The excavation of a Roman and Medieval site at Flaxengate, Lincoln

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The excavation of a site to the east of Flaxengate, Lincoln, was directed by Dr. Graham Webster for the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee in 1945 and 1948. The site lay approximately in the centre of the eastern half of the Lower Colonia (Fig. 1).

The site excavated lay within an area of slum-clearance, and only limited space was available for excavation. The upper layers of the site were badly disturbed, and in some areas, removed by recent cellars and foundations. However, it was possible to define three Roman structures, a series of Saxo-Norman and Medieval rubbish pits, and two Medieval buildings, one with a cellar. Unfortunately, it was not possible to excavate any structure completely. The site is now covered by a multi-storey car park.¹

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THE SITE

1. ROMAN FEATURES (Figs. 2 & 3)

The earliest building, Building A, was noted only at the south end of the excavated area. The footings of a robbed wall were recorded running north-south, a foot or so to the east of Wall 1. To the west of the footings was a good-quality cement floor. Further patches of cement to the east of these footings may also belong to this structure, although later features had obliterated most of the stratification in this area.

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To the north, a later building had removed all traces of Building A, if it had ever extended northwards, but had left a layer of occupation debris which was associated with it. Building A would seem to have had a short life, occupation dating on pottery and coin evidence from 70 - 110 AD. A near-mint zr of Domitian of 86 AD and two coins of Nero were found in association. One of these was only lightly worn, the other badly.

At some point in the early second century, a deep, steep-sided pit was cut through the occupation deposit associated with Building A. This pit was six feet north of the most northerly excavated part of Building A, but there is no evidence to suggest that it was associated with the building in any way. All the pottery from this pit, with the exception of two late sherds of Samian Ware which must be intrusive, was late Flavian/Trajanic, suggesting that the pit post-dates Building A by a few years.

The site appears to have lain open during the second century. Certainly, no buildings were erected that had left any trace. A scatter of late second century pottery would suggest occupation in the vicinity.

Shortly after the middle of the third century, a building aligned north-south, and represented by Walls 1 and 2, and a cement floor to the east of Wall 2, was erected. This building, Building B, was of some pretensions. It would not be unreasonable to interpret Walls 1 and 2 as a colonnade, or corridor, with a series of rooms to the east at a lower level (see Fig. 3). Late Roman robbing had removed the floor between Walls 1 and 2, and that to the west of Wall 1, if this area was inside the building. This area could have been a garden or courtyard. The erection of Building B necessitated the levelling of part of the site, notably between Walls 1 and 2, and to the west of Wall 1. The material used for levelling contained not only builders' rubble, but also a quantity of pottery, ranging in date from the end of the second century to the third quarter of the third century. Most of the pottery belongs to the end of this period. Amongst the builders' rubble there were large quantities of decorative marble wall-veneers and architectural members, as well as loose testae in Samian Ware, and fragments of a pavement in small black and white testae. At least one of the architectural fragments had been reused and the testae were all ex-situ, which would suggest that the rubble had been brought to the site from elsewhere. However, most of the fragments of marble wall-veneer gave the impression of never having been used, having no mortar on them, and it is quite possible that they represent waste from the erection of Building B. The rubble also contained a quantity of window and domestic glass, and a worn coin of Commodus.

To the east of Wall 2, a concrete floor was excavated at a lower level than that presumed between Walls 1 and 2. A quarter-round fillet sealed the floor to the east face of Wall 2, and a return of this fillet suggests a partition wall at right angles to Wall 2. Unfortunately, heavy robbing and disturbance by medieval pits had removed all the eastern part of this room, and the building was traced no further to the east.

Towards the middle of the fourth century, Building B was demolished and replaced by Building C, a fragmentary structure with good-quality walls and two layers of gravel flooring. The only wall to have survived medieval robbing and modern disturbance was Wall 3. The gravel floors spread across most of the site, and it is obvious that Building C was of some size. Fortunately, the floor had been relaid sealing a large amount of occupation debris and a number of minimi. This building was occupied at least as late as the end of the fourth century, and possibly later. It is interesting to note that a Middle-Saxon sherd was found associated with the demolition of this building. However, this was the only non-Roman sherd in a large group of material, and could be intrusive.

2. **MEDIEVAL FEATURES** (Fig. 4)

The site lay vacant from the end of the Roman period until the eleventh century. From then onwards, the site would seem to have been constantly occupied until it was cleared
in 1945. The latest archaeological features noted here are of the fourteenth century. Later
features were on the whole badly damaged by recent cellars, or dating evidence does not
survive.²

Thirteen pits were excavated and recorded, and one further pit containing pottery of the
first half of the fourteenth century was noted in clearing the site, but was not recorded. The
recorded pits ranged in date from the eleventh to the late thirteenth century. Several of them
were contemporary as in the case of Pits 5, 11 and 13. A valuable series of pottery types came
from the pits and is published below.

Two buildings were noted; one in the north-eastern part of the excavated area, the other
in the south. That in the north-east corner was built of well-coursed rubble, and was, according
to the excavator, built into the robber-trench (Pit 5) to the south of it, and up against the
standing Roman masonry of Building B to the west. These two walls were not bonded at their
junction, and no associated floor was seen. No dating evidence is available for this structure, but
stratigraphically it must be either contemporary with Pit 5, or later than it. If it was built into
the fill of the robber-trench, which can be dated to the eleventh century, it may well be
contemporary.

A stone-lined well with a 'D' shaped heading was dug through the remains of this building
to an unrecorded depth in the third quarter of the twelfth century. Some of the pottery from
the bottom of the well could be as late as c.1200, but this could indicate the period over which
the well was in use. The well was filled in the late thirteenth century.

The building in the southern part of the excavated area was represented by a cellar,
surviving to a depth of five feet six inches. The construction of this cellar had meant the
excavation of this part of the site as deep as early Roman levels, and the top part of Pit 7 had
been dug away. A date early in the thirteenth century is suggested for this pit, and pottery
from the construction trench of the cellar wall suggested a building date of some time in the
first half of the thirteenth century. The construction of the cellar is interesting, being of roughly
squared, coursed limestone, packed in places with tile. The cellar was 11 feet wide, and was of
unknown length. Four chases, one in each of the excavated corners of the cellar, and two
between them, were cut into the end wall of the cellar, to accommodate the upright members
of a timber frame. It was noted that these posts had been sunk beneath the cellar floor, and
must have carried a fair weight. Perhaps they supported the ground floor in some way, or the
drill-beam of the main house-frame.

The area excavated was built up by the deposition of rubbish throughout the medieval
period, which had piled up in places to a considerable depth. Pits were cut through this rubbish
from various levels, but other than the two buildings noted above, no structures were noted
over most of the site, and it would seem that the area excavated represented an open yard
between two buildings.

The closed medieval deposits were dated as follows:

Pit 1: Late thirteenth century.
Pit 2: Early thirteenth century.
Pit 3: Late twelfth century.
Pit 4: Early twelfth century.
Pit 5: Second half of the eleventh century.
Pit 6: Early twelfth century.
Pit 7: Early thirteenth century.
Pit 8: Early thirteenth century.
Pit 9: Second half of the thirteenth century.
Pit 10: Second half of the twelfth century.
Pit 11: Second half of the eleventh century.

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Pit 12: First half of the twelfth century.
Pit 13: Second half of the eleventh century.
Well: Last quarter of the twelfth century.
Cellar construction trench: First half of the thirteenth century.

All the dates suggested are the opinion of the writer, based on the pottery contained in the pits. The pottery from Pit 10 is certainly twelfth century in date, although this pit was dug through the filling of Pit 8, which could be reliably dated to the early thirteenth century. The filling of Pit 10 must be accepted as residual.

THE FINDS

ROMAN COARSE WARES (Figs. 5 - 8)

Little Roman pottery has yet been published from Lincoln, and this site has produced four groups which go a long way to filling gaps in the sequence. Only the stratified groups are considered. External dating of wares has been taken into account, but wherever possible, cross dating with Samian Ware or coins is taken as final, until more is known of local wares.

Pottery contemporary with Building A:

1. Bowl in fine light grey ware, imitating Drag. 37.
2. Bowl in soft, smooth, pale pink fabric, dia. not known.
5. Jar in Trent Valley Ware.

This group can be safely dated to the late first/early second century. Associated were two coins of Nero, one fresh, the other badly worn (Coin nos. 2 & 4), a near-mint issue of Domitian, 86 AD (Coin no. 6), and Flavian/Trajan Samian. None of this group need be any earlier than c. 70 AD, or any later than c. 110 AD.

Pottery from the pit cut by Wall 2:

10. Bowl in London Ware, with circular stamps.
15. Large jar in hard, dark grey fabric, with three bands of burnishing on the shoulder.
17. Lid-seated jar in a hard, very gritty, dark grey fabric, with stabbed decoration on the shoulder.

This group can be dated to the early second century, with some residual material, which is not illustrated. None of the coarse wares need be much later than c. 120 AD, or much earlier than the beginning of the century. Some of the Samian from this pit is Flavian/Trajan in date.
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Pottery from the foundation trench of Wall 2:


The date of this group will be considered with that following.

Pottery from levelling-up below the floors of Building B:

24. Colour-coated beaker with en barbotine dog’s head, in softish buff paste with metallic black/brown coating.
26. As 25, but with orange/brown coating.
27. Hunt cup in coarse, buff paste with brown/purple coating.
29. As 28, but without the paint.
30. Rim of indented colour-coated beaker in hard, dark buff paste with a black metallic coating. Rouletted on the shoulder.
31. Rhenish colour-coated beaker in softish, brick-red paste and metallic brown/black coating. [In white paint on the shoulder, from a motto.]6
32. Colour-coated jar in a dull grey paste with a pale orange coating.
33. Castor Box lid in hard, light buff paste with a purple/brown coating.
34. Castor Box in hard buff/grey paste with light brown coating.
35. Colour-coated flagon in soft, buff fabric with orange coating.
36. Pinched neck flagon in hard, light grey ware.
37. Dales Ware jar in dark grey, shell-gritted fabric.
38. Lid-seated jar in a hard, sandy, light grey fabric.
41. Jar in hard grey ware, burnished on the outside and on the rim.
42. As 41.
43. Jar in hard, dark grey fabric, burnished on the outside and with a zone of lattice decoration.
44. Jar in Parisian Ware, Rossington Bridge product.
45. Lid in softish, dark grey fabric.
46. Lid in soft, orange-buff fabric, tempered with crushed tile.
47. Lid-seated jar in soft, light grey fabric, burnished on the rim.
49. Cup in light grey fabric, imitating Drag. 33.
52. Bowl in hard, smooth, orange fabric.
53. Flanged bowl in dark grey fabric, burnished to black.
56. Pie-dish in smooth, light grey fabric, with a hole punched through before firing.
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57. Bowl in dark grey fabric, burnished to black.
58. Bowl in hard, light grey fabric, burnished outside to black.
59. Unusual vessel in hard, sandy, red-orange fabric.
60. Mortarium in hard orange-buff fabric.
61. Mortarium in hard, off-white fabric with small, black grits.
62. As 60.

This group must have a terminal date some time in the second half of the third century. The latest forms represented in this group must be nos. 41, 53 and 62. The earliest forms may closely belong to the closing years of the second century, but could still have been in production into the third century. The Samian Ware from this group had a wide date range, some going back to the Flavian period, indicating a high survival rate, but there is nothing later than the middle of the third century. The most likely date for this deposit, and that from the construction trench of Wall 2, is in the third quarter of the third century. The only coin from this group was as of Commodus, 183-4 AD (Coin no. 7).

Pottery contemporary with the occupation of Building C:

63. Jar in Huntcliffe Ware with sparse shelling.
65. Jar in dark grey shelly ware.
69. As 68, Swanpool D 36.
70. Bowl in light grey/buff shelly ware.

This group is readily dated to the second half of the fourth century, but it is uncertain how late some of the wares may go. There is no concrete evidence that they spread into the fifth century. Building C had two phases of construction, which have been taken together for the purpose of this report, dated from 337-41 by a bronze of Constans (Coin no. 20) to c.395 or later by a coin of the House of Theodosius (Coin no. 42). There were also 21 minims of Fel Temp Reparatio type associated with this building. Some of the coins from this group could have been in circulation in the early fifth century.

SAMIAN WARE by Joanna Bird

All the stratified Samian Ware from the site was examined, as well as all unstratified stamps. The following abbreviations are used:

CG, EG, SG: Central, Eastern or Southern Gaulish.
O: Type number in: F. Oswald, Index of Figure-types on Terra Sigillata (Liverpool 1937)
Trier: E. Fölzer, Die Bilderlausen der Ostgallischen Manufakturen (Bonn 1913).
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Samian Ware contemporary with Building A (Fig. 9, nos. 1 - 9)

Potters' stamps: 8

1. Base, Dr. 33, stamped OFMOM. Mommo of La Graufesenque. This stamp appears
at Brecon and Corbridge, as well as at Rottweil (Hochmauren), but it is also known from
Burghöfe, which implies an earlier currency, and on a form 24 from Hippo Regius and
Vechten. A date of c. AD 65 - 80 would fit.

Decorated Bowls:

2. Dr. 37, trident ovolo. SG, Flavian.
3. Dr. 37, trident ovolo and part of half-medallion festoon. SG, c. AD 85 - 110.
4. Dr. 37, decorated with diagonal bead-rows. SG, Flavian-Trajanric.
5. Dr. 37, trident ovolo, badly moulded decoration - ? animal's head. SG, Flavian-Trajanric.
6. Dr. 37, trident ovolo with double tongue; fish figure-type similar to O. 2404. SG, c. AD
80 - 100.
7. Dr. 37, style of Cinnamus of Lezoux. His ovolo (CGP fig. 47, 3). The general style of the
scroll is typical - e.g. CGP pl. 161, 53; and the motifs are all used by him - large leaf
(CGP pl. 161, 53), small leaf (CGP pl. 159, 33), the circle (CGP fig. 47, 11). c. AD 150-
180, and must be intrusive here.
8. Dr. 37, part of a naked male figure, probably O 660a, square beads, cored tendrill.
SG, c. AD 70 - 85.
9. Dr. 37, base of ovolo bead-row and lance-shaped leaf. SG, Flavian-Trajanric.
(not illustrated) Dr. 37, with part of an animal, probably a panther. SG, Flavian
-Trajanric.

This group also includes the rim of a plate, Dr. 18/31, in the fabric of Les Martres de Veyre
(early second century), and several fragments of forms Curle 15, Dr. 15/17, 18, 27, 29, 33 and
Knorr 78, all SG, Flavian-Trajanric.

Samian Ware from the pit cut by Wall 2 (Fig. 9, no. 10)

Decorated Bowls

10. Dr. 37, with gladiator, very badly damaged on removal from the mould, but probably
O 1008. Part of trident ovolo. SG, c. AD 75 - 100.
(not illustrated) Dr. 37, with fragment of scroll decoration, part of no. 7 above.

This group also includes several fragments of forms Dr. 18, 27 and 36 (SG, all Flavian-
Trajanric in date), Dr. 37 in the fabric of Les-Martres-de-Veyre (early second century), and one
fragment of Dr. 33, CG, probably mid to later second century.

The occurrence of forms belonging to the second half of the second century in this group
would suggest contamination of this deposit from the foundation trench of Wall 2, which cuts
the pit. When taken with the coarse wares, this group can be seen to represent an early second
century deposit.

Samian Ware contemporary with the erection of Building B (Fig. 9, nos. 11 - 19, and Fig. 10,
nos. 20 - 26)

Potters' stamps:

11. Dr. 31, stamped DOC[CALI . M] . Doccalus of Lezoux. At Lezoux, the stamp is known
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from some early to mid Antonine groups. It occurs at several sites in the Rhineland, normally the sign of a date before AD 150 for a Central Gaulish potter. c.AD 140 - 160.

12. Dr. 31, stamped P T IIR. Pateratus of Lezoux? This is a hitherto unrecorded stamp, apparently Central Gaulish, and Pateratus is the most likely author, Antonine.

13. Dr. 18/31R or 31B, stamped MVXTVLLI[IM]. Muxtullus of Lezoux, the latter of two similar stamps of Muxtullus, probably c. AD 155 - 180, judging by the forms and sites involved.

14. Dr. 31, stamped M [AXMIN] Maximinus of Lezoux. Not a common stamp, and there are no dated sites. The general record for Maximinus implies mid or late Antonine date.

15. Dr. 31, stamped [GEN] JALIS.F. Genialis of Lezoux. The site records suggest a date c. AD 160 - 190.

(not illustrated) Dr. 27 in the fabric of Les-Martres-de-Veyre, with a very crooked stamp which has so far defied identification. This is probably the work of one of the Hadriani-Antonine potters of Les-Martres, such as Suobnus. c. AD 125 - 155.

Decorated Bowls:

16. Dr. 37, including one unstratified sherd, frieze of leaf-tufts with lion O 1497R, and ? hare above wreath; lower frieze with lanceate buds. SG, c. AD 75 - 90.

17. Dr. 37, dolphin O 2382, in double medallion. CG, Antonine.

18. Dr. 37, Cinnamus ovolo, CGP fig. 47, 3, with fine bead-row c. AD 160 - 90.

19. Dr. 37, style of Cinnamus of Lezoux. His ovolo with fine bead-row, CGP fig. 47, 3; drapred male figure O 905, CGP pl. 157, 5; Diana on rocks O 111, CGP pl. 158, 16; boar O 1666, CGP pl. 159, 33; large dolphin facing left, not exactly paralleled, large dolphin facing right O 2384, CGP pl. 160, 38; small curly dolphin, a smaller version of O 2401, CGP pl. 160, 34; small dolphin O 2402, CGP pl. 162, 59; fish O 2413; the animal in the medallion is probably a hare. The decorative details are all known in Cinnamus' work: the large astragalus on top of the festoons and used in the field, CGP fig. 47, 40 and pl. 157, 7; alternate round and oval beaded row, CGP pl. 160, 35; decorative motif, CGP pl. 158, 16; scroll, CGP pl. 157, 7; small circle, CGP fig. 47, 11. The plain double medallions and half medallion festoons occur frequently on Cinnamus' bowls. c. AD 150 - 180. One piece unstratified.

20. Dr. 37, style of Comitialis IV of Rheinzabern. Apollo: M. 72 (used by Comitialis, taf. 87, 1 - 4); soldier: probably M. 269 (taf. 87, 2); double medallion with thicker outer circle (taf. 87, 1); ovolo (cf. taf. 86, 5 - 6). Late second to mid third century.

21. Dr. 37, gladiator O 1007, and edge of wavy-line decoration. SG, Flavian.

22. Dr. 37, freestyle bowl. Part of lion or panther with tail turned back. CG, c. mid second century.

23. Dr. 37, the motifs used by several Rheinzabern potters. Flautist: M. 167; 'cakestand' O 214; double leaf: P 145. Later second to third century.

24. Dr. 37, Trier, the wreath is a characteristic Trier motif (Fölzer taf. XXXII, 904), the leaf a smaller version of taf. XXXI, 737; the animal may be a dog, taf. XXVIII, 376, without the tail. Late second to early third century.

25. Dr. 37, style of Helenius of Rheinzabern. Warrior's head: M. 12 (used by Helenius, taf. 174, 3); small head: M. 15 (taf. 174, 3); Venus: M. 42 (taf. 175, 3). The figure is probably a boxer, M. 191, used by several Rheinzabern potters. The edge of the ovolo is not identifiable. c. AD 200 - 250.

26. Dr. 45, barbotine leaves, and the mark of applied lion mask. EG, late second to third century.
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**Tesserae**

Four mosaic *tesserae* were found loose, cut from Samian bowls. Three were Dr. 37, SG, Flavian-Trajan, the fourth most probably a Dr. 31, CG, and c. mid second century.

There were also the following plain forms represented. SG. forms Dr. 18, 27, 27, 33, 46 and Déch. 67. The date ranged from early Flavian to Trajanic. CG. forms Dr. 18/31, 31, including one with a lead-rivet repair, 33, 36, 37, 38, the rim of a Déch. 65, Déch. 68, or 72 (no slip on inside), Walters 79, Curle 15. Dates throughout the second century. C or EG, forms Curle 21, Dr. 33, 43 and 45, Walters 80. Date: later second to third century. EG, forms Dr. 31, 33, 38, dating from later second to third century.

**Unstratified Samian Ware (not illustrated)**

**Potters' stamps:**

Dr. 33 stamped [CEL§IANI OF Celsius of Lezoux. Several examples from Lezoux came from deposits of the end of the second century, and the British record is late-Antonine too. c. AD 160 - 195, probably after 170.

Dr. 31, stamped [C]OSL[R]VFIN I on a tiny fragment. It is impossible to tell whether the stamp is from the original version of the die, or the damaged one which has lost its final I. In either case the stamp is Flavian, c. AD 75 - 100.

Dr. 18/31R, stamped GENT[ILISI] Gentilis of Lezoux. This stamp is always on form 18/31 or 18/31 R, and at Lezoux is known in Hadrianic-Antonine groups.

**ROMAN GLASS** by Lee Coppock

The stratified glass from the site comes basically from one group, the levelling of the site during the construction of Roman Building B, which has a terminal date of c. AD 275. Other groups include only occasional finds, although several important fragments are amongst the unstratified group, notably a unique cut-and-tooled beaker, a piece of millesifore glass, and two gilt glass *tesserae*.

From Building B levels, finds include 50 fragments, representing at least 29 vessels, plus 12 fragments of window glass. A solitary glass counter was associated with Building A, and apparently no glass was associated with Building C. In unstratified contexts there were 62 fragments representing 24 vessels, plus 2 pieces of window glass and 13 glass *tesserae*. Both utility and fine wares were found in all contexts; some of the glass is of very good quality. In colour it is predominantly turquoise-green or colourless. Strictly green or yellow-green glass forms only a small percentage. Beakers and shallow bowls are the most common forms. It is worth noting the following unstratified items; (Fig. 11)

1. **Note by Dr. D. B. Harden, at the time of discovery:** Side fragment of beaker, colourless, blown. The exterior has been finished by cutting and tooling when warm. The rim is missing, and straight sides taper very slightly downwards. Near the rim are two raised wavy, horizontal tooling lines with a pair of sloping cuts between them; near the base, traces of a complicated tooling design are interspaced with cuts. Some of the tooling may have been finished off on the wheel. Milky iridescence. The shape and metal are typical of the mid-Roman period, but the decoration is, so far as I know, unique. Tooling of this type occurs occasionally as secondary decoration, but I know of no parallels to such
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tooling as a major decoration on Roman glass, although it is common in Arabic times.' (Fig. 11, 1).

2. A small fragment of millefiori glass from a vessel. It bears traces of a characteristic flower design composed of rods of honey-yellow glass, separated by thin lines of grey. The basic ground is a silvery, light grey. Thickness varies between two and three millimetres. (Fig. 11, 2).

3. A body fragment of a blown vessel in good, colourless glass, with close, thin trails of similar metal.

4. Two gilt glass tesselae; the surface is covered in thin gold leaf.

Associated with Building A:

1. Counter in opaque green glass. (Fig. 11, 3).

Associated with Building B:

1. Two fragments from the base of a shallow bowl with an applied, cabled foot-ring. Blown, fine, slightly milky, colourless. (Fig. 11, 4).

2. Base fragment from a six-sided vessel, in moulded turquoise-green glass.

3. Part of foot-ring in clear, coarse, colourless metal. The outer ring is perforate. Also a larger, similar example. (Fig. 11, 5).

4. Small handle in fine, very slightly turquoise-green metal. Possibly from an unguentarium or similar vessel. (Fig. 11, 6).

5. Base in thick, turquoise-green, bubbly metal. (Fig. 11, 7).

6. Rim fragment from a straight sided vessel. (Fig. 11, 8).

7. Rim fragment from moulded bowl in heavy, very milky-white metal. (Fig. 11, 9).

8. Rim fragment from fine, blown vessel, probably a bowl, in a fine, clear, colourless metal. (Fig. 11, 10).

9. Rim fragment from a beaker in clear, colourless metal. The surface is slightly abraded. (Fig. 11, 11).

10. Rim fragment from a beaker, metal as 9. (Fig. 11, 12).

11. Three fragments of a small bowl with a high foot-ring. Clear, good metal, very slightly green. Surface slightly abraded. (Fig. 11, 13).

This group also includes 13 fragments representing 11 vessels with simple decoration - incised lines or applied threads in regular patterns. The metal ranges from very finely blown and clear, to thick and cloudy. Most pieces are colourless.

SMALL FINDS (Fig. 12)

The following small finds were found stratified, or are of sufficient interest themselves to warrant publication:

A. Pre-Roman

1. Acheulian hand axe⁹, from an unspecified medieval rubbish pit. An almost identical example comes from Huntow, East Yorkshire.

B. Associated with Roman Building A

2. Spatula of bronze wire.

3. Damaged belt-litting.
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C. Pit cut by Wall 2.
   4. Fragment of bronze brooch.

D. Associated with Roman Building B.
   5. Knee brooch in silvered bronze, missing the head and pin.
   6. Bronze nail or stud. One of a pair found.
   7. Bronze belt-fitting with an iron pin.
   9. Turned bone counter.
  10. Fragment of jet bracelet with dot-and-circle decoration.
  11. Bone mounting from the corner of a box or casket.

E. Associated with Roman Building C.
  12. Bronze button or brooch, built into Wall 3. The underside was filled with decayed leather and diseased bronze, but there was apparently a pin embedded in this.
  13. Bone pin with the head carved in the form of a cock.

F. Medieval Pit 2 (Early 13th. century).
  15. Stamped lead disc.

MARBLE FRAGMENTS by Professor K. C. Dunham

Specimens of marble fragments from builders' debris associated with the erection of Roman Building B were submitted to Professor K. C. Dunham of the Geological and Survey Museum, London, at the time of their discovery. His report is as follows:

Nine distinct rock-types occur in the collection:-

1. White marble composed of calcite, in part showing evidence of strain. Grey streaks of carbonaceous matter traverse the rock.
2. Breccia marble consisting of fine-grained, yellowish crystalline limestone veined with red impure crystalline limestone pigmented with haematite, and containing some micaceous material. Isolated grains of quartz and albite are present in the rock.
3. Breccia marble containing fragments of white coarse marble veined with micaceous limestone containing haematite and dark carbonaceous matter.
4. Coarse white marble with grey streaks, composed of calcite in grains averaging a little over 0.3 mm, showing evidence of shearing. Albite and quartz grains are scattered through the rock, and there are streaks of phlogopite, partially replaced by chlorite.
5. Pure white marble of statuary type, composed of interlocked calcite crystals averaging 0.2 mm in diameter, showing no evidence of strain.
6. Breccia marble showing fragments of green metamorphic limestone containing forsterite, chlorite, and magnetite with some yellowish-green amphibole in a matrix of white calcite.
7. Red fine-grained crystalline limestone composed of interlocked calcite crystals averaging 0.05 mm, with finely disseminated haematite.
8. Black unmetamorphosed limestone consisting the remains of brachiopods and foraminifera preserved in dark calcite, in a matrix of courser, clear calcite.

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9. Medium-grained granodiorite composed of oligoclase, orthoclase quartz, green hornblende, green biotite, magnetite, titanite, apatite, and chlorite, showing normal phanerocrystalline texture.

Provenance:

I am of the opinion that, with the possible exception of 8, none of these rocks could have been obtained in Britain, and it is very probable that all were imported from Italy or the Mediterranean.

Nos. 1, 4 and 5 can be matched without difficulty in the Piedmont district of Italy, in the area of the Apuan Alps between Spezia and Pisa. 1 and 5 are of a type known in this country as Sicilian Marble, while 5 is a white statuary type.

2 closely resembles a specimen of Roano, derived from Verona, Italy.

3 is closely matched by Pavonazzetto from Phrygia, Asia Minor, a type known to have been used in ancient Rome.

6 resembles the verde verallo breccia marble from Valsesia, Italy.

7 is probably rosso antigno, derived from Mani, Laconia, Greece.

Although not available in large blocks, considerable quantities were used in Rome.

Further specimens were examined by Mr. A. J. Butler:

10. (Fig. 12, 16) A fragment of moulding, apparently from a pillar. Most probably from the Carrara Massa marble district of Tuscany, although the specimen also resembles specimens of Lasa marble quarried at Merano, Trentino.

11. Fragment of wall-veneer which strongly resembles verde antigno from Larissa in Thessaly. Similar stone is available from Chatillon, Aosta, Piedmont.

12. (Fig. 12, 17) A re-worked architectural fragment with a strong resemblance to the Sienna marble of Tuscany.

13. A fragment of wall-veneer in a green marble of Cipollino type.

14. Two fragments of wall-veneer, one embedded in pinkish mortar; a cream marble that resembles specimens of Botticino marble from Brescia, Lombardy, although these specimens may derive from other similar deposits in Italy.

COIN REPORT

by

Mrs. Catherine Wilson and Dr. J. P. C. Kent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Emperor</th>
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86
Unidentifiable coins

There were five stratified coins which were too badly corroded for identification, but were all apparently 4th century; also 23 minims apparently of FEL TEMP REPARATIO type.

PROVENANCE OF THE COINS

Associated with Building A

A sesterius and an as of Nero of AD 54-68 (nos. 2 & 4) and an as of Domitian, of AD 86 (no. 6).

Associated with Building B

From the construction level

A worn as of Commodus of AD 183-184 (no. 7).

Associated with Building C

Above lower gravel floor

An antoninianus of Carausius of AD 287-29314 (no. 14), an aes of Constans of AD 337-341 (no. 20), a cut down centenionalis of Decentius of AD 351-353 (no. 30) and an aes of Valens, AD 367-375 (no. 38). There were also two barbarous coins of the FEL TEMP REPARATIO type (nos. 28-29) and 21 minims of mid-4th century date.

Above upper gravel floor

An aes of Constantius II of AD 341-346 (no. 25), three coins of Valentinian I of AD 364-375 (nos. 31, 34, 35), and two coins of the House of Theodosius, one dated AD 390-395 (nos. 42-43). Also three unidentifiable coins probably of mid-4th century date.

Unstratified

All the other coins came from unstratified levels, or from Medieval pits.

THE MIDDLE SAXON, SAXO-NORMAN AND MEDIEVAL WARES

(Figs. 13-18)

This excavation produced a large amount of stratified pottery of post-Roman date, as well as an equally large amount of unstratified material. As yet, no large group of Saxo-Norman and Medieval pottery has been published from Lincoln, and very little from Lincolnshire as a whole, and this opportunity has been taken to study the groups in depth.

For the purpose of this report, the wares represented have been divided into the following groups:
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1. SMOOTH WARES

A. *Stamford Ware:* Fine, off-white to orange-cream fabric with a thin green to yellow glaze. Here mainly of 12th. century date.¹⁵

B. *Developed Stamford Ware:* Fabric as A, often tending towards yellow-orange, with a thick apple to dark green glaze. Late 12th. to 13th. century.

2. SHELLY WARES

C. *Finely shelled fabric:* Either oxydised or reduced (4.1% only of this ware was reduced). Tempered with much finely crushed shell, and is soft and somewhat soapy to the touch. The colour range is from orange-brown, through buff, to dark grey, or even black. When oxydised, the core is usually dark grey. 12th. to the second half of the 13th. century.

D. *Coarse shelled fabric:* Similar in type to C, but containing coarser shell tempering, and is harder and rougher. There is a clear distinction between these two types by appearance. The shell is often sparse, and fragments can be quite large. Colour varies from an oxydised light orange with a grey core to a reduced dark grey. Reduction is not always complete, so that no percentage of reduced fabrics has been attempted. 12th. to late 13th. century.

E. *Coarse, gritty, shelled fabric:* A hard, coarse fabric, fired to a dirty buff. In some cases, the shell is burned out, or eroded, but the tempering also includes quartzose grains. The core is pale grey in colour. This fabric was the least common shell-filled fabric, accounting for only four vessels. Second half of 13th. century.

3. SANDY WARES

F. *Thetford Ware:* Hard, sandy, medium to dark grey fabric with a pale grey core. Few examples of Thetford Ware occur on the site. Late 11th. to 12th. century.

G. *Hard, well-fired sandy ware:* A ware in the Thetford tradition, either a dark grey or orange/buff, depending on firing. The fabric has been fired to a high temperature, giving it a 'metallic' feel. Several sherds are badly warped or cracked in firing. Decoration is by square or diamond-notch rouletting. Late 11th. century. Mr. J. G. Hurst has called this ware Lincoln Ware.

H. *Developed Splashed Ware:* A hard, sandy fabric ranging from light orange to red-brown in colour, usually with a dark grey core. The glaze, applied in powder form, has left a characteristic 'pock-marked' appearance beneath the surface. In colour, the glaze varies from yellow (early), through green, to brown (late). Most of this ware is identical to wares produced in Nottingham in the second half of the 12th., and first half of the 13th. centuries.

I. *Lincoln Ware:* A fabric similar to H, and probably developed from that tradition, but with less sand. In colour, the fabric ranges from orange to brown-buff, and is quite distinctive. Some vessels are reduced internally, others oxydised. Glaze is a rich green to green-brown, over a dirty buff slip. Particles of copper can be seen in the body of the glaze.

Other wares which only appeared amongst the unstratified material in such small amounts as not to warrant classification above were:

(i) *Torksey Ware,* (ii) *Nottingham Ware,* (iii) *Humber Ware.*

A sequence of pottery and fabric types from both stratified and unstratified sources appears below:
THE EXCAVATION OF A ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL
SITE AT FLAXENGATE, LINCOLN

(a) MIDDLE SAXON (Fig. 13, 1)

From the destruction level of Roman Building C. One body sherd in a hard, well-fired,
dark grey pimply fabric, of the appearance of Ipswich Ware. The outside is knife-trimmed and
burnished in the same manner as Ipswich Ware. However, this sherd is too thin, and is hand-
made, and quite clearly, a coil has broken away at the top. A Middle Saxon date is suggested
for this sherd, which is unlike the pagan wares of the county. 16

(b) SAXO-NORMAN AND MEDIEVAL WARES (Figs. 13 - 18)

Pit 5
2 - 14. Cooking pots in reduced G ware.
22. Bowl in oxydised G ware, with scar of handle
23 - 24. Cooking pots in C ware. 23 is reduced black.
25. Bowl with spout, or handle-socket, in C ware.
26 - 28. Cooking pots in D fabric. 26 was found adjacent to the site during redevelopment, but
was identical to several fragmentary vessels from this pit.

Pit 13
29 - 39. Cooking pots in reduced G ware. 30 is a second, very badly cracked and warped in
firing. The wavy-line decoration on 29 and 31 was not noted elsewhere.
40 - 41. Bowls in reduced G ware.
42 - 43. Cooking pots in C ware. The base of 43 is neatly knife-trimmed.
44 - 45. Bowls in C ware. 45 has a finely rouletted inturned rim.
46. Cooking pot in D ware.
47. Bowl with inturned rim in D fabric.

Unstratified pottery of the late eleventh-early twelfth century.

48. Bowl with finger-tip decoration in F ware.
49. Bowl in reduced G ware, with finger-tip decoration, not noted in any pit.
50. Lamp in reduced G ware.
51. Torksey Ware cooking pot.

Pit 6
52. Bowl in D ware.
53. Cooking pot in D ware.

Pit 4
54. Cooking pot in C ware.

Pit 12
55. Cooking pot in F ware.
56. Cooking pot in C ware.
57. Body sherd from a grooved pitcher with the base of a strap-handle, in A ware.
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Pottery from the bottom of the well

58. Body sherd from pitcher with the base of a strap-handle in A ware.
62 - 63. Cooking pots in D ware. 62 has fine diamond-notch rouletting on the rim.
64. Bowl with inturned rim in D ware.

Pit 3

67 - 70. Cooking pots in C ware.
71. Cooking pot in F ware.
72. Cooking pot in H ware.
73 - 75. Jugs in H ware.

Pit 10

76. Jug with combed decoration inside the neck, and thumbing and combing on the handle, in an unidentifiable gritty, brown/buff fabric. Associated with two body-sherds of A ware of 12th. century date.

Unstratified wares of the twelfth century.

77. Lamp in A ware.
78 - 79. Pitchers in A ware. 79 is rouletted.
80. Jar in A ware.

Pit 2

81 - 82. Cooking pots in D ware. 81 is completely reduced.
83. Lamp in H ware.

Pit 8

84. Jug handle in B ware with thumbed and combed decoration.
85. Jug handle in H ware, with thumbed decoration.
86. Jug rim in H ware.
87. Bowl in C ware.
88. Cooking pot in D ware.
89. Bowl in D - E ware.

Pit 7

90. Jug in H ware.
91 - 92. Cooking pots in D ware.

Pottery from the cellar construction trench

93. Cooking pot in D ware.
94. Crucible in D - E ware, with traces of bronze (?) slag.

Unstratified pottery of the first half of the thirteenth century.

95 - 96. Jug and flask in B ware.
102. Cooking pot in *H* ware.
103. Lamp in *H* ware, similar in form to 83 above.
104-105. Cooking pots in *C* ware.
106. Cooking pot in *D* ware.
107. Bowl in *D* ware.

*Pit 9*

109. Cooking pot in *I* ware, with splashes of green glaze on rim.
110. Cooking pots in *C*-*D* ware.
111. Cooking pot in *C* ware.

*Pit 1*

112. Bowl in *A* ware, residual, and of 12th. century date.
113. Cooking pot in *E* ware.
114-115. Jug fragments in *I* ware. 114 is a detached bearded from a face jug, 115 the hand of an applied figure.

Unstratified wares of the late thirteenth and fourteenth century.

116. Jug in hard, sandy, dirty cream coloured fabric with a pale grey core. The glaze is a pale apple green, with applied spots of iron-rich slip, which show through as dark brown spots. Between the rows of spots is combed decoration, and the junction of the body and the base is finger-tip decorated. Two similar jugs come from York.
117. Cooking pot in *E* ware.
118-125. Jugs in *I* ware. All these vessels are alike in fabric and glaze, and are arranged in a progressive typological sequence. 119 has a patch of slip below the rim which has not been glazed, showing a pattern in the slip which would have shown through the glaze. All jugs in *I* ware from the site had finger-tip decoration around the base, and most had rod handles. The strap-handle on 122 was only noted on three examples.
126-127. Skillet and cooking pot in *I* ware.
128. Bowl in *D*-*E* ware.
129. Bowl in late *Nottingham Ware*, probably 15th. century.

**DISCUSSION OF THE SAXO-NORMAN AND MEDIEVAL WARES.**

The Saxo-Norman and Medieval pottery must represent a cross section of the ceramic traditions of Lincoln from the late eleventh century to the fourteenth century. This site has produced the greatest amount of pottery of this period from Lincoln, in groups which can be seen to overlap and form a sequence. Because of the importance of these wares, both on a local and wider scale, a discussion of them is given here.

The greatest bulk of the material is comprised of shelly wares (*Wares C, D, E*) ranging in date from the second half of the eleventh century to the late thirteenth century. The earliest material was from Pits 5, 11 and 13. Here the dating is tentative. These three pits contained no
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Stamford Ware (A Ware), which was present in most other groups, if only as residual scraps, and would therefore seem to pre-date Stamford Ware on the site. The earliest Stamford Ware on this site belongs to the close of the eleventh century or the early years of the twelfth, and it is most likely that Pits 5, 11 and 13 immediately pre-date this. Shelly Wares C and D begin on the site in these early pits, and continue without a break into the second half of the thirteenth century, although the quantity begins to diminish during the later twelfth century. E Ware belongs to the thirteenth century, and presumably marks the final development of the shelly ware tradition in Lincoln.

C Ware belongs to that group of wares once styled St. Neots Ware; that is a soft, soapy ware with fine shell inclusions. It occurs on many sites in Lincolnshire, where the ware is hard to differentiate from the Flaxengate material. Extremely similar wares have been noted from Thetford and Cambridge. Judging by the wide distribution of such wares, and the actual variety in fabric, it is not unlikely that fine shelly wares were being manufactured at several centres, one of which was supplying Lincoln and district. This source has yet to be located.

Related to C Ware, and running parallel to it is D Ware, somewhat coarser, but basically the same fabric with larger shell particles. As with C Ware, this fabric occurs on all sites within the medieval city of Lincoln. D Ware does, however, have a wider range in the county, from Somerby near Gainsborough to Boston and from the Humber to Stamford. It is impossible to separate Flaxengate C and D Wares from those of the county, even though the Lincoln material seems so distinctive on its own. The one truly distinctive ware is E Ware, a hard, coarse, gritty, shell-filled fabric, quite unlike C or D Ware. The inclusion of quartzose grits as well as shell tempering can be paralleled elsewhere, but this particular fabric is peculiar to Lincoln. Shards of E Ware have been noted in excavations at The Park, West Parade, and Newport Arch, Lincoln, but as yet nowhere outside the city.

The origins of Saxo-Norman shelly wares in Lincoln must go back to the ‘Maxey-type’ wares of the Middle Saxon period, as seen in Lincolnshire. Shelly wares of this type are known from Lincoln, and the later shelly ware tradition may well be dated back to this period eventually. On the whole, C and D Wares have a great deal in common with the Maxey-type wares found in Lincolnshire. Their most important trait is that they contain large quantities of finely crushed shell. They are either soft and soapy, or a little rough to the touch, and are either reduced or oxidised, characteristics shared by C and D Wares.

Alongside the early shelly wares in Pits 5, 11 and 13, were fragments of numerous bowls and cooking pots in a hard grey or orange fabric, listed above as G Ware, related to Thetford Ware. This fabric has only been noted on two other sites in Lincoln, and they were both within a hundred yards of the Flaxengate site. Although this ware is related to Thetford Ware, a close examination shows that it differs from its parent in many ways. G Ware is very hard, fired to a higher temperature than Thetford Ware, and at times is almost metallic. Cracked and warped sherds would seem to indicate kiln-seconds, or at least overfiring. The high temperature reached in firing can be seen in the glossy surface of many sherds and the brittle nature of the ware. Forms differed from the thumb-applied Thetford Ware types which occur at this time, not only at Thetford, but also at Kilns at Torsey, only eleven miles from Lincoln along the Foss Dyke. Where plain rouletted cooking pots and bowls occur, they differ both in fabric and neatness of execution from G Ware. On the whole, the standard of rouletting on G Ware was poor, with a heavy reliance on large square-notch decoration, whilst on C and D Ware, rouletted decoration was not only by fine notching, but was also neatly executed. In fabric, G Ware is closer in type to Thetford than Torsey. Torsey Ware is very sandy, tempered with the fine, sharp sand of the Trent Valley, and hard. Both reduced and oxidised fabrics were produced at Torsey, but the fabric is distinctive. When observed in the break, there is a purple-brown zone beneath the surface of the sherd. Quite often, the fabric is reduced almost to black, and is quite obviously unlike G Ware. Thetford Ware, at least the variety that is found in Thetford, is
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generally softer than G Ware, and perhaps a little sandier. Generally, and this is also true of Torksey Ware. Thetford Ware vessels are thicker in the body than those from Flaxengate. Some G Ware sherds are remarkably thin. The closest discernible fabric to G Ware occurs in Leicester, where it was being produced in a kiln in Southgate Street.30 Here both oxdised and reduced fabrics were being produced, the reduced fabric being very close indeed to G Ware in appearance. The only difference found was that the Leicester material was tempered with a coarser sand, some grains of which were in excess of 0.75 mm. Otherwise the two wares were very similar, to the point where it was difficult to tell them apart.

G Ware has posed something of a problem. It is almost certain that it must have been made in Lincoln, but the absence of either kilns or wasters makes this hard to prove. One possible waster was found at Flaxengate, in an unstratified context, but this cannot be taken by itself. Lincoln has produced a large Thetford-type storage jar,31 from the site of the Technical College, Monks Road, in a ware which is very close to G Ware, as well as the other two groups of this ware from the Flaxengate vicinity, but again there is not enough material as yet to speculate local production. All the same, G Ware has yet to be found anywhere outside Lincoln. At the same time it may be worth mentioning that little actual Thetford Ware or Torksey Ware has ever been recorded in Lincoln.

From the middle of the twelfth century, large quantities of a developed splashed ware (H Ware) occur on the site, the earliest occurrence being in Pit 3. This ware is widespread throughout both Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, with a related group in Leicester. H Ware is developed from the late Saxon splashed wares, and its production seems to be centred on Nottingham, where kilns are known32. It occurs on all sites in Lincoln, and is widespread throughout the county to the south33, as well as up the Trent Valley to the area around Gainsborough34. East of Lincoln, it has been recorded in large quantities at Golttho35. In view of the amount to be found in Lincolnshire, it has been speculated that there must have been several centres of production, some within Lincolnshire. The amount of H Ware from Lincoln is large, occurring in great quantities at The Park and at West Parade, as well as the quantity from this site. However, comparison of wares suggests that nearly all Lincolnshire splashed wares were made at Nottingham, where wares from a recently excavated kiln36, and wares from excavated deposits37 are identical to H Ware in all aspects. In stratified deposits in Nottingham, it is apparent that the majority of the ware has a yellowish glaze, which has developed into a true green by the end of the twelfth century. Late examples have a brown glaze. In Nottingham, and apparently in Lincoln also, Splashed Ware goes out of fashion in the middle of the thirteenth century, when new wares have developed in both centres.

Jugs 97 - 101 are forms not known as yet in Nottingham, although the fabric is usually easily paralleled, as is the glaze. All other H Ware from stratified groups would also seem to be identical with Nottingham Splashed Ware, and it must be assumed that the pottery was imported from Nottingham.

In the second half of the thirteenth century, a new ware appears in Lincoln, at Flaxengate first appearing in Pit 9. This ware seems to be developed from H Ware, having the same basic fabric, but a copper-rich dipped glaze. Both jugs and cooking pots were found at Flaxengate, as was also the case with H Ware. This pottery (I Ware) is commonly found within a ten mile radius of Lincoln, and is very similar to wasters from a kiln in Wigford, seen in the nineteenth century by Arthur Trollope.38 One jug from Flaxengate (124 above) was possibly a waster. Glaze had run over a break in the wall of the jug, and up the inside of the vessel.16 Very little I Ware was found in closed groups, but much of it may well have come from a large pit, which although noted at the time of excavation was not recorded. As a result, it is not possible to give any indication of date. Fourteenth century examples noted at the Bishops Palace, Nettleham,39 were paralleled by several examples from Flaxengate (119 - 120), but most of the vessels seem to be more developed, and must belong to the later fourteenth century. The cooking pot (126)
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would seem to belong to the early fourteenth century, on typological grounds.

Other wares of the thirteenth/fourteenth centuries were not particularly common; a pattern which seems to be borne out by other sites in Lincoln. Some Nottingham ware was found on the site, but in such small amounts as to make it unremarkable. Also there was a little Humber Ware. Noticeable by their absence were Toynon and Old Bolingbroke wares, although it is not certain how much of the later medieval wares were kept at the time of excavation, as they were all unstratified.

The pattern of wares in Lincoln suggested would seem to be borne out by more recent excavations which have produced large amounts of Saxo-Norman and Medieval pottery, much of it the same as the Flaxengate material. However, very few medieval sites have been excavated either in Lincoln or the surrounding area, and only time will tell if these wares can be taken as typical or not. Dating too must be accepted with some reserve, as it is to a certain extent relative. No group was stratified with a coin or any other dateable item.

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Footnotes

1 The original excavator adds this note: The trial trench of 1945 was briefly recorded in 1946 (Webster 1946), and the further work of 1947 in the Report to the Research Committee circulated to members, and briefly elsewhere (Webster 1948). As the results were so inconclusive and further work was anticipated a full report was not written at this stage. Furthermore the importance of the medieval pottery was not appreciated at that time. I am most grateful to Mr. Glyn Coppock for completing the work on this material.

2 Late or damaged features for which dating evidence did not survive are not shown on Fig. 4. A full plan of excavated features, as well as site notes and photographs, is filed in Lincoln Museum.

3 All finds are in Lincoln Museum, acc. no. 4447.

4 For the major stratified groups from Lincoln see: Webster 1949, 68 - 77; Thompson 1956, 28 - 31; Petch 1960, 55 - 66.

5 For dating of Trent Valley Ware see Todd 1958, 41.

6 A similar vessel in the Yorkshire Museum (H346) has the motto DA MI(H).

7 For products of the Swanpool kilns see Webster and Booth 1947, 63 - 77.

8 Information on the Samian stamps is by Mr. R. Hartley.

9 Baker 1954, Fig. 15, and p. 39.

10 Roman Imperial Coinage: Mattingly, Sydenham et alia.

11 As denominations for fourth century coins are difficult to determine, the diameter in mm. is given from this point.

12 Late Roman Bronze Coinage: Carson, Hill and Kent.

13 The only coin of an eastern mint to be found with any frequency in this country.

14 As all other coins from this level are late-fourth century in date, it is suggested that the coin of Carausius is intrusive, most probably from Britain, directly below.

15 Miss Christine Mahany is of the opinion that all the Stamford Ware is of Stamford manufacture, and that none need be pre-conquest.

16 Note by Mr. J. G. Hurst. The drawing (Fig. 13, 1) is by Mr. J. Thorn of the Dept. of the Environment.

17 Information from Miss Christine Mahany.

18 Hurst 1956, 44 - 46, 49 - 53.


20 Material in Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Downing Street, Cambridge.

21 Mynard 1969, 72, and Fig. 5, 38 - 39.

22 Sherds in Lincoln Museum.

23 Sherds in Scunthorpe Museum, and information from Mr. R. C. Russell.

24 Sherds in Stamford Public Library and Museum.

25 From a cave excavated by Mr. G. F. Campion in St. Annes Street, Nottingham. The pottery from this excavation is in the University Museum, Nottingham.


27 Flaxengate 1969, and the site of the Usher Art Gallery extension.

28 This ware was first recognised by Mr. J. G. Hurst. Hurst 1957, 46.

29 I am deeply indebted to Prof. M. W. Barlow for his comments on G ware, and for information regarding his unpublished kilns at Torksey.

30 Hebditch 1967, 4 - 9.

31 Coppock 1971.

32 In the vicinity of Glasshouse Street and St. Annes Street.

33 Quantities of developed Splashed Ware are recorded at Ancaster, information Mr. Malcolm Todd, and from the Grantham area, information Lincoln Museum.

34 Mynard 1969, Fig. 6, 54, here wrongly dated to the fourteenth century.

35 Information from the excavator, Mr. Guy Beresford.

36 Excavated by Mr. R. C. Alvey. The kiln lay to the south of St. Annes Street.

37 Information from Mr. Charles Young and Mr. A. G. MacCormick.

38 Some material from this kiln is now in the British Museum. As the material is mixed, it is impossible to separate kiln material from sherds found elsewhere in Lincoln. The material is catalogued BM 67, 3-30, 1 - 10.

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Mynard 1969  D. C. Mynard, 'Excavations at Somerby, Lincs., 1957', *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, 1 no. 4, 63 - 91 and figures.


Russell and Moorhouse 1971  V. Russell and S. Moorhouse, 'An excavation near the Bishop's Palace, Nettleham', *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, 1 no. 6, 19 - 27.


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Fig. 1 The site in relation to Modern and Roman Lincoln.
FLAXENGATE

FLAXENGATE, LINCOLN.

Roman features

Wall surviving
/// robbed
/// inferred

Cement floor
Gravel surface

0 2 4 6 8 10 Pl.
0 1 2 3 M.

Fig. 2 Roman features as excavated.
Fig. 3 Sections across Buildings C & D.

West

19th C cellar

East

wall 3 projected
gravel floors phase C occupation
destruction phase B levelling
phase A deposit

natural

wall 1

medieval pit

wall 2

destruction
occupation debris
floor - phase B

0 1 2 3 4 5
Ft
FLAXENGATE

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Medieval features

- Wall surviving
- Pit or robber trench

Fig. 4 Medieval features as excavated.
Fig. 5. Roman coarse pottery ¾
Fig. 8: Roman coarse pottery ⅓
Fig. 9 Semnian Ware Stamps 1/1, others 1/2
FLAXENGATE

Fig. 11 Roman glass 1-3 same size, all others 1/2
Fig. 12  Small finds and architectural mouldings. All 1/1 except 1, 16, 17 (1/2)
FLAXENGATE

Fig. 18  Medieval Pottery 1/4