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5 Excavations and Surveys 1985–2012

Surveys and excavations carried out at Avaldsnes 1985–2012 are described in this chapter, the main focus being on the Avaldsnes Royal Manor Project 2011–12 excavations. In sum, the campaigns conducted surface surveys, metal detecting, soil coring, test trenching, open-area excavation, as well as geophysical surveys and scientific sampling. Following a brief account of the extent and results of the 1985–2006 campaigns, the methodology and extent of the ARM excavations are described. Also addressed are the challenges related to investigating a site with such complex history including continuous activity in central areas as found at Avaldsnes.

This chapter has two main aims. The first is to clarify the state of knowledge prior to the Avaldsnes Royal Manor (ARM) Project excavations by providing an overview of previous surveys and excavations. These are presented below in chronological order, each survey to a certain extent representing different focus and objectives related to Avaldsnes as a historical and archaeological site. The second aim is to describe the methodology of the ARM excavations in terms of artefact recovery from topsoil, the combination of trenching and open-area excavation, the excavation of deposits and features, the digital documentation, and the sampling strategy. The scholarly objectives of the project are also briefly outlined (see Skre, Ch. 4 for details).

In 1985 the first modern archaeological excavation was conducted at Avaldsnes. Prior to that year, except for a small excavation of a grave by Jan Petersen (1934), only amateur excavations were undertaken with accidental finds made during cultivation and groundworks. Additionally, visual surveys of monuments were undertaken (Skre, Chs. 2, 23; Stylegar and Reiersen, Ch. 22; Zachrisson, Ch. 25). Geophysical surveys are described and discussed elsewhere in this book (Stamnes and Bauer, Ch. 16) and thus mentioned here only in brief.

Figure 5.1 provides an overview of all areas excavated or investigated by test trenching from 1985 to 2012. Detailed accounts on the individual field campaigns may be found in the respective reports (Hemdrorff 1985; 1993; Rønne 1999a; Elvestad and Opdal 2001; Sjurseike 2001; Hafsaas 2005; 2006; Bauer and Østmo 2013). All radiocarbon dating results from these campaigns have been recalibrated and are supplied in Appendix II, together with all ARM calibrated radiocarbon dating results (for details regarding calibration and citation in text, see Skre, Ch. 1:7–9).

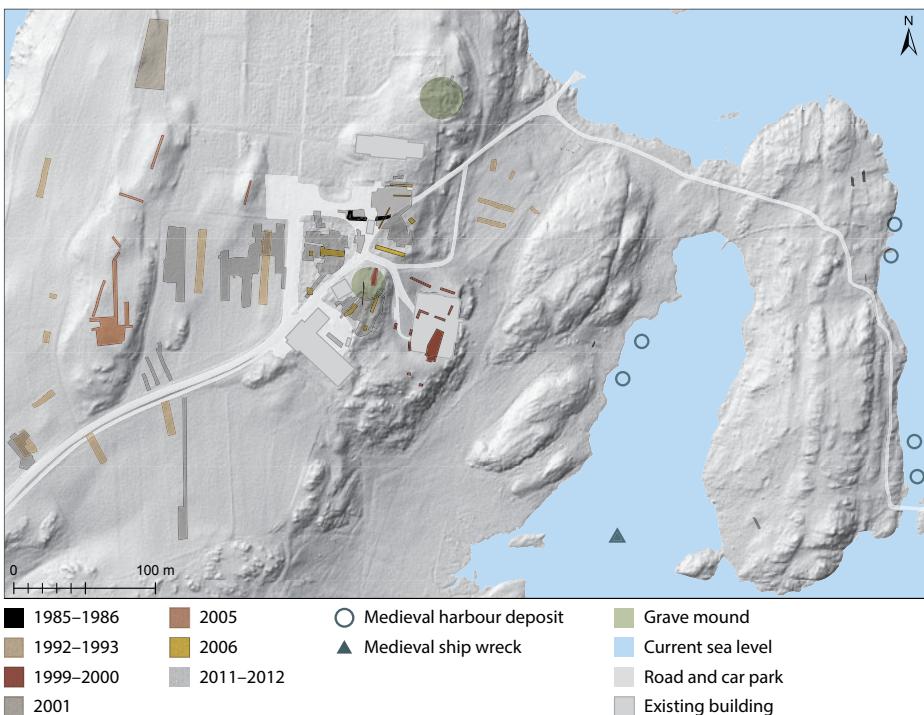


Fig. 5.1: Overview of all excavations at Avaldsnes, 1985–2012, including the results of the 1998–2000 surveys indicating the presence of medieval harbour facilities. The numerous non-intrusive geophysical surveys are treated by Stamnes and Bauer (Ch. 16); a map of these surveys can be found there (Fig. 16.1). Minor test pits from surveys are not included. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

5.1 Surveys and excavations 1985–2006

5.1.1 Excavations 1985–6: Subterranean passageway

The subterranean passageway was known from local tradition and was observed in 1923 during restoration work on St Óláfr's Church, as documented in letters to the National Antiquarian Harry Fett from the parish priest Hove and the architect Moestue, who were in charge of the restoration (Hove 1923; Moestue 1923). In 1982, locals contacted the Archaeological Museum in Stavanger when the subterranean passageway was thought to have been rediscovered during the digging of a ditch for an electrical cable (Utvik 1982).

The latter observation led to the museum undertaking an excavation in 1985–6. In Area 1 in the ARM Project's excavation, the passageway ran about 30 m east to west, before turning north towards St Óláfr's Church's western tower (Figs. 5.1–2; Bauer,

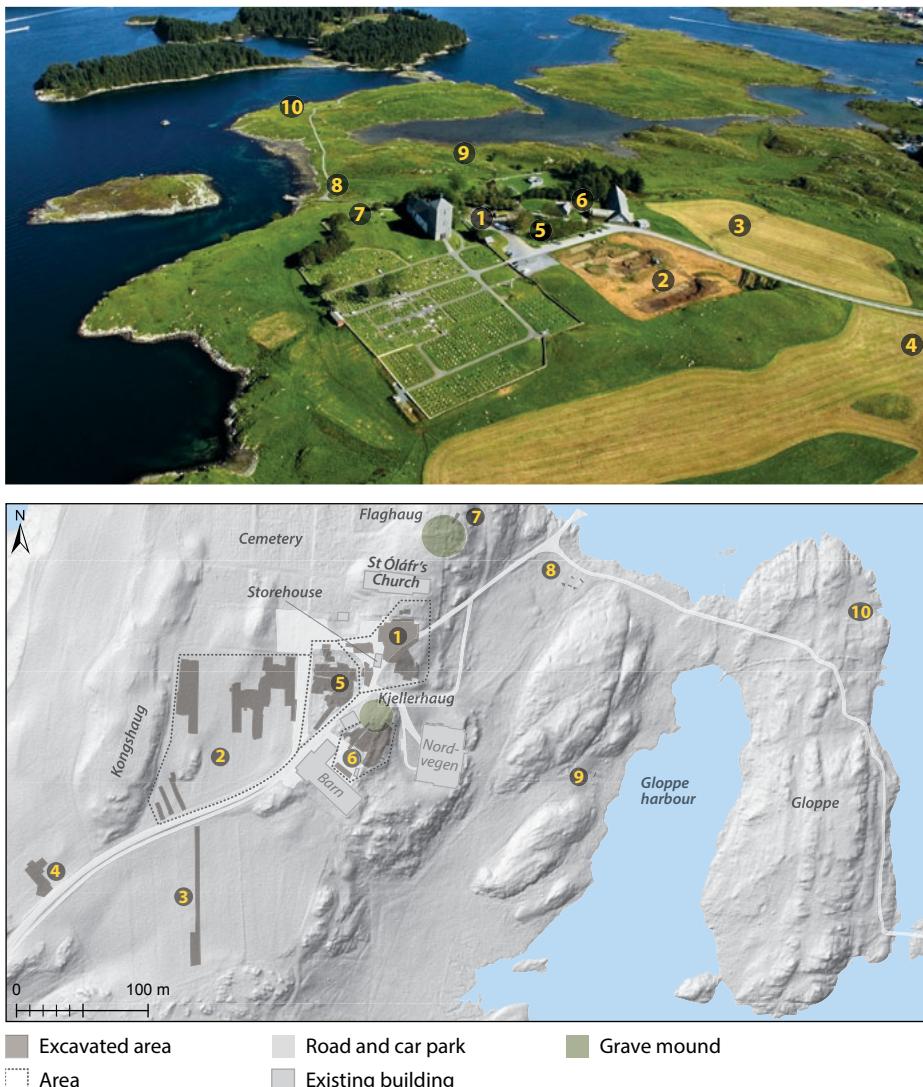


Fig. 5.2: The ARM Project excavation areas 2011–12 with names of topographical features and buildings mentioned in the text. Photo: KIB media. Illustration: I. T. Böckman, MCH.

Figs. 14.9 and 14.11–12). The passageway was cut into weathered bedrock – saprolite – that could easily be removed for the purpose of constructing the passageway. The cut for the passageway was 0.5–0.6 m wide, about 1 m deep, and covered with large stone slabs, occasionally with slabs lining the walls. The 1985–6 investigation focused mainly on tracing the layout and direction of the passageway; it was not fully excavated. The depth and width of the cut were measured where the covering slabs were out of original position or provided small openings into the passageway (Haavaldsen 1987). The feature could not be securely dated, but was assumed to be from the Middle Ages (Hemdrøff 1985; 1986). At the western termination of the investigated trench, where the passageway ran northwards, traces of two separate buildings, assumed to be more recent than the passageway, were found (Hernæs 1997:216). The passageway is discussed by Bauer elsewhere in this volume (Ch. 14:304–6).

5.1.2 Surveys 1990–3: Settlement remains

In 1990, the Archaeological Museum in Stavanger conducted an extensive phosphate survey resulting in the identification of likely areas of prehistoric or medieval settlement (Forsberg and Haavaldsen 1990). In 1992–3, the museum carried out test trenching to search for settlement traces based on these phosphate indications (Hemdrøff 1993). In Area 2, postholes, hearths, and cultural deposits were exposed. Ceramic sherds from the late Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period were recovered. Post-holes and hearths were also found in Areas 3 and 4. The latter area contained ard marks, as well. In the area east of Area 1 and southwest of Area 8, Stone Age cultural deposits and flint artefacts were found (Hemdrøff 1993:3).

Most features located in 1992–3 were only recorded in plan and only a very small selection was cross-sectioned and dated. The main conclusion of the surveys was that all the elevated surfaces around the Kongshaug ridge bore traces of prehistoric settlement, possibly chronologically distributed with the older traces located furthest west and the younger (ranging from Roman Iron Age to the early Middle Ages) lying closer to the church (Hemdrøff 1993:3). Results from these surveys are discussed in this volume (Østmo and Bauer, Chs. 6:89 and 7:103–4, 129, 131); some have been reinterpreted in light of the 2011–12 excavation results.

5.1.3 Excavations 1999–2000: Graves

The excavations were conducted prior to construction of the Nordvegen History Centre, that is, in the northernmost part of Area 6, as well as east of that area. The main excavation was undertaken in the 20th-century rectory garden, east of Area 6. A restoration of the Kjellerhaug grave mound, including removal of certain recent constructions disturbing the mound, was also carried out (Rønne 1999a; Sjurseike 2001).

The excavations in the rectory garden revealed three circular stone packings with charcoal and cremated human and animal bones. Though human bones were not present in all three features, the secure presence of human remains in one and possible human remains in another led to the interpretation of the features as cremation graves. The three graves were radiocarbon dated to the Roman Iron Age and Migration Period (Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 12:245). Underneath the graves was a possible cultivation deposit dated to 1261–1125 BC (Beta-145267) (Bauer and Østmo, Ch. 8:141; Sjurseike 2001:6–7).

5.1.4 Surveys 1998, 2000: Harbour

As part of Karmøy Municipality's Avaldsnes Project, established in 1993, the search for a harbour and trading site from the Iron Age or Middle Ages was initiated. In cooperation with Stavanger Maritime Museum, surveys were undertaken in 1998 and 2000, both on land and underwater. Land surveys included surface surveys, phosphate prospecting, auguring, and excavation of test pits and small trenches close to the sea at Avaldsnes, as well as the neighbouring farms Bø and Utvik (Elvestad and Opedal 2001). Complementing previous surveys carried out by the Maritime Museum in the late 1970s and early 1980s, sub-sea surveys and minor trenching were targeting the inner and outer Gloppe Harbour, around the Gloppe Peninsula as well as the northern part of the Avaldsnes headland (Elvestad 2001:46–59).

Finds both on land and under water indicated that a rather busy medieval harbour was located in the Gloppe area. Pottery dating from around AD 1250 to the middle of the 16th century supplied the time span for the activity. A substantial proportion of the pottery was dated to the 14th–15th centuries, suggesting an intense period of activity. Finds on land included building remains, boathouses, roads, and cultural deposits from the Middle Ages and the post-medieval period. Some of these possible boathouses were examined closely in 2012 for evidence regarding their construction and date (Bauer, Ch. 10:183–4). Underwater, foundations for piers, bridges, or sailing blockades were found, as well as cairns of ballast stones dumped from boats and thick waste deposits. Several loading sites were identified. A shipwreck from the High Middle Ages (AD 1224–63, T-14818) was discovered in Indre Gloppehavn – possibly sunk as foundation for a pier (Opedal et al., 2001:110). Most of the artefacts originated in what is now Germany or the Netherlands, testifying to the importance of the Hanseatic trade in western Norway. The finds lend credence to the previous assumption that the Hanseatic trading port called Notow/Nothau was located at Avaldsnes (Elvestad and Opedal 2001:6–7).

5.1.5 Surveys and excavations 2005–6: Graves and settlement remains

A second round of survey excavations for the Avaldsnes Project in cooperation with the Museum of Archaeology in Stavanger took place in 2005–6; the main goal being to locate traces of the Viking Age royal manor (Hafsaas 2005; 2006). In 2005, the areas of investigation were Kongshaug and the harbour area east of the settlement plateau, at the Gloppe Peninsula. At Kongshaug, several graves, probably ranging in date from the 1st to the 10th century AD, were exposed (Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 12:243–5). Traces of settlement suggested that several buildings had stood at Kongshaug, probably in the pre-Roman Iron Age or earlier. Cultivation deposits were also exposed and excavated in the trenches dug at Kongshaug (Hafsaas 2005:14). In parallel with the 2005 survey, the Kongshaug ridge was surveyed using metal detectors, resulting in the recovering of multiple modern finds but also a 1.8-gram gold ingot (S12222a) from redeposited cultivation soil (Hafsaas 2005:14–15; Zachrisson, Ch. 25:701).

The other part of the 2005 survey, at the Gloppe Peninsula, resulted in the discovery of three possible boathouses, four cairns, of which three were possible grave monuments, as well as other building remains, a road, and two wells or watering holes, probably from the post-medieval period (Hafsaas 2005:20–5; Bauer, Chs. 10 and 15; Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 12).

A geophysical survey was carried out in 2006 in and west of the modern farmyard (Areas 1, 5, 6), considered to be the likely location for the Viking Age royal manor (see overview of all geophysical surveys in Stamnes and Bauer, Ch. 16:328–9 and Fig. 16.1). The surveys were followed by trenching providing the possibility to compare the results (Hafsaas 2006). The finds included postholes, wall ditches, cooking pits, cultural deposits, and a large stone packing, demonstrating that the prehistoric settlement remains extended over most of the early 20th-century farmyard. Artefacts and radiocarbon dating results placed the settlement traces in the period from the Roman Iron Age to the early Middle Ages (Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 7). In other trenches, possible remains from the high medieval farm were discovered (Bauer, Ch. 14). In addition to the investigations in the present-day farmyard, a limited excavation of a disturbed secondary inhumation grave within the stone packing at Kongshaug, mentioned above, was carried out (Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 12). The island Fårøy was surveyed with no findings, and test pitting within the possible boathouse remains located in 2005 did not provide definitive results (Hafsaas 2006).

5.2 The Avaldsnes Royal Manor Project 2011–12

The ARM excavations constitute the most extensive fieldwork conducted at Avaldsnes (Appendix I: ARM staff). The field work extended over two seasons and encompassed several excavation areas (Areas 1–10; Figs. 5.1–2). The aims and general strategies for the excavation are discussed in detail elsewhere in this volume (Skre, Ch. 4:57–60). In accordance with the excavation plan and the excavation permit from the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, excavated areas were minimised and deposits were left intact when possible. The main excavation areas (Areas 1–6) covered 5,228 m², while minor trenches in other areas (Areas 7–10) amounted to 40 m². In the excavation plan, the selection of excavation areas was based on results and interpretations from the 1985–2006 campaigns and on studies of the local topography, combined with knowledge gained from geophysical prospecting. A high-resolution LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) scanning (20 first-returns/m²), commissioned by the ARM in 2008 and conducted by Blom Geomatics AS on the Avaldsnes headland and the islands to the east to serve as a pre-excavation search for archaeological features, such as banks and depressions from prehistoric boathouses. The scanning results were of assistance in planning the field work in the harbour area; supplying high-quality documentation of features such as the Flaghaug grave mound remains and providing data for terrain models and illustrations of excavation results included in this volume.

The choice of the main areas for excavation was based on the project's scientific aims, namely the investigation of the settlement's buildings, possible function-specific areas, changes in the farmyard, and monumentality towards the Karmsund strait in the east (Skre, Ch. 28). Thus, based on the available evidence, the main excavation effort was concentrated within the present-day farmyard (Areas 1, 5, and 6) and the adjacent field (Area 2), together assumed to comprise the main settlement area.

During the 2011 season, Areas 1 (central part) and 2 were most intensely investigated. Towards the close of the excavation season, several new survey trenches were opened in Areas 5 and 6, as well as in other parts of Area 1, for the purpose of planning the 2012 season. Specifically, the goal of these surveys was to gain an overview of the potential for prehistoric settlement traces in areas not previously surveyed, as well as to assess the results of earlier surveys. As a result, early in the 2012 season, continuous excavation areas were opened in Areas 5 and 6. Furthermore, trenches were opened in the cemetery (the northernmost part of Area 1), in the former rectory garden (southeastern part of Area 1), in Areas 3 and 4, in the Flaghaug grave mound (Area 7), and in the harbour (Areas 8–10). At the conclusion of the ARM excavations, all exposed and remaining features were covered by fibre cloth before the excavated soil was redeposited in the trenches and the surface cover re-established.

The depth of cultural deposits in the different excavation areas varied greatly, as did the stratigraphic complexity. In particular, Area 1, the north-eastern part of Area 5, and the southern part of Area 6 were heavily truncated by recent activities, leaving

the prehistoric remains disturbed and fragmented. As a consequence, a larger proportion of these areas had to be excavated to ascertain a cohesive image of them.

There has been substantial activity at Avaldsnes since the late Stone Age. Throughout prehistory and in modern times buildings have been constructed, repaired, torn down, and rebuilt – in the same areas or in new locations. The central settlement plateau – Areas 1–2 and 5–7 – has seen the most intensive activity, resulting in large amounts of features and artefacts from vastly different periods, but consequently also truncation of older features. Truncations were especially visible in Area 1, where buildings from the post-medieval rectory and garden and the post–World War II construction of a car park led to significant damage to building remains from the 4th–5th, 10th–11th, and 13th–14th centuries. Truncation of prehistoric features has caused mixing of material from different periods, resulting in diverging radiocarbon dating results between contextually related features or even within the same feature. In addition, bioturbation and vegetation movement, such as worm activity, erosion, and growing tree roots, has disturbed many features. What remained in Area 1 were shallow deposits between the bedrock and the makeup of the car park. Certain areas, like those between Areas 1, 2, 5, and 6, were unavailable for excavation due to standing buildings, vegetation, or infrastructure such as roads or cable ditches.

5.2.1 Artefact recovery from the topsoil

Prior to the 2011 excavations, organised and supervised by ARM staff, a crew of metal detectorists from Rygene Metal Detector Club surveyed Areas 2 and 5 in a 20-by-20-metre grid. The Kjellerhaug and Flaghaug grave mounds were also surveyed. An equal amount of time was spent on each square in the grid in Areas 2 and 5, thereby ensuring a complete and equally intensive survey of all areas. Only artefacts located in the disturbed topsoil (the top 20 cm) were excavated during the metal detector survey. The survey yielded many artefacts; an assessment of the full assembly identified 29 artefacts as archaeologically significant (Fig. 5.3). The remainder were predominantly modern coins, nails, or other iron objects, quite similar to the 2005 metal detector survey at Kongshaug that resulted in only one prehistoric artefact. Apart from an 11th-century silver coin (Østmo, Ch. 20:518), no precious-metal objects were discovered. The meagre results from the 2011 metal detector survey were probably a reflection of previous illegal metal detecting; such activities are known to have taken place at Avaldsnes, on one occasion leading to a police investigation. Throughout the 2012 excavation, metal detector searches were sporadically carried out by the on-site staff.

To retrieve artefacts from cultivated areas, a selection of 2-by-2-metre squares in Areas 2 and 3 were mechanically sieved. A custom-built, machine-driven sieve was utilised (Fig. 5.4). The modern topsoil and underlying cultivation deposits were sieved separately. During the two excavation seasons, 23 such squares were selected for

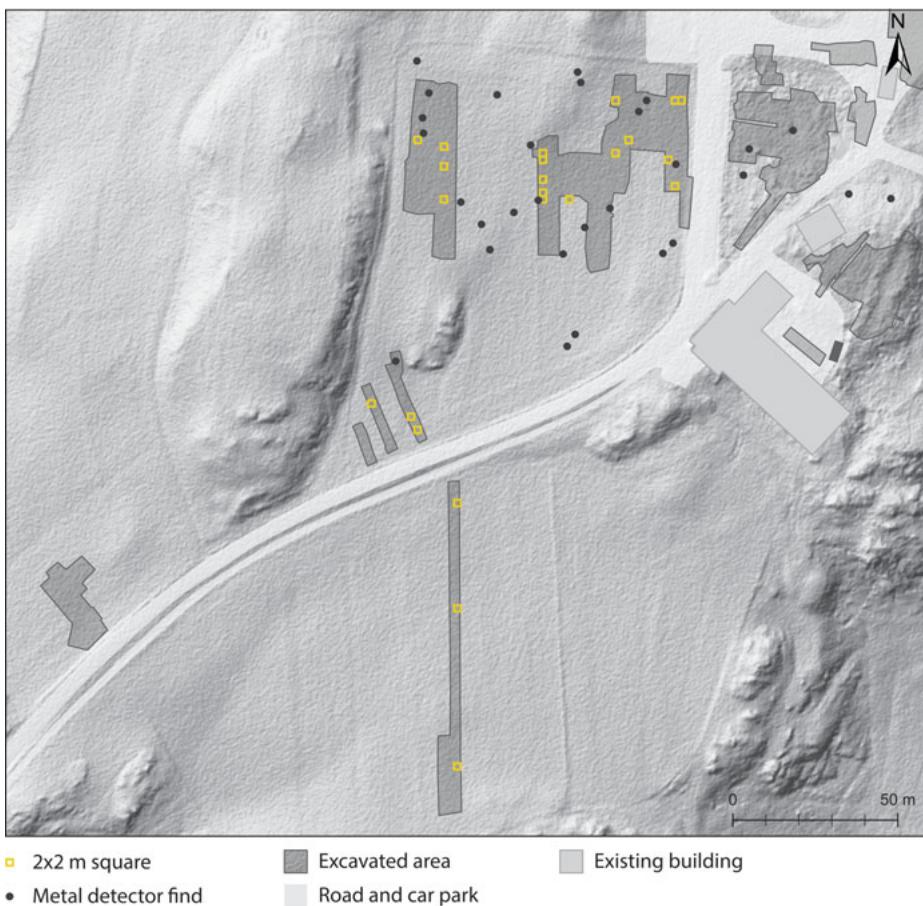


Fig. 5.3: Distribution of all metal-detector finds from 2011 and the location of the squares selected for sieving of plough soil. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

sieving, equalling approximately 3.2 % of the total opened ploughed area. The original goal was for 10–15 %, but in areas with thick cultivation deposits (soil depth varied greatly within each square), the sieving was very time consuming; it soon became apparent that it would be impossible to keep pace with the excavation targets. Following an evaluation of the recovered artefacts, it was decided to reduce the amount of soil sieved. Subsequent squares for sieving were only selected from areas likely to contain archaeological features.

The deposits were dry-sieved with a mesh size of either one or two square centimetres, depending on the soil condition. Clayey and often wet soil decreased the sieving's efficiency. The smaller mesh was impossible to use where the soil was wet. Conversely, the larger mesh allowed a large amount of the soil to pass straight through the sieve without revealing potential artefacts. The artefacts generated from sieving



Fig. 5.4: Machine-driven sieve in use.
Photo: Cathrine Glette (upper), MCH (lower).

consisted mainly of modern ceramics, glass shards, clay pipe fragments, iron fragments, some slag and sintered clay, anthracite, a few lead fragments, flint, and other stone artefacts. Small amounts of burned bones were also recovered. Most of the material was discarded as it was of recent origin, corresponding with the results from the metal detector survey (Fig. 5.3).

5.2.2 Trenching and open-area excavation

The excavation began with trenching or open-area excavation using a mechanised digger. Trenches between two to six metres wide were initially opened, taking into account previous survey results and topography. Most trenches were then expanded, based on the location and presumed continuation of exposed features (see Fig. 5.2 for the extent of excavation areas). In the harbour area, the investigations were sufficiently limited for the trenches to be dug by hand.

The character of the overburden varied greatly from area to area. In the car park in Area 1, the overburden consisted of hard-packed gravel over thin cultural deposits and bedrock, while in the prehistoric field in Area 2 there were deep colluvial deposits covering stony subsoil, the upper strata of which had been truncated by modern ploughing. To preserve the integrity of particularly important monuments, some trenches in the interior of the Kjellerhaug grave mound and in the fortification remains were not dug all the way down to the subsoil or bedrock (Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 12; Østmo, Ch. 11).

Earlier survey trenching (Hemendorff 1993) in Area 2 suggested that cultural deposits were quite thin. However, due to undulating bedrock, the ARM excavations revealed that between the survey trenches dug two decades earlier, the cultivation deposits were up to 1.3 metres thick, containing numerous archaeological features in different strata. Consequently, the soil in Area 2 had to be removed gradually in artificial horizons. While different stratigraphic levels were distinguishable in the trench profiles after excavation, this stratigraphy could not be discerned during excavation. Instead, once a feature appeared, the current horizon was maintained throughout the trench, thus exposing all features at that level. These artificial horizons simply represent the plough depth of younger cultivation and not the surface from which the archaeological features originally were dug; for this reason, features belonging to a wide time range occur at the same level. A similar approach, but on a smaller scale due to shallower deposits and a smaller excavation area, was applied to the colluvium in Area 6.

Following excavation and documentation of the features in one horizon, mechanical soil stripping was resumed until a new horizon appeared. Generally, large constructions were only partially excavated. This applied to an almost 30-metre long stone construction uncovered along the eastern side of Area 6. After exposing its extent, crosscutting sections were established to reveal information about the feature's con-

struction method and stratigraphy, as well as provide suitable places for sampling deposits in and beneath the construction. Apart from the sections, the remaining parts of the construction were left intact (details in Østmo, Ch. 11:210). The Kjellerhaug grave mound was treated similarly; after uncovering stratigraphic information and exposing sections for sampling, the main part of the mound was left intact (Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 12).

5.2.3 Single context excavation and sectioning

The main excavation method employed on deposits and features was single-context excavation, although in most areas it was applied in a simplified version. Single-context excavation – as outlined by Edward C. Harris (1989 [1979]) – entails excavating individual contexts (deposits, cuts, and features) in reverse chronological sequence of their deposition, truncation, or construction. Deposition and construction may vary greatly in manner and duration, and can constitute anything from the momentary deposition of a part of a midden or the construction or repairing of a wall to the gradual accumulation over years and decades of a floor deposit inside a building or in a cultivated field. Separate events related to the same feature are treated as separate contexts. A posthole, for example, consists of multiple events and contexts, including but not limited to the hole dug for the post, remains from the post itself, stones and soil supporting the post, and deposits filling the posthole after the removal or decomposition of the post.

Throughout most of the investigated areas at Avaldsnes, excavation consisted of topsoil stripping and exposure of features cut into cultural deposits, colluvia, or subsoil. In areas where individual features lay clearly delimited, the single-context method was simplified. Consequently, all events related to such individual features were recorded as part of the same context, called an archaeological object. Features containing separate contexts of importance for interpretation or sampling, for instance Kjellerhaug grave mound, were excavated and documented according to standard single-context methods. In areas with complicated stratigraphy, with multiple deposits and intersecting features, all contexts and their stratigraphic relationships were distinguished, excavated, and recorded.

Delimited features such as postholes, cooking pits, hearths, ovens, and wall ditches were sectioned, allowing profile documentation. The fill from the excavated half was removed context by context whenever such sub-division of stratigraphic sequences within the feature had the potential to provide further information. The fill from selected features and deposits was wet-sieved with a mesh size of either 2 or 4 mm, depending on the feature and soil type. The fill of many features was sampled in its entirety for macrofossil recovery, thus eliminating the need for sieving. In addition to sectioning single features, several long profiles were left standing in areas with thick cultural deposits or complex stratigraphy. These profiles allowed rechecking of

the interpretations made during the course of the single-context excavation. Furthermore, the profiles were used for comprehensive sampling (see below).

5.2.4 Digital documentation

Features, finds, samples, profiles, excavation areas, and topography were recorded using a Trimble TSC3 total station with millimetre accuracy. The data was imported into *Intrasis* (Intra-site Information System) version 2.2 b103. *Intrasis* is “a GIS designed for a combination of complex information data and geographical data” (http://www.intrasis.com/intrasis3_system.htm). *Intrasis* Analysis version 1.2.12 and ArcMap 10 were used for data analyses and map production, respectively.

Field documentation employed contexts sheets on which features were drawn and described. Certain compulsory fields in the context sheets, such as colour, texture, and construction elements, provided consistency in the documentation. This allowed features to be sorted and organised, for example based on size, depth, or presence of certain material such as charcoal or fire-cracked stones. After recording in the field, the context sheets were transcribed to *Intrasis*, thus compiling a comprehensive GIS (geographic information system) of the excavation data.

All features recorded in the field were automatically given the next available number in a consecutive sequence, serving as that feature’s unique identity. The feature denomination consists of an ‘A’ (archaeological object) followed by 4–5 digits, depending on how far into the sequence the features were recorded. After importing to *Intrasis*, errors in the recorded data were corrected, and features’ stratigraphic and contextual relationships to one another were entered. Meta-features, also called superstructures, such as buildings, which included several excavated features, were manually created in *Intrasis* (Fig. 5.5). The excavated features interpreted as components of the meta-feature were then related to it. The meta-features were assigned low numbers, for example building A10.

Finds were coded similarly as features, with an ‘F’ (finds) followed by the next available number and a coded relation to the archaeological object from which they originated. Six-digit numbers were assigned to finds, samples, and features created post-excavation, in order to assign a unique identity to context-less artefacts or to artefacts found during sieving and therefore not recorded in situ. Six-digit numbers were also assigned to provide unique identities in cases where finds were divided, for example from burnt clay into sintered clay and burnt clay.

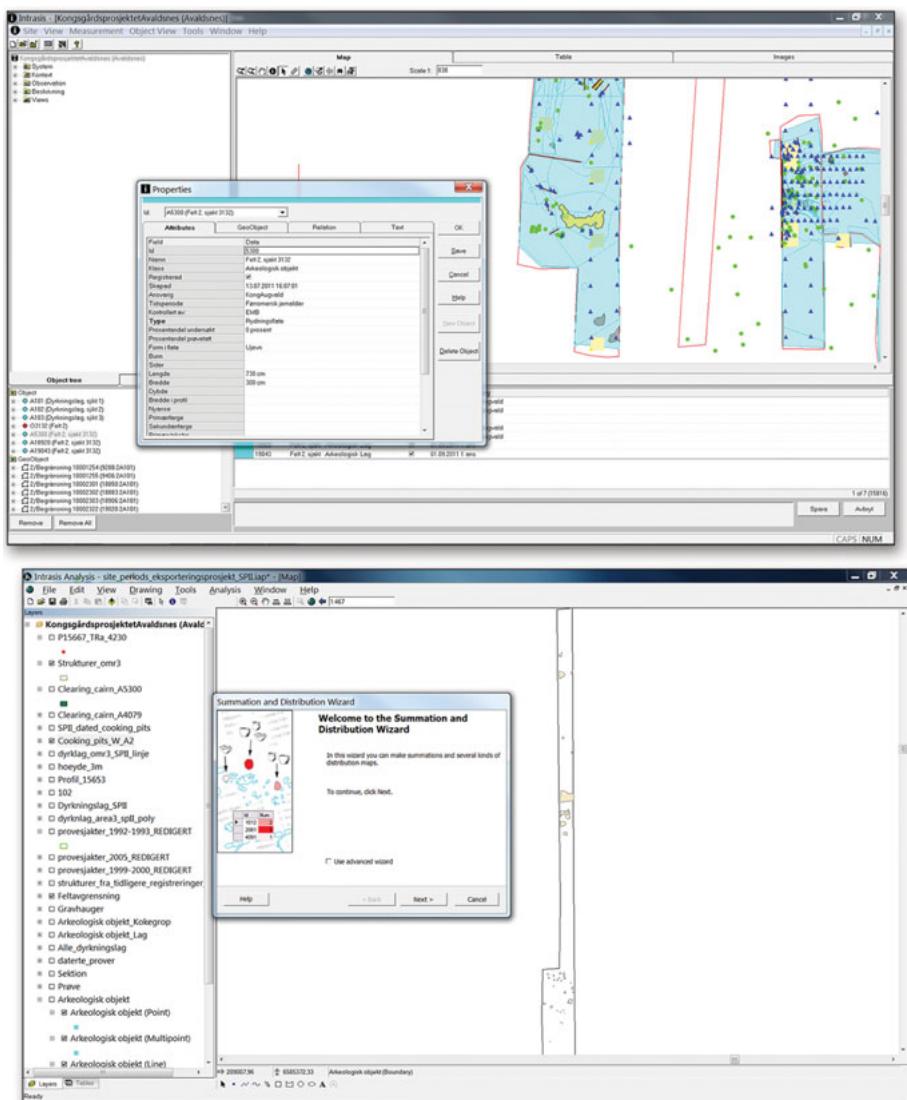


Fig. 5.5: Intrasis screenshot showing entering of data in Intrasis Explorer (upper) and map display and visual analysis in Intrasis Analysis (lower).

5.2.5 Soil sampling

A comprehensive soil sampling strategy was carried out. Sampling included macrofossils, charcoal, micromorphology, soil chemistry, pollen, phytoliths, and soil cores (Table 5.1). In addition, environmental monitoring was carried out by the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU). For technical information about the samples and their analyses, see Ballantyne et al. (Ch. 19), Macphail and Linderholm (Ch. 17), Cannell et al. (Ch. 18), and Martens (et al. 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015).

Tab. 5.1: Samples collected during the 2011–12 excavations.

Sample type	Number
Charcoal	40
Hummus	4
Soil sample	8
Macrofossil	519
Magnetic susceptibility	33
Micromorphology	63
Environmental monitoring	24
Pollen	9
Soil chemistry	1,044
Wood	5

Macrofossil samples from features and deposits were processed in a flotation tank, dried, and sorted on-site. A total volume of 2,800 litres of soil was processed. Due to observations in post-excavation analysis of macrofossils, a selection of unprocessed soil samples were selected for phytolith analysis and 100 cereals were selected for isotope analysis (Ballantyne et al., Ch. 19:460–1).

Micromorphology and soil chemistry samples were collected as complementary sample packages from sections through individual features of specific interest and in sections through larger deposits, such as thick cultivated colluvia with intercutting features (Fig. 5.6; Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:380). In addition, soil chemical samples were taken from horizontal grids covering activity areas of special interest, such as the dwelling areas and the production area in Area 6 (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:381–3; Cannell et al., Ch. 18:427–8).

Extensive soil coring, using a 5 cm wide auger, was carried out prior to opening each excavation area (Fig. 5.7; Cannell et al., Ch. 18:427–8). In addition to providing valuable information about stratigraphy, the coring produced data about the deposits' depths in the various excavation areas. Furthermore, the cores could be used for post-excavation subsampling of undisturbed matrices from deposits across the site. These samples were analysed using a portable x-ray fluorescence spectroscopy



Fig. 5.6: Profile 15653 after sampling for soil chemical analysis, micromorphology analysis, and pollen sequence. Photo: MCH.

(pXRF; Cannel et al., Ch. 18) to provide input on activities such as waste disposal and metalwork.

Information of the depth of cores and their distribution across the site also offers insight into the human impact on the topography at Avaldsnes and the manner in which it has been transformed (Fig. 5.7). The combination of the lower-lying terrain and thick deposits in Area 2 shows both the filling in of undulating terrain and the transfer of soil from higher- to lower-lying plains, which is not to say that the most intense cultivation was located where the deposits were thickest, but rather that the topography has affected what areas have been subject to colluvial build-up. In the car park in Area 1, the shallow deposits represent the impact of modern activity in truncating prehistoric deposits. These quite different situations may have influenced the clustering of relatively well-preserved cooking pits and postholes in Area 2 and, conversely, the paucity of remains in Area 1. This is also a reflection of the fact that the terrain and landscape are not constants; rather, the more uneven early Bronze

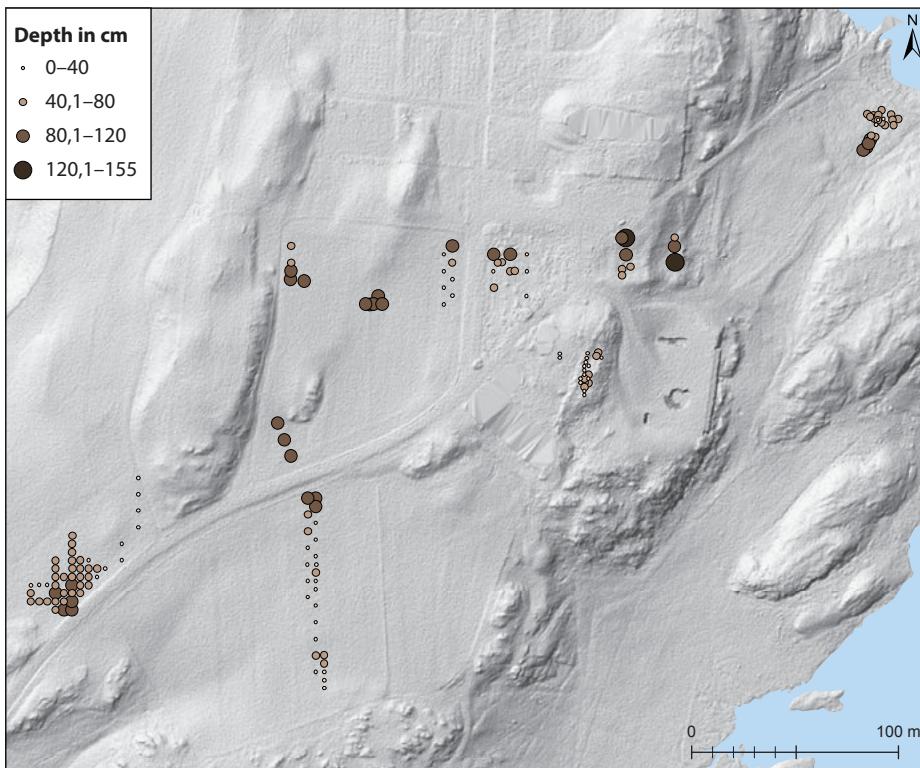


Fig. 5.7: Depth of deposits directly or indirectly affected by human activity recorded by coring. The depths represent the distance from the present-day surface to the bottom of deposits. Depths are affected by erosion and human activity. The deposits include, for instance, midden deposits, trampled or cultivated colluvium transformed into b-horizons, and burned surfaces representing land clearance. The depths do not correlate to the intensity of the use of different parts of the landscape but rather reflect how various activities have affected build-up and erosion of deposits in different landscape zones. Illustration: R. Cannell, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

Age landscape of Avaldsnes became more regular following three millennia of agricultural and constructional activity.

5.3 Summary

The 2011–12 excavations at Avaldsnes were planned and carried out to provide information about the Avaldsnes Royal Manor Project's research problems (Skre, Ch. 1). Results from earlier surveys supplied background information for determining the excavation areas, but due to the limited scope of the previous surveys, several of the former interpretations have proven erroneous or could not be confirmed by the ARM

investigations. Thus, strategies and methods were revised during the course of the excavation period, in particular from 2011 to 2012. The excavations were further complicated by the massive amount of truncation and other disturbances of archaeological features, coupled with unavailability of certain areas for digging due to standing buildings, roads, the cemetery, and other infrastructure.

The continuous activities across the settlement – especially at the main settlement plateau (Areas 1–2 and 5–7) – allow numerous conclusions about the site and its development over time. The development of agriculture, settlement, various activities, and the spatial organisation of the site are presented as seven chronological site periods (Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 6). The extensive sampling strategy of combining multiple sampling methods and analyses helped in filling out the picture of the changing character of the Avaldsnes site through these site periods.

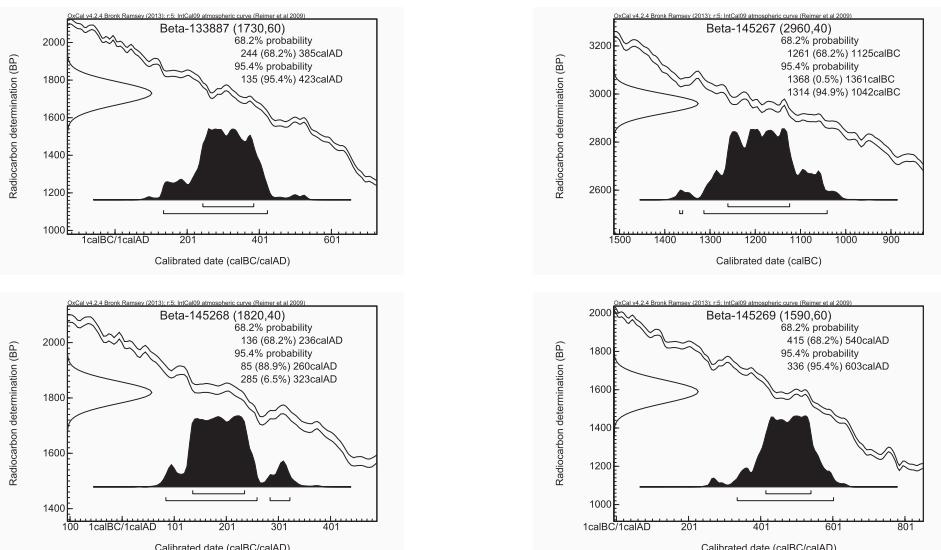
Appendix II: Radiocarbon Dates

All radiocarbon datings from the ARM excavations 2011–12 have been calibrated according to OxCal v4.2.3 (Reimer et al. 2009); they are listed by laboratory numbers, and with their respective calibration curves. Pre-2011 datings (in italics) have been recalibrated. Datings on material from previous excavations on courtyard sites (Iversen, Ch. 26) are listed separately (pp. 889–97). Prefixes in each dating's laboratory number indicates laboratory and dating method – see Abbreviations (pp. XIII–XIV).

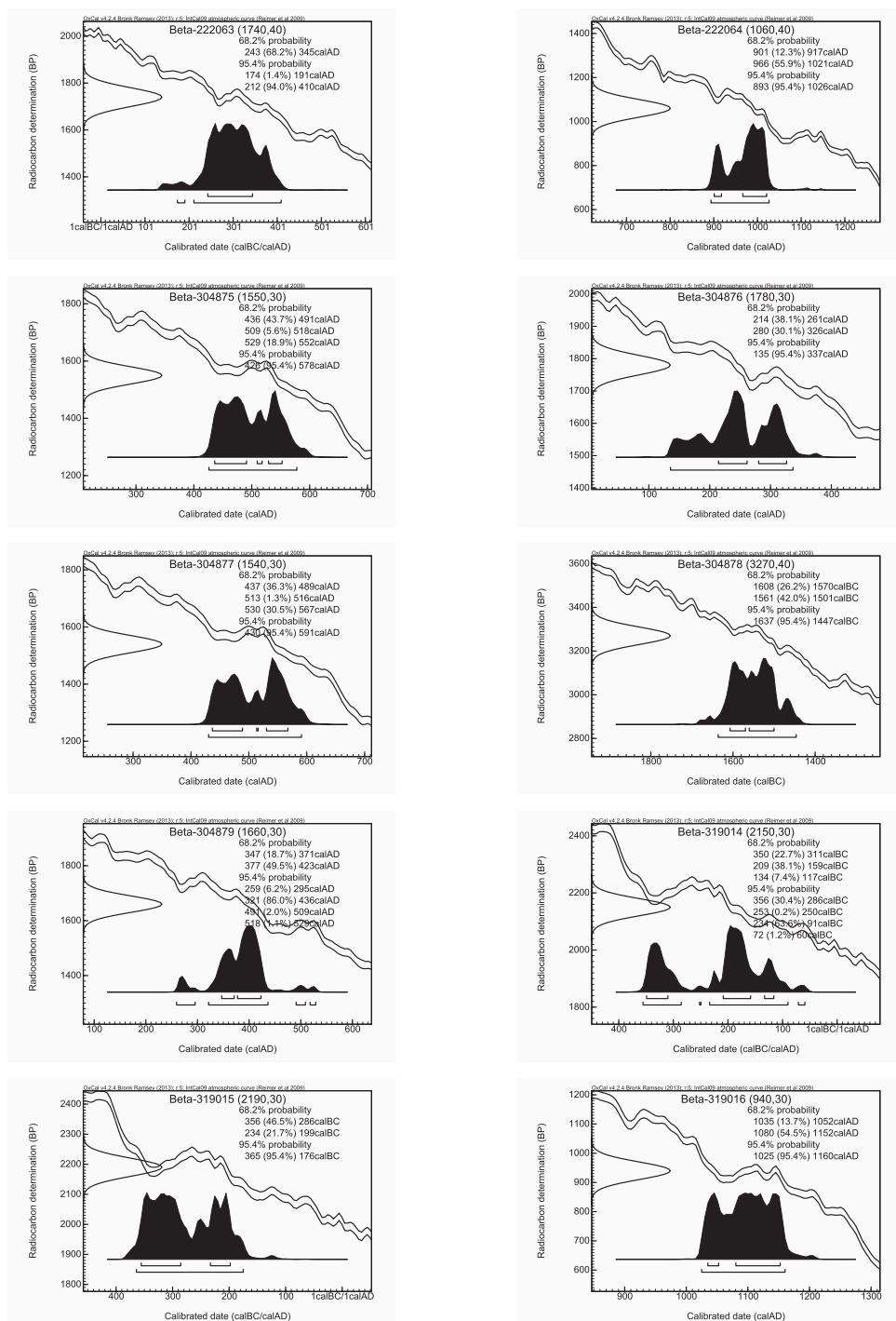
When referred to in the text, datings are given in terms of the one sigma (68.2% probability) unless otherwise stated. If the one sigma spans more than one time interval, only the start of the earliest and end of the most recent is indicated. For example, for the dating Beta-304876 where the one sigma spans the two periods AD 214–61 and 280–326, this is written as AD 214–326.

Avaldsnes and Vicinity

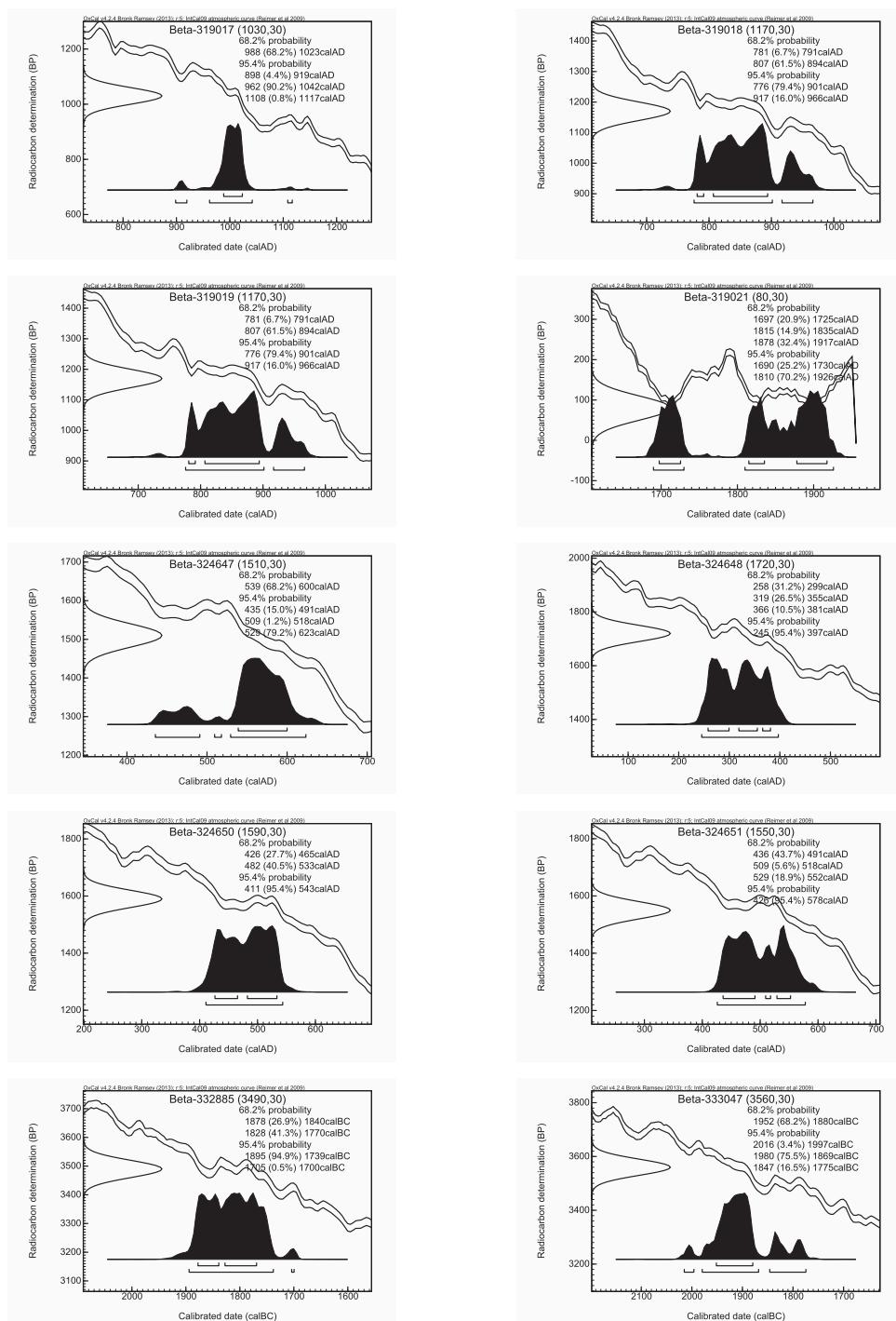
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIO-CARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Beta-133887	Avaldsnes		1730 +/- - 60	AD 244–385	AD 135–423	Grave 2000: structure 1
Beta-145267	Avaldsnes		2960 +/- - 40	BC 1261– 1125	BC 1368– 1361, 1314–1042	Cultivation deposit 2000: layer 5
Beta-145268	Avaldsnes		1820 +/- 40	AD 136–236	AD 85–260, 285–323	Grave 2000: structure 2
Beta-145269	Avaldsnes		1590 +/- - 60	AD 415–540	AD 336–603	Grave 2000: structure 4



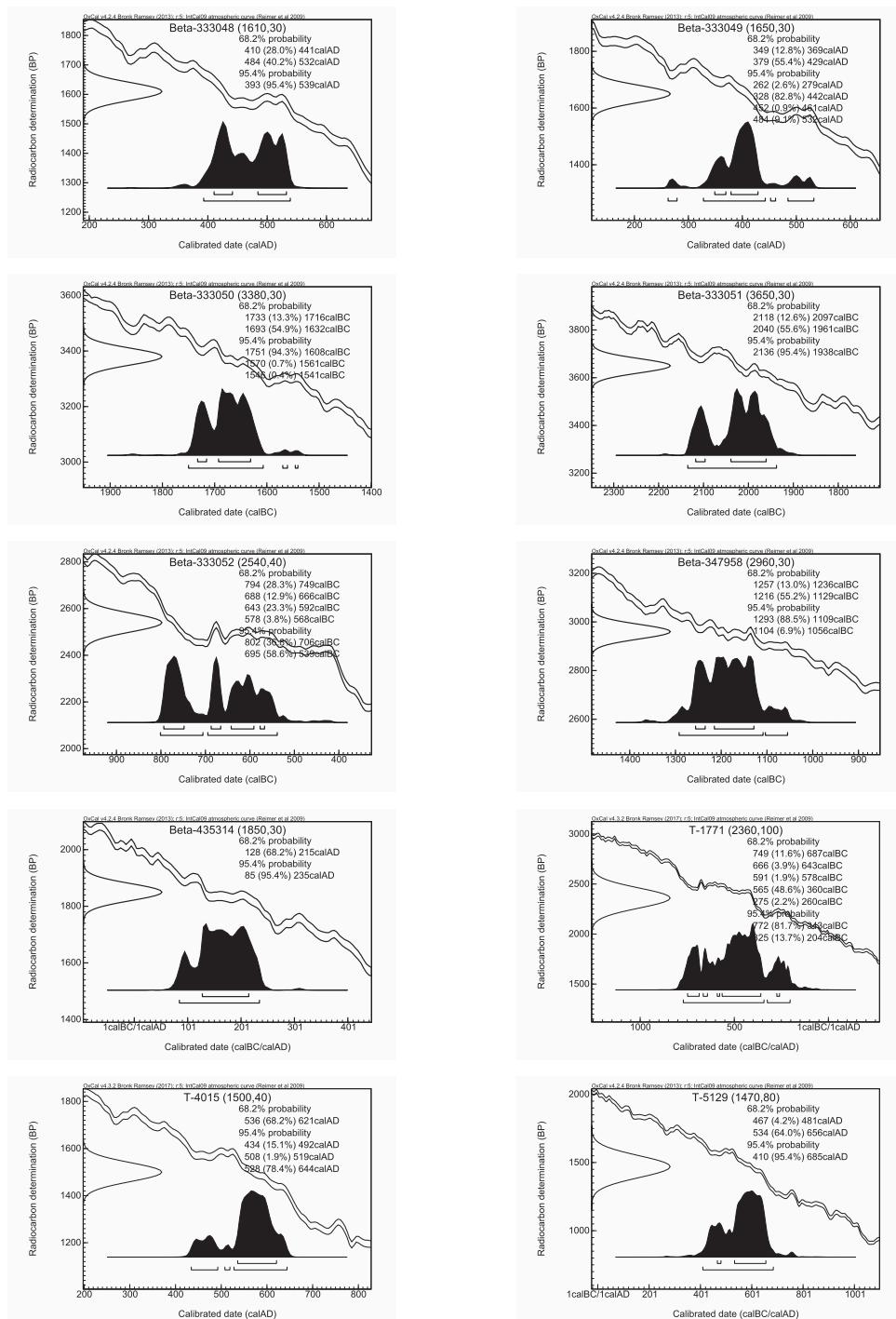
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Beta-222063	Avaldsnes 2006/19-1	Charred material	1740 +/ - 40	AD 243–345	AD 174–191, 212–410	Hearth A8957, A10
Beta-222064	Avaldsnes 2006/19-2	Charred material	1060 +/ - 40	AD 901–917, 966–1021	AD 893–1026	Posthole A18687, A14
Beta-304875	Avaldsnes 1546	Betula	1550 +/ - 30	AD 436–491, 509–518, 529–552	AD 426–578	Cooking pit A2046
Beta-304876	Avaldsnes 1552	Betula	1780 +/ - 30	AD 214–261, 280–326	AD 135–337	Cooking Pit A3889
Beta-304877	Avaldsnes 1555	Betula	1540 +/ - 30	AD 437–489, 513–516, 530–567	AD 430–591	Cooking pit A5031
Beta-304878	Avaldsnes 1721	Betula	3270 +/ - 40	BC 1608– 1570, 1561–1501	BC 1637– 1447	Cultivation deposit A4216
Beta-304879	Avaldsnes 1566	Betula	1660 +/ - 30	AD 347–371, 377–423	AD 259–295, 321–436, 491–509, 518–529	Hearth A8957, A10
Beta-319014	Avaldsnes 39	Hordeum vulgare	2150 +/ - 30	BC 350–311, 209–159, 134–117	BC 356–286, 235–250, 234–91, 72–60	Cooking pit A9568
Beta-319015	Avaldsnes 61	Hordeum vulgare	2190 +/ - 30	BC 356–286, 234–201	BC 365–176	Cooking pit A18656
Beta-319016	Avaldsnes 76	Avena	940 +/ - 30	AD 1035– 1052, 1080–1152	AD 1025– 1160	Stakehole A18736, A14



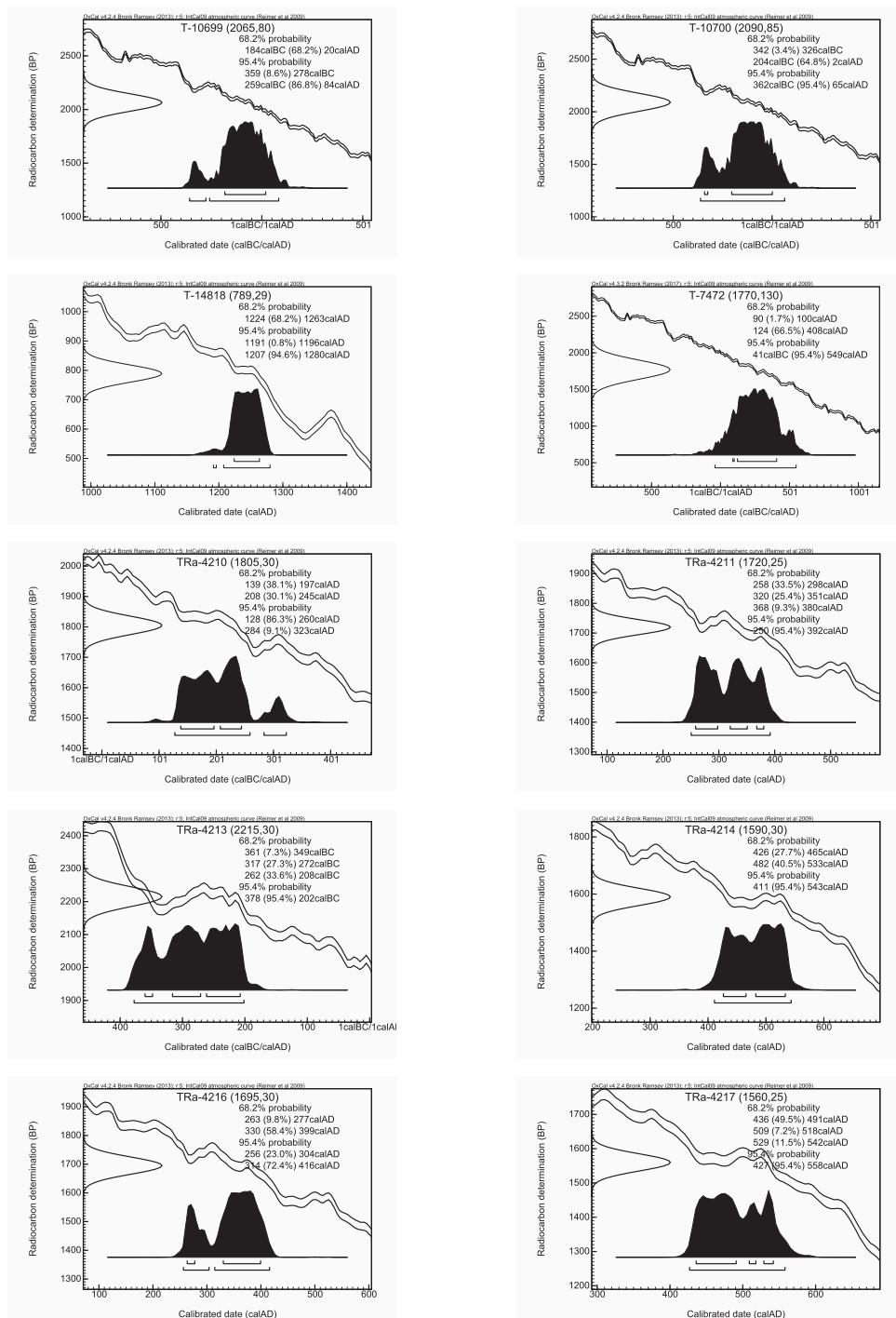
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Beta-319017	Avaldsnes 75	Betula	1030 +/ - 30	AD 988–1023	AD 898–919, 962–1042, 1108–1117	Posthole 19799, A14
Beta-319018	Avaldsnes 91	Hordeum vulgare	1170 +/ - 30	AD 781–791, 807–894	AD 776–901, 917–966	Posthole A10197
Beta-319019	Avaldsnes 98	Hordeum vulgare	1170 +/ - 30	AD 781–791, 807–894	AD 776–901, 917–966	Pit A20476
Beta-319021	Avaldsnes 126	Corylus avellana nutshell	80 +/– 30	AD 1697– 1725, 1815– 1835, 1878–1917	AD 1690– 1730, 1810–1926	Well A11062
Beta-324647	Avaldsnes 129	Populus	1510 +/ - 30	AD 539–600	AD 435–491, 509–518, 529–623	Possible floor, A28805, A40
Beta-324648	Avaldsnes 130	Alnus	1720 +/ - 30	AD 258–299, 319–355, 366–381	AD 245–397	Posthole A31295, A40
Beta-324650	Avaldsnes 132	Betula	1590 +/ - 30	AD 426–465, 482–533	AD 411–543	Conduit A30325, A40
Beta-324651	Avaldsnes 135	Betula	1550 +/ - 30	AD 436–491, 509–518, 529–552	AD 426–578	Posthole A31003, A40
Beta-332885	Avaldsnes 473	Alnus	3490 +/ - 30	BC 1878– 1840, 1828–1770	BC 1895– 1739, 1705–1700	Hearth A46300, A13
Beta-333047	Avaldsnes 412	Salix/ populus	3560 +/ - 30	BC 1952– 1880	BC 2016– 1997, 1980– 1869, 1847–1775	Posthole A48787, A13



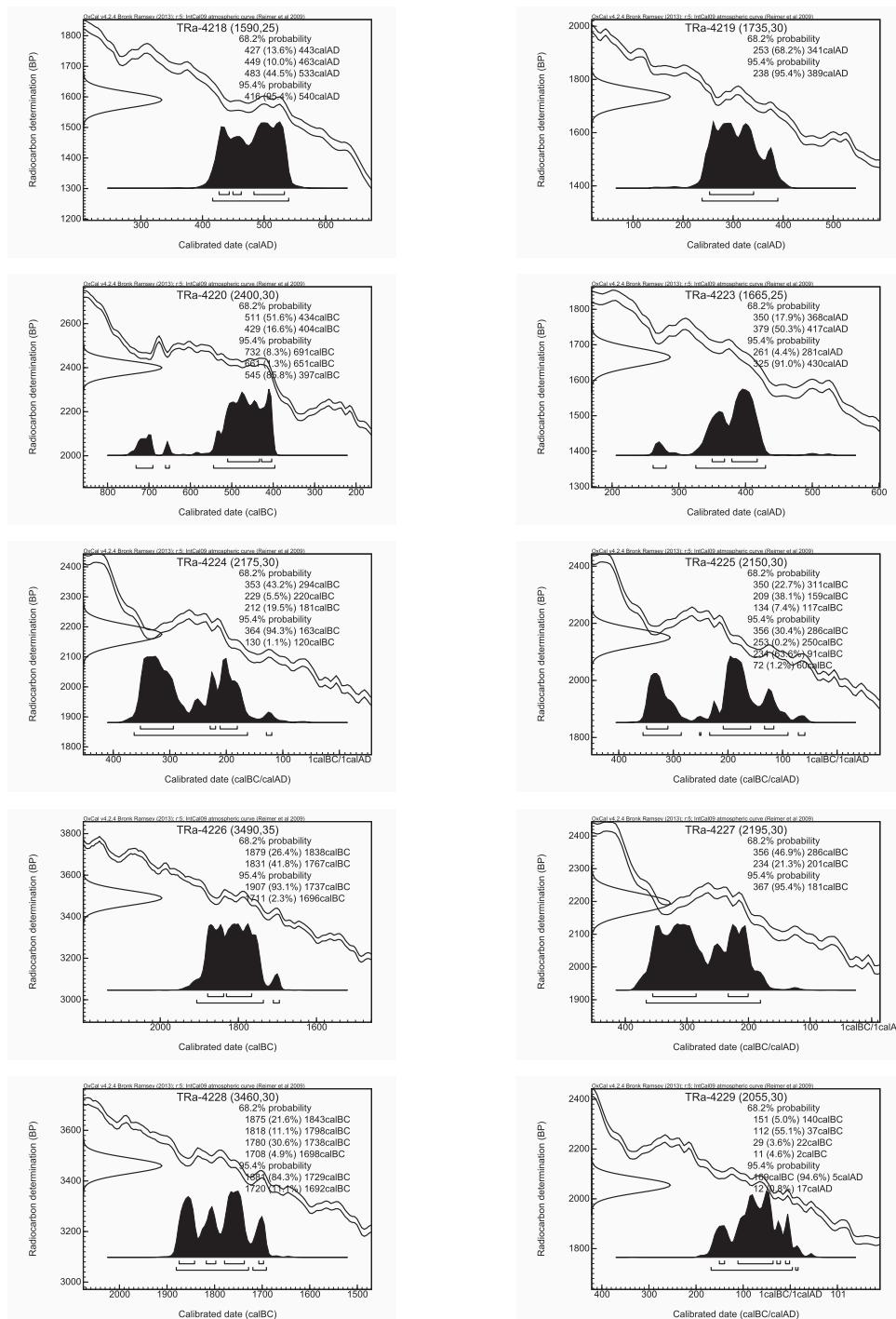
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Beta-333048	Avaldsnes 320	Betula	1610 +/ - 30	AD 410–441, 484–532	AD 393–539	Posthole A46673, A13
Beta-333049	Avaldsnes 313	Hordeum vulgare	1650 +/ - 30	AD 349–369, 379–429	AD 262–279, 328–442, 452–461, 484–532	Posthole A46796, A13
Beta-333050	Avaldsnes 304	Alnus	3380 +/ - 30	BC 1733– 1716, 1693–1632	BC 1751– 1608, 1570–1561, 1546–1541	Charcoal concentration A42891
Beta-333051	Avaldsnes 279	Betula	3650+/ - 30	BC 2118– 2097, 2040–1961	BC 2136– 1938	Impression of removed stone A44121
Beta-333052	Avaldsnes 216	Hordeum vulgare	2540 +/ - 40	BC 794–749, 688–666, 643–592, 578–568	BC 802–706, 695–539	Charcoal deposit A39717
Beta-347958	Avaldsnes 1720	Humus	2960 +/ - 30	BC 1257– 1236, 1216–1129	BC 1293– 1109, 1104–1056	Cultural deposit A9601
Beta-435314	Avaldsnes 475	Quercus	1858 +/ - 30	AD 128–215	AD 85–235	Hearth A46300, A13
T-1771	Taksdal	Quercus	2360 +/ - 100	BC 749–687, 666–643, 591–578, 565–360, 275–260	BC 772–343, 325–204	Ard, S8749
T-4015	Madla	Bog butter	1500 +/ - 40	AD 536–621	AD 434–492, 508–519, 528–644	Bog butter, S9457
T-5129	Salhushaug -	Pinus	1470 +/ - 80	AD 440–450, 460–490, 530–660	AD 410–700	Wooden spade from grave mound



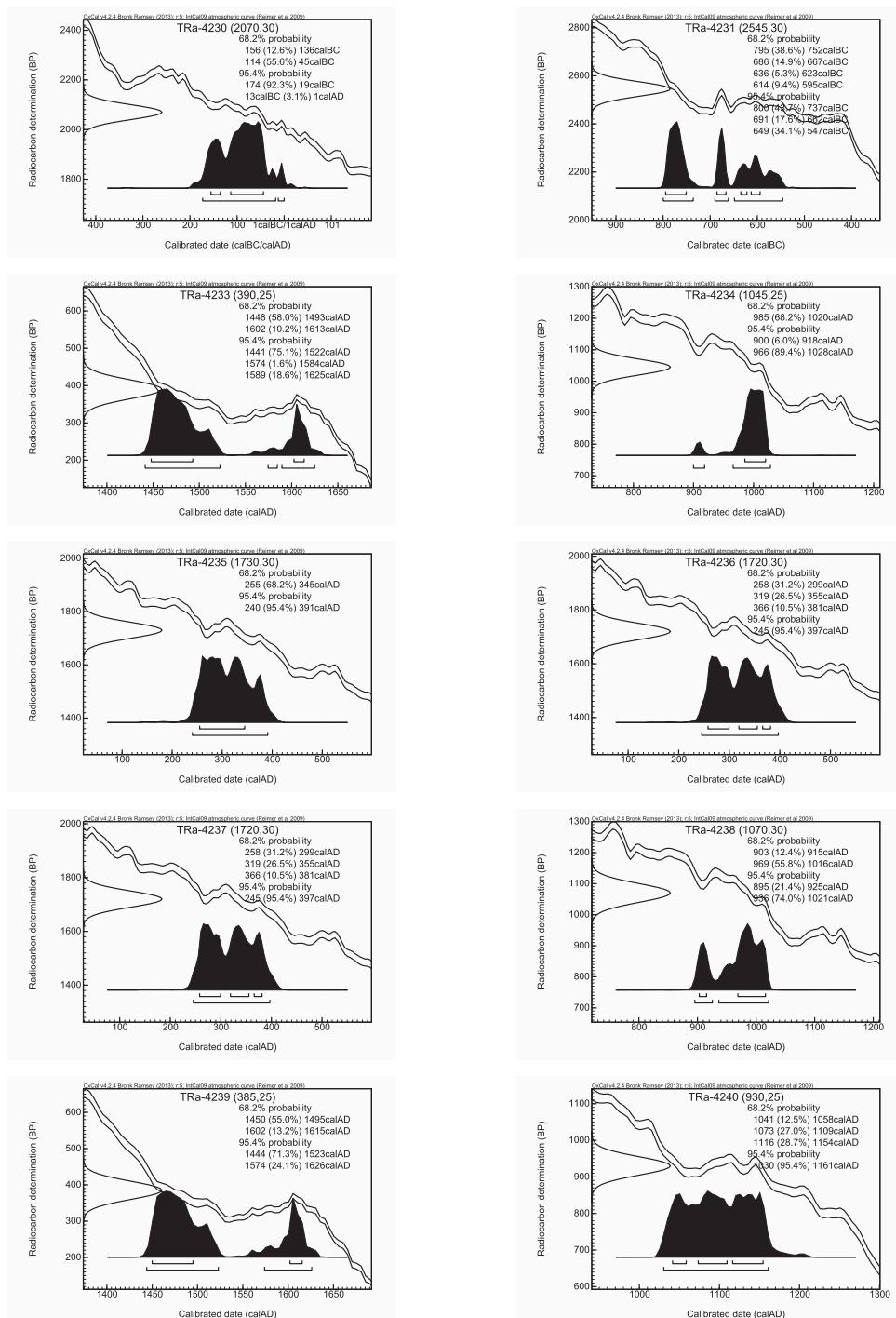
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
T-7472	BØ	Skeletal remains (human)	1770 +/- 130	AD 90–100, 124–408	AD 41–549	Skeletal remains (human), S10968
T-10699	Avaldsnes	Betula, Salix, Corylus	2065 +/- 80	BC 184–AD 20	BC 359–278, 259–84	Hearth 1992:35
T-10700	Avaldsnes	Betula, Salix	2090 +/- 85	BC 342–326, BC 204–AD 2	BC 362–AD 65	Hearth (1992: 31)
T-14818	Gloppehavn -	Unknown	789 +/- 29	AD 1224–1263	AD 1191–1196, AD 1207–1280	Shipwreck in Gloppehavn P. #
Tra-4210	Avaldsnes 274	Alnus	1805 +/- 30	AD 139–197, 208–245	AD 128–260, 284–323	Cooking pit A44603
TRa-4211	Avaldsnes 9	Corylus avellana nutshell	1720 +/- 25	AD 258–298, 320–351, 368–380	AD 250–392	Cooking pit A3646
TRa-4213	Avaldsnes 11		2215 +/- 30	BC 361–349, 317–272, 262–208	BC 378–202	Impression of removed stone A4079
TRa-4214	Avaldsnes 14	Hordeum vulgare	1590 +/- 30	AD 426–465, 482–533	AD 411–543	Cooking pit A1425
TRa-4216	Avaldsnes 24	Corylus avellana nutshell	1695 +/- 30	AD 263–277, 330–399	AD 256–304, 314–416	Cooking pit A5049
TRa-4217	Avaldsnes 23	Salix	1560 +/- 25	AD 436–491, 509–518, 529–542	AD 427–558	Cooking pit A5263



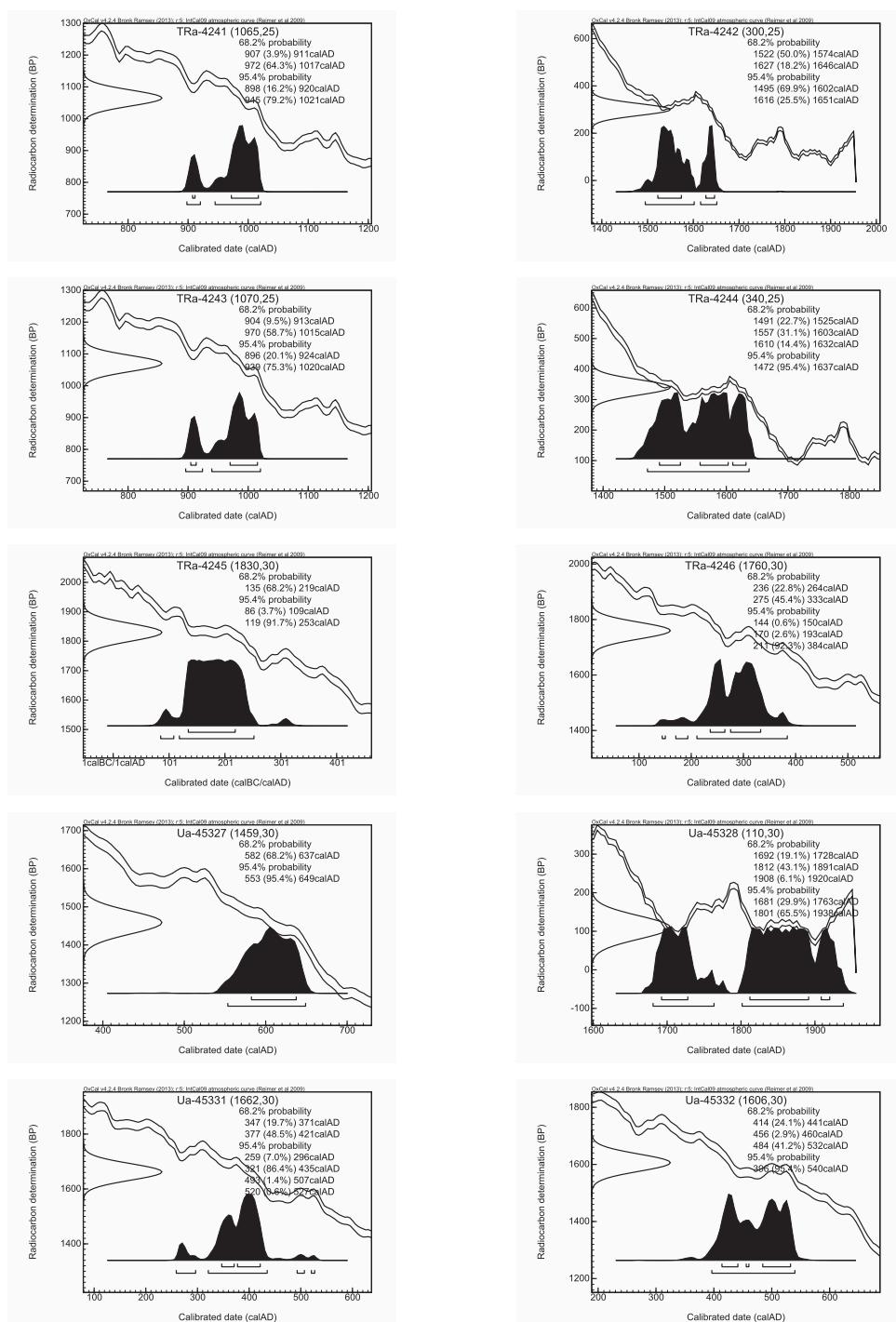
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
TRa-4218	Avaldsnes 27	Corylus avellana nutshell	1590 +/ - 25	AD 427–443, 449–463, 483–533	AD 416–540	Cooking pit A5376
TRa-4219	Avaldsnes 25	Salix/ populus tremula	1735 +/ - 30	AD 253–341	AD 238–389	Cooking pit A5541
TRa-4220	Avaldsnes 29	Corylus avellana nutshell	2400 +/ - 30	BC 511–434, 429–404	BC 732–691, 661–651, 545–397	Posthole A5815
TRa-4223	Avaldsnes 30	Pinus	1665 +/ - 25	AD 350–368, 379–417	AD 261–281, 325–430	Cooking pit A5504
TRa-4224	Avaldsnes 36	Betula	2175 +/ - 30	BC 353–294, 229–220, 212–181	BC 364–163, 130–120	Cooking pit A9150
TRa-4225	Avaldsnes 37	Betula	2150 +/ - 30	BC 350–311, 209–159, 134–117	BC 356–286, 253–250, 234–91, 72–60	Cooking pit A9533
TRa-4226	Avaldsnes 43	Corylus avellana nutshell	3490 +/ - 35	BC 1879– 1838, 1831– 1767	BC 1907– 1737, 1711–1696	Posthole A10500
TRa-4227	Avaldsnes 49	Betula	2195 +/ - 30	BC 356–286, 234–201	BC 367–181	Cooking pit A12577
TRa-4228	Avaldsnes 50	Salix	3460 +/ - 30	BC 1875– 1843, 1818–1798, 1780–1738, 1708–1698	BC 1881– 1729, 1720–1692	Cooking pit A4193
TRa-4229	Avaldsnes 47	Betula	2055 +/ - 30	BC 151–140, 112–37, 29–22, 11–2	BC 169–AD 5, AD 12–17	Cooking pit A1640



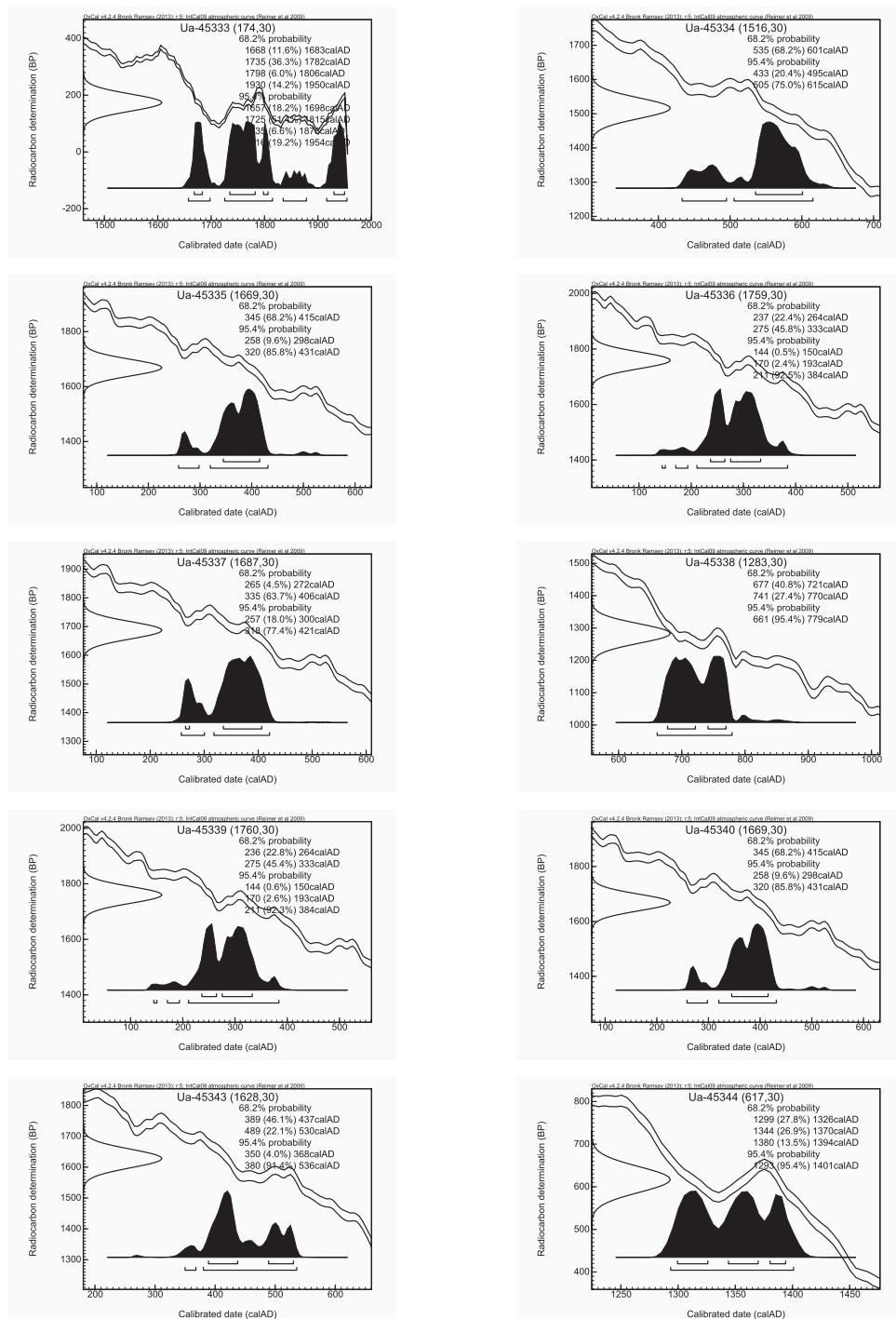
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
TRa-4230	Avaldsnes 53	Betula	2070 +/ - 30	BC 156–136, 114–45	BC 174–19, BC 13–AD 1	Cultivation deposit A103
TRa-4231	Avaldsnes 54	Corylus avellana nutshell	2545 +/ - 30	BC 795–752, 686–667, 636–623, 614–595	BC 800–737, 691–662, 649–547	Cultivation deposit A5882
TRa-4233	Avaldsnes 82	Salix	390 +/ - 25	AD 1448– 1493, 1602–1613	AD 1441– 1522, 1574– 1584, 1589–1625	Floor layer A6488
TRa-4234	Avaldsnes 89	Betula	1045 +/ - 25	AD 985–1020	AD 900–918, 966–1028	Discarded A19788
TRa-4235	Avaldsnes 74	Betula	1730 +/ - 30	AD 255–345	AD 240–391	Hearth A5793, A10
TRa-4236	Avaldsnes 86	Quercus	1720 +/ - 30	AD 258–299, 319–355, 366–381	AD 245–397	Hearth A8957, A10
TRa-4237	Avaldsnes 69	Betula	1720 +/ - 30	AD 258–299, 319–355, 366–381	AD 245–397	Posthole A18745, A10
TRa-4238	Avaldsnes 87	Betula	1070 +/ - 30	AD 903–915, 969–1016	AD 895–925, 936–1021	Posthole A19839, A14
TRa-4239	Avaldsnes 1953	Betula	385 +/ - 25	AD 1450– 1495, 1602–1615	AD 1444– 1523, 1574–1626	Possible post- hole A19880
TRa-4240	Avaldsnes 80	Betula	930 +/ - 25	AD 1041– 1058, 1073– 1109, 1116–1154	AD 1030– 1161	Hearth A8957, A10



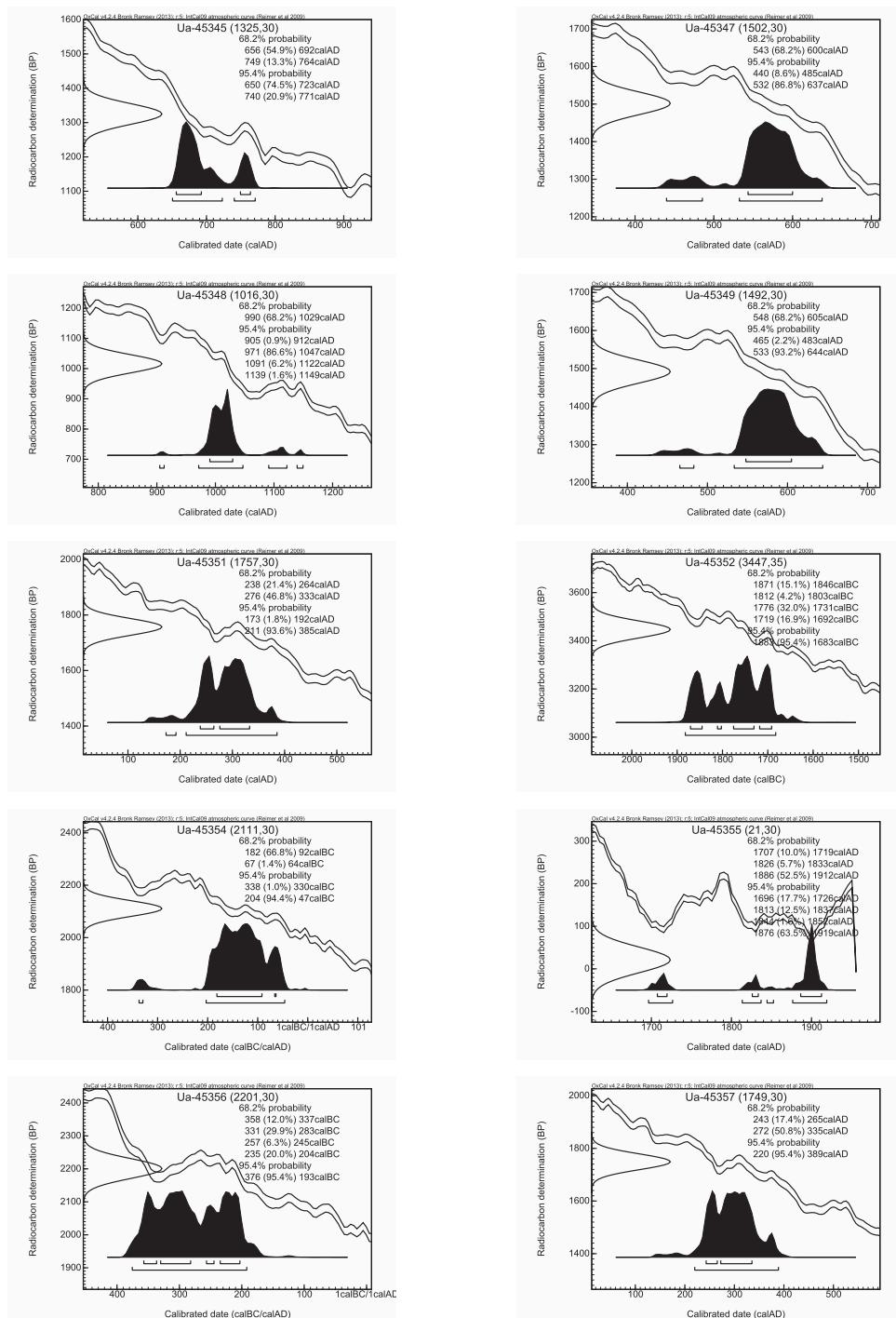
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TRa-4241	Avaldsnes 88	Betula	1065 +/ - 25	AD 907–911, 972–1017	AD 898–920, 945–1021	Posthole A19829, A14
TRa-4242	Avaldsnes 93	Betula	300 +/ - 25	AD 1522– 1574, 1627–1646	AD 1495– 1602, 1616–1651	Wall ditch A9231, A10
TRa-4243	Avaldsnes 65	Betula	1070 +/ - 25	AD 904–913, 970–1015	AD 896–924, 939–1020	Posthole A18677, A14
TRa-4244	Avaldsnes 72	Betula	340 +/ - 25	AD 1491– 1525, 1557– 1603, 1610–1632	AD 1472– 1637	Floor layer A20326
TRa-4245	Avaldsnes 122	Betula	1830 +/ - 30	BC 135–AD 219	AD 86–109, 119–253	Post impres- sion A20921
TRa-4246	Avaldsnes 109	Betula	1760 +/ - 30	AD 236–264, 275–333	AD 144–150, 170–193, 211–384	Discarded, A19860
Ua-45327	Avaldsnes 127	Salix/ populus	1459 +/ - 30	AD 582–637	AD 553–649	Posthole A25343, A41
Ua-45328	Avaldsnes 171	Betula	110 +/ - 30	AD 1692– 1728, 1812– 1891, 1908–1920	AD 1681– 1763, 1801–1938	Old ground surface A27331, A46
Ua-45331	Avaldsnes 195	Betula	1662 +/ - 30	AD 347–371, 377–421	AD 259–296, 321–435, 493–507, 520–527	Construction layer A25526, A20
Ua-45332	Avaldsnes 149	Betula	1606 +/ - 30	AD 414–441, 456–460, 484–532	AD 396–540	Charcoal concentration A32030



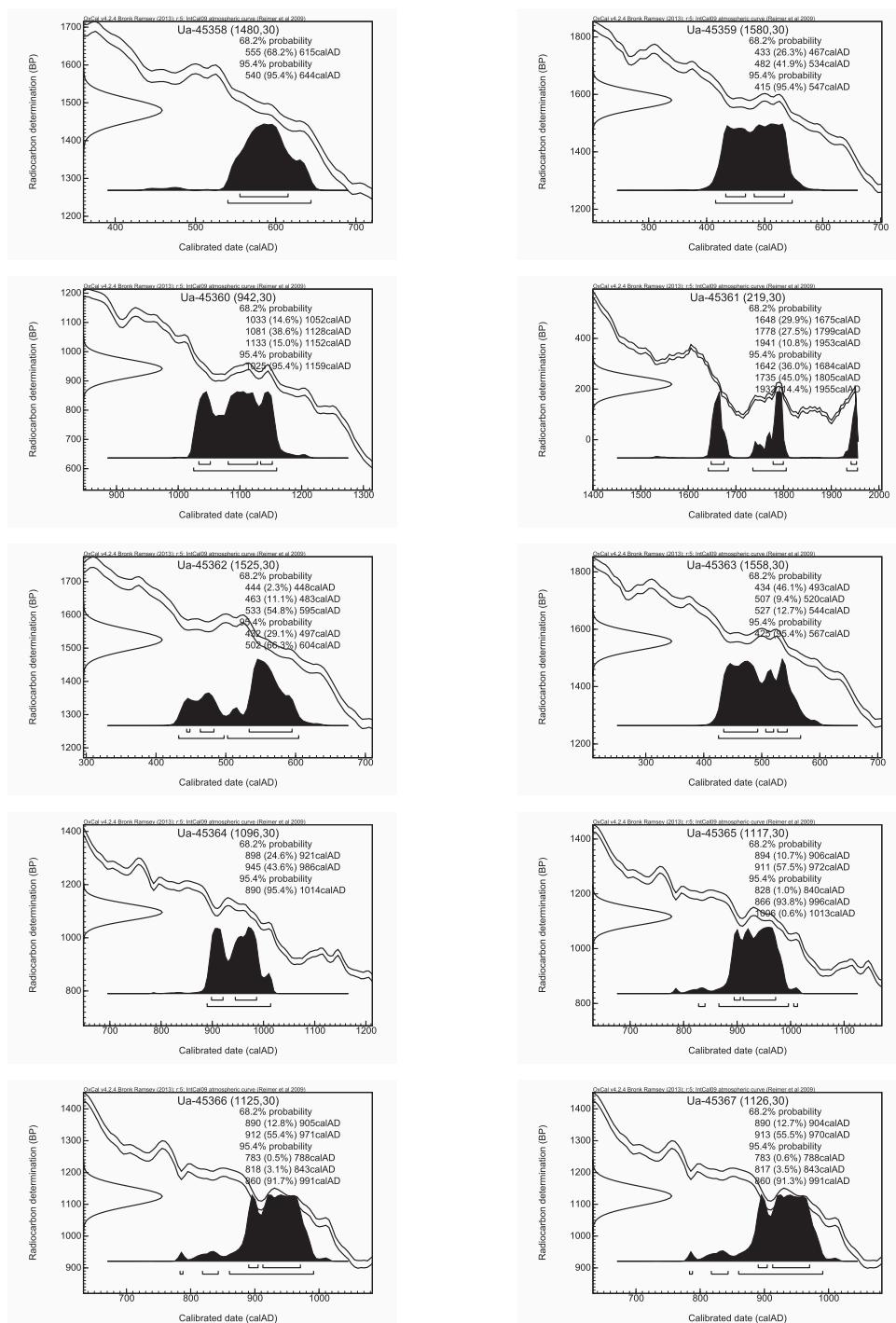
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-45333	Avaldsnes 192	Betula	174 +/- - 30	AD 1668– 1683, 1735– 1782, 1798– 1806, 1930–1950	AD 1657– 1698, 1725– 1815, 1835– 1878, 1916–1954	Posthole A32087
Ua-45334	Avaldsnes 287	Salix/ populus	1516 +/- - 30	AD 535–601	AD 433–495, 505–615	Oven A37744
Ua-45335	Avaldsnes 196	Betula	1669 +/- - 30	AD 345–415	AD 258–298, 320–431	Cooking Pit A37846
Ua-45336	Avaldsnes 200	Corylus	1759 +/- - 30	AD 237–264, 275–333	AD 144–150, 170–193, 211–384	Oven A37770
Ua-45337	Avaldsnes 220	Corylus	1687 +/- - 30	AD 265–272, 335–406	AD 257–300, 318–421	Oven A39340, A401438
Ua-45338	Avaldsnes 245	Betula	1283 +/- - 30	AD 677–721, 741–770	AD 661–779	Construction layer A25526, A20
Ua-45339	Avaldsnes 238	Betula	1760 +/- - 30	AD 236–264, 275–333	AD 144–150, 170–193, 211–384	Waste layer A35150
Ua-45340	Avaldsnes 286	Alnus	1669 +/- - 30	AD 345–415	AD 258–298, 320–431	Cooking pit A44578
Ua-45343	Avaldsnes 467	Betula	1628 +/- - 30	AD 389–437, 489–530	AD 350–368, 380–536	Posthole A49699
Ua-45344	Avaldsnes 1916	Betula	617 +/- - 30	AD 1299– 1326, 1344– 1370, 1380–1394	AD 1293– 1401	Ditch A18206



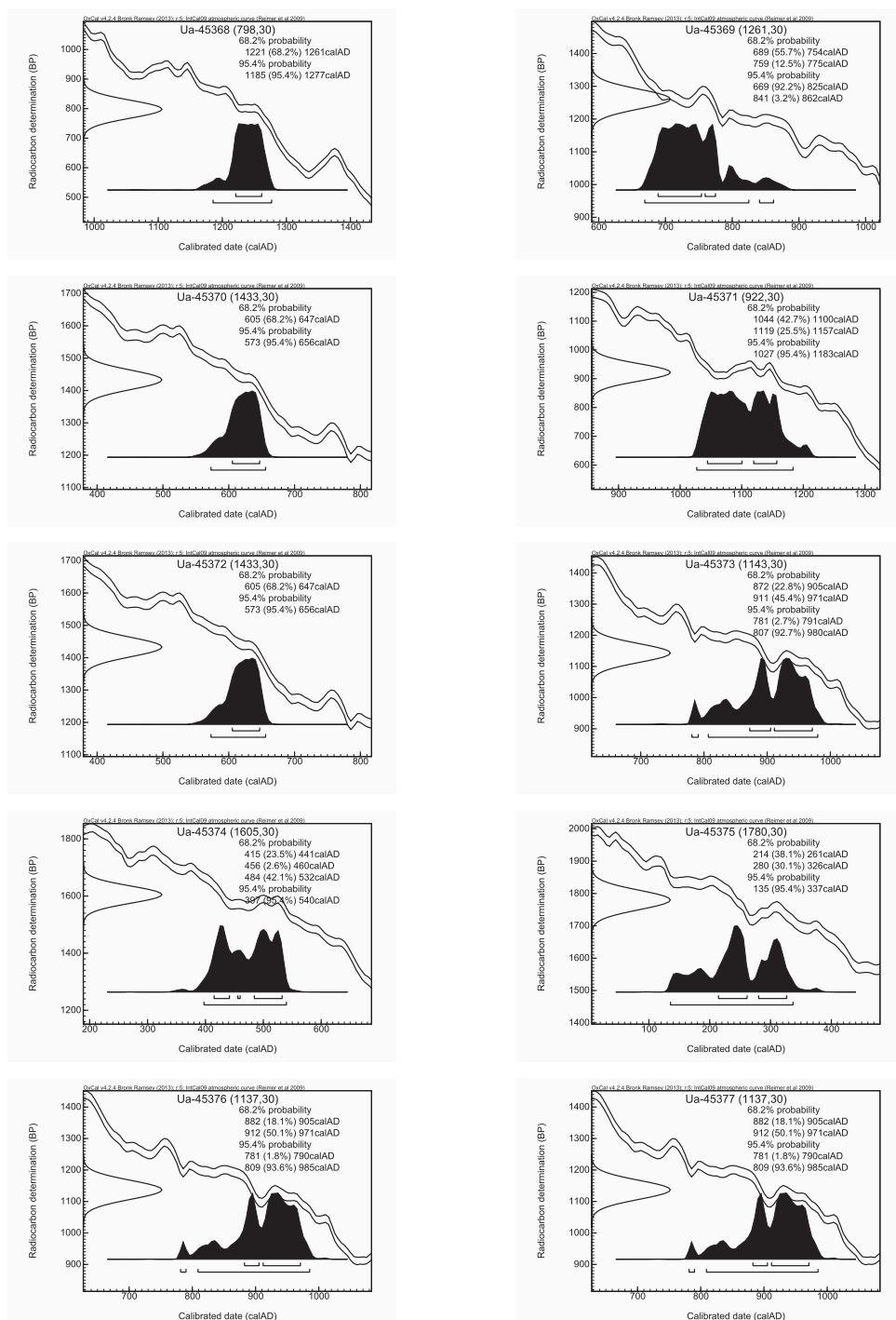
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-45345	Avaldsnes 407	Betula	1325 +/ - 30	AD 656–692, 749–764	AD 650–723, 740–771	Posthole A50691
Ua-45347	Avaldsnes 471	Salix/ populus (round- wood)	1502 +/ - 30	AD 543–600	AD 440–485, 532–637	Hearth A48640, A13
Ua-45348	Avaldsnes 418	Betula	1016 +/ - 30	AD 990– 1029	AD 905–912, 971–1047, 1091–1122, 1139–1149	Posthole A48560
Ua-45349	Avaldsnes 425	Salix/ populus	1492 +/ - 30	AD 548–605	AD 465–483, 533–644	Posthole A46825
Ua-45351	Avaldsnes 374	Prunus	1757 +/ - 30	AD 238–264, 276–333	AD 173–192, 211–385	Cooking pit A52790
Ua-45352	Avaldsnes 376	Salix/ populus	3447 +/ - 35	BC 1871– 1845, 1812–1803, 1776–1731, 1719–1692	BC 1883– 1683	Posthole A47199
Ua-45354	Avaldsnes 190	Hordeum vulgare	2111 +/ - 30	BC 182–92, BC 67–64	BC 338–330, 204–47	Activity surface/culti- vation deposit A25600
Ua-45355	Avaldsnes 183	Avena	21 +/ - 30	AD 1707–1719, 1826–1833, 1886–1912	AD 1696– 1726, 1813–1837, 1844–1852, 1876–1919	Burned deposit A35555
Ua-45356	Avaldsnes 246	Hordeum vulgare	2201 +/ - 30	BC 358–337, 331–283, 257–245, 235–204	BC 376–193	Cooking pit A40222
Ua-45357	Avaldsnes 254	Hordeum vulgare	1749 +/ -30	AD 243–265, 272–335	AD 220–389	Cultivation deposit A34995



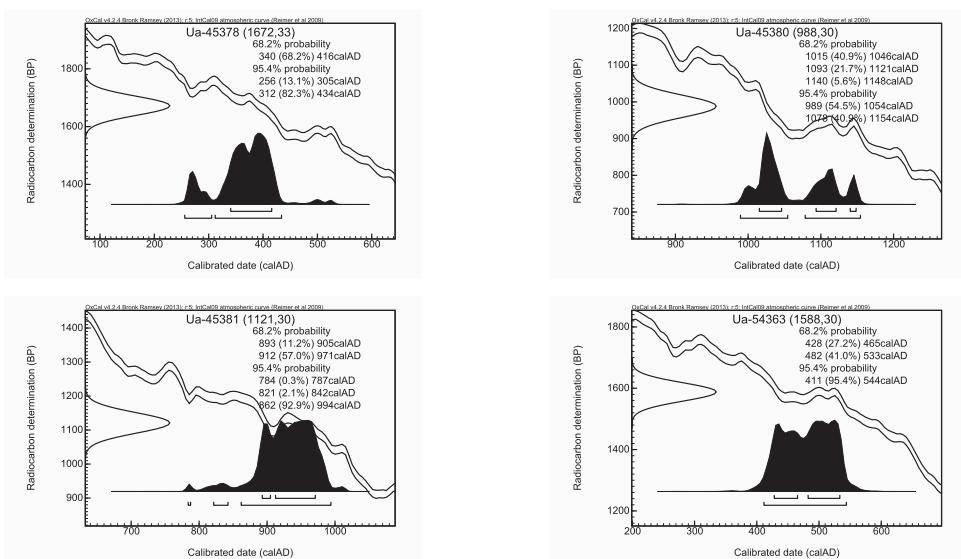
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-45358	Avaldsnes 273	Hordeum vulgare	1480 +/ - 30	AD 555–615	AD 540–644	Cooking pit A44483
Ua-45359	Avaldsnes 276	Hordeum vulgare	1580 +/ - 30	AD 433–467, 482–534	AD 415–547	Cooking pit A44432
Ua-45360	Avaldsnes 289	Hordeum vulgare	942 +/ - 30	AD 1033– 1052, 1081– 1128, 1133–1152	AD 1025– 1159	Oven A44031
Ua-45361	Avaldsnes 296	Corylus avellana nutshell	219 +/ - 30	AD 1648– 1657, 1778– 1799, 1941–1953	AD 1642– 1684, 1735– 1805, 1932–1955	Burned deposit A45350
Ua-45362	Avaldsnes 348	Hordeum vulgare	1525 +/ - 30	AD 444–448, 463–483, 533–595	AD 432–497, 502–604	Posthole A48688, A13
Ua-45363	Avaldsnes 332	Hordeum vulgare	1558 +/ - 30	AD 434–493, 507–520, 527–544	AD 425–567	Posthole A45557, A13
Ua-45364	Avaldsnes 329	Hordeum vulgare	1096 +/ - 30	AD 898–921, 945–986	AD 890–1014	Posthole A12036
Ua-45365	Avaldsnes 355	Hordeum vulgare	1117 +/ - 30	AD 894–906, 911–972	AD 828–840, 866–996, 1006–1013	Posthole A50604
Ua-45366	Avaldsnes 333	Hordeum vulgare	1125 +/ - 30	AD 890–905, 912–971	AD 783–788, 818–843, 860–991	Posthole A12060
Ua-45367	Avaldsnes 340	Hordeum vulgare	1126 +/ - 30	AD 890–904, 913–970	AD 783–788, 817–843, 860–991	Posthole A51007



LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-45368	Avaldsnes 343	Hordeum vulgare	798 +/ - 30	AD 1221– 1261	AD 1185– 1277	Layer A12780
Ua-45369	Avaldsnes 439	Hordeum vulgare	1261 +/ - 30	AD 689–754, 759–775	AD 669–825, 841–862	Posthole A10161
Ua-45370	Avaldsnes 410	Hordeum vulgare	1433 +/ - 30	AD 605–647	AD 573–656	Posthole A49884
Ua-45371	Avaldsnes 414	Hordeum vulgare	922 +/ - 30	AD 1044– 1100, 1119–1157	AD 1027– 1183	Posthole A46764
Ua-45372	Avaldsnes 432	Hordeum vulgare	1433 +/ - 30	AD 605–647	AD 573–656	Posthole A50677
Ua-45373	Avaldsnes 419	Hordeum vulgare	1143 +/ - 30	AD 872–905, 911–971	AD 781–791, 807–980	Posthole A49724
Ua-45374	Avaldsnes 391	Hordeum vulgare	1605 +/ - 30	AD 415–441, 456–460, 484–532	AD 397–540	Posthole A46847
Ua-45375	Avaldsnes 413	Hordeum vulgare	1780 +/ - 30	AD 214–261, 280–326	AD 135–337	Posthole A50424
Ua-45376	Avaldsnes 417	Hordeum vulgare	1137 +/ - 30	AD 882–905, 912–971	AD 781–790, 809–985	Ditch A12178
Ua-45377	Avaldsnes 334	Hordeum vulgare	1137 +/ - 30	AD 882–905, 912–971	AD 781–790, 809–985	Cooking pit A10438

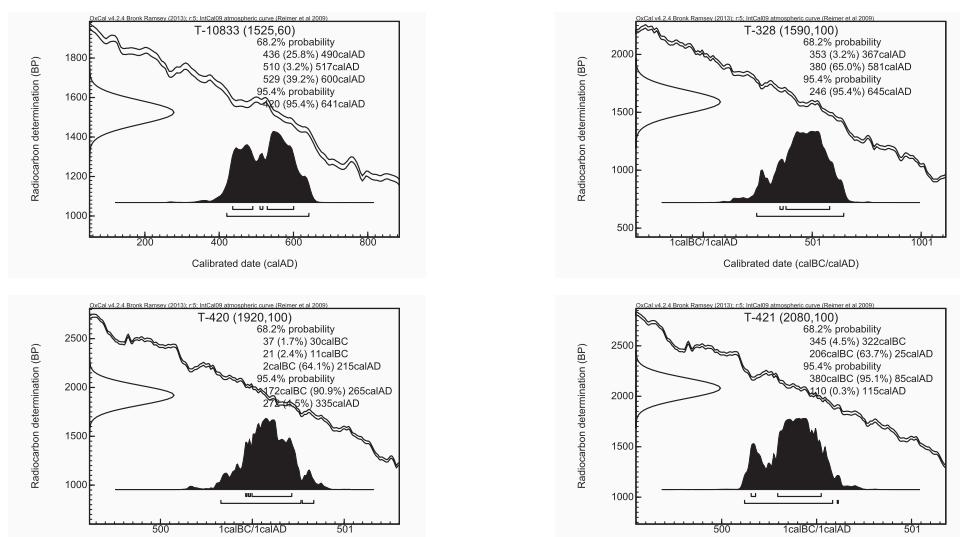


LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-45378	Avaldsnes 385	Avena	1672 +/ - 33	AD 340–416	AD 256–305, 312–434	Posthole A46437
Ua-45380	Avaldsnes 450	Hordeum vulgare	988 +/ - 30	AD 1015– 1046, 1093– 1121, 1140–1148	AD 989–1054, 1078–1154	Posthole A52453
Ua-45381	Avaldsnes 382	Hordeum vulgare	1121 +/ - 30	AD 893–905, 912–971	AD 784–787, 821–842, 862–994	Posthole A53576
Ua-54363	Avaldsnes 332	Hordeum vulgare	1558 +/ - 30	AD 428–465, 482–533	AD 411–533	Posthole A45557, A13

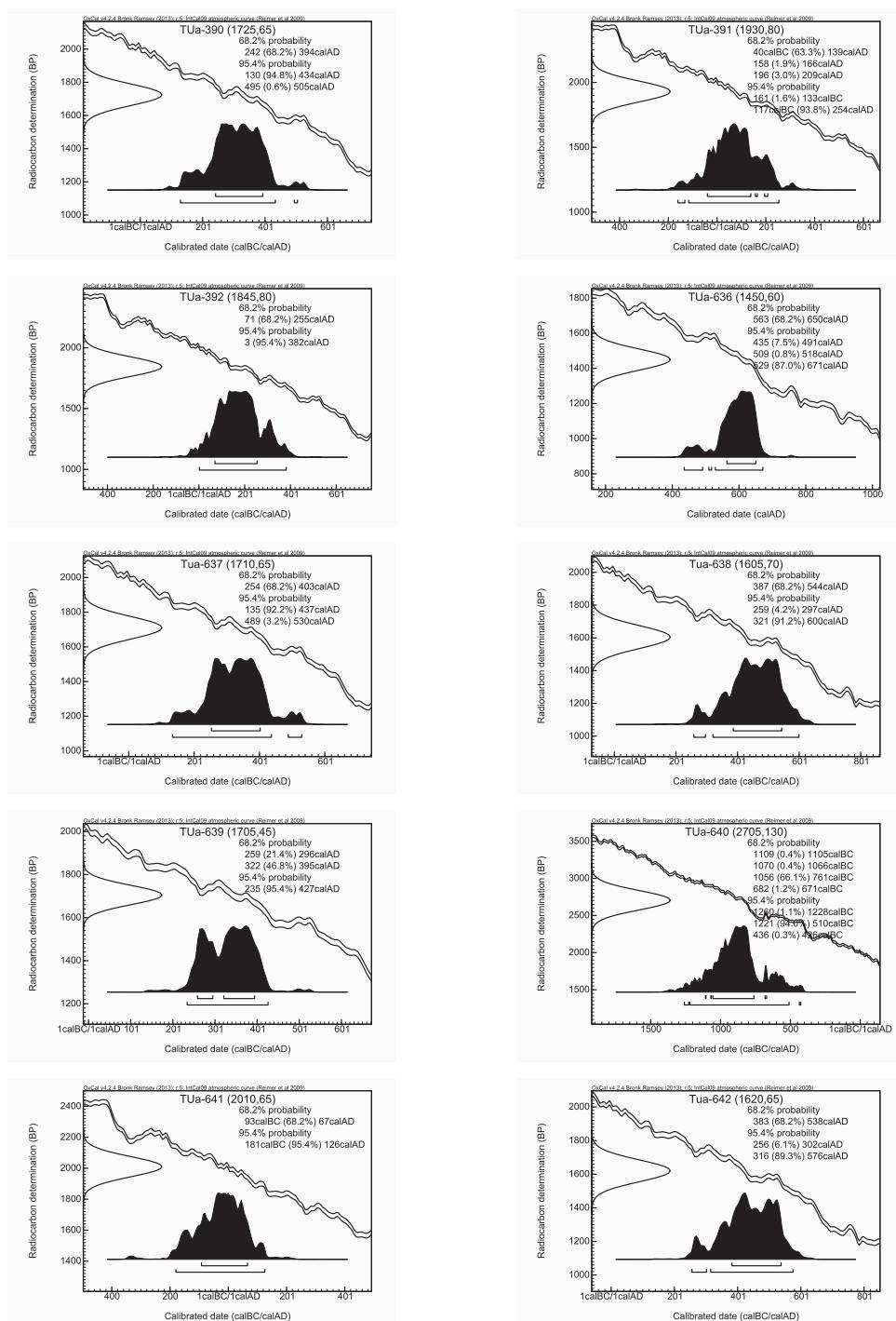


Courtyard Sites

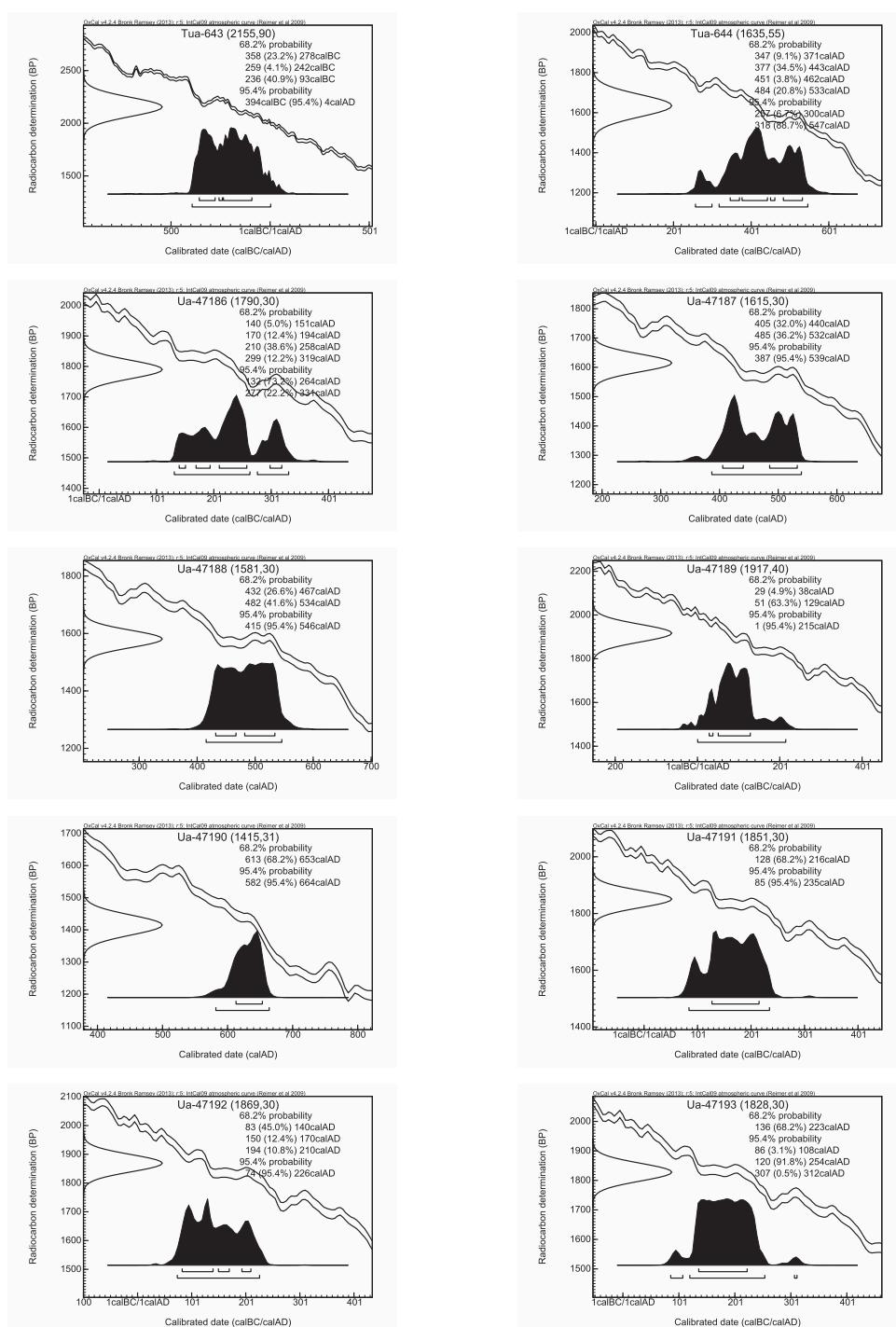
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
T-328	Klau-haugane	Charcoal	1590 +/- - 100	AD 353–367, 380–581	AD 246–645	Building 21, wall trench
T-420	Klau-haugane	Charcoal	1920 +/- - 100	BC 37–30, 21–11, BC 2–AD 215	BC 172–AD 265, AD 272–335	Building 21, hearth
T-421	Klau-haugane	Charcoal	2080 +/- - 100	BC 345–322, BC 206–AD 25	BC 380–AD 85, AD 110–115	Building 21, hearth
T-10833	Leksaren	Betula, salix	1525 +/- - 60	AD 436–490, 510–517, 529–600	AD 420–641	Building 12, hearth 3



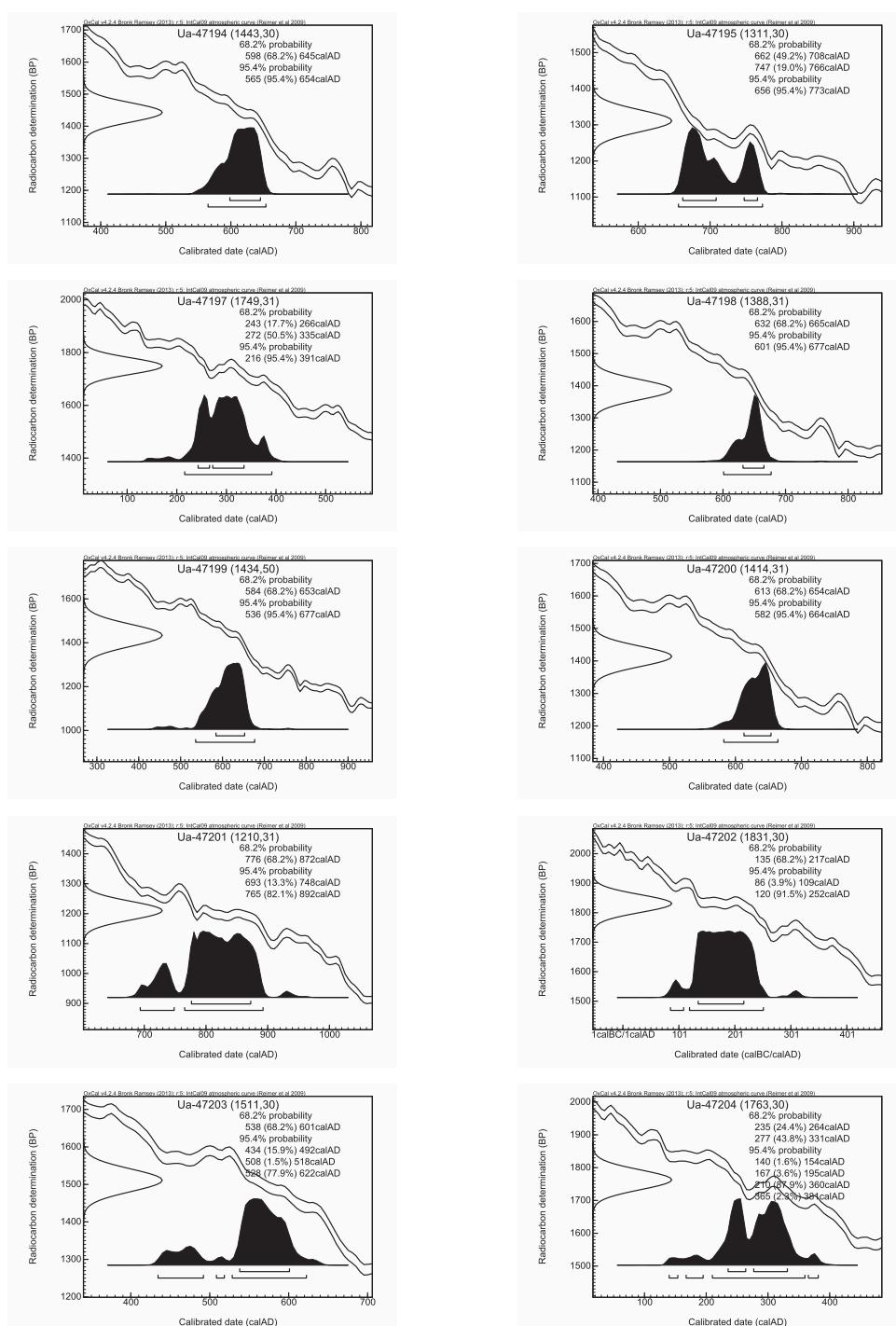
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Tua-390	Leksaren	Betula	1725 +/ - 65	AD 242–394	AD 130–434, 495–505	Building 9, heart 11
Tua-391	Leksaren	Betula	1930 +/ - 80	BC 40– AD 139, 158–166, 196–209	BC 161–133, BC 117–AD 254	Building 9, layer
Tua-392	Leksaren	Food residue	1845 +/ - 80	AD 71–255	AD 3–382	Building 12
Tua-636	Leksaren	Betula	1450 +/ - 60	AD 563–650	AD 435–491, 509–518, 529–671	Building 2, hearth 6
Tua-637	Leksaren	Bark	1710 +/ - 65	AD 254–403	AD 135–437, 489–530	Building 15, culture layer
Tua-638	Leksaren	Betula	1605 +/ - 70	AD 387–544	AD 259–297, 321–600	Central mound
Tua-639	Leksaren	Food residue	1705 +/ - 45	AD 259–296, 322–395	AD 235–427	Building 2
Tua-640	Leksaren	Food residue	2705 +/ - 130	BC 1109– 1105, 1070– 1065, 1056–761, 682–671	BC 1260– 1228, 1221–510, 436–426	Building 2
Tua-641	Leksaren	Food residue	2010 +/ - 65	BC 93–AD 67	BC 181–AD 126	Buildng 9
Tua-642	Leksaren	Food residue	1620 +/ - 65	AD 383–538	AD 256–302, 316–576	Building 15



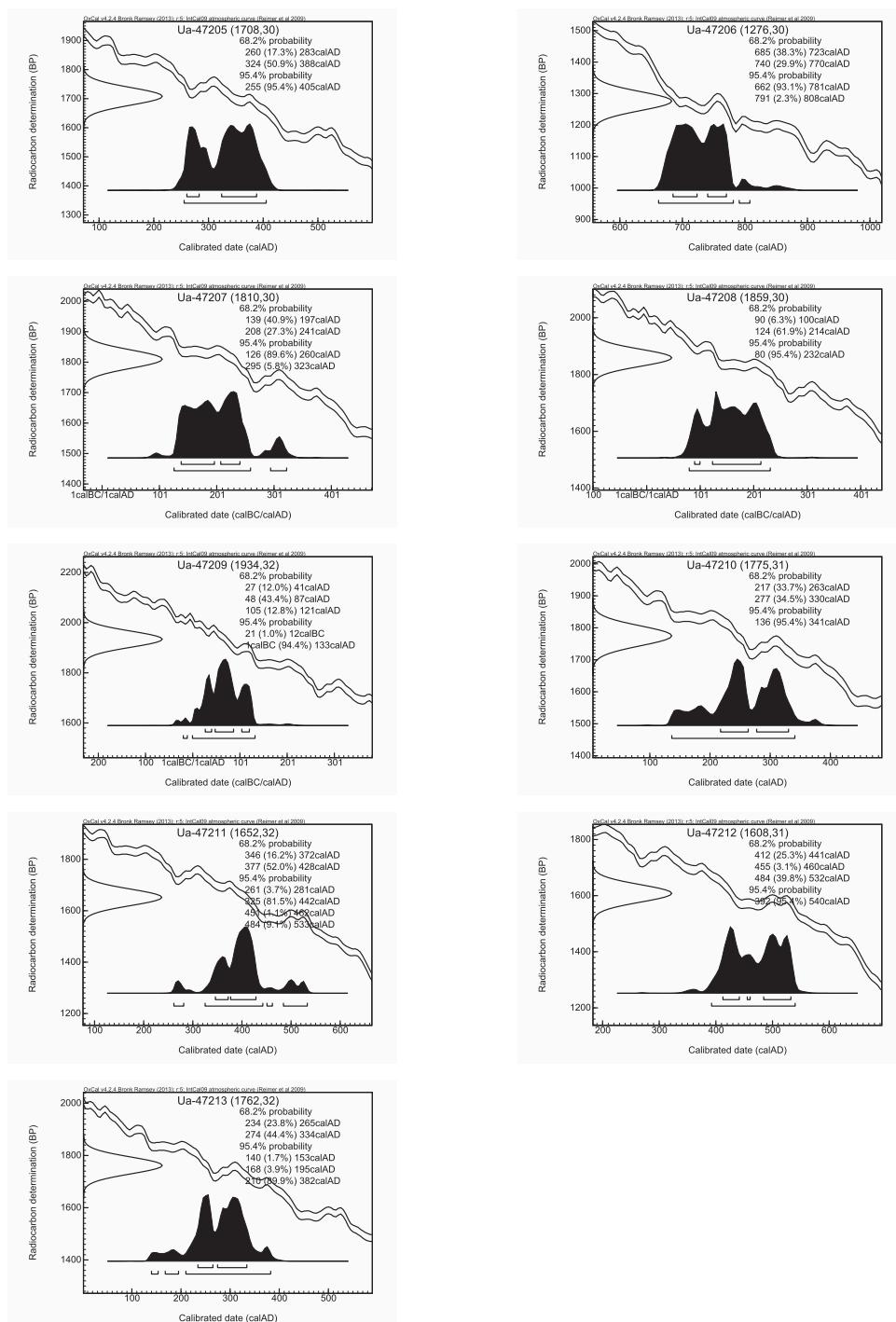
LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Tua-643	Leksaren	Food residue	2155 +/ - 90	BC 358–278, 259–242, 236–93	BC 394– AD 4	Building 15
Tua-644	Leksaren	Food residue	1635 +/ - 55	AD 347–371, 377–443, 451–462, 484–533	AD 257–300, 318–547	Central mound
Ua-47186	Øygarden	Betula	1790 +/ - 30	AD 140–151, 170–194, 210–258, 299–319	AD 132–264, 277–331	Building 2, hearth 8
Ua-47187	Øygarden	Bark, betula	1615 +/ - 30	AD 405–440, 485–532	AD 387–539	Building 3, cultural deposit 1
Ua-47188	Øygarden	Betula	1581 +/ - 30	AD 432–467, 482–534	AD 415–546	Building 4, cultural deposit 5
Ua-47189	Øygarden	Betula	1917 +/ - 40	AD 29–38, 51–129	AD 1–215	Building 5, cultural deposit 7
Ua-47190	Øygarden	Bark, betula	1451 +/ - 31	AD 613–653	AD 582–664	Building 6, cultural deposit 15
Ua-47191	Øygarden	Betula	1851 +/ - 30	AD 128–216	AD 85–235	Building 7, cultural deposit 3
Ua-47192	Øygarden	Bark	1869 +/ - 30	AD 83–140, 150–170, 194–210	AD 74–226	Building 8, cultural deposit 7
Ua-47193	Øygarden	Bark	1828 +/ - 30	AD 136–223	AD 86–108, 120–245, 307–312	Building 8, cultural deposit 12



LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-47194	Øygarden	Betula	1443 +/ - 30	AD 598–645	AD 565–654	Building 10, hearth 20
Ua-47195	Klau- haugane	Corylus	1311 +/ - 30	AD 662–708, 747–766	AD 656–773	Building 1, cultural deposit 3
Ua-47197	Klau- haugane	Betula	1749 +/ - 31	AD 243–266, 272–335	AD 216–391	Building 3, hearth 125
Ua-47198	Klau- haugane	Betula	1388 +/ - 31	AD 632–665	AD 601–677	Building 4, Cultural layer 10
Ua-47199	Klau- haugane	Bark	1434 +/ - 50	AD 584–653	AD 536–677	Building 4, Cultural layer 76
Ua-47200	Klau- haugane	Betula	1414 +/ - 31	AD 613–654	AD 582–664	Building 4, hearth 132
Ua-47201	Klau- haugane	Betula	1210 +/ - 31	AD 776–872	AD 693–748, 765–892	Building 10, Cultural layer 238
Ua-47202	Klau- haugane	Betula	1831 +/ - 30	AD 135–217	AD 86–109, 120–252	Building 10, Cultural layer 238
Ua-47203	Klau- haugane	Betula	1511 +/ - 30	AD 538–601	AD 434–492, 508–518, 528–622	Building 13, cultural layer 33
Ua-47204	Klau- haugane	Betula	1763 +/ - 30	AD 235–264, 277–331	AD 140–154, 167–195, 210–360, 365–384	Building 16/17, cultu- ral layer 255



LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-47205	Klau-haugane	Corylus	1708 +/ - 30	AD 260–283, 324–388	AD 255–405	Building 16/17, post-hole 287
Ua-47206	Klau-haugane	Betula	1276 +/ - 30	AD 685–723, 740–770	AD 662–781, 791–808	Building 19, cultural layer 1
Ua-47207	Leksaren	Betula	1810 +/ - 30	AD 139–197, 208–241	AD 126–260, 295–323	Building 3, cultural layer 4
Ua-47208	Leksaren	Betula	1859 +/ - 30	AD 90–100, 124–214	AD 80–232	Building 3, cultural layer 182
Ua-47209	Leksaren	Betula	1934 +/ - 32	AD 27–41, 48–87, 105–121	BC 21–12, BC 1–AD 133	Building 4, cultural layer 67
Ua-47210	Leksaren	Betula	1775 +/ - 31	AD 217–263, 277–330	AD 136–341	Building 5, cultural layer 47
Ua-47211	Leksaren	Bark	1652 +/ - 32	AD 346– 372, AD 377–428	AD 261–281, 325–442, 451–462, 484–533	Building 6, charcoal...
Ua-47212	Leksaren	Betula	1608 +/ - 31	AD 412–441, 455–460, 484–532	AD 392–540	Building 7, hearth 25
Ua-47213	Leksaren	Betula	1762 +/ - 32	AD 234– 265, AD 274–334	AD 140–153, 168–195, 210–382	Building 8, cultural layer 23



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Icelanders are listed according to their first name. Ä, Æ, Å, and Á are alphabetised as A, while Ö, Ø, Q, and Ó are alphabetised as O. Bibliographical abbreviations are listed pp. XIII–XIV.

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Appendix I: The ARM Project Council, Advisory Group, Staff, and Authors

The Project Council

The ARM Project Council, scheduled to meet twice annually, is a forum for contact and information-sharing between the ARM Project and its main funder, Karmøy Municipality. The Council's role is to ensure that the project is conducted within contract and budget, making no decisions regarding the project itself. Council members are appointed by University of Oslo (UiO, up to 6 members) and Karmøy Municipality (KM, up to 6 members).

Professor Emeritus Knut Helle, University of Bergen (appointed by UiO, 2007–15)

Head of Research Mads Ravn, Archaeological Museum, University of Stavanger (appointed by UiO, 2007–11)

Professor Siv Kristoffersen, Archaeological Museum, University of Stavanger (appointed by UiO, 2011–17)

Archaeologist Frans-Arne Stylegar, Vest-Agder County Council (appointed by UiO, 2007–17)

Associate Professor Torun Zachrisson, University of Stockholm (appointed by UiO, 2007–17)

Professor Dagfinn Skre, Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo (UiO, 2007–17)

Mayor Kjell Arvid Svendsen, Karmøy Municipality (appointed by KM, 2007–17)

Mayor Aase Simonsen, Karmøy Municipality (appointed by KM, 2011–15)

Mayor Jarle Nilsen, Karmøy Municipality (appointed by KM, 2015–17)

Chief administrative officer Arnt Mogstad, Karmøy Municipality (appointed by KM, 2007–13)

Chief administrative officer Sigurd Eikje, Karmøy Municipality (appointed by KM, 2013–17)

County Mayor Janne Johnsen, Rogaland County Council (appointed by KM, 2011–15)

Head of Culture, Egil Harald Grude, Rogaland County Council (appointed by KM, 2007–10)

Marit Synnøve Vea, Karmøy Municipality (appointed by KM, 2007–17)

Sigurd Steen Aase, Haugesund (appointed by KM, 2007–17)

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage has appointed an observing member of the Project Council:

Advisor Bjørn-Håkon Eketuft Rygh (2007–13) and Senior Advisor Atle Omland (2013–17).

The Advisory Group

The task of the Advisory Group has been to offer scholarly support to the project. As the project entered the excavation phase in 2011, new members were appointed to strengthen the competence on excavation methods and strategies. The members have been:

Head of Culture, Egil Harald Grude, Rogaland County Council (2007–10)

Professor Emeritus Knut Helle, University of Bergen (2007–10)

Researcher Olle Hemdorff Archaeological Museum, University of Stavanger (2011–10)

Professor Mads Kähler Holst, Århus University (2011–17)

Professor Frode Iversen, Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo (2007–10)

Professor Lars Jørgensen, National Museum of Denmark (2011–16)

Researcher John Ljungkvist, Uppsala University (2011–17)

Archaeologist Trond Meling, Rogaland County Council (2011–15)

Dr. Arnfrid Opedal, Stavanger (2007–10)

Associate Professor Unn Pedersen (2011–2019)
Archaeologist Lars Pilø, Oppland County Council (2007–17)
Researcher Morten Ramstad, University of Bergen (2011–17)
Archaeologist Frans-Arne Stylegar, Vest-Agder County Council (2007–17)
Marit Synnøve Vea, Karmøy Municipality (2007–10)
Associate Professor Torun Zachrisson, University of Stockholm (2007–10)

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Geir Ove Åmodt, Operator, mechanical excavator (2011–12)
Egil Lindhart Bauer, Excavation manager (2011–14)
Ingvild Tinglum Böckman, Field archaeologist, GIS specialist, Project assistant (2011–19)
Rebecca Cannell, Field archaeologist (2011–12)
Marianne Hem Eriksen, Field archaeologist (2011)
Magnar Mojaren Gran, Field archaeologist (2011–12)
Christoffer Hagberg, Field archaeologist (2012)
Hans Christian Hauge, Operator, mechanical excavator (2011)
Silje Lillevik, Field archaeologist (2011)
Knut Steinar Løften, Operator, mechanical excavator (2011)
Tor-Geir Løften, Operator, mechanical excavator (2012)
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Jessica Leigh McGraw, Field archaeologist (2011–12)
Erlend Norlie, Field archaeologist (2012)
Mari Arentz Østmo, Head of excavations, PhD candidate (2007–18)
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