

Metal-detector survey of land south of Torksey Castle, Lincolnshire 2019–20



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Metal-detector Survey

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The survey reported here was undertaken as part of the wider University of York ‘Tents to Towns’ project, with funding from the British Academy and Society of Antiquaries of London. The project aims to uncover new evidence for the impact of the Vikings on England, specifically with respect to the emergence of towns and industry. It focusses on Torksey, where the Viking ‘Great Army’ spent the winter of AD 872–3, and where in a previous project we identified the site of a camp of c. 55ha to the north of the village, and extensive evidence for trade and manufacture (Hadley and Richards 2016a). We have subsequently targeted fields south of the modern village of Torksey, Lincolnshire, where 9th-/10th-century pottery kilns and burials have been identified, as well as the only pre-Viking occupation evidence known from Torksey (Barley 1964). This presents a unique opportunity to trace the impact of the Army as it made the transition from overwintering to permanent settlement, and to investigate the contribution of the Army and its followers to the origins and growth of one of the most important pottery industries in later Anglo-Saxon England (Perry 2016).

1.2 The Site

The site is approximately centred on NGR SK 83636 78365 and lies on the eastern bank of the River Trent, to the south of the village of Torksey (Fig. 1). It comprises agricultural land in the angle formed by the confluence of the Foss Dyke, believed to be of Roman construction (HER no. 1034549), and the Trent at Torksey Lock; it is bounded to the north by residential dwellings of the village and to the east by the A156. Approximately rectangular in shape, the site has gentle contours, with the highest point, in the middle of the western edge, c. 8m AOD; from here the land drops away steeply to the floodplain to the west, while sloping gradually but persistently down to the road on the east. The land also drops down to the north and south.

The bedrock geology comprises Mercia mudstones, which are overlain by Holme Pierrepont sand and gravels, and deposits of Aeolian sand.¹

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

The site is scheduled as the location of the ‘Medieval Town of Torksey’ (English Heritage Scheduled Monument no. 1004991). It has long been recognised as the site of medieval town, with the mid-16th century antiquarian John Leland describing it as follows:

The old buildings of Torksey were on the south of the new town, but there now is little scene of old buildings, more than a chapel, where men say was the parish church of old Torksey, and on Trent side the earth so balkith up that it showeth that there by likelihood hath been some wall, and by it is a hill of earth cast up: they call it the Windmill Hill, but I think the dungeon of some old castle was there. By old Torksey

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

stands southley the ruins of Fosse Nunnery, hard by the stone bridge over Fosse Dyke; and there Fosse Dyke has his entry into Trent (Toulmin Smith 1907).

No remains of any such buildings now remain visible above ground, nor do any earthworks survive (Trott 2018, 22).

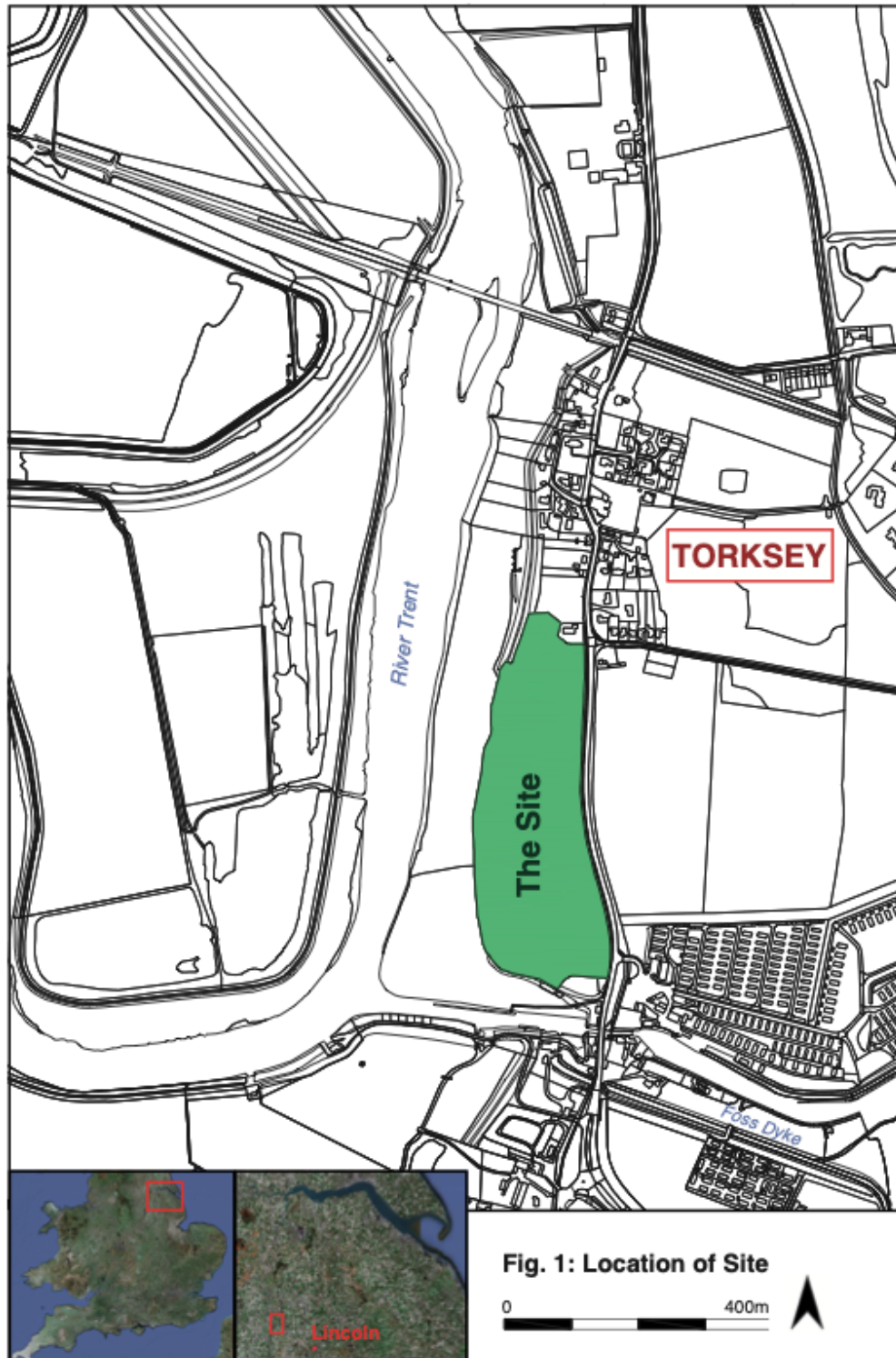


Figure 1: The location of the site. Courtesy DIGIMAP. © Crown Copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey (100025252)

Located to the immediate north-west of the site are the scheduled remains of Torksey Castle, a Tudor manor house built in the 16th century (Scheduled Monument no. 1005056). The house was damaged during the Civil War in the mid-17th century and is depicted as ruinous by the early 18th century. It is a Grade I Listed Building (no. 1064079), but is on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register.

1.4 Archaeological evidence from previous fieldwork

1.4.1 Roman

In his 1906 paper, 'The Royal Burgh of Torksey', the Revd. R.E.G. Cole mentions that 'many fragments of Roman work have at various times been ploughed up on the high ground south of the castle on which the Roman station stood; and a whole series of Roman coins, from the First Century to the close of their occupation of Britain, found here was in the possession of the late Sir Chalres Anderson, of Lea' (Cole 1906, 456). A Roman copper-alloy statue of the god Mars was recovered from the Foss at Torksey in 1773 and is now in the British Museum (BM registration no. OA.248). A Roman 'pavement' and 'coins' are noted at the southern end of the site on OS maps of the late 19th century, but subsequent archaeological investigations have failed to confirm the presence of Roman occupation there (e.g. Barley 1964, 174; Fig. 2). Roman pottery kilns were excavated by Adrian Oswald in the 1930s on the southern banks of the Foss Dyke to the south-east of the site and near a farmhouse known as Little London (Barley 1964, 165).

1.4.2 Anglo-Saxon

Maurice Barley (1964, 172), of the University of Nottingham's Department of Continuing Education, noted finding some early Anglo-Saxon pottery during his investigations of the site in the early 1960s, but Torksey is better known for its pottery industry dating to between the late 9th and late 11th centuries. Barley excavated two kilns in the southern field in 1961 (Fig. 2). The pottery recovered was in a grey, sandy ware, decorated with rouletting and thumbled bands of applied clay, and it was shown that the kilns produced cooking pots, bowls, storage jars and spouted pitchers (Barley 1964, 177–80). Barley (1981) and his students excavated another five kilns at the southern end of the village between 1963 and 1968; two were in the field on the east side of the A156, and the other three were to the north on the opposite side of Sand Lane (then known as Common Lane). Pottery recovered during fieldwalking on the site in 2012 also included a small amount of early Anglo-Saxon pottery (Perry 2020). No pottery of securely middle Saxon date has been found on the site, and the vast majority of the archaeological evidence of the Anglo-Saxon period from the site dates from the late 9th century onwards.

Barley also excavated burials in the northern field and while he believed them to be of late medieval date (see Section 1.4.3), radiocarbon dating of human remains collected during our fieldwalking indicates that burial commenced in this part of the site in at least the late Anglo-Saxon period. Further human remains have been recovered from badger setts on the western edge of the site, in the bank overlooking the floodplain (Trott 2018, 10–11; Craig-Atkins 2020).

A magnetometer survey conducted in 2012 identified an enclosure on the west side of the site, on the higher ground, which may be an enclosure ditch for the cemetery. This D-shaped enclosure runs c. 60m from the western edge of the field, roughly 15m north of a geophysical anomaly, which was believed to be Barley's Kiln 1. It then continued north for c. 100m. The feature is clearly defined, although this clarity is somewhat reduced in the northern section, where it appears to run through an area of multiphase archaeology and is cut by at least one separate anomaly (Brown 2012, 6–7).

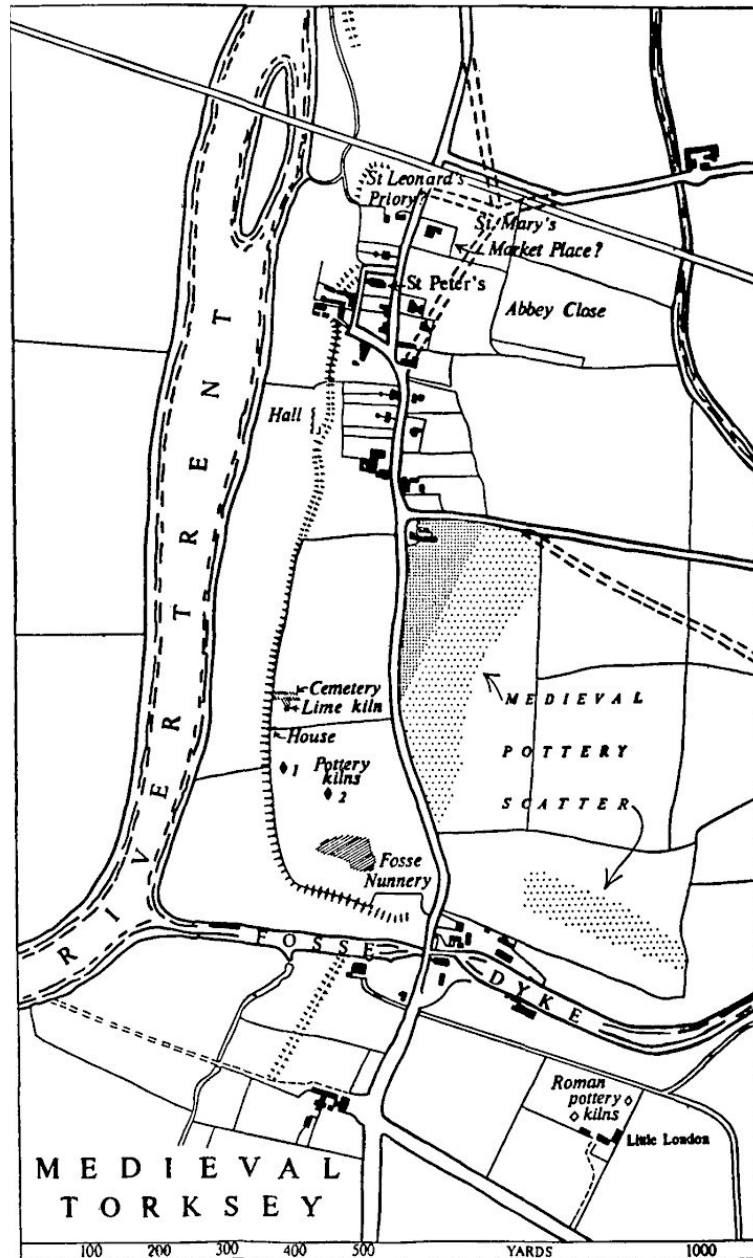


Figure 2: Map of medieval Torksey from Maurice Barley's 1964 paper on his excavations on the site; this shows the locations of the two kilns, cemetery, lime kiln, and the nunnery.

Barley (1964, 184) had hoped to excavate urban buildings from the early medieval town. One was excavated 160ft (c. 49m) north of Kiln 1 in the northern field. This was represented by the lower part of an irregular wall slot of very dark sand, extending for c. 16 feet (c. 4.9m) west-east, with a circle of

dark sand to the east of it, possibly a posthole. Barley (1964, 187) also investigated a spread of stone in a 6 ft (1.8m) square near Kiln 2, which revealed stone foundations, laid in clay, which were constructed of the local sandstone. He concluded that the building had been abandoned before Kiln 2 was built. He also investigated a stone spread ‘in the northern half of Castle Close’. Excavation revealed evidence of a building 4–5ft (1.2–1.5m) down. While he did not explicitly describe this structure, the conclusion to his paper suggests he believed it was early medieval when he noted that ‘the most interesting dwellings on the site of old Torksey are stone- and clay-walled structures of middle Saxon or Viking date’.

1.4.3 Medieval

A small Cistercian nunnery of the rule of St Benedict was founded in Torksey *c.* 1200 and is believed to have been situated at the southern end of the site, close to the Foss Dyke. It was sometimes also known as the nunnery of St Nicholas de Fossa. There is some evidence to suggest that the nunnery had a place of burial, because when the prioress Dame Agnes of Grantham died in 1394 her body was laid ‘in the sepulchre’ (Cole 1906, 504). Nuns were still drawing a pension from the house as late as 1553, and so the nunnery survived the immediate aftermath of the Reformation, but seems to have disappeared some time in the later 16th century.

In 1961 Barley (1964, 174) excavated two trenches each of 20 feet (*c.* 6m) square in the southern field ‘near where the Ordnance Survey records “pavements and Roman coins”’ and where limestone building debris was evident on the surface. This excavation revealed traces of buildings that he associated with the nunnery. Traces of walls had been identified by a resistivity survey, and excavation revealed that they were formed of clay foundations with small fragments of limestone. Barley interpreted these as the bases for mud walls rather than for timber or stone walls. Barley reported that only in this part of the field was green-glazed pottery evident on the surface, and the excavations recovered largely late medieval pottery with nothing later in date than the first third of the 16th century. Barley concluded that the OS reference to ‘pavements’ about here ‘must relate to the good flooring of one of the conventual buildings which were in fact found in a trial hole in 1960’.

2 AIMS OF THE METAL-DETECTOR SURVEY

The ‘Tents to Towns’ research project aims to gain a fuller understanding of the Viking Great Army c.865–878, and its impact on the development of Anglo-Saxon England. The impact of Scandinavian raiders and settlers on urbanisation is a major research question for our understanding of the society and economy of later Anglo-Saxon England, and forms Research Objective 6E of the *Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 88) which is to ‘undertake further research on urban development in the Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods’, where it is recommended that ‘further archaeological investigations may be proposed to elucidate the growth of the important riverside trading centre and pottery production site’ at Torksey. While there has been much debate about the influence on urban origins of palaces, minster churches, and Mercian/West Saxon burh foundations of the late 8th/9th centuries, archaeological evidence from West Saxon and Mercian towns currently cautions against assuming a linear development from any of these antecedents, with fully urban activities typically not visible until the late 10th century. However, in contrast, dynamic urban expansion in regions of Scandinavian settlement further north and east is becoming apparent from the later 9th century, especially through evidence for industrial processes, such as pottery production. This typically occurs at newly founded sites or following relocation of earlier trading and manufacturing activities, but the impetus for these developments now needs investigation. We are therefore currently undertaking a wide-ranging study of urban development in northern and eastern England, and of the new pottery industries that emerged there.

Our previous research into the winter camp of the Viking ‘Great Army’ in 872–3 at Torksey analysed over 2000 metal-detected finds, and undertook geophysical and geomorphological survey to reveal extensive evidence for trade and manufacture across a c. 55ha island, accommodating thousands of people. We suggested that the Army was virtually a town on the move (Hadley and Richards 2016a). However, in transforming understanding of the Great Army, our work raised questions about its role as a catalyst for urban development. Torksey presents a unique opportunity to examine the contribution of Viking armies, and those following in their wake, to industrial and urban development. The Viking camp lay to the north of the modern village, but by the turn of the 11th century there was an extensive burh to the south, with a mint, four cemeteries and at least three churches. However, the most important evidence for incipient urbanism comes from its pottery industry, which saw new manufacturing technologies introduced by continental potters, arriving in Torksey with the ‘baggage train’ of the Great Army. Since Torksey was in decline by the 13th century, shrinking in size, much of the former town is unencumbered by later occupation.

The magnetometer survey (Brown 2012) had revealed a large number of archaeological features across the site (see above) and the field-walking survey had indicated the presence of Torksey ware kilns (Perry 2020), as well as a cemetery which began use in the early medieval period (Craig-Atkins 2020). It was decided that alongside the planned excavation (Hadley and Richards 2020), it would be useful to undertake a metal-detector survey of the site. The aim was to provide a useful comparative assemblage to that recovered from the site of the winter camp, north of Torksey village (Richards and Hadley 2016), as well as that recovered from the survey of a second field east of the A156 (Richards and Hadley 2020). In particular, the assemblage might indicate possible artefactual links with the winter camp. It was also hoped that the survey would provide a range of dated artefacts which might be linked with the known archaeology from the site, and which might help refine the dating of activity.

3 METHODOLOGY

Scheduled Monument Consent (Ref S00226460) was granted to allow the survey to take place and a Section 42 licence was obtained to allow for the use of metal-detectors on a scheduled monument.

Three experienced metal-detector users agreed to undertake the survey: Dave and Pete Stanley, and Neil Parker. These were the same detectorists who had undertaken the survey of the winter camp, and were detecting a nearby field south of Sand Lane to the east of the A156, so the results would be comparable. Two of the team were equipped with XP Deus multiple frequency detectors, whilst the third used a XP Gold Maxx Power detector, which can be sensitive to targets which can be difficult to detect, such as thin coins. Hand-held GPS were used to record the coordinates of all finds. These were written on the individual finds bags, and later transferred to a database by the authors.

The survey commenced in November 2019 and continued until late May 2020. Conditions were difficult for much of that period as the field was waterlogged, and the ground was uneven after harvesting a crop of parsnips. However, from April 2020 the site was rolled and seeded with grass. During an extended period without rain it also dried out, producing good detecting conditions, and the bulk of the detecting took place in April and May. Across the whole period Neil Parker detected for *c.* 80 hours; Dave Stanley for *c.* 50 hours, and Pete Stanley for *c.* 20 hours. From June 2020 the site was inaccessible to further work as the grass was too advanced, and it will remain inaccessible for the next 5 years as it is now subject to an environmental stewardship agreement.

The northern and southern ends of the field were difficult to detect due to moderate quantities of small surface rubble, including stone, brick and tile, which may represent the remains of demolished medieval buildings. The central area was much more productive. All obviously modern items were discarded, as well as all nails, and large quantities of very small fragments and globules of lead. The team prioritised non-ferrous metals, but they did keep identifiable iron objects which appeared to be of interest. Flint tools which were spotted by eye were also recorded. No items of treasure were recovered.

The artefacts were all given the site code of TORKCF and classified according to broad types, material, and periods. All finds were weighed and measured and recorded in a dedicated metal-detector finds database. Objects of significance have been photographed.

The finds will be deposited at the Collection Museum in Lincoln, under the accession code TOCF20. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, as doi:10.5284/1083529, and made available under a CC BY open licence.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Finds recovery

In total 220 finds were recorded, split between Neil Parker (143), Dave Stanley (64) and Pete Stanley (12). That equates to an average find recovery rate of 1.5 finds for every hour on site, but with variation per detectorist of Neil Parker (1.8), Dave Stanley (1.3) and Pete Stanley (0.6). This variation also reflects that Pete Stanley was able to detect less when ground conditions were better.

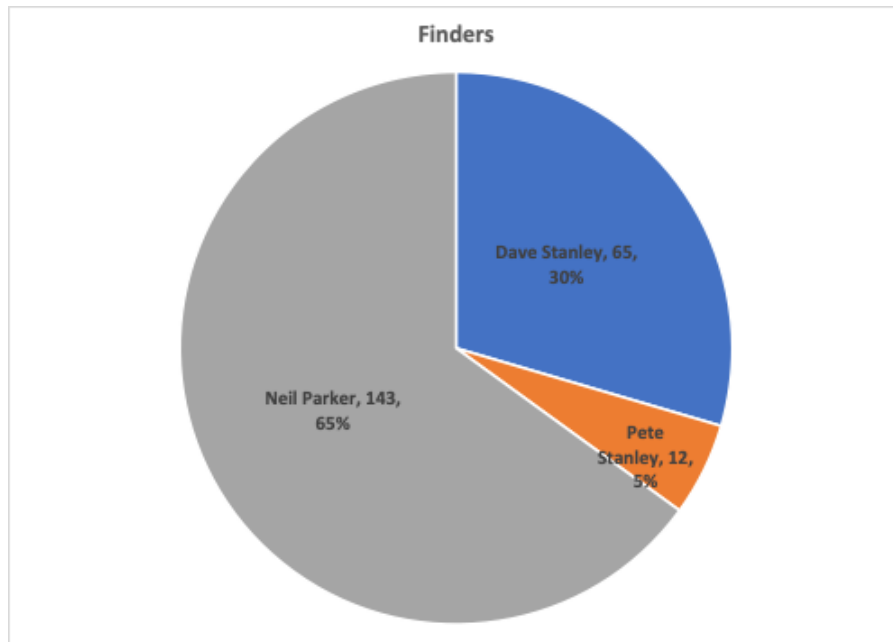


Figure 3: Pie chart showing proportion and numbers of finds per detectorist

	Number of finds	Hours on site	Finds per hour
Dave Stanley	65	50	1.3
Pete Stanley	12	20	0.6
Neil Parker	143	80	1.8
Total	220	150	1.5

Table 1: Number of finds and average recovery rate

The distribution of finds is spread across the field. There are rather more finds from the northern half but this could also relate to the proximity to the gated entrance. Nonetheless the lower proportion from the southern end of the field reflects the difficulty of detecting there, given the presence of quantities of stone, brick and tile debris.

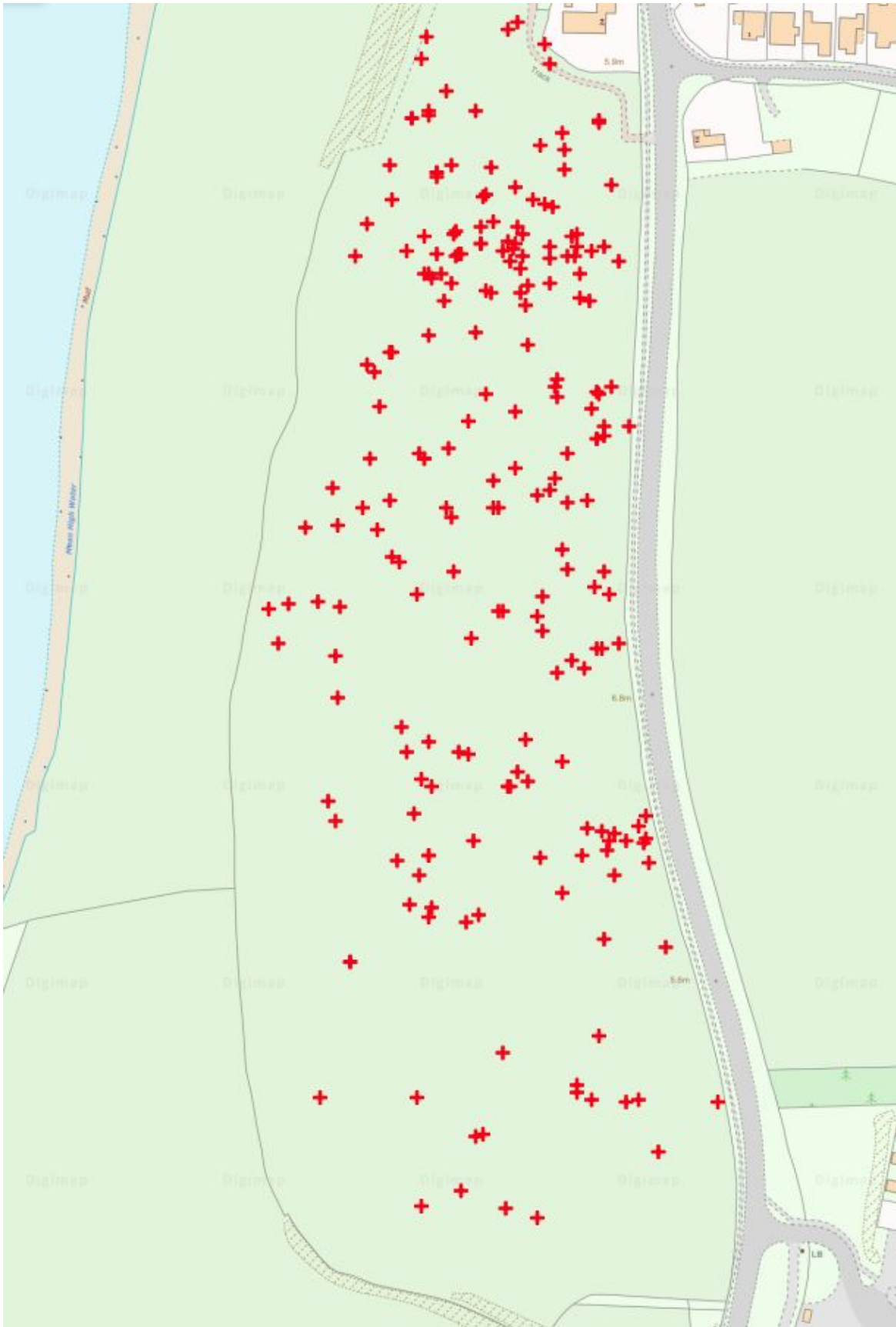


Figure 4: Distribution map of all finds from the field. Courtesy DIGIMAP. © Crown Copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey (100025252)

4.2 Period breakdown

A total of 143 finds could be categorised according to broad period, with 7 prehistoric finds, 26 Roman, 12 early medieval, 50 medieval and 48 post-medieval finds.

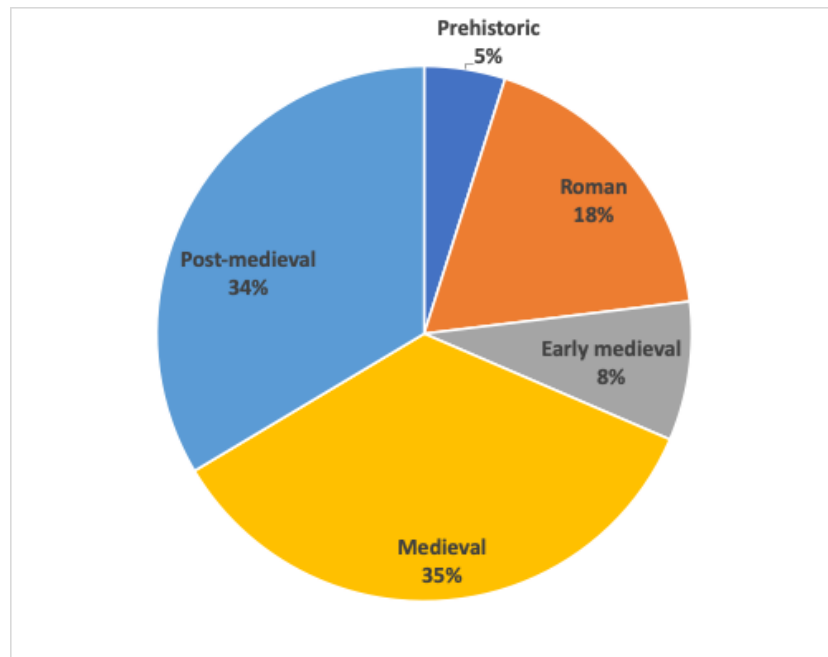


Figure 5: Proportions of finds from the site, by period

These proportions are very different to those from the winter camp. Prehistoric and Roman finds are also small fractions there, but from a much larger sample of 2653 dated finds recorded from the winter camp up to June 2020, by far the largest proportion are early medieval. Medieval and particularly post-medieval finds are much more common south of the village. The proportions from the site are closer to those from the nearby field at Sand Lane, although this is a much smaller assemblage of 37 dated finds (Richards and Hadley 2020).

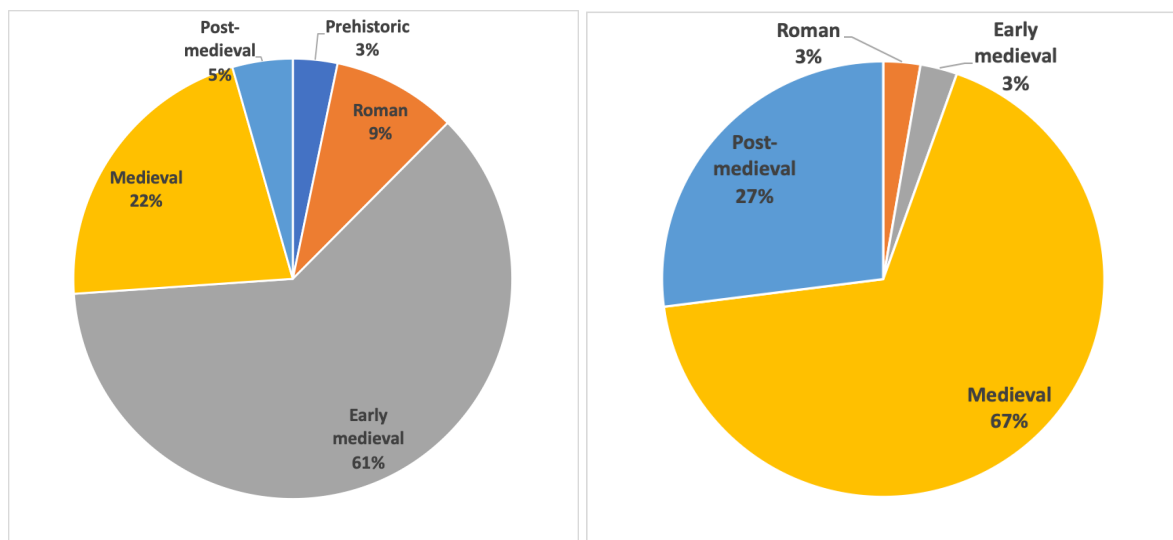


Figure 6: Proportions of finds from the winter camp (left) and the field south of Sand Lane (right)

The two largest fractions of finds from Sand Lane are also medieval and post-medieval but there are more Roman finds than from Sand Lane, as well as a higher proportion of early medieval finds. The ratio of medieval to post-medieval finds is also higher from the Castle Field site than from Sand Lane.

The proportions of finds by period from the Castle Field are useful in reflecting the extent of human activity of each period. Although fieldwork has not produced evidence of Roman occupation, as noted in Section 1.4.1, there was rumoured to be Roman activity at the southern end, including a hoard of Roman coins, and the relatively high proportion of Roman finds supports that. It would be reasonable to assume that there would be some Roman activity where the Foss Dyke canal joined the Trent. However, it is noteworthy that there are Roman finds across the field (Fig. 7), and actually a concentration to the northern end, suggesting that there was Roman activity there too.

Similarly a comparatively large number of early medieval finds may reflect the presence of the Late Saxon Torksey ware kilns, although the nature of that activity did not lead to the deposition of large numbers of metal objects, compared with the winter camp. The early medieval finds are concentrated in the northern part of the field (Fig. 8), where the majority of kilns have been located, with some from within the cemetery enclosure.

The large number of medieval finds must reflect the presence of medieval buildings on the site, including the putative site of the Foss nunnery at the southern end, although there seems to have been medieval activity across the field (Fig. 9).

The relatively large numbers of post-medieval finds may relate to the Tudor Torksey castle just beyond the northern end of the field, and the majority of the post-medieval finds are indeed in the northern half of the field, although there is some spread to the south, but not to the southern end (Fig. 11).

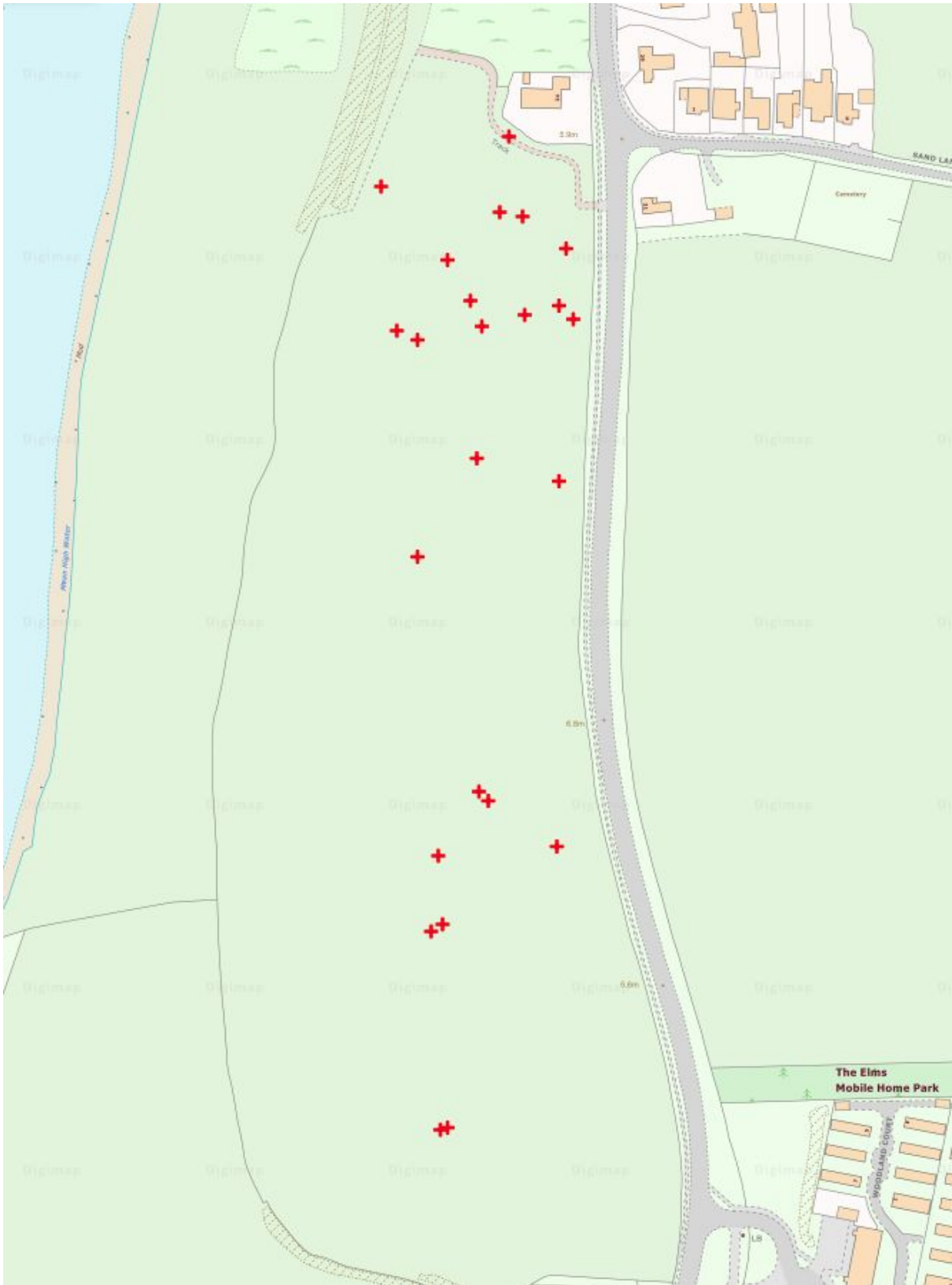


Figure 7: Distribution map of Roman finds. Courtesy DIGIMAP. © Crown Copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey (100025252)

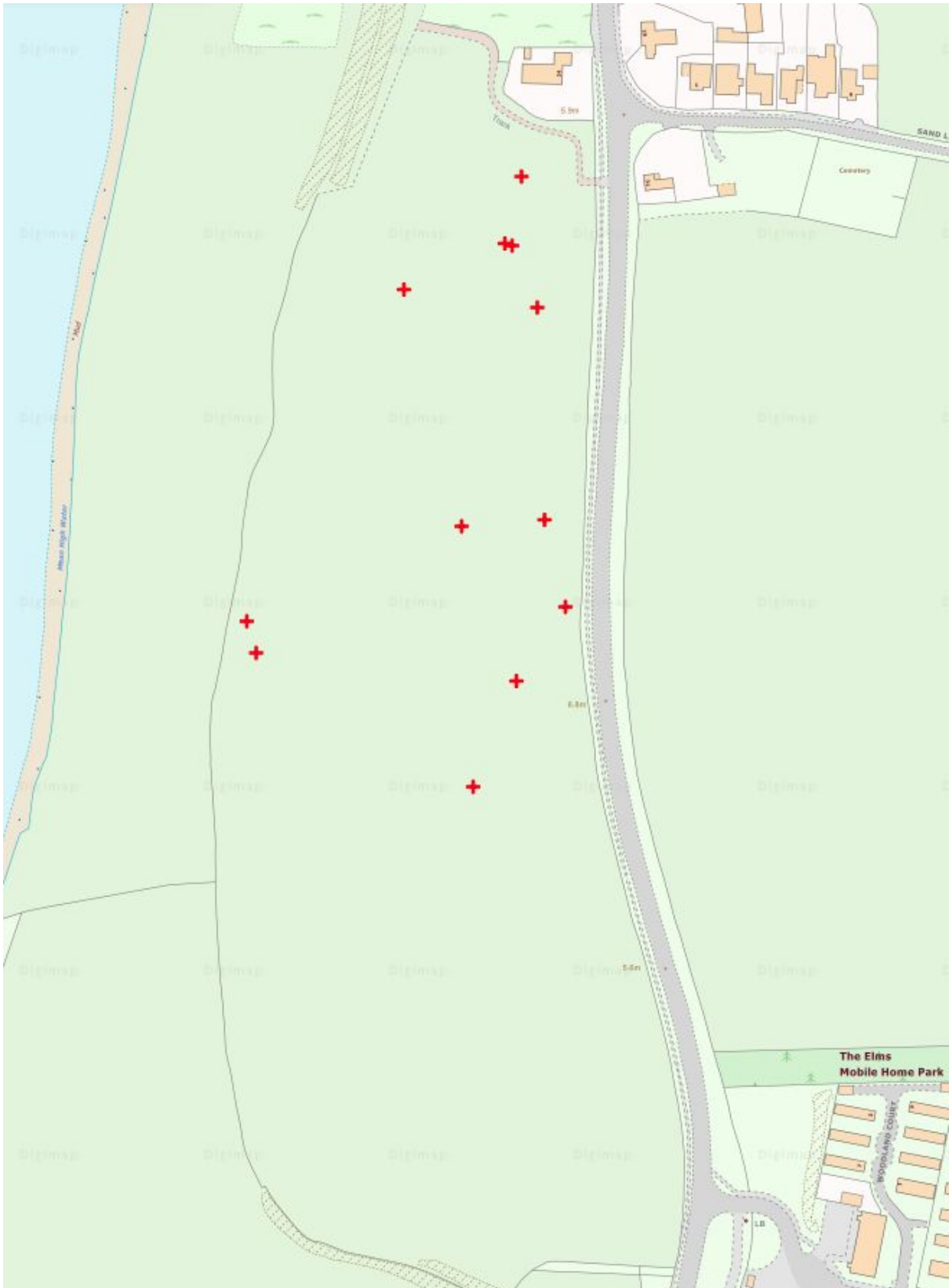


Figure 8: Distribution map of early medieval finds. Courtesy DIGIMAP. © Crown Copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey (100025252)

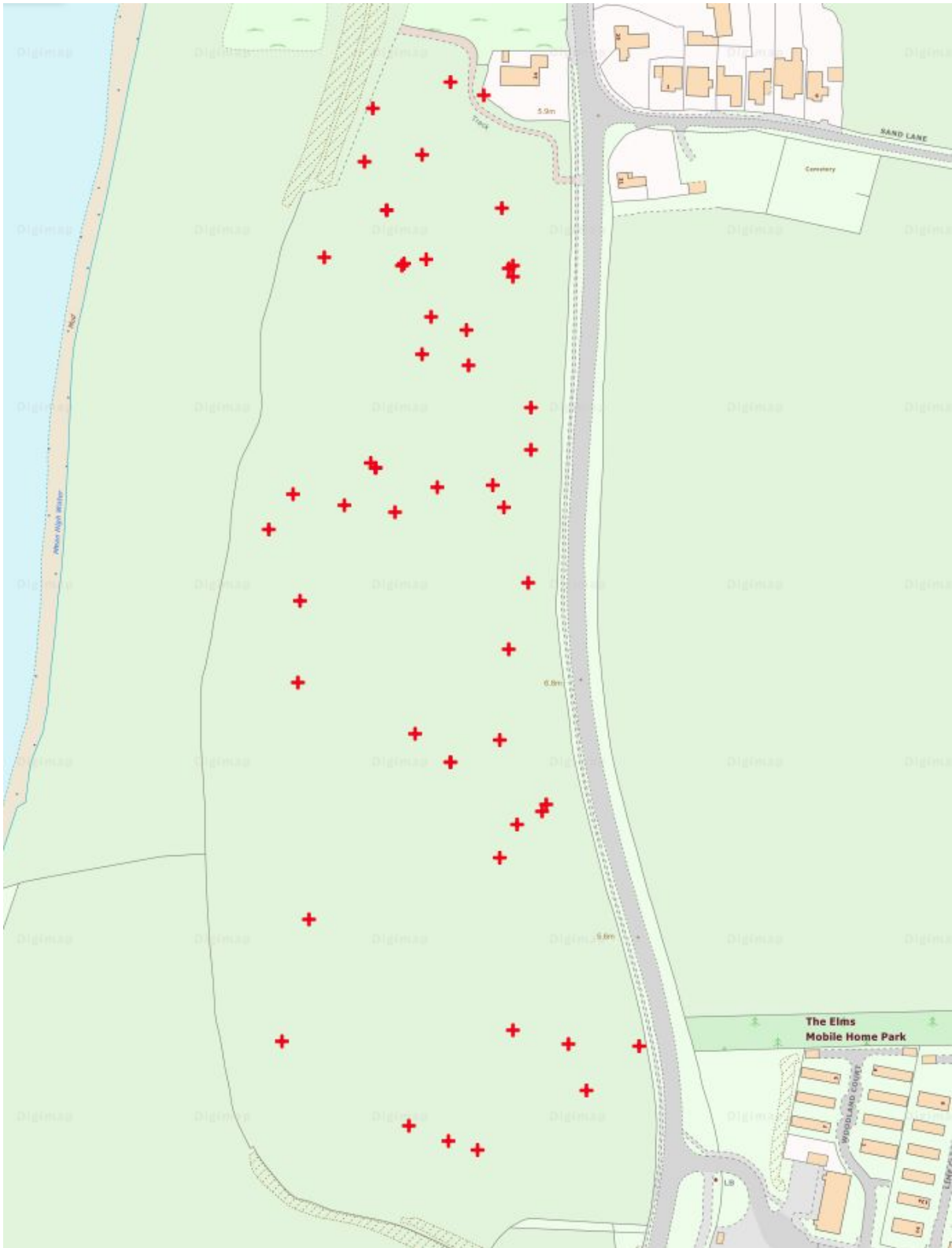


Figure 9: Distribution map of medieval finds. Courtesy DIGIMAP. © Crown Copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey (100025252)

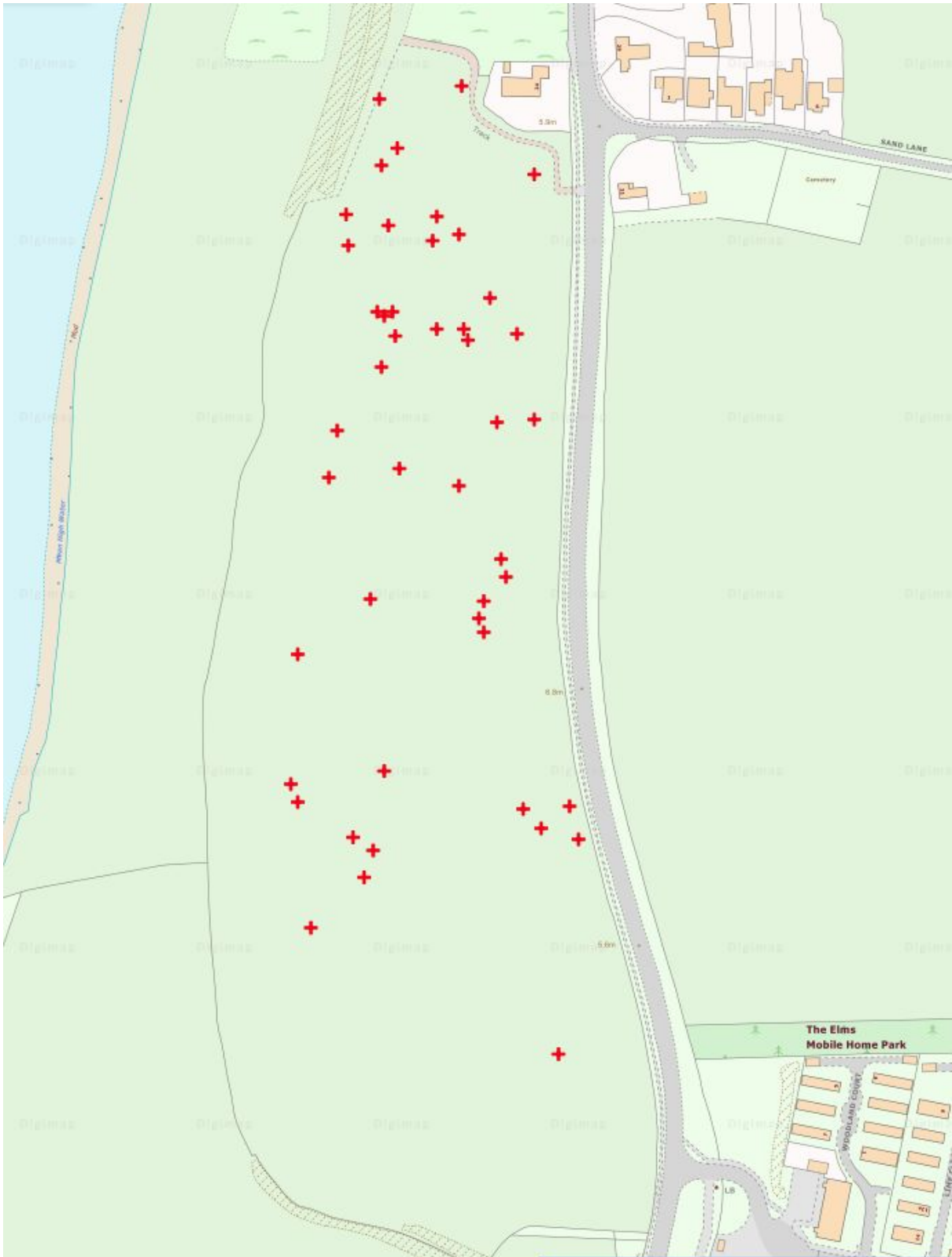


Figure 10: Distribution map of post-medieval finds. Courtesy DIGIMAP. © Crown Copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey (100025252)

4.3 Categories of finds

4.3.1 Prehistoric

The worked flints comprise 3 blades, 2 possible scrapers and a core. There is no specific concentration of these finds and they appear to reflect a general spread of human activity, as might be anticipated this close to the bank of a major river.

4.3.2 Roman

The 26 Roman finds include 12 worn copper-alloy coins, probably nummus. As noted above they may reflect economic activity related to the Roman canal. There were also fragments of 4 brooches, and pieces of other decorative mounts. A miniature conical copper alloy bell with a broken suspension loop (sf213) is of Roman rather than early medieval type. The base of a Roman grey ware pot (sf77) had been deliberately shaped as a probable circular gaming counter.

4.3.3 Early Medieval

The 12 early medieval finds are a much smaller assemblage than that from the winter camp, but three of the finds demonstrate a link to the camp. The most significant of these is a hollow conical lead gaming piece (sf78), which can be directly paralleled with hundreds of similar finds from the winter camp, and has been seen as a diagnostic artefact manufactured by members of the Viking Great Army in Torksey. Its discovery south of the village provides a direct connection between the area of the pottery kilns and the winter camp. A second cone of lead (sf166) may also be a gaming piece, although this example has a solid base. A third link may be provided by an iron clench nail (sf208), generally associated with ship repair, but it may have been introduced on a section of planking, perhaps used as a coffin bier (as in an example from York Minster) or prosaically as fuel for the kilns.

A fourth diagnostic Viking artefact is an iron draw knife (sf180), with a curving blade, and two tangs where each end would have been attached to the wooden handle. It is of a type also known from York, and used for shaping wood. Given the blade is only c.65mm wide it must have been used for smoothing relatively narrow branches. Given the use of such timber rods, up to c. 0.30-40mm in diameter, for forming and strengthening the fire bars in the pottery kilns, it is tempting to associate it with the Torksey ware production.

The other early medieval finds include pieces of two copper-alloy strap ends, one of Thomas type E5, dated to the late 10th or 11th century (sf78), as well as a small number of other pieces of decorative copper alloy mounts, buckles, and a pendant. A single silver coin, probably of Aethelred II (r. 978–1013, 1014–16) belongs to the period when the burh at Torksey was thriving.

4.3.4 Medieval

The 50 finds thought to be of medieval date reflect a range of activities, and confirm that the site was adjacent to the medieval town. They include 10 silver coins, including 2 short cross pennies of 1180–1247, and 5 long cross pennies of 1247–79. Eight of the pennies had been cut in half, and 1 was a quarter coin. A lead document seal may also belong to this period.



Figure 11: Distribution map of musket balls. Courtesy DIGIMAP. © Crown Copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey (100025252)

More subsistence related activity is reflected by 5 lead fishing weights, probably representing fishing with lines and nets from the bank of the Trent. A lead spindle whorl was also recovered. The 3 iron objects comprised an iron spike or awl, a pair of hinged pliers, and a iron peg, flattened on the top, and with 3 splayed prongs at its base, as if it had been mounted within a wooden bench, and used for striking metal objects against it. There was also a range of copper-alloy dress accessories, including 6 buckles, 5 simple strap ends, 5 rather plain garment hooks, and 2 buttons as well as a number of fittings and mounts, all reflecting casual loss.

4.3.5 Post-medieval

The majority of the 48 finds given a post-medieval date are 29 musket balls. They are distributed across the field, but with the majority found at the northern end (Figure 11). These may be linked to Torksey Castle, and perhaps even to its seizure by Parliamentarians, or to its sleighting by Royalist soldiers based at Newark in 1645. On 1st August, the Royalist forces set out to capture Torksey and an account from this side records that:

a party from His Majesty's forces at Newark took Tawksey House in Lincolnshire, by a scalado, and in it 140 prisoners, and about eight of the garrison slain, and but two men on His Majesty's part (Cole 1906, 521)

Letters written from the Parliamentarian side present a slightly different view (Cole 1906, 521–2). One reports:

We hear of a Garrison of ours called Tocksey hall, in Lincolnshire, which the enemy belonging to the garrison of Newark have taken, and with it all the men that were in it. Captaine Cotton was at that time happily absent, being called about some businesse to Lincolne.

A second states:

From the North we had little this week; the Newarkers (as if not long lived) are of late more mischievous active than ever. On Friday last about 200 of them fell upon Torksey House in Lincolnshire, surprised it and took all prisoners (except Capt. Cotton who was then at Lincoln) plundered the whole Town, fired the house, and afterwards ran away

The third account extends the story:

Torkesey the enemy took from us, surprised the Centries at the Bridge which is the passe, and marched up into the Towne, and took all the soldiers prisoners, fired the house, plundered the Towne, and carried away the ammunition and best goods in the Towne, and returned to Newarke, since which Colonell Rossiter hath sent a party and pioneers with them to make works at the Bridge, which may be easily fortified, and of better use than the Town; which should it not be done, the Newarkers might range abroad through that pass at pleasure, and much annoy the country, which they cannot doe if we make it good against them.

Three cloth seals are also of interest, reflecting that Torksey may have been used for the transhipment of cargoes of cloth onto the River Trent, after the Foss Dyke from Lincoln had silted up. A post-medieval trade token also indicates continued economic activity.

5 DISCUSSION

In summary, the metal-detector survey has complemented the information gained from magnetometer survey, field-walking, and excavation. It has provided evidence for activity south of the village and adjacent to the Foss Dyke in periods which were under-represented in other forms of archaeological evidence, including the Roman period, whilst the medieval and post-medieval finds complement our documentary sources. It is the early medieval finds which are the most illuminating however, as they underline the exceptional nature of the assemblage of Anglo-Saxon and Viking finds north of the village, but also provide some tantalising connections with activity there, notable from the discovery of at least ibne, and possibly two lead gaming pieces. Other early medieval objects may be connected to the activities of the potters, although they apparently discarded very few metal objects.

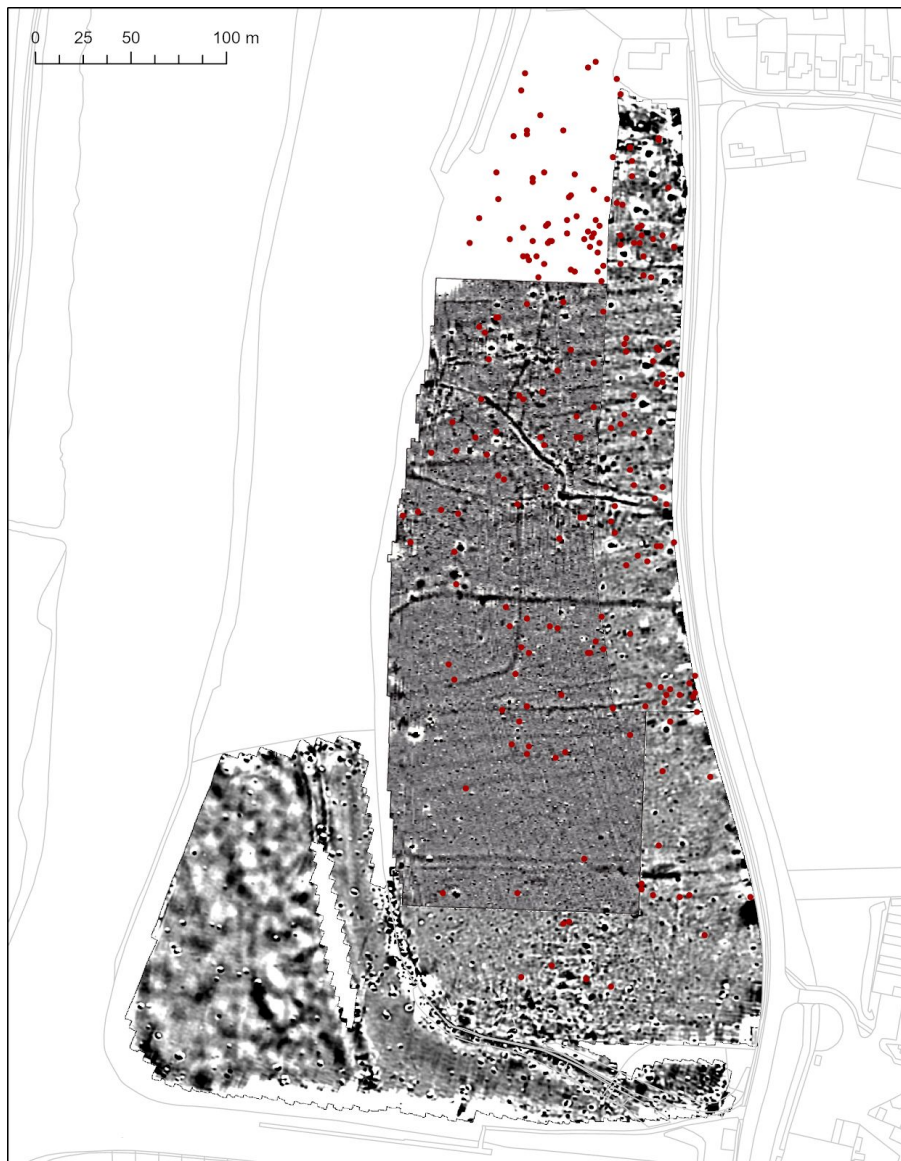


Figure 12: Distribution of metal-detected finds superimposed on magnetometer surveys conducted by Brown (2012) and Harrison (2018). Courtesy DIGIMAP. © Crown Copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey (100025252)

When the metal-detected finds are superimposed on the magnetometer survey plots (Fig. 12) there are no obvious connections between features and finds, although the largest number of metal finds have been recovered from the northern half of the field, where the magnetometer data is also noisiest.

It is also instructive to compare the Castle Field assemblage with that from the field south of Sand Lane (Richards and Hadley 2020), which also indicates medieval and post-medieval activity south of the modern village, but with a notable absence of Roman or early medieval activity in that area.

In conclusion, the Castle Field has allegedly suffered from night-hawking over many years, which may have robbed us of much important information. However, on the basis of our survey there are apparently now few objects in the plough soil, and no evidence for any of great monetary value.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank our three Torksey metal-detectorists: Dave and Pete Stanley, and Neil Parker for the many hours they put into detecting and recording the finds described in this survey. Helen Goodchild of the University of York assisted with GIS mapping. We are grateful to Tim Allen of Historic England for facilitating Scheduled Monument Consent and the Section 42 licence, and to Ian George, Historic Places Manager, and Ian Marshman, Historic Environment Officer, at Lincolnshire County Council for their support. We would also particularly like to thank landowners, Edward and Kit Dickinson, and Dick Denby for permission to undertake the survey on their land. Funding was provided by the British Academy and Society of Antiquaries of London.

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