

Lincs About Town

Lincolnshire Through Time

A quick look at the history of Lincolnshire



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Historic England

A little context

Period of Origin is one of the Historic Urban Characteristic Types being recorded for the EUS. This section, Lincolnshire through time, provides an overview of life in Lincolnshire in the historic periods most commonly taught at Key Stages 2 and 3. For more detailed information and resources for teachers, visit <https://www.lincstothepast.com>.

The information for each period is structured around what we know about daily life based on the archaeological evidence held by the Historic Environment Record. The structure is generally:

- Context of the historic period
- Everyday life
- Evidence found in Lincolnshire
- Legacy
- What to look for
- Where to look
- Activity Ideas.

Accuracy of dates

The dates for each period mark time when technological or cultural change happened. Most change from one period to the next happened very gradually. Timelines can be misleading if taken literally.

Available evidence

Throughout time, people have been attracted to places that have a good water supply, good land for farming, good views and vantage points, being able to see all around. This can present a problem for archaeologists. When looking for, or at, evidence, it's important to remember that later generations, attracted to the same sites, may have accidentally destroyed the evidence of previous generations.

The amount of evidence increases through the centuries so there is a lot less detail about life in Prehistoric times than there is for the Medieval period, for example.

Wider context

This section provides a broad overview of certain historic periods in Lincolnshire and England. The website [Meanwhile Elsewhere](#) is a great resource that puts a local study into a global context. This approach also challenges the post-colonial world view. The Collection Museum in Lincoln displays artefacts in a way that provides a sharp contrast in the global development of technologies. For example, Iron Age pottery from Lincolnshire looks quite crude when compared to pottery made in Egypt at the same time.

Prehistory

Archaeologists divide prehistory in five broad periods. The EUS is looking at evidence up to 10,000 BC, the Mesolithic period.

Time period	Dates
Palaeolithic	450,000 BC – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	1,0000 BC – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 BC – 2,350 BC
Bronze Age	2,350 BC – 800 BC
Iron Age	800 BC – 42 AD

Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) 10,000 BC – 4,000 BC

Context

The Mesolithic period began when ice sheets covered most of the land. As the ice sheets melted, people moved back into the area of Britain.



Artist's impression of a Mesolithic landscape.

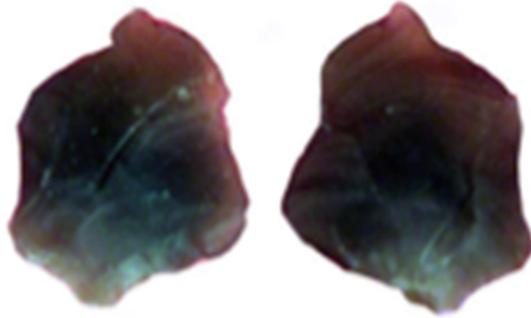
The landscape at this point was tundra-like (too cold for trees to survive). As the ice sheets melted, trees began to grow. At first the trees would have been conifer, but then there would be more broadleaved woodlands (trees with leaves not needles), so hazel, beech and birch.

As the ice melted the sea level rose, around 6,500BC and 6,200BC, the land to the east of Lincolnshire, Doggerland, flooded and Britain became an island.

People survived as hunter-gatherers, moving around to find food, following herds of animals. They would also forage for food; berries, nuts, and other edible plants.

Everyday life

As the environment changed, people had to respond by adapting their technology and culture. Microliths are small flint tools that would have been used for different jobs. For example, people would have made scrapers to clean animal skins; awls were used for making holes in animal skins and blades were used to cut meat.



Flint Microliths

At this time, it seems beliefs were changing. We see the first careful burial of people along with objects. In other parts of the country people drew and carved images onto rocks and bones, and onto the walls of caves, like those at Creswell Crags. Nothing like this was found in Lincolnshire.

Animals

People also started to tame domestic animals in the Mesolithic period. Dogs were the first to be tamed. People were no match for a lot of the animals they hunted either in speed or strength, so dogs were a great help.

Evidence found in Lincolnshire

There is evidence that people used tools made from a wide range of materials. Very little survives from this time apart from microliths and flakes from flint that would have fallen away as the tools were made. People could make versatile tools out of microliths. They could make knives with serrated blades by mounting them in wood or bone in a line. They could be used to make composite arrowheads or fish harpoons. Flint is a really useful material. Many people still use flint today to make precise and sharp tools.

The land next to the River Witham in Lincolnshire is one of very few sites across the country where water-logged conditions have meant that organic materials like wood and animal bone have survived. The area next to the river was excavated during the work to build the Lincoln Eastern Bypass. This site provides evidence that, although people were still following migrating herds across the landscape, they were also staying for whole seasons in one place. This was probably due to whatever food was available to them in that season.

50,000 microliths were found at sites in Lincolnshire including near Newton on Trent. They date from the Mesolithic through to the early Bronze Age. This suggests the sites were in continuous use.

Legacy

It's unlikely that the prehistoric environment in a town will have impacted its development.

Animals domesticated for hunting	Foraging for food
Art (cave)	Hunting and fishing
Burials	Making skills
Community	Story telling
Family life	Sustainable living

What to look out for

Animal bones	Hand axes
Flints and microlith flints	Simple tools

Where to look

East Midlands Research Framework	Museums
HER	

Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) Activity Ideas

Design a shelter



Artist's impression of a Mesolithic landscape.

The Mesolithic illustration shows that with a change in temperature, the land is covered with a variety of conifers and broadleaved trees. There is a shelter with a fire burning in a clearing. The clearing appears to be sheltered by a bank and trees. There were no caves in Lincolnshire and so no cave dwellings.

Imagine what your hometown may have looked like in the Mesolithic period. What did the landscape look like? Are there any natural features that may have made life easier for people living here at the time, for example a river or higher ground where they might get a good view of the surrounding area. Discuss:

- How people might have communicated
- How they might have made a shelter or a home
- What materials could they use to make a shelter or a home? (Use the illustration for clues).

How might they make sure their shelter was strong, safe and watertight?

Design a proto-type shelter.

What might people eat?

- How they might find or hunt food
- What predators might be watching them?
- What might they do for entertainment?

Create a story about a hunting trip to tell around the campfire.

Neolithic (New Stone Age) 4,000 BC – 2,350 BC

Context

The Neolithic period saw great changes in how people lived but the changes happened over a long period of time. Rather than moving around all the time and living in shelters, people now started to clear woodland and make, largely, permanent settlements. The population grew from small family groups to larger groups or tribes living closely together.

Everyday life

People began to make tools to cut down trees and for hunting. They became skilled at various crafts and could trade objects that were particularly well made or useful.



Artist's impression of a Neolithic landscape.



Potterhanworth Hand Axe

Animals

During the Neolithic, as farming expanded, more and more wild animals were tamed. Wild aurochs became cattle, boars became pigs, and sheep and goats became domesticated so they could be used for meat, milk and/or wool and leather.

Archaeologists believe that from the Neolithic period through to the Iron Age, people would have kept livestock inside their homes. The warmth from the animals provided heat and at the same time the livestock would be safe.

In the Neolithic, people began to make their mark on the landscape, in the form of henges and barrows. No one really knows what happened at henges but they were thought to be sites for celebrations; gatherings of local family groups or tribes.



Artist's impression of West Ashby Henge

Gatherings, ritual and religion

There is evidence of religious beliefs at this time too. This doesn't mean people didn't have religious beliefs before, just that no evidence has survived in Lincolnshire.

When people died, they were buried together in chambers inside mounds, known as long barrows. It is thought that often the dead would be left to the elements in special areas, known as mortuary enclosures. When only the bones remained, they were put inside barrows, often with different types of bones being buried together. For example, skulls could

be grouped together in one part of the chamber, while leg bones would be grouped somewhere else. By creating barrows or mounds, people were leaving their mark on the landscape. This could be to remember their ancestors or to create a focal point for a community.

Evidence found in Lincolnshire

Evidence comes from monuments such as henges (e.g the West Ashby Henge) or long barrows (e.g. at Riby Grove Farm in the Wolds). According to the HER, archaeologists cut a section into the West Ashby Henge in 1977. It revealed 'an urn inverted in a pit near the centre of the mound.' The site was excavated to reveal a 'class 1 henge beneath a Bronze Age barrow'. There was evidence that the shape of the barrow had been changed several times. Archaeologists also found two inhumation (burial) coffins and several cremations.

Archaeologists found a wider variety of tool types for this period of history, e.g. tools to grind cereal grains to make flour. Containers made from pottery are found for the first time in Britain during the Neolithic period. Before that, people may have used animal skins or wood as containers. Archaeologists think people were largely equal in status and worked together in a community.

The Collection Museum in Lincoln holds polished axe heads made from stone found only Italy. There was no reason to polish axe heads apart from to make them more attractive and precious objects to own. Analysis of the Potterhanworth Axe (found 1975) shows that it is made from jadeite, quarried in the North Italian Alps. The axe would have been very valuable due to the material it was made from and the distance it had travelled, from Italy to Lincolnshire. This axe also shows that communities had trading arrangements across large areas, suggesting they travelled far and wide.



Hand axes displayed at The Collection Lincolnshire

Legacy

It's unlikely that the prehistoric environment in a town will have impacted its development.

Animals domesticated for farming and hunting	Hunting and fishing
Art	Pottery
Burials (long barrows)	Quern stones
Celebration, ritual (henges and long barrows)	Skills to make tools, clear land and farm
Community/Family life	Story telling
Farming (very early)	Sustainable living
Foraging for food	Trade
Homes and settlements	Travel

What to look out for

Animal bones	Henges
Flints	Long barrows
Hand axes (more polished and sophisticated)	Tools

Flints: sophisticated blades and arrowheads – built on millennia of development. This was the height of stone tool making before bronze began to be used.

The flint in Lincolnshire was not great quality (it has lots of impurities in it which made it harder to make into tools, and tools didn't last as long).

There is evidence to suggest that people at this time were recycling broken tools, and making new ones from the old, particularly if it was a good piece of flint.

Where to look

East Midlands Research Framework	Libraries
HER	Museums

Neolithic (New Stone Age) Activity Ideas

Build a home

From the Neolithic through to Iron Age, people began to have more settled lives, moving around a lot less, living in dwellings and eventually communities or tribes.



Artist's impression of a Neolithic landscape.

Use the Neolithic illustration for clues to help create the perfect Neolithic home. In the illustration the houses or dwellings appear to be square with thatched roofs. Why might this be? What shapes would be best for their design? What materials might be available to them?

Where will you live

Look at different locations. Dwellings are already in two places, but land is being cleared to the right of the river. This land appears to be higher.

Where might be the best location for a Neolithic community and their livestock?

More than one family group may have shared a dwelling at this point. Invite pupils to think about what is similar and different when compared with how we live today.

Design a home

Invite pupils to explore strong structures with modelling straws. Get them to experiment by making different shapes and devise a test to see if their structure will stand the test of time. Triangles tend to be the strongest structures and are often used in houses (A frames).

Present ideas

When pupils are happy with their design, invite them to prepare a short presentation to show where they will locate their settlement and why their building(s) will survive. Can the rest of the class suggest ways to improve the designs for their settlements? Suggestions should be constructive and positive.

Bronze Age 2,350 BC – 800 BC

Context

Through the Bronze Age, the population and so settlements and farming continued to grow.

Everyday life

People cleared woodland to make places for their homes and livestock.



Artist's impression of a Bronze Age settlement

They tended to live in extended family groups. Homes may have had a central hearth for cooking, a storage area, an area for craft activities and then another for sleeping but it is very hard to find proof of this. Animals may also have shared these homes both to keep them safe and for heat.

In the Bronze Age, trading networks grew, and farming areas expanded. This may have led to conflict.

People continued to develop craft skills such as weaving, how to dye cloth, make pottery. At this time, around 4,000 years ago, people living in Lincolnshire began to make tools and weapons out of bronze (a mixture of copper and tin). That is why this time period is called the Bronze Age.

As people became more skilled at making things, they could afford to have valuable items. Bronze Age people started to be more aware of image and status.



Ritual

Another sign of status is in how people buried their dead. There was a change from the largely communal burial practices of the Neolithic long barrows to more individual burials in round barrows. This may suggest the higher status of some people. There are other thoughts around why one person might be buried separately; it could mean they died on a significant or special date. People were often buried with grave goods or belongings such as jewellery, weapons or pottery.

Here are some grave goods. What do you think they are? Who might they have owned them?



Evidence found in Lincolnshire

There is evidence at this time of an increasing demand for weapons such as spearheads and bronze swords. Some weapons, such as the rapiers held at The Collection, in Lincoln, were more for show than use in battle. There is also more evidence of jewellery being made such as the gold penannular ring found at Welton and the bangle found at Baumber. Penannular means being thinner at the edges than in the middle.

Lincolnshire Past and Present, Issue 90, Winter 2012



Some Archaeologists believe there is evidence to show that the landscape was being divided up amongst different groups. Aerial photographs show long lines of pits, known as 'pit alignments', in the Lincolnshire landscape. The photographs also show long lines of three or more parallel ditches running across the countryside, particularly in the west of the county. Like henges, the pits and ditches wouldn't have been very good for defensive purposes, so it was likely they were in the landscape as very visible markers of territory.

Legacy

It's unlikely that the prehistoric environment in a town will have impacted its development.

Art	Hunting and fishing
Burials (round barrows)	Jewellery
Celebration, ritual (henges and round barrows)	Status, people with skills could trade and so have higher status than others
Community	Skills to make tools, clear land and farm
Domesticated animals	Story telling
Family life	Sustainable living
Farming (very early)	Territories
Fashion, clothing dyes and decoration	Tools (including tools made from bronze)
Foraging for food	Trade
Homes and settlements	Weapons (including weapons made from bronze)

What to look out for

Animal bones	Jewellery
Arrow heads	Hooks
Ditches	Round barrows
Hand axes/palstaves (more polished made from bronze)	Pit alignments
Henges	Tools

Hand axes: some of the axes are so small they couldn't have been of any practical use. Micro analysis of some tools show they have no wear on them so were never used. Could they have been for religious use? Or used like money is today?

Where to look

East Midlands Research Framework	Museums
HER	Find sites
Libraries	

Bronze Age Activity Ideas

Grave Goods

Use the PowerPoint Bronze Age Grantham to help pupils explore grave goods.

The aim of the session is to identify objects and then decide whether they were buried with the Bronze Age man or woman. Some objects could have belonged to men or women.

The solution is below.

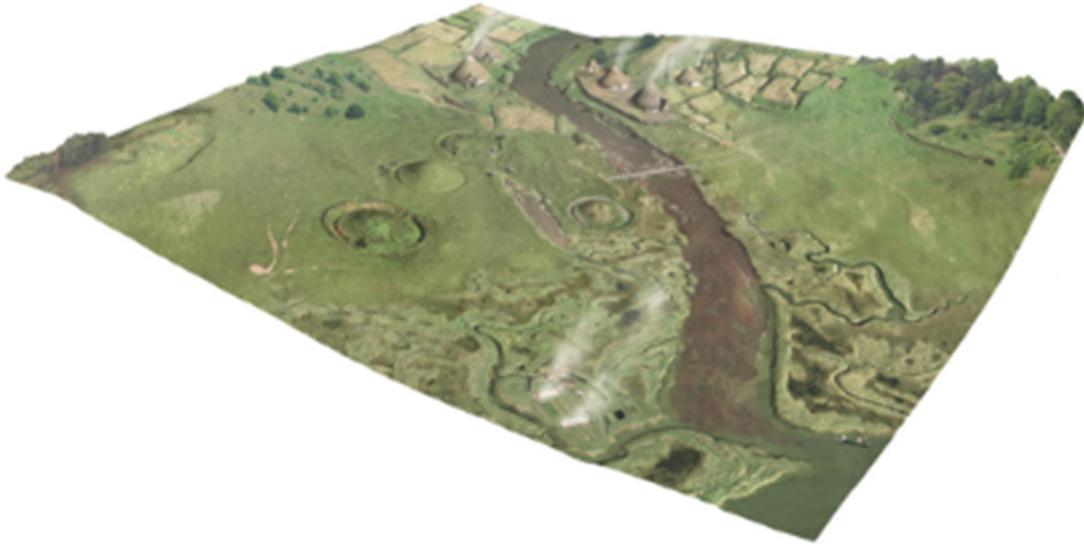




Iron Age 800 BC – 42 AD

Context

In the Iron Age the population and settlements continued to grow. People became more skilled and are able to trade. This led to changes in society.



Artist's impression of an Iron Age landscape.

Everyday life

Burials and the objects people were buried with suggest that some people had a higher social status than others.

New technology, for example, iron ploughs made it possible to farm new areas of land to create more food. One of the most important and time-saving inventions of the Iron Age was the rotary quern which was used for grinding grain to make flour. The grain was placed between two circular stones and the top was turned or rotated using a handle.

There is evidence of log boats in Lincolnshire suggesting the need for trading networks and transport. Of the 170 log boats or 'dug-out' boats found in England and Wales, 27 were found in Lincolnshire and Humberside. 19 come from the River Witham and its tributaries.



Ritual

There is evidence of ritual activity, for example, the creation of a number of causeways into the River Witham (e.g. Fiskerton). Finds show that treasured and expensive items were deposited in the river, suggesting people were making offerings to the gods.



Evidence found in Lincolnshire

Far more objects survived from the Iron Age than other Prehistoric periods so Archaeologists know a lot more about daily life at this time. Archaeologists understand that they are basing their findings or assumptions on what has survived (and wasn't recycled or used as firewood,

etc.). There could be so much more that hasn't survived. Having this missing evidence might change the picture.

Fiskerton is an important Iron Age site nationally, not just in Lincolnshire. This is because of the objects that were found there:

- Four axes and a hammer
- Bone needles
- Domestic and military metalwork
- A file with a decorated bone handle
- Four iron swords
- Pottery
- A pruning hook
- Two iron scabbards
- Three socketed iron spear heads
- Various items of horse furniture.

These objects tell us a lot about how people lived. For example, there are bone needles for stitching clothes and there are awls for making holes in leather. There are weapons but also pottery and a pruning hook. These suggest high levels of skill.

Iron versus bronze

Iron working was a common element of everyday life in Iron Age Britain. By 500BC iron had replaced bronze as the usual metal for making tools and weapons.

Iron was harder than bronze and could be shaped into finer and sharper objects. It required smithing (heating and hammering) to make into tools and implements.

The manufacture, casting and trading of bronze had required special skills and made the people who had these skills wealthy and powerful. Iron was more readily available than bronze and easier to work.

Iron has a higher melting point than bronze. Blacksmiths produced iron using charcoal-fired shaft furnaces. Iron ore was smelted to produce a 'bloom' which is a spongy mixture of metal and impurities. The bloom had to be further refined by repeated heating and hammering. Bronze objects were made by pouring molten bronze into a mould.

Legacy

It's unlikely that the prehistoric environment in a town will have impacted its development.

Art and craft	Horse tack
Boats	Hunting and fishing
Burials (round barrows)	Iron and steeling making
Celebration, ritual (hengese and round barrows)	Jewellery
Community	Ornaments

Domesticated animals	Status and hierarchy
Family life	Skills to make tools, clear land and farm
Farming	Story telling
Fashion (clothing dyes and decoration)	Sustainable living and the beginning of some of our towns in Lincolnshire
Foraging for food	Trade (including those made of iron)
Homes and settlements	Weapons (including those made of iron)

What to look out for

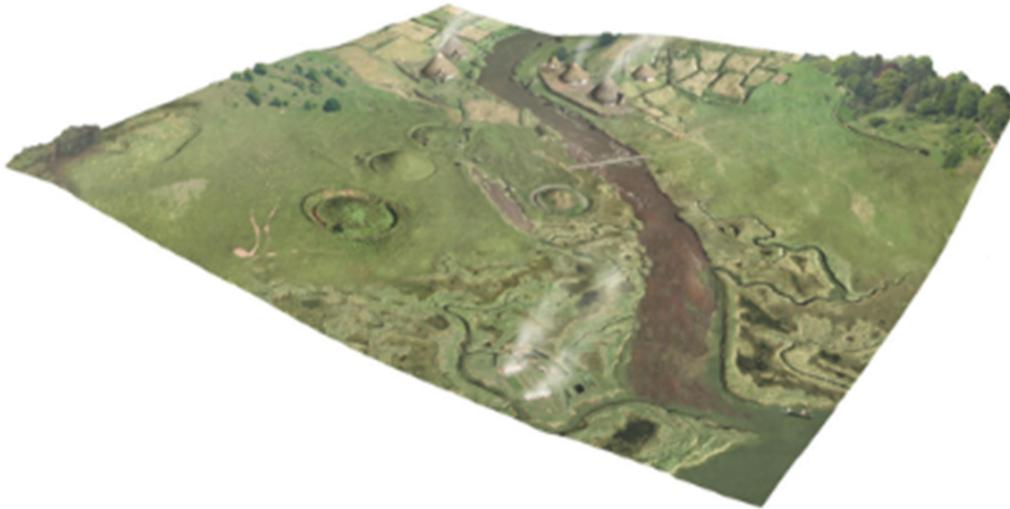
Animal bones	Horse furniture
Arrow heads	Iron swords
Axes and hammers	Jewellery
Bone needles	Pit alignments
Decorated bone handle	Pottery
Ditches	Scabbards
Domestic and military metalwork	Spear heads
Hooks	Tools

Where to look

East Midlands Research Framework	Museums
HER	Find sites
Libraries	

Iron Age Activity Ideas

Feast



Artist's impression of an Iron Age landscape.

In the Iron Age people became more skilled. They were able to make things to use and to trade. Look at the illustration of an Iron Age settlement. What might your town have looked like during the Iron Age? Use the EUS maps to help.

What sorts of natural resources might you have had to make items to trade?

New technology, for example, iron ploughs made it possible to farm new areas of land to create more food.

One of the most important and time-saving inventions of the Iron Age was the rotatory quern which was used for grinding grain to make flour. The grain was placed between two circular stones and the top was turned or rotated using a handle.

What sorts of items do you think would have been useful?

Think of a product you could make to trade now using natural resources. What would it be? How might you make it? How might you sell it?

Create a trading fare to sell your products or to raise money for charity.

Create a menu for an Iron Age Feast.

What ingredients might you have?

What tools might you have to hunt, gather and farm food?

What tools might you have to prepare and cook food?

How would you serve your food?

Romans 43 BC – 409 AD

Context

Julius Caesar led the first invasions of Britain in 55 and 53 BCE. These invasions helped the Romans to understand more about Britain before Aulus Plautius, under Emperor Claudius, went on to successfully invade Britain in 43 CE.

The Roman's quickly conquered southern regions of Britain but, although there's a lot of evidence for Roman occupation in Lincolnshire, archaeologists can't be sure when they first arrived.

Everyday life

At the time of the invasion, Britain was made up of tribes or familial groups which dominated different areas. The main Celtic tribes around the East Midlands and Lincolnshire area were:

- The Brigantes
- The Cornovii
- The Corieltavi.

Celtic tribes were made up of largely family groups. There was no overall leader of all the country's tribes but each tribe had a leader or chieftain, a king or a queen. Women were important tribal leaders. The chieftains who acknowledged the governance of Rome became important political leaders for the Romans. The tribes had a very rich culture. Stories and religious teachings were passed on by word of mouth.

The Romans, on the other hand, had a very rigid hierarchical culture with definite classes:

- Patricians; the ruling class, wealthy citizens of Rome, living in grand houses or villas. As citizens they had the right to vote in the Assembly. They kept slaves.
- Plebians; the general public and slaves. Although Plebians were also citizens of Rome with the right to vote in the Assembly they were not wealthy. They were typically crafts or tradesmen.
- Slaves had no rights at all. They had no money and were not citizens of Rome so were not allowed to vote in the Assembly. Many were captured following battles in other countries as the Roman's expanded their empire.

The Romans had the tradition of writing things down. This means any written records of the occupation of Britain are told from a Roman point of view.

The Romans had an organised military. They brought soldiers from all over their Empire to Britain. Syrian soldiers were sent to Hadrian's Wall because of their building skills. This all suggests a very cosmopolitan society.

Archaeologists have pieced together the evidence to show what life might have been during the Roman occupation. Local people may have adopted some Roman styles but it is likely they will have merged these with their own traditions.



Lincolnshire had a thriving iron industry long before the Romans arrived. The iron industry continued to be important throughout the Roman period. Other industries in Lincolnshire included pottery making, jet and jewellery making, pewter and iron-working, smelting and stone working.

Archaeologists found a lot of Samian Ware pottery. Samian Ware is a type of pottery with a distinctive red glaze. It was imported into Britain from Gaul and the Rhineland. By the second century Samian Ware was being manufactured in large quantities in the Nene Valley, Peterborough. Amphorae vessels were also found in Lincolnshire. These look like tall vases with two handles. This is evidence of a lot of trade between Lincolnshire and the continent.

Salt-making also flourished along the coast of Lincolnshire, particularly in Ingoldmells and Skegness. Oyster, mussel and cockle shells have been found, not just along the coast but also inland. This suggests they were transported, possibly in salt or brine. There were probably also leather and timber industries too but no archaeological evidence has been found.

Religion

There is evidence that people worshipped both pre-Roman and Roman gods. The Romans often adopted local gods when they conquered new lands. There is also some evidence, although rare, of Christianity in Lincolnshire too. This suggests the Romans accepted other religious beliefs. Examples of religious features and artefacts from Lincolnshire include:

- A possible temple at Dragonby (May 1996),
- Temples at Nettleton and Kirmington,
- Stone altars at Owmbly Cliff and Whaplode,
- Religious sculptures in Lincoln and Ancaster
- A Roman diadem found at Deeping St James (Bennet 2000, 4).

The Romans largely buried rather than cremated their dead. A large cemetery with over three hundred burials was found at Ancaster and there is evidence of burials in and just to the south of Lincoln. Cremations have also been found to the west of the walled area of the city. A second century female skeleton was found on Trent Road, Grantham. It is thought that the burial may be part of a small inhumation cemetery related to a nearby settlement.

Evidence found in Lincolnshire

Lincoln was a very important Roman fort and later a colonia; a place where veterans from the Roman army were given land to settle. Although Grantham was not a Roman military site, there is archaeological and historical evidence of a settlement where Salt Road (or Salter's Way) crosses the River Witham. The site is known as Saltersford and has been documented since the eighteenth century. Henry Preston, the manager of Grantham Water Works, documented finds of stone buildings on both sides of the river at the turn of the twentieth century. Excavation immediately north west of the river crossing revealed stone walls and foundations, a paved yard or road surface, post holes and lots of smaller items such as roof tiles, glass beads, iron tools, nails, wall plaster, window glass and a small limestone column capital. On the east side of the river, a well, the footings of domestic buildings and a five metre wide roadway were all exposed along with evidence of iron smelting and a large number of metalwork finds such as iron keys, bronze and silver artefacts such a votive tablet, a coin hoard, seal boxes, a face mask, a small silvered hand mirror and Roman pottery. Evidence of an urned cremation and two inhumation burials were also recorded.

The quantity, quality and diversity of the artefacts found suggest there was a settlement, almost certainly a town, here during Romano British period (43AD to 409AD). Elsewhere in Grantham, coins, coin hoards, brooches, rings, pottery and beads have all been found showing the extent of the Roman occupation.





There were other settlements or 'small towns' in Lincolnshire. Evidence shows that there were defences built around Ancaster in AD250. The defences of the forts at Caistor and Horncastle show enhancements to protect from raiders who might come by sea after AD369 (Todd 1973, 40-60). Parts of these defences in Horncastle can still be seen today. Most of the archaeological work in Lincolnshire has been carried out on villa sites but mainly in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Some sites show evidence of destruction. Layers of ash and burnt timber have been found and Norton Disney was clearly damaged in the late second to mid-third century. It's not clear whether this evidence suggests hostile attacks or accidental damage.

Legacy

Archaeological evidence from Roman times will be in settlements or Roman roads.

Art, craft and jewellery	Pottery (Grey ware Samian ware)
Celebration, religion and ritual (temples, burials)	Roads (very straight and well built)
Diet	Roman military camps
Glass	Salt making
Houses, villas	Status and hierarchy
Horse tack	Story telling
Infrastructure, roads, aqueducts, viaducts	Trade
Iron works	Weapons
Jet	Written records and tradition
Language	Pottery (Grey ware Samian ware)

Language: words such as Circus and Forum come from Latin. Fosse Way is the name for the Roman road from Exeter to Lincoln. Fossa is the Roman word for ditch or dyke

What to look out for

Arts and crafts	Pottery
Coins	Road surface
Face mask	Scabbards
Horse furniture	Stone walls and foundations of Roman buildings, particularly villas
Iron keys	Swords
Jewellery (glass beads)	Road and town names
Language and literature	Tiles
Metalwork	Tools
Mirrors	Votive tables and temples
Place names	Pottery

Place names: there are clues to Roman settlements in place names. Caster means a Roman military station. Lincolnshire towns with Roman roots include: Ancaster, Caistor and Horncastle.

Where to look

East Midlands Research Framework
HER: there is lots of evidence for Roman activity in Lincolnshire in the HER, including industry (such as pottery kilns), settlement – from the houses of ordinary people living in the countryside and towns right through to luxurious villas, road, even town and city walls, and an aqueduct.
Libraries
Museums
Archaeologists found kilns around the settlement at Bourne and Market Rasen so pottery making was important here.
Other settlement evidence has been found at Foston, Hibaldstow, Kirmington, Ludford, Navenby, Old Winteringham, Osgodby, Owmbly, Saltersford, Sapperton, Sleaford, Stainfield and Ulceby Cross.

Romans Activity Ideas

Identity

Research the name of your town. Is it a Roman name? How can you tell?

Use the EUS map to find out what your town may have looked like in Roman times.

Does your town show any evidence of the Romans? What can you find out? Where will you look for evidence?

Write a report on what you have found. Illustrate the evidence that remains through photographs or drawings.

There is evidence to suggest that local people adopted Roman fashions and ways of life. Imagine the Romans have just arrived. Would you adopt their way of life? Explain your decision.

Share your views in a small group.

Make the case for welcoming or fighting the Romans.

Use the PowerPoint presentation Roman Grantham to identify grave goods and match them to their owners.

Early Medieval 410 - 1065

Post Medieval	P-Med	1540-1760
Medieval	Med	1066-1540
Early Medieval	E-Med	410-1066

Context

The Early Medieval covers the period of time after the withdrawal of Roman control in Britain in the fifth century to Viking settlement.

During the fifth lots of people moved around north-west Europe. Historians and Archaeologists still discuss whether there was one large-scale movement or a mix of smaller groups joining with the existing communities. By the seventh century, the Kingdom of Lindsey was established in the northern half of Lincolnshire. The Vikings, or bands of raiders from Denmark, first appeared in the 8th century, ransacking and looting English monasteries along the coast. The first recorded Viking raid in Lindsey was in 841. By the late ninth century, the East Midlands was almost completely under Danish control under what was called the Danelaw.

'Anglo-Saxon' is a term commonly used to describe the communities living in south and east England in the fifth to the twelfth centuries. It is a very broad term which does not reflect the groups making up the society at the time. One of the main ways to find out what the differences were between groups is to look at their settlement patterns, material culture (the things that they made) and art styles.

Everyday Life

This was a time of great change, upheaval and settlement. Many towns and villages, and their names, come from this period. Many of the names describe the landscape or geographical features. Holbeach means 'bright stream' and Rasen, means a 'plank bridge, over marshy ground'. Other names are associated with groups or territories, such as Spalding which has links to the Spaldingas tribe.

In the fifth and sixth centuries, settlements would have been more like hamlets, made up of small wooden houses, yards, and gardens. At first these would have been arranged haphazardly. In later periods they would become more regularly spaced with boundaries and roads.



Image of Anglo-Saxon village from West Stow



Inside an Anglo-Saxon house

Most of buildings in this period were made of wood so do not survive. By the seventh century much larger timber hall structures were built, complementing the burial archaeology which also started to look more 'royal' with so-called 'princely' barrow burials. In the eighth to eleventh century there were manorial complexes and 'burhs' (large enclosures around a settlement) with large ditched enclosures and halls. Some even had small chapels and bell towers.

Cemeteries from this time across Lincolnshire provide clues into the status and beliefs of the people. The earliest cemeteries are large cremation sites dotted around the outskirts of the county. A cremation site at Loveden Hill contained about 1700 urns. By the sixth century, smaller community inhumation or mixed-rite cemeteries dominated the Lincolnshire landscape including Castledyke South. A common burial behaviour across south and east England is the re-use of prehistoric barrows, an example of which can be seen in Cleethorpes. There are very few well-excavated and recorded examples with most known sites being discovered by antiquarians (people who study things from the past) or through metal-detectorist finds.

We know about this period through the writings of monks and chroniclers. Chroniclers were people who would write accounts of important events. In comparison to Roman times, the written record is limited, which is why this period is also sometimes known as the 'Dark Ages'. However, since the twentieth century, archaeological discoveries such as Sutton Hoo and the Staffordshire Hoard have given us a better understanding. This was a society with great skill in metallurgical practices, with good trading links.

Imported pottery and wheel-thrown pottery declined in the beginning of the early medieval period in south and east England. Pottery in this era was shaped by hand but later was wheel-thrown. Middle Anglo-Saxon types, such as Ipswich Ware, has been found in many places, suggesting far-reaching trading links across south and east England. People from Scandinavia did not make ceramics/pots at this time, but those that settled in England took up the pottery traditions. Pottery production sites are found around the county including at Goltho, Stamford and Barton-Upon-Humber.

Religion

After the fall of Rome, the communities living in north-west Europe were largely pre-Christian or 'pagan'. What we know about belief systems or religions in the fifth to sixth centuries comes from burial behaviour and art styles. Style I is an art style that comes from Scandinavia. It features an intermingling of animal and human designs. These might show figures from Norse mythology such as 'Odin' and his animals which included ravens, wolves and mythical creatures. Largely, this style was seen on female dress fasteners and accessories. This may suggest a close connection between women and religion.

By the seventh century, the old 'pagan' images and icons are replaced by new designs and Christian iconography. In this century, only the people with the highest status in society would have been buried with grave furnishings. This time saw changes in the mortuary ritual for high-status women. High-status women were buried with gold and garnet pendants, some with Christian crosses. They were laid in bed burials and in some cases in barrows

positioned at key geographic boundaries. It is thought these burials were for special women associated with the new religion.

The eighth century saw a change from grave furnishings to new above-ground ways of commemorating people, including stone grave markers. Small churches and royal monasteries were built across England and with stone sculpture carrying images from the new faith. There were double monasteries for both nuns and monks which were often led by an abbess. Vikings targeted these monasteries in raids in the eighth century.

The Scandinavian attacks brought a fresh wave of 'pagan' belief systems to early medieval England. They also brought unusual animal art designs and burial with grave goods. However, this fresh injection of pagan beliefs soon blended with Christian ideas. Pagan Scandinavian lords converted to the Christian faith. This can be seen today in stone sculpture which depict a mix of Christian ideas and Norse mythologies. Pagan belief systems were not completely destroyed. There are reminders in our days of the week including Tuesday, named after the god of war- Tiw, Wednesday after Woden the all-powerful, Thursday after Thor (yes like the comic!), and the goddesses Freya or Frigga that gave us the name for Friday.

Legacy

Archaeological evidence from the Early Medieval and Anglo Saxon period will be documents relating to the town such as charters, place names and possibly the layout of the town.

Artwork	Language
Beads	Jewellery
Brooches	Place names
Charters and documents	Religious imagery
Grave markers	Stone carving

What to look out for

Artwork	Jewellery
Beads	Place names
Brooches	Stone carving
Charters and documents	

Place names

- Place names that end in ham, ley, ford and ton are all Germanic (Anglo-Saxon)
- Place names that end in by, thorp, and toft are Danish.

Here is a Horrible Histories take on Viking legacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EChK519lwHU>

Where to look

East Midlands Research Framework	Libraries
HER	Museums

Early Medieval Activity Ideas

Style

Are there any streets in your town that have names with Anglo-Saxon or Danish roots?

Research the name of your town. Is it an Anglo Saxon or Danish name? How can you tell? Can you create an Anglo Saxon or Danish for your town?

This is a medieval pin from eighth century. Using this as inspiration, design a brooch for a high-status person from this time.

<https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/940826>



Medieval 1066 - 1540

Post Medieval	P-Med	1540-1760
Medieval	Med	1066-1540
Early Medieval	E-Med	410-1066

Context

Much of the information in this section is based on Grantham but shows what life was like for many in Lincolnshire at this time.

In 1085 William the Conqueror commissioned the Domesday Book, a survey of people and land, so he would know how much tax to charge. It is Britain's earliest public record. Because of the Domesday Book historians and archaeologists know a lot about Medieval life.

Everyday life

Comparing the satellite image of Grantham with the artists impression of Medieval Grantham suggests very little has changed in terms of the layout of the town.

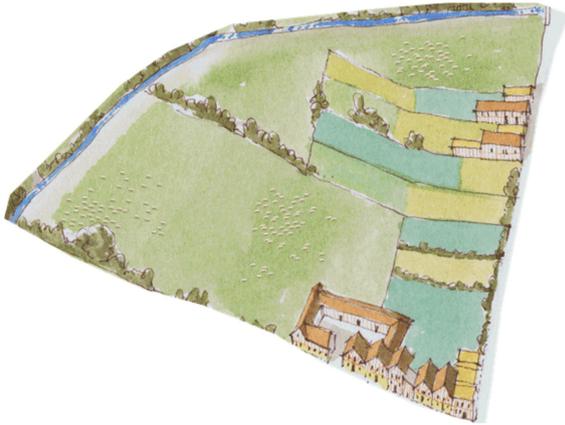




In the Medieval period, status dictated how people lived. Lincolnshire, like the rest of England, was organised under the feudal system.

The Lord or Lady of the Manor collected taxes and rent from people who worked on the land. The peasants paid in goods or by working for free. The Domesday Book records manor houses of very different sizes, so there was probably a hierarchy amongst the Lords and Ladies too.

Towns and villages were small by our standards. The illustration gives an impression of life where rural and town life meet. It shows a manor house, with enclosures (similar to large fields), burgess plots with strips of land to farm and few houses.



The land around Grantham was known as Sokeland. A sokeman had quite high status compared to a villein. Sometimes sokemen would be expected to attend the Lord's Court or to do tasks for example, repairing his manor house.

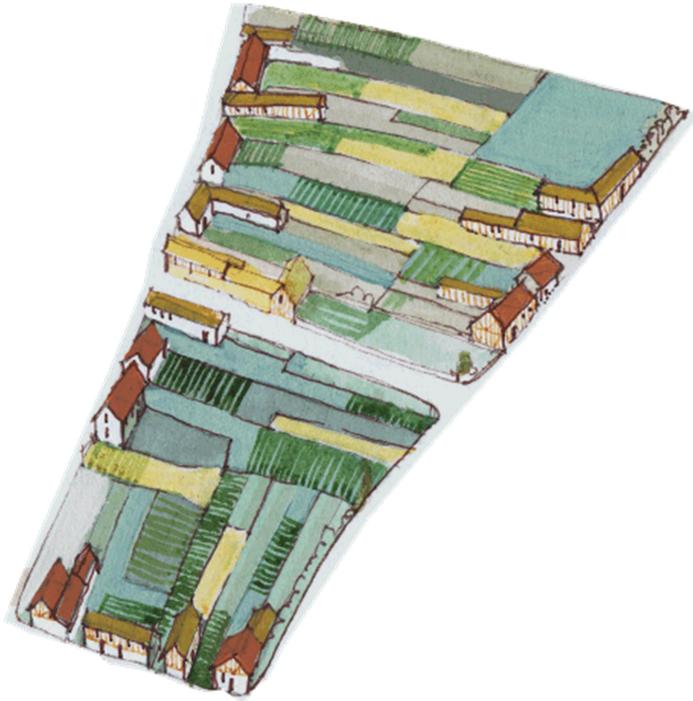
Villeins worked on land owned by the Lord, and the Lord paid taxes on their behalf. Villeins also had rights to pasture and meadow for hay and grazing. In return they had to spend part of their time working for the Lord for free. Although villeins had less control over their land than sokemen, they could become very rich, certainly in Lincolnshire.

Bordars were peasants who didn't own land. They could be hired as labourers. They might also be craftsmen, like smiths, carpenters, wheelwrights or potters.

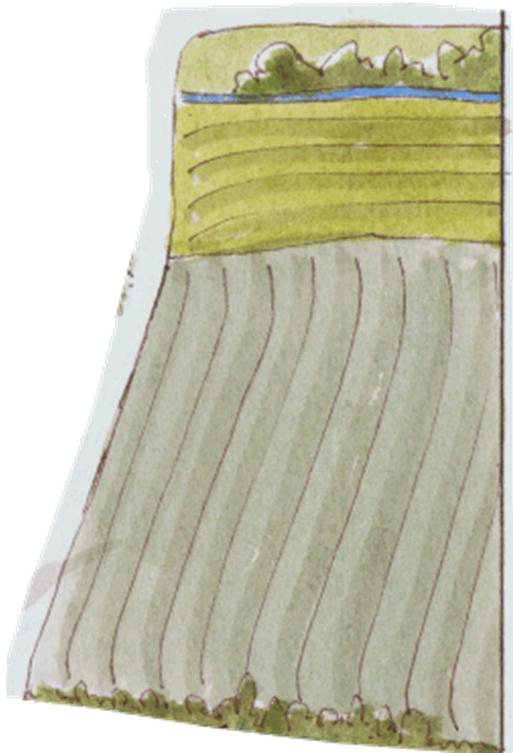
There is very little information about women and girls because they didn't pay taxes. Women often didn't own anything and mostly wouldn't be able to do anything in their own right, without the permission of a man.

Tofts and Crofts

In the villages in Lincolnshire peasants would live in houses made of wood, turf or unbaked earth on platforms. These buildings were known as tofts. Later, stone would be used for foundations and walls. Alongside the house there would be a croft, or garden and paddock. Peasants would keep chickens, geese and ducks. They would also grow vegetables such as peas, beans, leeks and onions, as well as native herbs.



The land was farmed communally, and each field was divided up into strips (about 1 acre in size) and split among the peasants, so that good and bad growing land was shared equally.

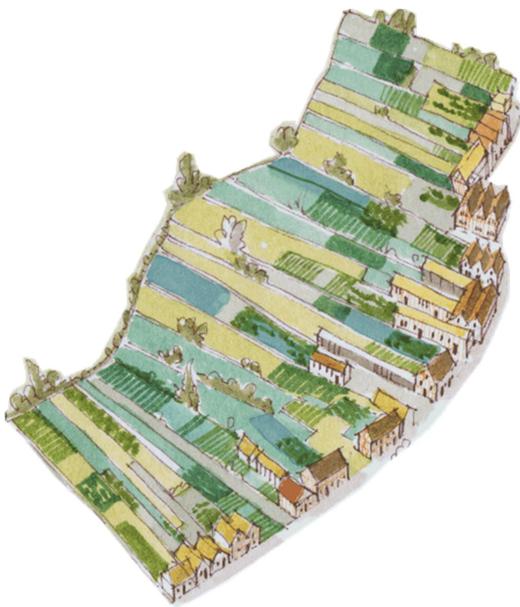


There would have been very little to divide land. There were very few hedges as we recognise them today. The distinctive remains of medieval strip farming are still visible in fields, as ridge and furrow earthworks (the corrugated-iron effect).



Life could be hard in rural areas in Medieval times, and although those in the countryside were mostly self-sufficient, they were at the mercy of the weather, and increasingly reliant on a cash economy. This led to many years of hardship and famine.

Burgesses



Burgesses were people who lived in towns. They could own land, but unlike villeins in the countryside, they could sell their land if they wanted to, without having to ask for permission. This commercial activity allowed towns to develop and grow. As time went by towns became the driving force for industrialisation. They were places for new ideas and cultural models,

which were copied by those in the countryside. They became centres of production as well as market centres.

Trade

Grantham is on the Great North Road, and near the River Witham, which means that in Medieval times, the town had great long-distance connections for trading and communication.



Markets were held in Grantham from 1281. Fairs were also held in Grantham. A market was held once a week on a set day and in a set place. A fair was held each year on a set date in a set place. Fairs were normally associated with the feast of a particular saint, and served a region, not just the local area.

At this time there are records of hospitals, schools and a justice system.

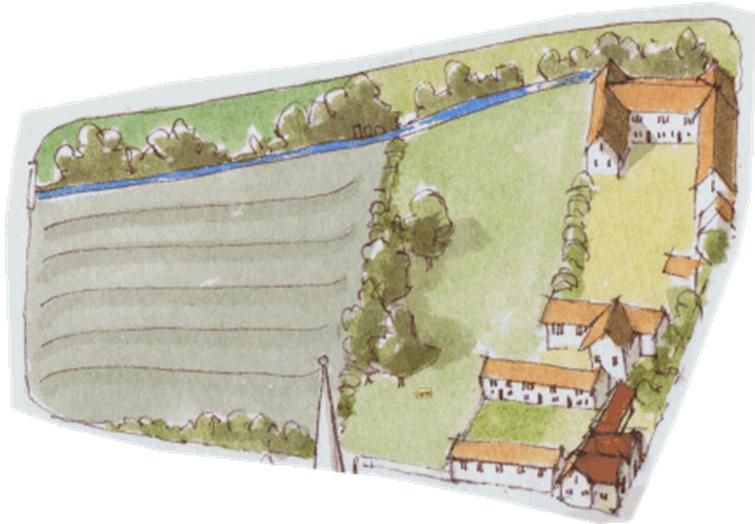
St Margaret's Hospital

St Margaret's Hospital was founded in Grantham before 1328. It is also referred to as the hospital by the Spittlegate (the word Spital often refers to leper hospitals).

Medieval hospitals were not like modern hospitals; the origin of the word is the Latin 'hospites', meaning guests. There were four main types of hospital:

- Leper houses (like St Margaret's may have been)
- Almshouses,
- Guest houses for wayfarers and pilgrims
- Institutions for the poor and sick.

Education



There has been a school in Grantham since 1322. It was re-founded in around 1494. The Old School House (built in 1497) and the Masters House (built in 1500) look pretty much as they would have done in Medieval times.

Medieval schools were only for boys who were going to join a religious order or become clergy. This began to change as time went by, particularly for the burgesses in the towns. Girls did not go to school. If they were of high status they may have had a little education at home. This would have been reading, music, dancing, sewing etc.

It is very likely that students at the school in Grantham were taught reading, the alphabet, basic prayers and useful religious principles, and possibly writing and Latin too. If students were going to have a career in business and commerce, they had to learn French. A school education was not open to the lower classes; they were expected to learn a trade through apprenticeships.

One of the impacts of illiteracy (not being able to read) was that people could only access information and ideas from their present and immediate past. This meant that it was very difficult for them to express themselves politically. It also meant that people had a narrow and mythical view of the world and the past.

Law and Order

Records show that there were different types of laws and courts for different types of crimes in Medieval times. There were customary laws by which people were expected to live and, in towns, there was community law, but what happened when these rules were broken was not written down.

There were also religious courts and law courts. Many of the records do survive and show that courts were often one-sided and biased. The records make Lincolnshire sound much worse in terms of crime levels than it actually was, rather like today's media.

The courts were often corrupt and run according to the vested interests of those in charge. Most peasants or poor people would not see justice.

Religion

Roman Catholicism was hugely important for everyone in society in Medieval Lincolnshire and had a huge influence over the way people led their daily lives.

Churches are mentioned in the Domesday Book where they provide an income for the Lord of the Manor. It was considered crucial for everyone to know the Bible stories. Because most people couldn't read, these stories were painted in pictures on the walls of churches. People in power were keen to show what would happen to people on Judgement Day, to encourage them to behave themselves so they wouldn't go to Hell.

This was the heyday of religious houses. Lincolnshire had some very good examples of monasteries and nunneries. They became very rich and powerful until Henry VIII closed them during the Reformation and the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

England's only religious order, the Gilbertines, was founded in Lincolnshire at Sempringham Abbey.

Evidence found in Lincolnshire

At the time of Domesday 111 burgesses were living in Grantham. That isn't the total number of people who were living in Grantham, just those who were working and paying taxes. The minimum population in Grantham in 1086 was about 555, which at the time, was quite a large town. There were 77 Tofts. The assessment of the value of the land had doubled in the twenty years since the Norman Conquest, so was probably growing at that time. Some of the population in towns were villeins from rural areas who ran away from their estates. If they managed to remain in a town for more than a year and a day without being caught, they could become free.

Four mills are also mentioned in the Domesday Book as having existed in Grantham. These would have been watermills, as windmills weren't built in England until the twelfth century. These also provided an income in rent for the Lord of the Manor. Interestingly, on the Ordnance Survey map of the 1830s four mills are marked along the River Witham near Grantham: Slat Mill, Well Lane Mill, Spittlegate Mill and Houghton Paper Mill.

In Grantham, many of the medieval buildings have been demolished over the centuries to make way for new buildings. Archaeologists record the fragments that survive whenever new buildings are constructed.

In 1975 thirteenth and fourteenth century pottery, including some fragments of a jug, and some with green glaze, were found in the garden of 15 St Catherine's Road, together with a section of stone wall and burnt areas. Because they were found so close together, experts think this is the remains of a medieval house.

Some fragments of fifteenth and seventeenth century building stone were discovered during archaeological work at 51-52 George Street in 2002. These may have come from a medieval building which stood on the site or nearby.

Some trial trenches were dug in 2003 in the Watergate car park in advance of a housing development. The remains of Victorian and Georgian buildings were recorded, and under

those were limestone foundations which may be medieval. Medieval pottery was found just below the foundations.

Archaeologists found evidence of a possible tannery off Welham Street. There was a metalled yard surface and animal bones. A tannery is a manufacturing complex where the hides of animals are turned into leather.

There is documentary evidence dating from 1272-73 (Hundred Rolls) that during the night Richard le Syneker sneaked to the house of Thomas of Swaneton and broke the gate of his tannery. Richard took refuge in St Margaret's hospital, but was chased there by the tanner and caught. Two days later Richard was hanged.

A glazed floor tile was found during archaeological work at 98-99 Westgate in 2003. These were expensive items and would have been laid in high status buildings, like the Friary.

Legacy

The Domesday Survey is a key source of information for this period. Archaeological evidence from the Medieval period will be in field systems, settlement, street pattern and development, type of settlement (religious, commercial) and types of properties. It may also be in surnames.

There may have been schools in the town. The economic success of the town through certain industries may also provide clues.

Abbeys and Religious houses	Hotels
Building skills	Law and order, courts
Burgage plots	Manor houses
Churches	Music
Community judicial system	Mystery plays
Crafts	Ridge and furrows patterns in fields
Enclosures	Schools
Farming equipment	Social responsibility
Feudal system	Surnames
Footprint of towns	Taxes
Hospitals	Way markers/boundaries

Way markers and boundaries: in towns and villages, you can often see the remains of medieval preaching crosses or market crosses. Now it's mainly only the steps up to the shaft of the crosses that survives.

What to look for

Art, craft and jewellery	Mills
Churches	Pottery (green glazed jug)
Coins	Ridge and furrow
Commerce and trade	Status and hierarchy
Enclosures	Story telling
Glass	Strip farming
Horse tack	Sustainable living
Infrastructure, field systems	Tannery
Iron works	Transport
Language	Weapons
Manor houses	Written records and tradition

Where to look

East Midlands Research Framework	LincstothePast
HER	Local studies library

There are lots of interesting books published by SLHA on all the different periods -

http://www.slha.org.uk/publications/slha_books/

http://www.slha.org.uk/publications/history_project/index.php

Women in Thirteenth Century Lincolnshire, Louse Wilkinson, Studies in History, Royal Historical Society 2015.

Medieval 1066 - 1540 Activity Ideas

Names

Check the EUS map to see what your town looked like in the Medieval period. How has the town changed since the Early Medieval period? What are the main changes? What has stayed the same?

Medieval surnames; their meanings and origins

Below is a list of Medieval surnames. They were recorded in the Lay Subsidy of 1332 in Lincolnshire (after Land and People). The derivations are taken from the Internet Surname Database.

There is evidence that some of the jobs listed below were carried out in and around Lincolnshire.

The list of surnames can be used for a range of activities.

Suggested Activities

Ask young people to research:

- The sort of jobs people in Medieval Lincolnshire may have carried out. Do these jobs exist today? How might these jobs be different from modern day jobs?
- Ask pupils what job they would like to have done and why. Ask them to draw a picture of what they would look like. Use the background information create a picture of how they might have lived.
- Create a card game to match the surname to the description.
- Research common present-day surnames. Use www.surnamedb.com to research your surname.
- Act out the occupation of the surname owner (Drama links).
- Design a medieval 'seal' that might have been used by the owner of the surname.

Surnames from Medieval Times

Rural or agrarian

Barleyman

Possibly a maker or seller of barley-bread or cakes; deriving from the Middle English 'barlich, barli' or the Old English 'baeric' meaning 'barley'.

Fisher

A fisherman or someone who lived near a fish weir on a river; deriving from the Middle English 'fisher', a development of the Old English pre 7th century 'fiscere', a derivative of 'fiscian' meaning 'to catch fish'.

Forester

An official in charge of the Kings forest; from the Old French 'forestier', and Medieval English 'forester'. It may also have described one who worked in a forest belonging to the King's nobles.

Gardener

The head gardener of a noble or even royal house; derived from the northern French word 'jardin' and introduced into the British Isles after the Norman Invasion of 1066.

Granger

A farm bailiff, responsible for overseeing the collection of the rent in kind into the barns and storehouses of the lord of the manor, one in charge of a grange. This official had the Anglo-Norman French title 'grainger', from the Old French 'grangier', from the Late Latin 'granicarius', a derivative of 'granica', granary.

Hayward

Someone responsible for checking and arranging the repair of all the fences and walls, preventing unauthorised access to the royal hunting parks by poachers, and deterring cattle from breaking through into the arable lands and destroying crops; it originates from the pre 7th century words 'hege' meaning hedge or fence, plus 'weard', a watch or guardian.

Herd

A keeper of animals, generally cows or sheep; derived from the pre 7th century Old English word 'hierde' meaning a herd or flock.

Miller

A corn miller, or at least someone in charge of a mill; the origination is from the pre 7th century Old English word 'mylene', and the later 'milne', but ultimately from the Roman (Latin) 'molere', meaning to grind.

Parker

An official in charge of the extensive hunting parks of a king or wealthy landowner; French derivation is from the words 'parchier' or 'parquier' meaning 'park-keeper'.

Reeve

A steward or bailiff of a manor; it derives from the Middle English 'reeve', a development of the Old English pre 7th century '(ge)refa', meaning reeve (steward, bailiff).

Shepherd

Someone employed to tend and watch over sheep; the derivation is from the pre 7th century word 'sceap', with 'hierde' meaning a herd or flock.

Sumptor

Possibly a tithe collector, or a driver of a 'pack horse train'; Anglicised development of the Old French 'sometier', a word introduced by the Normans after 1066.

Thacker or Thatcher

A roofer, originally be someone who uses thatch; it derives from the word 'thack', meaning thatch, and itself a development of the pre 7th century Norse-Viking 'thak', with the agent suffix '-er', taken to mean 'one who does or works with'.

Warrener

An officer employed to watch over the game in a park or preserve; from the Old French 'warrenier and, the Middle English 'warnere'

Itinerant rural merchant and pedlar surnames

Carter

A transporter of goods; it is thought to have been originally derived from the Celtic word 'cairt', meaning 'cart'. The name is thought to have a complicated history, through Latin, Norman French, Old English, Middle English, Old Norse and Old French.

Chapman

A merchant or trader; it is believed that the origination is from the Old English "ceapmann", itself a compound consisting of the elements "ceap", meaning to barter or bargain and 'mann', a person, or in this context, a travelling man.

Porter

Perhaps a man who carried loads for a living, especially one who used his own muscle power rather than a beast of burden or a wheeled vehicle, from Old French meaning 'to carry'.

Tinker

A mender of pots and pans; derived from Middle English. The mending of pots and pans does not seem to have been the particular pursuit of the medieval tinker, he was a general pedlar. Records show that they also often sold pins, gloves, knives, glasses, rabbit skins, and many other wares.

Urban or artisan surnames

Baker

There are a number of possible origins and these include an official with special responsibilities for the baking ovens in a monastery or castle, as well as the keeper of the 'communal kitchen' in a town or village, since most of the humbler households had no cooking facilities other than a pot over a fire; is of Old English pre 8th century origins deriving from the word 'boeccure'. The surname is always occupational, but not always for a maker of bread.

Barber

A barber; the barber of the Middle Ages was a skilled practitioner; he not only cut hair and shaved beards, but also acted as a surgeon and tooth-puller. The derivation is from the Old French 'barbier', Anglo-Norman French 'barber', from the Latin 'barbarius', a derivative of 'barba', beard.

Baxter

Originally a name given to a woman that baked; from the Middle English term 'bakester', in turn derived from the Old English pre 7th century 'baecestre' meaning a female baker.

Bottler

A wine steward, usually the chief servant of a medieval household; deriving from the Anglo-Norman French 'butuiller', Old French 'bouteillier', a butler.

Brewster

A brewer of beer or ale; the name derives from the Old English pre 7th century verb 'breowan', to brew, and was in Middle English 'brewere', a brewer.

Carpenter

A worker in wood; the surname derives from the Anglo-Norman French term 'carpentier'.

Chaloner

A maker or seller of blankets; the name derives from the Middle English word 'chaloun' meaning blanket or coverlet.

Cheesemonger

A maker or seller of cheese; 'cheese' derives from the Anglo-Saxon 'cese' of the pre 8th century.

Cook

A cook, seller of cooked meats, or the keeper of an eating house; the derivation is from the Old English pre 7th century 'coc', ultimately from the Latin 'cocus', cook.

Cooper

A barrel or tub maker; the origin is Anglo Saxon, deriving from the German 'kuper' itself a derivative of 'kup' - a container.

Cupper

A maker or repairer of wooden casks, buckers or tubs, may have derived from the Medieval English 'couper',

Dauber

A builder using wattle and daub; from Middle English 'daube(n)' meaning 'to coat with a layer of plaster', from the Old French 'dauber' 'to coat with whitewash'.

Draper

A maker or seller of woollen cloth; deriving from the Old French 'drapier', Anglo-Norman French 'draper' (a derivative of 'drap', cloth).

Fletcher

Derived from the Germanic pre 7th century personal compound name 'Fulcher'. The introduction into England was probably by the Normans, and the name translates as 'people's army' from 'folk', plus 'heri', army. Fulcher later developed into Fletcher, normally associated with arrow making. However, this is not always an acceptable explanation, the Fletcher being responsible for the equipping of the bowman, therefore a medieval supply officer.

Forster

This surname has two specific origins. The first is a developed form of the Old French 'fustrier' and refers to one who manufactured wooden saddle trees from a 'fustre', a baulk of timber. The second possible origin has a similar French background, deriving from 'forcetier', a development of 'forcettes', and describing a maker of chisels or shears.

Girdler

Somebody skilled in ironwork, one who produced the steel and leather belts associated with armour.

Glover

A maker or seller of gloves; deriving from the pre 7th century word 'glof'.

Hatter

A maker or seller of hats; from the Old English pre 7th century 'haet'.

Kilner

Either a potter or one who was in charge of a kiln. The derivation is from the Old English pre 7th century word 'Cylen(e)' meaning Kiln, itself from the Latin 'Culina', kitchen, a derivative of 'Coquere', to cook.

Lister

A textile dyer; from the Middle English word 'litster', meaning to dye.

Lorimer

A maker of (mainly) horse harness, and in particular the bits and other metal parts; with Old French pre 7th century origins.

Malter

A maker of malt, or somebody who lived at 'the malt house', or even a malt merchant.

Mason

A skilled stone mason, one who had served his time as an apprentice to a master craftsman; the derivation is from the pre 8th century Old French word 'masson', probably introduced into England by the Norman-French after the Norman conquest of 1066.

Mercer

A trader, or merchant; it derives from the Old French word 'mercier' or 'merchier', from the Latin 'mercarius', as agent derivative from 'merx, mercis', merchandise. The word may have been introduced by the Normans after the Conquest of 1066.

Milner

A miller; the word itself represents the northern Middle English term, an agent derivative of 'mille, milne', a mill, from the Olde English pre 7th century 'mylen(e)', originally from the Latin 'molina', a derivative of 'molere', to grind.

Painter

A painter, often of glass; derived from the Middle English (1200 - 1500), Old French 'peinto(u)r' meaning 'painter'.

Parchmentmaker

A parchment maker or seller; the word 'parchment' was derived, via the Middle English and Old French 'parchemin', from Latin.

Pinder

Official of the Manor or Village responsible for impounding stray cattle or other domestic animals and hold them within a 'Pound'.

Plummer

A dealer in feathers, from an agent derivative of the Old English 'plume', meaning feather, or a lead-worker, especially a maker of lead pipes and conduits, a plumber. The derivation is from the Anglo-Norman French 'plom(m)er' or 'plum(m)er', from 'plom(b)' or 'plum(b)', lead.

Potter

A maker of drinking and storage vessels; from the Old English pre 7th century word 'pott', itself derived from the Roman (Latin) 'pottus,' meaning drink or draught.

Roper

A rope maker; derived from the pre 7th century word 'rap', meaning a rope,

Saddler

Someone who made, and also perhaps sold, saddles and harness for horses in general; the name derives from the Old English pre 7th century 'sadol', in Old Saxon 'zadel', and in Middle English and Middle German 'sadel'.

Slater

One who works with slate; from the pre 8th century French word 'esclate', meaning slate.

Sawyer

One who saws wood; from Old English pre 7th century 'sagu', and the medieval 'saghe'.

Sherman

A cloth-finisher, one who trimmed the surface of the finest cloth with shears to remove any excess nap; from the pre 7th century Old English 'schere', meaning shears or scissors, plus 'man(n)', which in this context is a status suffix implying the person in charge.

Shipman

Either a shepherd, or a seaman or mariner; as a shepherd the derivation is from the pre 7th century word 'sceap', meaning sheep, with 'man', and in the second, from the word 'scip' of similar age and meaning a ship.

Skepper

A basket-maker; deriving from the Middle English 'skipp(e), skepp(e)', basket, hamper, in turn from the Old Norse 'skeppa',

Skinner

One who processes hides or pelts; from the Norse-Viking pre 5th century word 'skinn'.

Smith

Of pre 7th century Anglo-Saxon origins, it derives from the word 'smitan' meaning 'to smite' and as such is believed to have described not a worker in iron, but a soldier, one who smote. That he also probably wore armour, which he would have been required to repair, may have led to the secondary meaning.

Spicer

A seller or dealer in spices, or an apothecary or druggist; the Middle English term was 'spicer' or 'spicier', derived from the Old French 'espicier' or 'especier'.

Tailor

A tailor; derives from the word 'tailleur' meaning 'a cutter-out of cloth'.

Tanner

A tanner of animal skins and hides, an important skill in medieval times when leather was used in the manufacture of everyday items such as buckets, shoes and clothes, and of course harness, saddlery and armour for the men at arms and knights.

Turner

May be a maker of small objects of wood, metal, or bone by turning on a lathe, deriving from the Anglo-Norman French word 'torner', or an official in charge of a tournament, deriving from the Old French word 'tornei'.

Tyler

A maker or layer of tiles; the derivation is either from the Old English pre 7th century word 'tigele', itself from the Latin 'tegula'.

Webster

A weaver; from the Old English pre 7th century 'wewva', developed into the Middle English 'webbe', a derivative of 'wefan', to weave.

Wright

A maker of machinery or objects, mostly in wood; the derivation is from the Olde English pre 7th century word 'wyrhta' meaning a craftsman, itself from the verb 'wyrcan', meaning to work or construct as in wheelwright, cartwright, millwright and wainwright. When 'wyrhta' was used on its own, it often referred to a builder of windmills or watermills.

Post Medieval 1540 - 1760

Post Medieval	P-Med	1540-1760
Medieval	Med	1066-1540
Early Medieval	E-Med	410-1066



Context

Henry VIII was still King at the beginning of the late Medieval period, 1540. His reign would come to an end in 1547. It seems he did not rate Lincolnshire highly. Around the time of the Reformation, he described Lincolnshire as:

“The commons of one shire and that one of the most brute and beastly of the whole realm”

Then, Lincolnshire was quite an isolated county. It was the most northerly county to be governed directly from London. Lincolnshire did not have good transport links to other parts of the country. The Great North Road was the only major road which ran through the county. Even today there are no motorways in Lincolnshire.

Some people from outside Lincolnshire thought that it was a very unhealthy place and that the climate gave rise to fevers. Some even considered the people who lived in the Fens to be barely human.

But then as now, Lincolnshire had some of the richest agricultural lands in the whole country. Farmers grew wheat in the wetlands and marshes, rye in the claylands. Barley, the main crop, was sent to London or Yorkshire for malting and brewing. Pulses, the second largest crop, were used for animal feed.

Everyday life

Society and Population



In the early part of the Tudor period Lincolnshire had an unusually high number of gentry. There were relatively few great landowners, so in a way, Lincolnshire was leaderless compared to other counties. This changed in the later part of the Tudor period when Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, became the guardian of Katherine, Lady Willoughby, and then married her. Although he spent a lot of time out of the county, he considered Lincolnshire his home. At that time many families were socially mobile, and many profited by buying land resulting from the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

The population in many Lincolnshire villages today is similar to what it was in Tudor times.

There were several public roles in rural society, some of which still exist today. There were Churchwardens, Overseers of the poor, Constables and Surveyors of highways. In the south there were dike reeves who looked after the maintenance of drains and ditches.

The social structures of the county seemed to vary in different farming regions, with the south east of the county (Holland) being more egalitarian or equal than the two other areas (Lindsey and Kesteven).

The Tudor poor



Some people were unemployed, or unable to work. Like today, the Tudors had very different views of those they considered to be the 'deserving' or 'undeserving poor'. The undeserving poor were people who could work but chose not to. The 'deserving poor' were people unable to work through disability or old age. Officials in each town dealt with unemployment. Central government had a role too. There had to be a balance in how the poor were treated: too harshly, and there might be rebellion, too softly and it was felt some areas would attract 'rogues' and 'vagabonds'. It was in the interests of everyone in society to make sure that people were as prosperous as possible.

Justices of the Peace had a duty to make sure that the Poor Rate was collected from all those in the parish who could pay. The amount each person paid depended on how much they earned, and so varied from person to person. The Churchwardens and four Overseers of the Poor set poor children to work, purchased materials for their work and maintained the poor. The Poor Rate was also used to support the poor, hospitals and almshouses. People were paid to look after the sick, or to bring up children, and were paid either with money or goods like food or coal.

Collectors for hospitals and poor houses could get a licence to beg, known as a 'testimonial'. They could travel to any part of the country to collect money. Some may have been professional collectors, like fund-raisers for charities and good causes today.

Housing

During the sixteenth century a number of aristocratic families, gentry and wealthy merchants built important houses in Lincolnshire such as Grimsthorpe Castle and Burghley House (just outside the present Lincolnshire border near Stamford). Doddington Hall, Irnham Hall, Ellys Manor House at Great Ponton and Thomas Cony's Bassingthorpe Manor House are all surviving examples of the homes of wealthy Lincolnshire Tudor people.

Most people's homes tended to become slightly larger and more comfortable over the course of the Tudor period but their basic form and appearance remained more or less unchanged. However, much greater change took place in the houses of the wealthy. Rich people were much more likely to consider their houses not only as a place to live but also as an outward expression of their status and importance.



The Dissolution of the Monasteries led to changes in land ownership on a large scale. Land that used to belong to monasteries passed to wealthy people. At that time the ownership of land went hand in hand with power and influence. Many families who benefitted from the redistribution of land built new houses which helped to emphasise their new social standing. Rich people were also able to afford to use materials other than those from their immediate area. They would build and alter their houses according to changes in fashion and design so houses did not necessarily reflect the characteristics of their regional style. This type of architecture was called **polite** architecture.

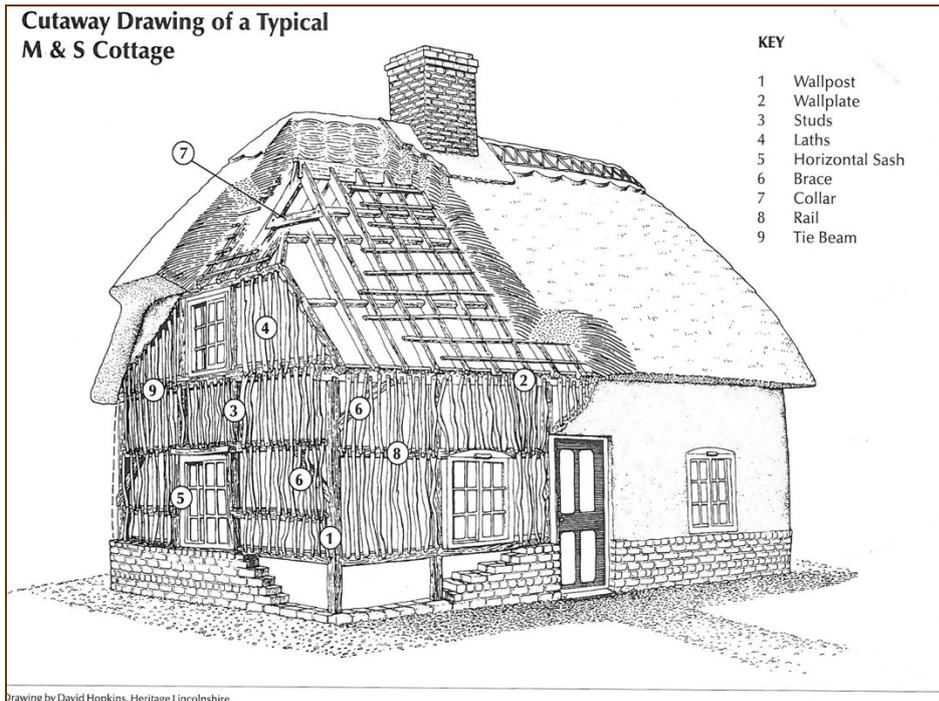
Working people's houses



Before the industrial revolution when the mass production and transportation of goods around the country became possible, the majority of people's homes throughout Britain were built from materials that were easily available, using local building techniques. As a result, there are distinctive buildings which characterise an area. This type of architecture is known as **vernacular** architecture. In Lincolnshire the local vernacular style of building was a timber and earth-based construction called mud and stud.

During the Tudor period brick was an expensive material. Stone cottages were only built in the limestone belt, especially on the Lincolnshire Edge that runs north to south through the county. Timber was in short supply, so earth or mud was the easiest material to find to build homes. Mud and stud used an earth mixture supported on a framework that required the least amount of timber. Building with timber and earth was not confined to Lincolnshire, but the particular method of mud and stud is unique to the county.

**Cutaway Drawing of a Typical
M & S Cottage**



Drawing by David Hopkins, Heritage Lincolnshire

In the Tudor period the main frame of the house would usually have been made of oak. The laths supported a covering of a mud mixture which was made of earth mixed to a stiff consistency with water and chopped straw. The mixture covered the whole frame on the outside of the house, and most of the frame inside. When the mud covering was dry it was painted with several coats of limewash which had either animal fat or linseed oil added to it to make it waterproof. The limewash had to be repainted regularly (about twice a year) to stop water getting into the structure of the house. The roof of the house was often half-hipped (the roof sloped part way down at either end of the building) and thatched with long straw or reed depending on which was most readily available.

Inside the cottages the ground floor rooms usually had floors made of earth or clay mixed with ox blood and ashes, which formed a surface that could be polished. In stone areas, limestone slabs were sometimes cheap enough to be used. Where there was an upstairs, the floors were either of wooden planks or plaster. If they were wood, the planks tended not to be nailed down. This served two purposes. Firstly, as wood was expensive, the tenant of the cottage could take the floor boards with them when they moved, and it also meant that where bulky items needed to be brought upstairs they could be hauled up through a hole in the ceiling rather than having to negotiate a steep and narrow staircase or even a ladder.

Homes



Inside, some of the simplest Tudor cottages had only one room with a chimneyless hearth open to the roof, but the period was one in which changes and improvements to ordinary houses were being made. We know this from inventories (lists made of people's belongings when they died) that survive. As time went on cottages were more likely to have two ground floor rooms separated by a brick-built chimney piece, with the extra room being used as a separate sleeping area. The sleeping room did not always have a fireplace in it. Some of the later cottages also had upstairs rooms within the roof space (i.e. with little or no vertical wall space). Some had proper staircases but often these rooms were accessed by a ladder. The door to enter the cottages was usually in the middle and facing the chimney stack.

Surveys carried out in the early seventeenth century indicate that there were differences in the standards of people's houses across the county, with cottages in the upland areas tending to be better than those in the marsh and fen areas. At that time the main living room was called the 'house'. The surveys indicate that by that time the very simplest one room cottages had virtually disappeared. 15.9% of houses in Upland villages had more than five rooms compared with 7.5% in the Fen. The Marsh areas had no houses of that size.

Type of cottage	Upland	Marsh areas	Fenlands
Two room (house and parlour)	9.3	41.2	41.7
Three room (house, parlour and service room)	11.4	41.2	28.4
Three rooms two storeys (House parlour and upstairs chamber)	14	5.9	3.7
Four rooms two storeys (House parlour and upstairs chamber)	8.4	0	15.1
Slightly grander house with main living room), parlour, service room and two upstairs chambers	23.4		1.8



Only 400 of Lincolnshire's mud and stud buildings still survive. Often, they are hidden behind more recent exteriors and are difficult to spot, but many have been rescued and restored. Mud and stud as a building technique is very environmentally friendly and sustainable. Its insulation properties are very good; it uses materials that are natural and relatively inexpensive and it does not involve the transporting of materials over long distances. The fact that Lincolnshire has so many surviving examples (some dating from at least the fourteenth century) shows that if the buildings are properly cared for, they can last for hundreds of years.

Trade

The main centres for trade and industry were Boston, Grantham, Stamford, Grimsby, Spalding, Bourne, Horncastle, Louth and Lincoln. Trades were closely linked to farming. People in towns made ploughshares, forks, spades, rakes, harrows, horseshoes, scythes, cartwheel rims and nails. Other main trades were brewing, leather or metal working. People also made pots, pans, kettles, spits and fire irons for homes. Smiths made brass objects. More refined goods were made from pewter.

People at this time made baskets from reeds. For port towns such as Boston and Grimsby there was a lot of work around repairing boats. Lincolnshire towns imported goods too. These came by road or river.

Long journeys were made on horseback. There were very few carriages in Tudor times. People would use pack animals such as horses and mules to carry goods. Coastal trade was also important. Boston had been the second most important port in England in the thirteenth

and fourteenth centuries. A lot of Boston's wealth came from the wool trade but by sixteenth century the woollen trade was declining while the cloth trade flourished.

Lincolnshire also received a lot of income from fairs and markets.

Crafts

There are records of 35 different crafts in Lincoln in the first half of the sixteenth century. The crafts were organised into guilds, Tudor trade bodies. These included: the smiths, ironmongers, armourers, spurriers (spur makers), cutlers (knife makers) and wire drawers; also the glovers, girdlers, skinners, pinner (cap makers), pointmakers, scribes (a professional writer who prepares contracts, for example, or a broker) and parchment makers.

Boys would be taken on as apprentices to craftsmen. Apprenticeships lasted on average between seven and nine years.

Evidence found in Lincolnshire

129 families in Lincolnshire subscribed to the defence of the country against the Armada. This is a small proportion of the population (about 1.4%). The total number of households recorded by the Diocesan Returns of 1563 was 22,505, which makes a total population of about 110,000. This rose to an estimated 115,767 in 1603. However, that could be a conservative estimate, as the population grew at a much faster rate in the second half of the sixteenth century across the country as a whole.

It is possible to see which crafts were popular from records showing numbers of apprentices taken on by craftsmen in the early sixteenth century in Lincoln. Leather workers took on the most apprentices, followed by cordwainers (shoemakers), glovers and tanners (someone who tans hides). There was one saddler apprentice. Metalworking was also flourishing, with the smiths, braziers and pewterers. The mercers, tailors, bakers and butchers were also doing well.

In contrast the cloth industry was struggling, with weavers, fullers (someone who makes cloth denser and firmer by soaking, beating and pressing it) and dyers taking on very few apprentices. Builders did not seem to be in demand either: it seems that maintenance only was required at that time, with few new buildings being constructed.

Agriculture

In some areas there was depopulation due to enclosures and conversion to sheep farming, which grew in importance between 1517 and 1607. People were moved out of their homes and villages to make way for these new ways of farming. This was particularly bad on land owned by Henry, Earl of Lincoln, who has been described as an 'unpleasant tyrant'.

Despite this, farming in large parts of Lincolnshire did not change for long periods of time. There is evidence from Kirkby Underwood from 1595 that tenants farmed their land as they had 100 years previously. They were still using the Medieval open field system, where each tenant would have a small plot of land scattered across the open fields, although there had also been a small amount of land enclosed.

Legacy

The Domesday Survey is a source of information for this period. Archaeological evidence is in settlement, street pattern and development. Religious history provides evidence too in new chapels or removal of older religious buildings through the dissolution of the monasteries.

Almshouses	Imperfect Justice System
Building skills	Music, theatre, paintings
Charity	Mud and stud houses
Crafts	Polite and vernacular architecture
Dissolution of the Monasteries	Schools
Farming equipment	Social justice
Guilds	Social responsibility
Grand homes	Written records

Schools: Lots of new schools were founded in this period. Education for boys was increasingly seen to be important.

What to look for

Art, craft and jewellery	Metal work
Churches	Mills
Clothes	Pewter work
Coins	Pottery
Commerce and trade	Shoes
Enclosures	Tannery
Glass	Transport
Gloves	Tupholme Abbey
Horse tack	Weapons
Leather	Written records
Manor houses	

Where to look

Lincolnshire's Historic Environment Record holds details of mud and stud cottages in its database, and Rodney Cousins' book *Lincolnshire Buildings in the Mud and Stud Tradition* contains a useful gazetteer of where to go in the county to see surviving examples. One of the best places to go to see a number of mud and stud cottages together in a village context is Thimbleby to the west of Horncastle. Church Farm Museum in Skegness also has a

reconstructed example that was moved from the village of Withern and rebuilt on the museum site. <http://churchfarmvillage.org.uk/>

The PowerPoint Thimbleby provides an insight into Tudor life, including the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

There is more detailed information about Lincolnshire's Great houses on <https://www.lincstothePast.com>.

Bassingthorpe Manor House <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1016475>

Boston Museum <https://www.mybostonuk.com/bostonguildhall/>

Burghley House <https://www.burghley.co.uk/>

Doddington Hall <https://www.doddingtonhall.com/>

Ellys Manor House at Great Ponton <https://www.ellysmanorhouse.com/>

Gainsborough Old Hall <https://www.gainsborougholdhall.com/>

Grimsthorpe Castle <https://www.grimsthorpe.co.uk/>

Irnham Hall <https://www.irnhamhall.co.uk/>

Louth Museum <https://www.louthmuseum.org.uk/>

Museum for Lincoln Life

Sleaford Museum <https://sleafordmuseum.org.uk/>

Post Medieval Activity Ideas

Who lives in a house like this?

Look at the table of different types of houses with two or three rooms over one two or three storeys. Who might have lived in these houses? What do the numbers tell you about the types of houses you may have found in the Uplands, Marsh Areas or Fenlands?

Type of cottage	Upland	Marsh areas	Fenlands
Two room (house and parlour)	9.3	41.2	41.7
Three room (house, parlour and service room)	11.4	41.2	28.4
Three rooms two storeys (House parlour and upstairs chamber)	14	5.9	3.7
Four rooms two storeys (House parlour and upstairs chamber)	8.4	0	15.1
Slightly grander house with main living room), parlour, service room and two upstairs chambers	23.4		1.8

Where is your town? Is it in the Uplands, Marsh Areas or Fenlands?

Can you identify any Mud and Stud houses? Can you identify any other Post Medieval houses?

Imagine you have been commissioned to design a grand Post Medieval House using the latest technology. What would your design look like?

Take inspiration from some of Lincolnshires grand Tudor Houses. Here are links to websites where you can find out more as:

Bassingthorpe Manor House <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1016475>

Boston Museum <https://www.mybostonuk.com/bostonguildhall/>

Burghley House <https://www.burghley.co.uk/>

Doddington Hall <https://www.doddingtonhall.com/>

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Grimsthorpe Castle <https://www.grimsthorpe.co.uk/>

Irnham Hall <https://www.irnhamhall.co.uk/>

Louth Museum <https://www.louthmuseum.org.uk/>

Museum for Lincoln Life

Sleaford Museum <https://sleafordmuseum.org.uk/>

Georgians 1714 - 1830

Context

The Georgian period is named after the Hanoverian Kings George I, II and III, IV who came to the throne following the death of Queen Anne in 1714.

Everyday Life

Landscape changes meant people who had worked on farms were forced into service for large landowners. Many people moved to towns and cities, and into factories in this period. Now, we call this period the beginning of the industrial revolution. This new wave of prosperity (for some), and increased productivity, saw hundreds of large stately buildings constructed across the county. Corn exchanges, banks, stately homes and court houses became common in many of Lincolnshire's towns and villages.

Religion

The beginning of the Georgian period was rocked by religious uncertainty; the search to have a protestant King or Queen on the English throne took Parliament to Germany, leading to George the 1st being given the crown. At the time many would have preferred a catholic Stuart King or Queen.

Lincolnshire has a history of religious nonconformity. (Protestants who do not conform to the Catholic doctrine). This is demonstrated in the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536 and the trial of the Pilgrim Fathers in Boston in the seventeenth century.

Towards the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century there was a big focus on having a productive and industrious society. This meant there was less of a focus on the rivalry between different religious groups. As a result, in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century people were more tolerant of different religious views. The relaxation of religious intolerances included the Catholic Relief Act and the Catholic Emancipation, as well as additional acts for other nonconformist groups. This resulted in hundreds of new chapels, churches and religious halls being built around the county.

Landscape

In Lincolnshire, land drainage to the east and the south of the county had been taking place for centuries, however the eighteenth and nineteenth century saw more improvement schemes taking place. This included digging of hundreds of miles of new canals, with watermills to move the water and straightening rivers such as the Witham in Boston to increase flow. These canals and new water courses created a lot of new, rich, agricultural land, which brought renewed prosperity to the county.

The Parliamentary Enclosure Acts of 1750-1860 introduced large changes. These acts enclosed the 'open fields'. Previously villages had rights of access to open fields, and 'wasteland' to graze livestock, catch fish/fowl, and collect firewood. The Enclosure Acts meant that land would be combined to make it easier to farm in one area. Politicians believed this would lead to greater productivity. The land would then be awarded to

landowners who could pay the cost of fencing (enclosing). Smaller landowners would be forced onto less productive pieces of land often without resources.

Transport

Another huge change across the country and county was the introduction of the Turnpike Trusts and roads. Before the introduction of Turnpikes, roads were not looked after. This meant that in summer the roads were dusty and crumbly and in winter they were swampy and impassable. This made transporting goods, much of which would be done by road, very difficult, dangerous, and expensive. The Turnpikes were toll roads. People had to pay to use them. The road surface was cared for by a local trust and tolls would be taken at toll houses. The introduction of Turnpikes made transport cheaper, quicker and safer. By the end of the nineteenth century, following the introduction of railways and canal systems, the Turnpikes became less important. A Parliamentary Act of 1888 handed the management of the roads to councils.

Architecture

Local vernacular architecture, the traditional mud and stud cottages, lasted throughout the Georgian period. Architecture took on a new style and buildings with 'Palladian' classical Roman inspired architecture came into fashion. The Georgians liked symmetry, and many of the buildings from this period have perfectly symmetrical fronts. Sash windows, fanlights and pedimented arches are common for this period.

In comparison to the era before, the style was plainer and more refined. In the late eighteenth century, the architecture style changed to Regency, with a focus on Greek rather than Roman architectural style.



Georgian Bow Window C1800 to 1830s

Coffee, Tea and Cartoons

There are lots of things that make the Georgians stand out in history, and coffee, tea and cartoons are just some of them.



Coffee

Talk of coffee houses today, and we think of those chains of cafes run by companies such as Costa Coffee, Starbucks and Cafe Nero, serving a wide range of teas, coffees, smoothies and snacks. But these are not a modern phenomenon.

In 17th and 18th century England, coffee houses were also popular places for people from all walks of life to go and meet, chat, gossip and have fun, whilst enjoying the latest fashion, a drink newly arrived in Europe from Turkey – coffee.

The first coffee house in England was opened in Oxford in 1652, and by the Georgian period they were commonplace. The coffeehouses became fashionable places for the chattering classes to meet, conduct business, gossip, exchange ideas and debate the news of the day. Unlike public houses, no alcohol was served and women were excluded.

Each coffee house had a particular clientele, usually defined by occupation, interest or attitude, such as political views -Tories and Whigs, traders and merchants, poets and authors, and men of fashion and leisure. Anyone of any social class could go to a coffee house. Not all coffee houses hosted such highbrow clientele: some were haunts for criminals and scoundrels.

Tea

Later on in the 18th Century tea became really popular and replaced coffee as the new fashionable drink. Since the eighteenth century, Britain has been one of the world's largest tea consumers. The British Empire was instrumental in spreading tea from China to India; British interests controlled tea production in the subcontinent. Tea, which was an upper-class drink in continental Europe, became the infusion of every social class in Britain throughout the course of the eighteenth century and has remained so, and is still an important feature of British culture and society today.

Cartoons

The late 18th century was a golden age of satire in Britain. Etched cartoons and caricatures poked fun at kings, noblemen, society ladies, French revolutionaries, the institution of marriage, and countless other people and things, including Lincolnshire vicars. It's thought that the absence of an absolute monarchy in Britain carried with it a relative freedom of the press which meant that cartoons flourished. Also technological developments encouraged a switch from verbal to visual satire, and the era witnessed the development of a social context for debate, whether in the coffee-house, club, or on the street. The Georgians definitely had a sense of humour, and some of artists became very famous.

Evidence found in Lincolnshire

Physically the landscape changed from large open fields which were farmed in strips in the Medieval period to neat rectangular fields following the parliamentary enclosure. This change is very visible in the landscape today.

Legacy

Archaeological evidence is in how the landscape changed from large open fields which were farmed in strips in the Medieval. There is further evidence in Turnpikes and canals.

Beginning of the industrial revolution	Parliamentary enclosure
Grand homes	Regency architecture

Land improvement	Turnpike Roads, Canals
Music, theatre, paintings, poetry	Workhouses
Palladian architecture	Written records

What to look out for

Art	Industrial Revolution (beginnings)
Banks	Music – Mozart, Beethoven, Bach, Handel.
Books - Jane Austen (although she never assumed that title during her life), Walter Scott, Henry Fielding.	Industrial Revolution (beginnings)
Buildings	Music – Mozart, Beethoven, Bach, Handel
Churches	Poetry
Empire building	

Books: Jane Austen (although she never assumed that title during her life), Walter Scott,

Poetry: famous poets of the time include Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, Percy Shelley and Robert Burns.

Where to look

Buildings	Museums
Libraries	‘All things Georgian’ website

Georgians Activity Ideas

Transport challenge

Check the EUS map to see what your town looked like in the Georgian era. How has the town changed since the Early Medieval period? What are the main changes? What has stayed the same? How have the road systems changed?

The Georgians introduced Turnpike Trusts to improve the network and surface of roads.

What were the issues faced by people travelling in Georgian times?

Which inventions made it easier for people to travel. What can you find out about the people who invented these new forms of transport?

Explore the transport network in your town today.

What are the main issues with transport today in your town? Pollution from vehicles? Too many traffic jams? Where are the pinch points/bottlenecks where traffic often gets stuck? How easy is it to use public transport, trains, buses or trams? How safe is it to walk or cycle?

What measures are there in place to ease the flow of traffic (traffic lights, pedestrian crossings, junction boxes, cycle paths, cheap public transport)?

How can the transport network in your town or in Lincolnshire as a whole be made better? What measures might revolutionise transport today, having a similar impact to that of Turnpikes in the eighteenth century? For pedestrians, for cyclists? For other road users?

Victorians 1830 - 1900

Context

Following the death of her father and three uncles, Queen Victoria unexpectedly became the Queen at the age of 18, following the death of William IV in 1837.

The Victorian era was one of great industrial activity. The Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in London in 1851 show-cased the best inventions and industrial advances from around the world. The Industrial Revolution and increase in national population led to huge growth in many towns. It was also a period of severe poverty, workhouses and, as a result, social reform.

Everyday Life

An increasing population and mass movement from rural areas to cities and towns led to overcrowding and poverty for many. Hundreds of new terraced streets were built because of these rapid changes. A rise in the middle-classes in this era also led to larger terraced houses being built with more ornamental fittings and larger rooms.

There were many improvements to daily life during the Victorian period. There was increased access to clean water, gas lighting and electricity. Sewerage, although not the most exciting of topics, was an important improvement in the Victorian era. Better sewerage systems meant fresh water could be stored in reservoirs, away from pollution, and sewage could be removed in purpose-built sewers rather than in open gutters or cess pits.



Keelby School (late Victorian)

Education became an important part of childhood in this era for the rich and the poor. By 1880, schooling for children up to the age of 10 became compulsory, and by 1900, literacy (being able to read and write) was standard. New national schools were built across the country in order to meet these new laws.

Transport and Industry

The introduction of railways in the mid-nineteenth century allowed Lincolnshire to sell its products further afield. Lincolnshire was a large exporter of brick and tiles as well as Lincolnshire limestone which is still famous around the country for its quality. Other industries in Lincolnshire included milling, for oil and flour, soap production, leather production, malting and brewing. Boston was famous for its feather products. Boats were built in Market Deeping and Spilsby produced fashionable furniture.

Recreation



Lincoln Arboretum (late Victorian)

Spas and resorts were established in this period as a tonic for industrial life. Woodhall Spa, Cleethorpes and Skegness were Lincolnshire resorts. Fashionable people could visit to take some healthy air and enjoy swimming in the sea or in a lido. At the beginning of the era, these resorts were only for the middle and upper classes. Towards the end of the century, reforms to working hours and cheaper transport meant that the working classes could also enjoy days out.



Visitors to Lincoln Arboretum (late Victorian)

The Victorian Poor

In 1834, a new Poor Law was passed. The aim of this law was to reduce the cost of looking after the poor, taking beggars off streets, and encouraging people to support themselves. This law saw the introduction of poor law unions, which were groups of parishes who would be responsible for care of the poor in each union. These unions built workhouses where the poor could have a bed and a meagre meal in return for work. The work included:

- Oakum picking which involved taking small fibres out of ropes to sell
- Breaking up stones to be used on roads
- Washing, and ironing and domestic chores.

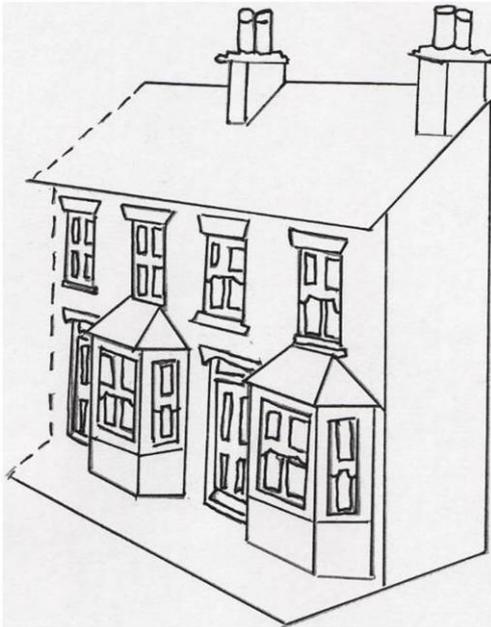
The workhouses provided conditions just horrible enough so to discourage people settling.

The Local Government Act of 1929-30 resulted in the abolition of workhouses. Local councils took over the buildings with many becoming hospitals or care homes.

Architecture

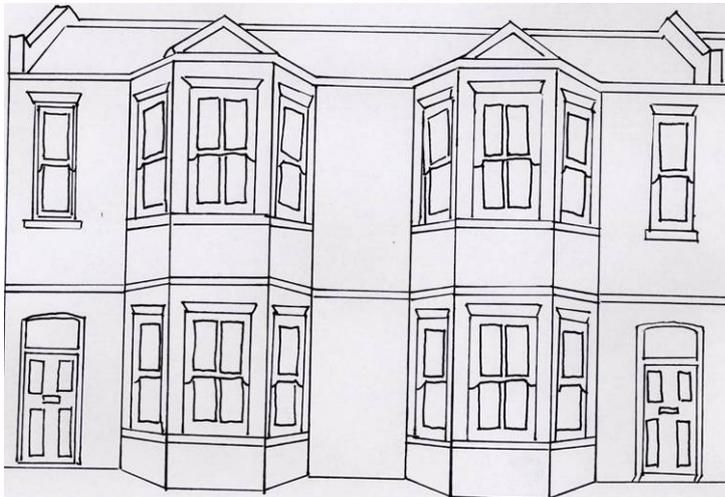
The mud and stud vernacular architecture dwindled in this period, with the increased production of brick and tile, both in Lincolnshire and further afield. There was a great need

for new housing on a large scale. Standardised brick terraces were constructed across the both the country and the county.



Early Victorian House with bay windows c1830s-1900s.

Architecture began in a classical style in the period and moved towards a gothic revival in the mid-century. Arts and Craft style also became popular in revolt against the standardised manufacturing of industrial revolution. The movement encouraged medieval craftsmanship but altered the techniques to meet the needs of the nineteenth century.



Late Victorian style with a double bay window over two storeys c1860/70s- 1910.

Schools

The Elementary Education Act 1870, known as Forster's Education Act, set the framework for schooling of all children between the ages of five and twelve in England and Wales.

When Queen Victoria first came to the throne, schools were for the rich. Most children never went to school and struggled to read or write. Children from rich families were typically taught at home by a governess until the age of ten years old. Wealthy boys from the age of ten would then go to Public schools such as Rugby. Girls on the other hand continued to be educated at home.

The poor were introduced to school thanks to the 'Sunday school' by Robert Raikes. About 1,250,000 children had an education with this method by 1831.

This was all turned on its head however in 1870 with the passing of the law and schools began to cater for the rich and poor alike. Various names were given to the schools including the British schools and the Ragged schools. Ragged schools got their name from the poor children attending the school.

Village schools typically had smaller classes however the age groups would be varied. It was normal to see a six-year-old child working in the same classroom as a ten-year-old. Due to the size of the school classrooms, schools became regimented and used a lot of repetition as a way of teaching children. Usually the classroom teacher would write on the chalkboard and the children would copy whatever was written. Teaching lacked creativity and it was a strict, uncomfortable place for children to begin their life education.

What were schools like?

Schools were certainly different to the schools we have of today. Within poor inner-city areas there could be anywhere between 70 and 80 pupils in one class!

The schools were imposing buildings with windows high up, to prevent children from seeing out of. The walls of the schools lacked creativity and were often bare or had merely text for the children to look at.

There is this information and lots more here - <https://victorianchildren.org/victorian-schools/>

Legacy

Archaeological evidence in this time is in the style of buildings, railways, impact of the industrial revolution.

Abolition of Slavery – 1833 in British Colonies	Music – Liszt, Chopin, Schumann
Empire building – Britain empire was at its largest in the Victorian period.	Scientific breakthroughs, such as Darwin.
Intensification of the industrial revolution	Seaside resorts

What to look out for

Art – Van Gogh, Monet, Picasso, John Ruskin	Books – Charles Dickens, Edger Allan Poe, Mark Twain, Elizabeth Gaskell, Rudyard Kipling
Buildings - churches, halls, museums.	Poetry – Elizabeth Barratt-Browning,

	Thomas Hardy, Lewis Carroll, Rudyard Kipling
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Where to look

Books	Libraries
Buildings	Museums

<https://victorianchildren.org/victorian-schools/>

Victorians 1830 - 1900 Activity Ideas

Check the EUS map to see what your town looked like in the Victorian era. How has the town changed since the Georgian period? What are the main changes? What has stayed the same? What can you see that is new?

Many coastal resorts Spas and resorts were established in the Victorian era to attract wealthy and fashionable visitors.

Towards the end of the century, reforms to working hours and cheaper transport meant that working classes would also be able to enjoy days out.

- What are the main attractions to your town? How could you market your town to attract Fashionable people from the Victorian era?
 - Think about how you might 'sell' your town. How would you communicate without the Internet, phones, television or radio?
- Influencers today
 - Suggest ideas for an event, festival or different use for buildings in the town to attract people and to make others want to visit your town. What is special about it? What might Influencers like about your town?

First World War 1914 -1918

Context

At the start of the First World War in 1914, thousands of young men signed up to fight. Many saw the War as an adventure, perhaps a way out of low paid work or an opportunity to travel. Many believed it would be over within a few months. The War led to enormous loss of life that impacted society for all of the countries involved.

Everyday life

Life in Lincolnshire changed dramatically. People from Lincolnshire played an active role in the First World War. Many young men signed up to the Lincolnshire Regiment or the Lincolnshire Yeomanry. The Lincolnshire Regiment had ten battalions that saw active service. The Lincolnshire Yeomanry was a local cavalry regiment that served with distinction in the Middle East and on the Western Front. Men from Lincolnshire served in many more regiments across the country.

Thousands of military personnel were based in the county, serving in:

- Army training facilities (such as Belton Camp, near Grantham)
- The aerodromes of the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service (these two services were amalgamated to form the RAF in April 1918)
- The Royal Navy at Immingham Docks.

Lincolnshire's links with the RAF were formed during the First World War.

Lincolnshire made a contribution to the War Effort through companies such as William Foster and Company, a firm of agricultural engineers who designed and made the first tanks. Lincoln was a major centre for aircraft production. During the First World War, Rushton and Procter made more aircraft engines than any other British company.

Lincolnshire's women at war

At the time of the First World War men in positions of power didn't want women to take an active role either in the War Effort or in support services. This attitude changed as the War progressed and a shortage of men meant women had to carry out roles that had not previously been open to them. Women helped in a number of ways through newly established organisations such as:

- First Aid Nursing Yeomanry
- Voluntary Aid Detachments
- Women's Auxiliary Army
- Women's Land Army
- Women's Police Force
- Women's Royal Air force

- Women's Royal Navy.

Many of these organisations existed before the start of the First World War. Some roles, such as the Voluntary Aid Detachments or First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, were dangerous and took women to the frontline of battles.

At the beginning of the First World War, the munitions industry struggled to keep up with the demand for weapons and ammunition. The government passed the Munitions of War Act giving the government direct control over the industry. It outlawed Trade Union activity and forced the industry to accept unskilled workers, so opening the door to women. Many Lincolnshire women were called upon to work in factories making aircraft and munitions. These women became known as Munitionettes.

In 1914, 212,000 women worked in the munitions industry, but by the end of the war there were 950,000. About 80 % of all weapons and shells were produced by women.

There are several stories of courageous women and the vital part they played in the War. Women were killed during the conflict; on the battlefield, in hospitals or on the home front, in factories.

Despite this, women were forced to go back to traditional roles to free up jobs for men returning after the War.

Lincolnshire's early aviation heritage

Lincolnshire has a strong history with aviation that dates back to just before the First World War. At this time the Army was slow to see the benefits of an air force. The British Navy did see the potential to use the Royal Flying Corps as a weapon, carrying out bombing raids on German ships.

The German armed forces had both aircraft and airships. German airships could travel further than aircraft. The first attack by an airship took place at night on 19th and 20th January 1915. The airships planned to hit the Humber and the Thames but bad weather meant they had to change course. They dropped their bombs on towns and villages along the east coast. They hit Great Yarmouth, Kings Lynn, and Norfolk villages.

In January 1916, nine airships were launched in a major attack targeting Liverpool. Navigation was still poor. Airships rarely found their planned targets and so dropped bombs randomly across the country. This time, their bombs hit Derby, Loughborough and Scunthorpe.

In February 1916 responsibility for protecting parts of the UK vulnerable to attack went from Royal Navy Air Service (RNAS) to the Royal Flying Corps (RFC). RNAS focused on shipping and anti-submarine patrols.



Zeppelin Airship L48

In March, airships planned to attack London but problems with engines meant that the launch was delayed so one Zeppelin crew decided to attack Grimsby instead. The bombs fell on a church in Cleethorpes where soldiers from 3rd (Reserve) Battalion Manchester Regiment were staying. 31 soldiers were killed or died from their injuries and 51 were wounded.

1916 saw the first successful attacks on airships, bringing down four. The first was brought down by Lt William Leefe Robinson on the night of 2nd/3rd September. Using explosive bullets, he was able to tear large holes in the airship's skin and the incendiary bullets then set fire to the hydrogen in the gas bags.

Lt William Leefe Robinson was awarded the Victoria Cross and became a hero overnight.

Evidence found in Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire's war memorials are visible symbols of the impact of war on communities. The government at the time insisted that soldiers killed on the battlefield were buried in cemeteries near where they died often in France or Belgium. This meant that families were unable to have a funeral or visit the graves of relatives who died fighting in the First World War. Communities felt the need to recognise their loss but they also wanted to make sure that the people who died in wars are not forgotten. They commissioned war memorials.

War memorials in Lincolnshire commemorate both people who lived in communities in Lincolnshire and those who volunteered from other countries both in Europe, notably Poland, and the Commonwealth. In the Second World War, Lincolnshire welcomed volunteers from Canada, the United States of America, Australia, Poland and many other countries.

Lincolnshire has a strong history of aviation through both the First and Second World Wars.

In addition to War Memorials there are military records, photographs, newspaper articles and a lot of propaganda from this time. [LincstothePast](#) is a good place to start when looking for evidence.

Legacy

In Lincolnshire, evidence of change is in the increasing presence of airbases.

Aerial combat	Propaganda
Bombs	Tanks
Plastic surgery	Votes for some women
Possibility of careers for some women	War Memorials or memorial buildings

What to look out for

Aircraft and aerial combat	Medals
Clothes presses	Munionettes
Corner shops	Nursing
Crockery	Pans
Dolly tubs	Tin baths
Factories use to make munitions	Uniforms
Furniture	Weapons
Ghost signs	Women's football teams
Hearths	Women's police service
Larders and pantries	Zeppelins

Where to look

Lincolnshire has a strong history of aviation through both the First and Second World Wars.

In addition to War Memorials there are military records, photographs, newspaper articles and a lot of propaganda from this time. [Lincsthepast](https://www.lincsthepast.com/) is a good place to start when looking for evidence.

There are resources for teachers on

<https://www.ahleducation.org.uk>

<https://internationalbcc.co.uk>

<https://www.lincsthepast.com/learning-and-resources/learn-about-lincolnshire-at-war/>

has resources to help teach both the First and Second World War and Remembrance.

First World War 1914 - 1918 Activity Ideas

Check the EUS map to see what your town looked like in the at the turn of the twentieth century. What are the main changes that have taken place since Victorian times? What has stayed the same? What can you see that is new?

Look at the images of women during the First World War. What do you think the photographs show?

What can you tell about the women from the photographs?

What sort of work was acceptable for women at the time?

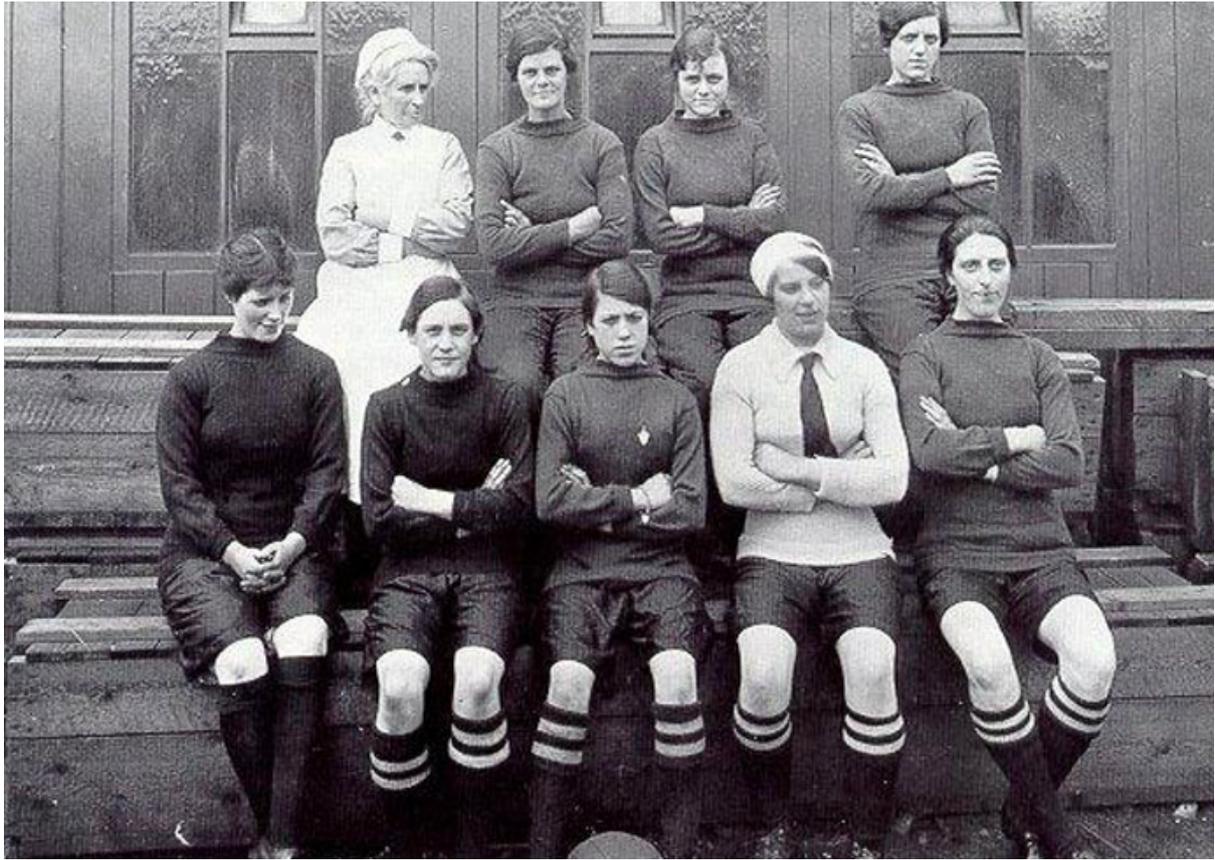
What stories might these photographs tell?

Choose one of the women in the photographs and imagine you could ask her to tell her story.

What sort of questions might you ask?

How might you find the answers to these questions today?





Second World War 1939 - 1945

Context

The Second World War was a global war that began in September 1939 and ended largely 1945. It affected the lives of people all over the world. Again, Lincolnshire played a significant role.

Lincolnshire is often referred to as Bomber County because of the number of Bomber Command Squadrons based here during the Second World War. Approximately 125,000 aircrew flew with Bomber Command during World War II (their average age was 22). 73,700 of them became casualties (wounded or shot down and taken prisoner of war), of those 57,861 were killed. Over a million people supported Bomber Command.

Everyday life

Almost overnight Lincolnshire went from a sleepy rural community to a hive of military activity with servicemen and women from all over the world descending on the county. During the War there were more than 60 airbases in the county including RAF Waddington, RAF Scampton and the RAF College at Cranwell. Famously the Lancaster Bombers involved in the Dambuster raids flew from RAF Scampton.

Before the Second World War, just as before the First World War, men and women had very defined roles. Men went out to work and women were housewives or they worked in 'female' roles such as shop assistants, nurses or in domestic service. During the War all of that changed as men were called up to the armed forces or volunteered to support the Home Front, taking on roles fire fighters or air raid wardens. Women also volunteered to join the armed forces but, again, many replaced men in the workforce, taking on many different roles.

When the War started, the Government was worried about the supply of food and crops. It wanted to increase the amount of food grown in Britain and decrease the country's reliance on imports. Across Lincolnshire, the Women's Land Army worked on farms growing crops and looking after animals and many women worked in factories repairing bombers.

Children also had a role to play. Many were evacuated from cities to places of safety. There are newspaper stories about children from Leeds being evacuated to Lincolnshire. Evacuation affected children in many ways. Some were excited about their new lives; others were traumatised by the separation from their parents. There are many human stories around life on the Home Front.



Evidence found in Lincolnshire

The aviation heritage of Lincolnshire is a key part of its tourism offer. Lincolnshire tells the story of its wartime past through museums, often at former airbases and now the International Bomber Command Centre. Again. War Memorials show the impact of war on individual towns. There are Rolls of Honour in churches and chapels in airbases. Lincolnshire HER also holds military records, photographs, newspaper articles and other artefacts.

Museums hold aircraft, uniforms, letters, wedding dresses made from parachute material, games, propaganda posters, ration cards, pottery, crockery, billy tins, and lots more. These objects tell the stories of people who lived through the War, men, women, children from Lincolnshire and all over the world.

Legacy

In towns, the largest change is the increase in improved housing for those returning from War. The Lincolnshire landscape was changed by the large number of airbases.

Beveridge Report	National Health Service
Education reform	Post-traumatic stress disorder and impact on family life
Evacuation and impact on children and families	Welfare state
Greater government involvement in people's daily lives	
(Better) Housing for those returning from War	

Beveridge Report: addressing five major problems in society Poverty, Access to education, poor housing, unemployment and healthcare provision

What to look out for

Airbases	Maps
Air museums on former RAF sites	Medals
Aircraft Spitfires, Hurricanes, Lancaster Bombers	Propaganda
Coins	Ration books
Everyday household items	Rolls of Honour
Gas masks	War memorials

Where to look

Battle of Britain Memorial Flight	RAF Cranwell
Grantham Air Museum	RAF Digby
Lincolnshire Aviation Heritage Centre	RAF Scampton
Metheringham Airfield Visitor Centre	RAF Waddington
Newark Air Museum	Thorpe Camp Visitor Centre.
RAF Coningsby	

There are Rolls of Honour in churches and chapels in airbases. Lincolnshire HER also holds military records, photographs, newspaper articles and other artefacts.

Second World War Activity Ideas

Lincolnshire changed during the Second World War from a rural area to a county with more than 60 airbases by the end of the war. The airbases brought people from all over the world to join the war effort. How did this change towns in Lincolnshire? Check the EUS map to see the difference in your hometown from the First World War to the Second World War.

Is your town near to an airbase? What can you find out about how your town changed during the War?

There are many museums in Lincolnshire linked to surviving airbases. Which is nearest to your town? Which might be able to tell you more about your town during the Second World War?

[Battle of Britain Memorial Flight RAF Coningsby](#)

[Cranwell Aviation Heritage Centre](#)

[RAF Digby Sector Operations Room](#)

[Metheringham Airfield Visitors Centre](#)

[RAF Scampton Historical Museum](#)

[Thorpe Camp Visitors Centre](#)

[Lincolnshire Aviation Heritage Centre](#)

[RAF Waddington Heritage Centre](#)

[Grantham Museum](#)

[Newark Air Museum](#)

[The Cottage Museum, Woodhall Spa](#)

[The Museum of Lincolnshire Life.](#)

[Aviation Heritage Lincolnshire](#)

Write a short story telling the story of a child living in your town at the time, witnessing the arrival of all the men and women flocking to the county to help with the war effort. What did the child see? How did life change? What did it feel like to live at that time? What were the sights, smells and tastes? The website [Aviation Heritage Lincolnshire](#) contains a lot of information about what life was like in Lincolnshire at this time.

Sources of inspiration

Lincolnshire Extensive Urban Survey

There is a lot of information about the Extensive Urban Survey project on <https://www.lincsabout.town>

For individual towns there are detailed reports. At the end of each report is a section headed 'Discussion' which contains Historic Background and Character Summary. This is accessible and probably the quickest way to get an overview of the key HUCTS for a town. The Discussion is a great resource for pupils to team read to learn more about the background of their town.

The time-lapse video maps are particularly useful. Each report contains maps with much more detail and explanations of detailed/significant changes.

It is not possible to include assets for every town however, teachers can access assets to illustrate the story of a town through the [Lincs About Town](https://www.lincsabout.town) website or through Lincolnshire HER. HERs across the country are curators of public history. They hold all things known about a town: records on archaeology, maps, old books, images, photographs; all publicly accessible and free to use in a classroom setting. Both contemporary and old photographs of buildings in local towns can be sourced from the Lincolnshire Archives via [LincstothePast](https://www.lincstothepast.org/) by searching the Illustrations Index. Email ArchiveCopies@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record

Lincolnshire's Historic Environment Record holds records on all the known archaeological sites and historic buildings within Lincolnshire. These records are held within a computerised database, linked to a GIS mapping system. The database acts as an index, showing which archaeological and historical features are known within the county, and where to go to find out more. This includes records and activity from the earliest occupants from prehistory (from around 500,000 years ago) to the present day.

The records contained within the HER are available to view online, via two main website resources:

'[Lincs to the Past](https://www.lincstothepast.org/)' is a useful learning resources and a timeline of objects which teachers and young people may find particularly useful. It includes:

- Historical photographs and documents from the Lincolnshire Archives
- Archaeological artefacts held at The Collection Museum in Lincoln
- Records from the HER.

'[Heritage Gateway](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/)' is a national collection of all the HER datasets and other national, heritage-related records, such as Historic England's listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments registers.

Both of these websites have 'Help' sections, with advice on how to search the records.

Historic England

Lincs about town is jointly funded by Lincolnshire County Council and Historic England.

Historic England's Heritage Schools Officer is closely linked to the project and a great resource for local schools to tap into.

There are more resources on [Historic England's website](#).

For teachers interested in carrying out further mapping work this video is extremely useful in showing how to match and interpret aerial photographs and maps.

<https://vimeo.com/127534905>

There is a lot of information about Lincolnshire's military past on the [Aviation Heritage Lincolnshire website](#).

Lincolnshire County Council

Lincolnshire County Council's website [Investigate Learning](#) has lots of cultural and creative activities for schools and colleges. The site also contains information about Lincolnshire County Council's Heritage sites.

The Extensive Urban Survey Project Officer uses [QGIS](#). This is an open source mapping system which anyone can use, although it takes some time to become expert.

QGIS maps show broad types and narrow types of maps. These allow the Project Officer to provide an overview of a place and then look in detail at specific areas.

Using a GIS map-based storage tool means anyone can interrogate data in different ways.

For example, there are lots of medieval towns in Lincolnshire, so through GIS it is possible to look at characteristics to see how many are built on rivers, on roads, etc then patterns start to emerge.

Story Maps

Teachers may prefer to use Story Maps <https://storymaps.arcgis.com>.

This is a much simpler mapping tool which pupils can use to create their own story maps and trails.

It allows users to create immersive stories by combining text, narrative, interactive maps and other multi-media content. Users can publish their work and share their stories in school, in the town, even around the world.

Further resources

The Project Officer also checks all of these resources for further information on towns in Lincolnshire. These are open access free resources.

Oldmaps <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/>, National Library Scotland, <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/>

Lincolnshire History and Archaeology magazine, which can be accessed for free here

: <http://slha.org.uk/publications/journal/>

Looking at the Domesday entries for each one which can be accessed here

: <https://opendomesday.org/>

When towns had market charters and things

: <https://archives.history.ac.uk/gazetteer/gazweb2.html>

Newspaper and magazine

archives: <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/search/results?retrievecountrycounts=false&sortorder=dayearly>

Workhouses : <http://www.workhouses.org.uk/>

Turnpikes : turnpikes.org.uk

Railways, canals: <https://www.railmaponline.com/UKIEMap.php>

Further reading

The Romans

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Medieval

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Gazetteer of Medieval Markets and Fairs across England and Wales with instructions on how to read the records

<https://archives.history.ac.uk/gazetteer/fullintroframe.html>

<https://archives.history.ac.uk/gazetteer/gazweb2.html>

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Page, W. (ed.), Victoria County History, Lincolnshire Volume II, 1906

Platts, G., Land and People in Medieval Lincolnshire, History of Lincolnshire, Volume IV, 1985.

Platts, G., Robert Mannyng of Bourne's 'Handlyng Synne' and South Lincolnshire Society, in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, Volume 14, pp.23-29, 1979.

Wilkinson, Louise Women in Thirteenth Century Lincolnshire.

Lincolnshire in World Wars 1 and 2

Aviation Heritage Lincolnshire.

This site contains education resources designed to support visits to ten aviation heritage venues in Lincolnshire. The focus of this resource is Bomber Command, the Home Front and the science of aviation. It focuses largely on the impact of the Second World War in Lincolnshire.

<http://www.ahleducation.org.uk/>

Battle of Britain Memorial Flight

The Battle of Britain Memorial Flight provides information about this iconic memorial. There is a visitor centre attached to the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight that welcomes school visits.

<http://www.raf.mod.uk/bbmf/visitorscentre/>

Imperial War Museums

The Imperial War Museums' learning site contains excellent resources on a range of war related topics. Its resources on Recruitment and Conscription may be of particular interest.

<http://www.iwm.org.uk/learning/resources>

Lincolnshire Remembrance Project

This resource is currently being populated with information about Lincolnshire War Memorials. It is a great source of information and images. The project team is happy to help with further information.

<http://www.lincstothePast.com/home/lincolnshire-remembrance/>

National Arboretum learning programme

The National Arboretum has an active and engaging education programme and resources to support teachers interested in finding out more about Remembrance, memorials and the impact of conflict.

<http://www.thenma.org.uk/plan-your-visit/visiting-for-learning-and-training/>

Royal British Legion

The Royal British Legion has produced a free Learning Pack for Key Stages 1-4, which is updated every year:

<http://www.britishlegion.org.uk/remembrance/schools-and-learning/learning-pack>

Dr Kathine Storr's Archive

The website <http://www.southhollandlife.com/dr-katherine-storr-archive/> contains archive material from Dr Katherine Storr which looks at the impact of WW1 on Lincolnshire.

War Memorials Trust

War Memorials Trust has a Learning Programme for schools and youth groups that is designed to build a greater understanding of war memorial heritage and is a great partner site for this resource. <http://www.learnaboutwarmemorials.org/>

War Memorials Trust's is also running projects to record and look after war memorials across the UK, and schools are welcome to get involved. Find out more visit the In Memoriam site at <https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/> and

<http://www.inmemoriam2014.org/>

Generic

The Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-names

https://www.amazon.co.uk/Dictionary-Lincolnshire-Place-names-English-Place-name/dp/0904889580/ref=sr_1_1?dchild=1&keywords=dictionary+of+lincolnshire+place+names&qid=1596633072&s=books&sr=1-1

Key to English Place Names

<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/> - it's produced by the EPNS, so should be very reliable.

Heritage Explorer

Heritage Explorer is Historic England's education website and is full of ideas, primary source material, photographs, case studies and resources for teachers to use. It is searchable by topic, subject and key stage.

<http://www.heritage-explorer.co.uk/web/he/default.aspx>

Heritage Gateway

Historic environment information, including the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, can be accessed at:

www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Heritage Lincolnshire

Heritage Lincolnshire: Heritage Lincolnshire offers a range of services for schools to help them incorporate the history and archaeology of the county in their teaching:

<https://www.heritagelincolnshire.org/learn/schools>

Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marshes

This local project focuses on the heritage of the Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marshes. The project's website contains information about the Coastal Grazing Marshes in the Second World War as well as a range of other education resources exploring cultural heritage, changing landscapes and bio-diversity.

<http://www.lincsmarshes.org.uk/heritage>

Lincs to the Past

This site has lots of valuable resources to help with local history studies on a range of topics with a Lincolnshire focus. Use the search engine to find local archive documents and photographs.

<http://www.lincstothePast.com/home/>

The National Archives

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/>

