8 Prehistoric Agriculture

This chapter presents and discusses aspects of husbandry and cultivation as well as the organisation of settlement and land use at Avaldsnes from the transition between the late Neolithic and the early Bronze Age and throughout the Iron Age (SP I–III). The material comprises various agricultural deposits analysed through excavation, archaeological profiles, macrofossils, pollen, soil chemistry, micromorphology, and radiocarbon dating. Geophysical surveys were also utilised.

The analyses demonstrated that husbandry and/or cultivation took place over most of the investigated part of Avaldsnes; certain areas were exposed to more intensive use than others. Husbandry began after land clearance in SP I, in the transition between the Stone Age and the Bronze Age. Cultivation, probably in numerous small field patches, may also have begun then or a little later. Remains from a late Bronze Age construction have been identified in the area of early agriculture. Fields and buildings appear to have been relocated periodically. Traces of buildings and other features demonstrate that the fields were used for other activities when not being cultivated.

Colluvial deposits indicate that cultivation was intensified in SP II in the western part of the excavated area. A similar development is seen further east, though development of this field appears to have occurred somewhat later. During SP II and SP III, the settlement's organisation seems to have become fixed, with cultivation of a large and continuous main field, a main area of settlement, and an area for processing and production on the southeastern tip of the settlement plateau, which – extending into SP IV – contained evidence of activities such as threshing, corn-drying, salt production, and limited smithing as well as episodic grazing and cultivation. The main field lay adjacent to and west of the farmyard, and was at times clearly separated from the latter by a ditch, probably containing a wooden fence. This organisation of the settlement was probably maintained until the latter part of SP V. Although the agriculture at Avaldsnes might have been enough to sustain the household, depending on its size, it is possible that grain was brought to Avaldsnes from other farms as tribute or taxes, thus creating a surplus at the farmholder's disposal. Phytolith and isotope analyses were conducted with the aim of addressing such a hypothesis; however, the results were inconclusive.

The two main aims of this chapter are to identify areas of cultivation and husbandry and to explore how the organisation of agriculture changed over time. Prior to the excavations, the project aim was to explore ecofacts or traces of activities that could illuminate the social status of the farm, such as surplus production or collection of commodities in terms of tax to accommodate a large, high-status household. The excavated material in relation to agricultural production proved to be of limited value in addressing these questions, although it is likely that the processing and storage of grain was reorganised and concentrated on the southern tip of the settlement plateau in SP IV (Østmo, Ch. 9:169, 178 and discussion in Ballantyne et al., Ch. 19:485, 497).

Cultivation and husbandry at Avaldsnes occurred in parallel since SP I; however, the time of introduction of each is difficult to determine with precision. Most surveyed or excavated areas have been grazed and cultivated in the past, for a longer or shorter

duration and with varying intensity. The most prolonged cultivated area encompassed Areas 2, 3, 4, and the western part of Area 5 (Fig. 8.1), which together at times made up a continuous field of at least 2.9 hectares. The elevated ridge called Kongshaug (Fig. 8.1) interrupted the field, but this ridge seems likewise to have been cultivated at times, certainly in the historic era and possibly also in prehistory, although the extent of such cultivation is unknown (Hafsaas 2005:10–18). No secure date exists for the beginning of cultivation west of this ridge, but the cultivation deposits differed from the colluvial deposits east of the ridge mainly in terms of thickness; they are likely of similar origin and date. To the north lies the present-day cemetery, precluding further investigation of the extension of the prehistoric field there. The field's southern and western extent at various times is also unknown, but traces of cultivation deposits combined with the even topography make it likely that the prehistoric field corresponded fairly well with the present-day cultivated area of approximately 6.7 hectares used mainly for pasture and fodder production (Fig. 8.1). The first estimate (2.9 hectares) is based on actual exposed cultivation deposits within the excavated area and offers a minimum extent for the prehistoric field, whereas the latter estimate (6.7 hectares) is the maximum extent based on topography. The cultivated area's size is not constant, but rather variable over time – at least one expansion appears to have taken place during the first half of SP II.

Several attempts have been made to estimate the size of the farmland of other Iron Age farms. The results vary largely from 5–15 hectares in southwestern Norway, 0.4–0.75 hectares in Öland, and 1–3.5 hectares in Gotland (Gjerpe 2010:14, with references). The remains of agricultural activities at Hørdalsåsen in Vestfold suggest a combination of a large, 1.5–2 hectare intensively cultivated field and an area of several smaller plots of 255–360 m². Both these areas of cultivation were established during the pre-Roman Iron Age and went out of use in the early Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period respectively (Mjærnum 2012b:117; 2012a:187). By comparison, the main field at Avaldsnes is rather large and was subject to long-term use. The example from Hørdalsåsen does imply that a larger main field could have been combined with other, smaller plots. Lars Erik Gjerpe (2010:14) suggests that an intensively cultivated field of 0.3 hectares per resident would produce a surplus of grain. Accordingly, the main field at Avaldsnes could be expected to have provided grain for 10–22 people. In addition, other farming activities such as husbandry, as well as fisheries, would have contributed to the subsistence.

Modern agricultural deposits covered the field, thus demonstrating a persistent tradition of using the area for cultivation and pasturage. The cultivation deposits in Area 2 were 130 cm thick at the deepest. The excavations exposed several horizons, demonstrating different phases of cultivation activity. Radiocarbon dating of the bottommost deposits, which contained charcoal from land-clearing by fire, showed that land use, in the form of either cultivation or pasture, was established during SP I (BC 1608–1501, Beta-304878). The investigations suggest that in the early phases, cultivation occurred in small patches that were relocated in unknown intervals. Regardless

Fig. 8.1: Upper: Overview of trenches with exposed prehistoric cultivation deposits and features. Sections referred to in the text are indicated. Lower: Present-day cultivated area and assumed minimum extent of SP II–V cultivation. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

of how often the cultivated patches were moved or of the duration of periods in which the area was not cultivated, roughly the same area would have been used for field and/or pasture on and off for over 3.5 millennia.

The general understanding of agricultural practices in Norwegian prehistory indicates that the organisation of the landscape with areas used extensively or intensively for producing crops, fodder, and pasturage can be traced to as far back as the late Bronze Age. A general intensification of the cultivation of grain, partly due to a transition to larger, continuous fields, and of manuring took place in the Roman Iron Age and Migration Period (Myhre 2002:137–41). Relative to the general picture, the continuous field at Avaldsnes was probably established as a ‘main’ field somewhat earlier, already in the first half of SP II, although it may also have been extended during the second half of SP II. Cultivation deposits outside the main field were shallower, indicating shorter duration, lower intensity, and lower soil enrichment. Depending on the terrain, these three factors will have reduced colluvial formation across the farm.

8.1 Husbandry

Traces of husbandry occurred in several areas across the farm, probably tracing back to the earliest agricultural activity and contributing to the development of an open landscape. In several locations in southern Norway, husbandry might slightly pre-date cultivation; after cultivation began, the activities were carried out in parallel, with manure from livestock used for fertilisation (Myhre 2002:50–7; Olsen et al. 2010:21–3; Mjærum 2012b; T.B. Olsen 2013:160–1). Such may be the case at Avaldsnes. Pollen from certain cereals and weeds indicates cultivation, while pollen from other plants indicates animal management. Pollen from *Calluna* and *Plantago lanceolata* is found throughout the pollen sequence in Profile 13016 (Figs. 8.1–2; Fig. 17.5), suggesting grazing and manuring in the area (Hjelle et al. 2006; Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:387). The increased occurrence of these pollen types apparently corresponds with the deforestation in the sequence’s lower part, suggesting land-clearing to facilitate pasture and subsequent cultivation.

Grazing has been suggested in the area of the SP III boathouse (A40) and the sites of the Kjellerhaug and Flaghaug grave mounds due to traces of animal trampling and dung found in the course of micromorphological analyses (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:404). Such analyses have suggested that the construction of boathouse A40 (Bauer, Ch. 10) employed grazed turf and was situated on a surface that had been grazed. Similarly, turf gathered from locally grazed pastures was employed in the construction of both the Flaghaug and the Kjellerhaug grave mounds (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:415–16). The primary burial in Flaghaug is probably of a Bronze Age date, while the secondary dates from early SP III (Stylegar and Reiersen, Ch. 22:574–614), while the first phase of Kjellerhaug must have been constructed between 1733–

1632 BC (Beta-333050) and 794–568 BC (Beta-333052); that is, during SP I. The area must have been grazed prior to this. Indications of more intensive animal grazing were found in the preserved deposits beneath the Kjellerhaug; animal trampling as well as dung inputs were identified. The area had likely been cleared of stones before a trampled deposit filled voids left by the removed stones. The deposit was dated to 2118–1961 BC (Beta-333051), raising the possibility that the clearing of this land for pasture dates back to the transition between the late Neolithic and the early Bronze Age. During the excavation prior to the construction of *Nordvegen* history centre to the east of the Kjellerhaug grave mound, a deposit containing charcoal was dated to SP I: 1261–1125 BC (Beta-145267). This could represent land-clearing for pasture, but a possible clearing cairn could also imply that the surface had been cultivated (Sjurseike 2001:8–10).

The presence of animals led to erosion in the activity area south of the Kjellerhaug grave mound. Periodic use of the area for grazing allowed grass to regrow and form topsoil, which in turn was trampled again. Intensified activity, with increased accumulation of trampled soil but less evidence of topsoil formation, indicated a more long-lasting stockyard in places (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:405). Arable colluvium immediately overlay this trampled old surface, and a grain of barley from the upper part of the deposits is dated to the first half of SP II (Ua-45354; Østmo, Ch. 9:180). The formation of these deposits and their likely reworking through trampling or possibly episodic cultivation in both prehistoric and modern times resulted in a complicated stratigraphy with features from both SP III and IV found at different levels within the deposits. The disturbed stratigraphy reflects the variable impact of later activities and long-term formation processes. However, the dated features – as well as the mentioned grain of barley – provide a *terminus post quem* date to early SP II as well as a series of fixed temporal points at which the formation of the deposits began. The deposits' stratigraphic relation to stone construction A20, as well as other features, indicate that the deposits had been formed by early SP III (Østmo, Chs. 9, 11). Still, the colluvium were likely continuously formed and reworked over periods of grazing, stocking, possibly cultivation, and general human trampling related to farmyard or production processes throughout SP III. To the west of stone construction A20, such reworking may have continued into SP V as some of the late SP IV intercutting features were also partly covered by colluvium or trampled (Østmo, Ch. 9) while the overlying stone construction A20 from SP IV concealed and prevented such reworking and disturbing of features in the eastern part of the plateau (Østmo, Ch. 11).

Neither excavations nor analyses of soil chemistry or macrofossil samples could conclusively locate traces of stables at Avaldsnes. While dung fragments identified in the wall ditch on the eastern side of building A10 together with soil chemical traces found in the southern part of longhouse A13 are suggestive of animal activities, these finds merely indicate the presence at some point of animals or their manure, rather than permanent stabling in connection with the farmyard.

8.2 Cultivation

Prehistoric cultivation deposits covered large parts of the excavated areas, with the thick deposits in Areas 2, 3, 4, and 5 constituting a main field (Fig. 8.1). The deposits accumulated primarily through colluvial activity from higher-lying areas – a process enhanced by soil-tilling. Cultivation continued as the colluvial sediments accumulated in the lower-lying areas. Fertilisation with animal dung and midden material from the settlement increased soil accumulation. Types of activities identified through micromorphological analyses of thin sections include arding or ploughing, colluvial build-up, and fertilisation. These analyses furthermore showed periodic stabilisation of the deposits, with subsequent revegetation, again covered by new colluvium. Pollen evidence reinforced the hypothesis of such ongoing revegetation of the cultivated fields. Additionally, the absence of certain plant pollen types indicated that the fields were not permanent (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:387–8). Rather, the fields were probably relocated, allowing grass to regrow and hence become usable for pasture.

A pollen sequence was extracted from Profile 13016 (Figs. 8.2, 17.5) in the north-western part of Area 2 (Fig. 8.1). A chronology for the pollen sequence was suggested by the radiocarbon dating of extracted humic material from a deposit corresponding to layer 3 (A9601), giving a date to SP I (1257–1129 BC, Beta-347958). The result must be treated with caution, however, as the dated material provides an average age for the organic matter collected. A nearby SP II cooking pit radiocarbon dated to 356–201 BC (TRa-4227) is cut into the overlying layer 2 (A11837). The other cooking pits in this area were cut into colluvial deposit A102 overlying all of the layers documented in Profile 13016. A selection of these was radiocarbon dated, all to the first half of SP II. The analysed pollen sequence thus seems to reflect the earlier phases of agriculture in SP I, extending into SP II, c. 1500–200 BC.

The pollen diagram shows a transition in layers 5–3 from forested to cleared ground with a marked increase of *Poaceae* (the grass family), which encompasses both edible cereals and plants suitable for animal-grazing, as well as the presence of *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), indicating intensive grazing, and *Hordeum* (barley), demonstrating that the area was used for both cultivation and pasturage. Certain weeds in layers 3–2 indicate that the fields at this time were fertilised with dung, and that the fields were not permanent. Layer 3 is probably a response to colluviation caused by a period of intense local cultivation in the latter part of SP I – that is, the late Bronze Age (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17). The possibility of periodic change in the use of the land, with a decrease in agricultural activities, is indicated by a slight increase in tree pollen contemporary with a decrease in grass pollen in layer 2 of the pollen sequence as seen in Figure 17.5 in Macphail and Linderholm (Ch. 17). As this decrease is stratigraphically younger than the dated layer 3 (Beta-347958) and older than several cooking pits dated to the first half of SP II (TRa-4224, TRa-4225, Beta-319014, and TRa-4227), the change in land use can be assumed to have taken

Fig. 8.2: The truncated Profile 13016, seen towards the north-west. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

place towards the end of SP I. Barley is recorded from layer 5 and upwards, whereas wheat is present from layer 3; both grains were therefore cultivated by the latter part of SP I. There are no indications of the duration between layers 5 and 3, so the initiation of cultivation of barley can only be given a *terminus ante quem* date of 1257–1129 BC (Beta-347958). Ard marks located in the area, cutting into layer 2, contained soil equal to layer 1 in Profile 13016. Consequently, the soil-tilling represented by the ard marks occurred later than the SP I cultivation represented by layer 3 and prior to the formation of the above-lying colluvial deposits (layers 1–3 in Fig. 8.3) and the above-mentioned cooking pits dated to the first half of SP II.

The pollen sequence seems to reflect roughly the same time period as is represented by layers 4 and 5 in Profile 15653. Profile 15653 (Figs. 8.1 and 8.3) provides an overview of the sequence of deposits in one of the thickest parts of the main field.

Fig. 8.3: Profile 15653, cutting north to south through the prehistoric field in Area 2, seen towards the west. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

The earliest phase visible in the profile consisted of two deposits containing charcoal (layers 4 and 5 in Fig. 8.3). The bottommost deposit (A4216) probably represents the initial agricultural activities, encompassing pastures, fodder gathering, and possibly crop cultivation. The deposit was mixed with subsoil – probably from soil tilling – and charcoal from land-clearing by fire. The latter traces are common in western Norway, visible as charcoal-containing horizons in the bottom of prehistoric fields (e.g., A.B. Olsen 2013a:136, 40; Slinning 2013:194). The bottommost deposit in Profile 15653 contained the most charcoal of the two charcoal-containing deposits, and was dated to SP I, specifically 1608–1501 BC (Beta-304878), slightly earlier than layer 3 in Profile 13016. It is reasonable to assume that the initial agriculture at Avaldsnes was established by this time but it is not clear whether it consisted primarily of husbandry or represented a combination of husbandry and crop cultivation. The immediately overlying deposit (A5882) constituted a gradual transition between A4216 below and the seemingly homogeneous colluvium above. This transitional agricultural deposit also belongs to SP I and was dated to 795–595 BC (TRa-4231). Building A11, a possible outbuilding (Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 7:106), was situated stratigraphically between deposit A4216 and A5882, thus also belonging to SP I. While the building remains were too scarce to firmly identify the building's function, the lack of dwelling-type

features allows the assumption that the building was related to agricultural activities, for instance as a byre or a storage building.

As a mix of deposits, it is possible that the sampled material from deposit A5882 contains charcoal from the older deposit below. Such mixing of material is known to have been the cause for conspicuously old dating results of cultivation deposits in other cases (e.g., A.B. Olsen 2013a:160). In Area 2, the earliest dating result from a cultivation deposit less likely to be contaminated by older material is from the first half of SP II (156–45 BC, TRa-4230). This deposit (A103) is the bottommost of the colluvial deposits in the central part of Area 2 (Fig. 8.3). However, a similar reservation concerning the deposit's dating applies here. Cultivated soils can contain charcoal and other material from different burning, cultivation, or fallow periods, mixed over the course of centuries by soil-tilling and animal trampling. One single dating result from a charcoal fragment merely indicates when some of the soil was cultivated – it does not establish when cultivation began (Slinning 2013:201). The youngest feature underlying the colluvial deposits in Profile 15653 was a late SP I posthole dated to 511–404 BC (TRa-4220), giving a *terminus post quem* date that corresponds well with the dating of A103 to the first half of SP II. The bottom of the colluvium must therefore have been formed shortly before AD 1. It is not unlikely that this development is related to the removed clearing cairn indicative of an expansion of the field in the first half of SP II, observed further to the west (Fig. 8.1 and details below), resulting in a continuous field from mid-SP II.

Colluvial cultivation deposits with an almost complete lack of stones made up the middle and thickest phase of Profile 15653. Although thick cultivation deposits indicate a long duration of soil-tilling, the rate of accumulation can be greatly affected by such factors as slopes causing erosion or by soil-addition, for example from frequent fertilisation with manure and household refuse. Consequently, it is problematic to extrapolate duration from thickness. Three horizons of colluvial deposits were identified, but with barely any difference in colour or texture to distinguish them. On a micromorphological level, however, there were differences between the deposits, most notably the already-mentioned stabilisation episodes with grass growth. At the time of these growth episodes, the field could have been used periodically for grazing, which would provide a natural fertilisation of the soil. Although most of the field in Area 2 had very thick colluvial deposits, certain parts in Areas 3, 4, and 5 were much shallower. The subsoil's depth varied between 20 and 130 cm below the present-day surface. A GPR survey (VIAS 2009; Stamnes and Bauer, Ch. 16:328–9) detected two depressions in the underlying bedrock in the field's northern part (Fig. 8.4). This is where the deepest deposits were uncovered (Fig. 8.3). These turfy deposits accumulated prior to land-clearing, at a time when the two depressions were wetter, almost bog-like.

Erosion that followed from cultivation caused soil to be transported from the higher-lying land surrounding the depressions, thereby filling the latter. Other parts of the field had shallower deposits, particularly in the east and south where the subsoil

Fig. 8.4: GPR time slice (depth: 50–55 cm) showing two large depressions in the bedrock in Area 2 (lower centre and left). The homogeneous cultivation deposits that fill the depressions show up as light areas, while more shallow bedrock and certain stone-rich features appear as dark anomalies. The western edge of the eastern 1992 survey trench (Hemdorff 1993) is visible. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

Fig. 8.5: Profile 35285, cutting north to south through the northern part of Area 3, seen towards the west. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

was exposed just below the topsoil. It is likely that the earliest prehistoric cultivation deposits in these shallower areas were ploughed away during later soil-tilling – a process intensified by erosion. Thus, the overview of exposed prehistoric cultivation deposits in Figure 8.1 shows the locations where prehistoric cultivation deposits were preserved, but the actual history of the cultivated area remains conjectural.

Profile 35285 (Fig. 8.5), to the south, showed a matrix similar to that of Profile 15653, with the same kind of turfy deposits below homogeneous colluvia. A larger number of deposits were distinguishable in this profile than in Profile 15653 to the north. The reason for this might be that soil-tilling had been less intense in this area, resulting in fewer disturbances to the deposits. In the southern part of Area 3, the cultivation deposits were much shallower (left part of Profile 35285, Fig. 8.5), probably a consequence of the subsoil's levelness, with no significant depressions similar to those in the northern part of Area 3 and in Area 2. A sequence of deposits with traces of initial land-clearing were also uncovered in the southern part of Area 3, but these traces were preserved only in minor, sporadically occurring depressions.

The cultivation deposits exposed in Area 4, south-west of Kongshaug, were similar to the colluvial deposits in Area 2. However, no separate phases were visible and the deposits were not as thick as those in Area 2. As in Area 3, the possible reason for the thin deposits was the lack of depressions in which the colluvium could accumulate, perhaps in combination with increased soil erosion due to the slope to the south-west. There is no reason why the area on the western side of Kongshaug could not be part of the same permanent field from Area 2. However, the magnetic susceptibility survey showed marked differences between Areas 2, 3, and 4 (Fig. 16.8), suggesting that the three areas were separate fields. Nevertheless, apart from the mentioned varying depths, no visible changes appeared in deposits or features during excavation, which could explain the differing magnetic susceptibility values. Since the differing values

Fig. 8.6: Profile 20646, cutting east to west through the western part of Area 5, seen towards the south. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

corresponded to the areas separated by the present-day road, the presumed cause for the variation was differing activities after construction of this road, consequently related to recent agriculture.

Profile 20646 (Fig. 8.6) in Area 5's western part was located in the eastern part of the main field. Neither turfy deposits nor any clear traces of land-clearing were found in the bottom of the matrix, but thick, homogeneous cultivation deposits were visible, as in Area 2 and the northern part of Area 3. The whole of Area 5 was cultivated in modern times, as documented in photographs from the early 20th century (e.g., Alsvik and Alsvik 2001:159). This recent cultivation extended further east than that of SP II–IV. Micromorphological analyses from Profile 20646 showed that cultivation in this area had caused less truncation of the subsoil than that documented in Profile 15653 (Fig. 8.3). This suggests shovel-tilling rather than arding in the earliest phase of cultivation in the eastern part of the field. The same analyses showed that household refuse was used for fertilising from layers 4 and above in the prehistoric cultivation matrix. This refuse consisted of charcoal, latrine waste, and other kinds of refuse such as iron slag and glass fragments, and was different from the mainly animal-dung fertilising visible in Profile 15653 (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:383, 402). The proximity to the farmyard, along with the probable disposal of household refuse in the field, can explain the difference of fertilising practices in Area 5 compared to the field further west. The cultivation deposit containing household refuse was not dated, but lay stratigraphically above the cooking pits in the area, the youngest of which was

dated to the transition between SP III and SP IV (Ua-45358; Bauer, Ch. 13:260), indicating that the household refuse originated after this time.

The oldest cultivation deposit (layer 6 in Fig. 8.7) was of limited eastern extent. This eastern delimitation of the cultivation deposit suggests that a fairly established boundary separated the farmyard from the cultivated area through one and a half millennia of cultivation, from the first half of SP II until the high medieval complex was established during SP V (Bauer, Ch. 14). The cultivation deposit pre-dated most of the cooking pits in Area 5 (Figs. 8.6–7). The earliest of the pits, dated to 356–201 BC (Beta-319015), had no stratigraphic relationship to the deposit; the oldest pit with direct relation to the cultivation deposit assigns the deposit a *terminus ante quem* date to late SP III (AD 433–534, Ua-45359). It is impossible to discern a precise date for the establishment of either cultivation or the boundary. Clues to the established boundary, in addition to the cultivated area's delimitation, were a ditch (A18206) running north to south just west of longhouse A13 (Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 7:131) and a number of postholes and stakeholes within the ditch and running parallel to it. Part of the ditch cut into bedrock, probably to allow for posts or stakes in a wooden fence to be driven sufficiently far down into the ground. Seven metres south of the location where the ditch cuts into bedrock, a short section of what is presumably the same ditch has been preserved. The boundary's continuation further to the south and to the north was uncertain, however. Charcoal from the ditch's fill was dated to SP V/SP VI (AD 1299–1394, Ua-45344), and one of the postholes close to the ditch was dated to SP IV/SP V (AD 990–1029, Ua-45348). Despite scarce traces of the physical boundary, the functional boundary was probably stable for a long time. The excavated features' contextual relationship with the prehistoric cultivation – demarcating its eastern boundary – leaves open the possibility that the boundary existed already in SP III.

8.3 Other cultivation features

A number of prehistoric features were exposed in the spaces between the main field's cultivation deposits. Such features included cooking pits, settlement traces, and traces directly or indirectly related to cultivation (Fig. 8.8). Cooking pits and settlement traces are discussed in detail in this volume (Bauer, Ch. 13; Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 7, respectively). The cultivation features consisted of ard marks, imprints of removed stones, and a partly removed clearing cairn. There were no visible lynchets, neither positive nor negative, despite the thick cultivation deposits and colluvial activity.

Ard marks were exposed in two concentrations that were visible against the burnt deposits in the matrix's bottom parts. The homogeneity of the overlying deposits rendered such narrow and shallow features invisible during excavation, but, as men-

Fig. 8.7: Ditch A18206 and postholes in Area 5, creating a boundary between the farmyard and the cultivated area with cooking pits. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

Fig. 8.8: Overview of archaeological features exposed between and below cultivation deposits in Area 2. Note that the features lay at different stratigraphic levels and are not all contemporary. Their dating results span SP I–III: 1879 BC–AD 567. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

tioned, the micromorphology showed arding and/or ploughing in these later deposits as well.

Traces of a removed clearing cairn (A5300) demonstrate an expansion of the field slightly east of the Kongshaug ridge. The backfill from a removed stone in the ground adjacent to the removed cairn was dated to 361–208 BC (TRa-4213), providing a *terminus post quem* dating for the subsequent cultivation. Apart from a few remaining stones, the cairn had been removed, leaving an irregular imprint that indicates the earlier field boundary. A similar feature was exposed during the excavation at Gausel in 1997–2000, tentatively dated to the early Iron Age (Børsheim et al. 2002:233–4). The feature at Avaldsnes was about the same size and of similarly irregular shape as the

one exposed at Gausel. The *terminus post quem* dating of the backfill in the imprint of the removed stone, along with the stratigraphic relationship to the overlying cultivation deposits A103/A102, indicate that the cairn's removal likely occurred during the first part of SP II. Imprints of individual removed stones were also discovered in other parts of the field at Avaldsnes. Most of these features had the tell-tale oval shape created when the stones were pulled up sideways out of the ground.

The features between the cultivation deposits not directly related to cultivation demonstrate the occurrence of other, temporary activities in the area. These features support the hypothesis that the fields were relocated or allowed to lie fallow for periods during which the area was utilised for other purposes. It is not possible to establish a detailed chronological sequence for the features as only a fraction of them have been dated. Furthermore, it is impossible to estimate how many shallow features have been removed due to prehistoric soil-tilling. Those preserved were the only features cut deep enough to remain undisturbed by later cultivation or other activity. Consequently, while the age gap between the features and the colluvia covering them can be great, the dated features still provide *terminus post quem* dates for the overlying horizons and *terminus ante quem* dates for the deposits into which they are cut, forming reference points in the chronology. One such fix point, a cooking pit dated to AD 437–567 (Beta-304877) shows that deposit A103 and other low parts of Profile 15653 are older than this, whereas A102 and other higher-lying deposits are younger. The profile thus appears to cover a time period spanning from the late Bronze Age (SP I) through the Iron Age (SP II–IV), and likely on through medieval and modern times (SP V–VI).

Traces of at least two constructions pre-date the intensified cultivation represented by the homogeneous colluvial deposits. SP I building A11 (Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 7), mentioned above, truncated the bottommost surface with traces of land-clearing by fire and was thus probably from the early period of agriculture. The single trace from the other construction was a posthole (A10500) visible in the bottom of Profile 15653 (Fig. 8.3). The posthole was filled with soil from the burnt deposit and was likely dug shortly after the area was burned, with the dug-up soil filled in around the erected post. The posthole was dated to 1879–1767 BC (TRA-4226), making it the oldest dated feature from the earliest site period that testifies to human activity in this area. A building in this location does not preclude agriculture. It is possible that parts of the area were used for agriculture at this time, although concentrated in small patches of pasture or cultivation rather than occupying a continuous field. Late-Neolithic fields in western Norway appear to have been irregularly shaped, 500–1000 m² in area, and adapted to the terrain (A.B. Olsen 2013a:139). With the exposed posthole as the only preserved construction element, there is no evidence that a building actually stood in this location. The posthole could be related to another type of construction altogether. However, the posthole's size is indicative of a roof-bearing post or another type of large post. If a building indeed stood there, it could have been the type of two-aisled longhouse common to the early agricultural period in western Norway (A.B. Olsen

2013a:130). The other scattered postholes elsewhere in the field, for instance those in the north-eastern part of Area 2 or the southern part of Area 3, could be remains from buildings related to cultivation or animal grazing, for instance byres or stockades, or from entirely different, possibly temporary constructions.

A large concentration of stakeholes was found around the early building remains in the northern part of the field (Fig. 8.8). These features were probably part of simple constructions, such as fences, livestock enclosures, or hay-drying racks. The large number of stakeholes, in conjunction with their proximity, suggests that the stakeholes are associated with more than a single or a few features, probably spanning a long time period. Fields and pastures were normally established near the settlement for easier management. If occasionally relocated, such a system could potentially remain sustainable for several generations within a limited area. Fields or pastures that occupy too large an area or support an excessive number of grazing animals would in time be expected to exhaust the areas, necessitating the opening of new fields or pastures and leading to new buildings and changes in the organisation of the settlement (A.B. Olsen 2013a:140–1). The features in the field at Avaldsnes could represent traces of one or more stages of such processes of change. Further, it is possible that the entire farm area was abandoned for periods of time, even for decades or more. The small increase in *betula*, visible in layer 3 in the pollen diagram (Macphail and Linderholm, Fig. 17.5), could perhaps indicate such a period of disuse.

8.4 Discussion: change in the agricultural organisation

At the present stage of research, the introduction of agriculture in western Norway is estimated to have occurred over a 1000-year period between 2700 and 1700 BC (A.B. Olsen 2013a:129). Relying on the dating of the pollen sequence from Profile 13016 and the assumption that the dated burnt horizons in various parts of the investigated area represent land-clearing, agricultural activities at Avaldsnes seem to have been established during the latter part of this period – that is, in the transition from late Stone Age to early Bronze Age. It is not entirely clear whether early agriculture comprised only husbandry or when cultivation was introduced, as only a *terminus ante quem* dating to the late Bronze Age is provided for the cultivation of barley. At this early stage of SP I agriculture at Avaldsnes, the fields were regularly relocated, probably making rather extensive use of the landscape. Traces of agricultural activities were found across the modern farm in the areas of the Kjellerhaug grave mound, at the Nordvegen history centre, and in the bottom layers of the main field. The settlement traces exposed in the north-eastern part of Area 2 and the southernmost part of Area 3 substantiate the hypothesis of temporary buildings and a farmyard that shifted position around the areas together with the agricultural patches. Some of these tempo-

rary fields, however, could have been used intensively for shorter periods, as is seen in the fertilised cultivated colluvium in Area 2, dated to 1257–1129 BC (Beta-347958). Consequently, the various settlement traces might be related to the earliest patchwork cultivation associated with Bronze Age – or even Neolithic – agriculture.

During the first half of SP II an intensification of cultivation seems to occur. This interpretation is based on the expansion of the cultivation in Area 2 and the accelerating accumulation of thick cultivation deposits indicating the area's transition into a permanent field. This development towards a landscape of intensively cultivated manured fields near the farmyard, surrounded by areas or fields used extensively for pasture and fodder production, is well known from other sites (Myhre 2002:127–32). Relevant parallels are found at Forsand in Rogaland (Prøsch-Danielsen 2001), Hjelmset in Sogn og Fjordane (T.B. Olsen 2013), and Hørdalsåsen in Vestfold (Mjærum 2012a; 2012b). It seems likely that the accumulation of thick colluvial deposits marks the transition from small cultivated patches to large continuous fields. In a large field, soil would be constantly redeposited throughout a continuous area and accumulate differently from the way it would in small patches. If this presupposition is correct, the continuous field was established in the first half of SP II, based on the dating of the bottommost of the colluvial cultivation deposits in Area 2, as well as cooking pits also dated to the first half of SP II that cut into the cultivation deposits. The early SP II dating of the back-fill of a removed stone indicates that the removal of a clearing cairn just east of Kongshaug and other stones in the field correspond with this establishment. For comparison, at Hørdalsåsen a large main field was established and intensively manured in the pre-Roman Iron Age (Mjærum 2012b:117), whereas the permanent field at Hjelmset was established during the transition to the Roman Iron Age (T.B. Olsen 2013:160). By the latter half of SP II at Avaldsnes, the boundary between field and buildings in the farmyard to the east seems to have been made permanent.

Closer to the harbour, cultivation deposits covered the early SP III boathouse, having developed after the boathouse fell out of use. Prior to the construction of the boathouse, the area was used for pasture. The youngest boathouse-related deposit was dated to late SP III (AD 539–600, Beta-324647). While the possibility of cultivation around the boathouse whilst in use cannot be dismissed, cultivation post-dating the boathouse is certain. The deposits' substantial thickness demonstrates colluvial activity, confirmed by micromorphological analyses, which would have been accentuated by the slope (Bauer, Ch. 10:188). Similarly, cultivation deposits found in Area 6 consist of accumulated soil produced by fertilising as well as erosion from the Kjellerhaug grave mound. This led to the gradual covering and sealing of deposits and features on the southern tip of the settlement plateau immediately south of the mound. These arable colluvia were dated to the first half of SP II (182–64 BC, Ua-45354) and the first half of SP III (AD 243–335, Ua-45357). As mentioned, datings of deposits have relied on the basis of single seeds and thus should be treated with caution. The deposits south of the grave mound were thinner than those in the field further west, and a high frequency of traces of processing, such as threshing,

corn-drying, salt production, and metalworking, demonstrate that the area was used for other purposes both before and after the cultivation, and possibly during intervals between periods of cultivation. Consequently, the cultivation in this area should not be considered continuous, as in the field west of the farmyard. Rather, this area might have been employed as a limited patch of cultivation. This activity could have occurred earlier than the establishment of the permanent field in Area 2, but it can also be contemporaneous with the main field, though subjected to less intensive and discontinuous use. The area might also have been cultivated in later periods, as suggested by features showing effects of colluviation and soil-tilling (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:403).

The agricultural deposits demonstrate that cultivation occurred in other parts of the farm, both before and after the establishment of the main field west and south-west of the farmyard. These deposits therefore represent not only the chronological development of the agricultural organisation at Avaldsnes, but also an agricultural organisation with different areas designated for different use.

References

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 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	Salhusaug -	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	Gloppenhavn -	Unknown	789 +/- – 29	AD 1224– 1263	AD 1191– 1196, AD 1207–1280	Shipwreck in Gloppenhavn 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

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
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	Avalsdsnes 407	Betula	1325 +/- – 30	AD 656–692, 749–764	AD 650–723, 740–771	Posthole A50691
Ua-45347	Avalsdsnes 471	Salix/ populus (round- wood)	1502 +/- – 30	AD 543–600	AD 440–485, 532–637	Hearth A48640, A13
Ua-45348	Avalsdsnes 418	Betula	1016 +/- – 30	AD 990– 1029	AD 905–912, 971–1047, 1091–1122, 1139–1149	Posthole A48560
Ua-45349	Avalsdsnes 425	Salix/ populus	1492 +/- – 30	AD 548–605	AD 465–483, 533–644	Posthole A46825
Ua-45351	Avalsdsnes 374	Prunus	1757 +/- – 30	AD 238–264, 276–333	AD 173–192, 211–385	Cooking pit A52790
Ua-45352	Avalsdsnes 376	Salix/ populus	3447 +/- – 35	BC 1871– 1845, 1812–1803, 1776–1731, 1719–1692	BC 1883– 1683	Posthole A47199
Ua-45354	Avalsdsnes 190	Hordeum vulgare	2111 +/- – 30	BC 182–92, BC 67–64	BC 338–330, 204–47	Activity surface/culti- vation deposit A25600
Ua-45355	Avalsdsnes 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	Avalsdsnes 246	Hordeum vulgare	2201 +/- – 30	BC 358–337, 331–283, 257–245, 235–204	BC 376–193	Cooking pit A40222
Ua-45357	Avalsdsnes 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	Avalsdsnes 385	Avena	1672 +/- - 33	AD 340-416	AD 256-305, 312-434	Posthole A46437
Ua-45380	Avalsdsnes 450	Hordeum vulgare	988 +/- - 30	AD 1015- 1046, 1093- 1121, 1140-1148	AD 989-1054, 1078-1154	Posthole A52453
Ua-45381	Avalsdsnes 382	Hordeum vulgare	1121 +/- - 30	AD 893-905, 912-971	AD 784-787, 821-842, 862-994	Posthole A53576
Ua-54363	Avalsdsnes 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	Building 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

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 Veia, 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 Omeland (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)

The Project Staff

Geir Ove Åmodt, Operator, mechanical excavator (2011–12)

Egil Lindhart Bauer, Excavation manager (2011–14)

Ingvild Tinglum Bøckman, 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)

Stella Macheridis, Field archaeologist (2012)

Jessica Leigh McGraw, Field archaeologist (2011–12)

Erlend Norlie, Field archaeologist (2012)

Mari Arentz Østmo, Head of excavations, PhD candidate (2007–18)

Maryon Evelyn Østvik, Field archaeologist (2011)

Josefine Kristin Sandvik, Field archaeologist (2012)

Anja Nordvik Sætre, GIS specialist (2011–12)

Andreas Skredsvik, Field archaeologist (2011–12)

Syver Smukkestad, Field archaeologist (2011–12)

List of Authors

Rachel Ballantyne. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge,

rmb51@cam.ac.uk

Egil Lindhart Bauer. Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research, egil.bauer@niku.no

Stefan Brink. Centre for Scandinavian Studies, University of Aberdeen, s.brink@abdn.ac.uk

Rebecca J. S. Cannell. Department of Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science, Bournemouth University, rebecca.cannell@khm.uio.no

Paul N. Cheetham. Department of Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science, Bournemouth University, pcheetham@bournemouth.ac.uk

Åsa Dahlin Hauken. Museum of Archaeology, University of Stavanger, aasa.d.hauken@uis.no

Frøde Iversen. Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo, frøde.iversen@khm.uio.no

Elna Siv Kristoffersen. Museum of Archaeology, University of Stavanger, siv.kristoffersen@uis.no

Emma Lightfoot. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, ELFL2@cam.ac.uk

Johan Linderholm. Environmental Archaeology Laboratory, Umeå University, johan.linderholm@umu.se

Stella Macheridis. Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Lund University, stella.macheridis@ark.lu.se

Richard I. Macphail. Institute of Archaeology, University College London, r.macphail@ucl.ac.uk

Else Mundal. Department of Linguistic, Literary and Aesthetic Studies, University of Bergen, else.mundal@uib.no

Fredrik Olsson. Environmental Archaeology Laboratory, Umeå University, fredrik7506@hotmail.com

Mari Arentz Østmo. Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo, m.a.ostmo@khm.uio.no

Kevin Reeves. Institute of Archaeology, University College London, k.reeves@ucl.ac.uk

Håkon Reiersen. Museum of Archaeology, University of Stavanger, hakon.reiersen@uis.no

Dagfinn Skre. Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo, dagfinn.skre@khm.uio.no

Arne Anderson Stamnes. Department of Archaeology and Cultural History, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, arne.stamnes@ntnu.no

Frans-Arne H. Stylegar. Multiconsult Norway, frans.arne.stylegar@multiconsult.no

Jan-Erik Wallin. Environmental Archaeology Laboratory, Umeå University, pollenlaboratoriet@ume.se

Kate Welham. Department of Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science, Bournemouth University, kwelham@bournemouth.ac.uk

Alice Williams. Centre for Ecology and Conservation, University of Exeter, ajw246@exeter.ac.uk

Torun Zachrisson. Department of Archaeology and Classical Studies, Stockholm University, torun.zachrisson@ark.su.se