

The Pottery

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Introduction

This report is based on the work carried out on the surviving assemblage by two of the authors (Didsbury and Young) in 1999¹⁴. Excavations in Barrow Road, Barton (Didsbury 1999a and Young 2000) and at Baldwin Avenue, Bottesford (Young 2009) have enhanced our knowledge of the local ceramic sequence but not substantially altered it. The assemblage from St. Peter's remains the largest single group of post-Roman pottery to be recovered from Barton and has formed the basis for all subsequent pottery studies in the area.

Three methods of quantification have been used: sherd count, weight and an individual vessel count within each context. Cross-joining vessels were assembled where possible and these have been given an individual vessel number in the archive¹⁵. It has not been possible, however, to take account of these multi-context vessels in the tables, some of which are therefore inflated. Sherds were

assigned to one of 124 ware-types (Table 53), each of which was given an abbreviated code-name (CNAME) for ease of use in the ceramic database. A ware-type consists of a fabric or group of fabrics that share similar attributes and can be recognized as part of a single ceramic tradition. Some ware-types are of necessity quite broad and include loosely related sherds produced either locally (suffixed LOC) or regionally (suffixed X), grouped together by ceramic period (e.g. Medieval Local Fabrics: MEDLOC). Where ware-types have already been defined as at Lincoln (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005), Hull (Watkins 1987; 1993), Beverley (Watkins 1991; Didsbury and Watkins 1992) and York (Brooks 1987; Mainman 1990; 1993), existing terminology was used and detailed ware and fabric descriptions have not been repeated here. Several new ware-types were formed during the cataloguing of the pottery from St Peter's, and these are discussed more fully.

The tables show only pottery recovered from securely stratified deposits: the tabulated totals do not, therefore, always correspond to the totals presented in the text discussions for each ceramic phase.

Range, quantity and quality of the pottery

A total of 3,298 sherds, weighing 32.582 kg, and representing an estimated maximum of 2,601 vessels, recovered from the excavations were examined (Tables 53 and 54). There were up to five sherds of prehistoric material, the remainder spanning the later first to twentieth centuries. Table 53 suggests the twelfth and thirteenth centuries as the period of maximum contribution of material to the record, with the fifteenth century witnessing the least depositional activity.

As might be expected, sources of pottery supply are essentially local or regional until the post-medieval period (Table 54). From the Roman to Saxo-Norman periods, most material can probably be sourced within Lincolnshire. This also appears to remain the pattern during the rest of the medieval period. Yorkshire sources within the Humber Basin make an as yet unquantified contribution to the medieval assemblage, perhaps principally in the shape of fourteenth-century Humberwares (see

¹³ Original report submitted 2004, checked with minor revisions in 2010.

¹⁴ Initial records and drawings of the pottery were made by a research student whilst excavation was still in progress. Sherds were assigned a fabric code and were tabulated by these fabrics, together with a note of the number of sherds present in each context. Putative multi-context vessels were assembled and sherds were removed from their original bags, to be placed with the rest of the 'vessel' in the earliest stratigraphic context that each vessel occurred. Subsequent examination of these 'vessels' by two of the authors (PD and JY) showed that many of them were in fact composed of more than one ware or fabric type. Before the pottery was catalogued in 1999, an attempt was made to reconstitute original context groups as excavated, but this proved difficult. Neither was it easy to correlate the original record with the sherds as found in 1999, as different criteria had been used to categorize the fabric types. One original fabric type could encompass pottery from up to five different production centres. Sherds were found to be missing from an estimated 14% of contexts. The catalogue compiled for this report therefore includes only the pottery available to the authors in 1999.

¹⁵ The archive is available in the database.

individual period summaries).

Material of all periods is generally of small size and often very abraded. A high degree of fragmentation and dispersal of material, to be expected on a site of this nature, is evinced by the average sherd weight (ASW) and sherd-to-vessel ratio (SVR) values. ASW for the whole

site is 9.9 gm, individual ceramic periods having values in the range 1.5–17.8 gm. Overall SVR is 1.3 to 1, individual ceramic periods presenting values in the range 1.0 to 1, to 1.8 to 1. Few vessels are represented by more than one or two sherds, although forty-six cross-context vessels were noted.

Table 53: Summary of sherd, vessel and weight counts by ceramic period.

Ceramic Period	Date Range	Sherds	Vessels	Weight
Prehistoric	—	3	3	19
Prehistoric or early Saxon	—	2	2	3
Roman	40–425	86	75	1531
Early Saxon	450–650	7	6	117
Early to middle Saxon	450–750	370	328	3511
Middle Saxon	650–850	102	73	1044
Middle Saxon?	650–850	4	3	23
Late Saxon	850–1000	278	151	2794
Saxo-Norman	950–1150	29	27	241
Saxo-Norman to early medieval	1000–1180	360	282	3034
Early medieval	1120–1220	607	484	4610
Early medieval to medieval	1120–1300	321	271	2478
Medieval	1220–1500	333	274	3014
Medieval to post-medieval	1300–1550	327	245	4332
Late medieval	1400–1500	3	3	53
Post-medieval	1500–1750	343	262	4676
Early modern	1750–1900	91	82	949
Not known	—	32	30	153
Total		3298	2601	32582

Table 54: Summary of pottery by sherd, vessel and weight, showing pottery code-names with expanded descriptions and date range for types.

<i>C NAME</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Earliest date</i>	<i>Latest date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Weight</i>
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	28	26	470
BEVO	Beverley orange ware	1150	1350	59	54	193
BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware, Type 1	1100	1230	42	33	380
BEVO1T	Beverley Orange-type ware, Type 1	1100	1230	483	394	3413
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware, Type 2	1230	1350	48	75	578
BEVO2T	Beverley Orange-type ware, Type 2	1230	1350	211	133	1925
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	55	48	591
BRANS	Brandsby-type ware	1250	1350	1	1	3
BS	Brown stoneware	1680	1850	19	18	152
CEP	Chinese export porcelain	1640	1850	1	1	3
CHARN	Charnwood ware	450	800	75	69	726
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	36	30	238
CMW	Coal Measures whiteware	1250	1550	4	4	171
COLP	Columbia Plain	1525	1625	2	2	18
CRMWA	Creamware	1770	1850	43	37	271
DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	2	2	7
DUTR	Dutch red earthenware	1250	1650	6	2	40
DUTRT	Dutch red earthenware-type	1480	1650	5	1	34
ECHAF	Early to middle Saxon chaff-tempered ware	450	800	20	16	247
ELFS	Early fine-shelled ware	800	900	7	6	51
EMHM	Early medieval handmade ware	1100	1250	1	1	4
EMLOC	Local early medieval fabrics	1150	1230	1	1	5
EMX	Non-local early medieval fabrics	1150	1230	4	4	44
ERRA	Anglo-Saxon erratic-tempered	450	800	5	5	83
ESAXLO	Early Anglo-Saxon local fabrics	450	700	21	20	197
ESAXX	Non-local Anglo-Saxon fabrics	450	700	5	4	37
ESBN	Early Saxon bone-tempered	450	700	2	2	63
ESCSST	Early Saxon chalk- and sandstone-tempered	450	700	4	3	51
ESGS	Early to middle Saxon Greensand quartz	550	800	21	20	324
ESSPIL	Early Saxon Spilsby sandstone tempered	450	700	1	1	3
EST	Early Stamford ware	850	1020	6	2	98
FE	Ironstone-tempered	550	800	6	5	41
FLINT	Flint-tempered fabrics	0	600	2	2	3
GLGS	Glazed Greensand fabrics	1120	1350	1	1	3
GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1500	1650	47	39	900
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	318	236	4141
HUMCH	Humber chalky ware	1300	1450	2	2	16
IPS	Ipswich-type ware	700	850	6	6	72
LANG	Langerwehe stoneware	1350	1500	1	1	4
LEMS	Lincolnshire early medieval shelly ware	1130	1230	45	34	408
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1	9
LFS	Lincolnshire fine-shelled ware	970	1200	135	124	918

LFS/ELFS	Lincolnshire fine-shelled or early fine-shelled	780	1200	4	3	23
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	88	52	1671
LIM	Oolitic-tempered fabrics	450	1150	38	23	251
LIMSTONE	Limestone-tempered Anglo-Saxon fabrics	400	950	1	1	5
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	26	23	210
LMF	Late medieval Finewares	1400	1550	2	2	2
LMLOC	Late medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	3	3	53
LOND	London-type ware	1100	1350	1	1	7
LPM	Early modern wares	1750	1900	22	20	204
LSAX	Unidentified late Saxon fabrics	850	1050	1	1	34
LSAXX	Late Saxon non-local fabrics	850	1050	1	1	15
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	11	11	269
LSLOC	Late Saxon local fabrics	850	1050	14	13	115
LSTON	Late stoneware	1750	1900	3	3	315
LSW	Lincoln glazed sandy ware	970	1500	1	1	8
LSW2	13th- to 14th-century Lincoln glazed ware	1200	1320	4	4	24
LSWA	Lincoln glazed ware, Fabric A	1100	1500	2	2	5
MARTII	Martincamp Fabric II	1500	1600	1	1	5
MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	680	850	87	60	916
MED	Unidentified medieval	1050	1550	1	1	3
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	5	5	34
MEDX	Non-local medieval fabrics	1150	1450	3	3	11
MISC	Unidentified wares			31	29	145
MP	Midlands purple ware	1380	1600	1	1	5
MSAXLO	Local middle Saxon fabrics	700	850	2	1	5
NFREM	North French	1150	1250	1	1	3
NHSLIP	North Holland slipware	1570	1720	1	1	1
NLCS	North Lincolnshire coarse sandy ware	1175	1400	24	23	150
NLFS	North Lincolnshire fine-shelled ware	975	1100	17	16	202
NLFSW	North Lincolnshire fine sandy ware	1150	1320	223	188	1957
NLGCS	North Lincolnshire glazed coarse sandy	1150	1300	9	9	64
NLGQC	North Lincolnshire glazed quartz and chalk	1120	1220	25	13	323
NLLSG	North Lincolnshire late Saxon greyware	850	1050	121	21	1264
NLQC	North Lincolnshire quartz and chalk-tempered ware	1050	1220	185	123	1761
NLQS	North Lincolnshire quartz and shell fabrics	950	1220	6	6	58
NLST	North Lincolnshire shell-tempered	1180	1450	6	6	93
NSP	Nottingham splashed ware	1100	1250	3	1	20
NYW	North Yorkshire whiteware	1250	1550	11	11	38
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1830	3	3	6
PGE	Pale glazed earthenware	1600	1750	3	3	34
PING	Pingsdorf-type ware	1000	1200	1	1	7
PMLOC	Post-medieval local fabrics	1450	1700	1	1	13
PORC	Porcelain	1700	1900	1	1	1
POTT	Potterhanworth-type ware	1250	1500	5	2	32
PREH	Prehistoric wares	4500 BC	AD 50	3	3	19

RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	2	2	9
RCAL	Roman calcareously-tempered wares	40	425	4	3	62
RCC	Roman colour-coated wares	40	400	4	3	21
RG0	Roman greywares (general)	40	400	44	38	822
RG1	Blue-grey burnished ware	100	300	13	10	137
RG2	Black-faced sandy ware	120	250	1	1	16
RG3	Coarsely tempered greywares	40	400	1	1	29
RG4	Coarsely tempered greywares	40	400	1	1	20
RG5	Grog-tempered	100	200	1	1	39
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850	1	1	8
RGV	Roman vesicular ware	40	400	2	2	31
RM	Roman mortaria	40	400	2	2	98
ROX	Roman oxidized fabrics	40	400	5	5	61
RS	Roman samian ware	40	250	5	5	42
RSH	Roman shelly wares	40	425	3	3	153
SAIG	Saintonge green-glazed ware	1280	1500	2	2	18
SCAR	Scarborough ware	1150	1350	2	2	6
SIEG	Siegburg-type ware	1250	1550	1	1	9
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	18	12	228
SST	Early to middle Saxon sandstone-tempered fabrics	550	800	178	165	1600
ST	Stamford ware	970	1200	22	20	138
STAX	Staxton-type ware	1150	1500	1	1	15
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled glazed	1690	1800	10	10	151
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	19	13	96
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	10	4	88
TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	1550	1750	6	6	24
TGEM	Early tin-glazed earthenware	1550	1650	3	3	56
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	1	1	45
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100	9	8	49
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	850	1100	88	70	691
TOY	Toynton medieval ware	1250	1450	1	1	28
UNGS	Unglazed Greensand-tempered fabrics	950	1250	15	6	205
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1600	1800	2	2	7
WS	White stoneware	1700	1770	3	3	22
YG	Yorkshire gritty ware	1050	1250	22	18	146
YORK	York glazed ware/York white ware	1150	1300	11	10	47
YW	Anglo-Scandinavian York ware	850	1000	1	1	49
Total				3,298	2,601	32,582

Romano-British (PD)

Of the 75 sherds recovered, 39 (52%) were redeposited in grave fills. A total of 22 sherds was recovered from features of Period 1, but there is no evidence at present to suggest that any of this material is *in situ* in features of Roman date.

Colour-coated wares and mortaria are each represented by single sherds, and there are four sherds of samian. The overwhelming majority of the remainder consists of greywares, and material spans the whole of the period, with the earliest perhaps dating to around the time of the Conquest, or slightly earlier. The most diagnostic of these earlier sherds is a stubby-

rimmed jar, which may be compared to similar vessels from the per-Conquest period at Dragonby, though it should be noted that the form continued to be produced into the second century.

The bulk of the pottery, however, appears to derive from the second and third centuries, fabric RG1, which is typical of this period, accounting for *c.* 18% of all the material by weight. The only distinctively fourth-century vessel in the assemblage is a greyware flanged bowl with incurving rim, a form which was made at several East Midlands centres including Swanpool (Form H).

The original deposits from which this material derived are unknown, though they may safely be regarded as having formed part of the same occupation site as at Tyrwhitt Hall (p. 29-31, 159-60). As presently constituted, the assemblage may perhaps be regarded as atypical in its bias towards the finer wheel-thrown greywares. The sequence of lid-seated coarseware jars, which are so common in the

region from the Antonine period onwards, is completely unrepresented, and the absence of Dalesware may particularly be noted in this respect.

Early Anglo-Saxon to Middle Saxon (JY and AV)

Fig. 848.

A total of 479 sherds (representing a maximum of 407 vessels), spanning the period between the fifth or sixth centuries and the mid/late ninth century, were recovered from the site. The vast majority of the sherds were recovered from pre-church deposits (Period 1). However, Anglo-Saxon pottery continued to be redistributed throughout the graves and general stratigraphy, down to the nineteenth century. The material encompasses both handmade Anglo-Saxon types (Tables 55 and 56), mainly tempered with a variety of inclusions, and a smaller range of middle Saxon types (Tables 57 and 58), mostly Northern Maxey-type fabrics.

Table 55: Early to middle Saxon pottery by structural period.

<i>C NAME</i>	<i>Period 1</i>	<i>Period 2</i>	<i>Periods 2-4</i>	<i>Period 3</i>	<i>Period 3 or 4</i>	<i>Period 4</i>	<i>Period 5</i>	<i>Period 6</i>	<i>Period 7</i>	<i>Period 8</i>	<i>Total vessels</i>
CHARN	25	9	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	4	44
ECHAF	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
ERRA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
ESAXLOC	5	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	4	13
ESAXX	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ESCSST	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
ESGS	8	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	13
ESSPIL	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
FE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
LIM	7	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	15
LIMSTON	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SST	56	13	1	3	1	9	5	1	4	11	104
Total vessels	110	31	1	8	2	14	10	3	7	24	210

Table 56. Early to middle Saxon pottery by combined phase (Ph.).

<i>C NAME</i>	<i>Ph. E</i>	<i>Ph. D/E</i>	<i>Ph. D</i>	<i>Ph. C-E</i>	<i>Ph. C/D</i>	<i>Ph. C</i>	<i>Ph. B-D</i>	<i>Ph. B/C</i>	<i>Ph. B</i>	<i>Ph. A-D</i>	<i>Ph. A/B</i>	<i>Ph. A</i>	<i>Total vessels</i>
CHARN	8	9	1	2	2					2			24
ECHAF	2	2		1						1			6
ERRA		1										1	2
ESAXLOC	1	2		1							1	2	7
ESAXX	1	1											2
ESBN										1		1	2
ESCSST							1						1
ESGS	2	2	1					1				1	7
FE	1	1							1			1	4
LIM	2	3			1		1			1			8
SST	11	15	1	2	7	2	3	2		2	1	6	52
Total vessels	28	36	3	6	10	2	5	3	1	7	2	12	115

Three hundred and thirty-four vessels are of handmade Anglo-Saxon type, the fabric and form of which are generally of little help in precise dating, although decorative elements suggest that at least three vessels are of fifth- to sixth-century date. Twelve different fabric-types were identified, the most common of which is Sandstone-tempered (SST). These are discussed in the petrological report (p. 1068). Few of the sherds are large enough to determine specific form type, although the assemblage includes large (no. 3), medium (nos. 7 and 10) and small jars (nos. 4, 8, 9 and 11) as well as a few bowls. One vessel, tempered with greensand quartz (ESGS) has a small upright lug (no. 5). Twelve of the vessels are decorated, mainly with incised lines, although two vessels have stamped motifs (nos. 1 and 2) and one has impressed decoration (no. 6). Few vessels have external soot deposits and there are only three examples of internal carbonized deposits, suggesting that little of the pottery was used for cooking. One small sandstone-tempered vessel of uncertain form has evidence for post-firing holes drilled through the body.

Analysis of the Flixborough material suggests that the majority of these handmade types probably belong to the pagan Saxon period,

although a small number of these fabrics continued to be used in the area into the middle Saxon period (Young and Vince 2009). This pattern of use is more common to the north of the Humber, where at sites such as Thwing (Mainman, forthcoming) and Wharram Percy (Slowikowski 2000), the appearance of the middle Saxon shell-tempered wares which dominate middle Saxon assemblages in Lincolnshire is either unknown, or rare. On the middle Saxon Fishergate site, York, the overall proportion of handmade quartz-tempered Anglo-Saxon fabrics to middle Saxon shell-tempered ones, is roughly equal (Mainman 1993, 566). At Flixborough, however, the shell-tempered wares dominate the middle Saxon assemblages, although there appears to be a short period when quartz-tempered fabrics are relatively common. At least one vessel from St Peter's, a small bowl with a flat-topped rim in a local fabric (ESAXLOC), is likely to be of middle Saxon date on the basis of the typology of the rim form. This vessel was unfortunately found in a nineteenth-century deposit.

One hundred and two sherds representing about 73 vessels, most of which were recovered from pre-church or early church deposits, are of

Table 57: Middle Saxon pottery by structural period.

<i>C NAME</i>	<i>Period 1</i>	<i>Period 2</i>	<i>Period 3</i>	<i>Period 4</i>	<i>Period 5</i>	<i>Period 8</i>	<i>Total vessels</i>
ELFS	-	1	2	1	-	-	4
IPS	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
LFS/ELFS	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
MAX	10	14	14	4	1	1	44
MSAXLOC	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total vessels	12	18	17	5	1	1	54

Table 58: Middle Saxon pottery by combined phase.

<i>C NAME</i>	<i>Phase B</i>	<i>Phase B/C</i>	<i>Phase C</i>	<i>Phase C/D</i>	<i>Phase D</i>	<i>Phase D/E</i>	<i>Phase E</i>	<i>Total vessels</i>
ELFS						2		2
IPS			1			1		2
LFS/ELFS							1	1
MAX	2	2		1	1	2	4	12
Total vessels	2	2	1	1	1	5	5	17

middle Saxon type (Table 57). These vessels are predominantly in shell-tempered fabrics, including both Maxey-types (60 vessels) and Early Fine-shelled ware (six vessels). A single vessel in a shell-tempered fabric is not part of the Maxey-type tradition (MSAXLOC), but seems to be a continuation of handmade Anglo-Saxon forms in a shell-tempered fabric. Six single-herd vessels of Ipswich ware were also recovered. Overall only a small number of vessel types are identifiable and these are mainly small to medium jars, although a few bowls also occur.

Sixty vessels are in four Northern Maxey-type fabrics, with a characteristic bias towards Fabric B. All four of these fabrics, none of which is chronologically significant in itself, were found at the Flixborough site (Young and Vince 2009). No specifically early (late seventh to early eighth century), or late (ninth century), fabrics or forms were recovered from St Peter's, although the presence of two slightly everted rims in Fabric B suggests that the Maxey-type assemblage extends into the ninth century. Most sherds are probably from medium to large sized jars, although sherd size on the whole is too small to be certain. Few rims are present, with both flat-topped (no. 12) and slightly everted (no. 14) types occurring. Three lugged vessels

were found, none pronounced. The shape of the applied lug on the large Fabric G vessel (no. 13) suggests that it might have been slightly triangular in shape, whilst the smaller vessel in Fabric B (no. 12) appears to have a slightly pulled-up lug with a post-firing hole. Only nine of the vessels have remaining external soot deposits, although several more sherds appear to have been subjected to heat. Four vessels have thick internal carbonized deposits with no sign of external soot or exposure to heat. These vessels may have been used as lamps.

A small number of Early Fine-shelled ware vessels, dating from the late eighth through to the early tenth century, were found. The group includes both jars and a bowl. A single shell-tempered (MSAXLOC) sherd is similar to vessels found at Flixborough and on the Flaxengate site, Lincoln (Adams-Gilmour 1988) where they are thought possibly to date to the ninth century. Six Ipswich-ware vessels in smooth, sandy and gritty fabrics, were represented by single sherds. None is indicative of any specific form type, although all the sherds are likely to have come from medium-sized jars or pitchers. Ipswich ware is unlikely to have been introduced into the area before the mid-eighth century (Blinkhorn 2009).

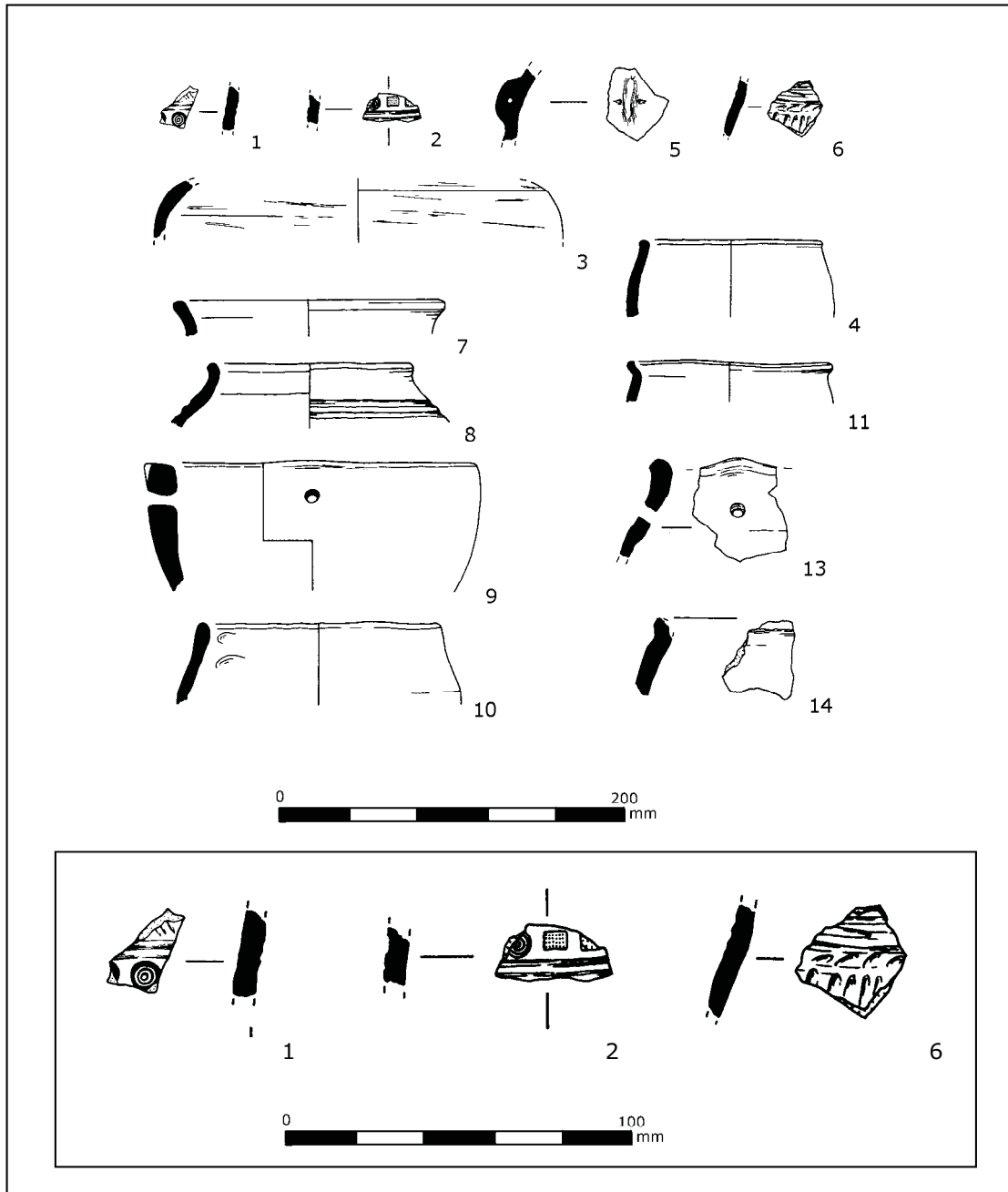


Fig. 848: Early to mid Saxon pottery. Drawing: Simon Hayfield.

Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman (JY)

Figs. 849-50

A total of 278 sherds (representing a maximum of 151 vessels) of late Saxon tradition and dating between the late ninth and mid-eleventh century came from the site. A further 389 sherds (representing a maximum of 309 vessels) are of Saxo-Norman tradition and these have a long date-span, between the tenth and late twelfth (or even early to the mid-thirteenth) centuries. The most notable difference between the two groups is that wheel-thrown wares dominate the late Saxon tradition, whereas vessels in the Saxo-Norman tradition are almost entirely

handmade. Two exceptions to this are Thetford-type ware and Stamford ware, both high quality wheel-thrown wares, in production throughout the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. The range of late Saxon types is shown in Tables 59-60, and the Saxo-Norman wares in Tables 61-62. Surprisingly the late Saxon wares peak in Period 4, some 50 to 100 years after most of them have ceased production. This suggests that deposits of earlier date were disturbed in building the Saxo-Norman church.

Table 59: Late Saxon pottery by structural period.

<i>C NAME</i>	<i>Period 1</i>	<i>Period 2</i>	<i>Period 3</i>	<i>Period 4</i>	<i>Period 5</i>	<i>Period 6</i>	<i>Period 7</i>	<i>Period 8</i>	<i>Total vessels</i>
EST	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
LKT	2	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	11
LSAX	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
LSH	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	7
LSLOC	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	7
NLLSG	1	-	-	3	1	-	7	-	12
ST	-	1	-	3	1	-	2	2	9
TORK	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	7
TORKT	10	6	4	14	5	1	1	4	45
Total vessels	17	11	9	28	13	1	13	8	100

Table 60: Late Saxon pottery by combined phase. (Ph.)

<i>C NAME</i>	<i>Ph. E</i>	<i>Ph. D/E</i>	<i>Ph. D</i>	<i>Ph. C-E</i>	<i>Ph. C/D</i>	<i>Ph. C</i>	<i>Ph. B-D</i>	<i>Ph. B/C</i>	<i>Ph. B</i>	<i>Ph. A-D</i>	<i>Ph. A/B</i>	<i>Ph. A</i>	<i>Total vessels</i>
EST	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
LKT	2	3	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
LSAXX	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
LSH	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
LSLOC	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6
NLLSG	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
ST	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	10
TORK	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TORKT	4	9	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	24
YW	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total vessels	15	18	6	1	4	5	1	2	1	3	2	8	66

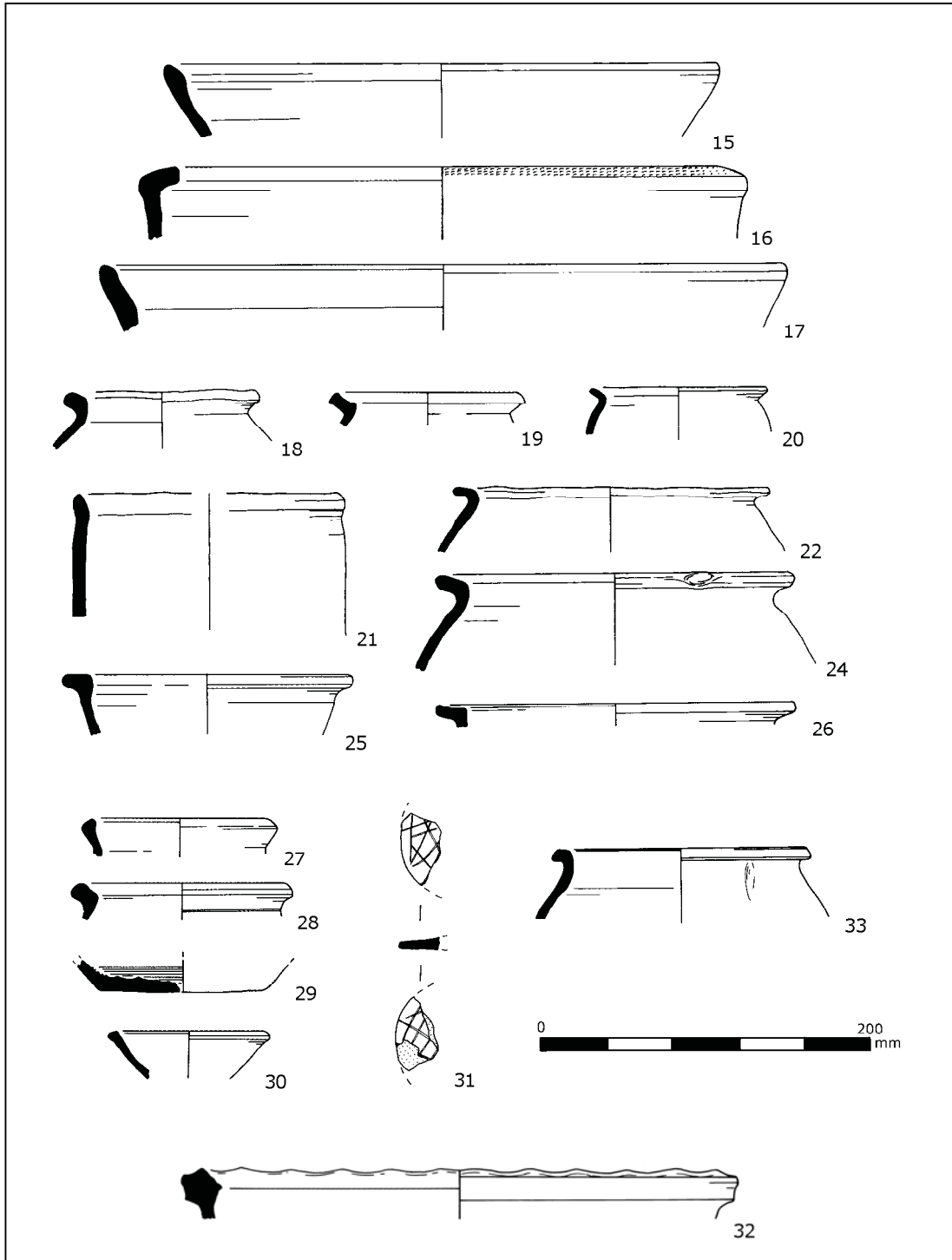


Fig. 849: Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery. Drawing: Simon Hayfield.

Table 61: Saxo-Norman to early medieval pottery by structural period (Per.).

<i>C NAME</i>	<i>Per. 1</i>	<i>Per. 1-4</i>	<i>Per. 2</i>	<i>Per. 3</i>	<i>Per. 3 or 4</i>	<i>Per. 4</i>	<i>Per. 4-6</i>	<i>Per. 5</i>	<i>Per. 6</i>	<i>Per. 7</i>	<i>Per. 7 or 8</i>	<i>Per. 8</i>	<i>Total vessels</i>
LFS	20	-	11	1	-	23	-	1	1	7	-	5	69
LFS/ELFS	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
NLFS	7	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	12
NLQC	-	-	1	-	1	21	3	17	3	19	1	10	76
NLQS	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
YG	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	2	9
Total vessels	27	1	16	2	1	48	4	20	4	28	1	18	170

Table 62: Saxo-Norman to early medieval pottery by combined phase (Ph.).

<i>C NAME</i>	<i>Ph. A</i>	<i>Ph. A/B</i>	<i>Ph. A-D</i>	<i>Ph. B</i>	<i>Ph. B/C</i>	<i>Ph. B-D</i>	<i>Ph. C</i>	<i>Ph. C/D</i>	<i>Ph. C-E</i>	<i>Ph. D</i>	<i>Ph. D/E</i>	<i>Ph. E</i>	<i>Total vessels</i>
ELFS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
LFS	8	7	18	-	7	-	3	6	2	-	2	1	54
LFS/ELFS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
NLFS	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4
NLQC	12	1	7	1	7	3	2	7	-	1	2	1	44
NLQS	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
PING	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
THETT	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
YG	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	9
Total vessels	23	9	28	1	17	3	6	15	4	4	6	4	120

With the exception of single sherds of an unsourced greyware (LSAX, no. 29) York ware (YW), Thetford ware (THETT, no. 32) and Pingsdorf-type ware (PING), and a small number of Yorkshire Gritty ware sherds (YG, no. 33), all of the late Saxon and Saxo-Norman material can be sourced within Lincolnshire. The presence of three early dishes in Lincoln Kiln-type ware (LKT, no. 15) and one in a Local Late Saxon fabric (LSLOC, no. 17), implies that the late Saxon assemblage starts before the early/mid-tenth century. Little of the rest of the late Saxon material is closely datable, although the presence of inturned-rim bowls (no. 16, occurring from the early/mid-tenth century) suggests that pottery continued to be used in the area throughout the tenth century. The late Saxon form-types are predominantly jars (nos. 18-20), with a smaller number of bowls/dishes and single examples of a pitcher and hemispherical lamp also present. Of note is an example of Local Late Saxon fabric (LSLOC)

which has been trimmed to make a disc with a perforation, probably for use as a spindle whorl.

An Early Stamford ware jar (from F3987) has lead waste on the interior and may have been used for melting lead. One newly identified ware-type amongst the St Peter's material (North Lincolnshire Late Saxon Greyware: NLLSG, nos. 24-28) has perhaps been misnamed, as re-phasing has shown that one of the sub-fabrics (Fabric 2; nos. 27 and 28) is likely to be of twelfth-century date: similar jars were recovered from Goltho in twelfth-century contexts (Coppack 1987). This ware-type is further described in the petrological report (p. 1077).

Saxo-Norman vessel types are again mainly jars (typified by nos. 21-23, in NLFS), with a smaller number of bowls/dishes (no. 21) also occurring. Fragments of two lamps, one pedestal vessel (no. 30) and a few possible jugs/pitchers were also noted, as well as a small fragment from a

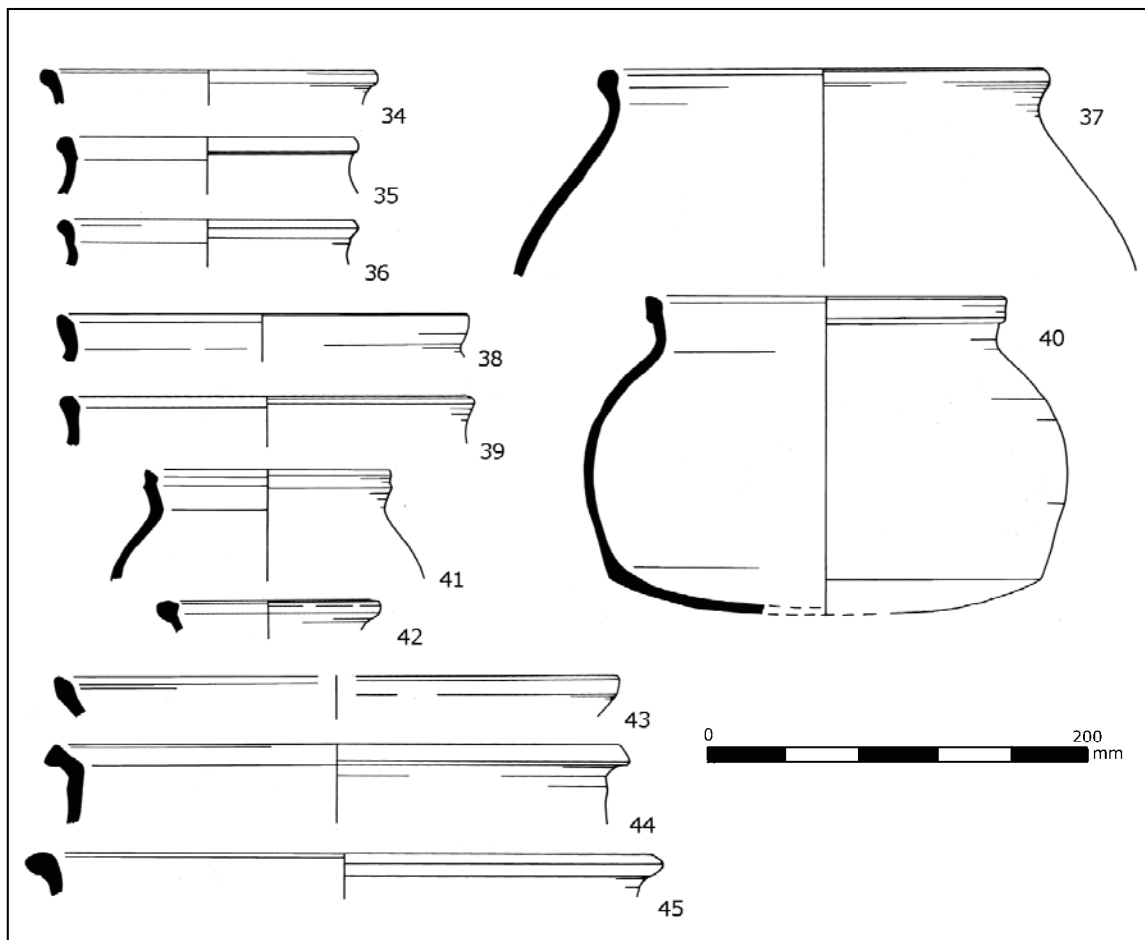


Fig. 850: Saxo-Norman pottery. Drawing: Simon Hayfield.

highly decorated lid in twelfth-century Stamford ware (no. 31). The evidence from form and rim types shows that although the potential date-span of most of the Saxo-Norman fabrics is long, many of the vessels probably date to the twelfth century and that there may be a ceramic hiatus on the site during the mid to late eleventh century. Excavations at Barrow Road, Barton (Didsbury 1999a and Young 2000) have shown that local grey sandy and gritty fabrics, absent at St. Peter's, were used in the late eleventh to early twelfth centuries.

Two new ware-types of this period were defined whilst working on the St Peter's material (for details of fabric see the petrological report, p. 1077-8. Single occurrences of the minor type – North Lincolnshire Quartz and Shell-tempered (NLQS) – have previously been noted on other sites in the north of Lincolnshire. However, only undiagnostic body sherds have occurred hitherto and it has not been possible to

date the type. The manufacture of the six vessels recovered from this site suggests that they are handmade, but appear to have wheel- or turntable-finished rims (nos. 34–36). The second ware-type to be defined – North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk (NLQC) – is also handmade and appears to belong to a major tradition in the area throughout the twelfth and into the thirteenth century. Two main fabrics were identified (Fabrics 1 and 2), both probably originating in the later eleventh or early twelfth centuries and continuing as the major coarseware until superseded by the medieval quartz (NLCS) and shell-tempered fabrics (NLST) in the thirteenth century. All identifiable vessel forms in NLQC are jars (nos. 37–42), except for three bowls (nos. 43–45). This ware-type is further discussed in the medieval section, along with the twelfth-century glazed wares with which it would have been contemporary.

Medieval (c. 1120-1550) (PD and AB)

Fig. 851.

A total of 1,591 sherds, representing a maximum of 1,277 vessels, are assigned to this period. The range and chronological distribution of the types is presented in Tables 63 and 64. The formal emphasis within all these groups of material is towards glazed finewares, principally jugs, though the coarseware products (mainly jars) of several industries were also present. Very few specialized vessels such as drinking jugs, pipkins or dripping dishes were found.

Table 63. Medieval pottery by structural period (Per.).

C NAME	Per. 1	Per. 1-4	Per. 2	Per. 2B	Per. 3	Per. 3 or 4	Per. 4	Per. 4-6	Per. 5	Per. 6	Per. 7	Per. 7 or 8	Per. 8	Total vessel s
BEVO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	2	8
BEVO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	7	-	10	21
BEVO1T	2	3	1	-	2	-	45	3	55	12	42	1	8	174
BEVO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	6	-	4	17
BEVO2T	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	56	1	17	1	5	93
BRANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
CMW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
DST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
DUTR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
DUTRT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
EMHM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
EMLOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
EMX	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
HUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	14	8	41	-	28	104
LANG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LEMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	2	-	-	12
LMF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
LMLOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LSW2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
MEDLOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	4
MEDX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
NLCS	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	-	-	9
NLFSW	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	40	7	9	1	7	79
NLGCS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
NLGQC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
NLST	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4
NSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
NYW	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
POTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
SAIG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
STAX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
UNGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	6
YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Total vessels	4	4	1	1	2	1	94	10	190	34	152	4	75	472

Table 64. Medieval pottery by combined burial phase (Ph.).

C NAME	Ph. E	Ph. D-E	Ph. D/E	Ph. D	Ph. C- E	Ph. C/D	Ph. C	Ph. B- D	Ph. B/C	Ph. B	Ph. A- D	Ph. A/B /C	Ph. A/B	Ph. A	Total vesse ls
BEVO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	43	-	-	-	46
BEVO1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	2	12
BEVO1T	3	2	26	15	9	42	11	7	18	2	24	1	5	46	211
BEVO2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	51	-	-	1	58
BEVO2T	-	-	3	4	-	7	1	1	3	-	2	-	2	16	39
CMW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
GLGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
HUM	-	-	1	10	-	5	2	5	12	1	43	-	3	48	130
HUMCH	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
LEMS	1	-	3	1	-	6	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	18
LMF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
LMLOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
LOND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
LSW2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
LSWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
MED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
MEDLOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
MEDX	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
NLCS	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	13
NLFSW	4	-	8	6	1	12	2	2	19	2	13	1	9	29	108
NLGCS	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	6
NLGQC	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	8
NLST	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
NYW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	4	7
SAIG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
SCAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
SIEG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	7
Total vessels	11	2	41	38	11	80	22	23	67	6	199	3	21	163	687

The two principal components of the medieval assemblage are 'Beverley' (BEVO1 and BEVO2) and 'Beverley-type' (BEVO1T and BEVO2T) wares in the twelfth to early fourteenth centuries, and Humberware (HUM) in the fourteenth. Taken together, these two groups account for 72% of the medieval assemblage by combined phase and 88% by structural period. The contribution of 'Beverley' and 'Beverley types' is 53% and 66%, respectively. The 'Beverley-type' wares are by far the more common of the two wares found on the site. Thin-section and chemical analysis by Alan Vince suggests that the majority of these 'Beverley-type' wares may emanate from a

closely similar 'Orangeware' industry operating contemporaneously south of the Humber, a fact which has considerable implications for future work on both sides of the river. The location of this industry is unknown, but recent excavations at Grimsby have produced misfired Beverley types (Young, forthcoming). The adoption of new fabric codes (BEVO1T, BEVO2T) should help to define its marketing area (see below). As far as Humberware is concerned, the main production centres (West Cowick and Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor) are both in Yorkshire, though there were probably

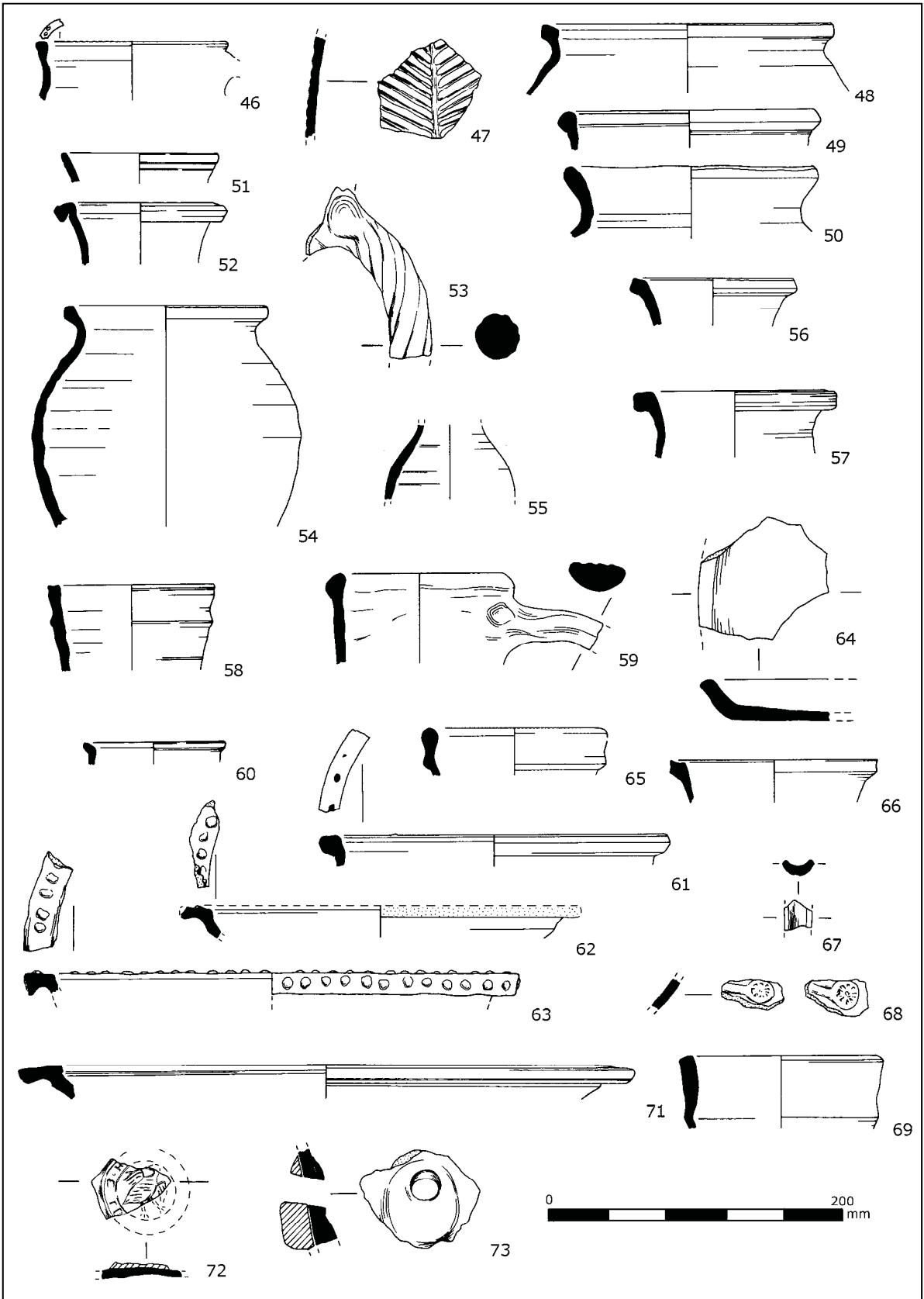


Fig. 851: Medieval pottery. Drawing: Simon Hayfield.

closely similar wares being made south of the Humber, some of which may appear in the Barton assemblage.

The 'Beverley 1' (BEVO1) and 'Beverley-type 1' (BEVO1T) wares have decorative elements common to both. Jugs in BEVO1T featured combed wavy lines, roller-stamping, corrugated bodies, white slip and copper glazes. An unusual find in this fabric is a twisted rod handle from a jug (no. 53). Similar decorative elements were also found on BEVO1 jugs with the addition of combed decoration and square roller-stamping. Jugs account for nearly all the identifiable vessel forms in both ware-types (no. 52); however, less than 8% of BEVO1T vessels are jars compared to 27% in BEVO1. Nearly 40% of these jars had external soot residues and one example had an internal carbonized deposit. Twelve vessels, mainly jugs were found with internal white deposits, only one of these vessels, a jar, also had an external soot deposit suggesting that the jugs had been used for storing liquid.

The 'Beverley 2' (BEVO2) and 'Beverley-type 2' (BEVO2T) ware assemblages are also dominated by the jug form (no. 69). A range of decorative elements were found on BEVO2 jugs, including applied vertical strips (some notched examples can be dated to the early to mid-thirteenth century), a dummy rod handle and a wheatear motif. The wheatear decoration is a copy of a Flemish design, and is usually associated with BEVO2 Fabric C (Didsbury and Watkins 1992), mainly occurring in late thirteenth- to early fourteenth-century deposits. Similar decorative elements were found on BEVO2T jugs, including applied strips, iron-stained scales and over-glaze iron painting. Few other forms can be firmly identified, these are: three jars, five pipkins and a miniature vessel with a bright copper glaze. The presence of 'Beverley' and 'Beverley-Type' wares declines from the mid-fourteenth century, when Humberwares became prolific and continued as the dominant type until the mid-sixteenth century.

It is appropriate to note here another newly denominated fabric, North Lincolnshire Fine Sandy ware (NLFSW). Its importance may be gauged from the fact that it contributes 188 vessels to the total site assemblage (7%). It is a

medieval fineware fabric employing a white slip in the manner of Aardenburg Ware, and once again its petrological characteristics are consistent with a north Lincolnshire source.

The earliest examples of NLFSW on the site are twelfth-century jugs with a splashed glaze (nos. 56 and 57). The rim types found on these jugs are similar to those occurring on Beverley 1 ware vessels (Watkins 1991). By the late twelfth century the jugs (nos. 58 and 59) appear to have developed a full glaze (usually a bright copper-green) over a white slip. These jugs feature a variety of decorative motifs, including combing, applied vertical strips (sometimes notched), and applied scales. The applied decoration is often in contrasting iron-stained or white clay. This use of contrasting clay can occasionally be seen on Beverley 2 jugs and in some of the Humberwares recovered from Cowick Moat (Hayfield and Greig 1990) as well as the later Cistercian wares. Other forms are rare: all three bowls identified amongst the assemblage (possibly dating to the late thirteenth century) are of a distinctive type with raised 'jewelled' decoration on the rim (no. 61–63). A thin-walled, well made dripping pan was also recovered (no. 64). Only five jars were noted amongst the material, one of which has applied vertical strip decoration. All these vessels have exterior soot residues including the small, illustrated example (no. 60). The recognition of a local industry of this type in the Humber Basin is of significance, and it may be that some wares previously attributed to Aardenburg are, in fact, local products. Locally produced highly decorated sherds in this tradition were also recently found at Hedon (Yorks.) (Didsbury 1999b).

One of the four identified miscellaneous local vessels can now be recognized as an example of North Lincolnshire Fine to Medium Sandy ware (Young 2009), a type more commonly found to the west of Barton and possibly produced close to Scunthorpe. This jug is decorated with horizontal strips and 'cartwheel' stamped pads (no. 68). The formal emphasis within all these groups of material is towards finewares, principally jugs, though coarseware products of the Beverley, Beverley-type and Humberware industries were also present (nos. 48–51 and 71). These finewares were supplemented by a

number of other coarseware fabrics, mainly of Lincolnshire origin. Some of which (NLCS and NLQC) represent a continuation of wares having their origin in the Saxo-Norman period (see above). The unglazed coarsewares are dominated by the jar form and include already denominated fabrics with known distribution areas within Lincolnshire, such as Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly (LEMS), Unglazed Greensand-tempered (UNGS, no. 54) and Potterhanworth-type Ware (POTT), as well as three newly defined North Lincolnshire fabrics, North Lincolnshire Glazed Quartz and Chalk (NLGQC), North Lincolnshire Quartz and Shell (NLQS) and North Lincolnshire Coarse Sandy ware (NLCS). A small number of glazed vessels (all jugs, nos. 46 and 65–67) occurred in two of these fabrics (NLGQC and NLGCS). Some of the jugs are highly decorated (no. 47) and include one vessel with diagonal applied white strips. A North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered coarseware (NLST) was also present.

As might be expected, 'regional strays' from Yorkshire and the East Midlands are also represented in very small quantities. These include Brandsby-type ware (BRANS), Coal Measures Whiteware (CMW, no. 73), Scarborough ware (SCAR), Staxton-type ware (STAX) and Nottingham Splashed ware (NSP), as well as a few vessels from unidentified regional centres (EMX and MEDX, no. 55). Seven York Glazed ware (YORK) jugs were found, including a seal jug with a bird motif (no. 72). Recent work on the pottery from north Lincolnshire suggests that the nine jugs identified as possible North Yorkshire Whitewares (NYW) may be more locally made (NLLFSW; Young 2009). There are also vessels from Lincoln (LSW2), Stamford (DST) and the London area (LOND).

Continental imports are scarce, being represented by a total of twelve sherds. These comprise Dutch Redwares, Langerwehe and Siegburg stonewares, and Saintonge Green Glazed Ware (see imports, below). None of

these excites attention, all of them being widely distributed in eastern England.

The fourteenth century saw the dominance of Humberwares, though their earliest presence on the site may be dated to the late thirteenth century. Few vessels can be directly dated to the fifteenth century, suggesting that the amount of pottery arriving on the site reduced after the main building phases of the eleventh to fourteenth centuries.

Post-Medieval (JY)

Fig. 852.

In total, 434 sherds (representing a maximum of 344 vessels) post-date the mid-fifteenth century. The majority of the sherds date to the eighteenth century, with an emphasis on the second half. The range of types is shown below in Tables 65 and 66. Both show that intrusive material was recovered from early levels on the site (Period 6 and from Phase D/E graves) and that contemporary material does not occur before Period 7 or Phase A/B graves. Local wares provided most of the utilitarian vessels (jars, bowls and bung-hole vessels) whilst drinking vessels, chamber-pots and tablewares are regional (no. 81) or continental imports.

The main coarseware types from the mid-sixteenth century onwards are Late Humberwares (LHUM, nos. 74 and 75) and Glazed Earthenwares (GRE and PGE, no. 85), which were produced at several centres including Grimsby, Boston and Bolingbroke. North of the Humber, Late Humberwares continued to be made well into the nineteenth century, although present evidence suggests that production at the Lincolnshire kilns ceased by the late eighteenth century. A slipped dish (no. 77) with sgraffito decoration may be of Humber area manufacture as similar vessels have been found in Hull.

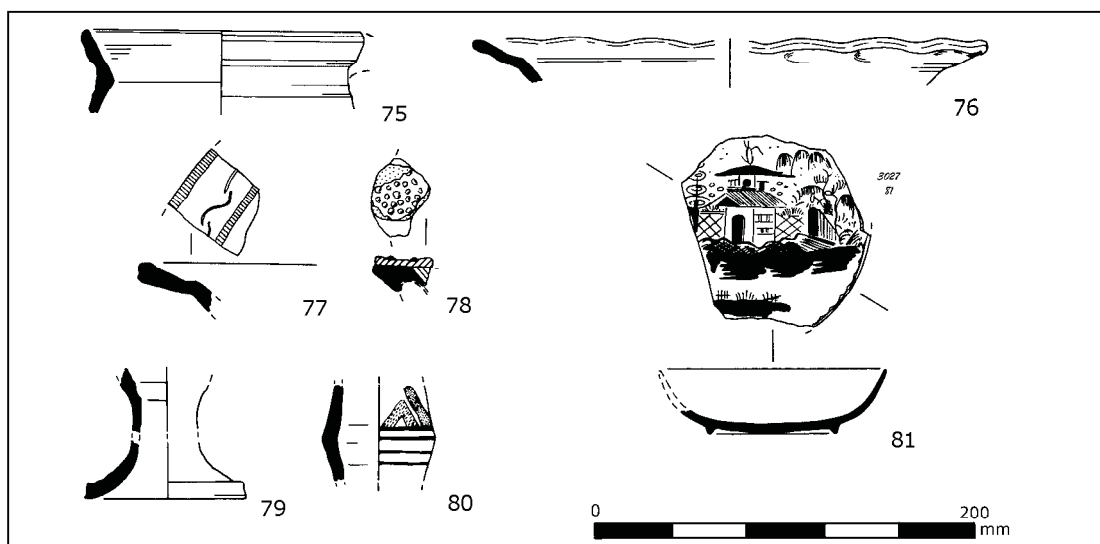


Fig. 852: Post medieval and imported pottery. Drawing: Simon Hayfield

Table 65: Post-medieval pottery by structural period.

C NAME	Period 6	Period 7	Period 8	Total vessels
BERTH			13	13
BL	1	1	18	20
BS			8	8
CIST		6	7	13
COLP			1	1
CRMWARE			11	11
DUTRT			1	1
GRE		1	16	17
LHUM		1	19	20
LPM			9	9
LSTON			2	2
MARTII			1	1
PEARL			1	1
PGE		1	1	2
RGRE			1	1
SLIP			6	6
STMO		1	8	9
STSL	1		5	6
TB		1	1	2
TGE			5	5
TGEM			1	1
Total vessels	2	12	135	149

Table 66: Post-medieval pottery by combined phase.

C NAME	Phase D/E	Phase C/D	Phase B	Phases A-D	Phase A/B	Phase A	Total vessels
BERTH	1	-	-	8	-	4	13
BL	-	-	1	5	1	21	28
BS	-	-	-	1	-	9	10
CIST	-	-	-	6	6	5	17
COLP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
CRMWARE	1	-	-	4	-	21	26
GRE	-	-	-	7	1	14	22
LERTH	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LHUM	-	1	-	7	1	22	31
LPM	-	-	-	1	-	9	10
LSTON	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
NHSLIP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PEARL	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
PGE	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PMLOC	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PORC	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
RAER	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
SIEG	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
SLIP	-	-	-	2	-	4	6
STMO	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
STSL	-	-	-	-	1	6	7
TB	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
TGE	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TGEM	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
WEST	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
WS	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Total vessels	2	1	1	53	12	124	193

Imported Pottery (AV)

Fig. 852, nos. 78–81.

A small quantity of imported pottery was found in the excavations. In the main, the range of types found is typical of east coast sites of medieval and post-medieval date. Of note, however, is a Spanish tin-glazed vessel, probably manufactured in Seville in the sixteenth century.

Rhenish wares

Sherds of Siegburg, Langerwehe, Raeren and Westerwald stoneware were found. They come from two areas: Siegburg and Westerwald are situated on the east side of the Rhine, to the south of Cologne, whereas Raeren and Langerwehe are located just to the south of

Aachen, in Germany. Siegburg stoneware is represented by a small handle from an unglazed white-bodied stoneware (from F3014). This style of handle was employed on a variety of different vessel forms in the Siegburg industry, all used as drinking vessels. The lack of sand temper and the full stoneware body indicates a date in the mid-fourteenth century or later, but the vessel might be of any date from this period to the early sixteenth century (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 176–84). Langerwehe stoneware is represented by the neck of a drinking jug. The neck is roughly cylindrical and ribbed. The vessel has a brown wash both inside and out and there are areas of ash glazing externally. Langerwehe stonewares too are difficult to date precisely but are likely to be mid-fourteenth to early sixteenth century. Raeren stoneware is represented by sherds from two drinking jugs, both found in

the same context (F5143). These vessels were exported in huge quantities during the later fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries and used as individual drinking vessels. There are no examples of Frechen stoneware, which is often the most common Rhenish stoneware found on English medieval and post-medieval sites, and two sherds, probably from the same vessel, of Westerwald stoneware from F3108. These sherds probably came from a scratch-blue decorated chamber-pot. One sherd came from close to the base, decorated with a blue painted band, and the other is from the girth and is decorated with an incised or stamped flower, painted in blue.

French wares

Sherds of north French whiteware, Saintonge ware and Martincamp stoneware were found. The north French whiteware sherd is an undecorated body sherd from a jug with mottled green glaze. The fabric contains abundant quartz silt but little mica and is typical of northern French whitewares. However, without typological features or chemical data, it is difficult to assign the sherd to any particular source. The Saintonge ware sherds are from a jug and a chafing-dish (no. 78). The jug has a flat-topped rim. The vessel has an even, glossy green glaze on the exterior, applied as a liquid. Such vessels were contemporary with the better known polychrome jugs, in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. Both types are common finds in Hull (Watkins 1987; 1993). The chafing-dish fragment consists of an applied knob decorated with a 'raspberry' stamp and covered with a similar homogeneous green glaze. Saintonge chafing-dishes are usually dated to the sixteenth century (Hurst 1974). The precise type is uncertain, but horizontal applied rosettes are found on Hurst's types C.III, C.IV and C.V. The Martincamp flask is of a type common in the mid-sixteenth to seventeenth centuries (Hurst *et al.* 1986).

Low Countries wares

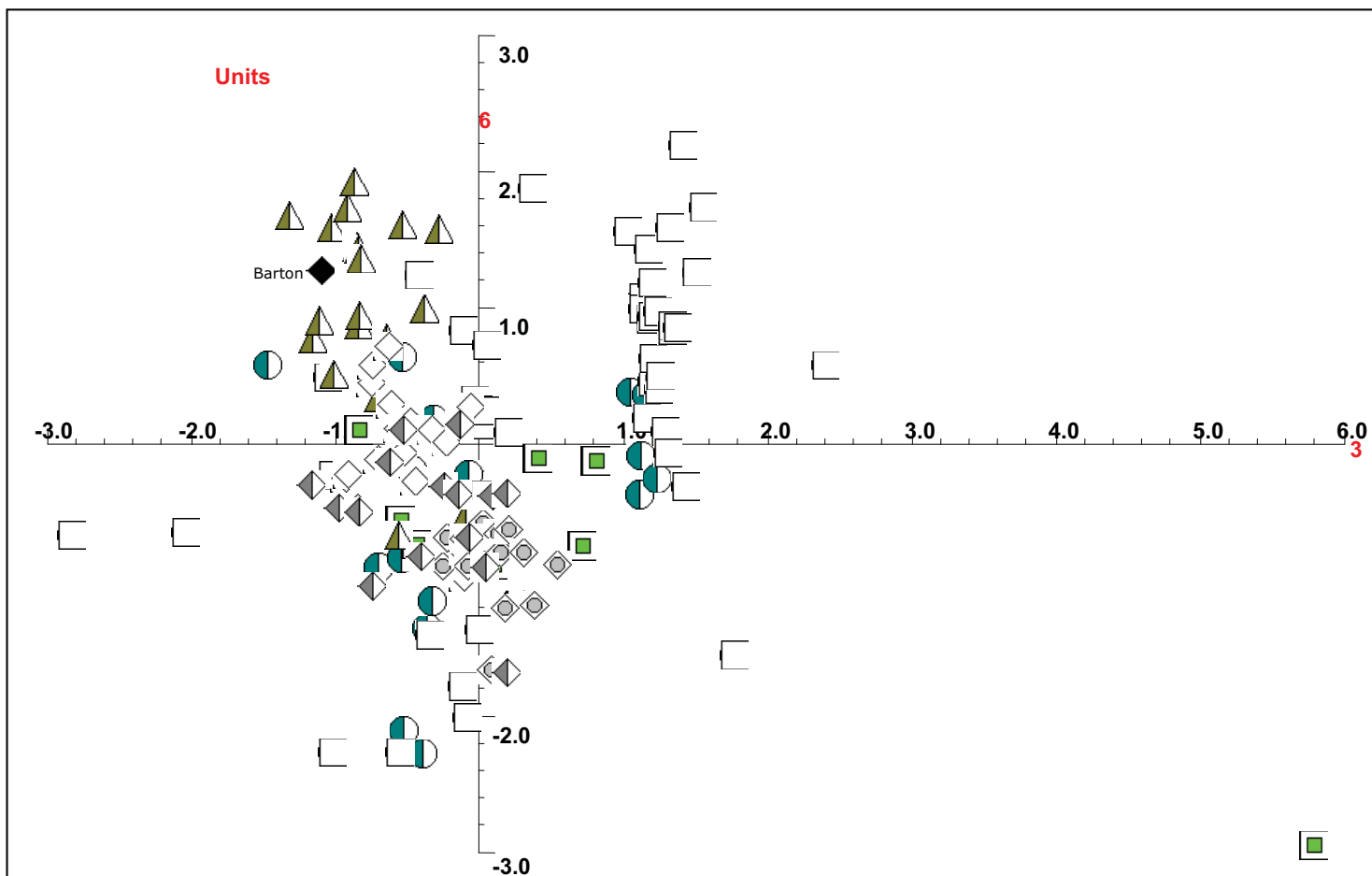
Low Countries wares are represented by sherds of North Holland slipware and Dutch Red Earthenware. There are great similarities between the clays and sands of the Low Countries and those of eastern England. Given

that there was a large influence upon eastern English potting in the late and post-medieval periods from the Low Countries, it is therefore difficult to tell imports from locally-made products. Nevertheless, the Dutch Red Earthenware sherd (F435) comes from a typical Low Countries product - the 'frying pan' - which was not often copied in England. A second vessel has a rather light colour and is from an unknown form, a narrow, closed vessel with a white clay pellet on the girth. The North Holland Slipware sherd comes from a hollow-ware form with trailed slip on the exterior. Copper-stained glaze was used over the white slip trailing.

Despite the similarity of English and Low Countries wares, the latter were imported all along the east coast of England and are found both at port sites and throughout their hinterlands. Over 40 findspots have been noted in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire in recent years in 28 localities. They are particularly common in Boston and nearby villages. Sherds of nine tin-glazed vessels of Dutch or English origin were found at St Peter's. Of these, one was a waisted albarello (no. 80) which typologically is likely to be of sixteenth-century or very early seventeenth-century date. This predates most of the English delftware factories and a source in Antwerp, London or Norwich is likely. Chemical analysis demonstrated that the Barton vessel is almost certainly from London (Fig. 853).

Iberian wares

Two fragments of a plain tin-glazed vessel of Columbia Plain ware were found on the site. The vessel has a pedestal base with external plain tin-opacified glaze (no. 79). Columbia Plain ware is a tin-glazed ware manufactured in Seville in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 59-61). Since the ware is undecorated and has no large visible inclusions, it is difficult to identify positively by eye. The two sampled sherds appear to come from a salt, jug or drinking vessel, classes not recorded from north-west Europe previously, and it was therefore felt worthwhile to try and confirm the visual identification.



-1059-

Fig 853: PCA plot of Low countries wares showing reference data from London, Norwich, Antwerp, Utrecht, Amsterdam and Haarlem (Hughes and Gaimster 1999). The Barton sample (filled diamond) lies at the centre of the London cluster (half-filled triangles) which is composed mainly of samples from the late 16th/early 17th century production waste from Holy Trinity Priory, London (Edwards 1999).

The characteristics of the fabric observed in thin-section are consistent with an origin in the Guadalquivir valley and support the identification of the two samples as Seville products.

Far Eastern wares

A fragment of a Chinese export porcelain cup (no. 81), probably of early eighteenth-century date, was found unstratified

Regional Comparanda (PD and AB)

The need to examine relevant assemblages from other sites in north Lincolnshire and south-east Yorkshire was identified at an early stage, in order to determine the degree of similarity in terms of fabric composition, and the local chronological succession of fabric types. Three sites were chosen as potentially rewarding for this purpose:

Hedon, 1975–76 (Hayfield and Slater 1984);

St Chad's, Barrow-upon-Humber, 1978–79 (Hayfield 1985);

New Vicarage, Barton, 1980 (Hayfield 1985).

The results of the exercise were most disappointing, and the ceramic material from the first two sites could not be located¹⁶. The pottery from the Barton Vicarage site was, however, available for study. It is sufficient here to state that the chronological span of the material is from the early Saxon period to the twelfth century, and that the range of pottery types is similar to that at St Peter's. There is very little medieval or post-medieval material, and a notable Conquest-period (later eleventh-century) hiatus in the record, a situation which may also obtain at St Peter's (see further below). In this respect, it is worth noting that excavations undertaken in Barrow Road, Barton, have yielded material, apparently of the pre-Conquest period, in fabric types which do not occur at St Peter's (Didsbury 1999a; Young 2000 and Bradley 2002). The small assemblage is

¹⁶ The illustrated material from Hedon does not appear to form part of the Hull Museums collection and the paper archive is defective. None of the pottery from St Chad's, Barrow, could be located, despite an extensive search by Kevin Leahy in North Lincolnshire Museum's holdings.

thus of importance for the local ceramic sequence.

A parish survey of excavated pottery in north Lincolnshire suggests that the pattern of ceramic supply to Barton in the medieval period is not representative of the whole of north Lincolnshire. Fig. 854 shows parishes surveyed by March 2004). Figs. 855 and 856 show the spread of the 'Beverley' and 'Beverley-type' wares across north Lincolnshire and Fig. 857 illustrates that of the North Lincolnshire Fine Sandy ware. The 'Beverley 1' and 'Beverley-type 1' wares are the dominant fineware in all twelfth-century groups across north Lincolnshire; this is not the case, however, for the 'Beverley 2' and 'Beverley-type 2' wares in thirteenth- to mid-fourteenth-century groups. To the west of the area, in the Isle of Axholme, occurrences of Coal Measures Whiteware and late thirteenth- to mid-fourteenth-century Humberwares are more common, although Beverley-types remain dominant. In the area between the rivers Trent and Ancholme a number of local wares are prominent in the thirteenth to mid-fourteenth centuries and Beverley-types are rarely the main medieval fineware found.

Nowhere else examined in the north Lincolnshire survey have North Lincolnshire Fine Sandy ware vessels been found in such abundance as on the St Peter's site. Until another large, stratigraphically excavated group from the area is examined, it is not possible to determine whether the St Peter's phenomenon is a distribution or chronological factor.

An overview of the ceramics found in other excavations in Barton revealed many of the same wares as those recovered from St Peter's (Table 67). This review encompassed material from 27 sites in the parish¹⁷, and the most abundant ware-types within each assemblage were noted, as well as the range of wares present. All of the sites examined had either an early medieval or later bias. The majority of the material originates from the immediate vicinity of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire; occasional regional strays hint at further trading patterns probably reliant on the waterways that serve north Lincolnshire so well. These strays do not appear in great numbers, but are also found on

¹⁷ Pottery from some other excavations was not available for comparison.

other sites in the region. As with the St Peter's assemblage, the number of imported vessels seems low, with only a few sites yielding examples of foreign material. While the types of imports are as expected, given Barton's position on the Humber, it seems surprising that it did not receive a similar quantity of foreign pottery

to Hull, Grimsby and Boston. It appears that the Barton sites examined during the parish survey follow a similar pattern to St Peter's. Further work is needed to confirm these trends, and that they are not a discrepancy in the recovered material.

Table 67: Pottery types found on sites surveyed in Barton-upon-Humber parish.

<i>C NAME</i>	<i>Sites at which ware-type has been noted</i>	<i>Sites at which ware appears as major component</i>
BEVO1	4	-
BEVO1T	1	-
BEVO2	11	2
BEVO2T	1	-
DUTR	2	-
EMED	1	-
EMLOC	1	-
EMX	1	-
FREC	4	-
HUM	14	1
HUM2	2	-
HUM3	1	-
HUMB	5	-
LANG	3	-
LEMS	4	-
LMED	2	-
LMX	1	-
LSW3	1	-
MARTII	1	-
MED	12	-
MEDX	1	-
NLEMS	1	-
NLFSW	3	-
NLQC	6	-
NLQS	1	-
NLSTCW	2	-
NOTG	1	-
RAER	1	-
SAIG	1	-
SWSG	4	-
TB	1	-
TOY	1	-
WEST	1	-
YG	2	-
YORK	1	-
YY	1	-

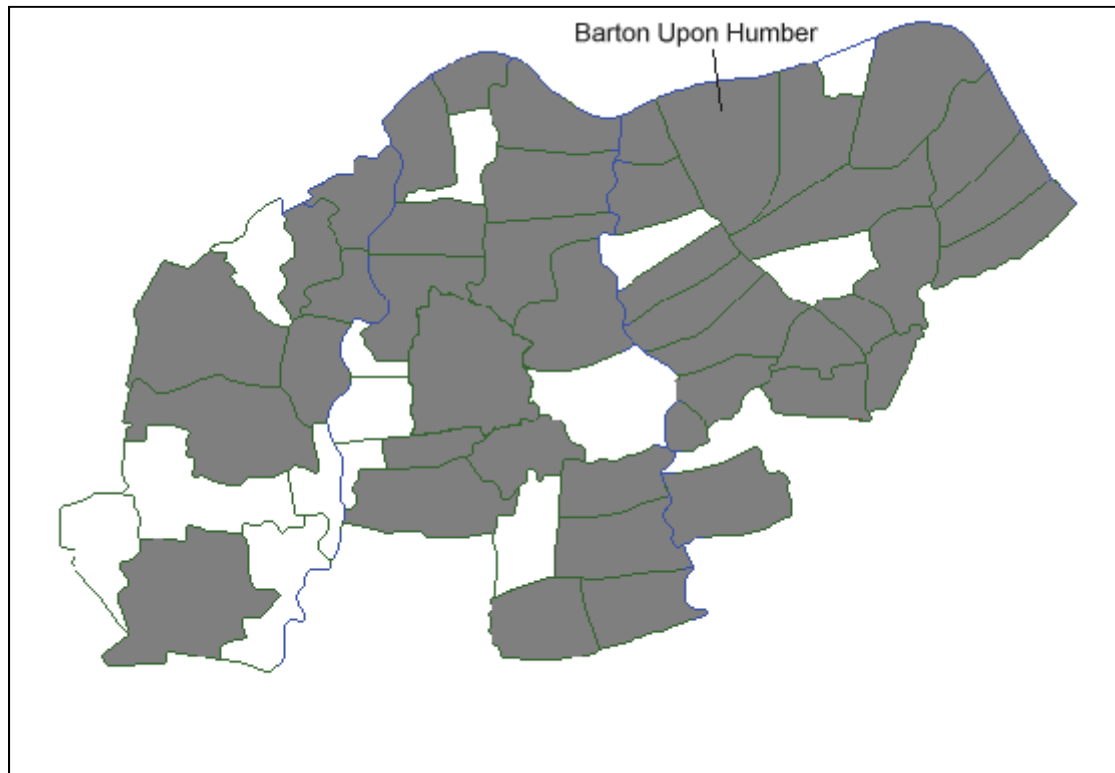


Fig. 854: North Lincolnshire Pottery survey. The parishes surveyed are highlighted in grey

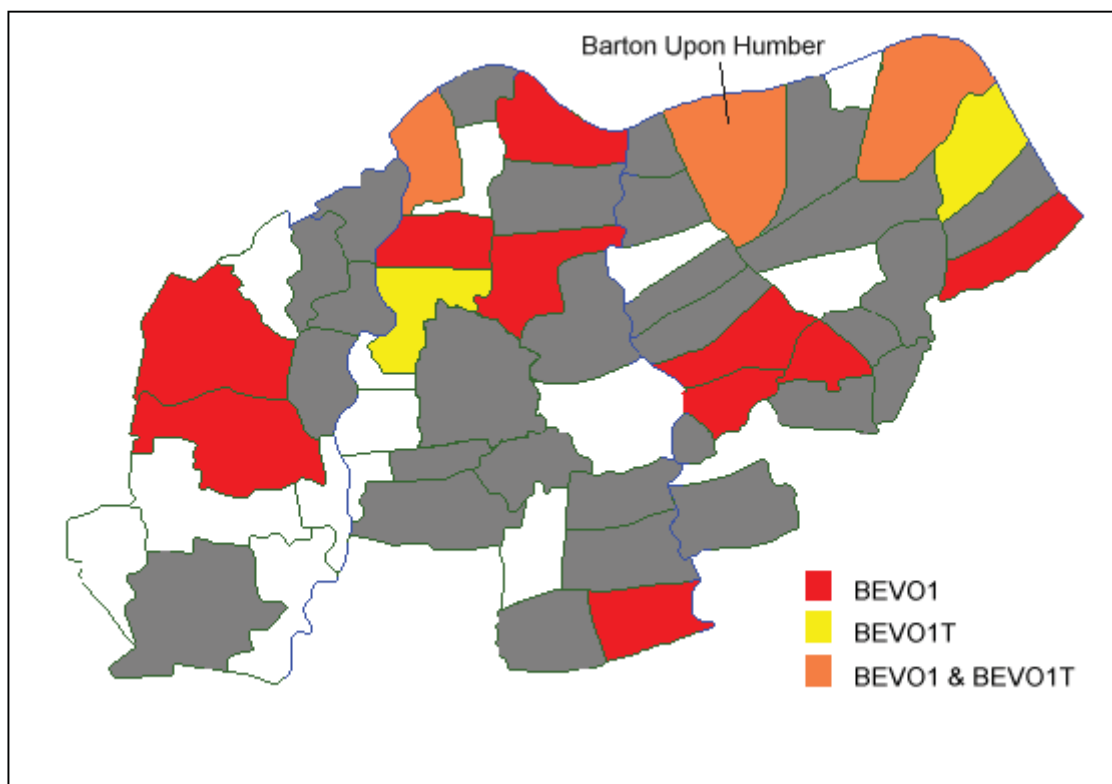


Fig. 855: Distribution of BEV01 and BEV01T across North Lincolnshire (by parish)

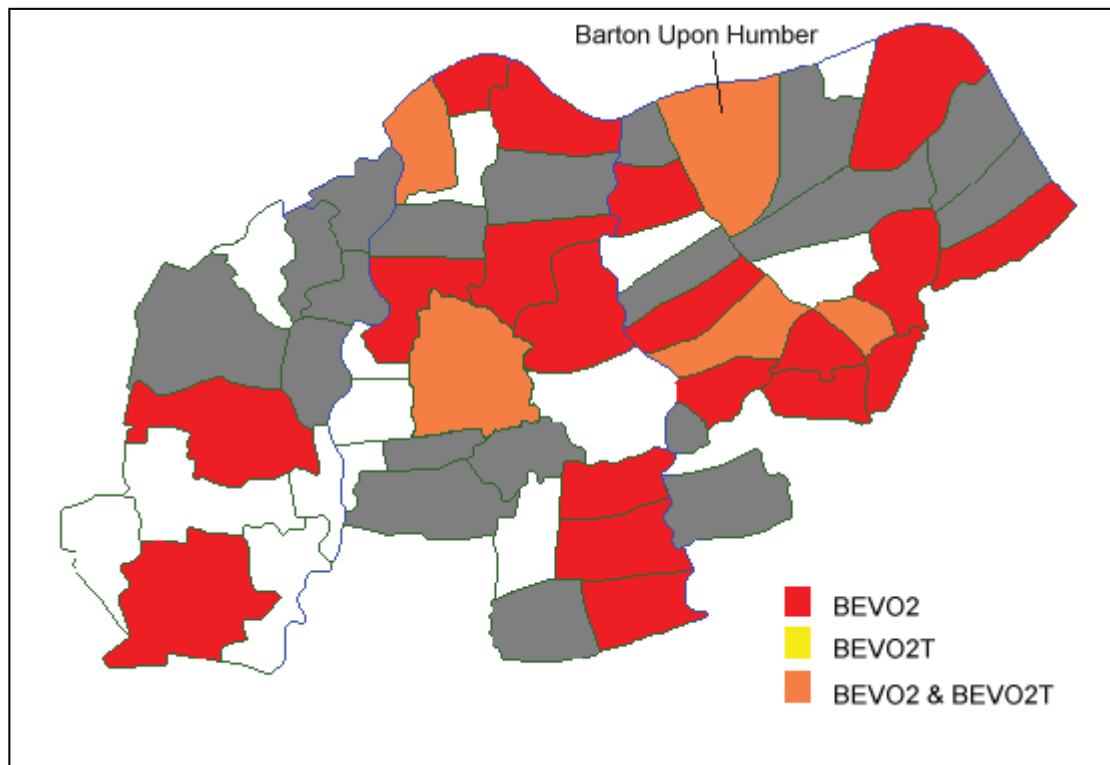


Fig: 856: Distribution of BEV02 and BEV02T across North Lincolnshire (by parishes)

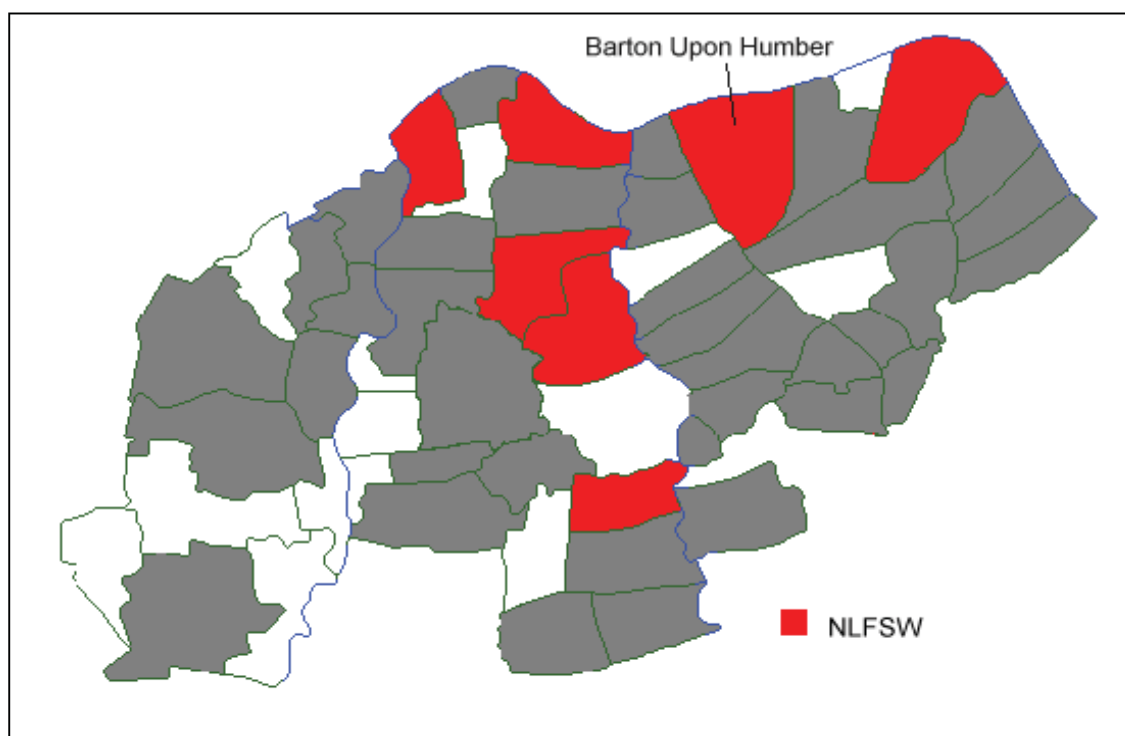


Fig: 857: Distribution of NLFSW across North Lincolnshire (by parishes)

Discussion

The excavations at St Peter's have yielded a reasonably complete sequence of pottery types used in Barton from the early Anglo-Saxon period to the late eighteenth century (see Table 68) but, as one might predict from a church site whose stratigraphy has been subject to numerous disturbances through building and burial, there is a high degree of mixing of material of different periods. The collection is therefore more useful for the overview of pottery in Barton through time, than for what it can tell us of the church itself or the activities which took place in and around it.

There was clearly some activity on the site before the construction of the church and probably most of the 210 early to middle Saxon vessels found are of pre-church date although, as stated above, there is evidence for the continued use of early Anglo-Saxon style pottery into the late seventh century, and beyond. Scientific analysis indicates a local origin for much of the early Anglo-Saxon pottery, and clearly a large number of clay and temper sources were exploited. By contrast, all the definite middle Saxon pottery was made elsewhere, mostly to the west of the Ancholme (Northern Maxey ware and Early Fine-shelled ware) but including some made at Ipswich; a lot fewer sources are represented. Only one sample of the Northern Maxey wares was sampled for thin section and chemical analysis, but analysis of this pottery undertaken for the Flixborough project included samples from sites on the Lincolnshire Wolds (*e.g.* Riby) and there is no reason to doubt that Barton had the same pattern of supply. Nevertheless, the possibility has been raised here that some of the early-looking coarse handmade wares were actually of middle Saxon date.

This major change in the character of pottery production and supply must have taken place in the seventh century. There is no pottery of mid-Saxon type from the cemetery at Castledyke South (Didsbury 1998) where some burials have been dated to the late seventh century, and we know that by the end of the seventh century Northern Maxey ware was the

main type used at Flixborough.

A detailed study of the typology and manufacturing methods of Northern Maxey and Early Fine-shelled ware has enabled Jane Young to state that the Barton assemblage is probably of mid-eighth- to ninth-century date. There is thus a period in the later seventh and early eighth centuries when we do not know what the pottery supply to Barton was like. Coarse handmade wares of early Anglo-Saxon date may have continued in use. Alternatively, Northern Maxey wares may have been used, but in this collection, on account of its small size, they did not include any diagnostic late seventh- to early eighth-century pieces; or it may be that the St Peter's site was not occupied at this period.

Relatively little pottery of late ninth- to late tenth-century date was recovered, perhaps suggesting a decline in intensity of occupation in the area. Almost all of the pottery of this period emanates from the shell-tempered industries at Lincoln. It is possible that some of the Torksey or Torksey-type vessels may be of similar date, but no stylistically early vessels occur in the assemblage and it is more likely that they belong to the period between the late tenth and mid-eleventh centuries and were brought on to the site during the building of the early church. It is worth noting that more than twice as many Torksey and Torksey-type sherds were recovered from inside the church as from the external graveyard deposits.

There appears to be a hiatus in the ceramic assemblage between the mid and late eleventh centuries and, as already noted, other sites in the town contain pottery types of this period which have not been found at St Peter's. It is difficult to explain this ceramic gap, although it may suggest a period of stability on the site when no building activity was taking place and the area was kept clear of rubbish. The bulk of the pottery found on the site is of twelfth- and thirteenth-century date, and this perhaps coincides with the period of greatest rebuilding at St Peter's (a new nave and chancel, followed by the addition of aisles).

Work on the medieval assemblage has led to several new fabrics being defined and codified, and subjected to petrological and chemical characterization. A particularly valuable result of the latter investigation has been to demonstrate the complexities of ceramic usage and supply in north Lincolnshire in the medieval period, and to suggest that there were major, as yet unlocated, fineware industries operating within the area. The fourteenth-century Humberwares seem to mark the end of large scale pottery deposition on the site, until the later eighteenth century. However, the extent to which archaeological deposits of the intervening period had been lost from within the church should be borne in mind.

As might be expected in a large assemblage from a church site, residuality and intrusiveness

are limiting factors to determining chronological patterning. Nevertheless, it has been possible to use the St Peter's pottery to propose an outline of ceramic use in Barton between the early Anglo-Saxon and late medieval periods. Analysis of the pottery from St Peter's has established new criteria for the definition of local wares. An important element of the project was to establish a pottery type-series for Barton¹⁸, which has now been expanded as part of a project by North Lincolnshire Museum to create a type-series for the whole of north Lincolnshire (Boyle and Young forthcoming). The St Peter's classification has provided the only large data-set by which other assemblages in the area can be compared.

¹⁸ Held by NLMS at Scunthorpe Museum.

Table 68: Outline of ceramic use at Barton between the early Anglo-Saxon and late medieval periods.

Date	Pottery usage
5th to 8th century	Anglo-Saxon handmade fabrics Mainly sandstone tempered
Late 7th to mid/late 9th century	Maxey-type ware Early fine-shelled ware by the 9 th Some Ipswich ware
Mid/late 9th to late 10th century	Wheel-thrown shell-tempered wares Possibly some Torksey types Possibly some North Lincolnshire greyware Possibly some Stamford ware
Late 10th to mid-11th century	Torksey wares Fine-shelled wares North Lincolnshire greyware Stamford ware
Mid to late 11th century (<i>Not found at St Peter's</i>)	Local quartz and gritty wares Fine-shelled wares Stamford ware Possibly North Lincolnshire quartz and chalk
Early to mid/late 12th century	Splashed finewares (Beverley 1 types and North Lincolnshire fine sandy)

North Lincolnshire quartz and chalk
 North Lincolnshire quartz and shell
 Some fine-shelled wares
 Some Stamford ware
 Regional finewares
 Mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th century
 Suspension-glazed finewares
 (Beverley 1 types and North Lincolnshire fine sandy)
 North Lincolnshire quartz and chalk
 North Lincolnshire quartz and shell
 Some early medieval shell-tempered
 Some Stamford ware
 Regional finewares
 Early/mid-13th to early 14th century
 Beverley 2 types
 North Lincolnshire fine sandy
 North Lincolnshire coarse sandy
 Some North Lincolnshire quartz and chalk
 Medieval shell-tempered
 Regional finewares
 Possibly Humberwares from late 13th century
 Early to mid-14th century
 Beverley 2 types
 Humberware
 Medieval shell-tempered
 Regional finewares
 Some North Lincolnshire coarse sandy
 Mid-14th to late 15th century
 Humberware
 Medieval shell-tempered
 Some Coal Measures whiteware
 Some Toynton-types