Wider context

- The Virtual Museum
  - Stand-alone or follow up to visit
- Convergence of media – TV, internet, radio
  - e.g. History of the World in 100 objects
- Convergence of archives, museums, and online resources
- Blurring of traditional publication and online dissemination
- Blurring of publication and archive
- Open Access movement
- Open Data requirements
So what’s out there already?

Google searches vs trusted sources

- Heritage Gateway – Historic England & HERs
  - City of York HER
- Archaeology Data Service – national digital repository
  - National records
  - Archives
  - Journal backruns
- Portable Antiquities Scheme
- Fitzwilliam Museum EMC
- Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture
- Internet Archaeology – Gold OA journal
- Viking World-Tree Project
**Viking Cruises - Great Value Cruises From £995**

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Destinations: Europe, Russia, China, Southeast Asia
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**Jorvik Viking Centre**

Built on the site where the York Archaeological Trust found the amazingly well-preserved remains of part of Viking Jorvik (York). A massive range of evidence ...

**JORVIK Viking Festival**

Recognised as the largest event of its kind in Europe, the annual JORVIK Viking Festival is a city-wide celebration of York's Viking heritage.
### Summary Results

#### Statutory Data
- The National Heritage List for England: 202 results

#### National Designation Decisions
- Designation Decision Records (De-listed entries): No records matched your search
- Designation Decision Records (Non-designated entries): No records matched your search

#### Non-Statutory National Data
- Historic Milestone Society Database: No records matched your search
- HE PastScape: 3390 results
- National Trust HBSMR: No records matched your search
- PMSA: Searching: [ ]
- NMR Excavation Index: No records matched your search
- Church Heritage Record: No records matched your search

#### Local Records
- Bath and North East Somerset HER: 202 results
- The Historic Environment Record for Worcestershire: No records matched your search
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authority Name</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>View All Records</th>
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<td>Greater London HER</td>
<td>148 results</td>
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<td>Herefordshire SMR</td>
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<td>Hertfordshire HER &amp; St Albans UAD</td>
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<td>Lake District National Park HER</td>
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<td>Leicester City Council Heritage Data</td>
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<td>Leicestershire and Rutland HER</td>
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<td>Norfolk HER</td>
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<td>North Lincolnshire HER</td>
<td>441 results</td>
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<td>Northumberland Historic Environment Record</td>
<td>No records matched your search</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Yorkshire HER</td>
<td>1799 results</td>
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</table>

**North Yorkshire HER**

The North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) covers the county of North Yorkshire excluding the areas of the City of York, the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks.

North Yorkshire HER returned 1799 records matching your search, here are the first 5.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Parish Record for West Tanfield 2170</td>
<td>West Tanfield [2170]; Hambledon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Princes Square Lead Mine &amp; Smelt Mill complex</td>
<td>Bewerley [6036]; Harrogate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCARBOROUGH/HOTSPUR/STANHOPE/STOCKBRIDGE</td>
<td>Scarborough (non-civil) [4899]; Scarborough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitby</td>
<td>Whitby [4036]; Scarborough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUGGLEBY HOWE</td>
<td>Kirby Grindalith [3070]; Ryedale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

View all North Yorkshire HER results...
AINSBOOK SITE
Historic England NRHE Excavation Index for England
Evaluation and excavation of the site of a Viking period hoard recorded a disturbed burial with grave goods and a large Bronze Age enclosure. Metal detectorists had previously removed '7000' artefacts from the site, the location of which is kept secret.
NORTH YORKSHIRE

2012 OLYMPICS RELIEF ROAD
Historic England NRHE Excavation Index for England
Excavation for the 2012 Olympics Relief Road revealed a mass grave of decapitated Vikings from the St Brice's Day Massacre of 1002.
DORSET

9 ST SAVIOURGATE
Historic England NRHE Excavation Index for England
Excavation within the basement of the 1960s office block prior to improvements revealed Roman, Viking and medieval activity. A unique collection of Viking age metalwork was recovered from an iron cauldron within a deep rubbish pit. Funded by Keir Construction (Northern).
YORK

ANGLOSCANDINAVIAN NORWICH
Historic England NRHE Excavation Index for England
Assessment to collate and present data for the Interreg IIIC North Sea Viking Legacy Project.
NORFOLK

AnglianDanishViking crosses and hogbacked Viking tombstones at St Wilfrids Burnshall
Yorkshire Dales National Park Historic Environment Record
The Viking hog-backed gravestones preserved in the church (another one,
Archaeological Evaluation of the Anglo-Saxon and Viking site at Torksey, Lincolnshire
Julian D Richards, Dawn Hadley, 2016

Introduction
The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that, in the winter of 872-3 AD, the Viking Great Army overwintered at Turcesige. While long assumed to have occurred in the vicinity of the present-day village of Torksey on the River Trent, c 14 km NW of Lincoln, only now has the site of the Viking winter camp been precisely located. Metal detector users began to report their finds to the late Mark Blackburn, at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, in the 1980s. Developing this collaboration we have been able to identify the location and extent of the camp, which is spread over six fields, north of the modern village and east of the Trent. Torksey is also well known archaeologically for the development of Torksey ware, a pottery industry of the late 9th to 11th century, by which time Torksey was a significant town, with a mint, at least four churches and several cemeteries.

The aim of the Torksey evaluation was to complete a catalogue of the numismatic and metalwork evidence and to undertake an archaeological assessment using field-walking, metal-detector survey and geophysics, in order to understand the extent and development of the landscape and the Viking camp. Our project has revealed the large scale of the area occupied (some 55 hectares) and the huge amount of artefactual material that was lost or discarded over a single winter, providing evidence for a wide range of activities, including exchange, metal processing and craft working. By the cut-off date for the current investigation of August 2015 a total of 1572 finds had been catalogued. The project has also helped us understand the nature of the 9th-century landscape, which is now masked by several metres of windblown sand. Although this has limited the effectiveness of geophysical survey our test excavations have shown that, in places, the sand may also protect earlier levels. We have also investigated the Anglo-Saxon town that developed in the wake of the over-wintering, including its cemeteries, and the growth of the Torksey pottery industry.

A Viking-age cemetery at Cumwhitton, Cumbria.

Introduction

In March 2004, a Cumbrian metal detectorist was given permission to examine farmland on the western edge of Cumwhitton (NY 503 525), a small village in the Eden Valley, south-east of Carlisle. There he found an object in the ploughsoil which was subsequently identified as a Viking oval brooch of ninth or tenth-century date. These are almost always found in pairs, and in a burial context. Peter Adams therefore returned to the site and did indeed find a second brooch. Given the rarity of these in England, this was clearly of national importance, so funding was secured for an evaluation of the find spot, to ascertain whether the brooches really did come from a burial. A grave was located, containing only fragments of skull at the west end, which had clearly been disturbed by recent ploughing, though it was still richly furnished with grave goods. The presence of the oval brooches strongly implied that this was the burial of a high-status woman.

Several more artefacts of early medieval date were found in the surrounding ploughsoil by metal detecting during the evaluation. These included fragments of another oval brooch, a key, and part of a sword, suggesting that the grave had been part of a cemetery. Due to the threat of further plough damage an excavation to record this important site was then funded by English Heritage in the summer of 2004, as it was under immediate threat from ploughing. In total, six burials were found, all dating to the early tenth century, though almost no skeletal material survived because of the acidic nature of the soil.

Though the material was poorly preserved, the careful and detailed process of excavation, conservation, and analysis was proposed to maximise the wealth of information that could be recovered from these objects concerning their original appearance, manufacture, and use.
Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches, 850-1050

Jane Kershaw, 2012

Introduction

Over the past 30 years, hundreds of new finds of Viking-Age metalwork have been brought to light, mainly as a result of metal-detecting. Particularly prominent among the new material are female personal ornaments (brooches and pendants), in both Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian styles. While several brooches and pendants recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme are now in the public domain, information relating to many more remains difficult to access in county HERs or regional museum archives. Accordingly, they are presented and illustrated here as a group, for the first time.

This database brings together all known examples of such dress items recorded in England before December 2008. It is structured according to brooch or pendant type and sub-type, and also provides information relating to the artefact's findspot, dimensions, current location, state of preservation and bibliography. Since the find location of the material is potentially sensitive, only 4-figure Grid References have been provided.

This research forms the basis of the book Viking Identities: Scandinavian Jewellery in England, which contains a broader discussion of the material, as well as artefact distribution maps.
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon Landscape and Economy (VASLE) Project
Julian D Richards, John Naylor, Caroline Holas-Clark, 2008

Introduction

In the last fifteen years the role of metal-detected objects in the study of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian England has greatly increased through reporting to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and the Early Medieval Corpus (EMC). There are now thousands more artefacts and coins known than a decade ago which, in conjunction with fieldwork, have the potential to revolutionise our understanding of the early medieval period. The Viking and Anglo-Saxon Landscape and Economy (VASLE) project was the first attempt to examine this data on a national scale. Such an approach enables the detailed analysis of the nature of portable antiquities data, the biases within such datasets and the relationship between patterns of recovery and historic settlement. In the light of these new interpretations of the overall datasets, the most artefact-and coin-rich sites, known as ‘productive sites’, can be analysed within a new framework of understanding. This digital archive is a major outcome of the VASLE project, funded by AHRC research grant APN18370. Access is provided to two datasets: a national database for finds dated to AD c.700-1050; and a sites database providing further information about finds recovered from over 65 so-called ‘productive sites’. The archive should be used in conjunction with the report of the VASLE project, "Anglo-Saxon landscape and economy: using portable antiquities to study Anglo-Saxon and Viking Age England", published in Internet Archaeology. Our intention in making the full digital data available is to allow others to test our conclusions and to continue working within this fruitful field of research.
Society of Antiquaries of London Catalogue of Drawings and Museum Objects
Society of Antiquaries of London, 2005

Search results
Your search for Keyword = 'viking' returned 107 items

Showing records 1 to 20 of 107
Pages: 1 2 3 4 5 6

BAA 104  Humpbacked gravestone from York

BAA 189  Hogback tombstone
  Attached letter from James Lang of New College Durham, attributes it to Brompton, Northallerton, Yorks.

Early Medieval Antiqs 69.8  Viking silver penannular brooch from Cumbria
  The engraving shows the silver penannular brooch found with a torque in a crevice in the rock on the north side of Orton Scar, at Crosby Ravensworth, in April 1847, and given to the Society of Antiquaries by Thomas ...

LDSAL 428  Axehead from the Thames at Kingston
  Iron battleaxe in the form of a 'bearded axe', which has a curved edge drooping towards the shaft.

MS 700/III/5 11.5  Anglo-Saxon objects from Linton, Cambridgeshire

MS 700/III/5 37.1  Viking silver hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire
  The hoard consists of miscellaneous fragments of silver, bracelets, and ingots, which were found in 1840 in a leaden chest. The objects were associated with coins from Russia, and Worsaae, in his note attached to ...

MS 700/III/5 37.10  Viking silver hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire
  The item is a proof from Archaeological Journal (see Bibliography).

MS 700/III/5 37.11  Viking silver hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire
  The item is a proof from Archaeological Journal (see Bibliography).

MS 700/III/5 37.12  Viking silver hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire
  The item is a proof from Archaeological Journal (see Bibliography).
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Browse our flickrstream

Micropasts
A community platform for conducting, designing and funding research into our human past. The Scheme's latest partnership project in conjunction with UCL and funded by the AHRC.

Search our database

Latest tweets
- 23 hours, 32 minutes ago findsorguk said: RT @Wiltshire_flo: I love this quern reported to @findsorguk. It has just been donated to @WiltshireMuseum https://t.co/XaEr18KNv
- 1 day, 1 hour ago findsorguk said: RT @VOakdeni_FLO: #FindsFriday a lovely inkwell dated 1680 & stamped W*M recorded @findsorguk here
Database search results

Record ID: NLM-5BA62D
Object type: WEIGHT
Broad period: EARLY MEDIEVAL
County: Lincolnshire
Workflow stage: Awaiting validation

Lead and iron weight. Cast cylindrical lead weight with an iron object capping one end, and with a mark on the opposite end suggesting iron passes through the object, presumably a pin attached to the iron capping. Finely incised lines on the side of the object are apparently in two converging groups, perhaps in a fan shape, but lacking any cross members to suggest a runic inscription. Patinated and corroded. The mass may suggest this to represent six units of 4.43gms, as used in the Viking 'kingdom' of Dublin and York, under whose control Lindsey fell c.865-925. The combination of mate...

Created on: Thursday 16th February 2017
Last updated: Friday 17th February 2017

This findspot is known as 'Swinhope', grid reference and parish protected.

Record ID: NLM-47ECF6
Object type: WHETSTONE
Broad period: UNKNOWN
County: Lincolnshire
Workflow stage: Awaiting validation

Micaceous grey fine-grained Sandstone hone [non-specialist identification by MF]. Rectangular flat-sided stone bar with smoothed zones along its longer edges, and lightly bevelled at one end - the other is broken at an angle. The flat sides bear prominently sparkling mica which does not appear on the edges, though these have received more wear. The stone lacks the green or blueish cast of Norwegian schist, and might be a glacial erratic, perhaps originating in Scotland. The use of collected stones for sharpening and rubbing is a feature of all metal-using periods before the Viking inv...

Created on: Wednesday 15th February 2017
Last updated: Friday 17th February 2017

This findspot is known as 'Swinhope', grid reference and parish protected.
### Early Medieval Corpus of Coin Finds

**Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles**

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**Search on one or more of:**

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<th>Dates:</th>
<th>From:</th>
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<td>Mercia (757-879)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daneflaw (860-924)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daneflaw (East Anglia) (880-930)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daneflaw (York) (870-927)</td>
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<th>Ruler (Denomination for early anonymous coins):</th>
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<td>Daneflaw (York): Sihtric (870-895)</td>
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<td>Daneflaw (York): Sievet/Skefredd (895-902)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daneflaw (York): Cnut (985-902)</td>
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<th>Mint where struck:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
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<td>Barking and Dagenham</td>
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<td>Bath and North East Somerset</td>
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<td>Bedfordshire</td>
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| Findspot: | |

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Query returned 36 coins.

  - State: Daneflaw (York) (870-927), Ruler: Sievet/Skefredd (895-902)
  - Type: N 489 (Braeace Civitas (Cross Pattée)) (895-902)
  - Mint: York, moneyer uncertain.
  - Findspot: Yorkshire, East Riding, Yorkshire, East Riding, England
  - Image source: CR original plates (300 pixels, resolution not recorded)

- **2001.0990 (Ref: Bonser 814)**
  - State: Daneflaw (York) (870-927), Ruler: Cnut (895-902)
  - Type: N 499 (Cunneati) (895-902)
  - Mint: York, moneyer uncertain.
  - Findspot: Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, East Riding, England (SE 7155)
  - No images available

- **1975.8023 (Ref: SCBI 21 - Yorkshire: 25)**
  - State: Daneflaw (York) (870-927), Ruler: Cnut (895-902)
  - Type: N 501 (Cunneati) (900-905)
  - Mint: York, moneyer uncertain.
  - Findspot: York (Skeldergate), York, England (SE 5951)
  - Image source: SCBI published (300 pixels, 300 dpi)
Volume 1: County Durham and Northumberland

Search Result: Sockburn 07, Durham

Overview

Object Type: Part of cross-shaft.
Measurements: H. 115.5 cm (45.5 in); W. 28 x 23 cm (11 x 9.75 in); D. 20.75 x 17 cm (8 x 6.75 in)
Stone: Medium-/coarse-grained yellow sandstone
(There may be more views or larger images available for this item. Click on the thumbnail image to view.)

National Grid Reference of Place of Discovery

NZ399070 View findspot location on a map

Present Location

Coresby Chapel

Evidence for Discovery

Found in 1900 in foundations of pre-Norman chancel: Knowles 1896-1905b, plan on 107

Stone Type

Medium-/coarse-grained yellow sandstone

Present Condition

Broken at top but unworn

Church Dedication

All Saints

Description

Each panel is deeply recessed leaving a plain flat-band moulding.
A broad(i) A panel of six-strand plain plait. The strands are closely packed together. (ii) The figure of an armed man facing left. With one hand he holds a spear upright. His head has been tooled away, but he seems to have worn a sharply pointed helmet. At his waist is a sword with closely curving guards, the pommel being broken away. (iii) A stag facing left. The lines of its antlers are lightly conveyed and its long legs are braced against the right border. The panel is edged below by an incised line.
Library Search Results

Search viking  Author Richard Hall  Reset Query

Records: 4

1  The Viking Age Gold and Silver of Scotland
Publication Date: 1997
Author(s): Richard Hall

2  The Viking dig: the excavations at York
Publication Date: 1984
Author(s): Richard Hall

3  Jorvik: Viking Age York
Publication Date: 1979

Abstract
Human skeletons found by the River Ouse at Riccall in the 1950s and 1980s have hitherto been linked speculatively to the documented defeat of invading Norsemens in 1066. To test this hypothesis, excavation records and surviving artefacts have been reviewed, and the skeletons have been examined osteologically for the first time. Isotope analysis refutes the initial conclusion that individuals buried here originated in Scandinavia; radiocarbon determinations indicate that the cemetery was in use from the 7th to the 12th centuries.

Journal Issues:
Archeologia Yorica [Interim] 22 (1) (Editor)
York Archaeological Trust Fascicles
York Archaeological Trust, 2011

Downloads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Downloads</th>
<th>PDF</th>
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Primary contact
Olwyn Powell
York Archaeological Trust
47 Aldwark
York
YO1 7BX
England

Send e-mail enquiry

Resource identifiers
ADS Collection: 1026
Collection doi:10.5284/1000404
# Medieval Archaeology

**Society for Medieval Archaeology, 2007**

## Results

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<tr>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tr>
<td>Volume 11</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>A decorated axe-head of Viking type from Coventry</td>
<td>Devenish, D C and Elliott, W M</td>
<td>PDF 99 Kb</td>
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<td>Volume 17</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>A fragmentary bronze strap-end of the Viking period from the Udal, North Uist, Inverness-shire</td>
<td>Graham-Campbell, James</td>
<td>PDF 247 Kb</td>
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<td>A sword of the Viking period from the River Lea at Hertford</td>
<td>Adams, R D</td>
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<td>Volume 20</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>The excavation of an 11th-century Viking hall and 14th-century rooms at Waltham Abbey, Essex, 1969-71</td>
<td>Huggins, P J</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>A Viking age grave at Donnybrook, Co Dublin</td>
<td>Hall, R A et al</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>Viking stirrups from England and their background</td>
<td>Seaby, Wilfred A &amp; Woodfield, Paul</td>
<td>PDF 1 Mb</td>
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<td>Volume 25</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>A Viking Age spear-socket from York</td>
<td>Lang, James T</td>
<td>PDF 251 Kb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volume 26</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Recent finds of [9th century, Viking milieu] penannular brooches from Wales</td>
<td>Lewis, J M</td>
<td>PDF 233 Kb</td>
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## Primary contact

**Eleanor Standley**  
Department of Archaeology  
Durham University  
South Road  
Durham  
DH1 3LE  
England

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**Resource identifiers**

**ADS Collection:** 769  
**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.5284/1000320
# Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports (SAIR)

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 2012 (updated 2017)

## Results

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<td>Pollard, Tony</td>
<td>The excavation of four caves in the Geodha Smoo near Durness, Sutherland</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Scottish Archaeology Internet Report 18.</td>
</tr>
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Please select an issue and then access full text via the Summary or Table of Contents links for each article

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Making Place for a Viking Fortress. An archaeological and geophysical reassessment of Aggersborg, Denmark

Hannah Brown¹, Helen Goodchild² and Søren M. Sindbæk³

1. Department of Archaeological Sciences, School of Life Sciences, University of Bradford BD7 1DP h.j.brown@bradford.ac.uk (0000-0002-8655-4287)
2. Department of Archaeology, The University of York, King’s Manor, York YO1 7EP helen.goodchild@york.ac.uk (0000-0003-4788-5945)
3. Institute for Culture and Society, Aarhus University, Moesgaard, DK-8270 Højbjerg, Denmark farksms@cas.au.dk (0000-0002-1254-1256)


Summary

This article revisits the archaeology of the Viking-age settlement and ring fortress at Aggersborg, Denmark, based on a large-scale geophysical survey using magnetic gradiometry and ground-penetrating radar, as well as legacy excavation data. Late 10th-century Aggersborg, the largest known fortress in Viking-age Scandinavia, commanded a key position at the narrow strait of the Limfjord, a principal sailing route between the Baltic and the North Sea. Previous excavations established that this location was on the site of an earlier settlement, which was burned-down prior to the construction of the fortress. The character and extent of this prior activity, however, have hitherto remained ill-defined.

The geophysical survey identifies previously unknown elements of the fortress structures and elucidates the extent and character of the earlier settlement. The analysis is combined with a comprehensive reconsideration of primary data from early excavations, and...
Insular artefacts from Viking-Age burials from mid-Norway. A review of contact between Trøndelag and Britain and Ireland

Aina Margrethe Heen-Pettersen

Section of Archaeology and Cultural History, Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, The Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway. Email: aina.pettersen@ntnu.no

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Summary

This article presents a detailed overview of the Insular artefacts found in Viking-Age burials from the Trøndelag region of mid-Norway, most of which have not previously been published in English. The archaeological evidence indicates that contact between Trøndelag and the British Isles was well established at an early stage of the Viking Age. The main evidence for contact comes from the 9th century, when a number of significant patterns can be discerned. Some local concentrations of Insular goods show the continuing importance of some pre-Viking centres, while other areas suggest co-operation between several neighbouring families in order to equip and provision overseas expeditions. Later, the datable Insular artefacts indicate significant changes in the nature of contact. North Sea trading towards the end of the Viking Age appears to be affected by increasing centralisation of power in Trøndelag during the 10th century.
The Viking Great Army and its Legacy: plotting settlement shift using metal-detected finds

Dave Haldenby and Julian D. Richards

1. Independent researcher, metal detectorist and volunteer at Hull and East Riding Museum.
2. Department of Archaeology, King's Manor, University of York, YO1 7EP, UK. Julian.richards@york.ac.uk

http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3938-899X

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Summary

Investigation of the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian settlement at Burrow House Farm, Cottam, East Yorkshire from 1993-95 was a pioneering collaboration between archaeologists and metal-detectorists, and led to the identification of a new form of Anglo-Scandinavian farmstead. It was also one of the first investigations ever undertaken of a 'productive site', so-called because of the large quantities of early medieval metalwork recovered by metal-detecting. The project provided an important demonstration of the effects of the reorganisation of land ownership following the Scandinavian settlement of Northumbria. Excavation demonstrated that the abandonment of an Anglian 'Butterwick-type' enclosure in the late 9th century was closely followed by the construction of the new Anglo-Scandinavian farmstead some 100m to the north, reinforced by the pattern seen in the horizontal stratigraphy of dated metalwork derived from metal-detecting (Richards 1999a; 2001a).
Cottam B: an Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian settlement in East Yorkshire
Dave Haldenby, Julian D Richards, 2016

Plot number: 0105

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Photo

PREVIEW

< previous record | next record >
Recently Added Items

Photo of Thor motocross gear in Dublin
A photograph of the logo of motocross riding gear company 'Thor', seen in a shop in Dublin. For the company, see their website http://www.thormx.com

Viking branded fire sprinkler system in Dubai
Sprinkler system produced by The Viking Group, and branded with their Viking logo. Photographed in Dubai Airport. For more information about the...

Boat named 'Oden' photographed in Amsterdam