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ARKEOLOGISK UTGRAVNING MELLOM BISPEGATA OG LOENGA

Middelalderparken og Saxegaardsgata 15 & 17, Oslo

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out along the eastern side of the railway embankment known as Klypen in Gamlebyen, in the period 22.4.2014–14.4.2015, prior to the construction of a culvert which would contain four sets of railway lines. These lines would serve the Follo Line in both directions, as well as providing the incoming line for Østfoldbanen. An additional evaluation and excavation took place in the period 21.1.2015–23.3.2015 around the property Saxegaardsgata 15 in advance of drainage work. The Klypen Øst evaluation phase comprised trenching along the length of the embankment to locate archaeological deposits. This identified two main areas of interest. The first area, labelled F–G, contained the remains of medieval houses and lay towards the northern end of Klypen Øst. It was decided to excavate these remains together with those from the Follobanen F03 project since the two project areas lay next to one another. The second area lay towards the southern end of Klypen Øst, between Clemens church (Clemenskirken) and Saxegården. This area, labelled A–D, contained thick archaeological deposits. Areas A, C and D were excavated during 2014–15 while Area B was excavated in 2016 (Hegdal forthcoming 2018). Areas A, C and D together with the drainage ditch around Saxegaardsgata 15, form the basis of this report.

Area A contained a series of cultivation deposits dating to the 3rd–6th century AD (Phases 1 and 2) and part of an enclosure dated to the 3rd century AD. A sunken featured building (SA28941, Phase 3) dating to the late 10th century, was discovered close the property of Saxegaardsgata 15 in area A. A series of boundary ditches, dating to c. AD 1000 divided the area into plots (Phase 4A). A floor from a building (SA106), found in the trench around Saxegaardsgata 15, respected these plot boundaries. This floor was dated to the early 11th century suggesting early habitation in the area. Building activity increased during the early to mid-11th century (Phase 4B): Buildings SA112 and SA113 appear together with fenced in cultivation plots and hearths associated with metalworking activity. The buildings respected boundary ditch SA27134/SA30524 which appeared to form the western boundary of an enclosed plot of land bounded by Østre strete in the SE and Clemensallmenningen in the NE. This would have enclosed Clemenskirken and Nikolaikirken. A brief period of demolition and infilling occurred sometime in the 2nd half of the 11th century (Phase 5A) prior to the construction of a circular or semi-circular structure (SA102). This structure was dated to the late 11th century and comprised a series of postholes which enclosed a mound upon which lay the remains of a clay floor (Phase 5B). The building may have had a military or administrative function. Graves appear in the area for the first time during the 2nd half of the 11th century. It is likely that these graves belong to Clemenskirken although there is also a possibility that they could belong to Nikolaikirken. Four burials were allotted to this phase. One of the graves (SA27086) was empty and lay on an E–W alignment which differed from all the other graves found in the graveyard which were aligned NW–SE or WNW–ESE. Grave SA20368 was dated to the second half of the 11th century, the other graves being contemporaneous. During this period, it appears that boundary ditch SA27134/SA30524 is recut by ditch SA199, perhaps re-establishing the old boundary.

A new phase of building activity occurs during Phase 6 (late 11th–early 12th century) as indicated by the appearance of two floors and surface deposits (SA101, SL22896 and SA190, respectively). The floors and surface occupy both sides of boundary ditch SA27134/SA30524 and SA199. In the mid-12th–early 13th century (Phase 7) ditches SA27134/SA30524 and SA199 are filled in and a plank street (SA50) is laid over the top them. Two buildings (SA103 and SA114) were also constructed during this period. These buildings lay on top of earlier boundary ditches meaning that these boundaries were now redundant. The remains of a grave (SA21197) which cut through floor SA22896 (Phase 6) also belonged to this phase as did a possible mortar production pit (SA21287) and a well (SA7250) found in Area C. Large-scale burial activity occurred during the middle of the 13th century (Phase 8). A thick layer of grave soil appears to have been laid down sometime around 1250 in preparation for the area being used as a graveyard. This soil overlay street SA50. As mentioned earlier, this street lay over a series of earlier ditches which formed a boundary containing Clemenskirken and Nikolaikirken to the northeast. This boundary appears to have formed the southern edge of the graveyard. The first phase of intense burial activity took place during the 2nd half of the 13th–late 13th century. Burials continued throughout the 14th–15th centuries (Phases 9–11) with periods of expansion and contraction over the original southern graveyard boundary. The graveyard yielded 101 in situ graves containing the remains of 106 individuals. The excavated skeletons comprised of 13 males, 39 females, 38 children and 16 undecided (Jensen 2017). If taken together with the unstratified material this number increases to 430 individuals. The graveyard was organised in rows with graves overlying each other in four layers. A series of charnel pits was found throughout the graveyard; the pits contained the reburied skeletal remains of skeletons accidently uncovered when the graveyard was in use.

The remains of a possible defensive ditch (SA116, Phase 8) relating to Kongsgården was found in Area C. The western edge of the ditch was found during this excavation, and the eastern edge was located in 2016 (Hegdal forthcoming 2018). The ditch would have been 1.80 meters deep and 14 meters wide. SA116 cut through a well (SA7250, Phase 7) which was dated to AD 1160–1215 and therefore post-dates this period. A silting deposit found in the base of the defensive ditch was dated to AD 1225–1280 suggesting it was open sometime during this period. It is possible that the ditch was established in the second half of the 13th century and abandoned sometime in the late 13th century, probably as a response to the building of a new fortified castle at Akersneset sometime in the 1290's. A ditch containing leather, bone and horn waste was cut into the post-abandonment fills of SA116 during the 13th–14th century (Phase 9). Prior to this a series of refuse deposits was observed towards the southern end of Area A dating to the 13th century (Phase 8). Dumping continued in this area until the 15th century (Phases 9–11). A cobbled floor and walls of a building (SA10) were found together with wall SA11424 and surface SA8093 (Phases 10–11). SA10 was dated to the first half of the 14th century while the surface probably dated to the 15th century. These buildings overlay defensive ditch SA116 which was probably abandoned in the late 13th–early 14th century. The buildings probably represent the remains of stone cellars used for storage. The medieval deposits were overlaid by thick garden soil deposits and cobbled surfaces post-dating the 16th century. A kiln and ditch which lay furthest south in Area D also dated to this period (Phase 12). The osteological analysis of the human bone was undertaken in 2015–17 and the results can be found in a separate report: NIKU Oppdragsrapport *160/2016 (Jensen 2017).*

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1 Introduction and project background

The Follo Line project is Norway's largest transport project which will result in the construction of a double track connecting Oslo S and Ski. Jernbaneverket utbygging, Follobanen (JBV) were the original developer for this project. However, on 1.1.2017 JBV was disbanded and the state-owned enterprise Bane NOR took over the responsibility for all national railway network infrastructure.

The Follo Line will run south from Oslo S train station and through the southern half of Oslo's medieval town (Askeladden-ID 88460), which is automatically protected in accordance with the cultural heritage law (Lov om kulturminner (kml) § 4). The Follo Line will consist of four tracks housed in a culvert and will follow the same route as Østfoldbanen (earlier called Smaalensbanen) which was constructed in the late 1870's. The earlier intersection for Smaalensbanen/Østfoldbanen was called Klypen. The construction of the new culvert will expand this area. Three of the tracks will continue in the culvert under Loenga towards the tunnel under Ekeberg, while a fourth track will go into a separate culvert along the western edge of Loenga. The construction work involves the removal of all cultural layers and structures along the entire route of the development. On 27.5.2013 JBV sought permission from Riksantikvaren (RA) to carry out preparatory work connected to the project F04 for the Follo Line. On 18.6.2013 JBV added to their application. They wrote that their work would destroy a large part of the automatically protected cultural heritage relating to the medieval town of Oslo. The regulatory plan for the Follo Line was adopted on 28.8.2013 and was treated under kulturminnelovens § 8. All the activities in the medieval town related to the preparatory work for project F04 was covered by the regulatory plan and thus treated under kml § 10, as realization of the Follo Line.

On 19.6.2013 Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU) received an order (RA-ref. 06/00635-291) from RA, where they were asked to prepare a project plan and budget for carrying out an archaeological investigation in relation to JBV's development. NIKU sent the project plan and budget (NIKU-ref. 557/13/554.2/PBM) to RA on 28.6.2013.

On 10.7.2013 RA adopted the first decision in the case (RA-ref. 06/00635-305). However, the decision did not come into effect as JBV sent a revised application to RA on 21.11.2013. The new application included additional and revised work in connection with the preparatory stage of the F04 for the Follo Line project. All the work referred to in the revised application for F04 was contained within the approved regulatory plan for the Follo Line. This included a plan for preparatory excavation work and clearing material along the sheet pile line in Klypen, the demolition of a support wall in Klypen Øst, and work connected to the archaeological investigation. In addition, the application included provision for the construction of temporary bridges for Østfoldbanen at Loenga and the rerouting of cables and water and sewage pipes. Further work relating to the installation of archaeological environmental monitoring equipment was also to be carried out. This work has its own NIKU project number: 1020061, (RA-ref. 06/00635-498), dated 19.5.2015.

On 26.11.2013 NIKU received a new order from RA after JBV had made changes to the F04 application. NIKU sent a new project plan and budget (NIKU-ref. 125/14/554.2/PBM) to RA on 5.3.2014. After comments from RA, NIKU sent a revised project plan and budget on 11.3.2014 (NIKU-ref. 147/14/554.2/PBM).

On 13.3.2014 RA adopted its second decision (RA-ref. 06/00635-392) of the case: 'Realisering av deler av Reguleringsplan for Follobanen innenfor deler av middelalderbyen Oslo – revidert F04'. The case referred to the realization of a confirmed plan for the Follo Line in Oslo municipality, which includes the following regulatory provisions:

'§ 3.4 Kulturminner: Området avmerket på plankartet som er båndlagt etter lov om kulturminner er kulturlag og ruiner fra middelalderen som er automatisk fredete kulturminner. Alle inngrep i grunnen eller andre tiltak som kan virke inn på de automatisk fredete kulturminnene, er ulovlig uten tillatelse fra kulturminnemyndigheten. Søknad om tillatelse til å gjennomføre tiltak skal på forhånd og i god tid sendes kulturminnemyndigheten slik at omfanget av og kostnader for arkeologisk gransking kan fastsettes. Arkeologisk gransking bekostes av tiltakshaver jamfør kulturminnelovens § 10.'

All documentation and removal of automatically protected cultural layers should be conducted as an archaeological excavation, in accordance with the terms of the RA's conditions in the dispensation decision, dated 13.3.2014.

Work carried out in the northern section of Klypen Øst lay directly south of the archaeological excavation called 'Arkeologigropa', which was a part of the earlier project F03. The border between F03 and F04 lay between areas E and F as described in the appendix of NIKU's revised project plan for F04.

The contract (NIKU-ref. 159/14/554.2/PBM) between NIKU and JBV was signed on 17.3.2014, and the archaeological investigation began on 1.4.2014. The archaeological investigation in Follobanen F04 was a three-part project: 'Klypen Vest', 'Klypen Øst' and 'Brofundament'. The three projects had the same project number: 15621215, but each project produced a separate report, NIKU Oppdragsrapport 39/2015, NIKU Oppdragsrapport 40/2015 and NIKU Oppdragsrapport 154/2016, respectively. In addition, a separate report was produced (NIKU Oppdragsrapport 160/2016) for osteological analysis relating to work carried out in Klypen Øst (and project 1020483, see below).

Petter B. Molaug was originally the project leader for NIKU's archaeological investigation. Lise-Marie Bye Johansen took over the role on 7.7.2014 and Egil Lindhart Bauer (previously Egil Marstein Bauer) assumed the role on 1.1.2015. Håvard Hegdal took over the responsibility between 11.11.2017 and 19.2.2018 for following up post-excavation work while Bauer was on leave.

This report deals with excavation results and cultural historical interpretations of the areas relating to Klypen Øst (NIKU-project 15621215). The report also covers NIKU project 1020345 and 1020483, since these areas overlap with 15621215. Project 1020345 and 1020483 lay outside the area described in the regulatory plan and was treated by RA under kml § 8 (see the case background below).

On 19.6.2014 NIKU found traces of human skeletal material in the pre-excavation area adjacent to Saxegaardsgata 15, Klypen Øst. It became evident that the graves spread out towards the east, outside the area permitted for development as agreed between RA and JBV. Nonetheless, it became apparent that the graves would be greatly affected by vibration and drainage work. JBV and NIKU visited the site on 4.7.2014. On 31.7.2014, NIKU sent a statement (dated 30.7.2014) to RA about the situation. The statement outlined the effect that construction work would have on the graves, and it contained a plan for protecting the eastern profile from further damage. Based on NIKU's evaluation,

RA decided that an excavation of the exposed graves should take place as they were in danger of imminent destruction. The Klypen Øst excavation area was therefore extended approximately two meters towards the east to document the graves closest to the pre-excavation area for the sheet piles. This meant that not only could important information be obtained from the graves but that the remaining graves could be properly protected. The extension of the excavation area was treated without a new application to RA, and the cost for the excavation was covered by the budget for F04. At the end of the excavation, the standing profile was to be covered with non-marine clay. Environmental monitoring equipment was also installed in this area (NIKU-project 1020061).

During the development work, JBV discovered that they must carry out rehabilitation work around the property of Saxegaardsgata 15 which included drainage work along the outside of the building. The footprint of the building overlapped with the Follobanen F04 development area and the associated excavation of the medieval graves. On 16.9.2014 JBV sent an application to RA relating to the work around the building. On the same day NIKU received an order (RA-ref. 06/00635-291) from RA, asking them to prepare a project plan and budget for an archaeological supervision in the area. The project plan for project 1020345 (NIKU-ref. 570/14/554.2/LMBJ) was sent to RA on 25.9.14. On 21.10.14 RA granted dispensation (RA-ref. 06/00635-436) from kml § 8, as the case lay outside the regulatory plan area for the Follo Line. The archaeological supervision begun on 27.1.15 and was undertaken by the same crew who worked on project 15621215. Almost immediately the work in the area revealed *in situ* human skeletal remains. JBV then sent a new application to RA. It was decided in a meeting between RA and JBV on 23.2.2015 that NIKU should carry out an excavation in the area. NIKU received an order from RA on the same date to prepare a project plan. NIKU sent the project plan on 25.2.2015 (NIKU-ref. 98/15/554.2/ELB), and on the same day RA adopted the case (RA-ref. 06/00635-466) with dispensation from kml § 8 with the condition that the area was excavated in accordance with NIKU's project plan. JBV and NIKU signed a contract on 2.3.2015 (NIKU-ref. 105/15/554.2/ELB) for the archaeological excavation that started up the same day.

The skeletons found at Klypen Øst and around Saxegaardsgata 15 required a whole new range of research objectives not included in the original project plan for project 15621215. Many of these objectives were cited in project plan for project 1020483. Regular osteological analysis of the skeletons was to be carried out. However, in addition, NIKU planned to carry out other more invasive analyses which would involve some minor destructive sampling on teeth and bone. An application was sent to Vidar Enebakk of *Etikkomiteens Skjelettutvalg* on 10.11.2014 by project leader Egil Lindhart Bauer to get permission to carry out these analyses. The ethic committee's application form stated that any enquiries relating to research of excavated human bone should be accompanied with a letter granting permission from the current archaeological museum (in this case the Kulturhistorisk museum). Egil Lindhart Bauer sent a request to the Museum of Cultural History (Kulturhistorisk museum, Universitetet i Oslo - KHM) on 10.11.2014 asking for approval to carry out research on human remains from the medieval period. Details of the analyses and methods were contained within this request. Both the *Etikkomiteens Skjelettutvalg* and KHM took a long time to answer. It became evident from email correspondence between NIKU, KHM and *Etikkomiteens Skjelettutvalg* that there was a disagreement on who had the responsibility and authority in this case. NIKU received an answer from KHM on 17.4.2015, where specific questions were asked of NIKU's application. On 1.12.2015 Egil Lindhart Bauer sent an application (NIKU-ref. 630/15/554.2/ELB) relating to invasive skeletal sampling to KHM. KHM granted permission for NIKU to carry out the analysis (KHM-ref. 2014/12994 ANNELME) on 4.1.2016.

On 26.6.2015 project leader Egil Lindhart Bauer sent an e-mail to RA with a request to redistribute the budget allocated to project 15621215. This request concerned reallocating funds intended for environmental analysis to C14 dating. More dating was required due to the large number of skeletons discovered in the area which had not been considered in the original budget. RA agreed to NIKU's request in correspondence dated 29.6.2015 (RA-ref. 06/00635-517).

On 14.3.2016 project leader Egil Lindhart Bauer sent an application to RA in connection with the excavation of 'Brofundamentet beside Saxegården', requesting permission to use NOK 70 000 from the 'unforeseen expenses' post relating to environmental sampling from the Follobanen F04 project budget. The large number of skeletons analysed in the graveyard area in Klypen meant that there was a lack of funds left over for carrying out environmental analysis in the area under the bridge. RA agreed to this request in correspondence dated 15.3.2016 (RA-ref. 06/00635-628).

On 6.4.2017 project leader Egil Lindhart Bauer sent a request to RA (NIKU-ref. 229/17/554.2/ELB) for permission to use NOK 2 890 791, from a total of NOK 4 192 798,31 from the 'unforeseen expenses' post in the Follobanen F04 budget used for excavating the graveyard in the summer of 2014. These funds were required to cover the cost of the post-excavation work (3 043 hours) associated with the graveyard excavation. This work included osteological analysis of 106 *in situ* skeletons and the *ex-situ* material together with extra archaeological investigation of the complex stratigraphic sequence within the graveyard itself. The use of these funds was already discussed when the graveyard was discovered in the summer of 2014. At that time, NIKU made a rough estimate of the total post-excavation budget and concluded that the graveyard excavation could be covered by the original post-excavation budget. However, the expansion of the excavation area together with the complex archaeology encountered meant that there was a need for increased funds to cover the extra post-excavation work. RA sent an answer to NIKU's request on 26.4.2017 (RA-ref. 06/00635-768) stating that they had no objection to NIKU using NOK 2 890 791, from the unforeseen expenses post associated with RA's decision dated 13.3.2014 (RA-ref. 06/00635-392).

On 6.11.2017 project leader Egil Lindhart Bauer sent a request (NIKU-ref. 655/17/554.2/ELB) to RA concerning the reassignment of 4 875 hours from the excavation to the post-excavation stage of project 15621215. The new application reflected the large amount of extra work and the relatively low post-excavation budget. This post-excavation part of the budget represented only 33.9 % of the time spent in the field compared to 53 % and 69 % in the two later phases of the the Follo Line project, Follobanen 2015 (project number 1020440) and Follobanen Bispegata (project number 1020900), respectively. The post-excavation part of the budget was constructed in such a way because there was a high degree of uncertainty as to how much archaeology was preserved in the Klypen Øst and Vest areas (see the table in NIKU's project plan, page 11, dated 11.3.2014). RA agreed to the reassignment of funds in an email dated 20.11.17.

On 27.7.2018 NIKU was notified by Baneservice AS that there had been movement in the sheet piles west of Saxegaardsgata 15. This could affect the preservation of the graves and archaeological deposits in the area, as well as the environmental monitoring equipment in the area. On 30.7.2018 project leader Egil Lindhart Bauer contacted Bane NOR and RA for more information, but as of 10.8.2018, no additional information has been received.

2 Location and Project description

The archaeological investigation of Klypen Øst was carried out prior to the excavation of a trench which would house a culvert which would contain four sets of railway tracks. These tracks would serve the Follo Line in both directions, as well as providing an incoming line for Østfoldbanen. The trench for the culvert was cut from Bispegata in the north in a south westerly direction towards the existing railway tracks behind Saxegården in the south (Figure 1). The plan compiled by JBV shows that it will measure 305 meters in length and will vary in width from 6.7 to 9.5 meters (Figure 2).

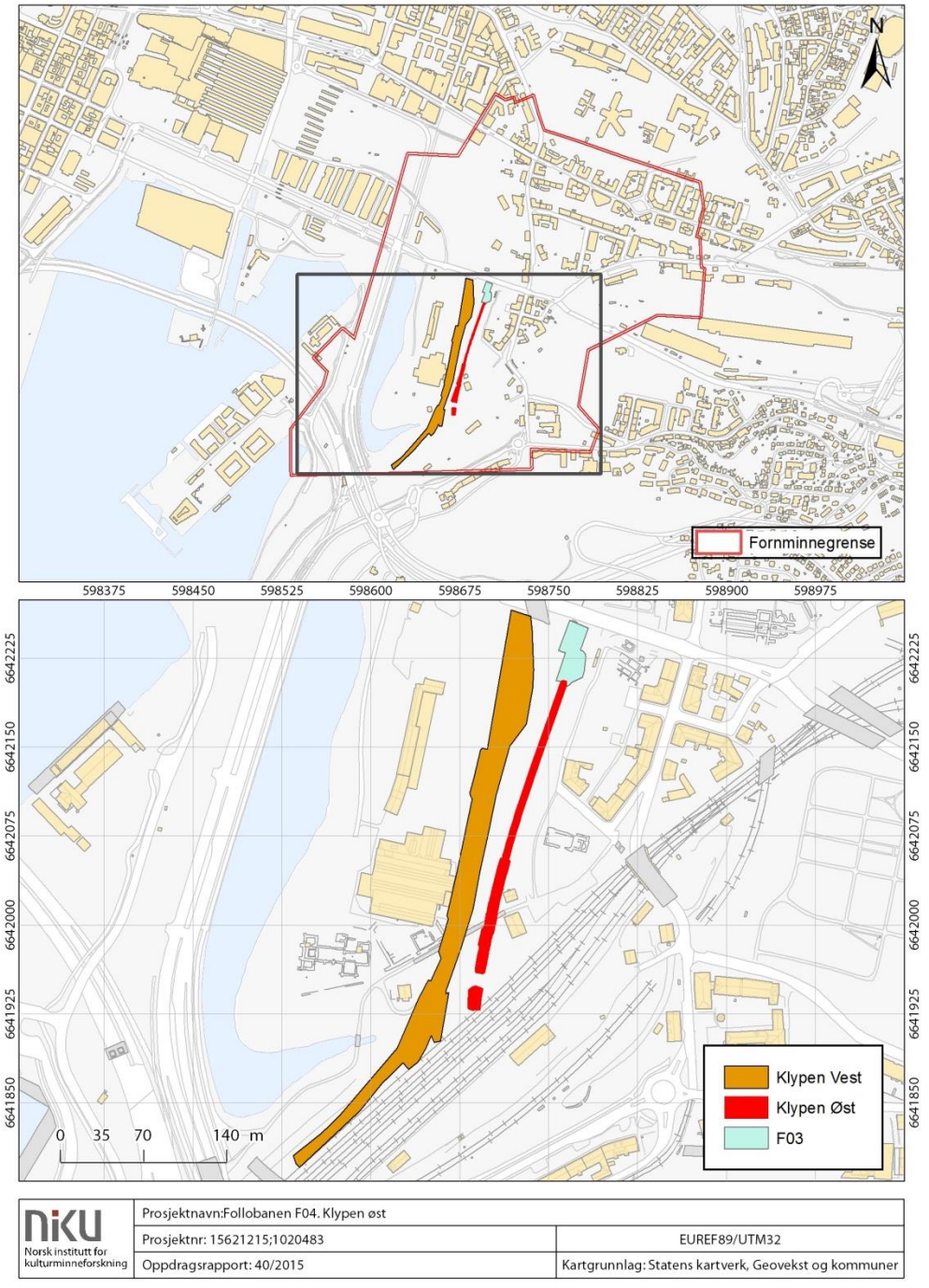

Figure 1. Site location showing the development area in Gamlebyen.

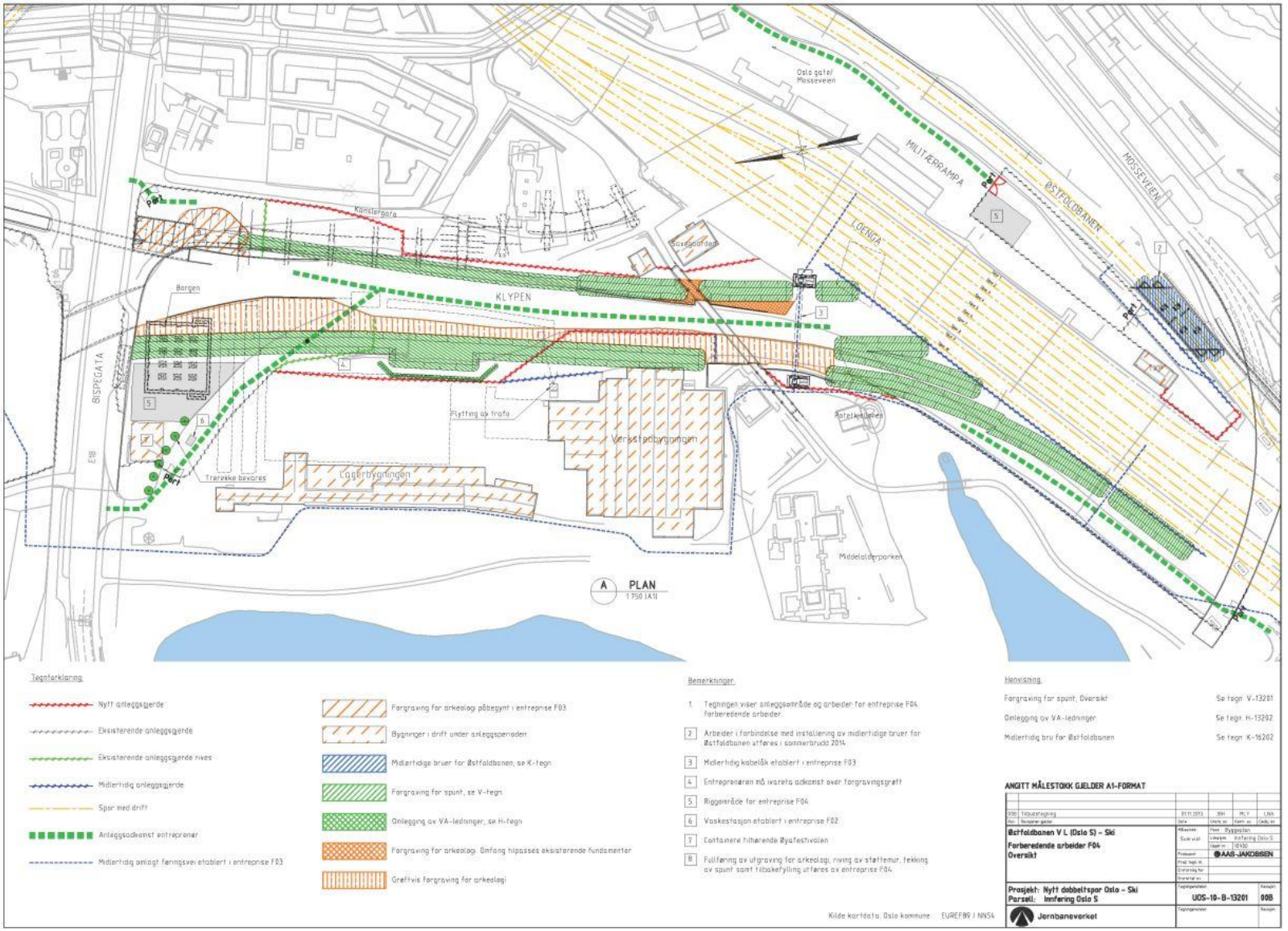

Figure 2. Revised plan showing the development area along Klypen (JBV).

The project plan showed *Arkeologigropa* (F03) divided into areas A–F and the northern part of Klypen Øst divided into areas labelled G–J. These relate to areas which lay between the concrete supports for Loenga Bridge which was demolished in 1995. These areas lay in the path of the culvert trench and were the most likely to contain preserved archaeological deposits. Areas A–F comprised project 15621128 (excavated 2013–15) while areas G–J belonged to project 15621215, the Klypen Øst stage (Figure 3). The area which lay towards the southern end of Klypen Øst lay outside the footprint of Loenga Bridge and was considered archaeologically-rich. This was divided into areas A–D in the project plan and does not bear any relation to those areas with the same name in *Arkeologigropa*. The Loenga bridge supports were to be removed from the northernmost part of the site. Work begun in this area in 2013 as part of the Follobanen F03 project (project no. 15621128) (Edman Forthcoming 2018). The remaining bridge foundations were left *in situ*.

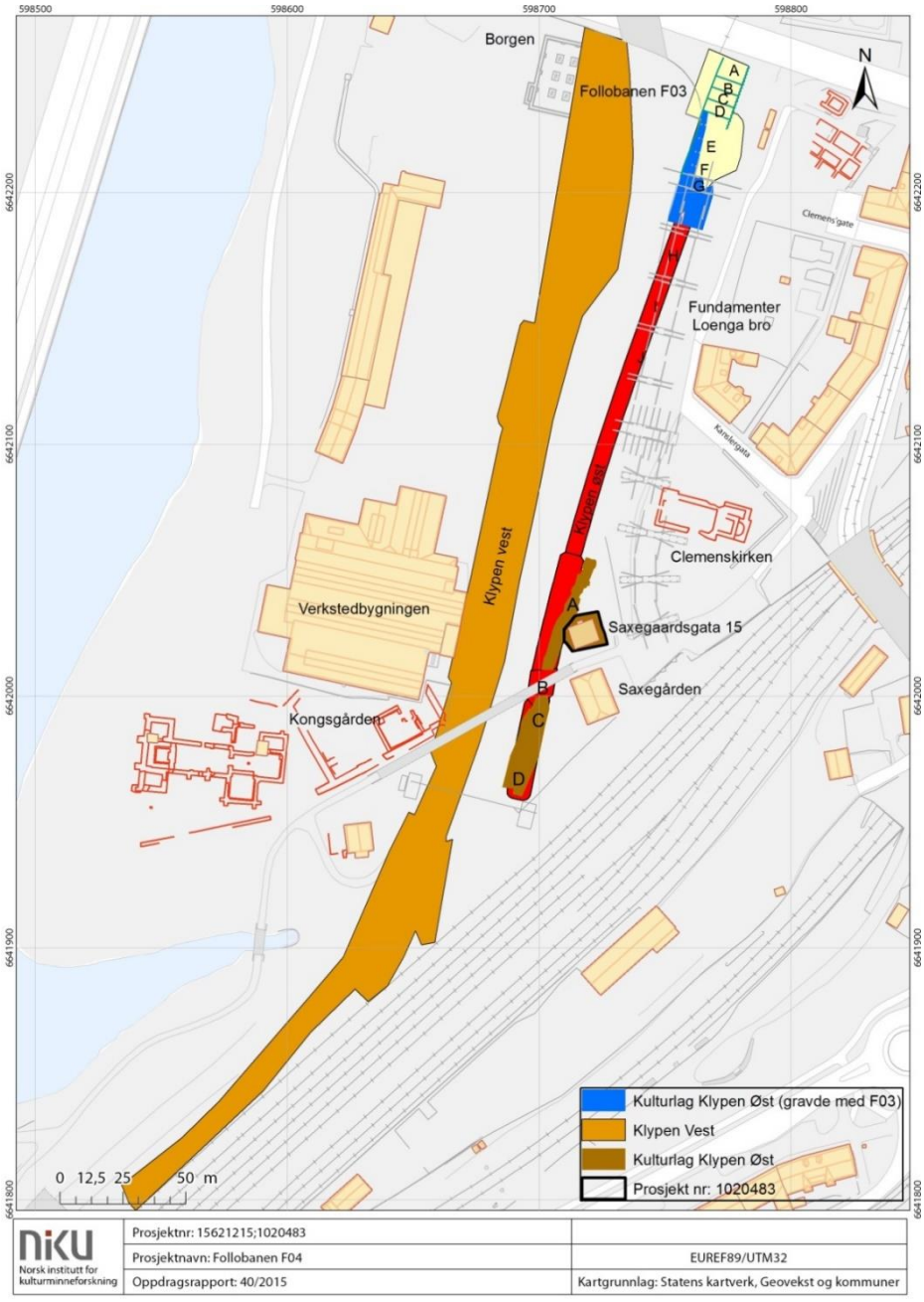

Figure 3. Klypen Øst: the area (red) and deposits (brown) encountered during the project. Project 1020483 was limited to the area around Saxegaardsgata 15.

As previously mentioned the new culvert would cut into and run parallel with the embankment known as Klypen Øst. The eastern side of the trench was to be supported using sheet metal piling. This would be driven into the earth using a vibrating pile driver creating a strong supporting wall. This embankment itself was created during the construction of Smaalensbanen in 1877–79 and consisted of material thrown up from a huge trench which cut through the heart of the medieval town. A swathe of medieval deposits and building remains were obliterated during this period of work. However, many of these deposits were recorded prior to destruction by Peter Blix (1879) (Figure 5). In 1959–60, excavations took place prior to the construction of Loenga bro (Figure 4). These excavations revealed further traces of archaeological deposits lying under the embankment (Lidén og Øgar 1961). The deposits were thicker and more abundant towards the north end of Klypen Øst. The bridge was finally demolished in 1995.

Further investigative work carried out by Liv Marit Rui indicated that there was likely to be more preserved archaeology under the Klypen Øst embankment. Figure 6 shows a profile drawn by Rui which displays the deposits destroyed by the railway cut in relation to the terrain. By projecting both the top and bottom levels of these removed cultural deposits, she was able to infer the presence of archaeological deposits under Klypen Øst at heights of between six and seven meters (Rui 1991). The new culvert runs through these areas and would be particularly intrusive in areas G in the north and A, B, C and D in the south.

The original planned excavation area was expanded east of the cut for the culvert after the discovery of human skeletons in the eastern profile of area A. The skeletons belonged to a graveyard which may have served Nikolaikirken. The remains of this church and associated graveyard were discovered during the construction of Smaalensbanen in the period 1877–79; it was not known prior to the Follo Line project whether any of this graveyard still existed. The area was further extended when Bane NOR carried out drainage work around the property of Saxegaardsgata 15. This work revealed traces of burials connected to the same graveyard. The total area of excavation along Klypen Øst was 2214 m^2. Just under half of that area (1051 m^2) contained archaeological deposits (Figure 3). Archaeological deposits were encountered at depths of 9.57 meters close to Saxegaardsgata 15 and 8.70 meters behind Saxegaardsgata 17.

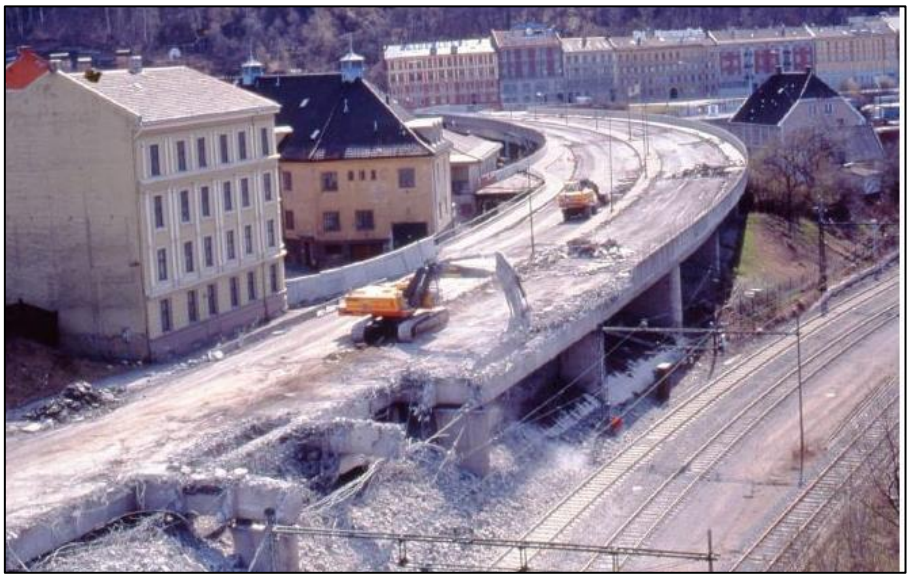

Figure 4. Loenga bro during demolition in 1995 (looking south). Saxegården (top right). Photo from Molaug (2011).

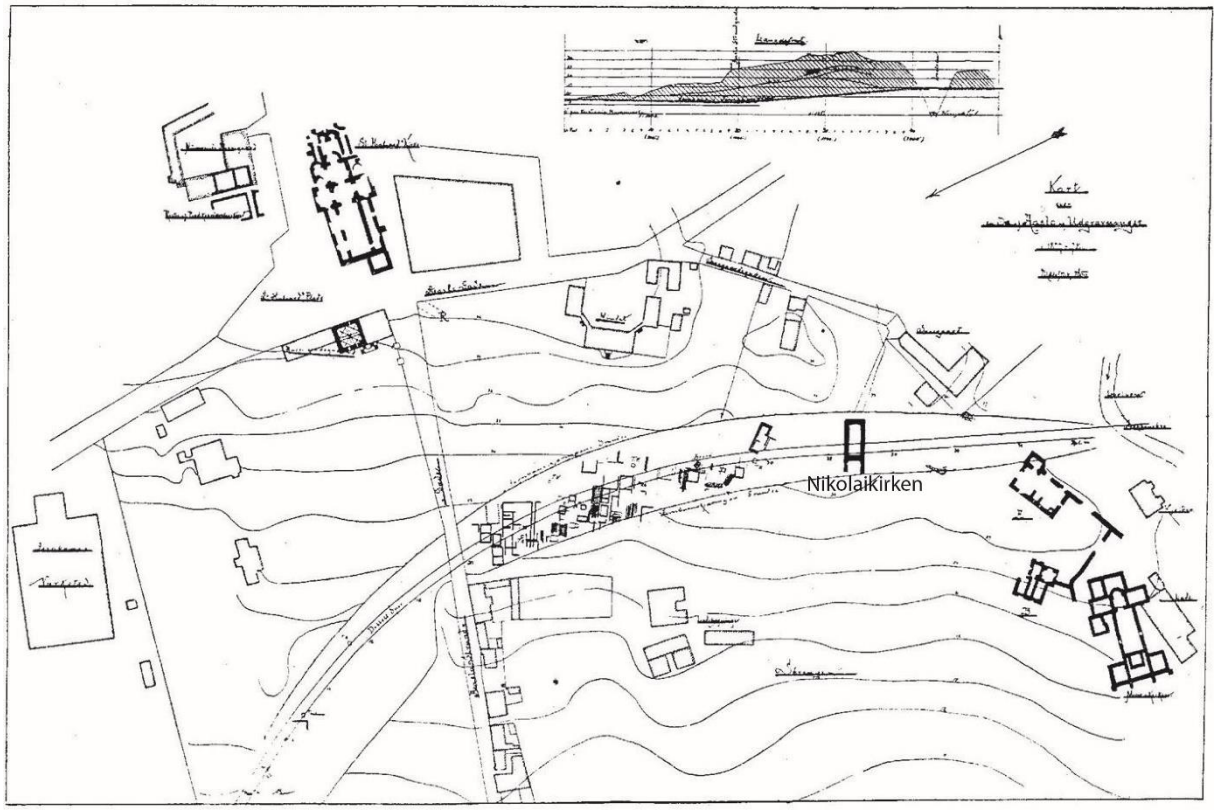

Figure 5. Map showing the buildings and associated features observed by Blix during the construction of the Smaalensbanen in 1877–79 (Blix 1879).

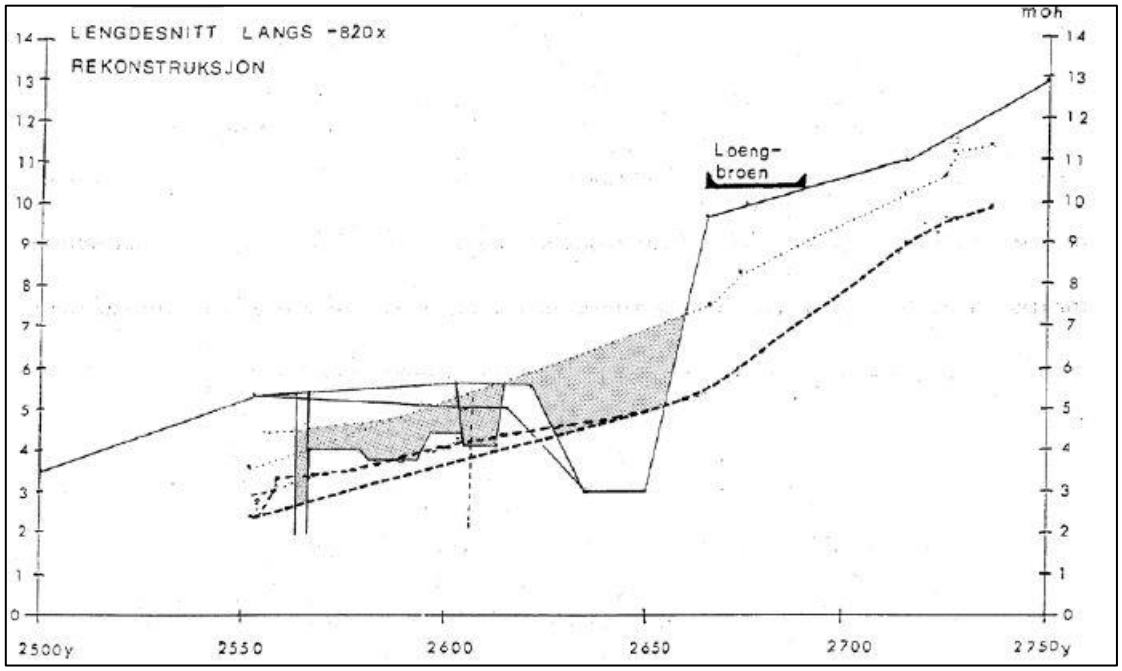

Figure 6. Cross-section W–E through Klypen. The removed medieval layer is shaded grey. Dashed line shows the natural and the dotted line shows the top of the archaeological deposits (Liv Marit Rui, RAs utgravningskontor).

3 History and previous archaeological investigations

3.1 The town and people

The medieval town of Oslo was established in the first half of the 11th century. It was situated on a peninsula in the eastern part of the present-day city bounded by Bjørvika in the west, Hovinbekken in the north and Alnaelva in the south–east (Schia 1995) (Figure 7). The settlement superseded a late-Viking royal residence at Aker gård which lay north in the present-day city. Our understanding of Oslo's medieval topography is entirely down to a combination of archaeological finds and written sources. Snorre Sturlasson wrote that King Harald [1046–1066] established a town in the eastern part of Oslo. (Snorri Sturluson 1994Ch. 58). He elaborates on this by saying that the area was favourable as it was very well supplied and close to many rich villages ('Kong Harald let byggje ein kjøpstad aust i Oslo, og sat der tidt; for det var godt om tilførsler der og det var rike bygder omkring'). It has been assumed, based on historical events, that the town was founded around 1050 (Fischer 1950).

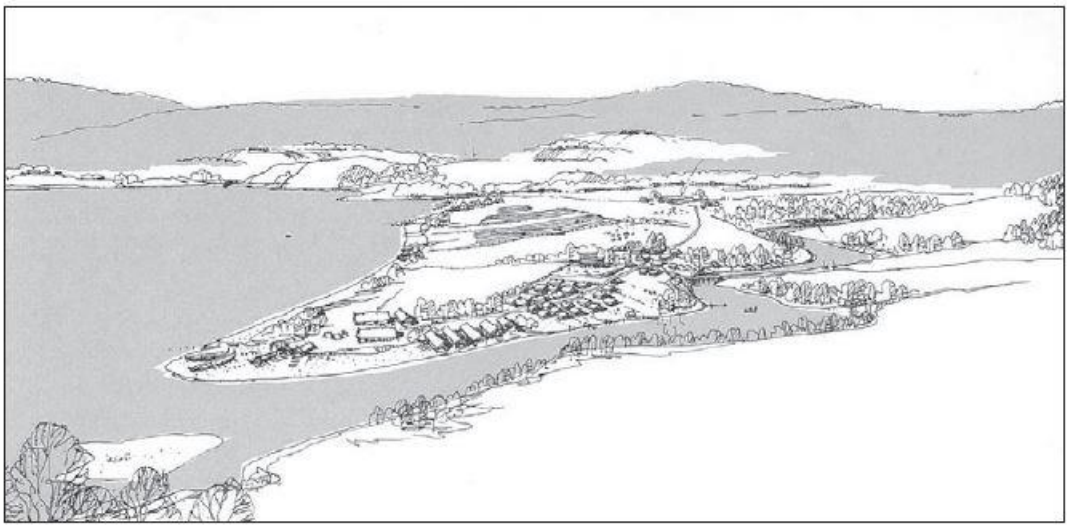

Figure 7. Reconstruction of Oslo in the first half of the 11th century. Drawing: Marianne Brochman. (Schia 1995).

Oslo is first mentioned in the Olav saga which tells that Olav Haraldsson lodged in the town some nights in 1021 on a mission to Christianise the inhabitants ('til osloar oc var þar nockorar nætr") (Nilsen 1976:179). While the mention of Oslo in this context has been debated, there is evidence to show that the written sources in this case correspond well with the archaeological evidence (Schia 1995:122-132)

The earliest settlement in the burgeoning town comprised of dispersed farms associated with packets of land, demarcated by ditches and fence lines. This was evident in the northern part of the medieval town, where traces of two phases of arding dating to the Viking period were found together with traces of building activity (Molaug 2000a et al.; Molaug 2008). The earliest concentrated building activity found in the medieval town can be dated to between 1025 and 1050 (Molaug 2008:80). The buildings were built in groups known as *bygård* (literally. 'city farm') which comprised of a collection of houses and outhouses surrounding a central yard, forming a courtyard dwelling. Sometimes two courtyard dwellings merged to create double *bygårder*.

During the 12th and 13th centuries the town expanded and the land between the properties was filled in. It is during this time that a street plan also starts to emerge. It has been calculated that by the mid-14th century, the medieval city housed 3000 adult inhabitants and included 350–450 courtyard dwellings, five churches, three monasteries, a leper hospital, and the royal and episcopal residences (Nedkvitne og Norseng 1991; Schia 1987). The settlement area covered 230,000 m^2 at this time. The expansion of the town is reflected in the large excavations at Mindets tomt, Søndre felt, Nordre felt and Oslo gate 6 where the archaeological evidence shows a marked increase in the building and infilling of land plots during the 12th and 13th centuries (Johannessen og Eriksson 2015).

Oslo's two main thoroughfares during the medieval period were Østre strete and Vestre strete. Østre strete was the older of the two streets and may have had pre-urban origins. It ran in a north-easterly direction from the area occupied by Kongsgården along a high ridge on the north-side of Alnaelva. Vestre strete lay further to the north-west where the terrain fell towards Bjørvika and Hovinbekken. It was parallel with Østre strete and ran in a north-east / south-west direction.

3.2 The Crown and Church

As mentioned earlier, Kongsgården lay at the south-western end of Østre strete on a peninsula between Bjørvika and Alnaelva (Figure 7). It was a defended royal complex founded by King Harald Hardråde sometime in the first half of the 11th century (Snorri Sturluson 1994). Kongsgården was the king's residence and may have been defended with an enclosure wall and ditch. The complex contained a hall, economic buildings and Mariakirken which was originally a post-built building, also constructed in the 11th century (Christie 1966). Mariakirken became the bishop's church until Hallvardskatedralen was built at the beginning of the 12th century. Around 1200 a bishop's palace was built opposite Hallvardskatedralen. A bridge was built between these two buildings in the early part of the 13th century (Dahlin 1990). A Benedictine nunnery was established at the north side of Hovinbekken in 1100 while Olavskirken was built beside Hallvardskatedralen and given to the Dominican friars by the king in 1240.

Sometime after 1290 began the building of Akershus festning. This fortified castle was built by duke (later king) Håkon Magnusson as a replacement for Kongsgården which had become outdated in terms of location and defence. The late Middle Ages marked a downturn in the fortune of the town. The Black Death arrived in 1350 devastating the population and affecting the economy. During the 15th century, building work was confined to harbour construction outside Bispeallmenningen and Kongsgården and the construction of stone cellars. The 1500's saw the emergence of water driven sawmills around the banks of Akerselva. Finally, in 1624, Oslo undergoes one of its many fires and is for the most part abandoned as the new town of Christiania is established on the west side of Bjørvika.

3.3 Clemenskirken and Nikolaikirken

Both Clemenskirken (Church of St. Clement) and Nikolaikirken (Church of St. Nicholas) were located close to the excavation area near Saxegaardsgata 15 where the current archaeological investigation located the remains of a graveyard (see sections 5.3.8 – 5.3.14). It appears that a lot of the archaeological activity in this area relates to the churches. It is therefore important to give a little more detail of their history, to help interpret the archaeology.

3.3.1 Clemenskirken

According to documents dating to the 14th century, Clemenskirken was a parish church (DN V no. 943). It built in stone after the construction of Hallvardskatedralen had been completed around 1130 (Eide 2007). There existed, however, phases of burial prior to the building of Clemenskirken in stone which date back to the early 11th century (Eide 1973). The ruins of the church and churchyard wall were first excavated by Gerhard Fischer in the period 1920–21 (Figure 8). He was mainly concerned with the excavation of the church, its boundary wall, two cellars and other stone foundations and less so with the burials associated with the church. Nevertheless, skeletal material from 945 individuals was recovered from the north and east areas of the graveyard. The skeletons were excavated using the methods of the time, and as a result, a lot of stratigraphic information is missing. However we are informed that the bodies were spread over a large area to a depth of 2.2–3.0 meters (Wagner 1927:5). Some of them had been buried in wooden coffins while others are likely to have been buried in a plain shroud. There is also the mention of a post-medieval period burial which had been interred in a stone cist (Eide 1973).

In the period 1921 – 1970 the ruins of Clemenskirken were left exposed to the elements and fell into disrepair. Earlier attempts at repairing the ruins in the 1922 were ineffective against the frost, particularly as the ruin had suffered some earlier fire damage (Eide 1973:49-50).

Between 1960 and 1962 a series of small excavations took place in the western part of the graveyard. The excavations were carried out prior to the construction of Loenga bro, the footprint of which passed the western side of the church. The investigation in this area comprised five trenches labelled II–VI running from south to north (Figure 8). The documentation relating to this excavation is sparse; however, some existing notes and drawings are kept at the offices of RA.

Trench VI contained a collection of stones and a row of posts relating to a house, while trench V contained a stone cellar. Trench IV ran E–W, parallel with the south side of the church. A skeleton was found towards the east end of the trench on the south side of the church while a stone wall, possibly relating to Nikolaikirken lay towards the western end of the trench. A profile (A–B) was excavated between ditches IV and V (Figure 9, above). Two skeletons were found here, while another was found 1 meter to the east of this area. The profile itself showed that the natural geological deposits lay at a height of between 8.60 and 8.70 m.a.s.l. A layer of soil containing the two skeletons already mentioned lay directly above the natural deposits. Thus, the layer probably consisted of soil from the graveyard. On top of the graveyard layer was with a 5 cm horizon which is described as both a dark layer and a fire layer (Lidén og Øgar 1961). A 70–80 cm layer of grave soil containing topsoil and human bone overlay the 'dark layer'. The uppermost deposits comprised of a thin layer (5–20 cm) of tile and mortar and a layer of modern backfill.

Trench III contained mixed soils and a layer of flat stones. The continuation of the churchyard wall, first discovered by Fischer in 1920–21 was found in trench II along with a stone cellar. A profile (A–A) was excavated between trench III and IV (Figure 9 below) revealing that the level of the natural geology rose from 8.60 m.a.s.l. in the west to 9.15 m.a.s.l. in the east. A layer containing two skeletons overlay the natural geology (Eide 1973:51-54).

In the period 1970–71 a series of excavations were carried out within Clemenskirken by Ole Egil Eide, in advance of construction work for a garage relating to the railway (Eide 1973). These excavations

produced more detailed information about the construction of the stone church as well as unearthing three phases of burial activity.

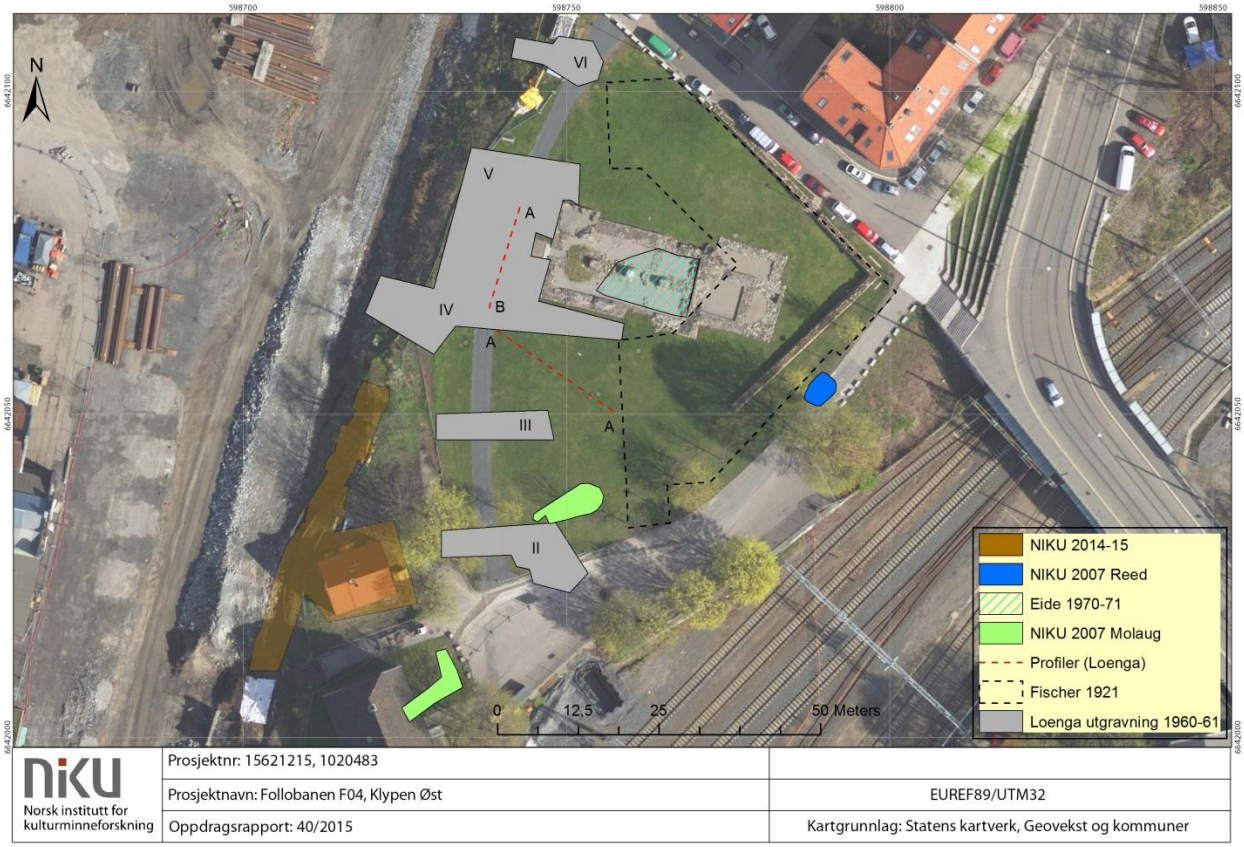

Figure 8. Satellite photo of the area around Clemenskirken and associated excavations (Eide 1973; Fischer 1950; Lidén og Øgar 1961; Molaug 2007b; Reed 2007)

The first phase of burial activity revealed 62 graves aligned NW–SE (Eide 1973:63). Gerhard Fischer also found 10 burials on the same alignment under the churchyard wall during excavations in 1920–21. Eide interpreted these as part of the same burial phase. The first phase graves were radiocarbon dated to around AD 1000 which makes them the earliest Christian burials found in Oslo (Eide 1973:225-227; Nordeide og Gulliksen 2007). The orientation of the graves probably reflects the building plan of the earliest church which would have predated the second phase of burial. This means that the first phase of Clemenskirken is likely to have been established in the early 11th century (Molaug 2008).

A layer of sand between 60 and 100 cm thick was laid over this first phase of burial to provide a level surface on which a second wooden church could be built (Eide 1973:65-66). A total of 81 graves were cut through this layer (Phase II). The graves were oriented E–W, and it is reasonable to assume that they reflected the orientation of the second church building on the site. These burials lay under the ruins of the stone-built Clemenskirken and therefore can be dated to the 11th century. Eide found seven burials (phase III) inside the stone church. They were oriented on the same alignment as the Phase II burials. Clemenskirken continued in use until the 16th century when it was finally demolished around 1540.

3.3.2 Nikolaikirken

The first mention of Nikolaikirken is in 1240 when it was written that during a military campaign the attackers stopped at a place between Østre strete and Nikolaikirken ('Og da dei kom over, stanza die mellom Austre stretet og Nicolaskyrkja') (Soga om Håkon Håkonsson k.333). The same source mentions that the king had built a castle at Åkeberg (Valkaberg) which he later moved close to Nikolaikirken ('let byggje ei borg på Åkeberg i Oslo og let henne sidan føra til Nikolaskyrkja'). Fischer interprets this as meaning that he abandoned his castle at Åkeberg and used the stone to build a new castle at Geitabru near Nikolaikirken (Fischer 1950:22).

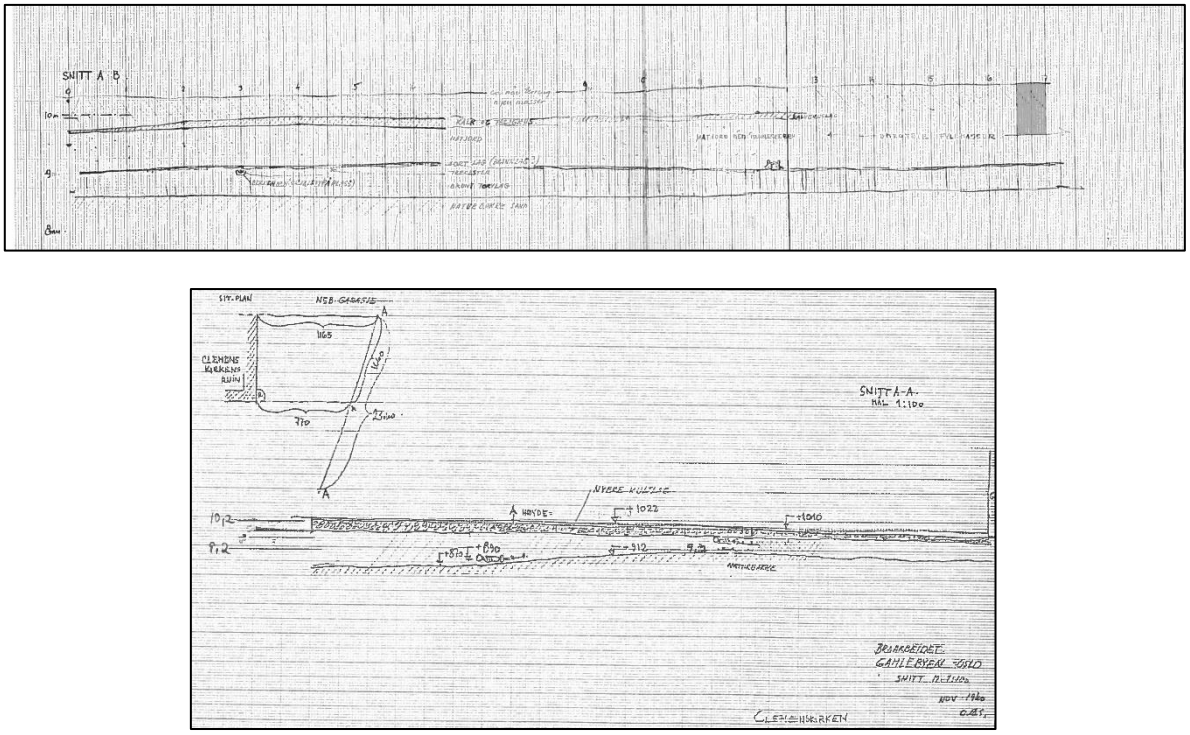

Figure 9. Profile drawings A–B (above) and A–A (below) from the Loenga Bro excavations (Lidén og Øgar 1961).

The ruins of Nikolaikirken were first encountered by Blix in 1877–78 during the construction of the Smaalensbanen railway. The remains of the stone church lay 17 meters west of Clemenskirken and 50 meters north of Saxegården (Figure 5). Blix (1879) describes the rectangular two room building as measuring 27 x 11 meters. The foundations consisted of rounded stones, but Blix does not describe the bonding material. These foundations were underpinned by a series of wooden piles driven vertically into the ground for support. The north side of the church was covered with collapsed tiles suggesting a tiled roof. The church was not completely removed in the 19th century. The western wall survived the construction of the railway. It was, however, removed in the early 20th century without being recorded. Later excavations in connection with the construction of Loenga Bro revealed a section of wall projecting from the eastern end of the building. This was interpreted as part of a chancel (Eide 1973:52; Lidén og Øgar 1961). Blix (1879:39) also mentions that 50 burials were found on the southern side of the church. He describes them as lying side by side in layers over each other.

3.3.3 Important archaeological results

Figure 10 shows the most significant excavations that have taken place in Gamlebyen (Johannessen og Eriksson 2015). Blix's recording of the building traces he encountered during the construction of

Smaalensbanen in 1879 are invaluable. He provided us with a medieval street plan of the old town at a time when archaeology was in its infancy. Other important highlights include the Clemenskirken excavations from 1920–21 and 1970 which found evidence for the earliest Christian inhabitants of Oslo and the excavations at Kongeborgen which explored the king's fortified residence.

In the 1970's a series of significant excavations took place which uncovered remains of the ordinary townspeople of Oslo. Many phases of houses dating from 1000–1600 were found at Mindets tomt, Søndre felt and Nordre felt together with streets, fence lines, wells and other typical structures associated with a medieval town. Many building phases were also found at Oslogate 7 while early activity dating back to the 10th century consisting of houses and associated agricultural remains were found at Oslogate 6. The latter excavation also revealed the remains of a shoemaker's house dating to the 12th century and dwellings dating to *c*. 1000.

Various excavations have been carried out close to Oslo's medieval harbour area. These investigations revealed traces of wharf structures and warehouse buildings dating from the 13th–16th centuries. Boat wrecks have also been found most notably during the Sørenga project and the Barcode project in Dronning Eufemias gate. The Follobanen F03 excavations revealed phases of medieval housing and associated structures dating back to 1000 as well as kilns and a large medieval stone cellar.

Viktige arkeologiske resultater	Beskrivelse
Smaalensbanen 1877–1878	Utgravninger i Klypen, utgravning av tykke kulturlagsavsetninger og rester etter vanlig bybebyggelse, Nikolaikirken
Hallvardskatedralen:	Utgravninger i 1865, 1878 (Blix og Fleischer) kartlegging av hele ruinen, 1917–1933 (Fischer) utgravninger av kirken samt tilhørende kirkegård og kirkegårdsmur
Kongeborgen (kongsgården)	Utgravninger i 1868 (Nicolaysen) og 1877 (Blix og Fleischer) med påvisning av ringmur, porttårn m.m. Utgravninger for Lokomotivverkstedet 1891–92 (Meyer): utgravninger av store deler av kongens borganlegg. 1961–63 (Olsen): utgravning av søndre del av kongeborgen
Jernbanesmie og vognverksted	1891–93 (Meyer): bybebyggelse, Vestre strete m.m.
Bispeborgen:	1868 hvelvrommet i østfløyen (Nicolaysen), 1903 utgravninger av Ladegårdshagen (arkitekt Jürgensen): store deler av nordre ringmur, 1917–1922 utgravninger i Bispeborgens nordfløy og inntil østfløyen (Fischer), 1961–64 utgravning av sørfløyen (Hougen m.fl.), 1962–68 utgravning i østfløyen (Olsen, Fischer) og i nordfløyen 1983–85 (Dahlin). Det ble avdekket flere trebygninger
Mariakirken:	Utgravninger i 1868–69 (Nicolaysen), 1935 (Fischer) Framgraving av hele kirkeruinen, funn av gravkammer med Håkon V og dronning Eufemia. 1961–63 (Christie). Funn av stolpekirke fra 1000-tallet under steinkirken fra 1130-tallet. Innsamling av bein fra graver
Olavsklosteret:	Utgravd i flere omganger; i 1835–36 (A. Spenning), 1865 (Nicolaysen), 1924–35, (Fischer og Cato Enger), og mellom 1953 og 1964 (Enger, Fischer, Lange m.fl.) Funn av skjeletter fra kirkegården i 1865, 1920-årene, 1980 (Hommedal), 2000 og 2004 (NIKU) kirkegård øst for klosteret.
Clemenskirken 1920–21(Fischer):	Utgravninger for jernbanegarasje. Framgravd ruiner av steinkirken fra 1130-tallet, kirkegårdsmur og over 1000 graver. 1971 (Ole Egil Eide): utgravninger under steinkirken som viste graver fra to eldre kirkegårder, den eldste med graver tilbake til rundt år 1000
Korskirken:	Framgravd i 1922 (Fischer).
Østfoldbanens kulvert	1919–1924 (Fischer): utgravninger av blant annet Hallvardskatedralen, sørfløyen av Olavsklosteret (Olavskirken), skomakerboder, nordfløyen i Bispeborgen («Bisp Nicolas kapell»)
Fransiskanerklosteret:	Deler av klosterkirken ble gravd ut i 1935–36 (Fischer)
Nordre tomters spor	1954 (Enger): spor etter blant annet flere faser av Bispeallmenningen og søndre ringmur i Bispeborgen.
Loenga bru,	Fundamenter utgravd 1960–61(Lange, Øgard Svensen, Lidén): godt bevarte kulturlagsavsetninger og rester av bybebyggelse

Viktige arkeologiske resultater	Beskrivelse
Mindets tomt og Søndre felt	1970–1976 (Lidén, Erik Schia): arkeologiske utgravninger i forbindelse med arealkrevende motorveikryss. Mange faser med bebyggelse fra 1000- til 1600-tallet med funn av hus, groper, brønner, gjerder, innhegninger, brolagte gårdsrom, gateløp og rester etter 13 branner
Oslogate 7	1976 og Oslogate 3 1977–78 (Schia): to små utgravningsfelt i forbindelse med jernbanevirksomhet med spor etter bybebyggelse i flere faser
Nordre felt	1972 Nordre felt II 1982–84 (Petter Molaug): bygårdsbebyggelse fra 1000- til 1600-tallet. Bebyggelse fra 1200-tallet kan sees som rekonstruksjoner sør for Oslo torg
Oslogate 6	1987–89 (Molaug): utgravningene påviste bybebyggelse tilbake til 1000-tallet og omfattende skomakervirksomhet fra sent 1100-tall. Funn av åker og hustufter fra 900-tall, muligens fra gården Oslo
Utgravninger i havneområdet i	1925–26 for jernbanen (Fischer): Clemensbryggen og fundamenter for sjøboder, 1971 for jernbanespor (Christensen, Fett) og 1992–95 for ny E18 (Molaug m.fl.): Ny kunnskap om middelalderens båter, bryggeanlegg og fundamenter for sjøboder
Sørenga, **Senketunnelen**	2005–7 (NIKU): omfattende lag med elvetransportert avfall fra middelalderbyen, vesentlig 13–1400-tallet. Båtvrak fra 1600-tallet
Barcode	2008–13 (NSM / NMM): overvåking og utgravninger av tomter for bygninger. Funn av laftekar og 13 båtvrak fra etterreformatorisk tid i 2008–9. 2013 (NIKU, KHM) båtvrak fra middelalder
Midgardsormen	2010–12 (NIKU): overvåking og arkeologisk utgravning. Laftekasser brukt som sjøbodfundamenter og brygger fra 1300-tallet
Dronning Eufemias gate og deler av **Bispegata**	2010–11, 2013–14 (NIKU): laftekasser fra sent 1300- og 1400-tall, trolig fundament for sjøboder ute i sjøen. Båtvrak fra 13–1400-tallet. 2012 (NMM) utgravning av 1500-talls laftekasser sør for Barcode
Follobanen F03	2013–2015 (NIKU): Bygårdsbebyggelse med ovner, brønner, veifar fra 1000–1200.tallet. To steinkjellere, en av betydelig størrelse, fra 1300-tallet.
Hollenderkvartalet	2015 (NIKU) Utgraving av kirkegården fra Nonnesetter kloster. Graver.

Figure 10. Table showing the most significant excavations carried out in Gamlebyen (After Johannessen og Eriksson 2015)

4 Method and Implementation

4.1 Staff

The Follobanen F04 project comprised two separate excavations which were ran concurrently. These excavations lay on the east and west sides of the pre-existing cut for the railway line through Gamlebyen and were called Klypen Øst and Klypen Vest. In addition to the Klypen Øst site, a monitoring project (1020345) around Saxegaardsgata 15 developed into an excavation project (1020483) which overlapped with the Klypen Øst site. The two excavation projects were consequently run parallel and are both included in this report. The Klypen Vest site is treated in a separate report (Helstad og Dahle Forthcoming 2018). The excavation was initially project managed by Petter Molaug and from July 2014 by Lise-Marie Bye Johansen, while the excavation was run by Egil Lindhart Bauer. The excavation was supervised by Magnus Helstad (site supervisor Klypen Vest) and Michael Derrick (site supervisor Klypen Øst). From 2014 to 2015, there was a change in project management: In January 2015 Egil Lindhart Bauer took over the project management, while Magnus Helstad took over Bauer's responsibilities for running the excavation. The table below shows a list of field staff who worked on Klypen Øst:

Name	Position	Time in the project
Linn Trude L. Andreadakis	Feltleder II	09.05.14 (én dag)
Hilde M. Sømme Melgaard	Feltleder II	05.03.15–14.04.15
Ingrid Halvorsen	Feltleder II	26.05.14, 18.06.14
Øystein Dahle	Feltleder II	13.02, 23.02, 03.03.14
Michael Derrick	Feltleder I	22.04.14–14.04.15
Solveig Thorkildsen	Feltleder II / Funnansvarlig	09.05.14–14.04.15
Reidar Meyer	Feltleder II	14.05.14–23.12.14
Erlend Nordlie	Feltleder II / HMS-ansvarlig	09.05.14–14.04.15
Are S. Kolberg	Feltleder II	09.05.14–14.04.15
Lars Haugesten	Feltleder II	30.05.14–20.01.15
Stefan Bakke	Feltleder II	15.09.15–30.01.15
Anne Østergaard Jensen	Feltleder II / Osteolog	14.07.14–14.04.15
Desmond O'Leary	Feltleder II	05.01.15–14.04.15

4.2 Trial trenching and evaluation

The development area measured 2214 m^2 and was located on the east side of Klypen (Figure 11). As mentioned earlier, there was great potential for surviving archaeological remains under the embankment. The location and depth of these remains was unknown. It was therefore important to identify the areas as quickly as possible and assign an appropriately sized workforce to excavate them. It was decided that the best method would be to dig a series of trial trenches perpendicularly along the length of Klypen Øst.

All vegetation was removed from the entire area prior to trial trenching and excavation. This was required to avoid contamination of the surrounding area by invasive flora. Excavating trenches on a steep slope using a machine is often fraught with difficulty. The placing of the machine at the bottom or top of the slope made it difficult for the driver to see the deposits and limited the machine's reach. The driver was therefore totally reliant on the archaeologists for guidance at all times during excavation to preserve the archaeology and ensure safety. The machine also had to be constantly repositioned to reach the deposits; this slowed down the whole excavation process.

Figure 11. Klypen Øst marked in green, looking SW (Cf35113_NIKU_06).

Interpretation and excavation of the deposits proved to be difficult. For example, the post-medieval and modern layers overlying the medieval layers did not always lie horizontally. Instead, they often followed the contours of the slope due to a combination of natural soil creep and disturbance caused by the railway and later Loenga bridge construction. The displaced overlying deposits masked the underlying archaeology, making it vulnerable to overcutting. It was therefore decided that a slow and steady approach should be taken until the top of the archaeological deposits was revealed, whereupon the deposits could be uncovered by manual excavation.

Once uncovered the base of the trenches were measured using a total station and coded using Intrasis. A more thorough description of the measuring method employed is described in section 4.4.

Safety was a prime concern on the field. Special care had to be taken when climbing up and down the side of the bank which was often slippery and loose under foot. To counter these conditions, the archaeologists dug small viewing platforms into the slope to observe the mechanised excavation process safely. Contact between the archaeologists and the digger driver was constantly maintained, particularly when entering the trench.

Trenching commenced on May 13th 2014, and it quickly became apparent that there were *in situ* archaeological layers surviving in Trench 1 in Area G (Figure 19). This area was opened and measured. The following day the trenching was halted in the north end of Klypen Øst due to the discovery of asbestos tiles mixed in with the modern layers. All work in this area ceased until the asbestos could be safely removed. The area was finally decontaminated, and the areas were re-examined at the beginning of November 2014. It was then decided that it would make more sense to excavate this part of the Klypen Øst excavation (Areas F and G, Figure 3) together with the F03 stage of work.

Responsibility for areas F and G switched to Therese Edman and the results from this excavation can be found in the Follobanen F03 report (Edman Forthcoming 2018).

Trial trenching continued in the southern part of Klypen Øst on June 18th after it was established that there was no asbestos present in this area. Trench 5, just north of Area A, contained human skeletal remains. It was decided to stop trenching in this area and proceed with manual excavation. The skeletons lay on the edge of the approved archaeological excavation boundaries. After several meetings between RA, JBV and NIKU it was agreed that the area immediately east of the trench should be excavated to prevent construction work from damaging the skeletal remains immediately east of the area of the future railway culvert. It was decided that the whole length of Area A should be expanded to a width of 'one grave length' towards the east.

The excavation boundaries were adhered to where possible, however there were a few cases where the width of the site had to be extended, particularly when the baulk collapsed and had to be recut for safety reasons. Nevertheless, care was taken not to chase graves too far east, meaning parts of some skeletons were left unexcavated in the profile. The baulk itself was cut at a 45-degree angle both for safety reasons during excavation and to protect the remaining *in situ* graves from collapsing into the construction area for the railway culvert. The distance from the top to the bottom of the slope measured approximately 1.50 meters. As a result, this further increased the width of the excavation area.

Permission to carry out drainage work around the property of Saxegaardsgata 15 was granted 21.10.14. A 2.5-meter-wide trench was to be dug around the house at a 45-degree angle down to the natural deposits. Evaluation work began in the area on 21.01.15 (project number: 1020345) which resulted in the discovery of archaeological deposits. This led to an excavation of the area which commenced on 02.03.15 (project number: 1020483). It was decided that this stage of work should be carried out in tandem with the excavation of Area A, as many of the deposits found in this area continued into the trench around Saxegaardsgata 15.

4.3 Machine stripping, excavation and recording

Machine stripping of the topsoil was carried out using a 24-ton tracked excavator fitted with a 2-metre ditching bucket. The topsoil was carefully removed until archaeological deposits were encountered. One exception was the area containing the graveyard, where a series of 40 x 40 cm boxes were dug prior to machine stripping to locate the graveyard Figure 12. These boxes were dug down until human bone was encountered. This helped determine both the density and depth of burial, thus enabling an effective machining strategy to be developed for the area.

A ramp was built up parallel to the Area A to reach the easternmost deposits with the digger. This meant all deposits could be removed carefully as the driver could see the entire excavation area.

After the removal of the topsoil, the archaeological deposits were hand-cleaned, photographed with and without a scale, digitally measured and recorded. In some cases, it was necessary to take photographs from an elevated position. This was done by attaching the camera to a telescopic pole and raising it over the area to be photographed. A Wi-Fi connection enabled a Samsung tablet to connect with the camera using the CamRanger application. This enabled the camera to be operated at ground-level and was particularly useful in areas where it was not possible to use a hydraulic lift.

Figure 12. Test pits dug through the graveyard area prior to machine excavation. Looking north. (Cf35113_NIKU_352)

All photos contained an information board and a scale. When photographing the skeletons, it was also important to include pre-measured reference points which could be used in post-excavation to draw the skeleton *in situ*. This single-context method ensures that complex stratigraphy can be excavated and recorded in a controlled and systematic way.

All features were given a unique number which was allocated automatically when the features were measured using the Intrasis coding system. This also applied to samples and finds. The deposits, samples and finds were described in digital forms stored on Samsung tablets which could be uploaded into the Intrasis program and associated with the appropriate structure or layer (see section 4.4).

Each deposit was removed in stratigraphic sequence from youngest to oldest in accordance with the single-context method developed by Patrick Ottaway and Ed Harris in 1976 from a suggestion by Lawrence Keene (Harris 1989). Information about this method can be found in the MOLAS

archaeological site manual (1994). This method ensured that the complex stratigraphy could be excavated and recorded in a controlled and systematic way.

The clear majority of the cuts and deposits were excavated in this way. However, there were a few small exceptions. For instance, it was decided that it was not necessary to excavate and record every single thin deposit contained within fire layers, as it was both time-consuming and added very little to the interpretation of the material. Instead the layers were carefully examined and recorded together as one layer if appropriate. A pragmatic approach was also taken to the excavation of cut features such as pits, ditches and postholes. It was decided that it would be preferable to cut a profile through these features rather that remove each layer individually. This provided a speedy solution for their excavation and interpretation. However, there were no hard and fast rules concerning the excavation of cut features, only that they should be excavated in a stratigraphically sound manner.

All the deposits were organised in stratigraphic sequence using a Harris Matrix devised by Edward Harris (1989). The matrix is constructed from a set of relations which link the stratigraphic units to each other. These relations tell us if a unit lies above or below another (stratigraphic relations) and where they lie in time (later, earlier, contemporary, i.e. period-temporal relations). There is also the possibility of putting these units into phases (structural relations). The phasing of the site and allotting of periods is usually carried out during the final stages of matrix construction in the post-excavation stage. An example of a small section of the site matrix is shown below in Figure 13. The matrix was constructed using the Harris matrix composer 2.0b software. This program automatically arranges each context in its correct place in the matrix according to information supplied by the field archaeologist.

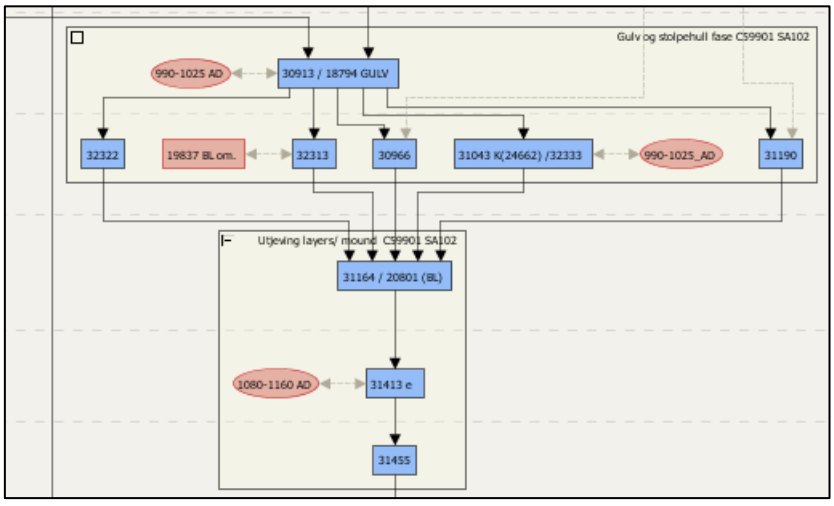

Figure 13. Screenshot of a small section of the Harris matrix compiled using Harris matrix composer 2.0b

The excavation of Areas A, C and D ran concurrently with a crew of six persons spread over the three areas. Sometimes people were needed elsewhere to excavate areas quickly in advance of urgent construction work and the numbers of archaeologists would fluctuate accordingly. It was decided that Area B would be excavated later after the removal of the bridge which crosses the area. This work was carried out in the period 24.04.16 – 30.06.16.

The excavation concluded on the 10.04.15. The areas were photographed, and height measurements taken on the top of the subsoil deposits. The areas were cleared and JBV and RA were informed that the excavation had ended.

Before the area could be handed over to JBV, however, the exposed graves visible in the angled profile had to be protected. It was decided to cover the profile in a 1-metre thick layer of non-marine clay. This would regulate drainage and prevent the skeletons and other archaeological deposits from collapsing into the trench during the subsequent construction process related to the railway culvert (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Placing clay over the profile containing burials, looking south (Cf35113_NIKU_2570).

4.4 Intrasis

The field leader and project leader had the responsibility for checking and processing all the documentation which was carried out in the field. However, all field archaeologists were trained to use a total station and electronic recording forms. All measurements and documentation were collated using Intrasis which is a documentation database program with an integrated map making function.

A Trimble S3 total station was used together with an Altus APS-3 RTK GPS logger with a CPOS-subscription. The survey was tied in to a series of stations with known geographically correct coordinates. These stations were measured in prior to each survey, ensuring that the geographic position of each structure was recorded exactly.

Every archaeological deposit or feature that was measured was allotted its own unique number together with a code which denoted the type of feature (Figure 15). The numbers were generated

automatically by the logger. All archaeological contexts were measured in plan and a top and base-points were measured where relevant. All profile lines were measured as two points (or more) at either end of the line, and the relevant Intrasis code written on the drawing.

Relating objects, finds or structural components to layers or other structures was an important part of the documentation process. This was done by manually inserting a point at the end of the relevant generated number into the logger, together with the number of the context you want to relate to. For example, every find and sample was measured as a point and related to the layer they were found in. In the same way, a collection of structures such as floor, a hearth and a wall could be related to an overall number which denotes a house.

Intrasiskode	Definisjon
SL	Lag eller fyll
SK	Kutt
SA	Konstruksjon (hovednummer for en enkel struktur eller bygning)
SZ	Skjelett
ST	Treverk
SS	Steinkonstruksjon
M	Moderne
F	Funn
P	Prøve

Figure 15. Intrasis coding used in the field to record archaeological deposits, finds and samples.

Documentation of all contexts was carried out using the Sailforms application on a Samsung tablet. This app comprises of a series of forms into which relevant information of each context or structure is recorded. There are forms for each type of context, for example cut, fill / layer, construction (overall number), wall, stone, stone constructions, timber and skeleton / graves. In addition, skeletons were recorded visually using the Artflow app which enabled the user to shade in the surviving parts of the skeletons.

All documentation and measurements were put into Intrasis by the site supervisor, creating a database for the whole project. It is also possible to add other data such as photos, drawings and analysis results to the database later.

Intrasis also enabled the user to create maps from the data entered into the program. These could be created in the field as stand-alone functional overview maps while also retaining the possibility of being opened in ArcMap. Another useful function of Intrasis was the ability to search for contexts and generate tables. This was a valuable as a way of analysing the data and for providing valuable on-field information for the field archaeologist.

4.5 Problems and solutions

While some problems have already been mentioned, such as those associated with excavating on a slope, there were many other general difficulties which had to be overcome in the duration of the excavation.

The weather during the summer and autumn months was relatively dry and sunny but did not cause many problems during the excavation. Any rainfall drained quickly into the underlying natural sands. Area C, which contained the defensive ditch, however, contained very different geology. The underlying geology comprised clayey silt which drained badly. This meant that there was a lot of

standing water in the area which made excavation difficult. A more serious consequence, however, was that the water permeated the clay causing frequent collapse of the profiles. This was both inconvenient and potentially dangerous for the archaeologist documenting the profile. It was therefore decided to widen the profile trench and have two archaeologists working on the documentation at any given time. This way, the work could be completed safely and quickly.

Cold weather created the greatest problems in the field. In the early months of winter, the ground froze at night before quickly thawing again in the morning. This not only created problems underfoot but also damaged any exposed archaeology. Winter mats were used to cover the ground and insulate the earth from the low temperatures. This worked for a while until the temperatures dropped to levels where even the mats did not work. Eventually it was decided to erect tents over the archaeology and pump in warm air to keep a constant temperature (Figure 16).

The tents were positioned over the graveyard in Area A. The positioning itself proved to be a difficult task as the excavation area was so narrow and was bounded on its east side by a high profile and on its west by a steep slope. In addition, Area A contained a high number of skeletons which meant it was not always easy to find a place to put the tent supports. Initially, the tents were placed over the graveyard without any additional weights. However, after one particularly windy weekend the tents were destroyed, and it was decided to secure them using concrete blocks (Figure 17). The downside of this was that it took time to re-erect the tents when it was necessary to move them.

When the tents were in place there were additional problems such as bad light, which affected the quality of the photographs. As the light conditions worsened it became necessary to use lamps in the tents. This unnatural light was not ideal for photography. The cramped working conditions both in the graveyard area and the trench around Saxegaardsgata 15 made excavation difficult. It was not always possible to take good photos and it was hard to avoid standing on the archaeology.

Figure 16. Excavating the graveyard inside the tent. Looking north (Cf35113_NIKU_1670).

Figure 17. Tents after a storm. Looking south (Cf35113_NIKU_1157).

4.6 Dating

Archaeological deposits are dated in a variety of ways. Artefacts such as pottery and other decorative items can be sorted into types, fabrics or wares which correspond to a certain time frame. In this way, it is possible to determine the date of certain layers and structures by looking at the artefacts they contain. Pottery in particular is very useful as it is found in abundance on medieval sites and the chronology of the various wares is known.

After an artefact is identified typologically it can then be used to date the deposits in two ways. The object can provide a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) date for the deposit. That is an earliest possible date for the formation of the deposit it was found in. It can also however, provide a *terminus ante quem* (TAQ) date for the formation of underlying layers, that is a date before which the layer underneath was deposited. By combining the TPQ and TAQ dates from pottery and other artefacts in this way, it becomes possible to date the stratigraphic deposits on site. Care, however, must be taken to ensure that the datable material originates from a secure context, as contamination by earlier or later dated material could affect the dating sequence. Such contamination is particularly relevant in sites that are heavily truncated by later activity, both in the past and in recent times. Urban sites, with centuries of continuous activity, often present such challenging contexts.

During the excavation of Klypen Øst the only absolute dating technique used was radiocarbon dating. This technique measures the amount of radioactive isotope carbon-14 remaining in an organic sample. This isotope enters the earth's atmosphere through cosmic radiation producing carbon-14. Plants absorb the carbon-14 which enters the food chain of both animals and humans. The uptake of carbon-14 stops with death and decay begins. Decay takes place at a known rate which can be measured, and a date determined. This date is refined using calibration curves which are based on

known dendrochronological dates. Datable material includes most organic materials such as plant material, animal bone and horn and human bone. The sampling method and the problems associated with it are discussed below.

4.7 Sampling

A range of samples was taken throughout the project. These were recorded digitally and related to the layer they were taken from. Samples of charcoal and bone were taken for radiocarbon dating, macrofossil and pollen samples for environmental and dietary investigation and micromorphology samples for the study of soil morphology. Other materials such as slag were sent for analysis in the post-excavation phase while MOV samples were taken from specific deposits throughout the excavation to gain an overall view of preservation within the archaeological deposits. Heavy metal samples were taken within the graveyard area and DNA samples were obtained from some of the human skeletal material. All samples were taken with a research question in mind and it was therefore important that they were recovered from secure contexts. The more secure the context, the less likely that the sample would be contaminated with material from older or younger layers and the more likely that the recovered material reflected the activity associated only with that particular layer.

4.7.1 Macrofossil samples

Macrofossil samples were taken from features to determine their function or to identify depositional processes which could help explain their period of use and /or abandonment. Two 10 litre bags of material were removed from the relevant layer. The samples were often taken from profiles and it was therefore important to cut back the profile before taking the sample to minimise contamination from the surroundings. The samples were double bagged and closed immediately before being stored in boxes in a dark environment. The material was sieved and floated during the post-excavation phase to obtain the material for analysis. The material was analysed by Natur og Kultur in Copenhagen (Moltsen 2016)

4.7.2 14C Samples

62 samples containing charred remains and 41 bone samples were sent to Angströmlaboratoriet, Uppsala University for analysis. The results can be found in the appendix. Small samples of bone were removed from the human remains found in the graveyard associated with Nikolai- and possibly also Clemenskirken. The samples were taken not only to date the individual burials but also to get an idea of the morphology of the graveyard and spatial distribution of the graves over time. Charred material was used to date contexts such as floors and dug-down features such as pits and ditches. It was therefore extremely important to be sure that the context was secure; otherwise the dating could be flawed.

The samples were floated, and the dateable material separated out for further analysis by NIKU's archaeobotanist, Maria Sture (see appendix). Care was taken to choose the material which would give the most reliable dates. In some tree species such as pine, the inner parts of the trunk can already be old when the tree is felled. It is therefore advisable to avoid using these species as they could give a false early date for a context. The preferred material for dating is plant material which was young when it was incorporated into the archaeological deposits for example, twigs, seeds, the outermost wood from a trunk or tree species with a short life span. This ensures that the date obtained reflects the chronology of the relevant activity. It is however, not always possible to avoid

using pine, particularly in Oslo where this together with spruce, was the predominant building material. When having to use pine or another long-living species, it is vital that the dates are compared with the stratigraphic sequence as well as all other dated contexts both above and below the relevant activity.

Further microscopic analysis of the samples can also help to determine where in the tree ring sequence the sample originates. If for example the tree rings have a shallow curve, then the sample is more likely to have come from an area close to the outer part of the tree. It is preferable to date these samples as opposed to those from the centre of the tree which could be over 100 years old.

4.7.3 Pollen samples

Eight pollen samples were taken from the profile of the defensive ditch (see section 8) to gain an overview of the environment both in and around the structure. The samples were sent to Miljöarkeologiska laboratoriet, Umeå Universitet for analysis, and the results can be found in the appendix. An empty test tube was pushed into the relevant layers to extract a soil sample which could be used to extract and analyse potential pollen types. The tubes were put in at 10 cm intervals and their location was recorded on the profile drawing and electronically measured using the total station. A sample was also taken from the underlying geology to provide a sterile sample for comparison with the other samples. Care had to be taken so that the samples were not contaminated. It was important not to handle the sample material and the tubes were sealed as soon as they were taken. All samples were stored in refrigerated conditions to preserve the pollen.

4.7.4 Micromorphology samples

Micromorphology is the branch of soil science that is concerned with the description, interpretation and the measurement of components, features and fabrics in soils at a microscopic level (Bullock 1985). It was primarily used at Klypen Øst to confirm the presence of archaeologically significant surfaces. This was particularly useful as the building remains at Klypen Øst were practically non-existent with only a few floors and flat surfaces surviving. Micromorphology analysis also helped identify cultivation layers, which was very useful as many of these layers were hard to separate from the underlying natural sands. Fifteen samples were sent to Dr Richard Macphail at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London for analysis. The results can be found in the appendix.

4.7.5 MOV samples

A series of environmental monitoring (*miljøovervåkning/MOV*) samples were taken from specific areas on the site. The purpose of taking these samples was to monitor the condition and preservation of the deposits for a five-year period after excavation. The deposits were measured, drawn in profile and described. Soil description was carried out by the archaeologist in accordance with the Norwegian Standard NS9451:2009 which was published in September 2009. The deposits were recorded on a context registration form containing a thorough description of the deposits and their inclusions. This form was used as the basis for the evaluation. An essential aspect of the environmental monitoring is to find out how much the layers have been exposed to oxygen and to examine them for other factors which cause degradation. The description of every deposit is divided up into the percentage of botanic, zoological and mineral components together with finds present. The proportion of these four categories should total 100%. The environmental monitoring project (project number 1020061) is led by Vibeke Vandrup Martens. The preservation of the deposits encountered during the Klypen Øst excavation is discussed later in the report.

4.7.6 Sampling in the graveyard

Other samples were specifically related to the burials. Isotope analysis was carried out on some of the skeletons to detect heavy metals which could indicate medical treatment relating to disease, specifically the bubonic plague. Nitrogen-15 analysis was carried out to determine dietary preferences and DNA analysis was used to detect the presence of plague. The results of these analyses are discussed in the osteological report compiled by Jensen (2017).

4.8 Finds and photographs

4.8.1 Finds

As mentioned earlier, all finds were allocated an Intrasis identification number which was linked to the layer in which they were found. In some cases, the finds were collected in bulk and given a collective number, thus avoiding the time-consuming job of measuring every single find from the same layer.

Ceramics, stone and slag were stored in their plastic bags while other finds such as metal and organic finds (wood, bone, horn, textile and leather) were stored in boxes, in a refrigerator. The wood, leather and textiles survived in deposits were anaerobic conditions prevailed. It was therefore important to store these materials under anaerobic conditions to halt post-excavation decomposition. This was done by submerging the material in water.

A museum number (C-number) was allocated to the different context types found on site during the post-excavation phase. These numbers are shown below (Figure 18):

Museum nr.	Description
C59891	Vollgrav
C59892	Kirkegård
C59893	Anleggsområde
C59894	Dyrkningsspor og grøfter
C59895	Grophusområde
C59896	Steinkjeller
C59897	Øvrig (groper, stolpehull osv.)
C59898	Planker og tredekke
C59899	Bygning SA103
C59900	Andre bygninger
C59901	Bygning SA102
C59902	Bygning SA113

Figure 18. Museum numbers allocated to the Klypen Øst excavation.

Each find and some of the samples were catalogued in the *Universitetsmuseenes samlingsdatabase* under their corresponding museum number followed by a sub number, for example: C59891/1. In this way the finds can be organised and are easily searchable. The skeletal material from the graveyard was entered into NIKU's *skjelettdatabase* as well as *Universitetsmuseenes samlingsdatabase*. This material is discussed in the osteological report compiled by Jensen (2017)

A large number of ferrous metal objects were recovered from site. These were often heavily corroded to the point where it was impossible to discern what lay under the rust. A selection of these objects was x-rayed by Christina Spaarschuh (NIKU). The x-ray images were used to identify the type

of object and to distinguish between those which should be kept and those which should be discarded such as nails and unidentified iron fragments.

The finds and samples are referred to in the text using their Intrasis identification codes: F and P, respectively. A list of all finds and samples together with their museum number is contained in the appendix.

4.8.2 Photographs

All photographs were put into the MUSIT photo base. A unique number is allocated to every project ensuring that the information for each site can be accessed easily. Klypen Øst was given the number Cf35113 and suffix “NIKU” to differentiate the photos from those of KHM and other institutions.

5 Results

5.1 Evaluation, Klypen Øst. Project no. 15621215

Archaeological investigation of Klypen Øst began on the 9th May 2014. A series of trenches was dug into the embankment along Klypen Øst to pinpoint areas of archaeology. The trenches were placed at regular intervals between the foundations of Loenga Bro which was demolished in 1994. They were numbered 1–5 from north to south, along the line of the development boundary. Trenches 1–4 were placed in areas between the surviving concrete supports from Loenga bro as this was the most likely place to find undisturbed cultural layers. Trench 5 was placed along the line of the development area near Area A (Figure 19). An evaluation was carried out in 2011 which revealed possible traces of archaeological activity at the north end of Klypen Øst (Molaug 2011).

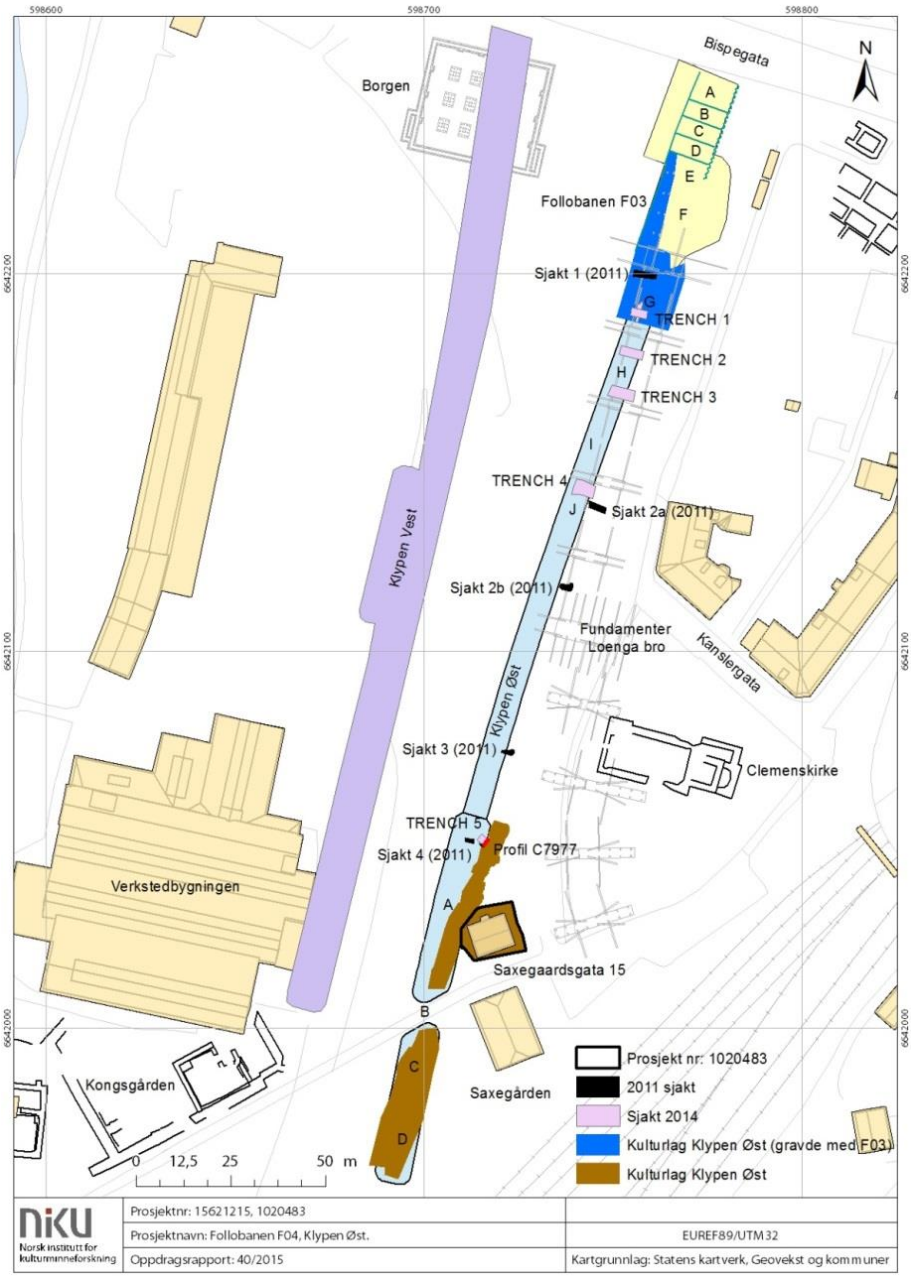

Figure 19. Evaluation trenches 1–5 and areas A–D.

Figure 20. Trench 1, looking east (Cf35113_NIKU_42).

Trench 1 measured 4.5 x 2.5 meters and was dug to a depth of 6 m.a.s.l. whereupon archaeological deposits were encountered. These deposits consisted of *ex situ* timber overlying a fire layer comprising of dark grey charcoal fragments mixed with orange red sandy clay (SL5066). Some medium sub-angular boulders were also present amongst the burnt material (Figure 20).

Trenches 2, 3 and 4 measured 6.15 x 2.43 m, 6.3 x 2.8 m and 4.3 x 5.2 m respectively and contained glacial sand deposits of no archaeological interest. These deposits were disturbed in trench 2 by a modern intrusion towards its northern edge. The trenches were dug to depths of between 5.03 – 5.30 m o h. Trench 5 lay to the south of Klypen Øst and measured 2.1 x 2.5 meters. It immediately became apparent during machine excavation that there were human skeletal remains present. The loose graveyard soil contained numerous bones while the underlying deposits indicated surviving *in situ* graves. Machining ceased, and the trench was dug by hand. A profile was cleaned which revealed intercutting graves together with human remains (Figure 21 & Figure 22). The deposits will be described later in the report as part of the excavation of the graveyard.

In conclusion, the deposits found in Trench 1 confirmed Molaug's findings from the 2011 evaluation, that there were surviving archaeological deposits to the north of Klypen Øst. However, the 2011 evaluation failed to detect the graveyard deposits found in Trench 5. This was because the trenches were placed a little further west and just below the graveyard area.

Figure 21. Trench 5 containing human skeletal remains and *in situ* graves. Looking south-east (Cf35113_NIKU_181).

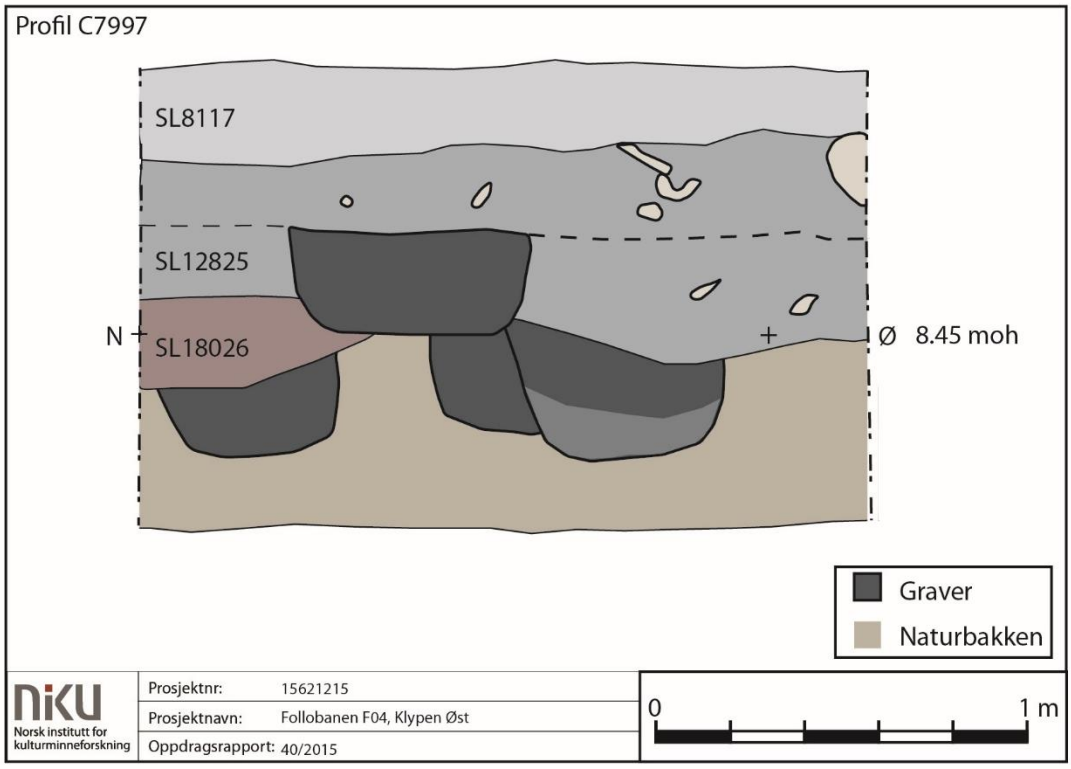

Figure 22. Profile C7997 showing grave cuts relating to the graveyard found in Area A.

5.2 Evaluation Saxegaardsgata 15

As mentioned earlier, an evaluation took place prior to drainage work around the property of Saxegården 15 on the 21.01.14 (Figure 23). This evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological deposits at a depth of 9.30 m.a.s.l. (30 cm from the surface around the house). The layers were not recorded during this phase but were examined during the excavation phase which began immediately after their discovery.

The results from the trial trenching in the north end of Klypen Øst and the later evaluation around the house, formed the basis of the excavation north of the bridge (since demolished) leading to *Middelalderparken* (Area A). The area south of the bridge (area's C and D) formed the remainder of the excavation. These two areas were excavated as part of the Follobanen F04 project (Klypen Øst) while the deposits found in Trench 1 were excavated as part of the Follobanen F03 project.

Figure 23. Start of the evaluation around Saxegaardsgata 15, looking south-east (Cf35113_NIKU_1669).

5.3 Excavation results

This sub-chapter provides concise descriptive and interpretive accounts of the site's stratigraphic contexts, character and composition, and the dating evidence associated with them. The stratigraphic succession has been organised into phases which define successive discrete episodes of activity. These phases and the information provided here form the basis for the subsequent discussion chapter.

The excavation of Areas A, C and D (Figure 19) were conducted simultaneously. The deposits encountered were recorded and phased according to stratigraphic relations, artefactual analysis and radiocarbon dating. The radiocarbon dates given in the text are the calibrated 2-sigma dates which provide a 95.4% probability of accuracy. If there are several 2-sigma dates, then all the dates will be provided together with their percentage of probability. An attempt will be made later in the report to refine these dates, using a combination of stratigraphic relations and the calibrated 1-sigma dates

which are 68.2% accurate. All documentation relating to dating and sampling can be found in the appendix together with information relating to finds, photos and drawings. All 2-sigma radiocarbon dates are included in the report together with their allotted lab number to make it easier to find the relevant dates in the appendix.

A comprehensive list of all archaeological features can be accessed via a digital-linked list which accompanies the report.

5.3.1 Natural deposits and preservation

The underlying natural deposits in Areas A, C and D comprised fluvial sands which sloped downwards from north to south. These deposits lay at a height of 8.68 m in the north end of Area A, dropping down to 8.50 m around the property at Saxegaardsgata 15. The deposits continued to slope downwards to a height of 6.31 m towards the northern end of Area C and again at the southern end of Area D where the height was measured at 6.06 m.a.s.l.

The natural sands were well drained meaning that preservation of organic material was minimal. This was in stark contrast to the deposits found at Klypen Vest and F03 where timber and other organic material survived in the waterlogged deposits.

5.3.2 Phase 1: Cultivation

The earliest archaeological activity encountered on site was in Area A. This took the form of cultivation layers and an associated structure (Figure 24). Layers SL31981, SL30425 and SL32245 were excavated at different times but were recognised in the field as being contemporary deposits. They varied in thickness from 12 to 15 cm and consisted of humus and sand.

A series of micromorphology samples (P32279–81) was taken from profile C32273 containing layer SL32245 (Figure 25 & Figure 26). Analysis of samples P32279–81 showed that manure had been added to the pre-existing sand to create a fertile soil, confirming that SL32245 was indeed a cultivation layer (Macphail 2015:9). A micromorphology sample (P31605) taken from deposit SL31981 also confirmed that it was a cultivation soil. Macphail (2016:11) described it as a peaty ‘plaggen’ soil which is a type of soil created in parts of northwest Europe in the Middle Ages, on marginal podzol soils. These soils are not, however, confined to the medieval period and have been found in much earlier contexts. This layer also contained a clump of iron (F289148 - discarded).

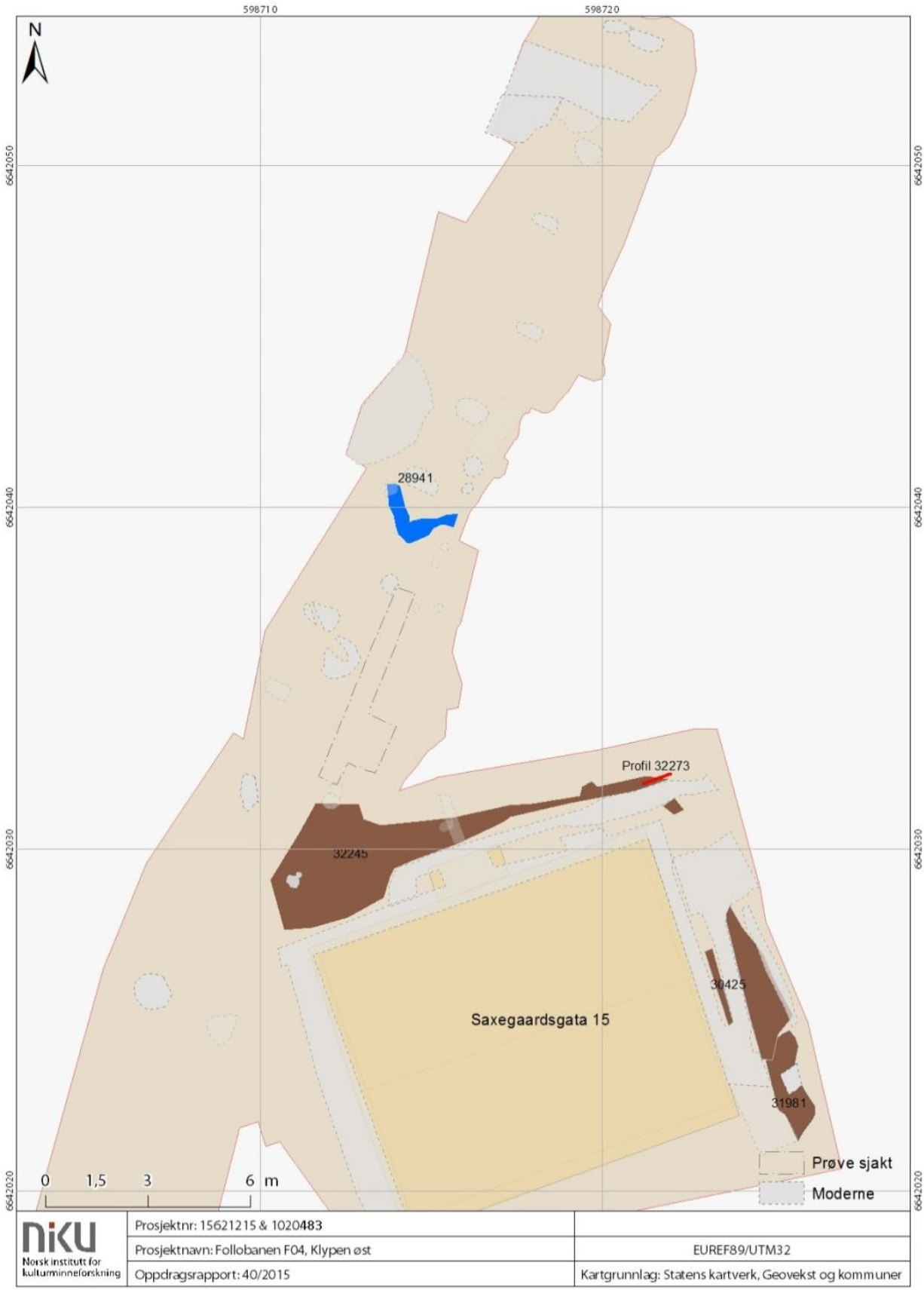

Figure 24. Phase 1 Cultivation deposits (brown) and possible enclosure (blue).

Figure 25. Micromorphology samples taken from profile C32273. Profile facing SE (Cf35113_NIKU_2540).

The remains of a possible enclosure (SA28941) were discovered cutting through the natural deposits in the middle of Area A. The enclosure consisted of two small gullies (SK28943 and SK28978) which joined at right angles forming a corner. Both gullies had shallow sides and a rounded base and were 15cm in depth. They were filled with loose very light-grey brown sandy silt which contained some humus. The structure was aligned NNW–SSE and had been cut by later activity. A charred cereal grain (P28999) was taken from the fill of SK28943 (SL28942) and dated to AD 130–340 (Ua-51851).

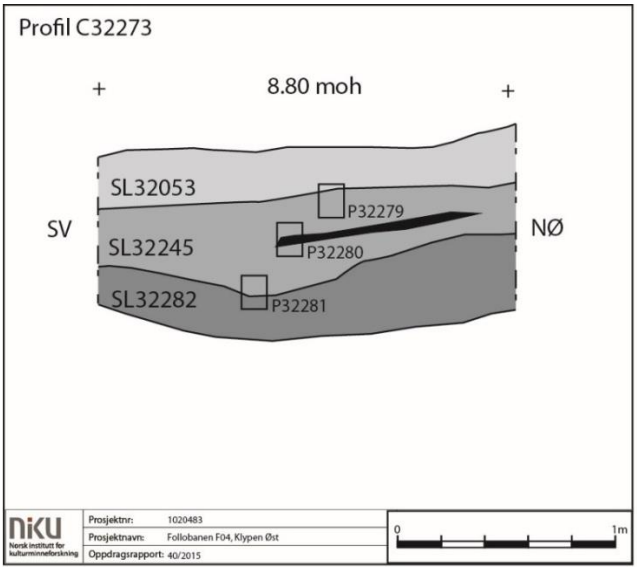

Figure 26. Profile C32273

5.3.3 Phase 2: Cultivation layers

Phase 2 consisted of a series of later cultivation layers which overlay the Phase 1 deposits (Figure 27). Layers SL29178 and SL24193 were excavated at different times. However, it was evident from the layer descriptions and heights that they were contemporary. The layer consisted of grey brown / orange grey humus sand which was 20 cm thick. A series of stake-holes were observed cutting through layer SL29178 which may suggest agricultural activity but could also relate to other later unrelated activity. A flint fragment (F29233) and a green ring-shaped glass bead with a cross-hatched

pattern (F18701) were found within layer SL29178 (Figure 28). A soil sample (P29196) was taken from layer SL29178, and a charred cereal grain was dated to AD 420–590 (Ua-51856).

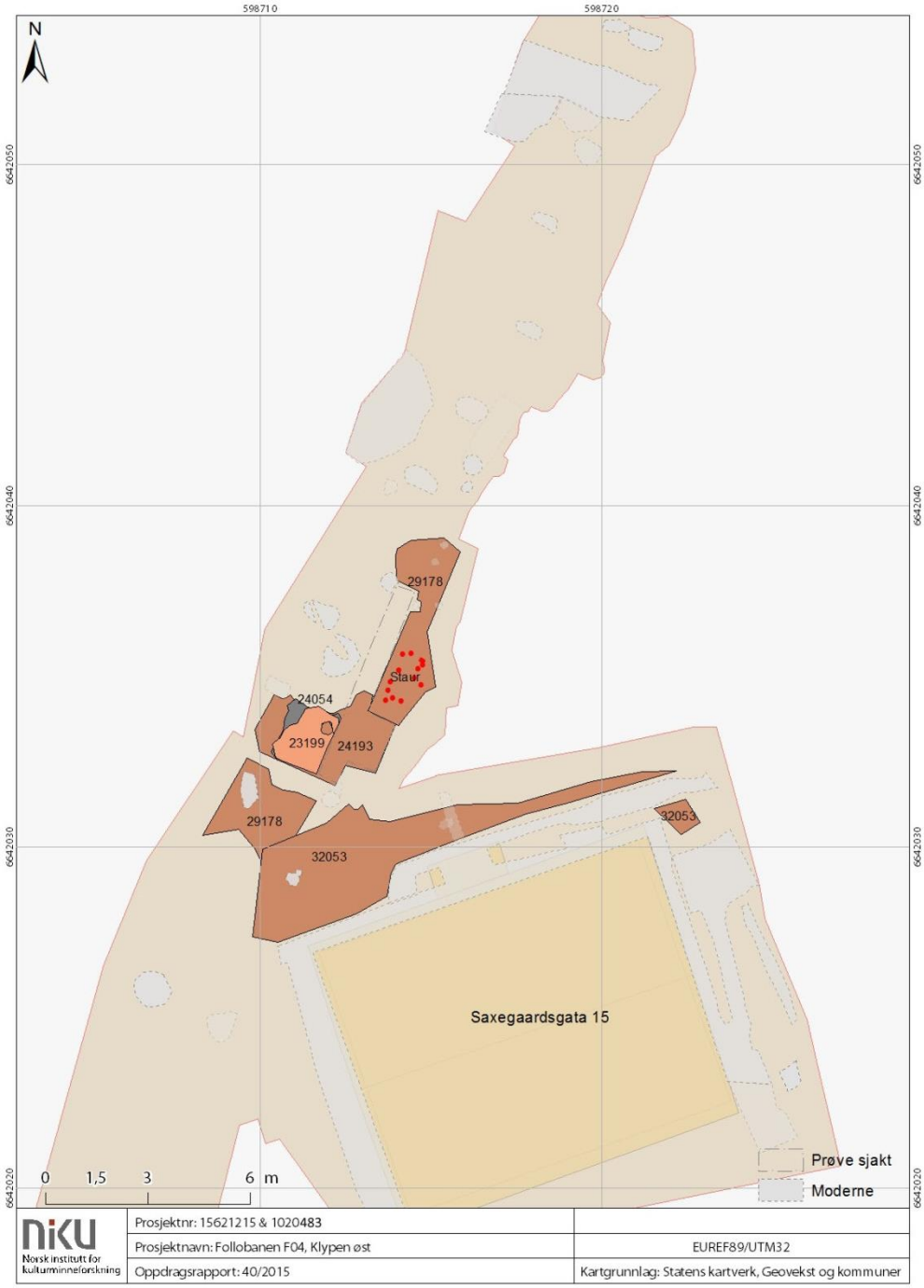

Figure 27. Phase 2 Cultivation layers and peat formation

Above SL24193 lay deposits SL24054 and SL23199. They were both 10 cm thick and comprised of grey humus sand and dark brown silty sandy humus. Layer SL24054 contained a small blue glass bead (F24131) (Figure 28).

Immediately to the south of these deposits lay SL32053. It was 20 cm thick and was described by Macphail as being heterogeneous. However, he noted that the soil contained dominant elements of silty peat (P32279). This layer contained copper thread (F32077), a whetstone (F32357), an iron nail

and fragment (F32145 both discarded). A charred cereal grain retrieved from this layer was dated to AD 420–570 (Ua-51888). Macrofossil analysis showed that the charcoal fragments contained within the layer were rounded which is consistent with material being moved around under cultivation (Moltsen 2016).

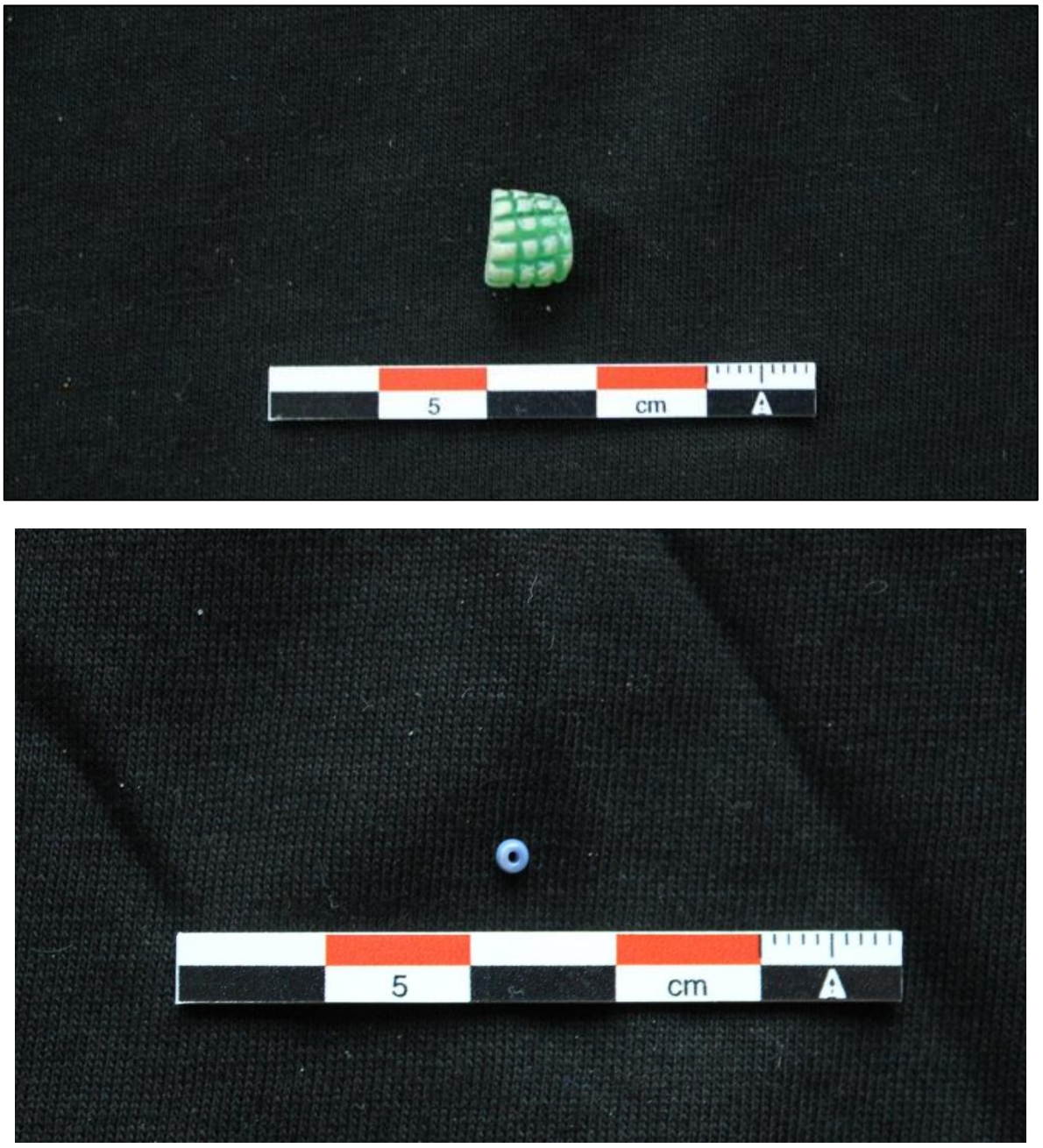

Figure 28. A green bead (F18701) found in layer SL29178 (top) and a blue glass bead (F24131) found in layer SL24054 (Cf35113_NIKU_2947 and Cf35113_NIKU_2948)

5.3.4 Phase 3: Sunken featured building (SFB) and other activity

5.3.4.1 Sunken featured building (SA19516)

A sub-rectangular pit-like structure with rounded corners (SA19516) was observed cutting through deposits close to Saxegaardsgata 15 in Area A (Figure 29, Figure 30, & Figure 31). This structure was stratigraphically one of the earliest structures found in the area and resembled structures found at Oslogate 6 which were interpreted as SFB (Molaug 2000b). SFB SA19516 was truncated by a later

well (SA24434, Phase 4B) and was reused as a furnace (SA150, Phase 7). The structure measured 3.25 x 3.08 metres and was 95 cm deep. It had a flat base and was steep-sided.

Four straight-sided oval-shaped postholes were cut into the corners of the structure. Posthole SA22929 lay in the NE corner of the building and contained the remains of a wooden post. Posthole SA23045 lay in the SE corner of the building while posthole SA23251 lay in the NW corner and was distorted indicating that a post has been forcibly removed or collapsed whilst *in situ*. Indeed, the remains of a post (ST25117) were found close to SA23251.

Likewise, two post fragments (ST25135 and ST23244) found close to layer SL25036 may have belonged to the posthole associated with this layer, which formed the SW corner of the building.

The postholes were filled with similar material comprising a dark brown sand / humus mix. The postholes were cut through the bottom of the SFB and measured 20–50 cm in depth. They were greatly truncated by later activity making it difficult to assess their original depth.

A charcoal sample (P23056) was taken from the fill SL22942 of posthole SA22929 and dated to AD 1040–1100 (20%) and 1110–1230 (75.4%) (Ua-51876).

The SFB was backfilled with primary fill SL23931 which contained a fragment of iron (F24116 - discarded) and a sherd of pottery (F24115) dating from AD 1150–1350, secondary fill SL23877 and tertiary fill SL22824. It was finally backfilled with deposit SL22571 which contained a fragment of a soapstone vessel (F22943).

5.3.4.2 Pit SA27085

A small steep-sided pit with a flat base was observed cutting the natural sands to the north of Area A (Figure 29 and Figure 35). The pit contained a primary fill (SL27618) and a secondary fill (SL27106). A charcoal sample (P27619) taken from SL27618 yielded a date of AD 780–790 (1.7%) and AD 800–990 (93.7%) (Ua-51873).

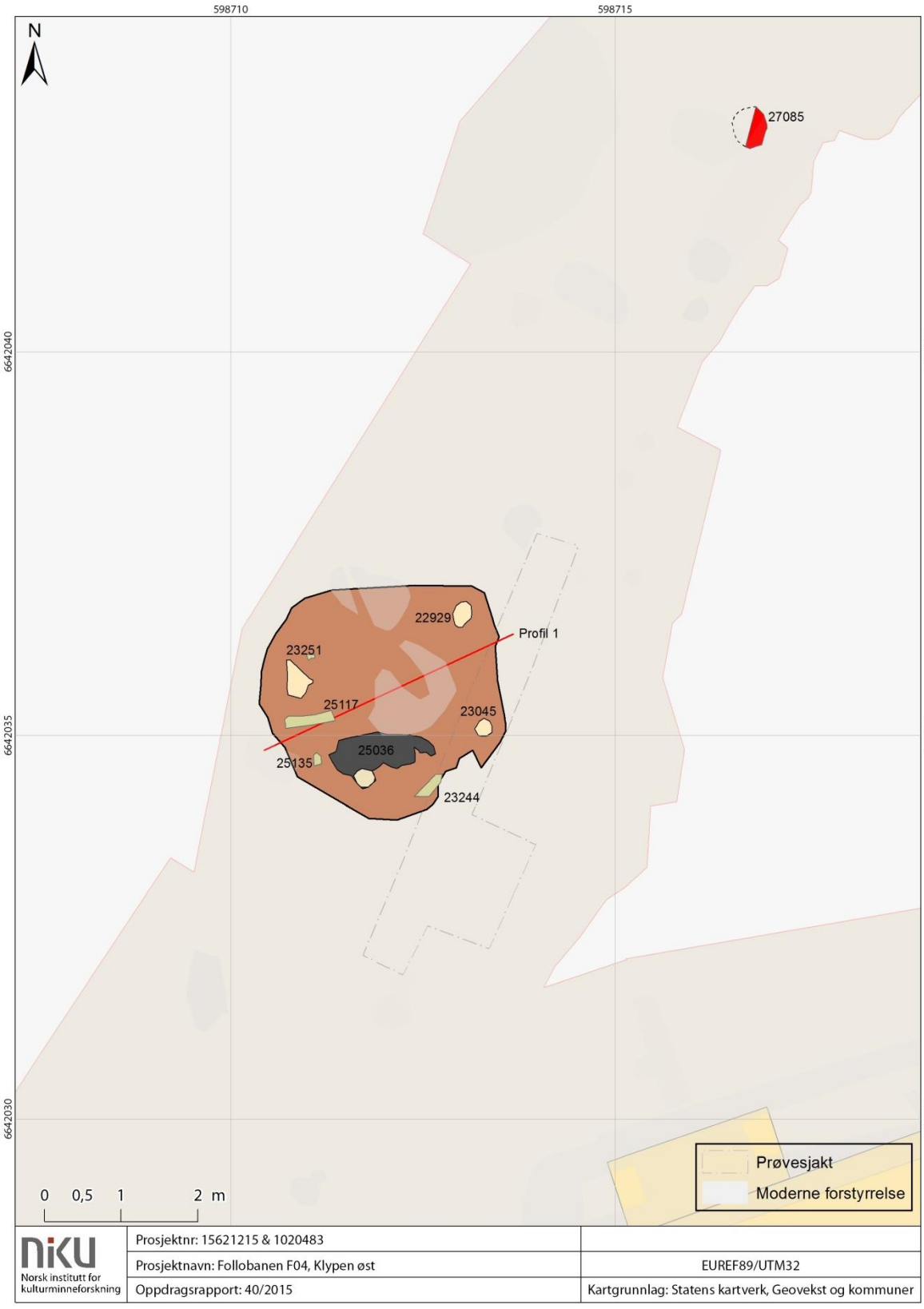

Figure 29. Phase 3: Sunken featured building SA19516 and pit.

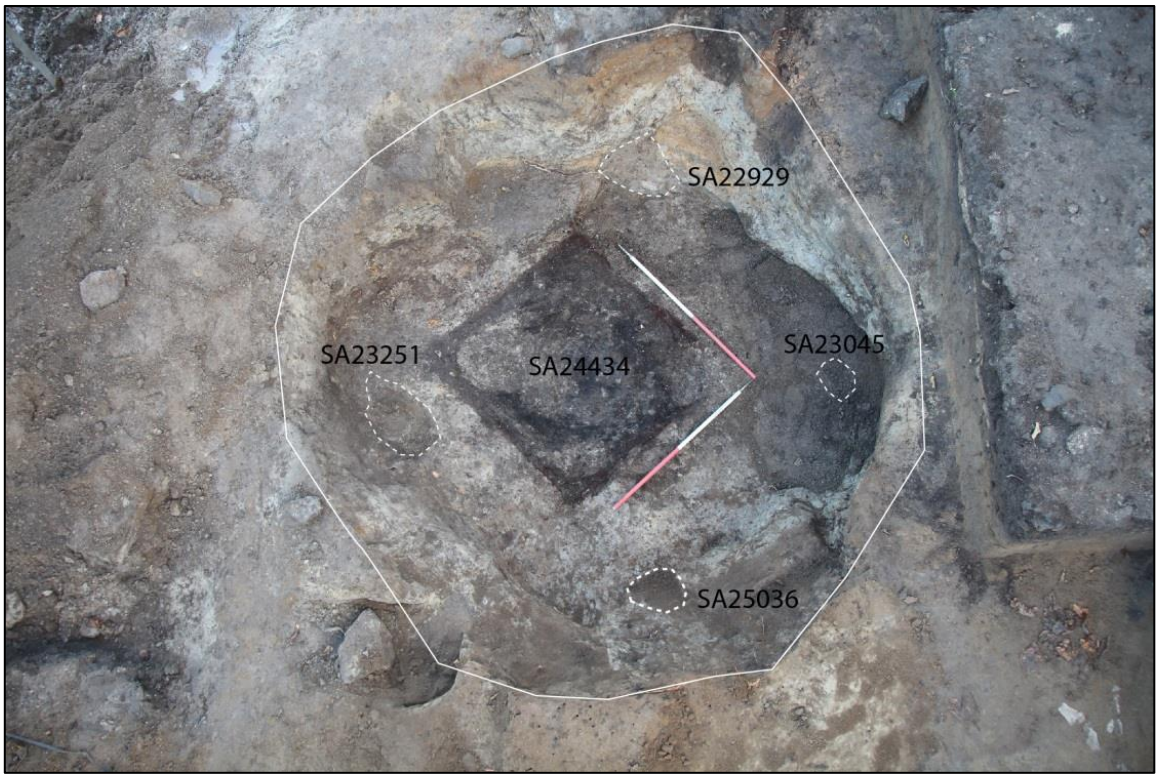

Figure 30 SFB SA19516 (post-excavation) cut by well SA 24434 (see section 5.3.6). Looking north (Cf35113_NIKU_1449).

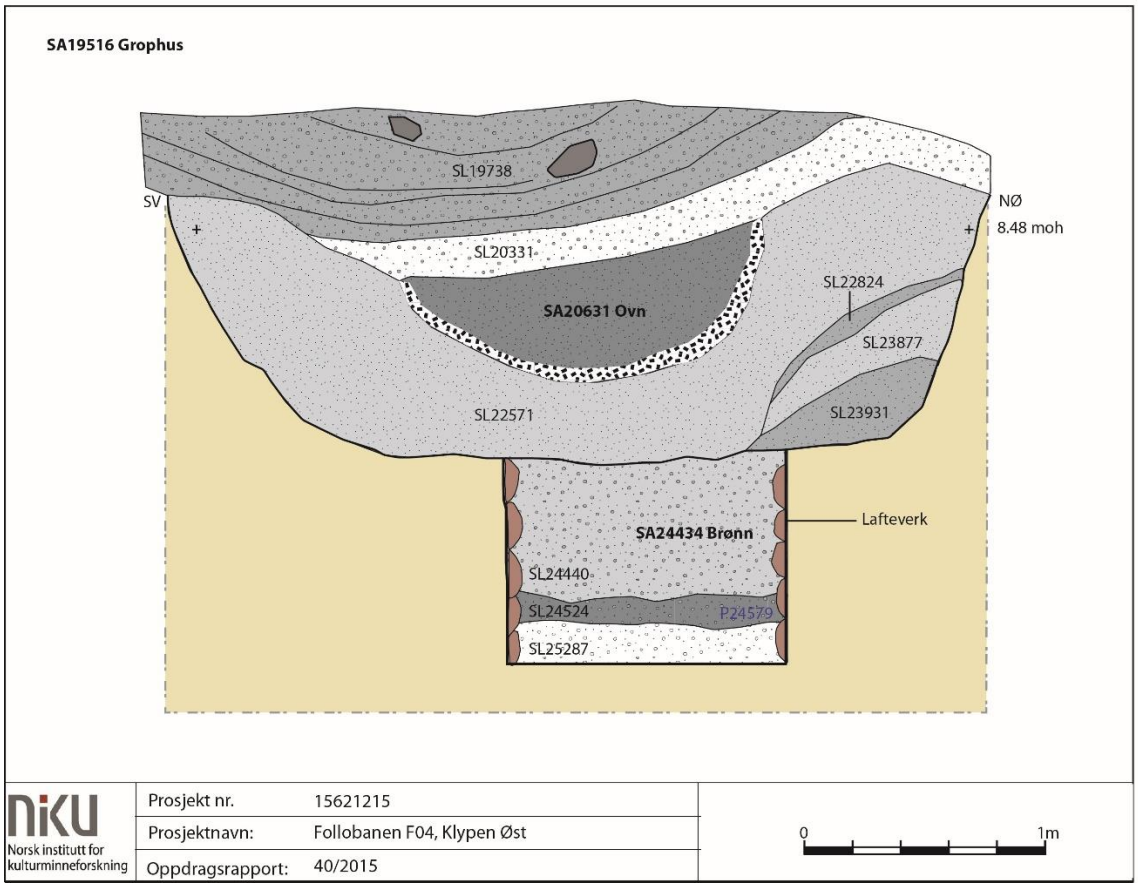

Figure 31. Profile 1 showing SFB SA19516, well SA24434 (Phase 4B) and furnace SA20631 (Phase 7). The profile drawing is reconstructed from height measurements and plan drawings.

5.3.5 Phase 4A: Boundary ditches and building activity

Phase 4 was split into A and B to reflect the short space of time which separates two phases of activity which are broadly contemporary. Phase 4A comprises a series of ditches, cultivation layers, stake holes and early building remains (Figure 32). The fills of the ditches are discussed in this section. However, they relate to later phases of activity and will be discussed in more detail in the relevant chapters.

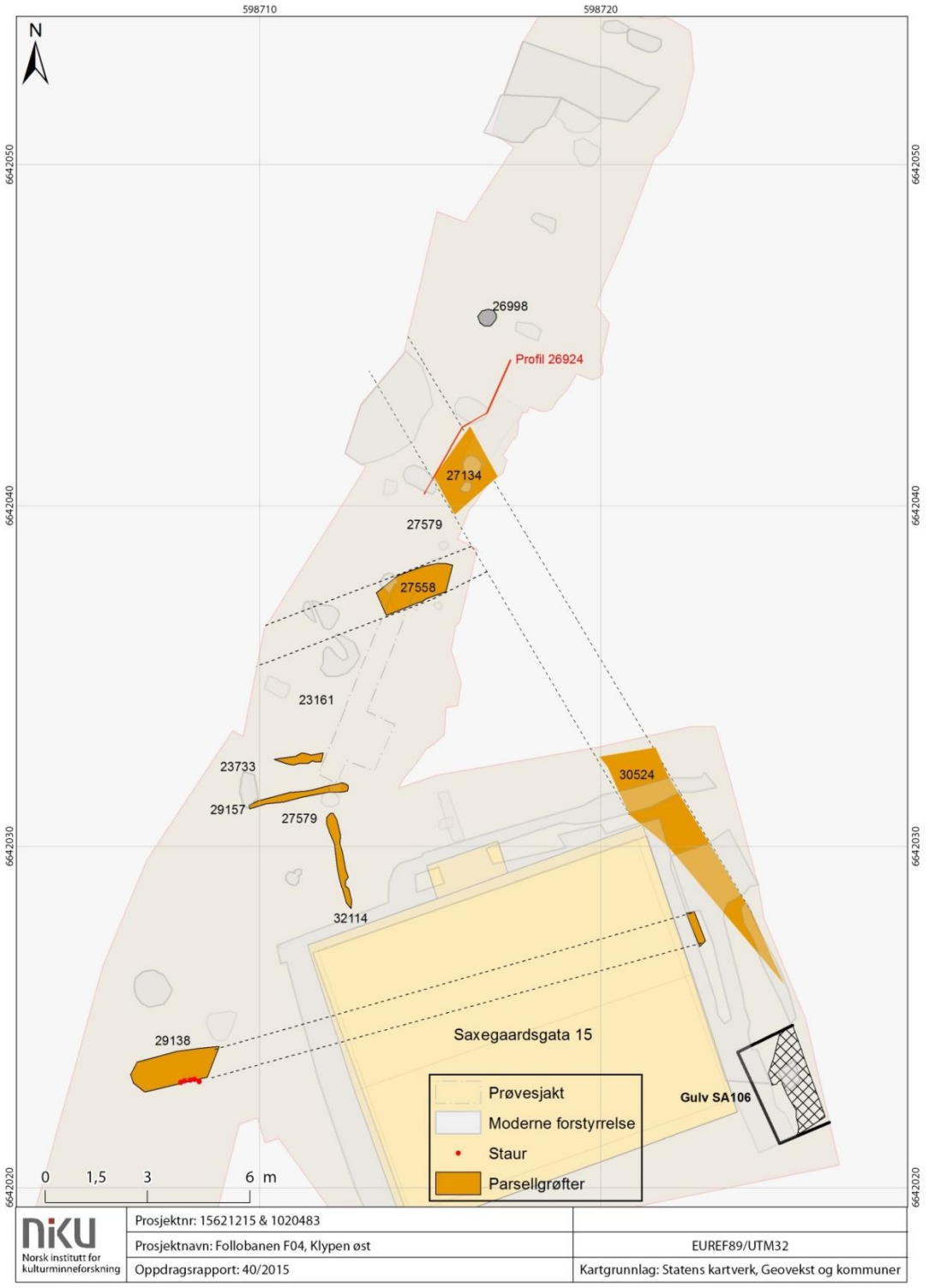

Figure 32. Phase 4A.

5.3.5.1 Boundary ditches

Ditch SA27134 was observed cutting through the natural sands towards the south of Area A (Figure 32 & Figure 34). It continued in a NW–SE direction and reappeared in the drainage trench around Saxegaardsgata 15 where it was recorded as SA30524. It was 1.35 meters wide and 40 cm deep. It had a shallow sloping, almost flat base and 45 degree-sides (SK50469) (Figure 35). The ditch contained primary fill SL27208 and secondary fill SL27186. It was sealed by layers SL27122, SL27103 and SL26950, which were laid down to create a level surface for a wooden street (SA50). Sections of this street were found in Area A and in the drainage trench around Saxegaardsgata 15 (see Phase 7 Figure 82). The primary fill lacked any dateable material and so a burnt grain of barley (P28723) was taken from secondary fill SL27186 and dated to AD 1050–1080 (3.1%) and AD 1150–1270 (92.3%) (Ua-51854) (see also Phase 7). A stone mould relating to metalworking (F28701) was also recovered from this layer (Figure 33). X-ray fluorescence analysis (XRF) revealed traces of copper in the mould suggesting that copper ingots were being manufactured.

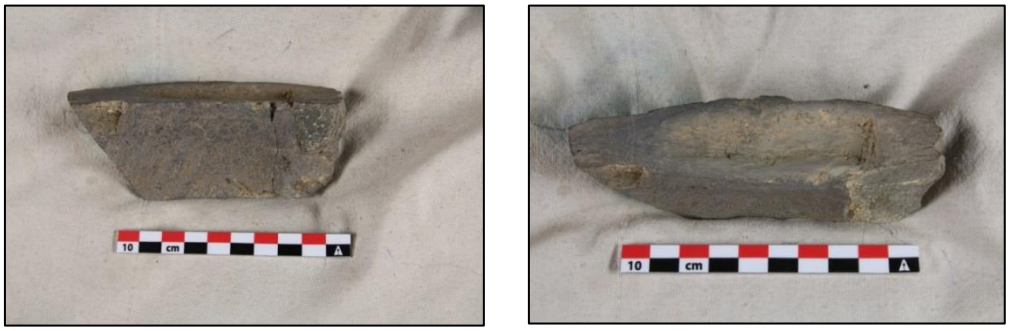

Figure 33. Stone mould (F28701) found in ditch SA27134.

The continuation of the ditch to the south (SA30524) contained a primary fill (SL30531) which contained a burnt barley grain (P30532). This was dated to AD 1040–1100 (23.2%) and AD 1110–1230 (72.2%) (Ua-51892). A bone comb (F28698) was recovered from the layer. The comb resembles the type known as E3 (Wiberg 1977:202-213). These can be dated to the period AD 1000–1100.

Figure 34. The area including ditch SA27134 partially excavated. Profile C26964. Looking east (Cf35113_NIKU_1725).

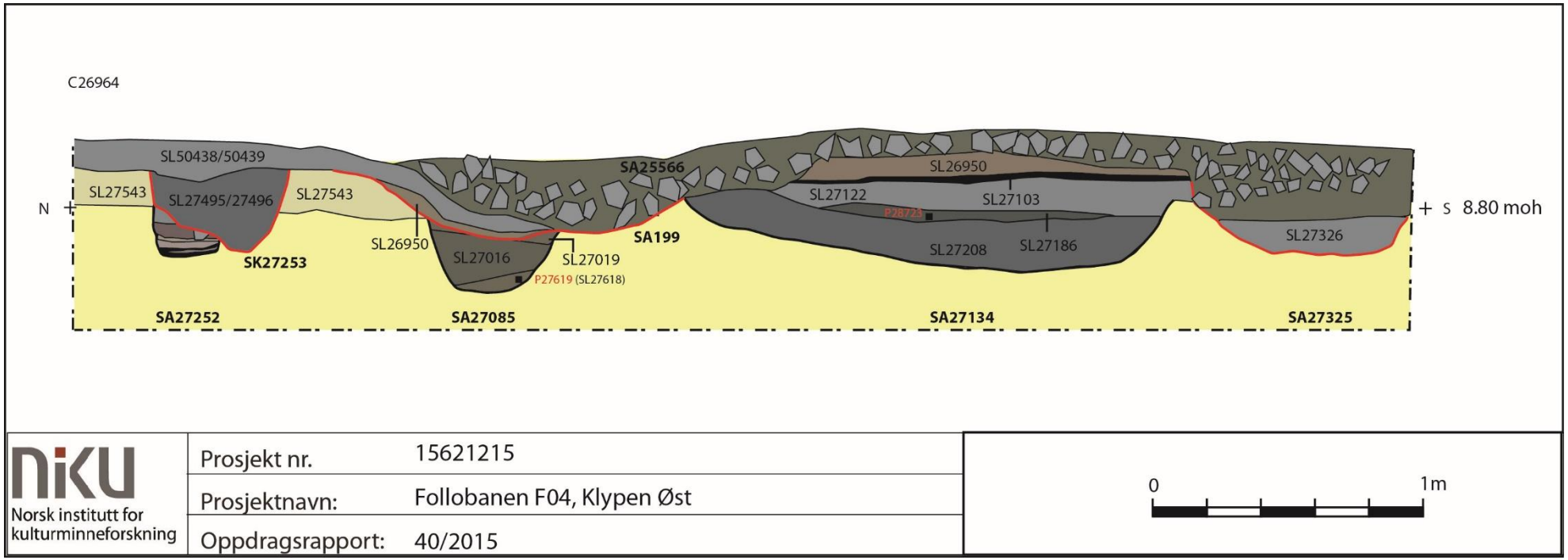

Figure 35. Profile C26964 showing furnace SA27252 and ditches SA27134 and SA27325 in the middle of Area A.

Two ditches ran at right angles to SA27134/SA30524. Ditch SA27558 was 80 cm wide, 50 cm deep and was aligned NE/SW. It had a rounded base and sides that sloped at a 45-degree angle (SK27559). A possible recut (SK27931) was observed in the ditch's base. The ditch was filled with a primary fill (SL27840) and secondary fill (SL27780). Fragments of slag (F27848 - discarded) were recovered from deposit SL27840. The slag contained traces of silver (Kaun 2015). An iron and copper nail (F27896 and F27847 - both discarded) were also found in the layer. A line of stake holes (SA27842) ran along the southern edge of the ditch in a NE–SW direction.

Ditch SA29138 (Figure 36) lay on a similar alignment and was 1.05 m deep and 1.10 m wide. It was steep-sided and had a rounded base (SK29222). It contained several fills (SL29139–40, SL29269–72, and SL28496). A burnt cereal grain (P29279) was recovered from the primary fill (SL29140) and radiocarbon dated to AD 1010–1160 (Ua-51846). A whetstone (F29141) was also found in this layer. The ditch continued eastwards, reappearing on the east side of Saxegaardsgata 15.

Figure 36. Profile of ditch SA29138. Looking east (Cf35113_NIKU_2063).

Three gullies (SA23733, SA29157 and SA32114) lay between ditches SA27558 and SA29138. The gullies were positioned close to each other, were between 20–30 cm wide and were very shallow, ranging in depth from 5 to 15 cm.

Gullies SA23733 (Figure 37) and SA29157 and lay parallel to each other on a NE–SW alignment (Figure 32). SA32114 was aligned NW– SE. The gullies contained only one fill, primarily sandy humus. A charcoal sample (P23751) was retrieved from fill SL23750 in gully SA23733 and was dated to AD 990–1060 (47.8%) and AD 1070–1160 (47.6%) (Ua-51870). A charcoal sample taken from macrofossil sample P29156 in SA29157 was dated to AD 1020–1160 (Ua-51878). A charred cereal grain (P32278) was recovered from the backfill (SL32144) of SA32114 and yielded a date of AD 420–570 (Ua-51885). Interestingly, the macrofossil sample (P29156) taken from gully SA29157 revealed traces of

hammerscale slag and burnt clay connected to metalworking. This may reflect small-scale industrial activity taking place in the local environment at this time (see Phase 4B).

Figure 37. Gully SA23733 and associated stake holes unexcavated (above) and excavated (below). Looking west (Cf35113_NIKU_1408 & 1422).

5.3.5.2 Building activity: floor SA106

It is during this phase that the first building traces occur. Building SA106 lay in the south-eastern corner of the trench around Saxegaardsgata 15 and comprised of a 5 cm thick sandy silt loam floor

(SL31573; Figure 38). The floor was flat and had been compacted. A charred corn grain (P 31606) was recovered from the floor and was dated to AD 970–1050 (85.9%) and 1080–1150 (9.5%) (Ua-51889).

Figure 38. Floor SA106. Looking north (Cf35113_NIKU_2470).

The floor lay over a cut feature (SK31732) and two refuse layers: SL31903 and SL31720. Layer SL31903 was 15 cm thick and lay directly under the floor. It lay over layer SL31720 which was 10 cm in depth and contained a fragment of iron (F31968) and a fragment of slag (F31980) both of which were discarded. It is likely that these two layers were used to level the surface underneath the floor. A series of micromorphology samples were taken from floor SA106 (P31604; Figure 39) and underlying layer SL31720 (P31604 and P31605).

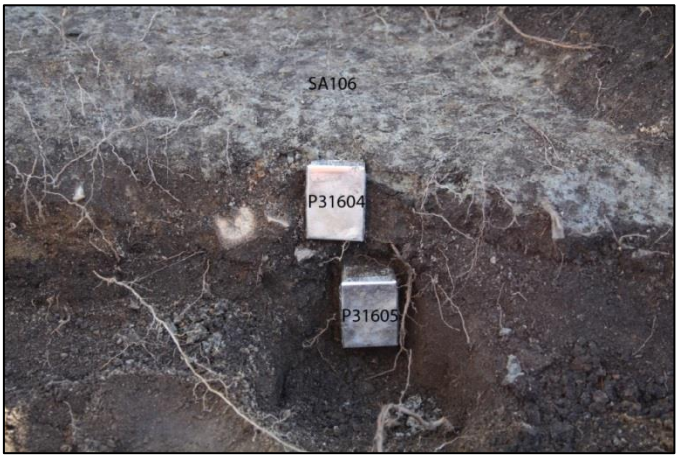

Figure 39. Micromorphology samples from SA106 and the underlying layers. Looking east (Cf35113_NIKU_2479.JPG).

These samples revealed that SL31720 contained a mixture of manured soil and midden dumps together with latrine and hearth waste. According to MacPhail, the deposits reflect the change in land use from agriculture to occupation (Macphail 2016:12).

Results from the micromorphology analysis also showed that the floor comprised imported fine sandy silt loam which had been laid down on top of the levelling layers. Floors where geological material was similarly used have been found at Odense in Denmark (Macphail 2015). An abandonment or levelling deposit (SL31402) lay over floor SA106. Layer SL31402 contained frequent amounts of animal and fish bone, fire cracked stone and charcoal. Many of the animal and fish bones were articulated suggesting that the rubbish had been dumped directly onto the floor and was therefore a primary refuse deposit. A burnt loom weight (F31417) and two nails (F31418 - both discarded) were contained within the deposit.

5.3.6 Phase 4B: Buildings, pits, well, kiln, furnace and hearth

During Phase 4B, building construction increases and small-scale industrial activity appears for the first time (Figure 41). The buildings respect the line of the earlier boundary ditches from phase 4A.

5.3.6.1 Building SA112

SA112 consisted of a plank floor (ST28195) and remnants of the north and south walls (ST19057 and ST28239) (Figure 40 & Figure 42). Planks ST28195 were aligned NW–SE and were placed upon perpendicular supporting beams which raised the floor from the underlying soil (SL27579). The building measured 3.81 meters from NW to SE and was truncated by later activity on its NE and SW sides.

The northern wall was bounded by ditch SA27558 while the S wall was aligned with gully SA23733. Building SA112's E and W extents are not known. Two samples were taken from the charred wooden floor. Sample P28249 was collected from plank ST28239 and yielded a radiocarbon date of AD 1020–1160 (Ua-51867) while the sample from plank ST28195 (P28364) was dated to AD 990–1060 (48.9%) and AD 1070–1160 (46.5%), (Ua-51868). A rectangular whetstone (F28365) lay on top of the floor.

A series of *in situ* deposits (SL26522, SL26720, SL27688 and SL28393) resulting from burning and collapse were heaped on top of each other and lay over the floor of building SA112. They contained burnt wood, clay and mortar fragments. A fragment of fire-cracked quern stone (F26771) was found in layer SL26720 which possibly belonged to the house as it rested directly on the floor surface (Figure 43). Layer SL28702 lay under the floor and appeared to be a levelling layer separating the floor from the cultivation soils below (SL27579). This layer contained two fragments of a soapstone vessel (F289220), a whetstone (F28831) and an iron nail (F28790 - discarded). A burnt cereal grain (P28722) was recovered from this layer and dated to AD 430–490 (14%) and AD 500–630 (81.4%) (Ua-51853).

Figure 40. Buildings SA112 and SA113

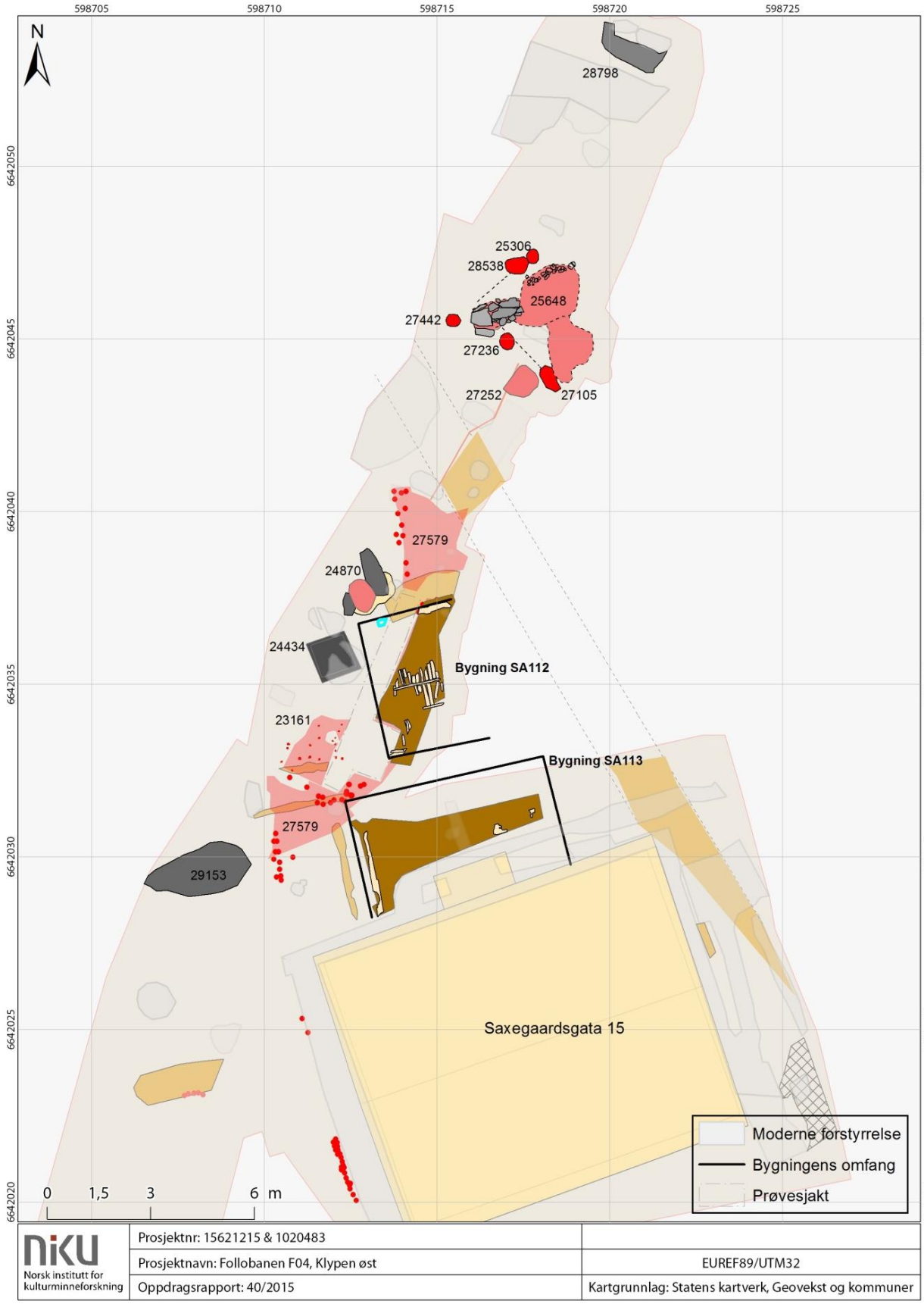

Figure 41. Phase 4B.

Figure 42. Floor SA28238 in building SA112. Looking south-west (Cf35113_NIKU_1938).

5.3.6.2 House SA113

Building SA113 (Figure 40 and Figure 45) consisted of a burnt plank floor (ST31942) and wall timber (ST31837). The building was truncated on its N and S extents but was preserved on its N and S sides. The width of the building from E–W was 5.35 m. It was aligned NNW–SSE and was flanked on its western extent by gully SA32114 and on its east side by ditch SA30524. Gully SA29157 lay to the north of the building and probably demarcated its northern extent.

An *in-situ* fire destruction layer SL31533 was spread over the remnants of a plank floor (ST31942). SL31533 was 10 cm thick and contained burnt stone, burnt clay, animal bone and charcoal fragments. It consisted of a mixture of humus and sandy clay and was quite loose in consistency. Several artefacts were recovered from this deposit, many of which reflect the domestic nature of the structure. A decorated composite bone comb (F289184; Figure 46) was found and identified as type E5 which are normally dated to the 12th century (Wiberg 1977). However, the shape of the comb and the decorative elements can be dated to the beginning of the 11th century. A conical shaped spindle whorl (F32390; Figure 44) was also recovered together with five nails (F32386, 31535, 31534, 31566 and 32386 – all discarded). A further six fragments of corroded metal (F31567, 32386 and 31565 – all discarded) were found in this layer. A bone needle (F20013), a ring-shaped fragment of iron (F20012 - discarded), a copper fitting (F24746) and an unknown iron fragment (F289790 - discarded) were found in layer SL24745, which is the same deposit as SL31533. A burnt cereal grain (P31568) was taken from SL31533 and dated to AD 1020–1170 (Ua-51884).

Figure 43. Fragment of a quernstone (F26771) found in building SA112 (Cf35113_NIKU_2949).

Figure 44. Conical spindle whorl made of soapstone (F32390) (Cf35113_NIKU_2950).

Figure 45. Wall timber ST31837 forming the west side of building SA113. Looking west (Cf35113_NIKU_2516).

Figure 46. Composite bone comb (F289184) found in destruction layer SL31533 (Cf35113_NIKU_2951).

The fragmented remains of a plank floor (ST31942) survived towards the eastern extent of the building which was flanked by boundary ditch SA30524. A possible sill-beam relating to an external wall (ST31837) formed the western extent (Figure 40 & Figure 45). The timber was aligned NW–SE and was 2.37 meters in length. It lay on the edge of a steep fall in the terrain demarcated by gully SA32114 which could indicate a fence line.

The SE end of timber ST31837 was truncated by the property at Saxegaardsgata 15 while the NW end was intact suggesting that the building would have terminated here. The plank floor and wall timber were both heavily charred. Buildings SA112 and SA113 lay at the similar heights of approximately 8.90 m.a.s.l. and appear to have been contemporary.

5.3.6.3 Kiln, hearth, furnace and other industrial activity

A kiln, metalworking hearth, furnace and two large flat-bottomed pits lay immediately to the N and W of houses SA112 and SA113 (Figure 41). They respected the houses and boundaries and therefore could be contemporary with the building plot phase.

Pit SA28798 lay along the northern edge of the excavation area (Figure 47). It was straight-sided, had a slightly rounded base and was 60 cm deep. It contained a primary silting fill (SL28911) and several abandonment- and backfill layers (SL28907–10). The earliest post-abandonment deposit (SL28910) comprised dark orange brown humus containing animal bones, burnt mussel shell and lenses of grey silty sand. A macrofossil sample (P28922) from SL28910 revealed traces of mineralised organic material and latrine waste in the backfill perhaps suggesting a secondary use as a latrine (Moltsen 2016). A burnt barley grain was taken from sample P28922 and dated to AD 990–1060 and AD 1070–1160 (Ua-51848).

Figure 47. Pit or kiln SA28798. Looking north (Cf35113_NIKU_2003).

Immediately to the south of SA28798 lay kiln SA25648. This consisted of a bowl (SK25698) and two inlets - SA27123 and SS23269 (Figure 49 and Figure 51). It appears the kiln was partially in stone, as

remnants of a foundation were observed running along its NW edge in a NE–SW direction (SS23397, Figure 49). This foundation consisted of an unbonded rough stone wall. Pre-excavation photos show the collapsed stone superstructure filling a sub rectangular void (Figure 48) indicating that the main body of the kiln was originally sub rectangular in plan.

Figure 48. Partially excavated kiln SA25648 showing a possible collapsed stone superstructure. Looking north (Cf35113_NIKU_1116).

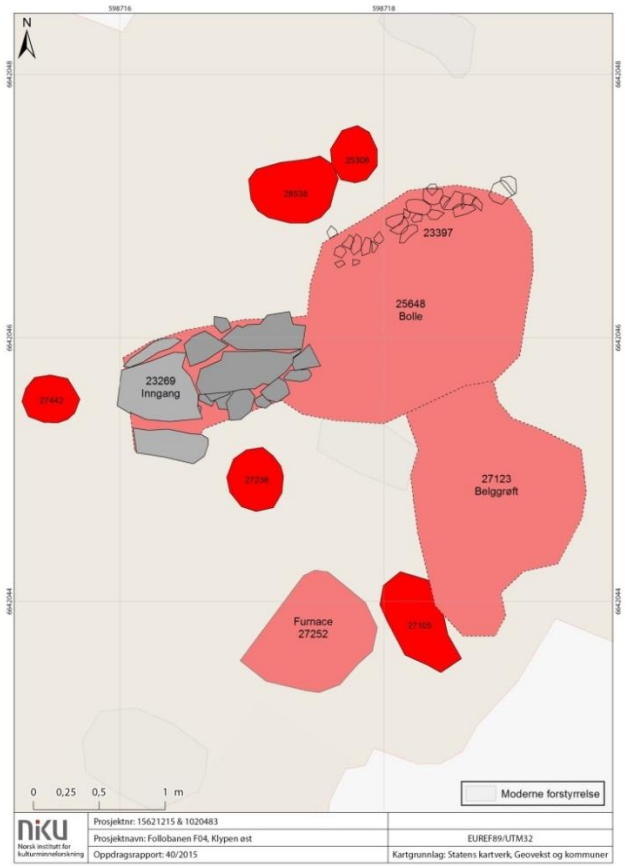

Figure 49. Kiln SA25648 in plan.

The bowl of the kiln (SA25648) was oval, measured 1.68 m x 1.40 m and was 42 cm deep. This was the main working part of the construction. It contained four fills which were deposited post-abandonment. The top fills (SL25495 and SL25549) were typical abandonment fills containing burnt stone, charcoal and mortar flecks together with various mineral and soil deposits which had been randomly mixed together. Layer SL25549 contained a flint fragment and a lump of slag (F25630 and F25629 - discarded). Below the two top fills lay a deposit of mortar (SL25739) and a layer comprising of laminated sand and silt occupied the bottom of the structure (SL25796). Traces of burnt straw were found in a macrofossil sample (P25814) taken from this layer and Moltsen (2016) suggests that it could have been used as tinder to start the fire in the kiln. A cereal grain (P25750) was taken from layer SL25739 and was dated to AD 1020–1160 (Ua-51843). In addition, a wheat grain taken from the primary abandonment fill (SL25796) was dated to AD 1030–1220 (Ua-51855). A macrofossil sample (P25814) taken from the same fill was found to contain traces of hammerscale indicating primary forging had taken place in or close to the area. It also contained clean iron oxide which suggested the secondary activity of shaping the metal (Jouttijärvi 2016).

Inlet SS23269 projected from the western side of the bowl (SA25648) and is likely to have been the primary inlet where materials were put into the kiln. This inlet consisted of a narrow channel which was 1.47 m long and 0.73 m wide. Flat stones lined the base of the channel and the opening was demarcated by two stones standing in an upright position (see Figure 50).

Figure 50. Kiln SA25648. Looking north. (Bellows ditch SA27123 not yet excavated) (Cf35113_NIKU_1607).

Inlet SA27123 consisted of a funnel-shaped ditch which gradually narrowed towards the bowl of the kiln (Figure 51). It measured 1.58 m x 1.39 m and was 46 cm deep. It was steep-sided and had a flat base. It projected from the SE side of the kiln and may have housed bellows which would have been used to introduce air into the kiln.

Figure 51. Inlet SA27123 excavated in half-section, showing deposits falling into the kiln. Looking east (Cf35113_NIKU_1796).

The ditch was filled by five abandonment fills (SL27124 (top fill), SL27125–7 and SL27130) which were similar, although not the same, as those found in the bowl. A micromorphology sample (P27206) was taken from primary fill SL27130 and secondary fill SL27127 and confirmed that the deposits were abandonment fills consisting of soot mixed with humus and other debris (Macphail 2016). The macrofossil evidence agreed with the micromorphology findings (Moltsen 2016). A soil sample (P27207) was taken from primary fill SL27130 and a tree branch fragment was dated to AD 1020–1160 (Ua-51858).

A group of shallow postholes lay close to the kiln and may have been associated with the structure. A pair of postholes (SA28538 and SA25306) lay immediately outside the NW extent of the kiln. These postholes may have formed or supported part of the kiln's external superstructure.

A pair of postholes (SA28538 and SA25306) lay immediately outside the NW extent of the kiln. The postholes were shallow (10 and 6 cm deep respectively) and had straight sides and a rounded base. A blue glass bead (F28557; Figure 52) was recovered from the fill of posthole SA28538. Gry Wiker has suggested that the bead could date to the between the 1st and 5th century AD as the colour and size is not typically Viking or medieval. Another alternative is that it dates to the 17th century (Gry Wiker 2015, pers. comm., 25th September). This however is unlikely as its context was stratigraphically sound and it lay beneath approximately 80 cm of medieval deposits. An Iron Age date is therefore probable, and it could be residual from earlier activity rather contemporary with the posthole itself.

Two oval postholes (SA27236 and SA27105) lay along the SW side of the kiln. These were 12 cm and 25 cm deep respectively. Small beads of slag were found in posthole SA27236 which may confirm that it was connected to kiln SA25648 conversely they could be due to later contamination (Moltsen

2016). Two burnt hazel-nut shell samples (P27251 and P27128) were taken from the fills of these postholes and yielded dates of AD 1030–1210 (Ua-51874) and AD 1010–1160 (Ua-51875), respectively.

A fifth posthole SA27442 was 22 cm in depth, had sloping sides and a rounded base. This was positioned near the kiln's inlet and its function is unknown. A burnt cereal grain (P27465) taken from the fill was dated to AD 1010–1160 (Ua-51852).

A small metalworking furnace (SA27252) lay 50 cm to the south of kiln SA25648. It was truncated by a later pit and as a result only half of the furnace survived. There was however enough of the structure to discern that it would have been 45 cm in diameter and at least 28 cm deep. It was bucket-shaped with very straight sides and contained laminated fills indicating that it had been used on several occasions (Figure 35 & Figure 53).

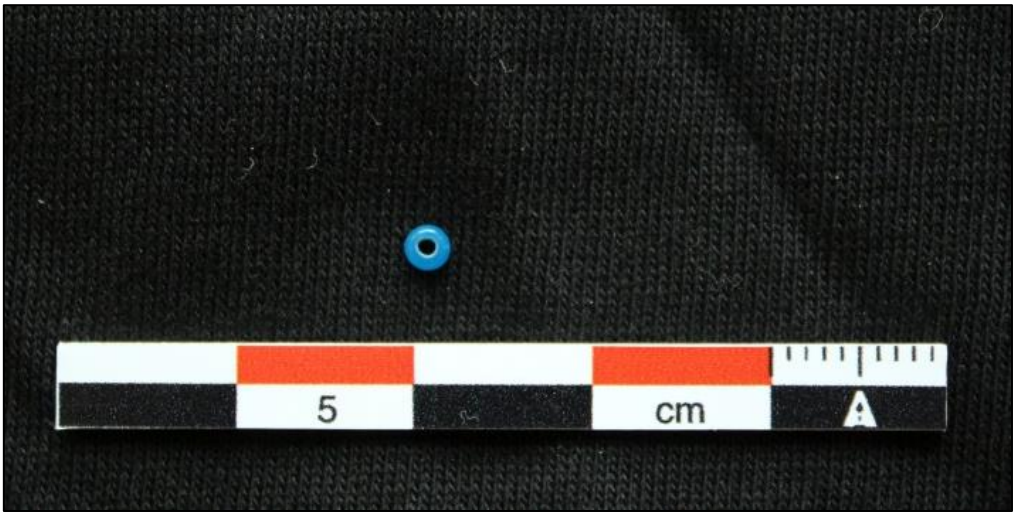

Figure 52. Glass bead F28557 found in posthole SA28538 (Cf35113_NIKU_2952).

Figure 53. Metalworking furnace SA27252. Looking east. (Cf35113_NIKU_1838).

The deposit (SL27539) in the base of the small furnace consisted of compacted brown orange sand and soot layers, which displayed evidence for *in situ* burning. Excavation showed that a layer of hard packed burnt wood was embedded in the deposit. Micromorphology analysis revealed that the laminated layers contained specks of silver-copper alloy mixed with bromine, chlorine and fluorine. The presence of bromine, fluorine and chlorine could indicate that marine resources such as seaweed were used as a fluxing agents when working or soldering silver and copper (Macphail 2016).

Further analysis of fired clay taken from SL27539 (P27770) indicated the presence of hammerscale which suggests that secondary forging has taken place in the furnace. A small fragment of an iron fitting (discarded) was also found among the burnt clay fragments (F289255 - discarded). Interestingly, the iron used to manufacture the object originated in southern Sweden (Jouttijärvi 2016).

Two laminated deposits lay above SL27539. Fill SL27534 comprised of compact sandy silt mixed with lenses of charcoal. A small length of copper thread or discarded cut-off material (F27769) was recovered from this layer.

Immediately above this deposit lay fill SL27535. It consisted of very thin lenses of compacted charcoal and burnt sand. It contained a small copper ball which had been flattened on two opposite sides. This was possibly a weight or an ingot (F27685; Figure 54). A whetstone (F27684) was also found in this layer and a fragment of slag (F289897 - discarded).

Figure 54. A copper ball (F27685) found in furnace SA27252 (Cf35113_NIKU_1863)

One other significant find was recovered from this context. A heavily corroded lump of iron found in the fill was X–rayed revealing a pair of tongs. These would have been an essential tool when pouring hot metal from crucibles into moulds (F27687; Figure 55). The handles of the tongs appear to be broken and this is probably why they were discarded. They would have been used when handling hot metals at arm's length.

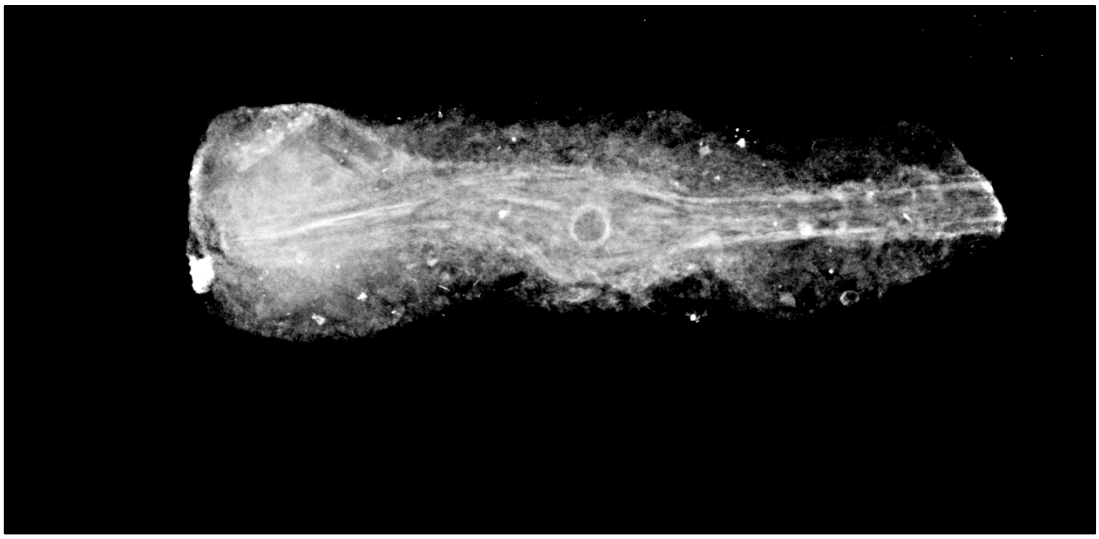

Figure 55. A pair of tongs (F27687) recovered from furnace SA27252 (Cf35113_NIKU_2948)

Deposit SL27536 lay above SL27535 and probably represented the last phase of metalworking activity carried out in the furnace. It was similar to the underlying deposits, in that it was very compact, and comprised layers of very hard sandy silt combined with thin strips of charcoal. It also contained slag and other traces of industrial by-products.

The furnace was abandoned and gradually filled with layers SL27536–8 and SL27495–6. Slag fragments (F289255) were found in SL27496. XRF analysis on the slag detected silver, another indication that precious metals were worked here (Kaun 2015). The furnace appears to have been used as a latrine after its abandonment as indicated by the detection of human excrement in the backfill (SL27495) (Jouttijärvi 2016).

Macphail (2016:8) studied layers SL27534–35 and concluded that they contained both fuel waste and silica slag. These materials indicated that high temperatures had been employed (1000–1200°C) (Berna 2007).

A metalworking hearth (SA24870) was discovered close to Saxegaardsgata 15 (Figure 56). It consisted of a round bowl cut into the natural sands. The bowl (SK24871) was 5 cm deep and had a rounded base. It was flanked by two large stones (SS26111). These stones may have been part of the hearth's superstructure forming a channel through which air could be blown. The larger of the two stones displayed linear cut marks probably caused by the sharpening of blades and tools (Figure 57). The marks appear on the outside edge of the stone away from the hearth suggesting a final sharpening process.

A sand deposit (SL26285) lay against the eastern side of the hearth. This deposit may have been part of a collapsed associated with the hearth or possibly discarded flux used in the metalworking process. Immediately to the north of the hearth lay a pile of metalworking waste material (SL26147). This appears to have been tipped *en masse* from the hearth as it had retained the shape of the bowl where the material had been worked. SL26147 consisted of slag, burnt clay and charcoal and was very hard and compact, similar to the material (SL24882 and SL26311) found *in situ* in the bowl itself which was also very compact.

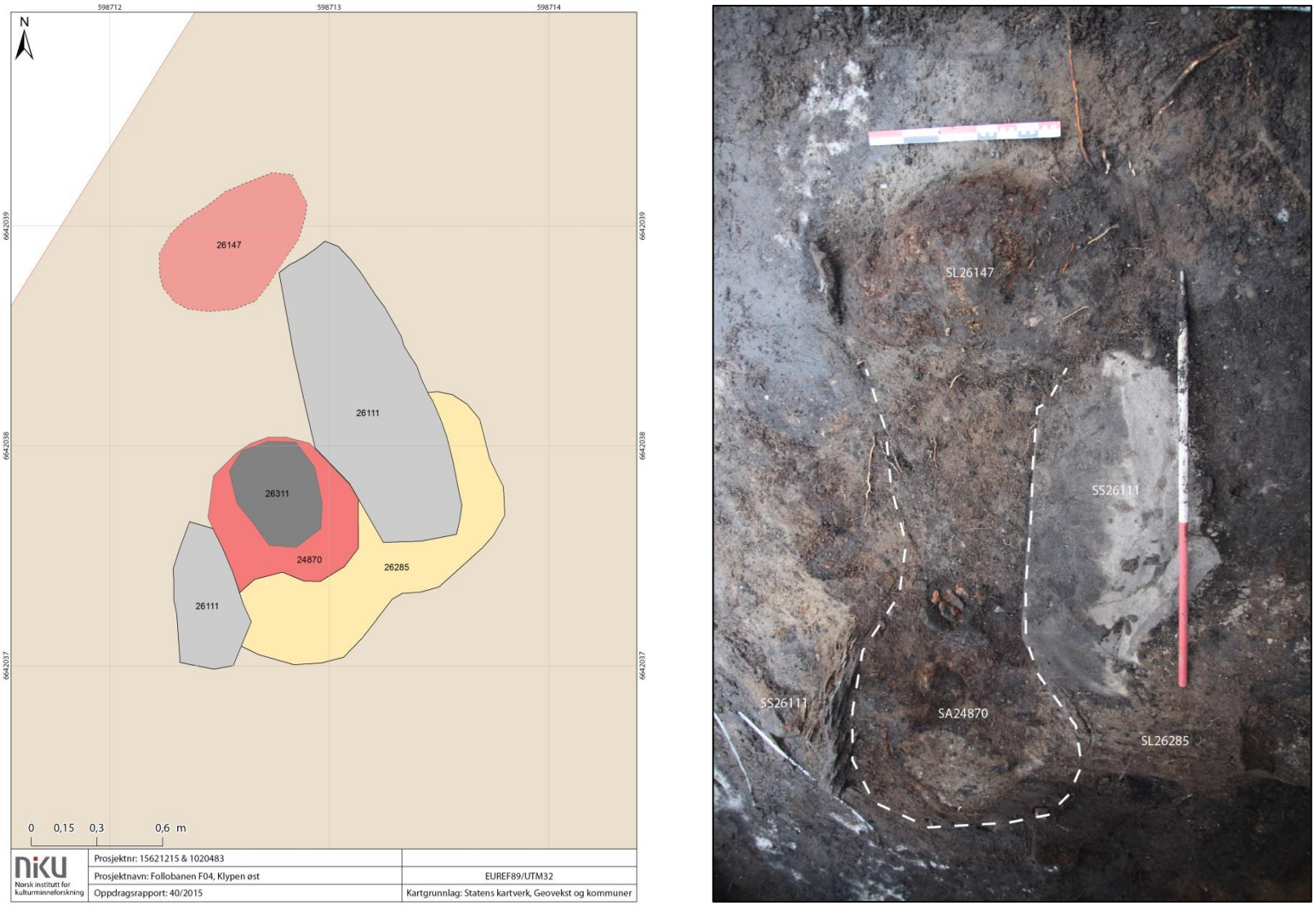

Figure 56. Hearth SA24870 in plan with the working area indicated with a dotted line. Photograph looking NW. (Cf35113_NIKU_1636).

Figure 57. Stone SS26111 in hearth SA 24870 (above). Detail showing sharpening marks (below) (Cf35113_NIKU_1673 and Cf35113_NIKU_1672, respectively).

Below SL24882 and SL26311 lay a deposit of very hard vitrified material which lined the hearth's base. A whetstone (F24884) and a fragment of slag (F26228 - discarded) were recovered from layer SL24882 while a slag fragment (F26370 - discarded) was found in SL26311. XRF analysis of slag from layers SL26311 and SL24882 revealed high levels of tin (Kaun 2015).

A sample of burnt clay (P26370) was taken from the base of the hearth. It was analysed and found to contain iron oxide and calcium oxide which confirmed that the material was from the base of a hearth where secondary iron forging had taken place (Jouttijärvi 2016).

An elongated straight-sided structure (SA29153; Figure 58) lay towards the southern end of Area A. It was oval in plan, measured 3.10 m x 1.40 m and was 80 cm deep. The base was flat but sloped down from east to west following the terrain. The western end tapered in towards an opening on this side. Its construction hints at a functional use where material was collected in the pit before being funnelled out using the natural slope. It appears metalworking can be ruled out as there was a distinct lack of finds relating to such processes. The structure appears to have been rapidly backfilled with soil comprising mainly of humus (SL29102) which contained 2 fragments of flint and one chert (F289945, F29107 and 289944 respectively). A burnt wheat kernel (P29105) was recovered from the bottom of the layer and dated to AD 1030–1190 (Ua-51860).

Figure 58. Pit SA29153. Looking NW (Cf35113_NIKU_2042).

5.3.6.4 Well

Immediately to the south of hearth SA24870 lay a well (SA24434, Figure 31). The construction consisted of a square, straight-sided structure measuring 1.20 m x 1.20 m. It was 90 cm deep and lined with wooden timbers which were laid horizontally over each other using the *laft* method (Figure 59). The structure cut through SFB SA19516 (Figure 30; Figure 31) and therefore post-dated this structure.

A series of post-abandonment fills were contained within the structure. Primary fill SL25287 consisted of a sandy silty humus containing fish bones and mussel shell fragments together with charcoal flecks. Above this layer was deposit SL24524 which consisted of sandy mortar mixed with silt. A burnt hazel nut shell (P24579) recovered from the layer was dated to AD 970–1050 (91.5%) and AD 1090–1120 (3.9%) (Ua-51872). This appears to be a silting layer.

Figure 59. Well SA24434 during excavation (above) and fully excavated (below). (Cf35113_NIKU_1523 & Cf35113_NIKU_1490).

The final abandonment layer (SL24440) appears to have slumped into the well over a long period of time. The layer contained three iron nails which were discarded and four sherds of pottery (F24484, F24756 and F289906–07) which were typologically dated to the 12th century, 1000–1200, 1100–

1200 and late 12th century–1250 respectively. Two soapstone vessel fragments (F24488 and F289229) were also recovered from the layer.

A composite object (F24480; Figure 60) made of elephant ivory mounted with a decorated copper sleeve and terminating in a screw fitting was recovered from SL24440. It was dated to the post-medieval period based on the screw fitting which has been interpreted as a later feature. Its presence in this layer is most likely due to animal burrowing which is prevalent in this layer and those above. Such burrowing has led to the collapse and mixing of layers causing contamination.

Figure 60. Object F24480 found in SL24440 (Cf35113_NIKU_2954).

5.3.6.5 Stake holes and cultivation deposits

A series of stake holes running NW–SE and NE–SW (SA27601 and SA29316) was observed in Area A (Figure 37). Most of these were situated along the edges of layer SL27579. This layer together with SL23161 formed a series of contemporary cultivation deposits. Layer SL23161 contained considerably more humus than SL27579, which consisted of silty sand. Both layers were 15 cm thick. Numerous lumps of slag fragments were recovered from both layers (SL23161: F289266 (discarded), F23229 and F23228; SL 27579: F29043, F27599, F27600 and F27944 - discarded) while fragments of iron were also recovered from SL27579 (F29109 - discarded, F29042 - discarded, F27145). A single posthole (SA26998) was found to the north of Area A. The posthole was steep sided and was 15 cm deep. A macrofossil sample taken from this structure (P27010) showed that it contained burnt clay and ash (Moltsen 2016) possibly indicating that there were hearths in the vicinity.

5.3.7 Phase 5A: Demolition and backfilling

Phase 5 is separated into phases A and B to reflect the short amount of time which would have elapsed between these two periods of activity. Phase 5A (Figure 61) comprises of demolition and backfill activity while Phase 5B (Figure 65) represents the following building activity. A layer of demolition material (SL24699) covered building SA112 while another layer (SL21089) lay over hearth SA24870 and ditch SA27558. These layers were used to raise the level of the area in preparation for further development which took place during Phase 5B. Layer SL21089 (Figure 62) was 25 cm thick and comprised of humus and sand. It contained a large amount of burnt stone. Layer SL24699 also

contained burnt stone but predominately comprised of sandy silt. Both layers contained frequent amounts of charcoal and ash deposits suggesting the layers could have been the remnants of fire destruction layers which had been taken from nearby and spread out.

Layer SL21089 contained nine nails (F25153 - discarded) some of which were clinker nails, two pieces of slag (289257–258), three pieces of flint (F289922–24) and two unidentified iron object (discarded). Twelve heavily burnt fragments of soapstone vessels were also recovered (F25153 and F21090). Some of the soapstone fragments had holes bored through them, for hanging the vessels. One of the sherds (F21090) was identified as belonging to a type C bowl (Lossius 1979:66). A decorative bone pin (F25150; Figure 64) with a flat circular head for fastening clothes or hair was also found in the layer. A soil sample (P25151) was taken from layer SL21089 and a burnt barley grain was dated to AD 1020–1160 (Ua-51857).

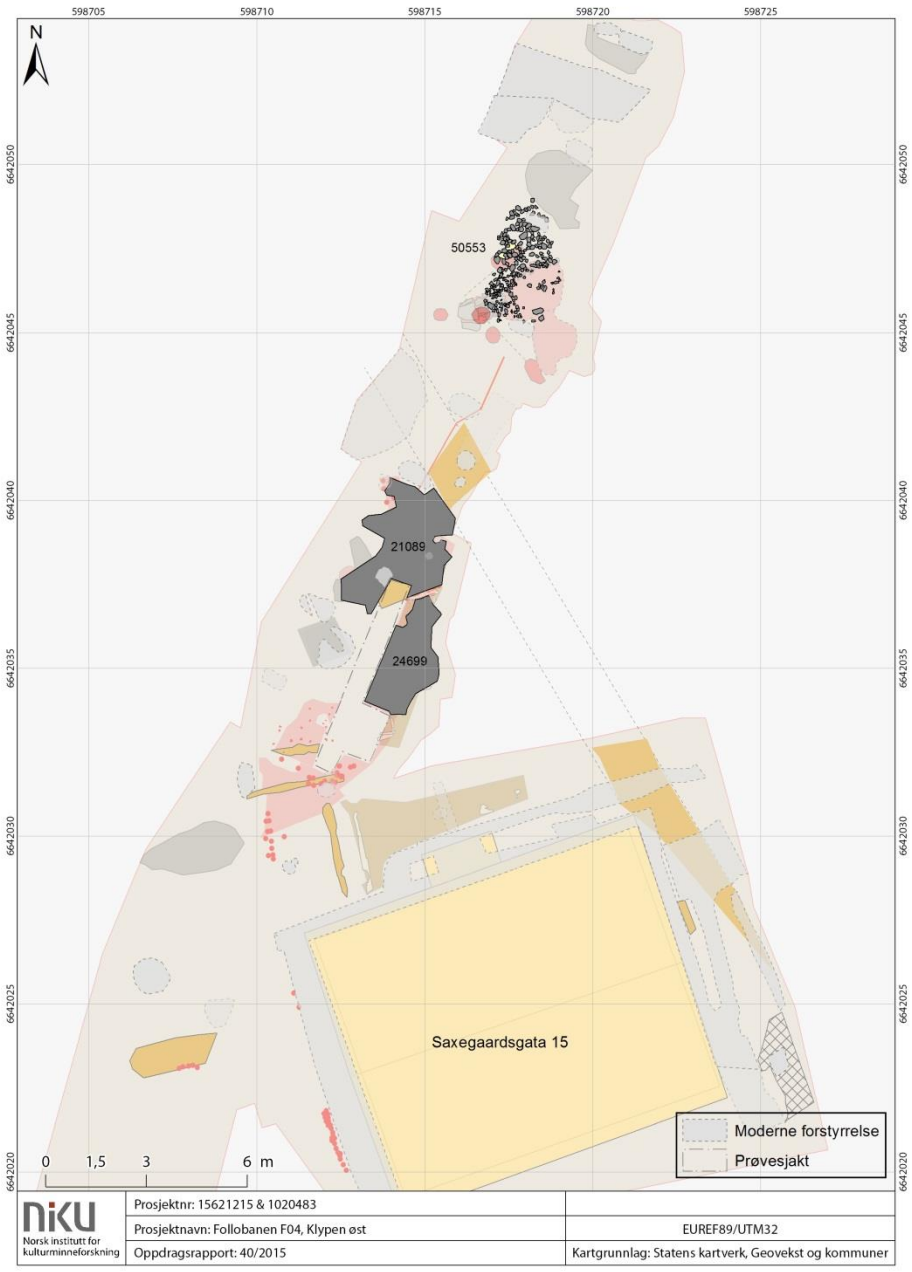

Figure 61. Phase 5A: Demolition and backfilling.

Figure 62 Demolition or levelling layer S21089. Looking south. (Cf35113_NIKU_1262)

Levelling layer SL24699 contained five iron nails (F25029, F24727 and F24729 – all discarded), two copper fittings (F24730 - discarded), and a slag fragment (F25152 - discarded). A soapstone sherd with a bored hole (F25028), a flint fragment (F24795), a tile fragment (F25026) and a piece of worked horn (F24797) were also found in this layer. Figure 63 shows two large stones which form part of the stone packing in posthole SA28756. This posthole belonged to building SA102 (phase 5B; Figure 65) and can be seen cutting through layer SL24699 Figure 63.

Figure 63. Posthole SA28756 cutting through layer SL24699. Looking north (Cf35113_NIKU_1520).

Six meters to the north of layer SL21089 lay the remains of a collapsed stone wall which may have been part of the superstructure of kiln SA25648. A spread of stones (SL50553) measuring approximately 15 x 15 cm, had collapsed into the kiln in a northwards direction. It is possible that the kiln was intentionally collapsed as the stones appear to have been pushed in one direction and then levelled. This phase may also signal the end of metalworking in Area A as a hearth and furnace are abandoned, backfilled and covered together with a kiln.

The northern part of Area A was covered by a layer (SL26473) comprising dark grey brown compact silty sand containing frequent charcoal flecks, burnt bone, stone, clay and unburnt bone. Macrofossil sample P27054 showed that the layer contained frequent amounts of slag beads both magnetic and non-magnetic suggestive of metalworking. The charcoal was very rounded showing that it had been lying exposed for a period (Moltsen 2016). With this in mind, it is not surprising that a barley grain taken from macrofossil sample P27054 was dated to AD 1050–1080 (2.1%) and AD 1150–1270 (93.3%) (Ua-51842).

Figure 64. Bone pin for fastening clothing or hairpin (F25150) (Cf35113_NIKU_2955).

5.3.8 Phase 5B: Building, ditch and graves

A construction (SA102) comprising a mound and postholes was connected to Phase 5B. It is also in this phase that we see the first occurrence of graves in the area and a ditch (SA199) recutting through earlier ditch SA27134 / 30524 (Figure 65). These graves and skeletons will be discussed in greater detail in the osteological report (Jensen 2017). The dimensions of each grave can be found in the context list in the appendix and any *ex situ* artefacts associated with the grave fills will be listed in the finds report (*tilveksttekst*) also in the appendix. Only *in situ* grave artefacts will be discussed in relation to the graves, as any finds recovered from the grave fills are likely to have been redeposited.

5.3.8.1 Ditch

Ditch (SA199) was aligned NW–SE and was 21 cm deep. It had shallow sloping sides and an undulating base. It was filled by a primary silting layer SL24734 which contained an iron nail (F24759 - discarded).

5.3.8.2 Graves

Four graves in total were dug down through kiln SA25648. Three of these graves SA20786, SA20572 and SA20368 (Figure 66) were oriented NW–SE while another (SA27086) was aligned E–W. The graves were covered by a thin layer of sand (SL18206) and were therefore separated from the rest of

the graveyard which lay stratigraphically above this layer. A sample of human bone (P289488) was taken from skeleton SZ20369 in grave SA20368, yielding a date of AD 1030–1210 (Ua-52775).

Grave SA27086 (Figure 67) lay lowest of all the graves found in the graveyard. Its orientation was also unique, and it lacked any trace of a skeleton. It is probable that the underlying acidic soils conditions have caused the skeleton to decay. In the absence of any bone material for dating it was decided to take a sample from an animal bone found in macrofossil sample (P27213) from the fill of the grave. This was not ideal as the risk of contamination from later deposits was high. The bone was dated to AD1260–1310 (74.5%) and AD 1360–1390 (20.9%) (Ua-52733). Analysis of the macrofossil sample from this layer revealed the presence of beads of slag, ash and burnt clay which may have entered the grave when it was dug through earlier kiln deposits (Moltsen 2016:10).

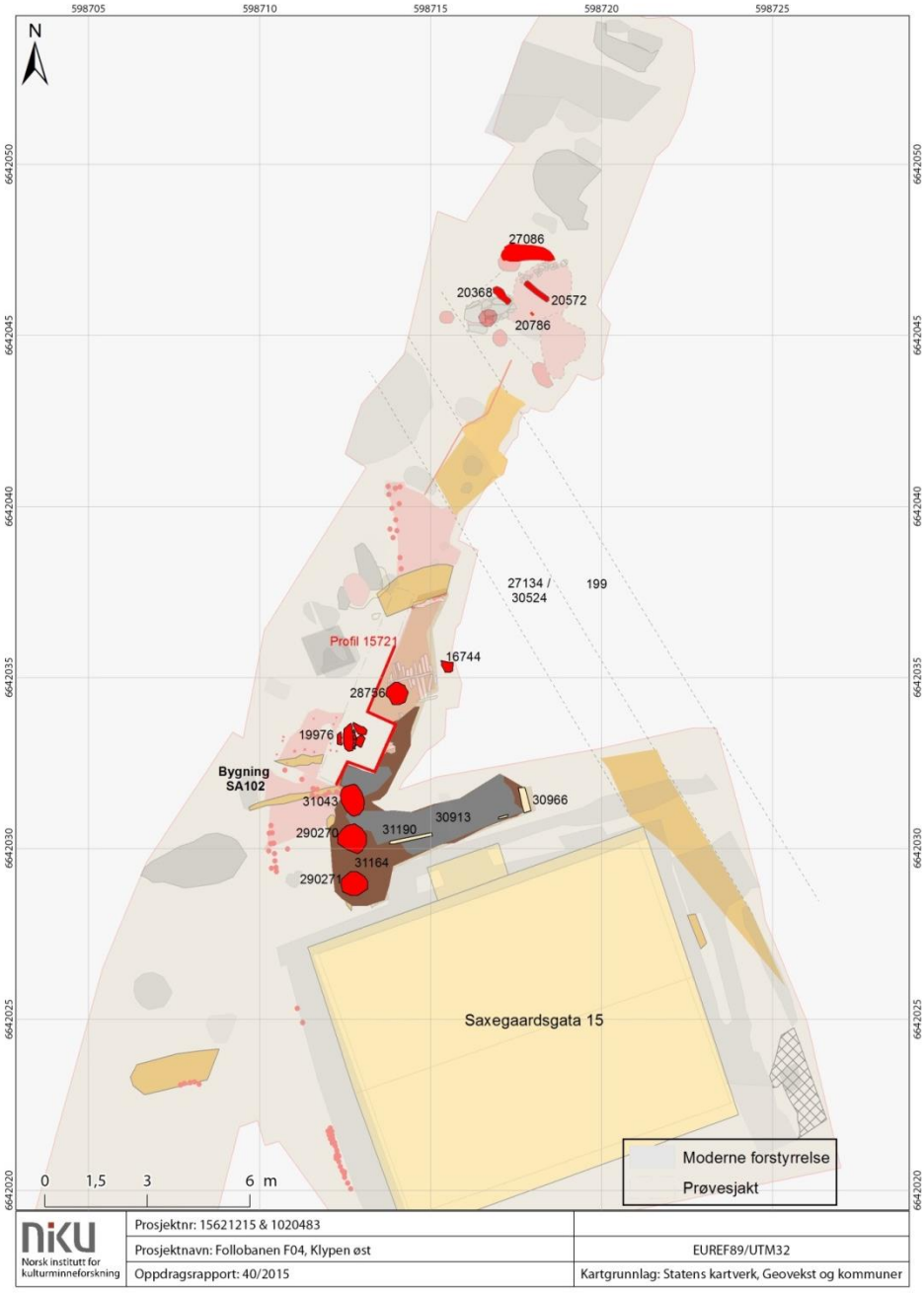

Figure 65. Phase 5B Building and burials.

Figure 66. Skeleton SZ20369 in grave SA20368. Looking north-west. (Cf35113_NIKU_2643)

Figure 67. Empty grave SA27086 Looking west. (Cf35113_NIKU_1821).

5.3.8.3 Structure SA102

A very different type of structure was unearthed in the middle of Area A towards the property of Saxegaardsgata 15. This structure was excavated in two parts. The first part comprised of mound material (SL18261, SL18333, SL18825, SL20801, SL24529 and SL24686), three postholes (SA19976, SA28756 and SA16744) and a fire destruction layer (SL18794) which was uncovered during excavation in Area A (Figure 68). Later excavation around Saxegaardsgata 15 revealed three more postholes (SA31043, SA290270 and SA290271), mound material SL31164, fire destruction layer SL30913 and the remains of planks (ST30966 and ST31190). The deposits found around Saxegaardsgata 15 lay 1 meter from those excavated earlier in Area A. It was therefore relatively easy to match up the layers found around the house with those in the surviving profile in Area A (Figure 69) and so reconstruct the building remains in their entirety.

The structure itself comprised a mound of soil encircled by a series of postholes (SA102; Figure 65 and Figure 68). The southern half of the structure had been truncated by the property at Saxegaardsgata 15 while the eastern part of the mound appears to end 2 metres from ditch SA30524. This could indicate that the mound and post structure forming a semi-circular enclosure which would have abutted ditch SA30524 (Figure 68).

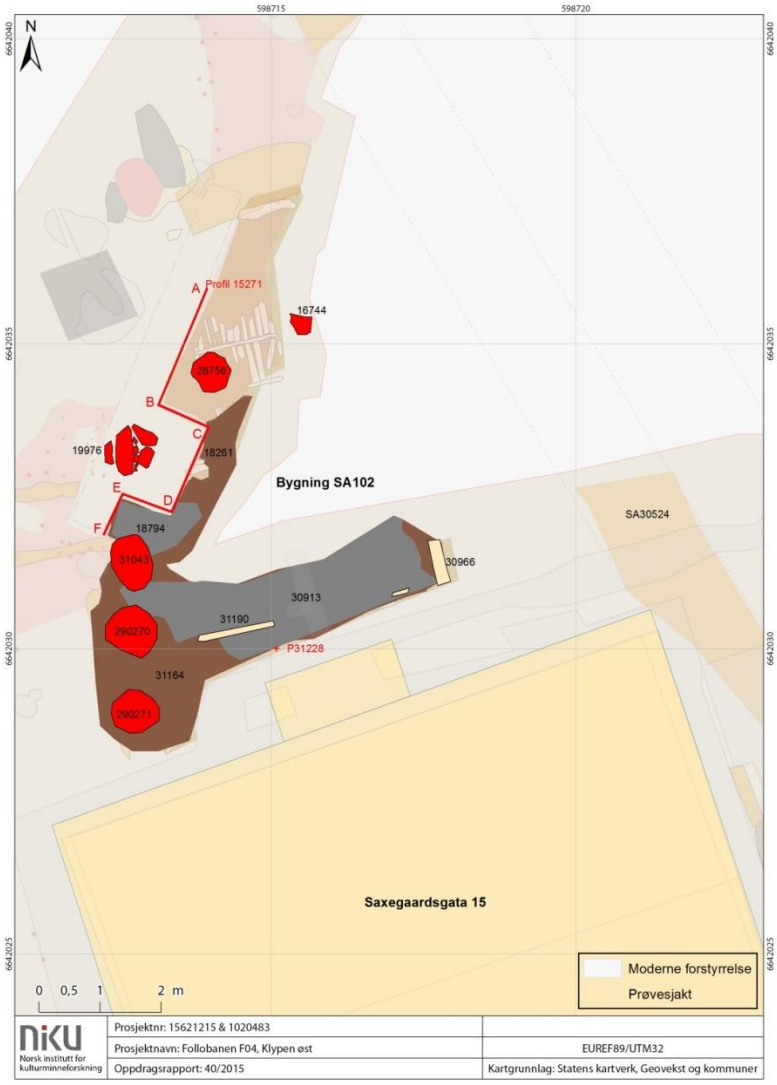

Figure 68. Building SA102 in relation to ditch SA30524

The mound was 6 metres in diameter from E to W and measured 45 cm in height from base to floor level. The underlying deposits relating to buildings SA112 and SA113 would have increased the height of the mound further by 18 cm, giving a total height of 63 cm from natural ground level (Figure 69). It consisted of two main layers: SL31474 (primary layer) and SL31164 (same as SL20801). These layers comprised light grey clayey silt and were separated by a thin horizon (0.5–2 cm thick) consisting of brownish grey clayey silt (SL31413).

Figure 69. West-facing profile C15271 (C–D: see Figure 68 for location) showing the northern extent of the mound (dashed line). (Cf35113_NIKU_0517)

A micromorphology sample (P31228; Figure 70) was taken from the mound supporting the hypothesis that SL31474 and SL31164 consisted of homogenous fine sandy silt loam layers which had been thrown up to raise the ground level in preparation for the construction of a floor. The thin layer (SL31413) which separated these two levelling episodes contained traces of latrine waste, burnt plant material, hearth material and industrial waste. According to Macphail (2016), this trampled layer may have been a floor. However, in subsequent conversations, he has stated that it is also possible that the layer could represent a brief period of intense human activity perhaps associated with a lull in construction work (pers. comm. Macphail, May 2016). Analysis of a macrofossil sample (P31429) taken from this layer found rounded charcoal flecks which suggested that the surface had lain exposed for a period of time (Moltsen 2016)

Layer SL31474 contained a nail, a possible knife blade (F31495) and two unidentified iron fragments (F31469, and F31494 – both discarded). This layer continued into the northern part of the field where it was identified as layer SL24686 from the earlier excavation in Area A. As mentioned above, many of the layers found around the house could be followed and matched up from the earlier phase of excavation. As a consequence, the same layer can have two different context numbers. A whetstone (F24749) was found in the northern part of layer SL24686).

As mentioned above, layer SL31413 appears to represent a short break in the construction of the mound. The layer contained a nail (F31453 - discarded) and a bone gaming piece (F31415) with concentric circular decoration. The layer continued towards the north where it was recorded as

SL24529. The northern part of the layer contained a sherd of German proto-stoneware (F24748) which was dated to AD 1000–1100. A burnt barley grain (P31429) was recovered from SL31413 and dated to AD1020–1160 (Ua-51886).

Figure 70. Micromorphology sample P31228 through mound SA102. South facing profile (Cf35113_NIKU_2402)

A fire destruction layer (SL30913 / SL18794) containing burnt silty clay, charcoal chunks and fire-cracked stones lay on top of the mound. Faint impressions of burnt planks could be observed running along its surface in a NW–SE direction suggesting a collapsed *in situ* floor (Figure 71).

Figure 71 Fire destruction layer SL30913 showing impressions of a burnt plank floor (red arrows). Looking south-west (Cf35113_NIKU_2342).

One of the planks (ST31190) was partially preserved and appeared to have been a supporting joist for the floor as it lay at right angles to most of the planks and was not accompanied by similar beams. Another burnt plank (ST30966) lay perpendicular to ST31190, on the eastern edge of the mound. A fragment of slag, an iron nail and an iron fitting (F31024 – all discarded) were found in SL30913. The layer continued northwards where it was recorded as SL18794 (Figure 68 & Figure 69). This northern part of the layer yielded a slag fragment (F30157), a flint fragment (F30157 - discarded), a nail (F18808 - discarded), an iron fitting (F30153) and a spindle whorl (F30152). A charcoal sample (P31023) was taken from SL18794 and a fragment of burnt pine was dated to AD 900–920 (1.3%), AD 970–1050 (90.1%) and AD 1090–1120 (Ua-51894).

Six straight-sided postholes with rounded bases (SA16744, SA28756, SA19976, SA31043, SA290270 and SA290271) were cut into the north-western corner of the mound, consequently enclosing it. Almost all the postholes were packed with stone, the exception being SA16744 which was greatly truncated. The least truncated postholes had a diameter of between 79 and 84 cm. Only the bases of postholes SA16744, SA290270 and SA290271 survived (Figure 72, Figure 73 & Figure 74), and SA19976 existed only as a pile of stone sitting in a shallow cut (Figure 75). It was, however, possible to calculate a minimum depth from the less truncated postholes, SA28756 and SA31043, which were 57 cm and 50 cm deep, respectively. Posthole SA28756 (Figure 63 & Figure 76) contained a post pipe which was 20 cm in diameter, thus indicating the breadth of the original post which had since decomposed.

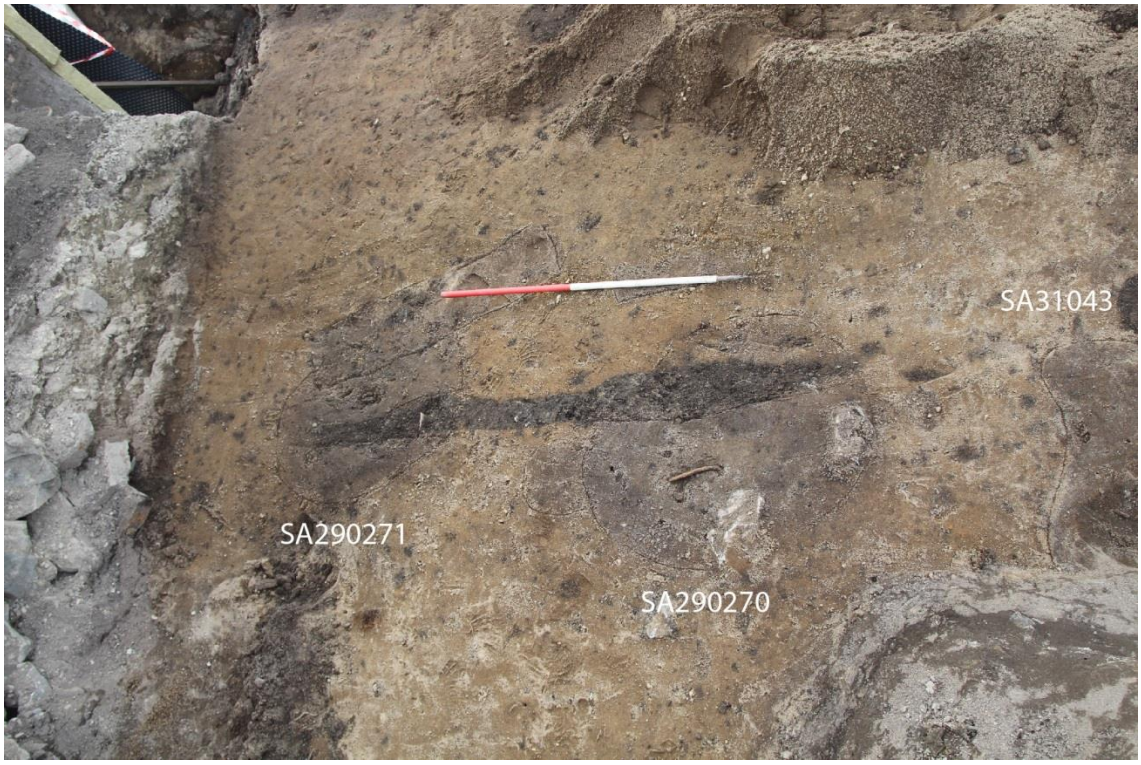

Figure 72. Three postholes from SA102 in plan. Looking west (Cf35113_NIKU_2543)

Several finds were recovered from the postholes. An unknown iron object (F28789 - discarded) was found in posthole SA28756 (fill SL28779) while a blue glass bead (F28920) similar to those unearthed earlier in cultivation layer SL24054 (Phase 2) and posthole SA28538 (Phase 4B) was found in fill SL28871.

A fragment of iron (F31201 - discarded), two lumps of burnt clay from the lining of a kiln (F289249), a tile fragment (F24685) dating to the 13th century and a pottery sherd (F289789) dating to AD 1250–1450 were found in posthole SA31043 (fill SL31054 same as SL24662). A pine charcoal sample (P31056) was taken from the primary fill (SL31054) of this posthole and was dated to AD 900–920 (1.8%), AD 960–1050 (92%) and AD 1100–1120 (1.6%) (Ua-51895).

Figure 73 Posthole SA290270 in profile. Looking east (Cf35113_NIKU_2545)

Figure 74. Posthole SA290271 in profile. Looking east (Cf35113_NIKU_2546)

Figure 75. The base of posthole SA19976. Looking west (Cf35113_NIKU_1068).

Figure 76. Posthole SA28756 with excavated post pipe. Looking south-east (Cf35113_NIKU_2008).

5.3.9 Phase 6: Floors and buildings

Phase 6 comprised of three floors (SA101, SL22896 and SA190; Figure 77). These floors respected the earlier boundary ditches from Phase 4A which ran perpendicular to ditches SA199 and SA27134 / SA30524 which had a NW–SE alignment.

5.3.9.1 Floor SA101

Floor SA101 overlay building SA112 and structure SA102. The floor consisted of a burnt red silty clay material containing charcoal (SL18745; Figure 78). The floor layer was flat, 6–10 cm thick and the northern and southern extents were clearly defined. The floor's alignment suggests that the building would have been aligned NE–SW. It measured 2.83 m (NW–SE) and was constrained on its northern and southern extents by boundary ditch SA27558 and gully SA23733. A burnt hazel nut shell was recovered from a soil sample (P18780) taken from SL18745 and was dated to AD 990–1060 (54.8%) and AD 1070–1160 (40.6%) (Ua-51879). The layer contained a thread of metal (F289622), a needle (F289622), an iron fitting (discarded), a fragment of slag (F289267 - discarded) and a spindle whorl (F18876).

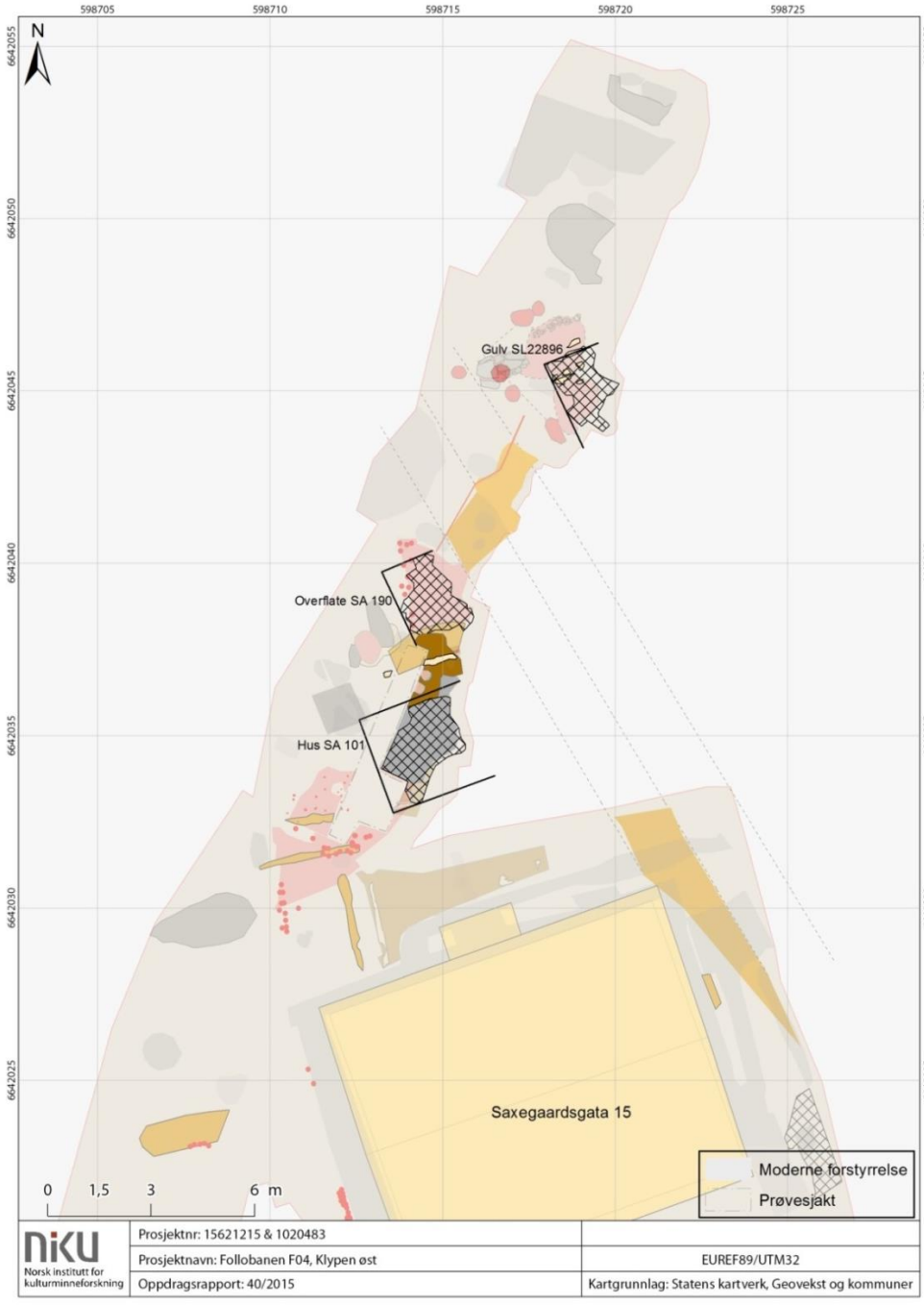

Figure 77. Phase 6 Floors and surfaces.

Figure 78. Floor SA101 (Layer 18745). Looking north (Cf35113_NIKU_2342).

A sandy humus layer (SL18702) lay immediately to the north of floor SA101, respecting its boundary (Figure 77). SL18702 contained stone and charcoal and seemed to have accumulated against the outside of SA101. This may represent a refuse layer which lay directly outside floor SA101. Finally, a fire destruction deposit (SL18606) lay over both SL18702 and SA101. SL18606 contained a soapstone spindle whorl (F20011) which had been burnt.

5.3.9.2 Surface SA190

Surface SA190 (Figure 77 and Figure 79) lay north of SA101 and comprised layer SL20707. This layer consisted of compact grey clay which was 15 cm thick and was truncated on all sides. However, there was a hint of directionality on both the western and northern sides which reflected the NW–SE alignment of SA101. Fire destruction layer SL18479 lay over surface SA190 (SL20707) and contained a sherd of pottery (F18546) dating to the AD 1000–1150 and a copper stud (F289616). Pine charcoal (P18532) was recovered from the layer and dated to AD 890–920 (7.4%) and AD 940–1030 (88%) (Ua-51877).

5.3.9.3 Floor SL22896

Floor SL22896 was similar to SA101 in that it consisted of compacted burnt orange silty clay. It was 7 cm thick and contained charcoal, mortar and small angular stone fragments. It projected from the eastern profile where it was observed lying horizontally. The floor however, slumped down towards the west into underlying kiln SA25648 (Figure 80 & Figure 81, also see section 5.3.6.3). In among the burnt clay floor were the remnants of planks (ST23034 and ST25417). The planks were aligned NE–SW and showed signs of burning. It appears that the planks would have been related to the floor either as an earlier phase or as part of the contemporary surface. A sample (P25463) was taken from ST25417 and dated to AD 1020–1160 (Ua-51869). A levelling layer (SL25380) of humus and sand lay under the floor.

Figure 79. Surface SA190. Looking west. (Cf35113_NIKU_1219)

Figure 80. Floor SL22896. Looking east. (Cf35113_NIKU_1359)

Figure 81. Kiln SA25648 (foreground) and floor SL22896 sloping downwards into the kiln (background). Looking north-east (Cf35113_NIKU_1366).

5.3.10 Phase 7: Buildings, planked street, pit and burial

During Phase 7, ditches SA199 and SA27134/30524 were filled in. Levelling layers of sand, compacted stone and planks were laid over this area forming a planked street (SA50) running in an NW–SE direction. Parts of the street were found in the eastern trench around Saxegaardsgata 15 and along the eastern boundary of Area A. It consisted of surfaces SA105 and SA135 and burnt plank layers SL32078 and ST24373 (Figure 82).

The partial remains of a single grave (SA21197) were observed cutting through floor SL22869 (Phase 6). This grave lay under sand layer SL18206 (Phase 8) which also covered the earliest graves (Phase 5). Two buildings (SA103 and SA114), which may have been smithies, were discovered on the south-western side of street SA50 (Figure 82). Building SA114 was built on top of earlier boundary ditch SA27558.

5.3.10.1 Planked street SA50

Figure 82 shows surface SA105 in the south-eastern corner of the trench around Saxegaardsgata 15. It consisted of four equally-spaced planks (ST31330) lying parallel to each other on an NE–SW alignment (Figure 83). The planks were charred but not completely burnt. Fragments of burnt stone lay below the planks. A sample (P31352) was taken from one of the planks for radiocarbon analysis and dated to AD 1020–1160 (Ua-51903).

Beneath the planks in SA105 lay levelling deposit SL31353. This deposit was mostly organic and contained humus mixed with charcoal and burnt sand. Evidence for fire damage was found throughout the layer in the form of burnt bone, clay and fire-cracked stone. The presence of unburnt bone however, suggested the layer was redeposited and not an *in-situ* fire destruction layer.

A composite bone comb (F31367) held together with copper nails was found in SL31353. According to Wiberg (1977), the comb can be dated to the period AD 1000–1220. A strip of lead (F31368) was also recovered. A post-abandonment refuse deposit (SL31293) lay over the planks (ST31330). Several articulated fish skeletons were found in this layer suggesting a rapid dumping episode. The dumping would have taken place to prepare the ground for a new phase of activity possibly relating to burial (Phase 8). An iron nail (discarded), a fragment of slag containing traces of silver(discarded) (Kaun 2015) and a flint flake (F31329) were recovered from this layer.

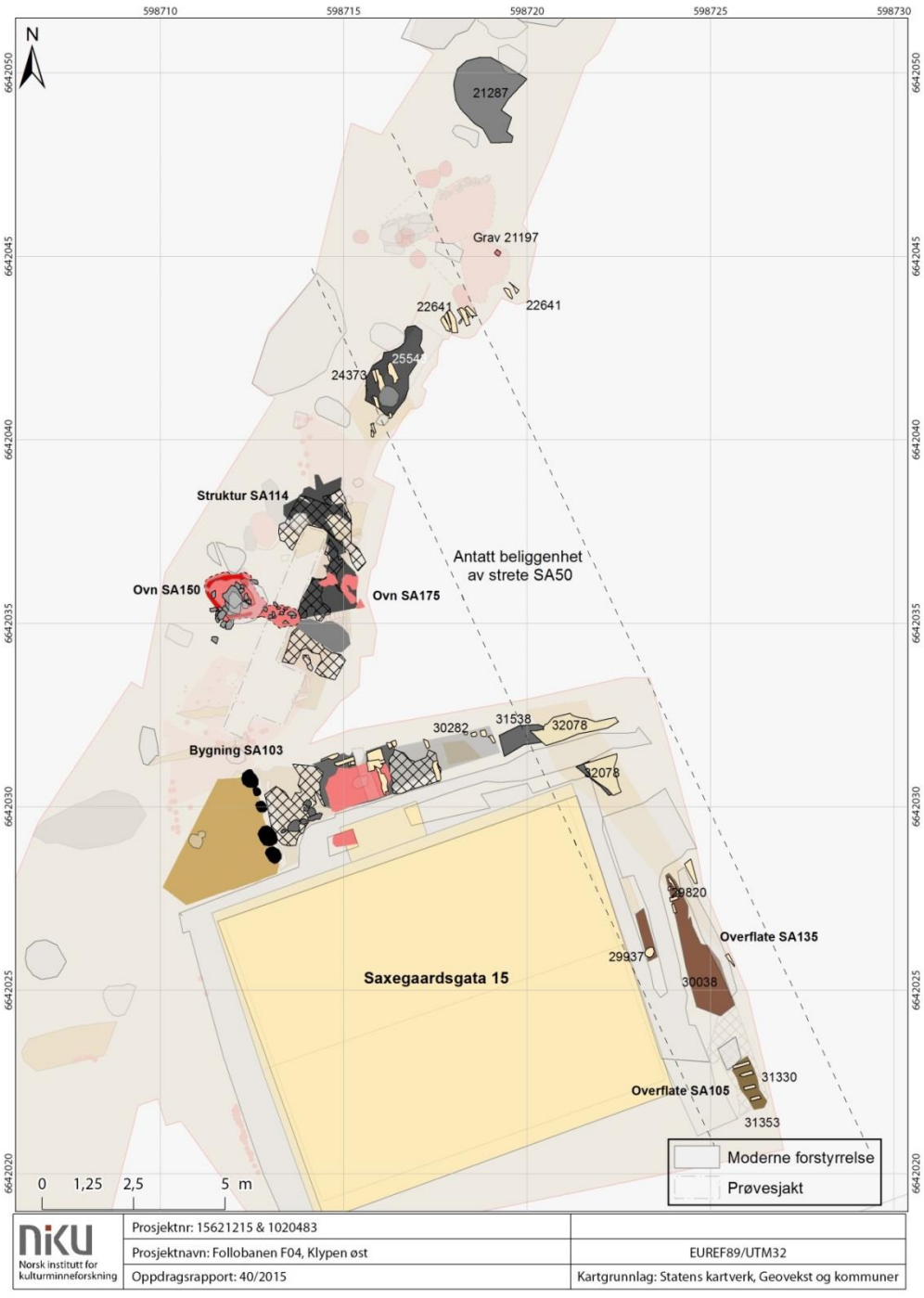

Figure 82. Phase 7 Buildings and planked street SA50.

Figure 83. The remains of charred planks ST31330 in SA105. Looking north-east (Cf35113_NIKU_2432).

Immediately north of SA105 lay surface SA135 which comprised levelling deposits (SL30038 and SL30072) and planks (ST29937 and ST29820). Levelling deposit SL30038 was flat and consisted of sand and humus (Figure 84). Beneath this layer was another levelling deposit (SL30072). This was very similar to SL31353 which lay under surface SA105. Both layers comprised medium brown humus sand containing unburnt animal bone, charcoal and burnt stone. It is likely that surfaces SA105 an SA135 are therefore contemporary. A sherd of pottery found in SL30072 was dated to the between AD 1000 and 1200 (F28699).

A thin layer of charcoal and burnt sand (SA30258) lay immediately under SL30072. A sample of charred ash wood (P30276) was dated to AD 1020–1180 (Ua-51898). It lay on top of a cultivation layer (SL30425) at the same height as floor SA106. Its edges were very diffuse, and it is probable that it relates to the levelling episode.

Figure 84. Levelling deposit SL30038. Looking north-west (Cf35113_NIKU_2206).

The burnt plank remains (ST29937 and ST29820) were aligned NE–SW and confined towards the northern end of the levelling deposits SL30038 (Figure 85). Two samples were taken from the planks for radiocarbon dating. Charcoal sample P29971 was taken from plank ST29937 and was dated to AD 1020–1160 (Ua-51862) while another sample (P29828) taken from plank ST29820 yielded a date of AD 870–1020 (Ua-51899).

Figure 85. Planks ST29937 and underlying layer SL30038. Looking east-north-east (Cf35113_NIKU_2943).

In the north-eastern corner of the trench around Saxegaardsgata 15 lay two deposits which had partially slumped into ditch SA30524. These consisted of a degraded burnt wood/plank layer (SL32078; Figure 86) and an underlying layer of sharp, angular burnt stone and sand (SL31538; Figure 87). The stone and sand layer contained a whetstone (F31456) and material described as industrial waste from a kiln (F32224). A barley grain was recovered from sample P32223 in layer SL31538 and dated to AD 1030–1190 (Ua-51887). A sample (P32112) was also taken from burnt plank layer SL32078 which produced a similar date: AD 1030–1210 (Ua-51900).

Beneath the burnt planks was a structure which was initially interpreted as a hearth (SL32301). After further investigation however, it turned out to be the primary fill of ditch SA30524. A barley grain was recovered from sample P32311 and dated to AD 1150–1270 (Ua-51891). A burnt cereal grain (P32372) also taken from this layer was dated to AD 1050–1090 (7.6%), AD 1120–1140 (1.5%) and AD 1150–1260 (86.3%) (Ua-51890). Ditch SA30524 continued into Area A where a burnt grain of barley (P28723) was taken from the secondary backfill (SL27186). This yielded a similar date: AD 1050–1080 (3.1%) and AD 1150–1270 (92.3%) (Ua-51854).

Similar deposits to those found above were also present in Area A where a layer of burnt stone (SA25543) and burnt planking (ST24373) were observed (Figure 88 and Figure 89). These deposits would originally have lain horizontally; however, they appear to have slumped into underlying ditch SA199. A charcoal sample (P25528) was taken from ST24373 and yielded a date of AD 890–1030 (Ua-

51863). A row of burnt planks (ST22641 / ST25719) lay immediately north of SA25543 and ST24373. The planks in ST22641 were on the same level and orientation as ST24373. It is probable that these planks are remnants of the southern side of street SA50. A sample (P24463) was taken from plank ST22641 and dated to AD 880–1020 (Ua-51864). Below the planks lay levelling layers. One of these layers (SL25866) contained a sherd of pottery (F26237) dating to AD 1000–1150.

Figure 86. Burnt plank layer slumping into ditch SA30524. Looking north-west (Cf35113_NIKU_2293).

Figure 87. Stone and sand layer SL31538 after the removal of burnt timber layer SL32078. Looking west (Cf35113_NIKU_2529).

Figure 88. Stone layer SA25543 after the removal of planking ST24373. Looking south (Cf35113_NIKU_1586).

5.3.10.2 Structure SA114

SA114 comprised of a floor and associated levelling layers together with associated kiln/furnace SA150 and hearth SA175 (earlier SA16762) (Figure 82 & Figure 91). It directly overlay earlier surface SA190 and floor SA101 (Phase 6).

A 5 cm thick layer of compacted silty grey clay (SL14627, SL16183 and SL17969) lay in patches. The patches formed a surface layer under which lay a deposit of charcoal and burnt planks (SL17802, SL18135 and SL18450) (Figure 90). The layers were excavated at different times and were therefore allocated different numbers.

Three nails and an unidentified iron object (F18257 and F18256 both discarded) were found among the burnt material in layer SL18135 while layer SL17802 contained a piece of slag (F17906 - discarded), two nails (F17851 - discarded), three whetstones (F17849, F17852 and F17833), a copper fragment (F17370) and three sherds of ceramic (F17905) dating to AD 1000–1150.

Figure 89 Stone layer SA25543 and burnt planks ST24373 in profile. Looking east (Cf35113_NIKU_1454).

Figure 90. A small part of surface SL17969 and underlying burnt planks remnants (dashed line and arrow) SL17802. Looking east (Cf35113_NIKU_0855).

A possible levelling layer (SL18291) lay directly beneath these burnt planks (SL18135 same as SL18450). SL18291 consisted of a 5 cm thick heterogeneous deposit containing burnt stone and charcoal. It contained four nails (F18370, F18478 x 2 - discarded and F18317 - all discarded), part of an iron key (F289613), a piece of worked horn (F289197), a fragment of slag (F18370 - discarded) and two iron fragments (F18370 and 18478 - both discarded).

A depression in the floor filled with compacted sandy humus silt (SL16506), lay close to the entrance of kiln/furnace SA150. Layer SL16506 contained seven nails (F16520–24 and F16561–62 - all discarded), two fragments of an iron clump (F16525 - discarded), a possible chisel (F16667) and copper tweezers (F16664). Two sherds of pottery from the same vessel were recovered from the layer and dated to the 12th century (F16665).

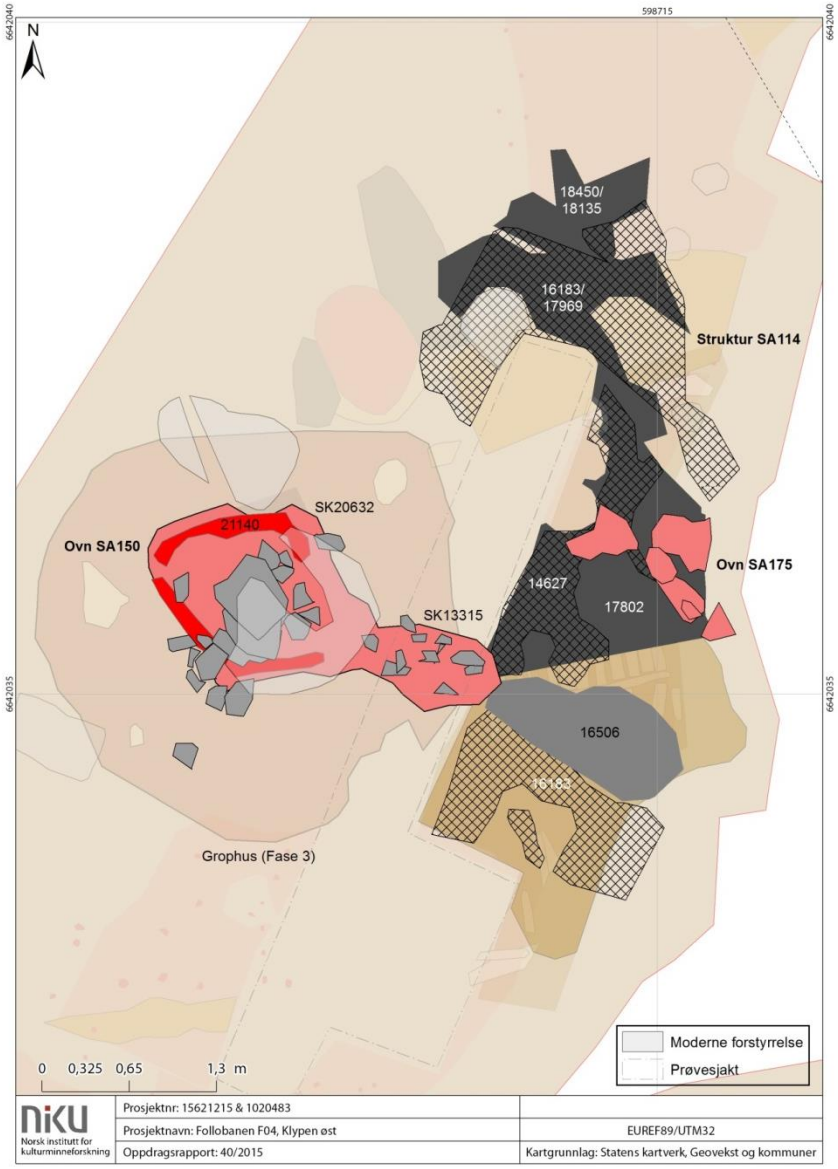

Figure 91. Structure SA114 and associated kiln/furnace SA150 and hearth SA175.

Under the charred plank remains SL17802 lay two deposits (SL18067 and SL18166). It is unclear if they relate to a levelling phase for building SA114 or whether they relate to a fire destruction layer connected to underlying floor SA101 (Phase 6).

Deposit SL18067 lay directly under SL16506 and contained burnt bone, stone and charcoal. Iron fragments (discarded), a metal fitting for a box (F18094) and a clinker nail (discarded) were recovered from this layer. Below SL18067 lay SL18166 which comprised mainly of silty mortar containing burnt and unburnt bone, charcoal, soot and fire-cracked stone. A whetstone (F18205), five nails (discarded) and an iron fitting (F289620) were found in the layer.

A kiln/furnace SA150 and a hearth SA175 lay on top of the floor layer; Figure 91). Hearth SA175 had collapsed in on itself and lay directly on top of surface SL14627. It consisted of burnt stone, tile, clay and *in situ* vitrified deposits (SL16776, SL16928, SL17232 and SL16771; Figure 92).

Figure 92. Base of metalworking hearth SA175 showing vitrified deposit SL16771 (dashed line) surrounded by stone and burnt tile fragments which surrounded the hearth. Looking south-east (Cf35113_NIKU_2914).

Figure 93. Kiln/furnace SA150 showing the burnt orange clay lining SL21140. Looking west. (Cf35113_NIKU_1221)

A piece of worked stone (F17301) and a copper fitting (F17302) were found in deposit SL16928 while a piece of slag (F17303 - discarded) was recovered from SL17232. A fragment of copper (F16798 - discarded) was found in deposit SL16711 together with a piece of slag (F16797 - discarded) and a nail (F16882). Two samples of smelted clay (P16797) taken from the vitrified material (SL16771) within metalworking hearth SA175 indicated that it had been used for iron working and bronze casting (P17303) (Jouttijärvi 2016).

Kiln/furnace SA150 (Figure 91) lay immediately west of SA175 and would have been contemporary with structure SA114. It was constructed within a hollow in the top of backfilled SFB SA19516. This hollow would have formed when the layers inside the SFB collapsed into an underlying structure (SA24434, Phase 4B) which cut through the bottom of the SFB (Figure 93 & Figure 94).

Figure 94. Kiln/furnace SA150 cutting through SFB SA19516. Part of the collapsed stone superstructure can be seen in the base of the kiln/furnace. Looking west. (Cf35113_NIKU_1264)

This type of structure is sometimes known as a keyhole kiln/furnace and comprised a dug-down bowl (SK20632) where raw material was placed, and a flue (SK13315) for introducing air into the kiln/furnace (Figure 91). The bowl was oval in form, had steep sides, a rounded base and was 60 cm deep. It was lined with clay which had become burnt during use SL21140 (Figure 93). The flue projected from the eastern side of the bowl and was 34 cm deep, linear and had a flat base.

A large amount of angular stones, some of which were fire-cracked, lay on top of the post abandonment backfill layers inside the kiln/furnace which comprised of refuse and silts. The stones (SS13329, SS20979 and SS19369) are likely to have been part of the superstructure which would have enclosed the structure. A large flat stone (ST21875) was found in the base of the kiln/furnace and could have provided a surface for placing material or objects; however, it is equally likely that it could have been part of the collapsed stone superstructure.

This type of kiln/furnace can be used for a variety functions such as baking, corn drying and metalworking. However, a sample of highly fired clay (P19506) which was found in the backfill of the

flue was interpreted as originating from the base of a hearth used for iron working (Jouttijärvi 2016:26).

As mentioned above, there were several post-abandonment backfill layers in the structure. Two small fragments of copper (F15543 - discarded) were recovered from the fill in the flue (SL13314) and a fragment of a soapstone vessel (F21266) was found in a backfill deposit (SL21209) which was greatly disturbed by animal burrows. An overlying fill SL19203 contained a sherd of pottery (F19056) dating to AD 1200–1350. Beneath this lay a deposit (SL20096) containing a sherd of pottery (F20207) dating to AD 1200–1300 (possibly later) while a fragment of a soapstone vessel (F20680) and a sherd of pottery dating to AD 1150–1350 was found in layer SL20661.

5.3.10.3 Building SA103

Building SA103 is the best preserved of all the buildings found in the area (Figure 95). It contained traces of a wooden plank floor, a hearth constructed of timber and stone, a post-built wall and an internal stone structure of unknown use. The good preservation may be due to the building remains' elevated location, on top of the abandoned mound structure (SA102) and the fact that it represents the last building phase on this plot. SA103's outer walls appear to have been constructed using posts. It is not clear, however, whether the postholes contained posts which formed the wall of the building or whether they represent support for a sill beam. These postholes were only visible on the western side of the building which could mean that the building was open on this side. Conversely, it is possible that the two sides of the building were constructed differently. The use of postholes and a sill beam on the western edge could suggest that stronger support was needed on this side due to building being constructed along a steep slope. It is also possible that the sill beam from the eastern wall has been removed leaving no trace of an eastern wall.

The postholes were oval in plan, steep-sided and had rounded bases. Postholes SA31112, SA31111, SA31109 and SA31232 varied in depth from 46–50 cm however it was evident from their profile that they were cut to the same level (Figure 96). Postholes SA31110 and SA289069 were only 24 cm in depth and the profile showed they were cut to a much shallower depth than the others. Postholes SA31112, SA31110, SA31109 and SA31232 contained a post pipes (SK31138, SK31120, SK290281 and SK31234 respectively). The best-preserved post pipe was found in posthole SA31112 (Figure 97) which was 44 cm in depth and 16 cm in diameter. The end of the post-pipe terminated in a point indicating the post had been sharpened. Stone packing for bolstering the post was present in SA31112, SA31109 and SA31232. The post pipes did not contain any post remnants. However, there was evidence of in situ burning suggesting that the posts had burnt and perhaps decomposed.

The fill of posthole SA31112 contained a fragment of a soapstone vessel with an iron fastener (F289778) which may have been used to hang the vessel. A pine charcoal sample (P31243) was taken from the fill of post pipe SA31234 and dated to AD 1010–1210 (Ua-51896).

The interior of building SA103 was covered by a light grey clay floor (SL30180). This was flat, compacted and 10 cm thick (Figure 98). A small fragment of a burnt tree branch (P30424) was taken from SL30180 and dated to AD 1040–1100 (16.3%) and AD 1110–1260 (79.1%) (Ua-51901). Plank ST30160 lay on the edge of the floor on a NW–SE alignment and probably indicates the buildings eastern extent.

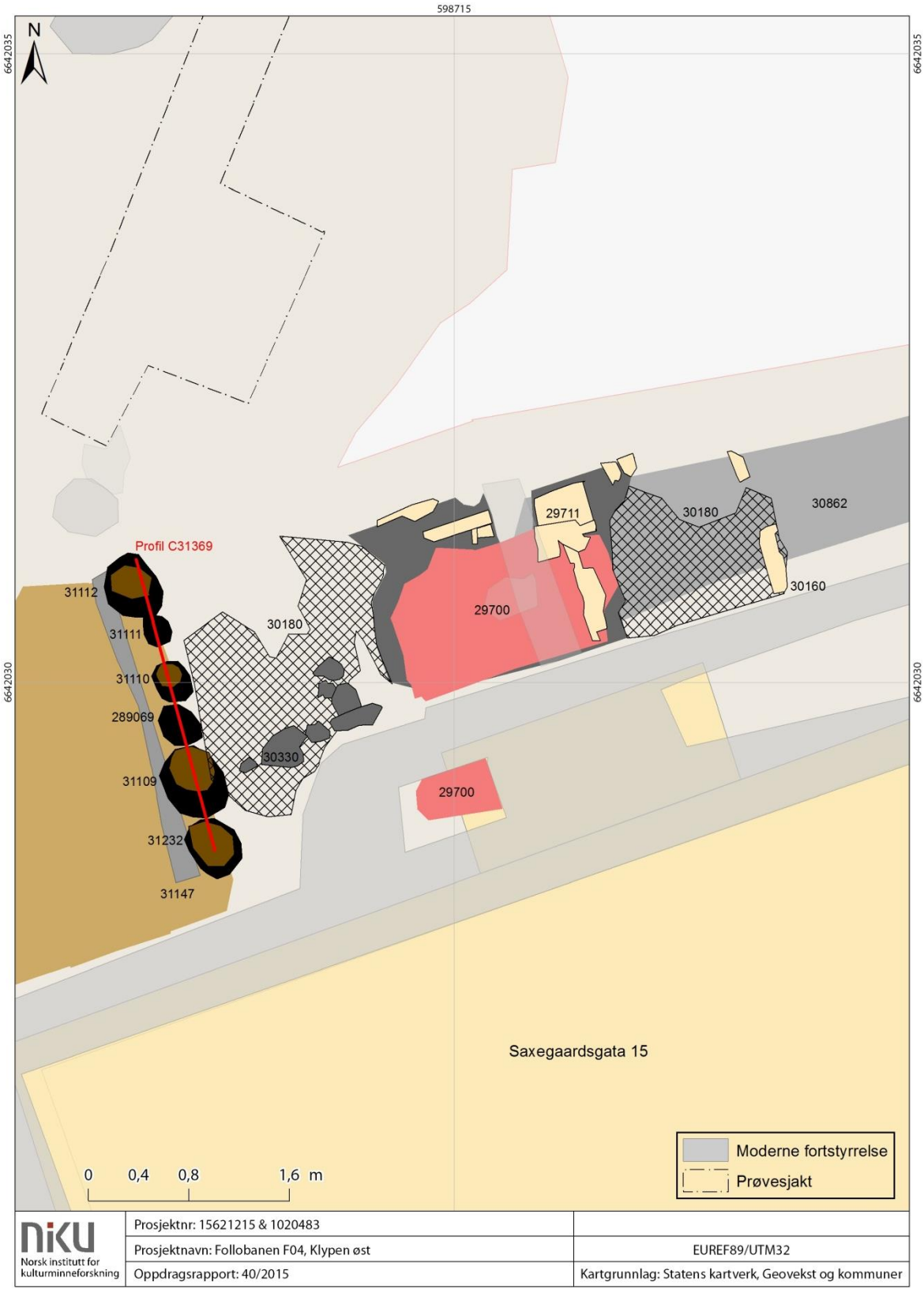

Figure 95. Building SA103.

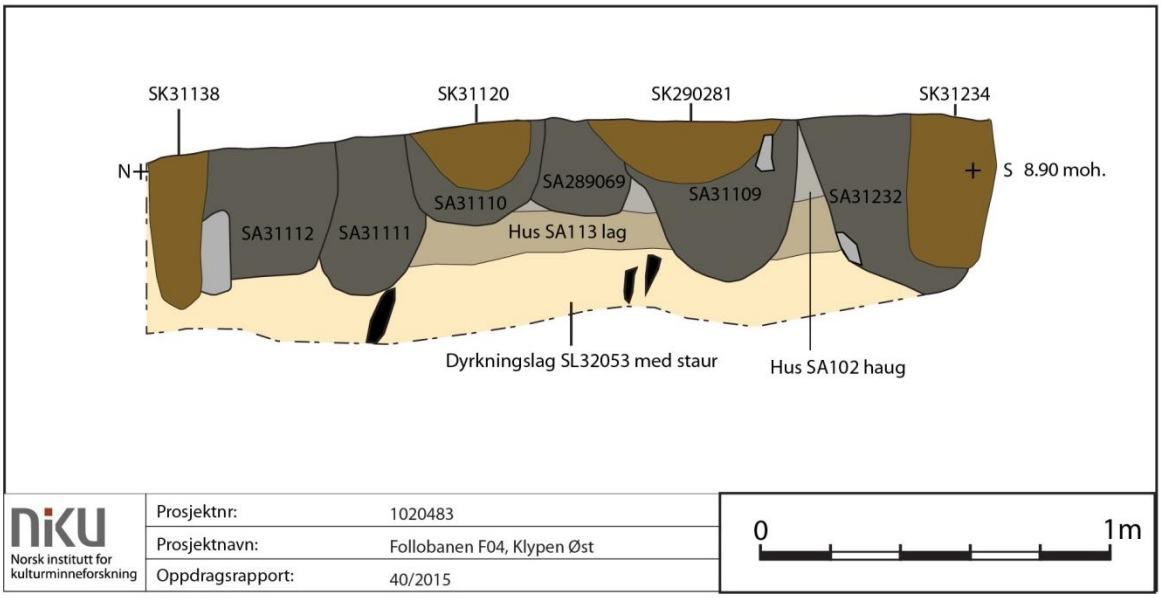

Figure 96. Profile C31369.

Figure 97. Left: posthole SA31232. Looking south. (Cf35113_NIKU_2401) Right: posthole SA31112. Looking east. (Cf35113_NIKU_2414).

In the middle of the building lay a hearth (SA29699) which appears to have been rectangular in plan and measured 1.75 m (E–W) by 2.24 m (N–S). Its original length is not known as it was truncated by the property at Saxegaardsgata 15. The existence of burnt planks (ST29711) could indicate that the hearth had been partially built of timber (Figure 99). However, a layer of collapsed material containing stone mixed with burnt clay, silt, charcoal fragments and burnt sand (SL29700), could indicate a stone superstructure (Figure 100). Thirteen fragments of burnt clay (P29738) were recovered from layer SL29700. Analysis of these clay fragments revealed that they had lain in the base of a furnace or oven but that there was no evidence for metalworking (Jouttijärvi 2016:3).

Deposit SL29900 lay in the base of the hearth and consisted of dark brownish grey silt and humus containing crushed charcoal, burnt clay and unburnt bone. It is possible that this material originates from the last use of hearth SA29699.

Figure 98. Building SA103 during excavation. Showing floor SL30180 and collapsed hearth SA29699. Looking south-west (Cf35113_NIKU_2162)

Figure 99 Burnt timber ST29711 around hearth SA29699. Looking south-south-east (Cf35113_NIKU_2179)

Two sherds of pottery (F29912) dating to the high medieval period and a slag fragment (F29911) were found in the layer. Two samples (P29782 and P29974) were taken from two separate planks (both ST29711) for radiocarbon dating. Sample P29782 was dated to AD 1150–1270 (Ua-51893) while P29974 yielded a date of AD 970–1050 (82.6%) and AD 1080–1150 (12.8%) (Ua-51897).

Figure 100. Hearth material SL29700. Looking south-east (Cf35113_NIKU_2167).

Under hearth SA29699 lay a deposit of light grey clay (SL29975; Figure 101) which dipped down into the layers below. It appears that this layer is a continuation of floor SL30180 that had slumped under the weight of the hearth lying above. Two fragments of copper (F30277 - discarded), a whetstone (F30278), four nails (F30063, F30065, F30064- discarded and F30130 - discarded) and fragments iron (F30066 - discarded), and a possible handle from a pair of tongs (F30279) were found together with three sherds of pottery dating to the medieval period (F30131) and a sherd of stoneware dating to the period AD 1250–1350 (F289777).

A single course of stones formed a corner towards the western side of building SA103 and appeared to respect the line of posts on this side (SS30330; Figure 95). The stone structure appeared to be contemporary with the building as it followed the same alignment and lay directly on the floor.

Below SA103 lay a possible levelling layer which comprised of burnt and unburnt material. The layer was recorded at various points in the excavation as SL30111, SL30540 and SL30862. However, the description of the layers and the height references strongly suggest that they are all part of the same layer. It is possible that this is part of a fire destruction layer connected with building SA102 which has been levelled out.

Figure 101. Clay floor SL29975 subsiding due to the weight of hearth SA29699. Looking south-east (Cf35113_NIKU_2204).

A fragment of a loom weight (F30150), a piece of slag (F30151), a sherd of pottery dating to the medieval period (F30135) and an iron nail (F30130 - discarded) were found in SL30111. While two whetstones (F30541 and F30667), four nails (F30544 - discarded and 30549–51), an iron fitting (F30543) and a slag fragment (F30542) were recovered from SL30540. Three unidentified iron fragments (F30545–47 - discarded) were found together with two teeth from a human infant (F30548). The teeth were probably intrusive and would have come from the overlying grave soils. A burnt hazel nut shell taken from sample (P30132) in layer SL30111 was dated to AD 990–1060 (52.3%) and AD 1070–1160 (43.1%) (Ua-51902).

Layer SL30862 contained a spindle whorl (F30901), a loom weight (F30908), two whetstones (F30906 and F30961), a fragment of amber (F32391), a fragment of a soapstone vessel (F30909), three nails (F30902 - discarded, F30962 - discarded and F30964 - discarded), two fragments of slag (F31963 and F30907) and two unidentified iron fragments (F30903 and F30904 - both discarded).

5.3.10.4 Grave SA21197

A single articulated hand (SZ21203) was found immediately to the north of the street SA50. The grave (SA21197) had cut through floor SA22896 (Phase 6) which was in turn covered by a layer of sand (SL18206 – Phase 8). It was evident that the hand was *in situ* as the bones lay undisturbed in a NW– SE alignment. The rest of the skeleton is likely to have been destroyed by later activity.

5.3.10.5 Lined pit

Close to the northern end of Area A, lay a straight-sided pit with a flat base (SA21287; Figure 102). It measured 1.90 x 1.60 meters and was 90 cm deep. It contained five post-abandonment fills (SL21288, SL25830, SL25987, SL26238 and SL26267). Almost all of the fills consisted of backfilled

rubbish deposits, with the exception of SL25830, which was a lime mortar deposit. The top fill (SL21288) contained a sherd of pottery dating to AD 1450–1650 (F22736 – missing from the database), a sherd dating to AD 1100–1200 (F25717) and another (F23198) dating to AD 1150–1350. It also contained a bone needle dating to the medieval period (F22822), and various slag and iron fragments (discarded).

The structure appears to have been lined with wooden planks. Evidence for this was found in the base of the structure where the remains of *in situ* scorched planks were discovered. During excavation it was noticed that the remains of *in situ* planking lay around the top edge of the structure, indicating that the whole pit could have been lined. A radiocarbon sample (P26367) was taken from one of the planks in the bottom of the pit. This was dated to AD 1040–1220 (Ua-51861). A burnt cereal grain (P26282) was taken from primary infill layer SL26267 and dated to AD 410–550 (Ua-51844).

Figure 102. Pit SA28798 after excavation (above) and part of the plank lining in the base (below). Looking north (Cf35113_NIKU_1667 & Cf35113_NIKU_1654).

5.3.10.6 Well

A structure was found in Area D which had steep sides and a rounded base (SA7250: Figure 103 & Figure 104). It was 1.28 m deep and 1.66 m in diameter and would have been round or oval in plan. It contained a series of upright posts together with horizontal planks which would have lined the inside edge of the structure (Figure 103). It was backfilled with burnt clay, planks, charcoal, sand and stone

(SL7261) which probably originated from a destructive fire phase. Two nails (F8086 - discarded), a soapstone vessel fragment which had been repaired (F16984) and a sherd of pottery (F9325) dating to AD 1250 to 1350 was found in the fill. A charcoal sample (P7976) was taken from this layer and dated to AD 1150–1260 (87%), AD1120–1140 (1.1%) and AD 1050–1090 (7.4%) (Ua-51866). The structure was interpreted as a lined pit or well.

Figure 103. Plank-lined pit or well (SA7250) showing the tops of the charred posts along the inside edge of the structure. Looking south-west (Cf35113_NIKU_2888).

Figure 104 Excavated structure SA7250 continuing under the eastern field boundary. Looking east. (Cf35113_NIKU_2889)

5.3.11 Phase 8: Defences, large-scale burial, and pit-digging

Phase 8 saw the first occurrence of large-scale burial activity in Area A (Figure 120). The majority of the graves were confined to the northern side of planked street SA50 (phase 7) even though the street had already disappeared by this time. SA50 seems to have marked an important boundary in the landscape, one which may have continued to exist even after its abandonment. It is for this reason that it has been included in the maps relating to burial phases 8–11.

In addition to the burial activity, a defensive ditch was established in Area C (Figure 105). The ditch was first observed in profile by Erik Schia (1993) who interpreted the feature as part of the defences around Kongsgården. Two refuse pits were also found in Area A close to Saxegaardsgata 15.

5.3.11.1 Defensive ditch SA116

Defensive ditch SA116 cut through the northern end of Area C. SA116's eastern extent lay under the excavation boundary while its western extent was visible. The ditch had gradually sloping sides which fell steeply as it approached the middle of the structure. It was 1.80 m deep and would have been 13 m wide, as confirmed by excavations in 2016 which found the eastern edge of the ditch (Hegdal forthcoming 2018). It was aligned NW–SE and appeared to swing westward towards Kongsgården. This orientation was also confirmed by the later excavation where the ditch was observed turning towards the west (Hegdal forthcoming 2018).

SA116 cut through the underlying grey silty clay natural deposits which contained lenses of sand and organic material. As the ditch fell into disuse, it began to silt up before being partially backfilled (Figure 106, Figure 107 & Figure 108). A deposit of leached material (SL14779) lay at the bottom of the ditch. Micromorphology analysis of a sample (P13900) from this layer indicated that it had been disturbed during the ditch's construction, perhaps during the initial cutting (Macphail 2016:16). Similar disturbance has been observed previously in a Viking age well which cut through marine deposits at Hesby, Vestfold (Mees og Stoops 2010). It is also possible that the disturbance indicates recutting of the feature as part of the maintenance of the ditch. A sample (P14806) containing a burnt hazel nut shell was taken from this disturbed layer and dated to 780–500 BC (93.7%) and 440–410 BC (1.7%) (Ua-51882).

Deposit SL14780 lay above SL14779. SL14780 appears to represent silting in the base of the already established ditch prior to abandonment. A micromorphology sample (P13901) taken from this layer found evidence that the silt was water laid and there would likely have been water in the base (Macphail 2016:16). Furthermore, analysis of macrofossil samples from both SL14780 (P14805) and SL14779 (P14806) indicated the presence of seagrass and ditch grasses (*Ruppiaceae, Ruppia*) growing in the base of the structure (Moltsen 2016). These plants only grow in salt water or brackish water, suggesting not only that the ditch was partially inundated with water, but that the structure itself is likely to have been in direct contact with the sea. A sample of burnt hazel nut shell (P14805) from SL14780 was dated to AD 1220–1285 (Ua-51883).

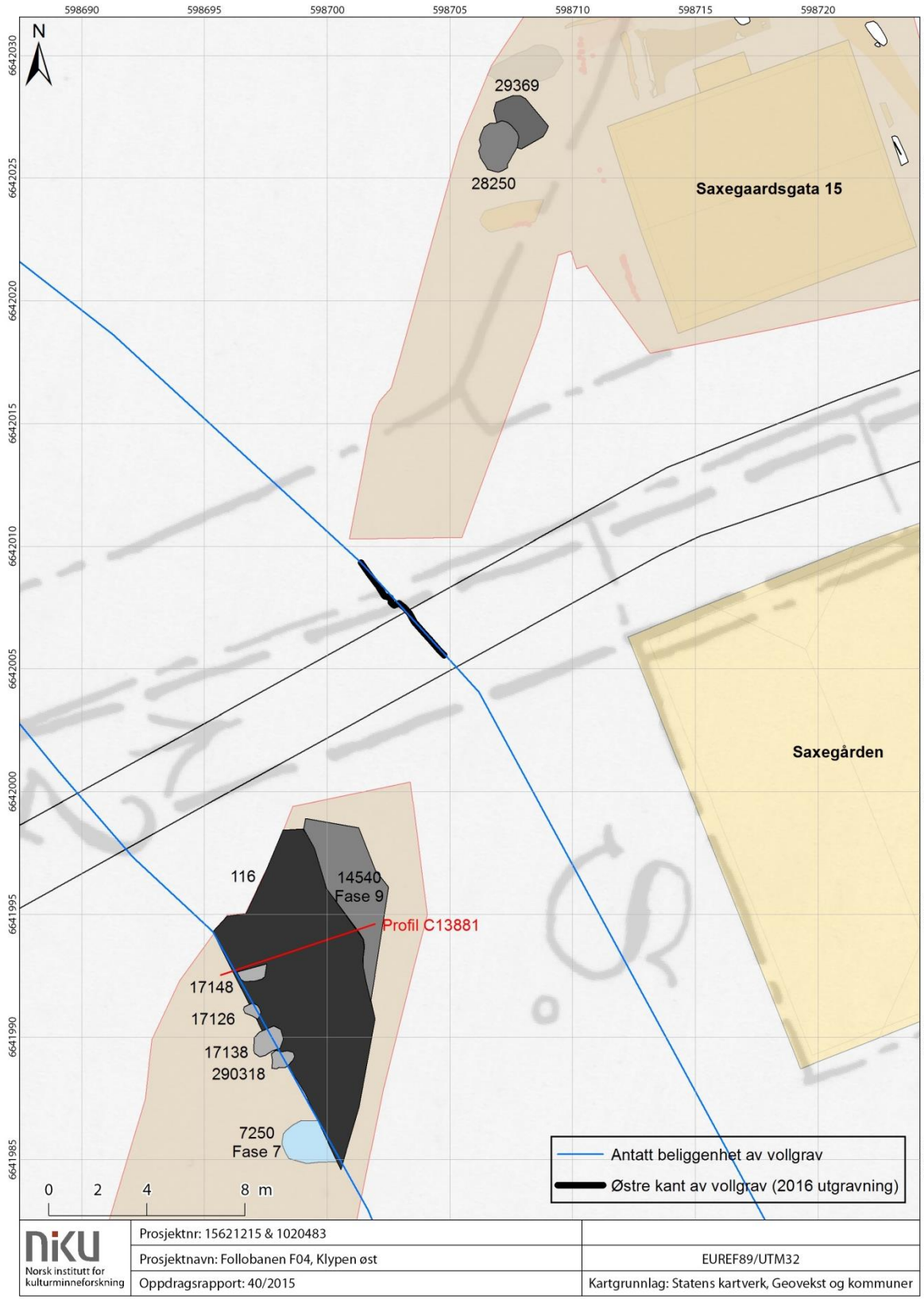

Figure 105. Phase 8 Area A showing pits (top) and Area C showing the defensive ditch. Underlying map (Fischer 1950).

Figure 106. Defensive ditch SA116 in plan prior to excavation and after removal of modern intrusions. Looking south (Cf35113_NIKU_0081).

Figure 107. Defensive ditch SA116 in profile. Looking south (Cf35113_NIKU_0487).

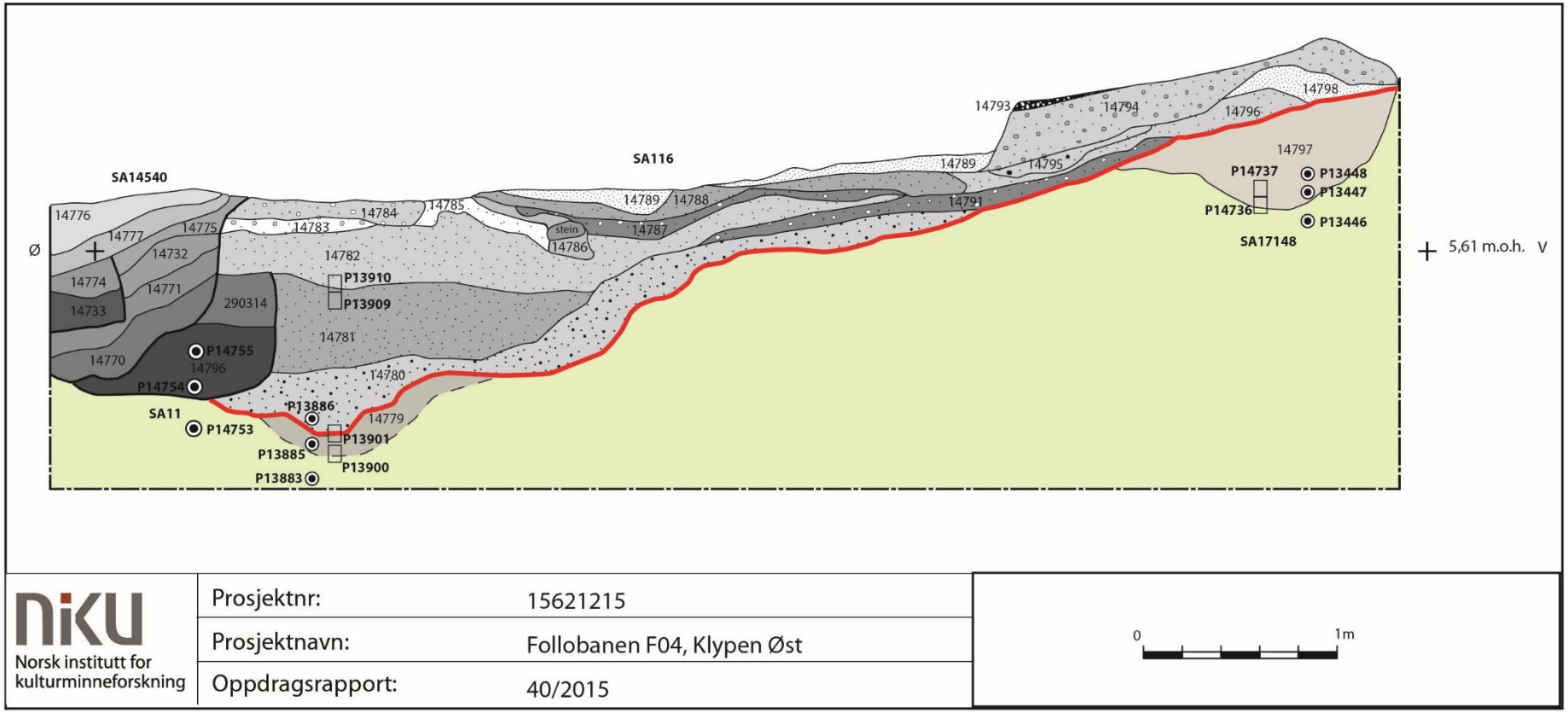

Figure 108. Profile C13881 through defensive ditch SA116. Shows the locations of the micromorphology and pollen samples.

Two periods of deliberate backfilling of the defensive ditch SA116 took place after the abandonment of the structure. Deposit SL14781 and SL14782 lay directly above SL14780 and were 40 cm and 44cm thick, respectively. Micromorphology analysis of samples (P13909 and P13910) from these layers and from those above showed that they were backfilled with deposits containing latrine, woodworking and hearth waste mixed together with unsorted humus (Macphail 2016:7). Layer SL14781 contained four fragments of leather (F14825 discarded? F14817, F14828, F14824) and a pottery sherd (F14816) dating from AD 1000–1150 and a piece of wood (F14821 - discarded). Most of the leather was unremarkable and consisted of heels, soles and upper part of shoes. However, shoe F14817 was different in that it was perforated with floral and lattice designs and appeared to be a high-status item (Figure 109). This shoe type is known as a side-laced shoe.

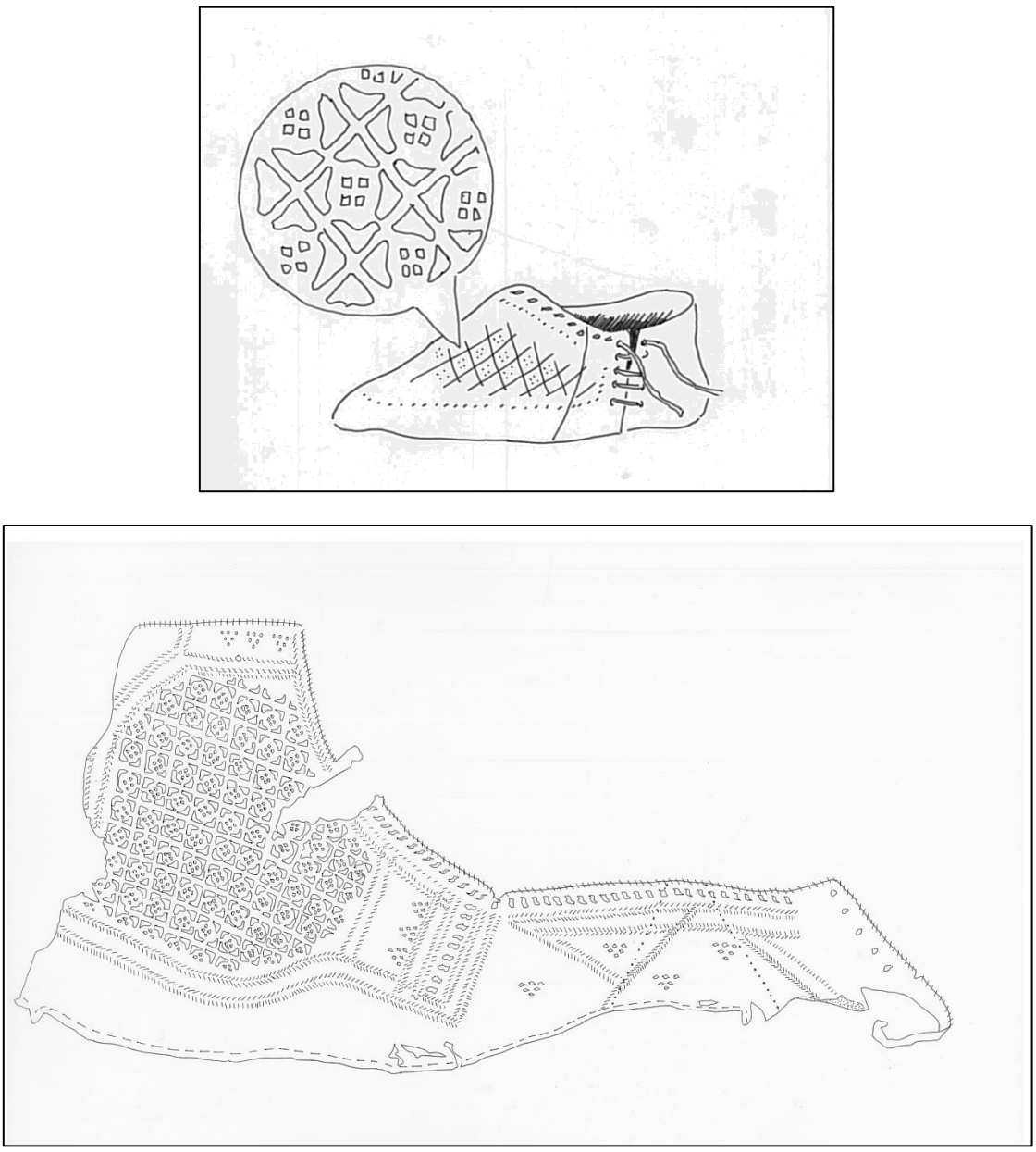

Figure 109. Reconstruction of shoe F14817 (above) and detailed illustration of the shoe as it was found in the field (below). Illustration: Sara Langvik Berge 2016.

Figure 110. Working shot of leather shoe F14187 after recovery from layer SL14781 (Cf35113_NIKU_0549).

A possible ditch or pit (SA11) cut through the top of layer SL14781. SA11 was flat-bottomed and had straight sides. It contained a primary fill (SL14769) from which a burnt hazel nut shell (P14802) was retrieved and radiocarbon dated to AD 1020–1160 (Ua-51881). A secondary fill (SL290314) capped the pit. It is possible the pit was used to bury refuse.

Layer SL14782 covered SA11 and, as mentioned above, probably represents a period of deliberate backfilling. This layer contained four pieces of leather shoe fragments (F14823 and F14811 (discarded), F14818 and F14813), a soapstone sherd (F7913), a fragment of worked horn (F17161), a pottery sherd (F14815) dating to AD 1150–1300 and two griddle stone fragments (F289208 and F14826).

A metalworking mould made of soapstone (F12609) was also found in layer SL14782 (Figure 111). It was rectangular and measured 7.5 x 2.5 x 1 cm. It would originally have been a two-piece ingot mould, held together by threading wire or string through the two holes bored into the side of the object. Both sides of the mould were inscribed with small flat-pierced concentric discs which would have probably been used for decoration. One of the sides also had small circular pits cut into its surface. It is likely that the small ingots produced could have been hammered flat and used for decorative objects or even coins (Figure 111 iii). The function of the linear channels was to allow the molten metal to flow smoothly into the mould producing an even finish. XRF-analysis of the mould showed that it had been used to cast copper objects. The side of the object was inscribed with an owner or maker's mark (Figure 111 ii).

Part of a composite bone comb with copper rivets was also found in deliberately backfilled layer SL14782. It was unusual in that it had three cross plates instead of two holding the body of the comb together (F7909). A similar comb was found during Follobaneprosjektet 2015, project number 1020440 (Nordlie forthcoming 2018).

A series of thin deposits lay above SL14782 and are shown in Figure 108. These layers (SL14784–96 and SL14798–99) are probably the remnants of refuse tipping and silting. Most of these layers were devoid of finds, although layer SL14784 contained a pottery sherd dating to the period AD 1150–1350 (F14819) and a fragment of horn exhibiting saw marks (F14882). Deposit SL14788 also contained a sherd of pottery (F14812) dating to AD 1150–1350 and layer SL14783 contained a sherd dating to AD 1250–1350. The top fill in the defensive ditch (SL14789) contained a soapstone vessel fragment (F5673), an iron building brace (F5670), a bone ice skate (F5672) and a soapstone spindle whorl (F5671). Pottery sherds dating to AD 1150–1350 (F17194 and F289882) and AD 1300–1400 (F289883) were also recovered together with a leather shoe sole (F17195).

Figure 111. Soapstone mould showing (i) reverse (ii) side and (iii) front of the object (F12609). (Cf35113_NIKU_2956)

The uppermost abandonment layers in the defensive ditch were cut by a later ditch (SA14540; Figure 108). This is discussed together with the Phase 9 deposits.

During the early part of the excavation of the defensive ditch, several layers were excavated along its western edge. These were backfilled layers, probably the edges of those layers already described above. Layer SL7101 was one such layer and contained a bone amulet or fastener (F7903; Figure 113), a one-piece bone comb (F8246; Figure 112), an iron nail (F8237, discarded) and the base of a ceramic lamp which was dated to AD 1150–1350 (F8236). An assemblage of pottery sherds was also found where the clear majority dated to AD 1150–1350 (F289890–91, F289293–96), and two other sherds dated to AD 1000–1200 (F289892) and AD 1300–1400 (F289889).

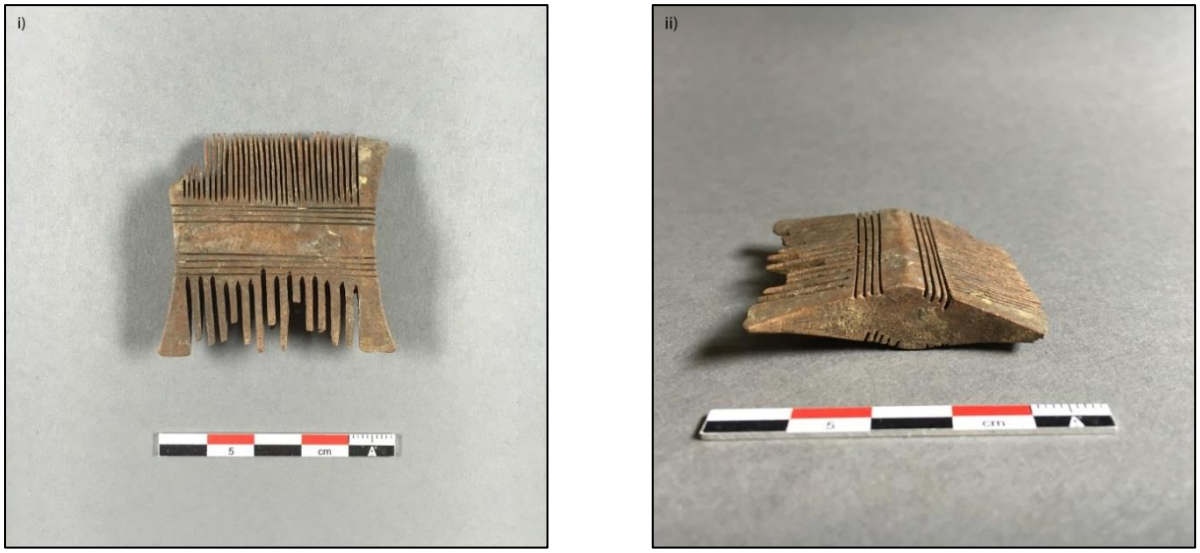

Figure 112. A one-piece bone comb. Facing (i) and in profile (ii) (F8246). (Cf35113_NIKU_2957–58)

Backfill layer SL10569 was also excavated during the early part of the excavation. This contained two stone griddle fragments (F8240 and F10408), two soapstone vessel fragments (F10407, F13289), a whetstone fragment (F13292), a piece of worked antler (F13292) and a *snorlebein* (F8242; Figure 114) which comprises of a small animal bone with a bored hole. This is thought to be a children's toy.

Figure 113. Bone amulet (F7903) (Cf35113_NIKU_2959).

Figure 114. Snorlebein (F8242) (Cf35113_NIKU_2960).

SL10569 also contained a fragment of slag (F13293 - discarded), two nails (F13291, F13295 – both discarded) and sherds of pottery dating to AD 1000–1200 (F10692) and AD 1150–1350 (F8244) and AD 1150–1350 (F289896).

Along the western edge of the defensive ditch lay a hollow pit-like structure which was interpreted in the field as a possible posthole (SA17148; Figure 108 & Figure 115). It had a rounded base and sides and was 50 cm deep.

Figure 115. Possible posthole SA17148. Looking south (Cf35113_NIKU_0498).

Micromorphology samples (P14736 and P14737) showed that it was filled by silts and alluvial deposits (SL14797). A further three shallow structures (SA17126, SA17148, SA17138 and SA290318; Figure 105) were also identified running along the edge of ditch SA116. They were irregular in plan and ranged in depth from 24–40 cm in depth. The shallow structures were interpreted as postholes

connected with the defensive ditch, perhaps part of a palisade. Posthole SA17126 resembled SA17148 in depth and form, although the remaining postholes were greatly truncated. It is unclear whether these structures were contemporary with the defensive ditch. Radiocarbon dating would seem to imply otherwise: a burnt hazel nut shell was recovered from sample P14800 taken from layer SL14797 and was dated to 750–200 BC.

5.3.11.2 Refuse pits

Two refuse pits were excavated towards the southern end of Area A. This area appears to have been reserved for dumping rubbish. The earliest of these pits was SA29369 (Figure 116). It was sub-rectangular, measured 2.09 x 1.65 m and was 1 m deep. The sides were straight, and it had an undulating base. It was filled by many layers and contained kiln material and general refuse (Moltsen 2016:15). A later pit (SA28280) cut through the top of SA29369 as shown in Figure 116. A fragment of burnt hazel nutshell taken from a sample (P29504) in primary layer SL29407 was dated to AD 1160–1300.

Figure 116. Pit SA29369 in profile and overlying pit SA28280 (white outline, phase 11). Looking north-east (Cf35113_NIKU_2083).

One other pit (SA28250) cut through SA29369 (not visible in Figure 116). It was oval in plan, 2.07 x 1.54 m and was 60 cm deep. It contained a whetstone (F28536) and is also likely to have been used to dispose of rubbish. It was stratigraphically later than SA29369 but appears to have been cut from the same level and is therefore included in this phase.

5.3.11.3 Graveyard soil

It is during phase 8 that large-scale burial appears for the first time. In preparation for this activity, a layer of sand (SL18206) was shovelled into the northern area of the graveyard together with a thick layer of graveyard soil (SL12825/SL14625) (Figure 120). This may have been carried out to fill in any undulations in the terrain caused by collapse into the underlying floors and kiln. Deposit SL18206 was greatly truncated by later burial activity. This is reflected in the pottery recovered from this layer which ranges in date from the 13th to the 17th centuries. The overlying graveyard soil

(SL12825/SL13848/SL14625) comprised of a friable silty sand containing domestic and industrial refuse. It is likely that the soil had been collected locally and spread over the area to add sufficient depth for the area to be used for burial. The layer was 40–80 cm thick and is likely to have been added to throughout the years as the graveyard expanded. The long-lasting accumulation period is indicated by the array of finds dating from the 12th to 16th century.

The clear majority of the finds collected from the graveyard soil were residual and can only provide us with a very general idea of the type of activity taking place in the vicinity of the graveyard. The finds date from the 11th–17th century and comprise mainly domestic material such as pottery, combs and whetstones. However, there were a few exceptions: a push key (F18877; Figure 117), so called because it is pushed into a lock causing springs to expand and open was found in the fill of charnel pit SA18593 (Figure 141). The key dates to the 13th–15th century period (2018, pers. comm. Julian Cadamarteri 8th February).

Figure 117. A key (F18877) found in the graveyard soil (SL12825). (Cf35113_NIKU_2961)

It is possible, however, that some of the finds recovered from the graveyard soil may relate directly to the graveyard and surroundings. The discovery of nails in some of the graves and fragments of wood in the grave soil could suggest that some of the burials had been interred in wooden coffins. There were, however, no well-preserved coffin walls or clear lines in the soil indicative of coffin walls, similar to the situation with the excavated graves at the site of the medieval nunnery Nonneseter kloster (Furan et al. 2016).

Other finds such as a decorated book clasp covered in gold leaf (F23083; Figure 118) may hint at religious activity taking place in and around the graveyard. The discovery of part of a ceremonial *aquamanile* found in 15th century refuse deposits close to the graveyard (Phase 11, Figure 143)

could also indicate this. A complete list of the all finds from the graveyard soils can be found in the *tilvekst* text in the appendix.

Figure 118. A possible book clasp (F23083) (Cf35113_NIKU_2962).

5.3.11.4 Graves

Figure 119 shows the 35 skeletons allotted to Phase 8. They lie in 33 graves, two of which were double burials (SA18377 and SA50519), each containing an adult and child. The burials themselves have been phased by examining their stratigraphic relations in conjunction with radiocarbon dating. The phasing helps our understanding of how the graveyard developed throughout its use period. The skeletal material and burial customs are discussed in detail in the catalogue compiled by Jensen (2017)

The Phase 8 graves were aligned NW–SE and NNW–SSE and were spread throughout the northern half of Area A. The graves were mainly concentrated along the eastern boundary of Area A and

thinned out towards the west (Figure 120). They appeared to be arranged in rows; however, there was some intercutting, probably reflecting the intensive use of the graveyard during this phase. The planked street (SA50) from Phase 7 had been completely abandoned by this time, and graves had been cut through its surface. This street and the earlier ditches which lay beneath previously formed an important boundary in this area. It is consequently significant that these burials are cut through SA50 during this phase of activity.

Skjelettnr.	Gravnr.	Prøvenr.	Datering	Kommentar
12822	12821		1200-tall	
13439	13433		1200-tall	
13507	13497		1200-tall	
13643	13642		1200-tall	
14501	14500	289444	AD 1240–1310 (89%), AD 1360–1390 (5.8%) (Ua-52760)	Beinnål funnet i grav (F14527). Mulig brukt til å feste likklede.
15244	15234		1200-tall	
15373	15372		1200-tall	
16807 / (16949)	16799		1200-tall	Skjelettnr. 16807. Slått sammen med 16949.
17864	17844		1200-tall	
18118	18111	289445	AD 1250–1310 (86.8%), AD 1360–1390 (8.6%) (Ua-52769)	
18421	18377	289468	AD 1260–1310 (80.2%), AD 1360–1390 (15.2%) (Ua-52770)	Dobbeltgrav SA18377. Øreskje (F18422) funnet *in situ* i grav.
289547	18377			Dobbeltgrav SA18377. Samme datering som Skjelett 18421.
18879	18878	289454	AD 1215–1285 (95.4%) (Ua-52771)	
19994	198		1200-tall	
20693	20681	289494	AD 1215–1285 (95.4%) (Ua-52778)	
20763	20546		1200-tall	
20939	20930		1200-tall	
21066	21065		1200-tall	
21234	21233		1200-tall	
21310	21309		1200-tall	
22556	22555		1200-tall	
22739	22738		1200-tall	
22781	22774		1200-tall	
23152	23141	289437	AD 1260–1310 (76%), AD 1360–1390 (18.6%) (Ua-52780)	
23191	23182		1200-tall	
23815/ (23995; 23869)	23806		1200-tall	Skjelett nr. 23815 Slått sammen med skjeletter 23995 og 23869
23869	23858	289439	AD 1215–1285 (95.4%) (Ua-52782)	
24292	24281	289430	AD 1220–1285 (95.4%) (Ua-52783)	
24142 / (24455; 24165).	24133	289462	AD 1220–1285 (95.4%) (Ua-52784)	Skjelett nr. 24142. Slått sammen med 24455 og 24165.
24522	24521		1200-tall	
25541	25530		1200-tall	
28627	28626	289455	AD 1215–1285 (95.4%) (Ua-52791)	
50520	50519	289477	AD 1250–1310 (89%), AD 1360–1390 (6.4%) (Ua-52788)	Dobbeltgrav SA50519.
18395	50519			Dobbeltgrav SA50519. Samme datering som skjelett 50520.
51044	51033		1200-tall	

Figure 119. Table listing dates for burials in Phase 8.

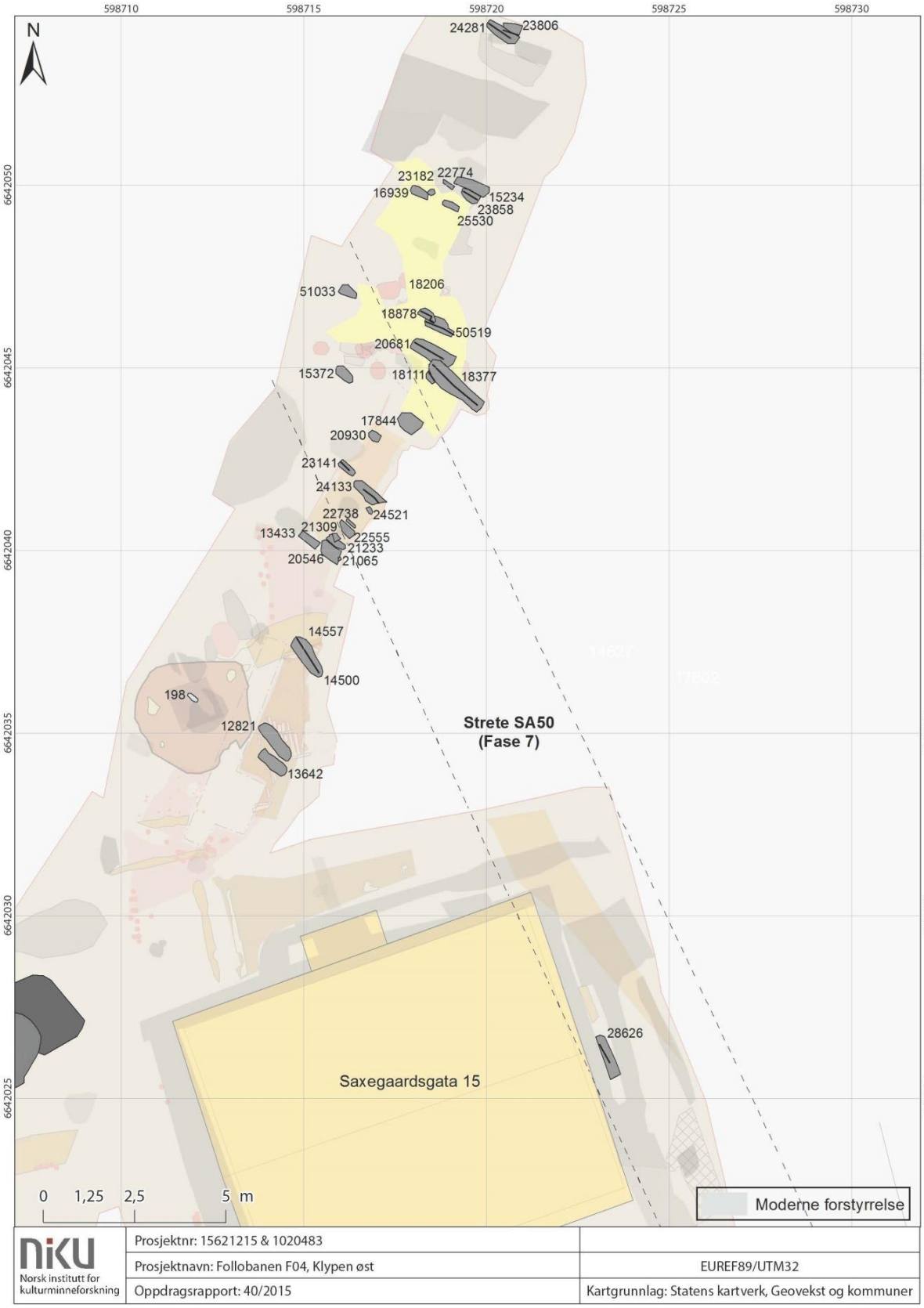

Figure 120. Phase 8 Graves and sand layer.

There were very few *in situ* finds discovered within the phase 8 graves. This is in keeping with Christian burial tradition where graves generally lack grave goods. There were exceptions, however. One *in situ* object was found together with skeleton SZ18421 in grave SA18377. It was identified as a spoon for removing ear wax (F18422). It was made of copper and had a small loop around one end where it could be attached to a belt (Figure 121).

Figure 121. Spoon for removing ear wax (F18422) (Cf35113_NIKU_2963).

5.3.11.5 Charnel pits

Several charnel pits were dug throughout the northern part of the graveyard. These pits contained the remains of previously buried individuals that had been disturbed during the digging of new graves. Most of the pits were deliberately dug and filled with skulls, long bones and ribs, while others were simply collections of bones reburied in the newly-dug graves. This type of activity would have been carried out to keep the graveyard tidy. The three pits from Phase 8 (SA50291, SA13484 and SA24950) are shown in Figure 122 and described in the structure list in the appendix.

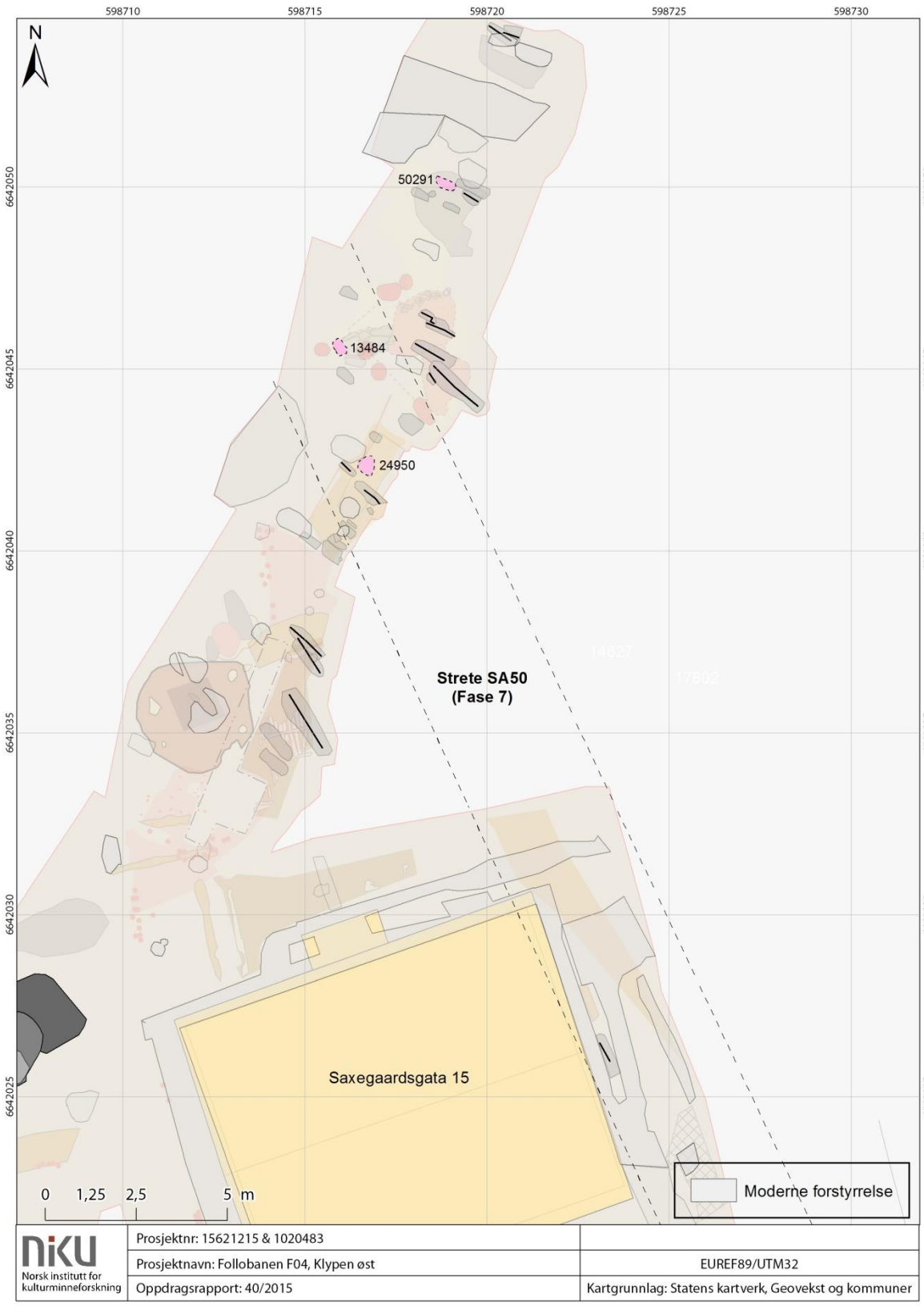

Figure 122. Phase 8 Charnel pits.

Most of the pits from all the phases were shallow and generally oval in plan. They were often, but not always, associated with an underlying burial. The material within the pits is likely to contain bones from a variety of periods, and they are consequently phased using stratigraphic relationships.

5.3.12 Phase 9: Burial activity and a ditch

This phase consists of burial activity within the graveyard and a ditch (SA14540).

5.3.12.1 Graves

23 graves containing the remains of 24 individuals were unearthed during this period (Figure 123 and Figure 126). One of these graves was a double grave (SA20245).

Skjelettnr.	Gravnr.	Datering	Kommentar
13206	13205	1200-tall	*Alsengemme* (F13208) funnet *in situ* i grav.
13249	13243	1200–1300-tall	
13453	13452	1200-tall	
5557	15547	1200–1300-tall	
19827	19819	1200–1300-tall	
19987	19978	1200–1300-tall	
20257	20245	1200–1300-tall	Dobbeltgrav SA20245
20255	20245	1200–1300-tall	Dobbeltgrav SA20245
20347	20345	1200–1300-tal	
24462	24456	1200–1300-tall	
24497	24491	1200–1300-tall	
24642	24633	1200–1300-tall	
24737	24731	1200–1300-tall	
24780 / 25016	24757	1200–1300-tall	Skjelett nr. 24780. Slått sammen med 25016.
25196	25146	1200–1300-tall	
28737	28724	1200–1300-tall	
29742	29740	1200–1300-tall	
29914	29913	1200–1300-tall	
30137	30136	1200–1300-tall	
30158	30154	1200–1300-tall	
30577	30512	1200–1300-tall	
30634	30513	1200–1300-tall	
31020	31019	1200–1300-tal	
50332	50331	1200–1300-tall	

Figure 123. Table listing dates for burials in Phase 9.

Most of the graves were aligned NW–SE. There were, however, two graves which were aligned E–W (SA24757 and SA15547). The graves found in the southern part of the graveyard (i.e. in the trench on the north-eastern corner of Saxegaardsgata 15) were aligned NNE–SSW. Most of the Phase 9 graves from this phase are confined to the northern side of the boundary created by street SA50. However, a significant number (9) are cut into SA50 itself and one burial (SA13243) lay on its southern side. The graves from Phase 9 were concentrated towards the centre of Area A; unlike the Phase 8 graves which were concentrated along the eastern excavation boundary. Intercutting was most evident towards the north of Area A where burial was most intense.

Part of a glass amulet (F13208) was found close to the right arm of skeleton SZ13206 (grave SA13205, Figure 124). This amulet is of a type known as *alsengemme* which is made by heating up two layers of blue glass and pressing them together to form a round medallion (Figure 125). The earliest types (type I) were inscribed with images of men, animals and abstract figures, while the

later type II usually showed two men holding hands (Roslund 2009). The amulets were often mounted as a jewel or used in decorative displays connected to the church. The later type III amulet usually depicted three or four persons and was sometimes inscribed with a symbol such as a cross. Type III *alsengemme* are often found in secular contexts and associated with pilgrimage.

Figure 124. Grave SA13205 containing skeleton SZ13206 and *alsengemme* (F13208) (Cf35113_NIKU_0431).

The *alsengemme* found together with skeleton SZ13206 belongs to type III; it is inscribed with four bearded figures and a cross potent (Teutonic cross). The figures have been identified as the three wise men and Jesus Christ. This image became popular after the relics of the wise men were interred in Cologne cathedral in 1164 (Roslund 2009). The amulet is therefore likely to date from the late 12th to early 13th century. The distribution of known Type III *alsengemme* is largely confined to the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden, with only one previously found in Norway at Sande, Sogn og Fjordane, which is inscribed with three figures (Baastrup 2007).

Figure 125. *Alsengemme* (F13208) from grave SA13205 (Cf35113_NIKU_2964).

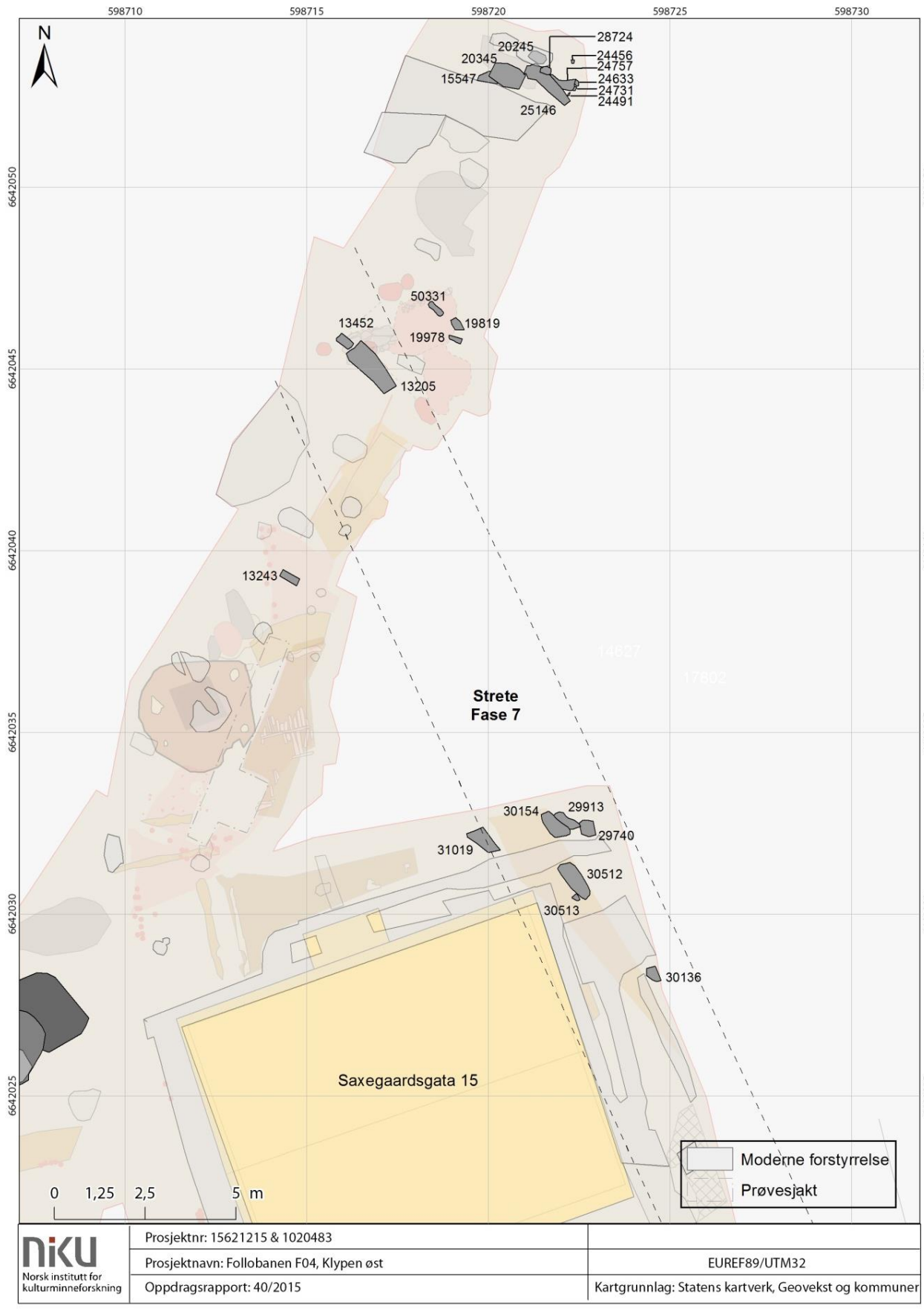

Figure 126. Phase 9 Graves.

5.3.12.2 Charnel pits

Six charnel pits (SA18533, SA24466, SA20433, SA16772, SA20907 and SA13297) belong to Phase 9. Three of the pits were confined to the northern boundary of Area A where the burial concentration was greatest, while the other three lay separate from each other and were more spread out. SA13927 is the only pit which cut through the earlier street (SA50) from Phase 7 (Figure 127). All the other pits from this phase were situated to the north-east of this structure.

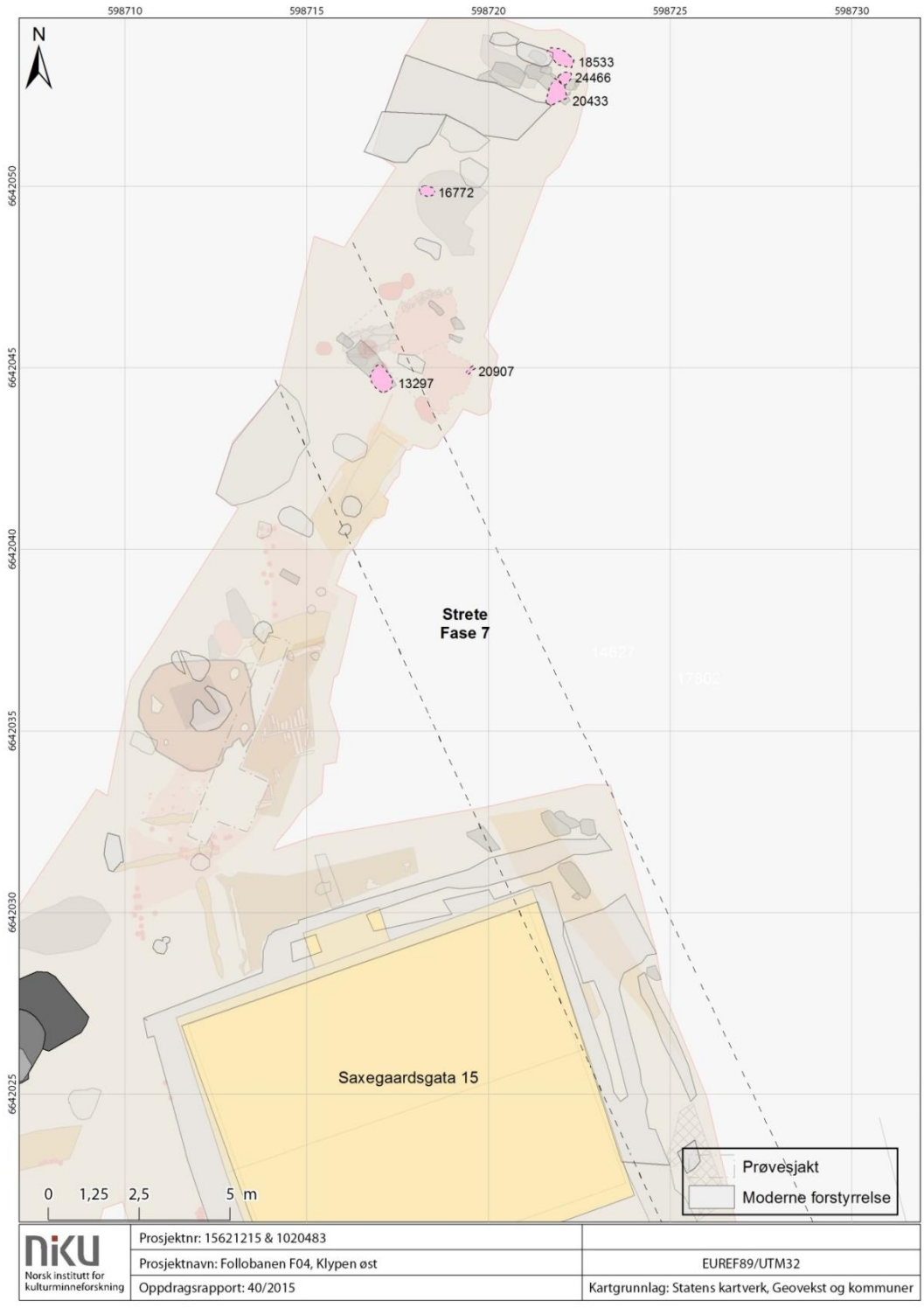

Figure 127. Phase 9 Charnel pits.

5.3.12.3 Ditch SA14540

The uppermost abandonment layers in defensive ditch SA116 were cut by a later ditch (SA14540; Figure 105, Figure 108 & Figure 128). It was 90 cm deep, steep-sided and had an undulating base. The primary fill (SL14770) contained shoe leather comprising mainly soles (F14830 - discarded, F14832, F14835 and F14848 - discarded). A fragment of a wooden lid (F14854) and a sherd of pottery (F14831) dating to AD 1150–1350 were also found. The remaining fills contained an array of finds. Deposit SL14771 (Figure 108) contained fragments of leather shoes (F14837 and F14846) while deposit SL14773 contained a sherd of pottery (F14850) dating to AD 1150–1350, two pieces of shoe leather (F14852 and F289630) and part of a decorated leather sword sheath (F14861) similar to a type found in Turku, Finland (Harjula 2005:155, Figure 195)

Figure 128. Ditch SA14540 (far left) cutting through defensive ditch SA116. Looking south-east (Cf35113_NIKU_0488).

The remains of leather shoes were also found in layer SL14774 (F14859 and F14851), layer SL14775 (F14845 and F14840 - discarded) and layer SL14777 (F289565–70, F289572, F289574–76, F14855, F14852 and F14842–44). Two leather sword scabbards (F289573 and F289577) were also found in SL14777. Scabbard F289577 is similar in type to an object found in Finland (Harjula 2005: fig. 178). This layer also contained two fragments of worked horn waste (F14838 and F289156) and a griddle stone (F289213). SL14777 also contained an assemblage of ceramic sherds with the following date ranges: AD 1150–1350 (F289887), AD 1250– 1450 (F289888), AD 1200– 1300 (F289155), AD 1300–1400 (F289885–86) and 15th century (F289884). A piece of sackcloth was also recovered and later discarded (F14856).

More fragments of shoe leather (F14834, F14849, F14857, F14860, F17177, F289871–73, F289875, and F289878) were found in the top fill (SL14776) of the ditch, together with worked horn waste (289879–80), part of a leather belt (F289876) and a fragment of a wooden vessel (F289881). A lathe-

turned gaming piece made of horn (F14858) was also found in SL14776 (Figure 129) together with part of a locking mechanism (F289193; Figure 130)

Figure 129. A lathe-turned gaming piece (F14858). (Cf35113_NIKU_2965)

Figure 130. Part of a lock (F289193). (Cf35113_NIKU_2966)

5.3.13 Phase 10: Burial activity

5.3.13.1 Graves

Phase 10 contained 24 skeletons in 23 graves (Figure 131 & Figure 132). Two of the graves were double burials. One of the double burials (SA14697) contained the fragmented remains of twin infants (SZ14699 and SZ14702) (Figure 133). The graves themselves were oriented NW–SE and changed orientation to NNW–SSE as they approach the southern edge of the graveyard. Most of the burials were confined to the area north-east of Phase 7 street (SA50). However, there was a cluster which lay immediately south-west of street SA50 and two which cut through SA50 itself (Figure 132).

Skjelett nr.	Grav nr.	Prøve nr.	Datering	Kommentar
13049	13047		1300-tall	
13081	13067	289429	AD 1280–1400 (95.4%) (Ua-52757)	
13227	13226	289441	AD 1270–1330 (43.5%), AD 1340–1400 (51.9%) (Ua-52758)	
13626	13611	289436	AD 1290–1420 (95.4%) (Ua-52759)	
13803	13728		1300-tall	
14571	14557	289457	AD 1270–1320 (53.3%), 1350–1390 (42.1%) (Ua-52761)	
14604	14590	289479	AD 1270–1320 (60%), 1350–1390 (35.4%) (Ua-52762)	
14699	14697		1300-tall	Dobbeltgrav SA14697
14702	14697		1300-tall	Dobbeltgrav SA14697
15286	15284		1300-tall	
15313	15312		1300-tall	
15460	15453		1300-tall	
16886	16885	289461	AD 1280–1400 (95.4%) (Ua-52766)	
17787	17786	289470	AD 1300–1370 (62.7%), AD 1380–1420 (32.7%) (Ua-52767)	
17909 / (50252)	17978		1300-tall	
17993	17961	289466	AD 1270–1320 (48%), AD 1340–1400 (47.4%) (Ua-52768)	
19170	19169	289480	AD 1280–1400 (95.4%) (Ua-52772)	Skjelett har to stein plassert i munnen og ble funnet med en beinfestner (F19170) bak ryggen som kan være fra et likklede.
20283	20281	289452	AD 1270–1320 (50.1%), AD 1340–1400 (45.3%) (Ua-52774)	
21079	21073	289450	AD 1300–1370 (61%), AD 1380–1420 (34.4%) (Ua-52777)	
22712	22711	289443	AD 1290–1420 (95.4%) (Ua-52779)	
30870	30855	289501	1290–1410 (95.4%) (Ua-52793)	Dobbeltgrav SA30855
28037	30855			Dobbeltgrav SA30855. Sannsynligvis samme datering som Skjelett 30870.
30672	30668	289455	AD 1280–1330 (41.9%), AD 1340–1400 (53.5%) (Ua-52792)	
50507	50497		1300-tall	

Figure 131. Table listing dates for burials in Phase 10.

The graves lying on the northern side of street SA50 were mainly concentrated along the edge of the Phase 7 structure. Some graves were intercutting and there seemed to be an expansion of graves towards the west during Phase 10. One grave stood out from all the others in Phase 10: grave SA19169 contained a skeleton (SZ19170) with two stones in its mouth (Figure 134). The stones were

jammed behind the front teeth indicating that it could not have fallen in accidently. This skeleton is discussed later in section 6.10.2.1.

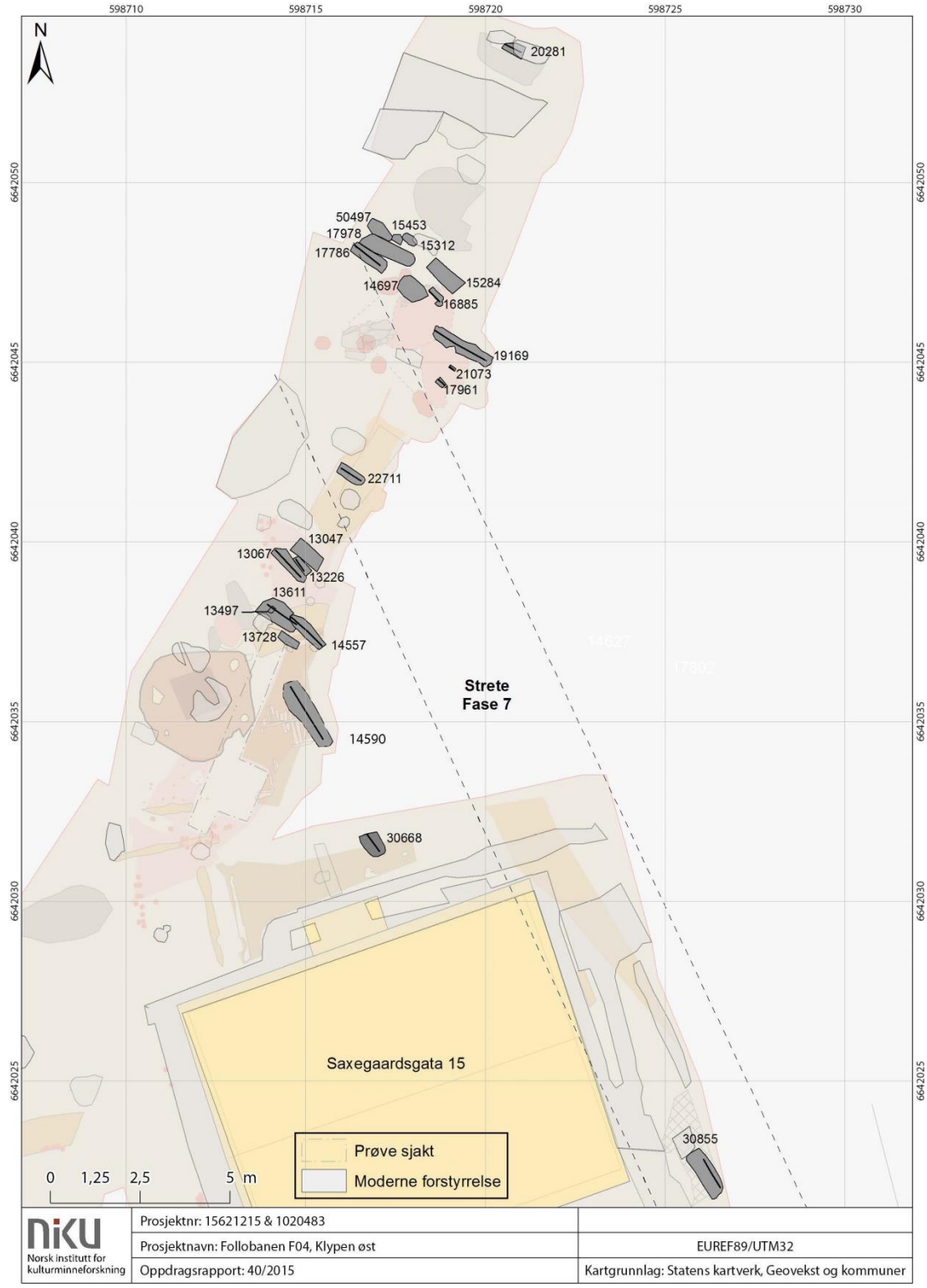

Figure 132. Phase 10 Graves.

Figure 133. Fragmented twin infant burial SA14697 containing skeletons SZ14699 (right) and SZ14702 (left). Looking west (Cf35113_NIKU_0577).

Figure 134 Skeleton SZ19170 with stones in the mouth. Looking north-west (Cf35113_NIKU_0970).

5.3.13.2 Charnel pits

Ten charnel pits were recorded and interpreted as belonging to Phase 10: SA15469, SA17912, SA15301, SA51000, SA50841, SA18041, SA20555, SA21261, SA24053 and SA20393. This includes charnel pit SA1804 which filled grave SA19169 mentioned above. The charnel pits were situated predominantly on the northern side of the earlier Phase 7 street SA50. However, three pits cut the earlier feature and one lay on its southern side (Figure 135).

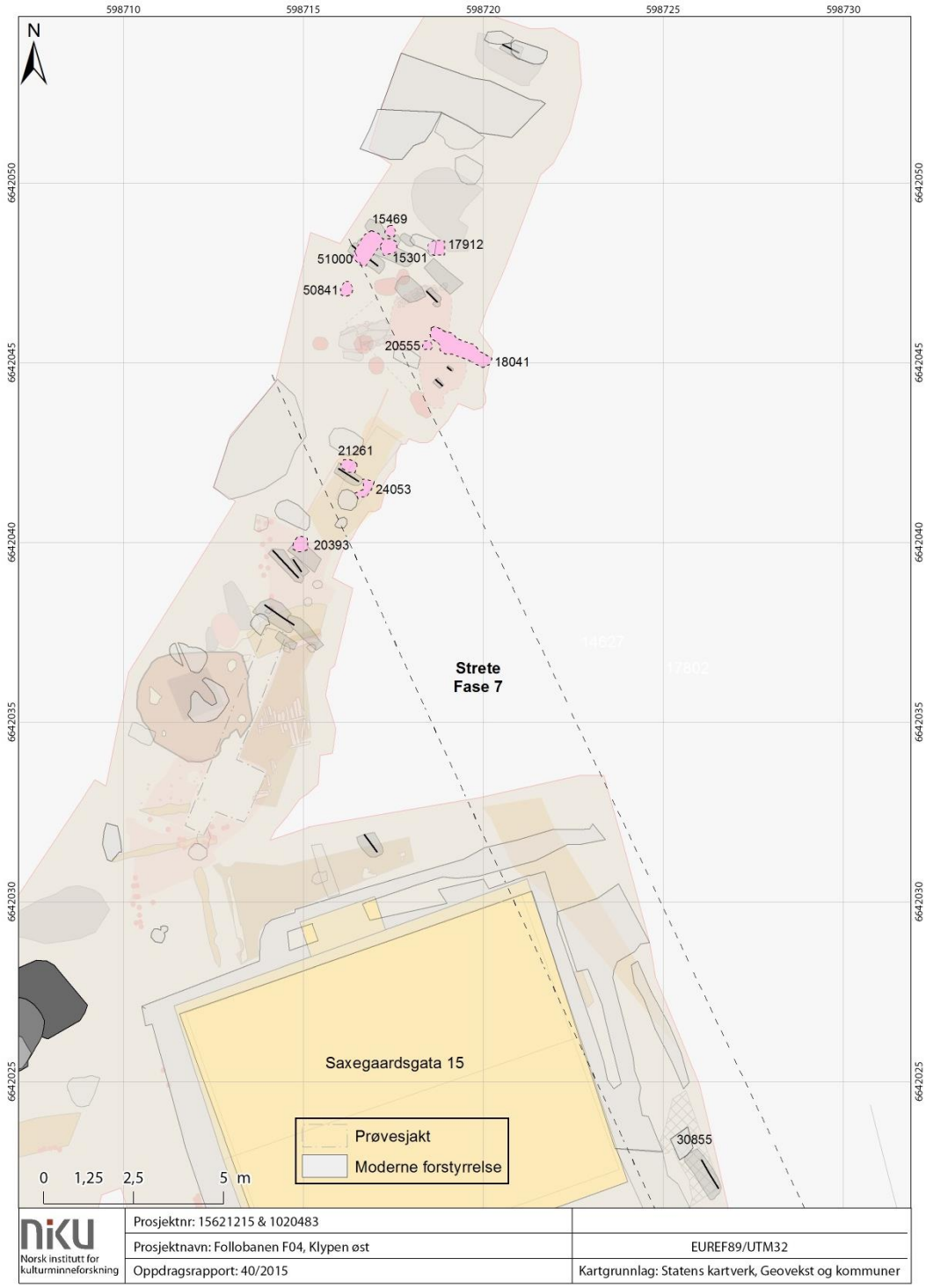

Figure 135. Phase 10 Charnel pits.

Most of the pits were clustered along the north-western edge of street SA50 and closely mirrored the distribution of the graves lying underneath. A small sample of bone (P289499) was removed from the skull of an elderly woman found in charnel pit SA20555 (SZ20558; Figure 137) for radiocarbon dating and yielded a date of AD 1290–1410 (Ua-52776). The skull exhibited signs of decapitation and possibly subsequent impalement (Jensen 2017).

Figure 136. Charnel pit SA18041 placed within grave SA19169. Looking west. (Cf35113_NIKU_2918)

Figure 137. Skull (SZ20558) from charnel pit (SA20555) displaying injuries to the head. A circular wound has penetrated the back of the skull while a smaller wound towards the front of the skull has only caused surface damage. The elongated hole at the front of the skull is *post mortem* damage (Cf35113_NIKU_2967).

5.3.14 Phase 11: Burial, refuse pits, stone building and floor

Phase 11 encompasses the final phase of burial activity within the graveyard. This coincides with the construction of a stone building and floor in Area C and the digging of refuse pits in the southern part of Area A (Figure 139, Figure 141 & Figure 146).

Skjelett	Grav	Prøvenr.	Datering	Kommentar
13199	13192		1400-tall	
14677	14676		1400-tall	
15261	15260		1400-tall	
15487	15485	289449	AD 1405–1460 (95.4%) (Ua-52763)	
15522	15521		1400-tall	
15919	15918		1400-tall	
15972	15971	289431	AD 1410–1465 (95.4%) (Ua-52764)	
15998	15992		1400-tall	
16253 / (15947, 16807)	16239	289464	AD 1410–1470 (95.4%) (Ua-52765)	Skjelett nr. 16253. Slått sammen med 15947 og 16807.
18327	18318		1400-tall	
19834	19833	289474	AD 1415–1490 (95.4%) (Ua-52773)	
25331	25321	289503	AD 1405–1450 (95.4%) (Ua-52785)	
25410	25395	289463	AD 1415–1480 (95.4%) (Ua-52786)	
50003	50002		1400-tall	
50362 / (22765; 22998)	50351	289483	AD 1410–1465 (95.4%) (Ua-52787)	Skjelett nr. 50362. Slått sammen med 22765 og 22998.
50522	50521	289481	AD 1410–1490 (93.8%), AD 1600–1610 (1.6%) (Ua-52789)	Dobbeltgrav sammen med 50524
50524	50521			Dobbeltgrav. Sammen med 50522
50539	50530	289459	AD 1390–1450 (88.4%), 1320–1350 (7.0%) (Ua-52790)	

Figure 138. Table listing dates of burials in Phase 11.

5.3.14.1 Graves

Seventeen graves containing 18 skeletons were unearthed during this final phase of burial (Figure 138 and Figure 139). One double burial (SA50521) contained an adult and child (Figure 140). The graves were organised in rows, and the graveyard itself appeared to have expanded westward at this time. Only one grave (SA13192) lay on the southern side of the Phase 7 street (SA50); the others were mainly confined to its northern side. Five of the burials (SA50530, SA15485, SA15260, SA14676 and SA50521) were dug down into SA50. All the graves were aligned NW–SE.

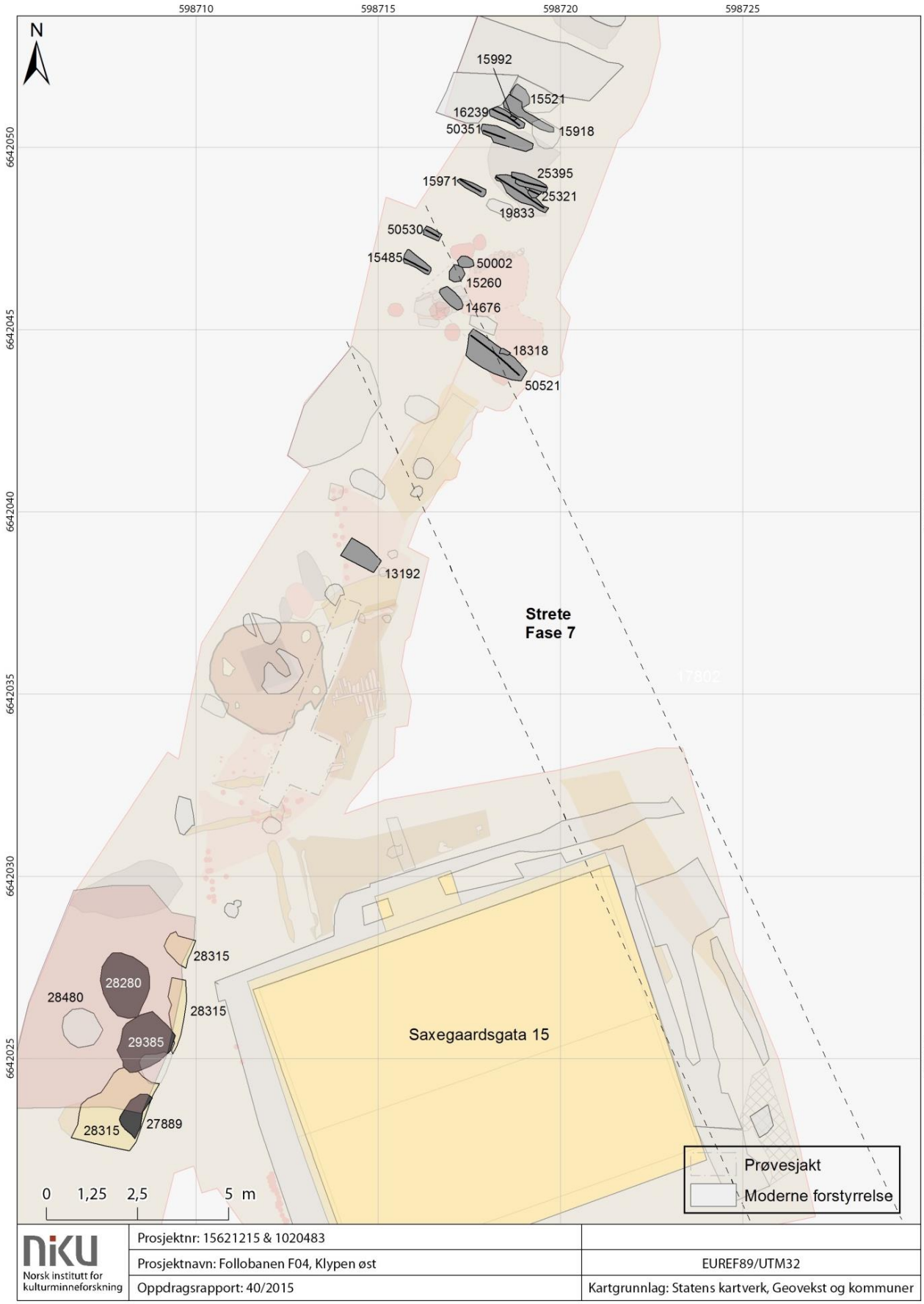

Figure 139. Phase 11 Graves and refuse pits.

Figure 140. Double grave SA50521. Looking west (Cf35113_NIKU_1003).

5.3.14.2 Charnel pits

Five charnel pits were associated with Phase 11 (SA15675, SA18593, SA14725, SA15201 and SA50471; Figure 141). They were arranged in a single row which could indicate that the area had been methodically cleaned. The pits are larger than any of those seen in earlier phases of the graveyard, and the skeletons in these pits and the graves are less disturbed. This could indicate that the graveyard was abandoned after the phase 11 burials. Charnel pit SA15201 is shown below (Figure 142). This contained long bones, skulls and pelvic bones and is typical of the bone assemblages found in the charnel pits throughout the site in all phases of burial.

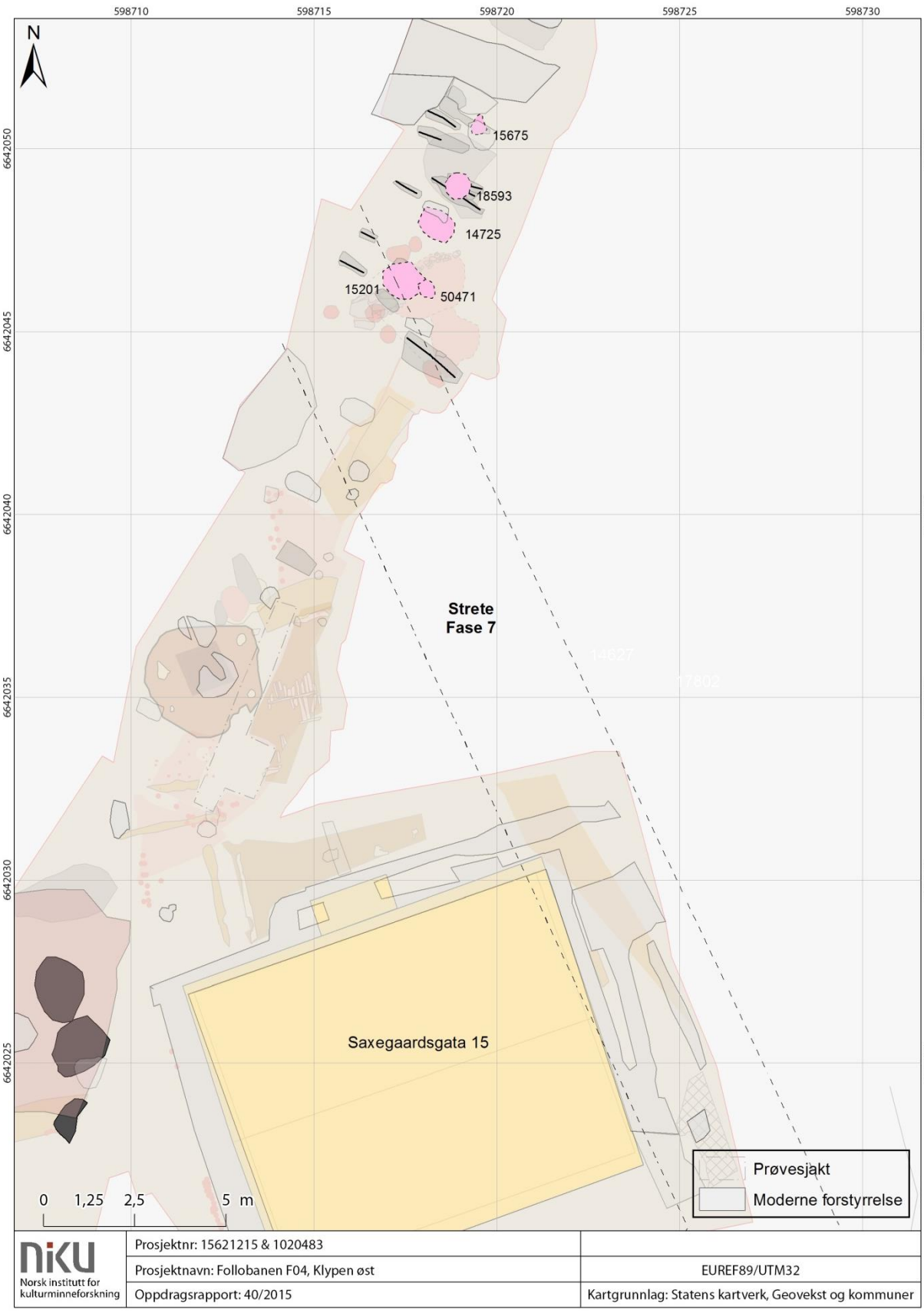

Figure 141. Phase 11 Charnel pits.

Figure 142. Charnel pit SA15201. Looking west (Cf35113_NIKU_2902).

5.3.14.3 Refuse pits and layers

The dumping of refuse continued towards the southern end of Area A. Three shallow pits, which were possibly truncated by later activity, cut through earlier structures used for the disposal of rubbish (Figure 139). Pit SA28280 was oval in plan, measured 1.85 x 1.40 m and was 14 cm deep. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It was filled with dark yellow sand (SL28299) which contained a gaming piece (F289191), a whetstone (F289933), a fragment of slag (F289252), a flint fragment (F289934) and two types of pottery (F289931 and F289932) dating to AD 1150–1350 and AD 1300–1400 respectively. It cut through earlier pit SA29369 as shown in Figure 116.

Pit SA29385 was 15 cm deep and measured 1.55 x 1.34 m. It had steep sides and a rounded base and lay immediately south of pit SA28290. Pit SA27889 measured 1.20 m x 0.6 m and was 30 cm deep. It had steep sides and a rounded base and was filled with compact dark yellow sand (SL27905) which contained a nail (discarded), a whetstone (F289930), a soapstone lid (F28392), a fragment of slag (F289253) and a sherd of pottery (F289929) dating to AD 1300–1600. Finally, the whole area containing the pits was covered by a 50 cm-thick deposit of dark brown sandy humus (SL28480) containing frequent charcoal flecks, animal bone and tile fragments. This was interpreted as a refuse layer.

Another 25 cm-thick refuse deposit (SL28315; Figure 139) comprising mixed humus sand lay over SL28480. The deposit had been partially removed by the digger before being recorded, so only a small part of the layer was recorded. The deposit originally covered the same area as SL28480.

SL28315 contained an iron knife (F289143), a whetstone (F289935), a fragment of burnt flint (F289327), a spindle whorl (F289141) and a pottery assemblage (F289936–38 and 289940–43) in which the latest sherd dated to AD 1450–1650 (F289937). One other object of note that was found in this layer was a spout from an aquamanile (F289631; Figure 143). Aquamaniles were used for hand-washing, which was an essential part of religious and secular rituals in the Catholic church and in medieval secular society in general (Kleinschmidt 1911). This is particularly significant when considering the proximity of Nikolaikirken and Clemenskirken which would have been abandoned sometime after the Reformation in 1537. It is possible that this artefact was thrown out with other refuse after the abandonment of these churches.

Figure 143. Spigot from an aquamanile (F289631) (Cf35113_NIKU_2968)

5.3.14.4 Stone surface and wall.

Part of a stone wall (SA11424) and surface (SA8093) were discovered along the northern edge of Area C. The stone wall and surface lay over ditch SA14540 (Figure 146 & Figure 147).

SA8093 was constructed of roughly hewn flat angular stones which had been compacted into a 15-cm thick layer containing mortar (Figure 144). Only a small part of SA8093 survived. However, it was observed continuing into the eastern profile (Figure 145). A wall footing (SA11424) abutted surface SA8093. SA11424 was aligned NE– SW and constructed using angular stones, bonded with a light yellowish grey lime mortar. Later excavations (Hegdal forthcoming 2018) revealed another wall which formed a corner with SA11424 and was aligned NW–SE. It was evident that the inside of the

building lay to the north as indicated by the discovery of a small fragment of mortar floor lying north of wall SA11424 (Hegdal forthcoming 2018). This later period of work is mentioned in the discussion (section 6.13).

Figure 144. Floor SA8093 and wall SA11424. Looking west. (Cf35113_NIKU_0199)

Figure 145. Floor SA8093 continuing in the eastern profile C6745. Looking east. (Cf35113_NIKU_0343)

Beneath surface SA8093 lay a series of levelling deposits. The first of these was layer SL12034 which comprised of a mix of burnt and unburnt domestic refuse and charcoal fragments. It contained

several finds including an assemblage of pottery (F12145, F12068, F289908–11 and F289908) the latest sherd of which dated to the 15th century. Three iron nails (discarded), a stone loom weight (F16972) a piece of slag (discarded), a fragment of lead (F289625), a tile sherd (discarded), an Iron fragment (discarded), a copper fitting (F12383), an iron belt buckle (F289195), a fragment of iron scissors (F12147), a nail (F12610 - discarded) and a piece of copper (F12146 - discarded) were also recovered from SL12034. A fragment of sackcloth was recovered but later discarded due to bad preservation.

Under SL12034 lay another levelling deposit (SL12655) which contained a bread-making board fragment (F289207) and a pottery sherd (F289299) dating to AD 1150–1350. This sherd is obviously residual as under this lay a levelling layer (SL12713) containing an assemblage of pottery (F289779–86) dating to the 14th–15th century. This layer also contained two bread-making board fragments (F12737 and F289211) a soapstone vessel fragment (F289220), bone and horn production waste (F12736 and F14808) and a horse shoe (F289615).

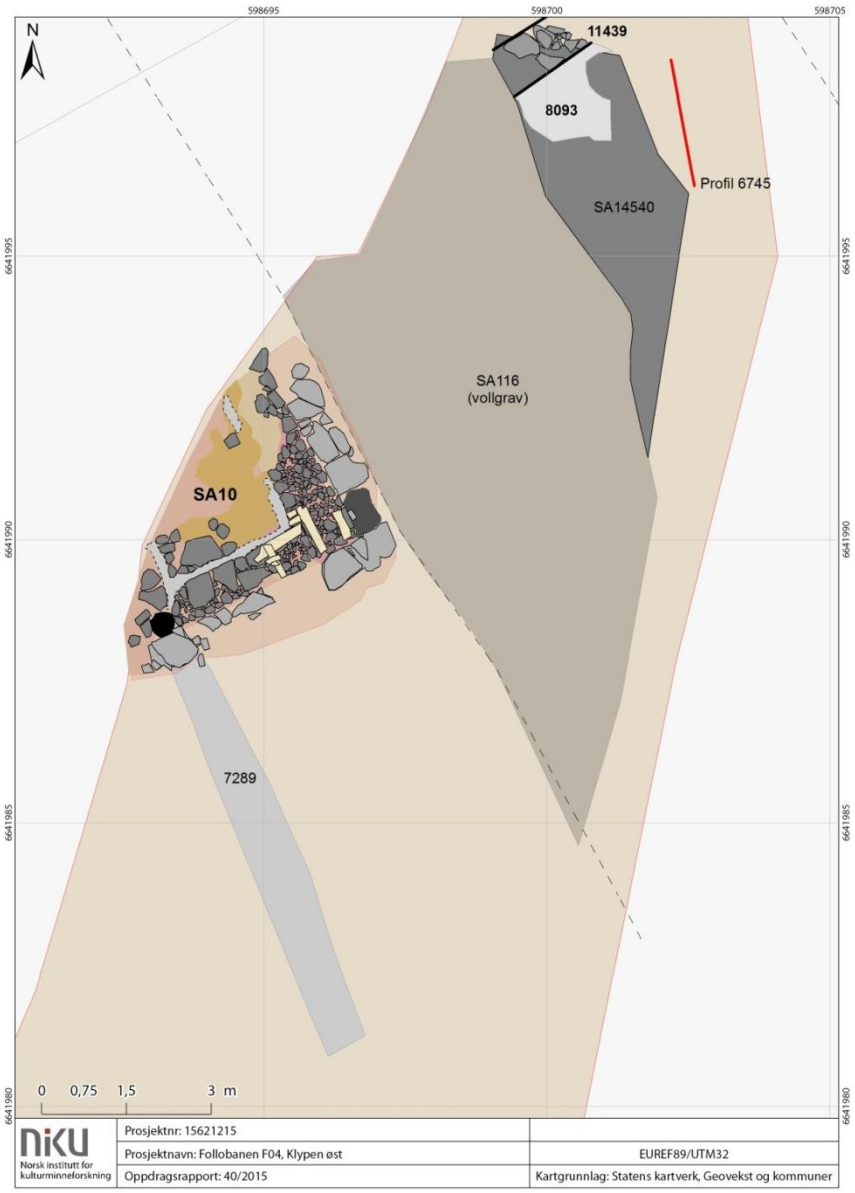

Figure 146. Phase 11 Stone cellar, wall and surface in Area C.

A fire destruction layer (SL5913) lay over the floor and contained pottery (F289947–49) dating to AD 1150 – 1350, two fragments of flint (F289950–51), part of an iron fitting (F12067) and a tile fragment (F289952). This in turn was cut by a posthole (SA7045) containing sherds of pottery (F7223 and F11691) dating to AD 1500–1600 and AD 1350–1550 respectively.

5.3.14.5 Stone cellar SA10

Stone cellar SA10 lay towards the southern end of Area C. It consisted of wall footings (SS6293 and SS6141) which enclosed a stone floor (SA6358) (Figure 147 and Figure 148). The wall comprised roughly hewn stone which was bonded with light grey brown sandy lime mortar. The building would originally have been rectangular in plan and was aligned NW– SE. An entrance, together with a stone doorstep (SS7310) lay in the south eastern corner of the building. Immediately inside the entrance lay the remains of a door (ST5942) together with its hinges (F5988). The door had probably collapsed into the building after it had burnt down (Figure 149).

Figure 147. Building SA10, Area C.

The floor (SS6358) was flat and consisted of smaller cobblestones (13 x 10 cm) in the eastern half of the building and larger flat stones (49 x 50 cm) in the south-western corner. The floor sloped down towards a drainage channel (SS6638) in the centre of the room. This channel ran parallel with the walls and funnelled water towards a small circular, straight sided pit with a flat base (SA11629) in the south-western corner of the room. Fragments of tar, probably from the outside of a barrel, were found pressed up against the edge of the pit. Water would have collected in the barrel before flowing out of the cellar into an adjoining plank-lined steep-sided ditch (SA7289) (Figure 150) which channelled the water away from the stone cellar. A pottery assemblage (F7275, F7277 and 289914–19) was found in the backfill (SL5880) of ditch SA5879 and contained a sherd (F289916) which was dated to the 18th century. The ditch also contained a soapstone lamp (F7918), glass fragments and flint (F289920 and F289921).

Figure 148. Stone cellar SA10 seen from above (Cf35113_NIKU_0157).

A fire destruction layer (SL5218) comprising burnt sand, clay and charcoal fragments covered the whole building and contained nails (discarded), tile (F289955, F289794 and F289795), post-medieval pottery (F11338) and a whetstone (F5420). This layer also partially filled the sump pit (SA11629). A sherd of pottery (F51073) which dated to the 16th–17th century was found in the backfill (SL12805) of SA11629. Pottery dating to between 1500–1600 AD (F10877) was also found on the surface of the floor (SA6358) together with a loom weight (F10878) a possible arrowhead (F289913) and a piece of worked horn waste (F10876). Pottery dating from the period 1500–1600 was also recovered from the drainage channel (F6752). Another sherd (F7537) dating to this period was found in the fill (SL7510) of ditch SA7289. The pottery fragments indicate that the building fell into disuse sometime during this period.

A series of levelling deposits lay under the floor (SL10884, SL11000, SL11351 and SL12611). These comprised silty sand and contained small fragments of tile. An assemblage of pottery (F10879, F11340, F11342, and F11344) was recovered from SL10884 and was dated to the period AD 1450 –

1650. Below these deposits lay possible evidence for an earlier surface in the form of the footprint of a removed cobbled floor (SA11350).

A foundation trench (SA10950) was cut through the natural deposits underlying stone building SA10 to provide a level surface for the construction of the walls. The trench was 30 cm deep, steep-sided and had an almost flat base. It was backfilled with two deposits of light grey brown silty humus sand containing mortar, bone, stone and tile flecks (SL11080 and SL11366).

Figure 149. Charred remains of a door ST5942. Looking south-west (Cf35113_NIKU_2887).

Figure 150. Drainage ditch SA7289 and detail of surviving planking (light orange staining) in its base. Looking north-west (Cf35113_NIKU_0165 and Cf35113_NIKU_0168).

Deposit SL11080 contained a sherd of pottery dating from AD 1150–1350 (F10881), a possible iron fitting (F12069 - discarded) and a fragment of copper (F12070), while SL11366 contained an iron nail (F12344 - discarded) and a sherd of pottery dating to AD 1150–1350 (F12343).

5.3.15 Phase 12: Post-medieval surfaces, layers, ditch and kiln.

The last phase of activity recorded on site was dated to the post-medieval period. The Phase 12 features comprised of garden soils overlying Area A, C and D, and two cobbled surfaces towards the southern end of Area A.

5.3.15.1 Cobbled surfaces

Two cobbled surfaces, SA75 and SA76, were exposed immediately behind the western wall of Saxegaardsgata 15 and at the southern end of Area A, respectively (Figure 154). Both surfaces comprised of tightly packed cobbles with drainage channels along what appeared to be the preserved edges of the surface. These channels were aligned NE–SW (SA75) and NW–SE (SA76), indicating the direction that these surfaces followed. The cobbles in SA76 (SS8471) were larger than those in used in SA75 as shown in Figure 151 & Figure 152. Surface SA75 slumped down on its southern side into Phase 4A ditch SA29138 (Figure 152).

An assemblage of pottery was collected from the surface of SA75 which was excavated in three sections and comprised of SS26787, SS26816 and SS26872. The assemblage contained a sherd dating to the 17th–18th century (F26861) while other sherds dated to AD 1450–1650 (F289925 and F289927), AD 1300–1400 (F26862 - missing from database) and the high medieval period (F289926). Both SA75 and SA76 were covered by a garden soil layer (SL8117) which stretched from the northern to the southern extents of Area A. This soil contained finds dating to the medieval period through to the 19th century. It is apparent that these soils were laid down sometime after the 16th century as they cover activity from this period.

Figure 151. Cobbled surface SA76. Looking north (Cf35113_NIKU_2891).

Figure 152. Cobbled surface SA75, slumping into underlying ditch SA29138. Looking west (Cf35113_NIKU_2941).

The medieval deposits in Area C were also covered by a 1.59-meter-thick layer of garden soil (SL51084 and SL51086; Figure 155), which would have been was laid down to landscape the area. These layers contained 17th–19th century pottery and other artefacts towards the bottom of the two layers.

Figure 153. Kiln SA13512. Looking south (Cf35113_NIKU_0463).

5.3.15.2 Ditch and hearth

A ditch and a hearth lay at the southern end of Area D (Figure 156). Ditch SA12071 had steep sides, a rounded base and was 20 cm deep. It was aligned NE–SW and was backfilled with soils (SL12071) containing relatively modern material. This material included an assemblage of pottery (F289898–904, F13945 and F289792) in which the latest sherd (F13945 - discarded) was dated to the 17th–18th century.

A keyhole hearth (SA13512; Figure 153) was found close to ditch SA12071. A cereal grain (P13692) found in the hearth was radiocarbon dated to AD 1680–1780 (32.2%) and AD 1800–1940 (63.2%) (Ua–51859). Macrofossil analysis found that there was burnt clay present. However, the analysis could not determine the hearth's function (Moltsen 2016).

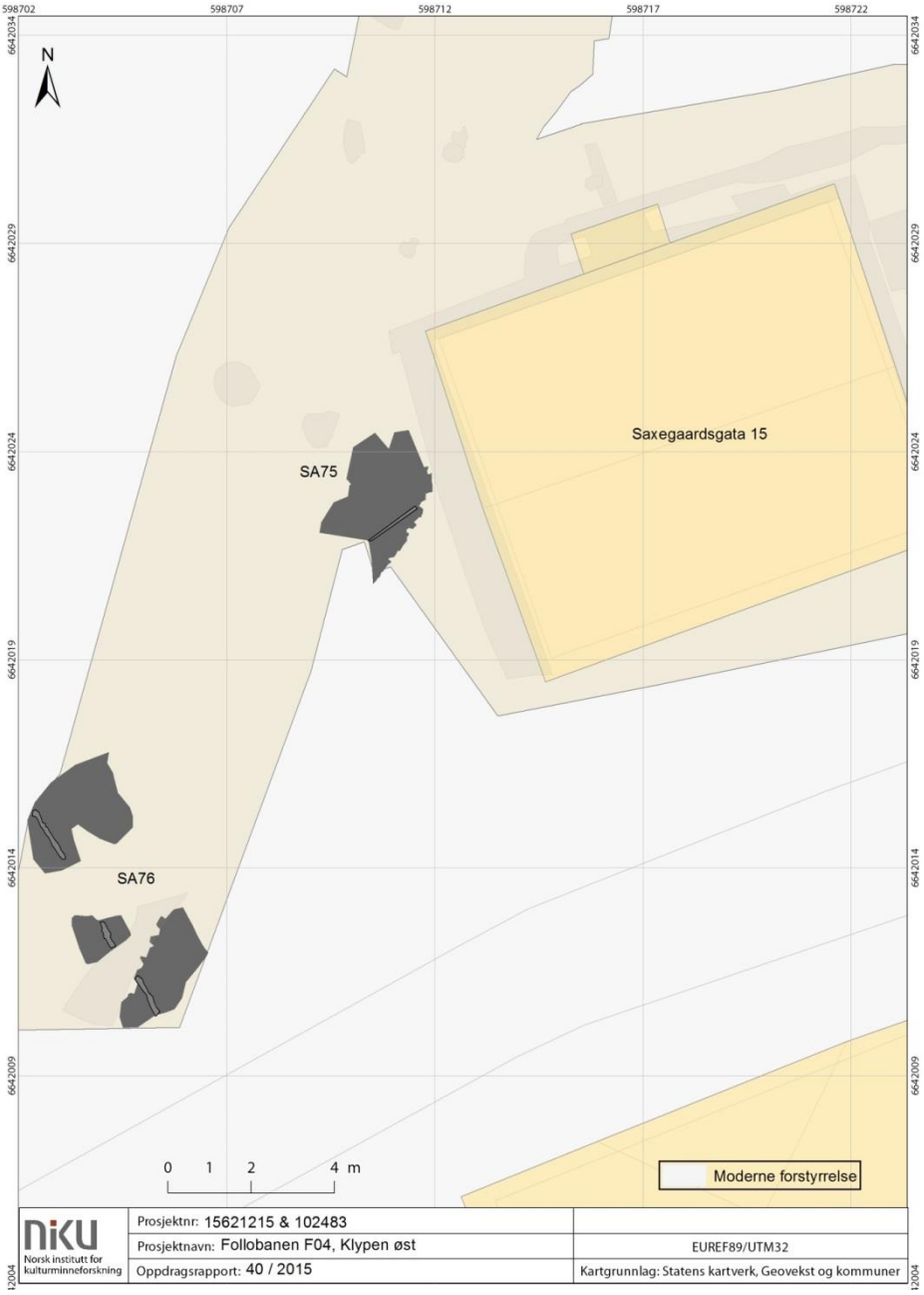

Figure 154. Phase 12 Cobbled surfaces at the northern end of Area A.

Figure 155. Garden soils in Areas C and D. Saxegården in the background. Looking east (Cf35113_NIKU_0944.jpg)

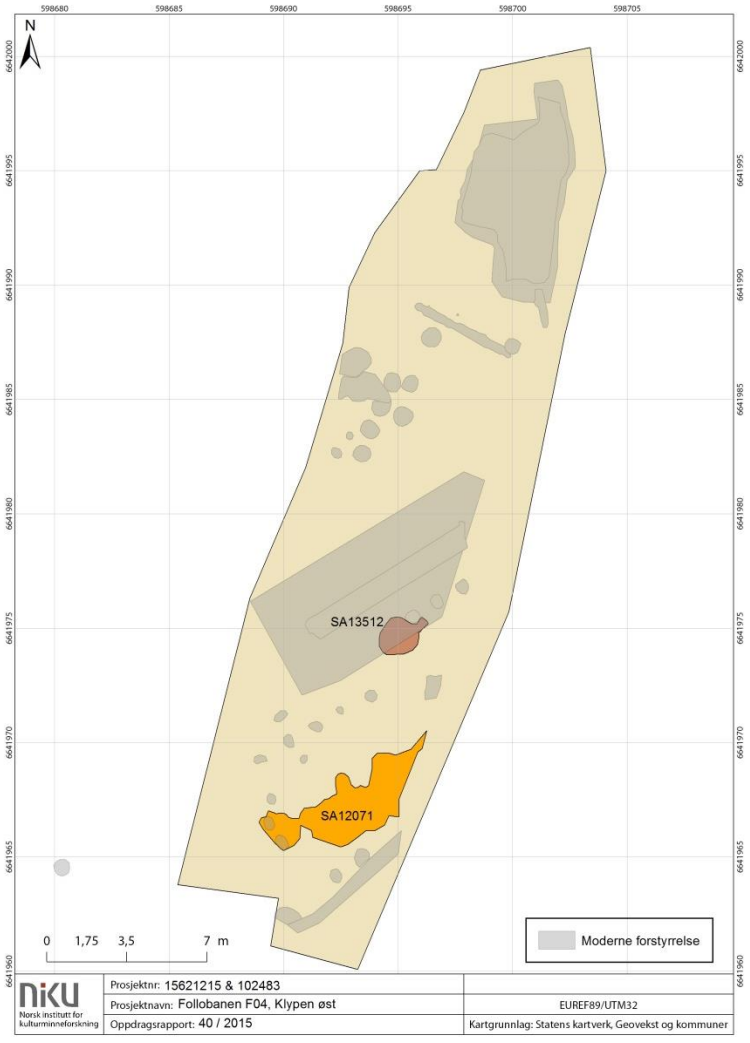

Figure 156. Ditch SA12071 and kiln SA13512 in Area D.

6 Discussion

6.1 Phase 1: 3rd–4th century AD (Figure 24)

6.1.1 Early agricultural traces

Part of an enclosure (SA28941) consisting of two gullies which formed a corner lay towards the northern part of Area A (Figure 24). Closer examination failed to find any associated post or stake holes in its base. One possible reason for the lack of stake holes could be erosion. The acidity of the underlying alluvial sands would have been very damaging to organic materials such as wooden posts. It was also apparent from the very light fill of the gullies that they had undergone substantial leaching. Leaching occurs when rainwater washes through the soil removing all soluble substances, lightening the colour of the deposit. This process could mask any subtle changes in the soil, consequently hindering the detection of stake holes during excavation (Barker 1982).

A flat stone found in the corner may indicate that there was a fence or other structure within the ditch. Conversely, the lack of fence posts could suggest that the gully originally lay open and had been used for drainage or boundary purposes. However, the fact that the two gullies form a corner supports the idea that the features were part of a larger enclosure. The fact that the structure is continuous also makes a drainage function less likely.

The leaching of minerals from the soil above indicates that the structure has a considerable age, although unknown factors might have affected the rate of leaching. If we compare the enclosure's fill to the overlying deposits which date to the 10th–11th-centuries (Phase 4A), we see that the later deposits have more colour, are less washed out and contain more finds (as one would expect from an urban context).

A charred cereal grain recovered from the primary fill in the base of the structure produced a date of AD 130–340 (2-sigma, Ua-51851). The 1-sigma results may indicate that establishment was closer to the period AD 210–260 (38.4%) with a further possibility of AD 280–330 (22.4%). It is difficult to say how these dates relate to the enclosure itself as the charred cereal grain was found in the backfill of the gully. One possibility is that the dated cereal grain was introduced with the fill after the abandonment of the feature. If that was the case, the radiocarbon dating result would provide a *terminus ante quem* for the backfilling of the enclosure. It is, however, equally possible that the backfill represents part of the enclosure's construction. If we assume that the stone in the corner of the gully is structural and that all traces of stake holes have disappeared due to erosional factors, then the backfill is likely to represent deliberate infilling as part of the construction of a fence line, with the soil supporting the stakes. Such an interpretation would mean that the date obtained from the charred cereal grain is likely to relate to the construction of the enclosure. In any case, the sample itself is unlikely to have been introduced to the gully after it was backfilled; the cereal grain was taken from the very bottom of the deposit, so post-abandonment contamination can be ruled out.

Based on this reasoning, the 3rd century AD date represents a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) for the use of the enclosure; that is, a baseline period from which the enclosure was in use. If we take the 1-sigma date into consideration and assume that the ditch was backfilled as part of its construction, it would appear that the enclosure post-dates the period AD 210–260. It is possible that the enclosure

could date to a later period; however, it is the stratigraphically lowest feature in the area and is the only feature at this level.

In conclusion, it appears that the enclosure dates to the 1st half of the 3rd century AD or shortly after this time. The discovery of the charred cereal grain on its own implies that cereal cultivation and processing was already in operation in the immediate area during this period.

A series of associated cultivation layers (SL32245, SL30425 and SL31981) also belong to Phase 1. Based on the micromorphology of layers SL32245 and SL31981, Macphail (2016) concluded that they contained local sand mixed with manure to create fertile cultivation soils. This could tie in with the enclosure (SA28941) discussed above, which may have been used to corral animals.

The cultivation layers (SL32245, SL30425 and SL31981) were dated using stratigraphic relationships. They lay directly below the later Phase 2 cultivation deposits which were dated from the mid-5th to the early 6th century AD. This date serves as a *terminus ante quem* (TAQ) for the formation of cultivation layers SL32245, SL30425 and SL31981. This means that they date to a period prior to the mid-5th–early 6th century AD. Cultivation layers take a considerable amount of time to accumulate. It is therefore not unreasonable to assume that the deposits were formed around the 3rd–4th centuries AD and could be contemporary with enclosure SA28941.

These traces of cultivation activity are the earliest found in Oslo. There is, however, evidence for early cultivation in Tønsberg, where ard marks and cultivation layers have been found dating to the 4th–5th century AD (Brendalsmo 1994:79-83) and in Trondheim, where traces of cultivation layers and ploughing dating from 800 BC to AD 380 have been discovered (McLees 2007; Olsson et al. 2000).

The lack of evidence for early cultivation in Oslo prior to the discovery of such deposits in Area A could be partly down to the fact that cultivation layers discovered in previous excavations have not been radiocarbon dated. Even with these dates it is often difficulty to date these layers as the charred material recovered for dating could have lain in the ground for centuries. This means that the dated material corresponds to a time when the layer was under cultivation rather than to a time when cultivation began (Slinning 2013:200). It is therefore important to combine radiocarbon dating and stratigraphic relationships when trying to interpret these layers.

It is equally possible that these cultivation layers have survived in this area due to their elevation: Area A lies on a high ridge which drops down towards the north, south and west. The Phase 1 deposits lie at a height of 8.69 m.a.s.l. These heights would have been very different in the 3rd century AD due to changes in sea-level and land elevation caused by post-glacial isostatic recovery. Øyvind Hammer of the Natural History Museum, University of Oslo has used data compiled by Hafsten (1983) to calculate that the deposits would originally have lain at a height of 2–3 m.a.s.l. He does, however, insert a caveat by stating that there could also be margins of error which could total several metres (Ø. Hammer 2016, pers. comm., 25th August).

6.2 Phase 2: Mid–5th – mid–6th century AD (Figure 27)

6.2.1 Cultivation layers

Phase 2 consists of a series of contemporary cultivation layers (SL29178, SL24193, SL24054, SL23199 and SL32053), one of which (SL32053) overlay Phase 1 cultivation layer SL32245 (Figure 27). Macphail (2016:36) observed that layer SL32053 was a manured soil but that it also contained dominant elements of silty peat which indicated that it had been buried by peat and gone out of use for a considerable length of time. Moltsen (2016:6) stated that the charcoal contained within SL32053 was rounded which was consistent with soils being moved around during cultivation. These layers were less leached than the Phase 1 cultivation layers as they had no direct contact with the acidic natural sands. Some stakeholes were observed towards the northern end of layer SL29178 and could represent farming activity associated with the layer.

6.2.2 Dating

Cultivation layer SL29178 was dated using a charred cereal grain to AD 420–590 AD (2-sigma, Ua-51856). However, the 1-sigma results refined this to AD 430–490 (68.2%). Similarly, layer SL32053 was dated to AD 420–570 (95.4%, 2-sigma, Ua-51888) with a 1-sigma result of AD 430–550 (68.2%). This implied that the cultivation layers were in use sometime between the mid-5th–mid-6th century AD. Gry Wiker (2015, pers. comm., 25th September) has suggested that a blue glass bead recovered from cultivation layer SL24054 could date to the between AD 0–400 as the colour and size is not typical for the Viking Age. Another alternative is that it dates to the 17th century. This is unlikely however, as the artefact's context was stratigraphically sound and lay under early medieval layers. Another bead found in layer SL32053 was typologically dated by Wiker to the 11th–12th century AD and probably intruded from the medieval deposits which lay directly above the cultivation layer.

As with Phase 1, the presence of the charred cereal grains in the Phase 2 cultivation layers confirms that cultivation was taking place around this area at this period. The layers themselves probably date from the mid–5th century to mid–6th century as they are stratigraphically later than the Phase 1 deposits and are sealed by early medieval layers.

One notable absence from Phases 1 and 2 is evidence for ploughing. This is especially puzzling considering that the deposits from this phase are interpreted as deriving from cultivation activity. The early plough or ard scratched the surface of the soil leaving a characteristic cross-hatched pattern as the plough was dragged across the field in different directions. These ard marks were found during the pre-urban phase of the excavations at Oslo gate 6 and were dated to the early medieval period (Molaug 2000b). Interestingly, ard marks were also absent from the excavations which took place in the southern part of the town during the excavations in the 1970's and 80's (Molaug 2015), that is at Mindets tomt and Nordre and Søndre felt. It is possible that any ard marks relating to this phase of cultivation have been obliterated by overlying medieval activity which may have included levelling in preparation for building and settlement.

6.2.3 Summary Phases 1 and 2

Phases 1 and 2 appear to represent two continuous phases of agricultural activity dating from the 3rd to the 6th century AD. The presence of burnt cereal grains could indicate that there was associated domestic activity taking place close to the area. The grain itself for example could have been burnt accidently during the drying or cooking process. The presence of a possible animal enclosure dating to the 3rd century AD and manipulation of the soils using manure also suggests the

presence of livestock in the vicinity. The absence of ard marks could be caused by erosional factors. However, it is also possible they were not recognised in the field.

6.3 Phase 3: 10th century

Phase 3 dates to the 10th century and consists of a sunken featured building and a pit (Figure 29). This means that there is a 400-year gap between Phase 2 and Phase 3, which could imply that the land continued to be farmed in a similar way up until or prior to the late 10th century.

6.3.1 Sunken featured building (SFB)

A pit-like structure (SA19516) lay in in the middle of Area A, close to Saxegaardsgata 15. The structure was rectangular in plan and had rounded corners. It contained four postholes and was cut by a later plank-lined well. The structure represents the remains of a sunken featured building (SFB). This type of building is found throughout Europe and dates from the 5th century AD to the medieval period. Those found in Norway tend to date from the Viking to high medieval period (Skov 1994:139-162).

There are various theories as to the function of these buildings. Some contain collapsed plank floor remnants suggesting a dwelling with a suspended floor. This floor space could have been used for storage. Other interpretations include simple animal shelters or small dwellings (Tipper 2004).

The phase 3 SFB contained a posthole in each of its four corners; the posts are likely to have supported a roof. The dimensions of the postholes and the size of the structure itself suggests that the roof would have been relatively lightweight, perhaps comprising wood and plant material. There was no evidence for a floor. However, the structure was reused at least two times (Phases 4B and 7) and it is possible that any internal features may have been destroyed.

Four SFBs (X19, X17, K276 and K271) were also unearthed during the excavation of the earliest phases at Søndre Felt in Gamlebyen, Oslo (Schia 1987:161) (Figure 157). They were similar in dimension and plan to SA19516, but they varied in depth from 30 to 95 cm. SA19516 was 95 cm deep and thus the deepest structure of this type found in Gamlebyen. A comparable structure was found in Trondheim and was initially interpreted as a SFB (Long 1975). However, after further investigation it was reinterpreted as resulting from a series of cleaning out phases under a standing building. A similar interpretation does not fit well with SFB SA19516 which appears to have been dug out to a substantial depth rather than scraped clean.

One obvious difference between the SFB found in in Area A in Klypen Øst and those found at Søndre felt was the layout of the posts. The buildings unearthed at Søndre felt had external posts while the posts in SFB SA19516 were internal. The presence of internal posts would reduce the usable space within the SFB itself. However, this reduction would have been minimised by placing the posts against the inside edge of the pit. SFBs with internal posts are not uncommon; one example is a structure found during excavations at Moi in Setesdal (Reitan 2011). No evidence for walls or a floor was found within the structure.

6.3.2 Dating

The SFBs found at Søndre felt were all dated to the first half of the 11th century, while the Trondheim structure was dated to the 13th century. The remains of the building found at Moi was

dated to the 11th century. However, the dating of the latter building was based on backfilled material meaning the structure's true date could be much earlier.

SFB SA19516 appears to be earlier than those structures found at Søndre felt in Oslo and in Trondheim. A charcoal sample taken from one of the postholes (SA22929) was dated to between 1150 and 1220 (66.7%, 1-sigma, Ua-51876). This date, however, relates to the infilling and subsequent reuse of the structure as a furnace (SA150). This furnace belongs to archaeological activity from Phase 7 which dates to the late 12th century.

Below the furnace lay a series of backfill / levelling layers, one of which contained a pottery sherd dating to AD 1150–1350. The sample from the posthole has therefore been contaminated with later material.

The remains of a well (SA24434; Phase 4B) lay under the backfill of SFB SA19516. The well cut through the bottom of the SFB, presumably taking advantage of the already excavated cut. The positioning of the well did not respect the alignment of the posts from the SFB, suggesting that the well and the SFB are not contemporary. If both structures were contemporary, we would then have a well sitting at the bottom of a 95 cm deep straight sided-pit partially covered by an off-centre roofed structure which would make access to the well difficult, if not impossible. The likelihood is that the well is later than the SFB as it would be more logical to dig a well through a half-filled sunken feature than to dig a building through a pre-existing well. This interpretation of the stratigraphic relationship between the well and the SFB is important when considering the radiocarbon dates recovered from the material within the well. A burnt hazel nut shell was retrieved from the secondary fill of the well and yielded a 2-sigma date of AD 970–1050 (91.5%, Ua-51872); the 1-sigma date however, refined this to AD 990–1030. This means that the well was abandoned sometime around the turn of the 1st millennium AD. This date provides a TAQ for the construction of the SFB; meaning that the SFB is earlier than the period AD 990–1030. It is likely that the SFB dates to the 10th century; however, an earlier construction and use period cannot be ruled out.

A small pit which lay to the north of Area A was dated to AD 910–970 (49.3%, 1-sigma, Ua-51873). This confirms that contemporary activity was taking place in the immediate vicinity of the SFB.

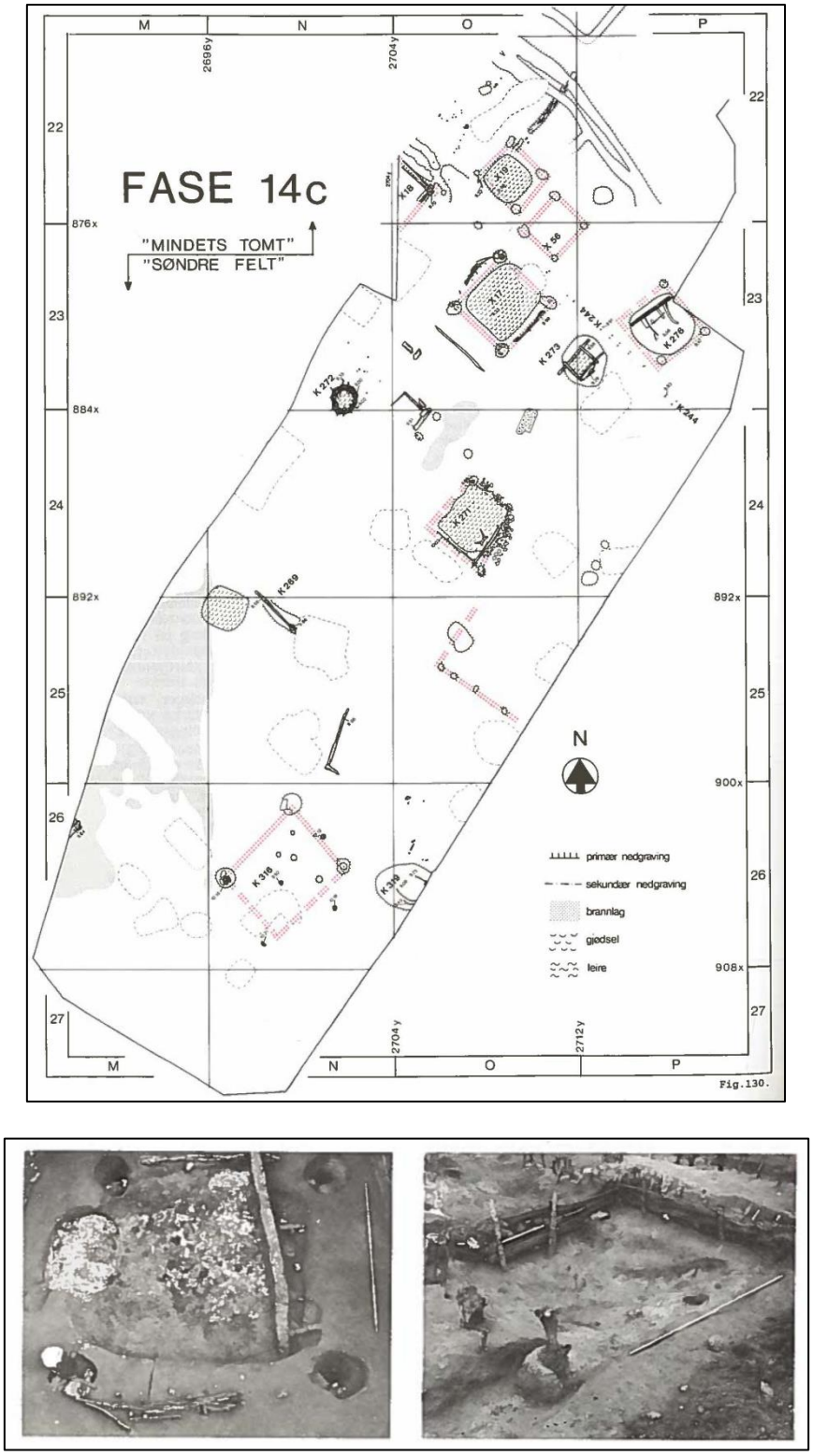

Figure 157. Plan and photos of SFBs from Phase 14c at Søndre felt. SFB X17 (left) and SFB K271 (right) (Schia 1987: fig.130-132).

6.3.3 Summary Phase 3

An SFB was unearthed in Area A. It contained four internal postholes, one at each corner of the sub-rectangular structure. There was no evidence for a plank floor; however, this could be due to later

reuse. The SFB was truncated in its base by a later well which helped date the SFB to the 10th century suggesting it represents a phase of pre-urban settlement in the area. A pit similarly dated to the 10th century was found close to the SFB and confirms there was other activity in the area at this time, although whether the two features were contextually related to each other is unknown.

6.4 Phase 4A: Late 10th–early 11th century

In the late 10th/early 11th century we see the first evidence for division of land into plots. The plots were divided by a series of ditches and gullies which ran in an ENE–WSW direction perpendicular to a larger ditch with was aligned WNW–ESE (Figure 32). The ditches would have acted both as boundary markers for the plots as well as providing much-needed drainage. Similar plot divisions have been discovered in every one of Norway's medieval towns where modern archaeological excavations have been carried out (Christophersen og Nordeide 1994; Hansen 2005; Lindh 1992). These divisions are the first step in the laying out of a new town.

6.4.1 Boundary ditch chronology

The boundary ditch lying furthest south (SA29138, Figure 32) lay perpendicular to ditch SA30524. A sample taken from SA29138's primary fill was dated to AD 1080–1150 (42.4%, 1-sigma, Ua-51846), suggesting that infilling/silting occurred sometime in the late 11th–early 12th century. Gully SA29157 lay parallel to SA23733 and was dated to AD 1080–1150 (45.2%, 1-sigma, Ua-51878) with a possibility of AD 1020–1050 (23%, 1-sigma). This again suggests a late 11th–early 12th century infilling episode. A sample taken from the fill of gully SA23733 yielded dates AD 1010–1050 (38.2%, 1-sigma, Ua-51870) and AD 1090–1120 (24.2%, 1-sigma, Ua-51870) suggesting continuity with the building activity evident in associated Phase 4B.

The backfill (SL32144) of gully SA32114 was similar in colour and consistency to the floor of building SA113 (Phase 4B) and the gully itself followed the edge of the building very closely which would infer that both SA113 and the gully are contemporary. The dating for SA32114 however, contradicts this: a charred cereal grain taken from its fill (SL32144) was dated to AD 430–550 (1-sigma, 68.2%, Ua-51885). It is likely that the cereal grain used to date the gully was redeposited/residual from the underlying cultivation layer SL32053 which was also dated to AD 430–550 (1-sigma, 68.2%, Ua-51888).

Ditch SA27134/SA30524 was aligned NW–SE and was excavated in two separate parts at different times, hence the two context numbers. A sample taken from the secondary fill of ditch part SA27134 was dated to between AD 1160–1225 (1-sigma, Ua-51854). This date suggests that the ditch was filled sometime in the late 12th century. A sample retrieved from ditch part SA30524 was dated to a similar period: AD 1150–1220 (58.6%, 1-sigma, Ua-51892). The fill from this part of the ditch also contained an E3 type bone comb dating to the 11th century (Wiberg 1977:202-213).

Except for ditch SA32114 and SA23733, the dates from the ditches/gullies are later than the timescale allotted to Phase 4A. This is because the dates represent the period after the ditches were abandoned and backfilled (mid-12th century, Phase 7). The stratigraphic evidence dictates that the ditches existed before infilling, that is prior to the mid-12th century.

The fact that the boundary ditches from Phase 4A respected each other indicates that they existed together as a unit. Furthermore, the building remains from Phases 4A (SA106) and 4B (SA112 and SA113) respected these boundaries, suggesting that the buildings and the ditches would have been contemporary. These boundary ditches represent an initial period of land division which occurred immediately prior to the establishment of buildings on the site sometime in the late 10th–early 11th century.

6.4.2 Plot size

Based on the location of the ditches/gullies discussed above, the width of the plot found in Area A was 12 metres. This was calculated by measuring the distance between ditches SA27558 and SA29138. This is comparable with the plot boundary ditches found at Oslogate 6 which lay 11–13 metres apart (Smedstad 1991), the plots found at Søndre felt and Mindets tomt (Figure 158) which were 11–15 metres wide (Schia 1987:202-207) and the fence boundaries and a gully found during the Follobanen F03 excavation (Edman Forthcoming 2018). Each of these plots was established in the 11th century. The similarity in plot width between different parts of the medieval town indicates that there were rules in place which regulated the amount of land given by the king to an individual. The granting of land by the ruling elite goes back to the Viking Age in Scandinavia, as exemplified at Kaupang where the local chief probably allocated land at the kings behest (Molaug 2007a:5; Skre 2007)

6.4.3 Ditch alignments

The ditches themselves were aligned ESE–WSW which is slightly different from the building plan found throughout the medieval city which follows a NE–SW alignment. Their alignment seems to reflect that of nearby Østre Strete which would have run along a high ridge in the landscape immediately south of the area. The exact route of Østre Strete is unknown as no archaeological traces of it have ever been found. However, it has been suggested that it ran in a SW direction alongside the outer churchyard wall of Hallvardskirken towards the eastern churchyard wall of Clemenskirken where it would have turned abruptly WSW towards Saxegården. The boundaries in Area A reflect this abrupt turn, as shown in Figure 158. Interestingly, the graves associated with the presumed first timber phase of Clemenskirken were aligned perpendicular to Østre Strete and parallel to Clemensallmenningen, suggesting the earliest church might also have been similarly aligned against Østre Strete (Figure 158).

6.4.4 Internal plot division

Three small gullies (SA32114, SA29157 and SA23733) were found within the plot formed by SA27558 and SA29138, indicating that the area was subdivided (Figure 32). Gullies SA29157 and SA23733 lay parallel to each other, creating a narrow pathway which would have run between the two properties occupying this plot (Phase 4B). This possibly fenced-in path could have been useful for driving animals in and out of the town.

6.4.5 Building activity

The earliest building traces are found in the south-eastern corner of the drainage trench around Saxegaardsgata 15. The remains of a floor (SA106) lay outside the land plot, presumably in its own plot. It appeared to align itself with the western edge of the main NW–SE aligned boundary ditch SA30524/SA27134 (Figure 32).

It was not possible to interpret the function or dimensions of the building through excavation. However, the floor itself comprised locally imported natural soil which had been compacted, probably by trampling (Macphail 2016:1).

Floor SA106 was dated to AD 970–1050 (85.9%) and 1080–1150 (9.5%) (2-sigma, Ua-51889). The date of AD 970–1050 has a high probability attached to it, and it is therefore likely that the building remains relate to this timescale. The 1-sigma date refines the dating to a period spanning AD 990–1030 (68.2%, Ua-51889). This means that it is likely that SA106 was constructed around the turn of the 1st millennium AD, and as such, it represents the earliest settlement remains yet discovered in Oslo. The earliest urban settlement traces found prior to this were uncovered at Mindets tomt/Søndre felt and dated to the second quarter of the 11th century (Høeg et al. 1977; Schia 1987). SA106, on the other hand, appears to date to the first half of the 11th century. Furthermore, Macphail (2016) states that the underlying levelling layers contained traces of manured soils, midden dumps and waste from hearths and latrines, reflecting a change in land use from agricultural to occupation. The deposits directly under SA106 suggest even earlier occupation near the site prior to the period AD 990–1030.

6.4.6 Possible hollow way?

As mentioned above, Østre strete ran along a high ridge which cut through the medieval town in a north-east /south westerly direction. It has been suggested that this street could have been the first thoroughfare leading from the earliest pre-medieval farms in the north-east towards the sea in the south-west (Brendalsmo og Molaug 2014:149). It is probable that the earliest incarnation of the street would have been a simple track with a network of smaller tracks projecting from its sides as it approached the area closest to the shore. Ditch SA27134/SA30524 could represent the remains of one such smaller track. The fact that later building activity lay either side of this boundary could suggest that the ditch represented some sort of pre-existing passage between the buildings. Furthermore, the ditch's flat base and wide span could indicate that it was more suited for walking than drainage (Figure 35). The ditch might then have begun life as a hollow way, projecting from the north western edge of Østre strete, later becoming more permanent when the ditch was filled in and a plank surface was laid over the underlying deposits (see Phase 7). Evidence for a similar sequence of events was found during the excavation below Bispegata, undertaken by Enger (1954:119). He located the remains of an earlier ditch lying underneath three phases of a wooden trackway possibly relating to Bispeallmenningen.

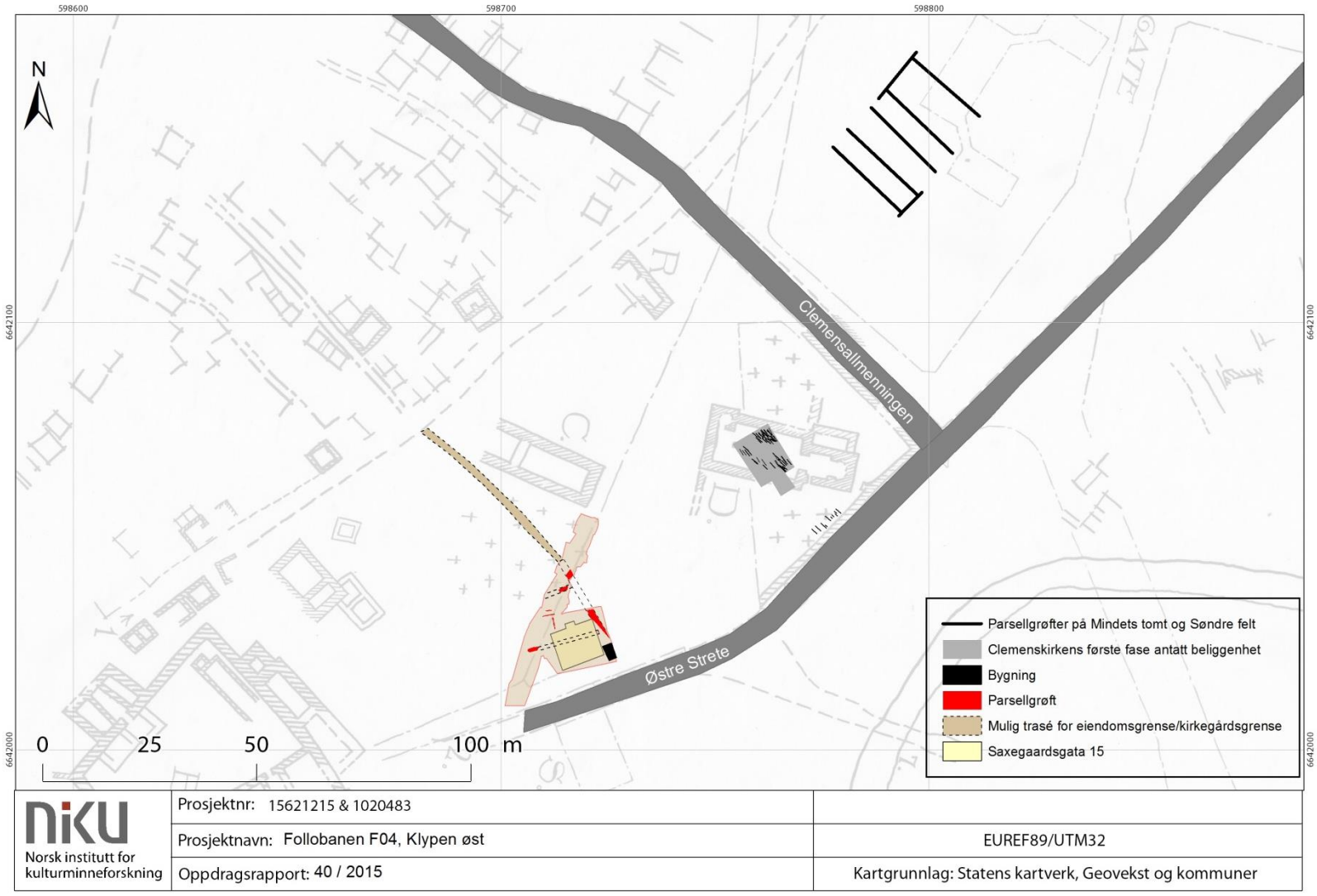

Figure 158. Phase 4A (late 10th to early 11th century). Boundary ditches and buildings in relation to the earliest phase of Clemenskirken and the earliest plots at Mindets tomt and Søndre felt. Underlying map: Fischer (1950).

6.5 Phase 4B: Early–mid 11th century

Phase 4B represents the first true urban phase in Area A. Two buildings occupied the plot together with a metalworking hearth, kiln, furnace and associated structures. There were also a series of fence lines and cultivation layers which lay directly outside the buildings (Figure 41).

6.5.1 Building activity: dating

SA112 was the best preserved of all the buildings found during this excavation. It comprised an internal plank floor and wall timbers. Samples were taken for radiocarbon dating from two separate planks within the house. Both planks were made of pine which is a long-lived species, meaning there can be many years between the tree starting to grow and its eventual felling, in some cases over 100 years. The species longevity can cause problems for archaeological dating, making it inaccurate. To counter this problem, the samples were examined prior to sending to get an idea of where in the tree ring sequence the sample originated. Using the outer part of the tree trunk for dating will give a more accurate date for the time of the felling of the tree.

A sample of plank ST28195 was dated to AD 990–1060 (48.9%, 2-sigma, Ua-51868) with a possibility of AD 1010–1050 (38.8%, 2-sigma, Ua-51868). A microscopic inspection of the tree rings showed that the sample would have lain close to the outside of the tree. As a result, it was estimated that the sample could have derived from wood dating to a period 5–15 years before the felling of the tree. This pushes the date of the building construction further forward in time to AD 1025–1065. The second plank (ST28239) was dated to AD 1020–1160 (2-sigma, Ua-51867). This was refined to AD 1080–1160 (52.3%, 1-sigma). Tree-ring observations of this sample were unhelpful as the possible tree-ring span was too great (10–100 years).

A burnt cereal grain was found in the fire destruction layer overlying building SA113 and was radiocarbon dated to the period AD 1040–1160 (1-sigma, Ua-51884). This sample probably dates to the time of the building's destruction. Furthermore, the overlying building SA102 from Phase 5B was dated stratigraphically to the late 11th century. This provides a TAQ for the destruction of buildings SA112 and SA113. With this in mind, SA112 and SA113 were probably abandoned sometime in the 2nd half of the 11th century. This would also account for the later date yielded by the second plank in SA112 which probably represents a later repair. This time scale corresponds with *Branntrinn* 14 at Søndre felt which was dated to AD 1050–1075 (Schia 1987; Sæther 1987).

Buildings SA112 and SA113, which appear to be contemporary, were probably established sometime in the first half of the 11th century as indicated by the earliest dated plank in SA112.

6.5.2 Building activity and urban topography

Building SA112 was probably a domestic dwelling, as suggested by the presence of a quern stone lying on the floor and covered by fire destruction deposits. Similar deposits covered building SA113, where the fire layer contained domestic items such as a spindle whorl, and a bone comb dating to the 11th century.

The buildings were separated by a small passageway which was defined by gullies SA23733 and SA29157. As mentioned earlier, these gullies probably contained fences which would have served the dual purpose of controlling animal movement and boundary demarcation (Figure 41). Both buildings were confined by the WNW–ESE-oriented boundary ditches (SA27558 and SA29138) and lay at a height of 8.90 m.a.s.l. The eastern extent of building SA112 was not visible and it was

therefore not possible to see its relationship with ditch SA27134/SA30524. Building SA113 however, respected the ditch on its eastern extent, confirming that the ditch and building SA113 were contemporary (Figure 159).

Figure 159 illustrates how building activity in Phase 4B fits into the larger regulated urban plan. As mentioned above, the buildings respected the boundary ditches which would have been part of a more extensive grid of plots covering the whole town.

Buildings SA112 and SA113 were aligned along the western side of ditch SA27134/SA30524. If one were to extend the line of this ditch further to the north-west it would eventually connect to a passage shown on the underlying map in Figure 159, on the northern side of Vestre strete. This map shows buildings and passageways recorded by Peter Blix during the 1870's and Johan Meyer in the 1890's (Blix 1879; Fischer 1950). Buildings lay on either side of this passage in much the same way as SA112 and SA113 lay to the west of the equivalent ditch. Both SA112 and SA113 lay at a slight angle to the ditch. This is also the case with some of the buildings lying along the edge of the previously excavated passageway.

Ditch SA27134/SA30524 seemed to provide the main axis for building activity in the area. All the other ditches radiated at right angles along its length, presumably forming a framework of plots. Later, during Phase 7, a planked street (SA50) was built over this area, thus establishing a more permanent street. This would have run parallel to Clemensallmenningen, which was the main thoroughfare between Geitabru and the harbour to the west.

The alignment of the ditches in Area A and around Saxegaardsgata 15 may reveal something about the direction of nearby Østre Strete. It is apparent that the boundary ditches which project from ditch SA27134/SA30524 follow an ENE–WSW alignment. This differs from the NW–SE alignment which is seen throughout the old town (Figure 159). The buildings found throughout the old town appear to use Østre strete and Vestre strete as boundaries upon which to align themselves. The buildings and ditches in Area A would also have aligned themselves with Østre strete in a similar way. The ENE–WSW alignment might consequently reflect a sharp turn in Østre strete towards Kongsgården in the west. This idea that Østre strete changed direction in this area is not new. However, the direction of the ditches unearthed in Area A and around Saxegaardsgata 15 provides the first evidence for this being the case.

It is evident that ditch SA27134/SA30524 would have been the first boundary to be created in the area, since all other boundaries appear to respect it. What might be the reason for its existence? A possible explanation could be that it was one of the original boundary ditches associated with the plot of land occupied by the earliest phases of Clemenskirken and Nikolaikirken.

As mentioned earlier, the ditch lay parallel to Clemensallmenningen. Clemensallmenningen also happens to run alongside the north-eastern churchyard wall which forms a corner with the south-eastern wall. Stratigraphic evidence has shown that the south-eastern wall overlay a series of burials which Eide (1973:49; Plansje 9) interpreted as belonging to Phase I of Clemenskirken (not to be confused with the first phase of this excavation). This means the walls are likely to post-date 1050.

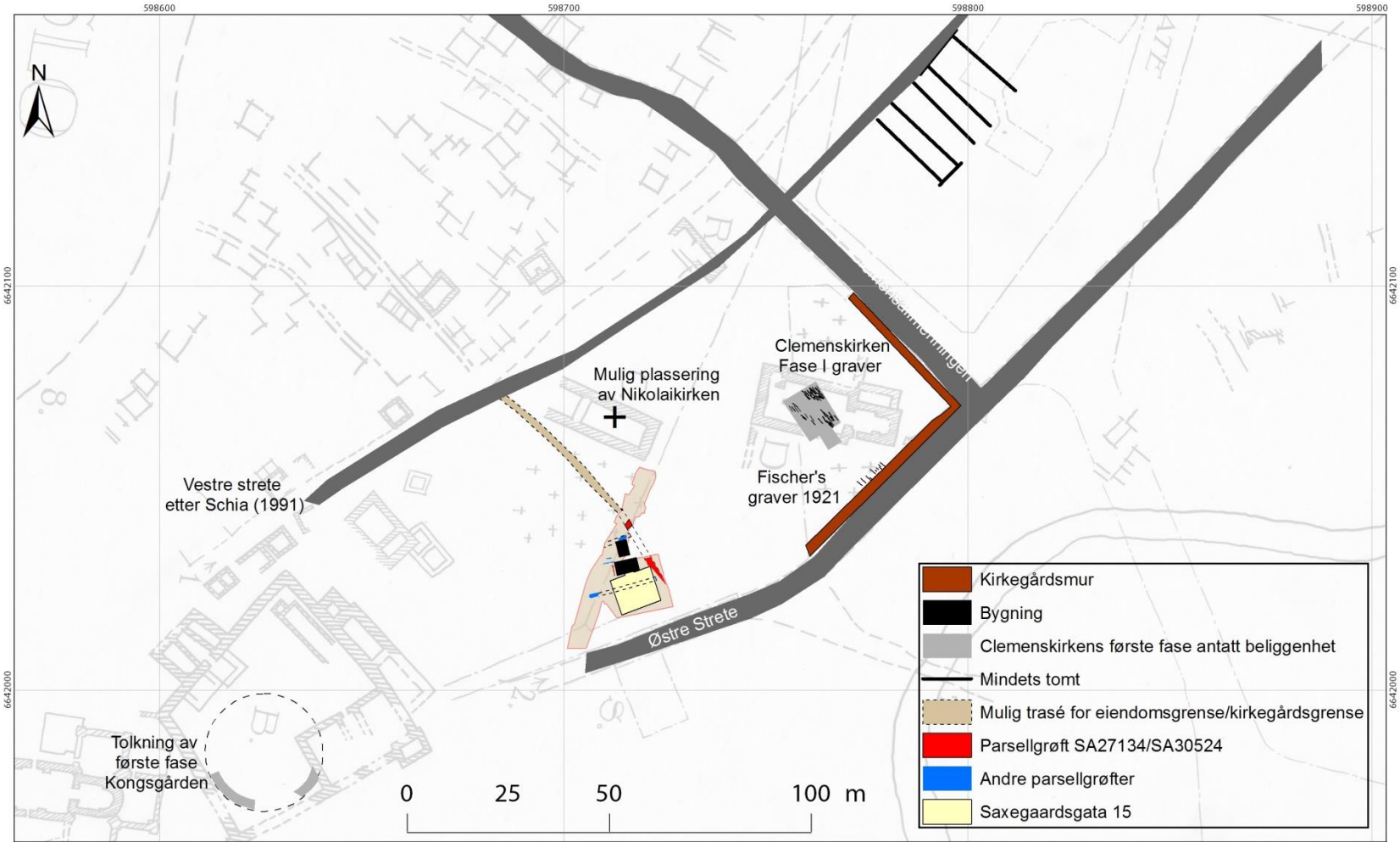

Figure 159 Building activity in Phase 4B in relation to the earliest phase of Clemenskirken, Kongsgården and Mindets tomt. Underlying map: (Fischer 1950).

It is entirely possible then that the churchyard wall replaced an earlier boundary ditch which, together with ditch SA27134/SA30524, formed a large rectangular enclosure which not only surrounded Clemenskirken, but which might also have enclosed an earlier timber incarnation of Nikolaikirken (Figure 159). There is no evidence for a stone wall overlying ditch SA27134/SA30524. However, its absence could be attributed to stone robbing or simply that a stone wall was never built on this side of the graveyard.

6.5.3 Well

The remains of a plank-lined well (SA24434) which cut through the earlier SFB SA19516 lay immediately to the west of building SA112. A hazelnut shell retrieved from the well was dated to AD 970–1050 (91.5%, 2-sigma, Ua-51872) and AD 990–1030 (1-sigma, 68.2%). This layer appeared to represent a silting phase and not a backfilling episode. Therefore, the radiocarbon date provides a TAQ for the construction of the well whilst also confirming that the well was in operation at that time. This means that the well is likely to have been contemporary with SA112 and SA113 and possibly survived into a later period.

The well appears to have been abandoned sometime in the 12th/early 13th century as indicated by the pottery found in backfill layer (SL24440). This corresponds very well with the stratigraphic sequence which shows that the last buildings in the area were probably abandoned in the early 13th century (see Phase 7).

6.5.4 Industrial activity

A series of structures relating to industrial activity were located immediately to the west and north-west of buildings SA112 and SA113 (Figure 41). A kiln, metalworking hearth and furnace together with pits represent a period of activity associated with the establishment and development of the town. Slag and industrial waste from such activity has also been found in the earliest phases at Oslo gate 6 which dated to the 11th century (Molaug 2000b). Kilns were also unearthed in Tønsberg; these were however, dated to the late-12th century (Brendalsmo 1986; Flodin et al. 1983).

6.5.5 Dating

These structures were dated using a combination of C14 analysis and stratigraphic relations. The dates obtained relate to their abandonment and therefore provided a TAQ for the construction of the kilns. It is not clear how long these structures would have been in use; however, the *in-situ* layers within these structures indicate numerous phases of activity. Other structures such as hearth SA24870 were cleaned out and the waste material dumped alongside the hearth.

The primary post-abandonment fill of pit SA28798 was dated to between AD 990–1060 (46.7%) and AD 1070–1160 (48.7%) (Both 2-sigma, Ua-51848) with a possibility of AD 1010–1050 (37.4 %) and AD 1090–1120 (24.6%, both 1-sigma). This would suggest that the pit was abandoned sometime towards the middle of the 11th century.

Kiln SA25648 was more difficult to date. Three separate samples were taken from the base of the ditch which would have housed the bellows (SA27123) and from the primary and secondary deposits (SL25796 and SL25739 respectively) found in the bowl of the structure. The bellows ditch and the secondary backfill deposit were similarly dated to AD 1080–1160 (52.3%, 1-sigma, Ua-51858) and AD 1080–1150 (44.3%, 1-sigma, Ua-51843), respectively. The primary fill was dated to AD 1040–1100 (33.8%, 1-sigma, Ua-51855) and AD 1120–1190 (34.4%, 1-sigma, Ua-51855). Stratigraphy dictates

that the primary fill must be earlier than the secondary fill, therefore it seems likely that the true date of the primary fill lay within the time frame AD 1040–1100 (33.8%, 1-sigma). Furthermore, an overlying grave (SA20368), which cut through the kiln, was dated to AD 1030–1210 (2-sigma, Ua-52775) with a 40.2% probability of dating to AD 1040–1100 (1-sigma). This would further confine the kiln to the 11th century. With this in mind, it seems that the structure was in use towards the middle of the 11th century before being abandoned around this time or later.

This chronology may be supported by dates from a series of related postholes which could have been part of the kiln's superstructure. Postholes SA27105 and SA27236 lay immediately outside the kiln and may have supported a wall. The backfill from posthole SA27105 was dated to AD 1040–1100 (38.2%, 1-sigma, Ua-51875), while the fill from SA27236 was dated to AD 1090–1150 (36.1%, 1-sigma, Ua-51874). Another posthole (SA27442), lay directly outside the flue of the kiln, was dated to AD 1080–1150 (1-sigma, Ua-51852). These dates support the theory of abandonment in the 11th century.

Hearth SA24870 underlay levelling deposit SL21089 which was dated to AD 1020–1160 (2-sigma, Ua-51857) and can be refined to AD 1040–1100 (41.4%, 1-sigma). These dates show that it is likely that the hearth falls into the same time frame as those already discussed; that is, establishment sometime in the early/mid-11th century and abandonment soon after. This is also true of the elongated pit SA29153 which was dated to AD 1030–1190 (2-sigma, Ua-51860) and AD 1040–1100 (41.7%, 1-sigma).

Kiln SA27252 was not radiocarbon dated. However, it has been included with the other kilns as it lay at a similar height and level. Its nearest stratigraphic relationship is with the street SA50 from phase 7 which lay over the top of the kiln. The street was dated to the mid/late 12th century which means that the kiln was established prior to this. It seems likely, though, that this kiln belongs to the same period as the other industrial structures described above.

6.5.6 Function

Two of the structures from this phase can be interpreted as metalworking hearths or small furnaces. Furnace SA27252 contained fragments of copper, a possible copper ingot and most revealing of all: a pair of tongs, presumably relating to the metalworking process. Analysis of a sample of burnt clay taken from SA27252 revealed evidence for secondary forging where objects were worked (Jouttijärvi 2016). In addition, micromorphology analysis identified evidence for copper and silver working in the structure. Furthermore, Macphail suggested that the levels of bromine and fluorine could indicate the use of seaweed as a fluxing agent for soldering silver (Macphail 2016:8). Evidence for secondary forging was also found in hearth SA24870 (Jouttijärvi 2016). This was supported by the various sharpening marks found on the stones surrounding the structure (Figure 57). It appears then that both SA27252 and SA24870 were connected to metalworking, thus confirming the interpretation made during excavation, which was based on *in situ* deposits of burnt clay and waste material.

Kiln SA25648 had a less obvious function. The structure itself resembled a classic keyhole kiln. It consisted of a bowl, a flue, and in this case, an additional ditch which was interpreted as housing the bellows. The kiln would have been covered by a superstructure of stone and would have been rectangular in plan (Figure 49).

Analysis of material found in the primary deposit within the bowl revealed evidence for primary and secondary forging (Jouttijärvi 2016). However, this material appears to have fallen into the kiln and there were no actual *in situ* deposits. This could mean that the metalworking evidence has come from elsewhere, particularly if one considers that furnace SA27252 lies only 1.5 meters away. Indeed, many of the ditches from Phase 4A and posthole SA26998 contain hammer scale and magnetic and non-magnetic slag spheres. This implies metalworking in the vicinity but not necessarily in the structures themselves.

It is possible that SA25648 had a completely different function and that it was used for baking or food preparation. Macrofossil analysis of the primary fill of the kiln revealed the presence of burnt corn, herbs and seeds commonly used for cooking. Straw was also found in the sample and was interpreted as ignition material for lighting the kiln (Moltsen 2016). One other indication that it could have been used for cooking was the presence of a paved area within the entrance of the flue. This flat platform could have been used to inspect food under preparation without coming into contact with dirt or soil in the immediate vicinity of the kiln.

The lack of any *in situ* metalworking waste deposits makes it less likely that hearth SA25648 related to metalworking. However, it is possible that the structure had been cleaned out prior to destruction. The evidence for food preparation is also equally uncertain, with only the remains of household food waste on which to base a hypothesis. Both the metalworking material and burnt seeds could have come from elsewhere on the site. The interpretation of the kilns' function must therefore remain open.

The function of SA29153 is also unclear; however, it had some structural elements which suggest an industrial function. It was elongated in plan and was cut into a slope. The sides were straight, and the base was flat but sloped slightly towards an opening in its SE extent. It appears that something has been prepared in the pit and released through the opening in the SE end of the structure. One type of structure which utilises this method and is found throughout Scandinavia is the tar kiln.

Tar kilns comprise of a pit, into which pine timbers are placed. These timbers are then covered with peat and slowly burned with minimal intake of air. Such kilns are often built in sloping terrain which lets the tar flow down through a pipe and into a collection pit or barrel (Rolfsen 2002). In this case, however, the structure did not contain any structural elements or by-product associated with tar kilns. Furthermore, this type of structure is usually found in forests where the raw material is in abundance. It is possible however, that another process has utilised the natural slope in the same way as a tar kiln and that another substance was being produced within the pit.

It was not possible to ascertain the function of pit SA28798. It was backfilled with later refuse and there were no obvious signs that it had been used in a manufacturing or industrial capacity. However, it is stratigraphically and chronologically contemporary with the kiln and furnaces, and it is therefore not impossible that it had a function related to these structures.

The discovery of metalworking hearths and other structures relating to industrial activity dating to the 11th century is not surprising. A burgeoning urban centre of the time required metal tools for construction and weapons for defence. In addition, the evidence for the working of precious and semi-precious metals could indicate that high-status goods were being produced to serve the needs

of the aristocracy, clergy and other high-ranking citizens. Objects could also have been produced for trade and exchange which would have been important in the town's development.

The proximity of the hearths to Nikolaikirken and Clemenskirken could throw up the additional possibility that the activity represents work connected with the construction of one or both of these churches. The first graves found in Area A (SA20786, SA20572, SA20368 and SA27086 - Figure 65) cut through the backfill of kiln SA25648 and were dated to the late 11th century. This suggests that the kiln and furnaces would have existed prior to the establishment of a graveyard in this area. This could further imply that the church associated with these later burials had not yet been built, supporting the possibility that the furnaces represent part of the construction activity associated with church building.

The location of the earliest phase of Nikolaikirken is not known. However, it is likely to have lain close to the later stone-built phase of Nikolaikirken located by Blix (1879). Blix also located a series of burials on the south side of the church. The earliest burials found in Area A may be a continuation of this graveyard. This could indicate that Nikolaikirken was established sometime around the second half of the 11th century and that the furnaces are part of this phase. Conversely, there is the other possibility that the furnaces relate to the second phase of building activity associated with Clemenskirken which took place in the second half of the 11th century (Eide 1973) and that the graves could represent overspill from Clemenskirken. The burial activity is discussed in greater detail in section 5B.

6.5.7 Location and distribution

The kiln, furnace and hearth structures were distributed throughout Area A and respected both the buildings and boundary ditch SA27134/SA30524 (Figure 41). They appear to have occupied two separate land plots: one associated with buildings SA112 and SA113 and another which lay on the north side of the ditches.

Only kiln SA25648 lay in an area containing later building activity. The remaining structures lay on land which was undisturbed, towards the rear of the plot. This could suggest that they were situated on peripheral land not used for settlement. This would be beneficial for the inhabitants as it would create some distance from the smoke and noise associated with metalworking.

6.5.8 Cultivation layers and fences

A series of cultivation deposits (SL27579 and SL23161) lay immediately outside buildings SA112 and SA113 (Figure 41). Deposit SL27579 lay to the north of building SA112 and to the west of building SA113. Deposit SL23161 lay immediately north of SA113 and west of building SA112. Both deposits were probably contemporary as they lay at the same height as each other and were cut through by two gullies (SA23733 and SA29157) which were contemporary with each other.

The northern part of cultivation deposit SL27579 which lay immediately north of SA112 seems to have been fenced in as indicated by a line of stake holes running along its western edge. A fence line was also evident along the western edge of the same deposit's southern extent which lay to the west of building SA113 Figure 41). These enclosed cultivation deposits respected the boundaries of buildings SA112 and SA113 and could be contemporary with the buildings.

6.5.9 Summary Phases 4A and 4B

Area A appears to have been divided up into equally-sized plots around the turn of the 10th/11th century. Building SA106 was built in the corner of one of these plots in the first quarter of the 11th century, making it the earliest building so far found in Oslo. However, midden dumps, human excrement and hearth waste in the underlying levelling layers indicate that urban settlement was already at an advanced stage prior to the establishment of SA106. This hypothesis is supported by the burials found during the 1970–71 excavations of Clemenskirken which were dated to *c.* AD 1000 or the first half of the 11th century (Eide 1973).

Two additional buildings (SA112 and SA113) were established sometime in the first half of the 11th century. These buildings occupied the same plot as the earlier building and were associated with a well which lay at the rear of building SA112. Artefacts found on top of the floor suggest the buildings were domestic dwellings.

Cultivation layers and stakeholes appeared to relate to buildings SA112 and SA113 and may have served as small plots for growing vegetables. Two small gullies (SA23733 and SA29157) lay parallel to each other and represented the remains of fencing. These fences formed a small passageway between the two houses which would have been useful for controlling the movement of livestock.

Ditch SA27134/SA30524 may possibly have had an earlier additional function as a passageway projecting from Østre strete. The fact that it provides the focus for later building activity in the area and that a more permanent planked passageway was constructed directly over the line of the ditch could support this theory.

During the early–mid 11th century the area was utilised for industrial activity as indicated by the presence of pits, a hearth, a furnace and a kiln. These structures appear to have been abandoned sometime in the second half of the 11th century. This activity included precious and semi-precious metalworking, and iron forging. The buildings associated with this phase respected two boundary ditches which were themselves aligned with Østre Strete. Ditch SA27134/SA30524 ran at right angles to Østre Strete and appeared to have been used as a passageway. If extended, this ditch seemingly connects to a street which is shown on Fishers A-30 map of buildings unearthed during excavations up to the middle of the 20th century. This implies that the archaeological activity unearthed in Area A is part of the larger town plan. Ditch SA27134/SA30524 may originally have been part of a boundary which demarcated the SW side of an enclosure surrounding the first phase of Clemenskirken and a timber version of Nikolaikirken. This boundary ran parallel with Clemensallmenningen which lay 80 metres north-east and could originally have had a similar function as a hollow way connecting areas in the east of the town to the harbour.

6.6 Phase 5A: Mid–late 11th century

Phase 5A is dominated by demolition and levelling deposits probably related to a new phase of building: Phase 5B (Figure 61). As mentioned earlier, in Phase 4B, there appears to be a correlation between the destruction of buildings SA112 and SA113 and *Branntrinn* 14 at Søndre felt which was dated to AD 1050–1075 (Schia 1987; Sæther 1987). This fits in well with the activity from Phase 5A which consisted of a thick levelling deposit (SL21089) spread over building SA112 and hearth SA24870 (Phase 4B). This deposit contained a burnt cereal grain which was dated to AD 1020–1160

(2-sigma, Ua-51857). This can further be refined to AD 1080–1160 (54.2%) using the 1-sigma date, which places the levelling and demolition activity firmly within the late 11th century.

Further to the north of Area A there was evidence that the stone superstructure of kiln SA25648 had been pushed over and the kiln backfilled. This is similar to the fate of hearth SA24870 which, as mentioned above, was covered by layer SL21089. Radiocarbon dates from the backfills of these structures and overlying layers suggest that this activity occurred around the mid-11th century.

6.7 Phase 5B: Late-11th century

6.7.1 Building SA102: function

Demolition and levelling Phase 5A is followed by a period of building and burial in Phase 5B (Figure 65 & Figure 68). Building SA102 lay towards the south of Area A and would have covered the whole of the plot previously occupied by SA112 and SA113. The building comprised a series of posts encircling a mound upon which lay remains of a burnt plank floor (Figure 68). It is not clear if the posts supported a roof or if they formed of an unroofed enclosure. What is certain, though, is that the floor of the building would have been elevated to a height of 63 cm above the ground.

A possible comparison to this building is the first fortification at Øra, the ditch of which was excavated by Oluf Olsen in 1961–63. This structure has been interpreted as part of a motte-and-bailey castle which consisted of a fortified building sitting on top of an earth mound and surrounded by a ditch. This type of defensive structure was built throughout Europe from the early medieval period onwards. Building SA102 would have been contemporary with the fortifications at Øra. It is therefore possible that its construction mimics the style of the royal residence, albeit on a much smaller scale. This would make sense particularly if the building had a defensive or administrative function as its outward appearance would serve as a symbol of the king's authority.

The building itself was situated towards the southern end of Østre strete which would have been the main thoroughfare leading through the town to the royal fortress during his period (Figure 160). It would have occupied an elevated position in the landscape as it was situated on a ridge which gradually sloped downwards towards the royal fortress to the south-west. The proximity of the building to the royal castle, which lay 85 meters to the south-west, and its elevated position, could indicate that it functioned as a lookout post to provide early warning of impending attack. Other functions could include a guard-house or even a toll booth. Whatever the function, the building's structural character distinguishes it from the residences and workshops found throughout the town in the medieval period.

6.7.2 Building SA102: Dating

Material recovered from the burnt plank floor and from one of the postholes (SA31043) related to building SA102 was radiocarbon dated to AD 990–1030 (1-sigma, 68.2%, Ua-51894) and AD 990–1025 (1-sigma, 68.2%, Ua-51895) respectively. These dates are obviously too early as SA102 overlay SL20189 which was dated to 1080–1160 (52.3%, 1-sigma, Ua-51857). The early dates from SA102 are probably caused by the age of the tree species used to date the structure rather than the actual date of the building itself. Both the samples were dated using pinewood which can grow for a very long time before it is felled. The adverse effect on dating is especially relevant if the samples originate close to the centre of the tree. Another possibility could be that older timbers have been reused which again would provide a false date.

A more secure sample was taken from a thin layer SL31413 which separated two phases of mound construction. It was apparent that this layer represented a very short phase of activity. Its thickness varied from 0.5–2 cm-thick in some places. The layer was trampled rather than compacted and did not look like the remains of a floor. The mound deposits (SL31474 and SL31164) separated by layer SL31413 were very similar in consistency, confirming their contemporaneity. This indicates that SL31413 would only have been exposed for a very short time, thus minimising the risk of contamination from other contexts. Furthermore, the sample consisted of a burnt cereal grain which has a short life-span (+1 year) and which would therefore provide a more reliable date. The seed was dated to AD 1080–1160 (1-sigma, 52.3%, Ua-51886). A sherd of stoneware was also recovered from the same layer and typologically dated to AD 1000–1100. This evidence suggests that the mound was erected sometime in the late 11th century, immediately after a fire damaged the area. This timescale falls within the chronology of *Branntrinn* 14 at Mindets tomt which was dated to AD 1050–1075 (Schia 1987).

6.7.3 Burial activity: Clemenskirken or Nikolaikirken?

Burial takes place in the area for the first time in the late 11th century. Four burials found in Area A (SA20786, SA20572, SA20368 and SA27086) are stratigraphically linked to each other in that they lay under a deposit of sand which separated them from the later phases of burials above. Burial SA20368 was radiocarbon dated to AD 1030–1210 (2-sigma, Ua-52775) with the 1-sigma result providing a date of AD 1040–1100 (40.2%). The 1-sigma result combined with the stratigraphy suggests that all four of these graves date to the second half of the 11th century. The question is whether these early graves belonged to Clemenskirken or Nikolaikirken?

The skeleton in grave SA27086 had completely decayed probably due to the acidic soil conditions. An animal bone which was found in the backfill of the grave was radiocarbon dated to AD 1270–1300 (61.7%, 1-sigma, Ua-52733) which contradicts the stratigraphic sequence. The animal bone must therefore be residual intrusive and could have originated from animal burrowing activity. Several such burrows were observed within the graveyard and in the Phase 3 SFB. They can be very destructive, as illustrated by the discovery of a grave containing a pre-natal infant (SZ19994) which had collapsed into one such burrow (see Phase 8 burial).

The graves lay close to the remains of Nikolaikirken which was discovered together with a series of burials by Blix in 1877–79. The building plan was rectangular and contained two rooms (Blix 1879:39). Part of the northern chancel wall was found at the eastern end of the church in later excavations carried out prior to the construction of Loenga bro (Lidén og Øgar 1961). Blix dated the

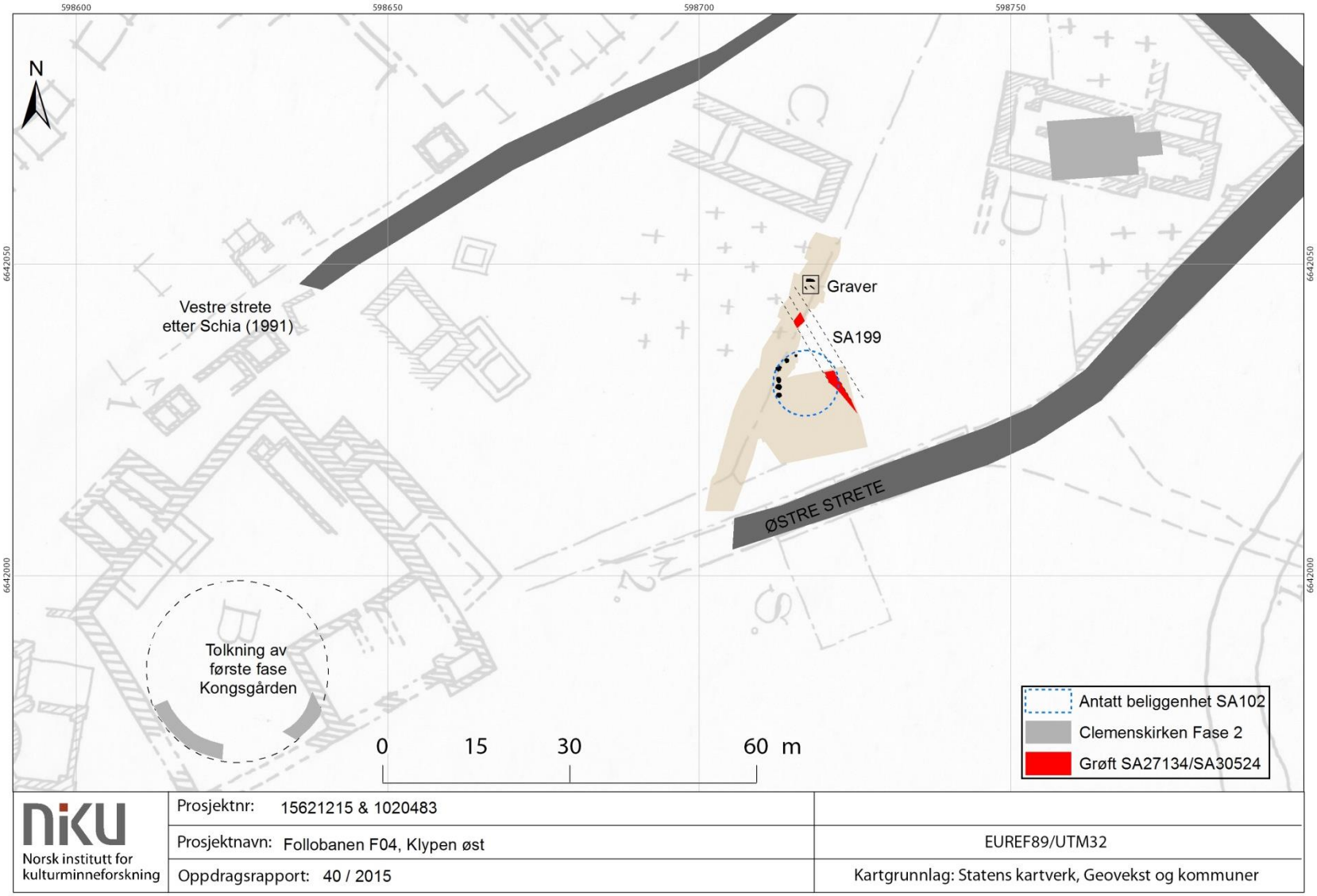

Figure 160. Location of building SA102 and graves SA20786, SA20572, SA20368 and SA27086 in relation to Clemenskirken (Phase II) and the earliest presumed fortifications.

building to around 1300 based on its ground plan which lacked a small and narrow chancel. However, evidence indicates that Nikolaikirken must have been established much earlier. The Saga of Håkon Håkonsson (Ch. 231) mentions the church in relation to a military campaign which took place in 1240: 'Og da dei kom over, stansa dei mellom Austre stretet og Nicolaskyrkja'. The church is mentioned again in the same source in relation to castle building: '[Kongen] let byggje ei borg på Åkeberg i Oslo og let henne sidan føre til Nicolaskyrkja' (Ch. 333). This indicates that Nikolaikirken existed prior to the 14th century stone-built church and was already established by 1240. This earlier church would likely have been timber-built.

Further evidence that there existed an earlier phase of Nikolaikirken comes from a study of its parishes. Nikolaikirken had parishes outside the town's boundaries (DN XXI: 2; Nedkvitne og Norseng 1991). It is not improbable that it also had parishes within the town itself. This combination of a parish both inside and outside the town boundaries is indicative of an older established church (Andrén 1987). The parish churches of St. Lavrans, St. Peter and St. Maria in Tønsberg, for example, are dated to the first half of the 12th century and had both external and internal parishes (Brendalsmo og Molaug 2014:163).

There is a possibility then, that the four burials (Figure 65) from Phase 5B, which lie close to the 14th century stone-built Nikolaikirken, could be connected to this church, particularly as they lie so close to the chancel. It must be stressed, however, that the stone church discovered during Blix's period of work, while likely to occupy a similar area, may not reflect the exact position of an older timber-built church.

A boundary ditch (SA199) appeared in Area A during Phase 5B. It ran parallel to ditch SA27134/SA30524 (Figure 35, Figure 65 and Figure 161). It is possible that SA199 is a recut of SA27134/SA30524. However, it is equally plausible that both ditches existed at the same time. As already mentioned, ditch SA27134/SA30524 may have formed the south-western part of a rectangular enclosure which surrounded Clemenskirken and possibly Nikolaikirken (Phase 4B).

The appearance of ditch SA199 at this time could signal the re-establishment of the south-western boundary of the churchyard in connection with a new phase of activity in the area. Such activity took place in the mid-11th century when a 60–100 cm thick deposit of sand was laid over earlier burials relating to the first phase of nearby Clemenskirken. Eide (1973) has interpreted the laying of this sand as preparation work for the building of a new church. Ditch SA199 could therefore represent the new boundary associated with this phase of building.

Recent radiocarbon dates for the burials from the first phase of Clemenskirken revealed that the graveyard was established in the first half of the 11th century (Nordeide og Gulliksen 2007; Wienberg og Molaug 2007). This means that the earliest phase of burial at Clemenskirken was covered by the sand deposit sometime around the mid-11th century (Eide 1973; Schia 1991:117). This date corresponds well with the earliest grave found in Area A, which dates to the 2nd half of the 11th century. Furthermore, the Phase 5B graves respect boundary (SA199) and had a similar alignment to the second phase burials found at Clemenskirken further strengthening the possible connection with Clemenskirken.

One other observation which could preclude these graves from belonging to Nikolaikirken is the lack of continual burial within the graveyard itself. If these graves represented an establishment of burial

relating to Nikolaikirken, then an increase in burial activity in the immediate area should have been observed. Instead, we see only a few burials occurring in Area A in the late 11th–early 13th centuries (see Phases 6 and 7). This would seem to suggest that the burials represent part of the overspill from the new phase of graveyard activity associated with Clemenskirken in the second half of the 11th century rather than the establishment of a new graveyard associated with Nikolaikirken.

It is possible that the graves found by Blix on the southern side of the church (Figure 161) belong to Nikolaikirken and its early establishment. However, this is impossible to say in the absence of secure dating.

6.7.4 Excavation bias

One important factor to take into consideration when discussing the above question of which church the graves belong to is that we know very little about Nikolaikirken. The only descriptions we have come from Blix who described the church's foundations while fleetingly mentioning the graveyard. Clemenskirken and its graveyard on the other hand has been investigated more fully. This means we have more information about Clemenskirken and its development. The dates for the Phase 5B graves and the re-establishment of boundary which could have enclosed Clemenskirken and Nikolaikirken fit very well with the archaeological evidence unearthed by Eide during his excavations in 1970–71. Lack of information about Nikolaikirken however, will always skew the narrative.

6.7.5 Summary Phases 5A and 5B

Phases 5A and 5B represent a series of events which occurred within a very short time. It appears that buildings SA112 and SA113 (Phase 4B) were destroyed by fire around the middle of the 11th century. This coincided with the fire destruction layer (*Branntrinn* 14) which was dated to this period at Mindets tomt. A period of demolition and levelling took place and was followed by the erection of a circular, post-built structure (SA102) constructed on a mound. Its location, close to Østre strete on a high ridge of land overlooking Kongsgården could be significant, and it is possible that it had a defensive or administrative function.

The first graves and an associated boundary ditch (SA199) appear in the area during this time. It is possible that the ditch was recut to re-establish an earlier boundary relating to Clemenskirken. The dating of these burials and the ditch coincides with the construction of the second phase of Clemenskirken which other evidence implies was built sometime after the mid-11th century. The graves and ditch are therefore interpreted as part of this second activity phase related to Clemenskirken. There is however, a small possibility that the burials could instead relate to an earlier timber-built phase of Nikolaikirken.

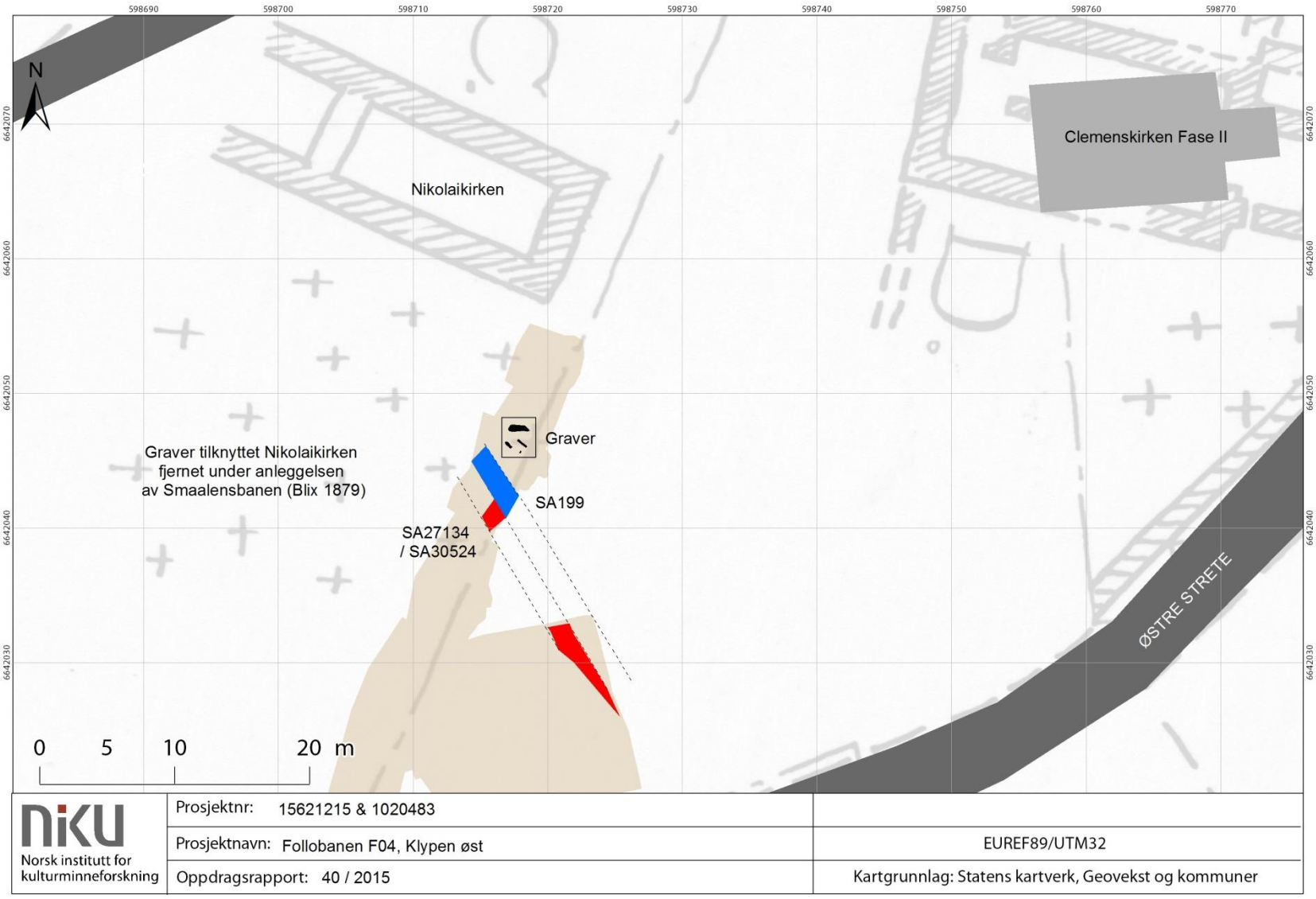

Figure 161. Phase 5B showing the location of ditch SA199 and the graves in relation to the second phase of Clemenskirken and the graves found close to Nikolaikirken.

6.8 Phase 6 Late-11th–early-12th century

6.8.1 Floors and surfaces

Three floor layers (SA101, SA190 and SL22896) lay on either side of the double ditch boundary (SA27134/SA30524 and SA199) which cut through Area A (Figure 162). The floors lay at similar heights (9.10, 9.09 and 9.17 m.a.s.l., respectively) and were part of a building phase which overlay building SA102 and the backfilled kiln SA25648 (Figure 77). The floors seem to follow the same alignment as the earlier buildings SA112 and SA113 in Phase 4B.

There was a distinct lack of structural features associated with the surfaces, which could indicate that the buildings were constructed using a sill-beam technique. This building technique uses a base timber (sill beam) which is laid horizontally onto stone or wooden foundations. The wall planks are placed horizontally into this timber, leaving no trace in the ground below. When these timbers are removed all that is left behind is the imprint of the floor and any associated planking or foundations. Sometimes these foundations, either stones or timbers, are also removed.

Floors SA101 and SL22896 showed signs of intense burning (Figure 78 and Figure 80) probably relating to an episode of destruction. The latter surface also contained traces of burnt planks. Floor SA190 was not burnt and was much more compacted than the other floors.

The buildings would have occupied both sides of ditches SA27134/SA30524 and SA199. This could indicate an increased intensity of building activity in the area. It has been noted elsewhere that Oslo's population increased during the late 11th–early 12th century and that the number of buildings within a courtyard dwelling increased (Molaug 2008). It appears that floor SA190 encroached on ditch SA27558. This type of activity has been seen at other excavations during this period, most notably at Søndre felt where the boundaries of two properties were adjusted (Schia 1987).

6.8.2 Function

A spindle whorl was found embedded in floor SA101 and another in the overlying fire destruction layer (SL18606), which could imply a domestic function for the building.

6.8.3 Dating

As mentioned above, floor SA101 overlay SA102 while floor SL22869 overlay the backfilled kiln SA25648. This underlying phase of activity dates from the mid- to late 11th century. Consequently, the floors should post-date this period.

A burnt hazelnut shell was recovered from floor SA101 and dated to AD 990–1060 (54.8%, 2-sigma, Ua-51879) and AD 1070–1160 (40.6%, 2-sigma). The 1-sigma dates refined this to AD 1010–1050 (41.9%) and AD 1090–1120 (21.1%). The 1-sigma date with the highest probability suggests that SA101 belonged to the first half of the 11th century. However, we know that underlying building SA102 dates to the late 11th century. This means that the radiocarbon date for SA101 must be false. The building should therefore post-date the late 11th century.

Floor SA190 was dated using a fragment of burnt pinewood which produced an early date of AD 980–1020 (1-sigma, Ua-51877). Floor SA190 was stratigraphically later than boundary ditch SA27558 which was dated to the turn of the millennium (Phase 4A). It lay directly on top of agricultural

deposit SA27579 (also from Phase 4A) but was 16–20 cm higher than floor SA112 from Phase 4B. SA112 in turn lay under SA101 which lay at the same height as SA190.

Both SA190 and SA101 have been interpreted as being contemporary due to their height similarities and stratigraphic relations. This means the radiocarbon date for SA190 is misleadingly early. These dates were obtained from samples of pinewood which can have a long life and therefore give the impression of an earlier date. The stratigraphy dictates that SA190 is more likely to date to the late 11th century. A sherd of pottery (F18546) recovered from the surface of SA190 was typologically dated to AD 1000–1150.

A plank taken from floor SL22896 was dated to AD 1080–1160 (48.3%). The sample consisted of pinewood. The date obtained from the sample corresponds with the stratigraphic sequence in this area which means that it can be trusted. This would imply that the floor dates to the late 11th–early 12th century.

6.8.4 Phase 5B and 6 overlap

Both Phases 5B and 6 have a noticeable overlap in terms of chronology. Both include structures relating to the late 11th century. This would not be a problem if it was not for the uncertain relationship between the graves from Phase 5B and floor SA22896 from Phase 6. Most of the graves from Phase 5B (SA20572, SA20368 and SA27086) appear to respect the boundaries of floor SA22896 which would imply that floor SA22896 was earlier than the graves. However, on closer inspection it appears that grave SA20786 may partially lie under the western edge of the floor, hence the grave's inclusion in Phase 5B. Floor SA22869 as mentioned earlier slumps into underlying kiln SA25648. This creates further problems as fragments of the floor have slid down into the structure, in effect rendering the floor *ex-situ*. This means that it is difficult to say whether burial SA20786 lies beneath or whether it respects the floor. Logically, it would make sense if the graves post-dated the floor phase, as this would mean settlement activity had ceased and the land had been given over for burial. The uncertain stratigraphic relationships however, hinders this interpretation.

6.8.5 Summary

Phase 6 represents a building phase consisting of floors which are dated to the late 11th–early 12th century. The lack of structural components associated with the buildings could indicate that they were built using a sill beam technique, hence the lack of postholes and wall timbers.

Ditches SA27134/SA30524 and SA199 seem to have dictated the layout for these buildings which are built either side of the two ditches. This increase in building activity, albeit on a small scale, could indicate a rise in population within the town. Floor SA190 encroached upon ditch SA27558 which may indicate that boundary adjustment was taking place at this time.

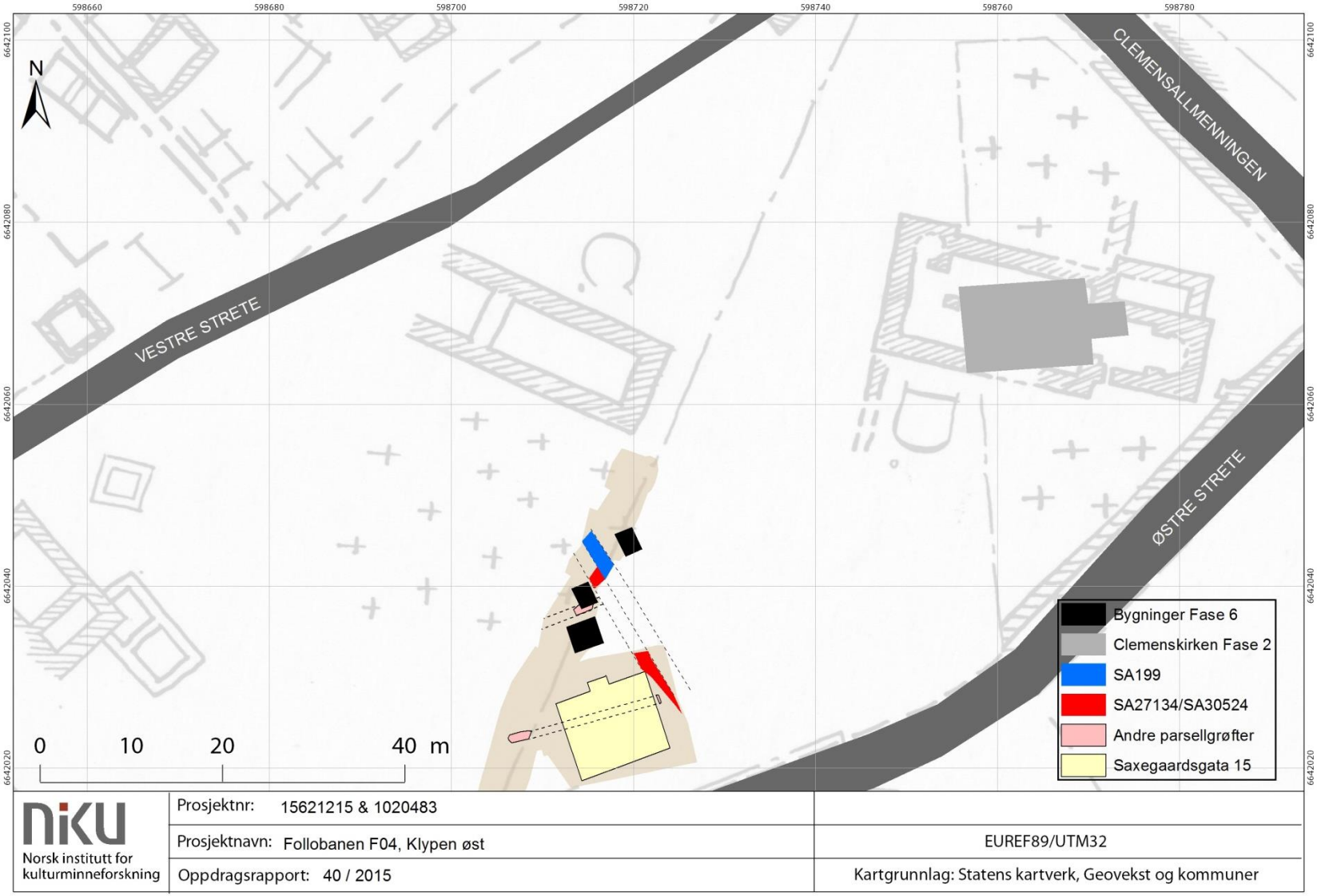

Figure 162. Phase 6 buildings in relation to Clemenskirken and earlier excavated buildings.

6.9 Phase 7: Mid-12th–early 13th century

Ditches SA27134/SA30524 and SA199 were abandoned and filled in during this period. This was followed by the construction of a planked street directly on top of the earlier ditches. Two buildings (SA103 and SA114) are constructed close to Saxegaardsgata 15. (Figure 163). Building SA114 overlay the area vacated by SA101 while SA114 overlay mound structure SA102. A fragment of a grave (SA21197) was also found towards the north end of Area A, where it was observed cutting through an earlier floor (SL22896) (Figure 82).

6.9.1 Street SA50

A wooden street (SA50) comprising planks and underlying levelling deposits was observed running along the eastern edge of the property at Saxegaardsgata 15 and continued into Area A. The street was excavated in five separate parts at various times throughout the excavation and was allocated the context numbers: SA105, SA135, ST32078, ST24373 and ST22641. It became apparent as the excavation progressed that the deposits and planks were contemporary. This was particularly evident around Saxegaardsgata 15 where separate parts of the surface were observed lying at the same level. The planks from surfaces SA105 and SA135 lay over the same levelling deposits (SL30072 and SL31353) and the planks and underlying stone deposits (ST24373 and SL25543) found in Area A resembled those found in the NE corner of the trench around Saxegaardsgata 15 (ST32078 and SL31538) (Figure 88) further suggesting contemporaneity.

As mentioned above, the street lay over the boundary formed by the underlying ditches SA27134/SA30524 and SA199, suggesting that by the mid-12th–early 13th century the boundary was well-established within the medieval town. Like the ditches, it is probable that the that the street would have continued towards the west, perhaps joining with the street which ran parallel to Clemensallmenningen as shown in a section of Fischer's (1950) reconstructed map in Figure 163.

6.9.2 Dating

Providing a chronology for the construction of the street proved to be a complicated process as there were many conflicting radiocarbon dates associated with the planks and underlying deposits.

The first process in constructing the street appears to have been the infilling of ditches SA27134/SA30524 and SA199. A sample taken from the primary fill (SL32301) of ditch part SA30524 was radiocarbon dated to AD 1160–1225 (1-sigma, Ua-51891). An identical radiocarbon date was obtained from the backfill of another part of the same ditch (SA27134) which lay 15 m towards the NW. Both these radiocarbon dates were based on burnt cereal grains, which means there were no issues with an artificially older chronology. The dating suggests that the ditch is likely to have been backfilled sometime in the late 12th–early 13th century. In theory then, all the planks and levelling layers should be later than or contemporary with these dates. This, however, was not the case.

Figure 82 shows the various sections of the street which were excavated at different times and therefore were allocated separate context numbers. A plank (ST31330) from street section SA105 was dated to AD 1080–1160 (47.3%, 1-sigma, Ua-51903). A similar date of AD 1080–1150 (44.3%, 1-sigma, Ua-51862) was provided by plank ST29937 from SA135. However, a sample taken from another plank (ST29820) belonging to the same part of the street was dated to AD 935–975 (38.3%, 1-sigma, Ua-51899).

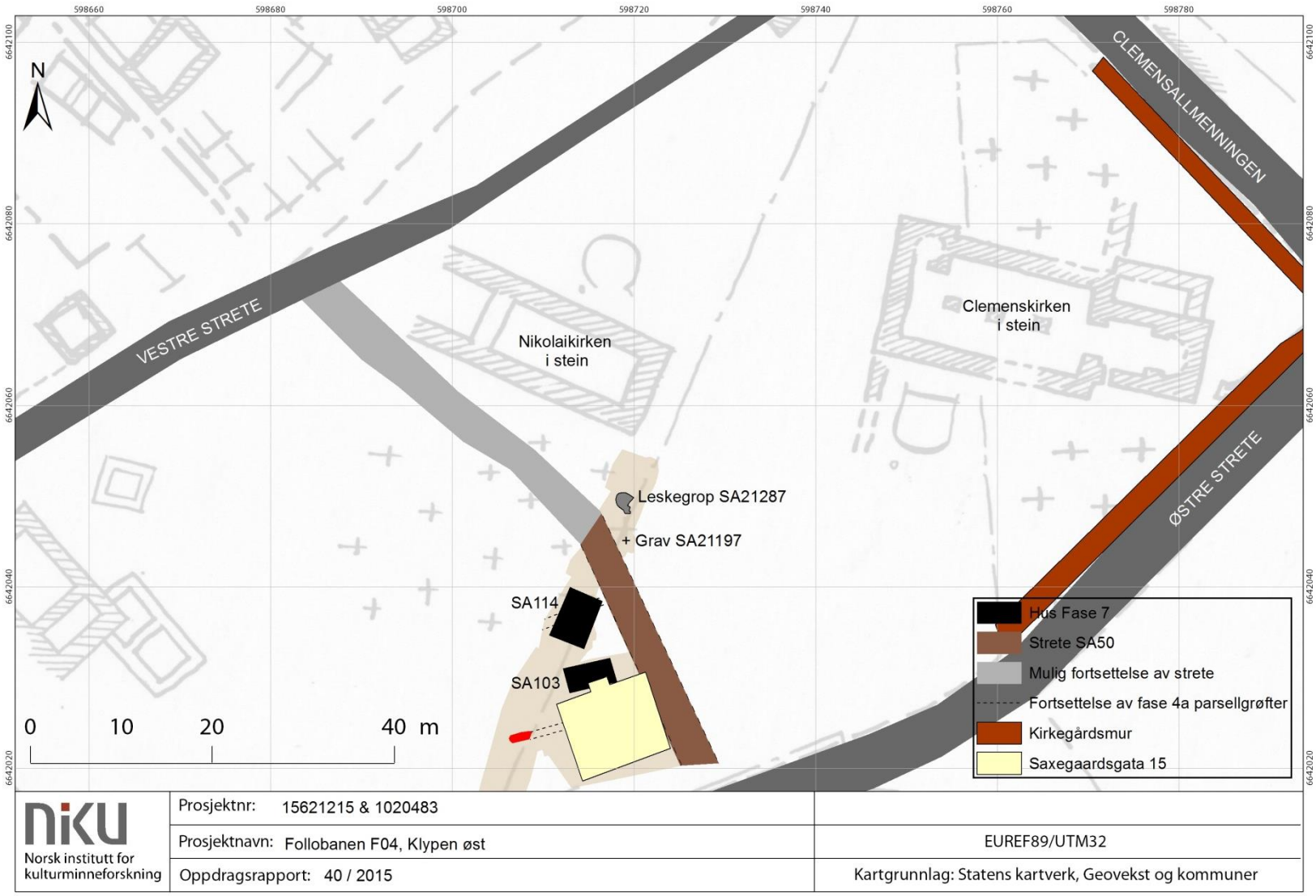

Figure 163. Phase 7 Building activity, street A50, grave and mortar-making pit. Underlying map Fischer (1950).

A layer of burnt planks (ST32078) which lay further towards the NW was dated to AD 1040–1100 (34.8%, 1 sigma, Ua-51900) and AD 1120–1180 (33.4%, 1-sigma). The levelling deposit (SL31538) lying immediately below ST32078 was dated to AD 1040–1100 (41.4%, 1-sigma, Ua-51887). Two planks (ST22641 and ST24373) overlying ditch part SA27134 were dated to AD 970–1020 (65%, 1-sigma, Ua-51864) and AD 940–985 (42.7%, 1-sigma, Ua-51863), respectively.

It is apparent then, that the dates from the overlying planks are earlier than those from the underlying infilled material associated with the ditches. This contradicts the stratigraphic relationship between the earlier ditches and later street. All the dates, except for that obtained from levelling deposit SL31538, were derived from pinewood which can adversely affect the chronology. The early dates obtained for SA135 and from planks ST24373 and ST22641 are likely to reflect this problem. The same can be said for the planks from SA105 and SA135 which were dated from the late 11th to mid-12th century. It is equally possible, however, that the planks themselves have been taken from earlier structures and reused. Such reuse is common and was for instance observed during the excavation of a small section of Vestre strete where earlier dated road phases overlay later dated levels (Furan & Birkelund 2016) and at Bispeallmenningen where reused planks were found within the fabric of the medieval thoroughfare (Enger 1954).

The underlying deposits from the infilled ditches and levelling deposits provide a TPQ for the creation of the street. These deposits are dated to the late 12th–early 13th century. The earlier seed-based radiocarbon dates collected from the secure ditch fill contexts therefore take precedence over those from the planks which provided an artificially early date for street SA50. This would suggest that the street was established sometime after or during late 12th–early 13th century.

6.9.3 Building activity

Two buildings were discovered in Area A and in the area around Saxegaardsgata 15. Building SA103 overlay the area vacated by SA102, while surface SA114 lay over floor SA101. Ditch SA27558 appears to have been abandoned at this period, as indicated by surface SA114 which completely covered the structure. This probably reflects a period of boundary changes. Building SA103 follows the same alignment as the earlier underlying buildings. It is not possible to discern the exact alignment of surface SA114, but it did seem to lie at an angle to the planked street. Building SA103 respected the street.

6.9.4 Function

Building SA103 was the most complete building found in Area A or any other part of the site. The good preservation was likely since it constituted the last phase of building activity. The building had a clay floor (SL30180) which displayed evidence of burning. A series of postholes which could have supported a sill beam lay along the western edge of the building; however, there were no traces of such activity on the opposite side. A hearth surrounded by planking had been placed directly on top of the clay floor. It contained a pile of stones which is likely to have been part of the collapsed superstructure of the hearth. Remains of another stone structure lay between the western wall and the hearth, forming a corner. This could have been part of a rectangular structure used for storage or another function.

Analysis of a burnt clay sample taken from the hearth showed no evidence for metalworking. However, the sample was taken from the secondary backfill of the structure and is likely to have

been residual. In addition, clay samples are not always the best indicator of metalworking with soil samples being much more preferable (Jouttijärvi 2016:4). It is therefore not possible to completely rule out metalworking activity, particularly since metalworking is known to have taken place in the immediate vicinity albeit during an earlier period (Phase 4B). Processes such as forging were often located on peripheral land away from the main settlement area to prevent the risk of fire. Magnus Lagabøte's bylov of 1276 includes a chapter dedicated to making sure these structures are confined to the edges of the settlement area (Robberstad 1923:Ch. 10). It is likely however, that such laws or customs existed prior to these laws being written down meaning that building SA103 may have lain in an area on the edge of the town.

The building itself could have been a lean-to type construction, that is a building open on one side with a roof supported by posts underlying a sill beam. This type of building is often associated with temporary buildings rather than dwellings. This could suggest a workshop or forge function. The artefacts relating to the structure could also infer an industrial function. A slag fragment was found in the primary fill of the hearth (SL29900), while copper fragments, a whetstone, four nails and three iron fragments were found on the floor (SL29975).

Building SA114 may also have been a workshop associated with metalworking as indicated by the presence of a contemporary hearth and furnace found within the building. The floor consisted of patches of compacted clay and underlying planks which displayed signs of intense burning. There was no other structural evidence connected with the floors, and it is therefore likely that the working area may have been housed within a temporary construction, possibly a simple shelter.

Furnace SA150 was a keyhole furnace comprising a bowl and flue which appeared to have had a stone superstructure as indicated by collapsed material found within the furnace. The bowl of the furnace seems to have been placed to take advantage of the hollow formed by the collapse of material into underlying well SA24434 (Phase 4B). A fragment of slag found in the base of the keyhole furnace was analysed and found to be consistent with material lining a structure connected to iron working (Jouttijärvi 2016). The air inlet or flue protruding from its eastern side contained a copper fragment.

A smaller metalworking hearth (SA175) was found close to SA114. It contained stone and tile which could possibly have been part of its superstructure. Two samples of vitrified clay were taken from the structure and analysed. The results indicated that it would have been a furnace used for iron working and bronze casting (Jouttijärvi 2016). Copper and slag was also found within SA175.

A worn-down area in the floor may indicate an area of intense use within the workshop. The area was located immediately outside the flue of SA150 where metal would have been introduced and extracted from the furnace. The objects found in the worn area included iron nails, a possible chisel and copper tweezers, slag, a whetstone, and copper fragments which would seem to imply metalworking activity.

6.9.5 SA103 and SA114: Dating

Building SA114 was dated using stratigraphic relationships and pottery typology. As mentioned, floor SA114 overlay earlier surface SA101 which was dated to the late 11th–mid-12th century. This means SA114 must post-date this period. In addition, the backfill of SFB SA10, through which furnace SA150 was dug, contained a sherd of pottery dating to AD 1150–1350 and probably related to the

preparation of the ground immediately prior to the establishment of SA114. Pottery dated to AD 1000–1150 was also recovered from the floor of SA114. Taken together, these observations imply that SA114 is likely to date towards the middle of the 12th century.

Several radiocarbon dates were taken from building SA103. The clay floor (SL30180) was dated to between AD 1150–1220 (1-sigma, 68.2%, Ua-51901) while two planks (both from ST29711) were dated to AD 990–1035 (1-sigma, 68.2%, Ua-51897) and AD 1165–1225 (1-sigma, 68.2%, Ua-51893). One of the postholes (SA31112) was dated to AD 1070–1160 (52.4%, 1-sigma, Ua-51896) and an underlying levelling layer (SL30111) was dated to AD 1010–1050 (1-sigma, 40.7%, Ua-51902). The planks were pinewood, which can produce misleadingly early C14 dates. However, the dates from the posthole, the floor and the planks in general correspond with each other and seem to point to a mid-12th century establishment of SA103. This means that it is likely that SA103 and SA114 are contemporary and possibly represent a phase of metalworking, perhaps connected to increased building activity within the town.

6.9.6 Mortar production pit

A structure (SA21287) which may also have had an industrial function lay to the north of planked street SA50 (Figure 163). The structure was straight-sided, and its flat base was lined with planks. There were also remains of damaged planks found towards the top of the structure, suggesting that the sides may also have been covered in the same way. One of the planks (ST26330) was radiocarbon dated to AD 1150–1210 (41.2%, 1-sigma, Ua-51861). The structure was backfilled and truncated by a series of graves dating to the 13th century, suggesting that it had a relatively short life span. A layer of mortar was found within the backfill, and a patch of the same type of mortar was found 1 meter north-west of the outside the edge of the structure. The presence of mortar and the fact that the pit was lined could suggest that it had been used to produce mortar in relation to masonry construction work. It has been suggested that structures found at Anders Madsens gate in Tønsberg had a similar function (Halvorsen og Haugesten forthcoming 2018).

The presence of a mortar-production pit together with the buildings connected to metalworking suggests ongoing work associated with construction. Furthermore, the presence of mortar manufacture implies that work was being carried out on stone buildings. The closest contemporary stone buildings were Clemenskirken and Kongsgården.

It is not known when Nikolaikirken was built in stone but the building plan was interpreted by Blix (1879) as dating to around 1300. This, however, could be a building phase post-dating an earlier stone building. The church is mentioned two times in Håkon Håkonsson's saga (Ch.231 and 333) in respect of a military campaign and defence construction which took place in 1240. It does not, however, specifically mention whether the church was built in stone. Brendalsmo has suggested that the building mentioned in 1240 could have been a wooden stave church or more likely a Romanesque stone church. Brendalsmo and Bonnier (2009) have pointed to the fact that prior to 1250 there were *c.* 250 stone churches built in Norway compared to only *c.* 60 new or rebuilt churches in the period 1250–1550. This could support the idea that a stone-built phase of Nikolaikirken existed prior to 1300. The building of Clemenskirken in stone is believed to have taken place around 1130–1140 (Eide 2007). This corresponds with the *c.* mid-12th century date associated with buildings SA114 and SA103 and mortar pit SA21287.

6.9.7 Grave SA21197

The remains of a single burial (SA21197) were found on the northern side of the planked street. It truncated an earlier surface SL22869 which was radiocarbon dated to the late 11th–early 12th century. The skeletal remains therefore post-date this period. A sand layer (SL18206) covered both the grave and the planked street, separating these two features from the Phase 8 burials dating to the 13th century (Phase 8). It is likely, that grave SA21197 was dug sometime between the early 12th century and the beginning of the 13th century.

The fact that the sand layer covered both the grave and the planked street implies that they were both contemporary. The lack of large-scale burial in the area at this time could suggest that burial activity related to an overspill from Clemenskirken rather than a period of intense burial associated with Nikolaikirken.

6.9.8 Well

A well (SA7250) found in Area C was dated using wood from the backfill of the structure. The burnt material was radiocarbon dated to AD 1160–1215 (1-sigma, Ua-51866). It is not entirely clear whether this date related to the fire or to the burnt plank lining found within the well. However, as there was substantial evidence for a lining of wood within the structure, the latter seems likely. This implies that a well dating to the late 12th–early 13th century existed in the area prior to the existence of the Phase 8 defensive ditch, with consequences for the interpretation of this later ditch.

6.9.9 Summary

During the mid-12th–early 13th century, a planked street (SA50) was constructed over an earlier double ditch system. The street followed the same alignment as the ditches and may have continued further south where it could have joined up with a similar street excavated in the 19th century. This path appears to have formed the SW boundary of a plot of land which enclosed Clemenskirken and Nikolaikirken and their graveyards during Phases 4B, 5B and 6 (Figure 163). The street lay roughly parallel to Clemensallmenningen and would have led from Alnaelva in the south-east to the sea in the north-west.

Two buildings relating to metalworking and a pit for making mortar were found in Area A. These buildings could indicate that construction work was taking place in the immediate vicinity. This is particularly significant when considering that Clemenskirken was probably built around 1130–1140. Part of a single burial was found on the NE side of the street and can be linked to this period by stratigraphic relationships. It is not possible to discern whether this grave related to Nikolaikirken or Clemenskirken. However, it appears that large-scale burial had not yet encroached upon the area between the two churches. Alternatively, most of burials lay instead close to the walls of Nikolaikirken and Clemenskirken at this time, or the burial represents an overspill from Clemenskirken as the graveyard extended in a westerly direction.

A well found in Area C confirmed that there was settlement activity occurring in the area close to the defensive ditch during the mid-12th–early 13th century.

6.10 Graves: Phases 8–11: 2nd quarter of the 13th–early 15th century

6.10.1 The graveyard

During Phase 8 all domestic and industrial activity ceased in Area A. The buildings, and perhaps more significantly the planked street, were covered over with a thick layer of soil creating a new, continuous, area for burial. This soil must have been imported from a location nearby and one tantalising possibility is that it could have originated from the material excavated from the defensive ditch SA116 found in Area C (Phase 8). Stratigraphic relationships, documentary evidence and radiocarbon dating revealed that SA116 could have been established around the 1250 (see section 6.12). This date corresponds well with the appearance of the large-scale burial activity in Area A, immediately prior to the second half of the 13th century.

The four phases of intense burial activity (Phases 8–11) are discussed together to gain a complete picture of how the area evolved into the graveyard shown in Figure 164. This shows that most of the graves were confined to the northern end of Area A. Furthermore, the graves seem to respect a boundary defined by the northern edge of the earlier planked street, with only a few graves encroaching on its surface. It is possible that this boundary continued in use in one form or another even after the street went out of use and that it separated the old graveyard on the northern side from the newer extension outside its original, southern extent.

It is important to remember that the discussion below is based on a small sample of graves from what would have been a large graveyard. This limits our interpretation somewhat but through careful analysis it should be possible to build up a picture of the graveyard and the people buried there.

6.10.2 Skeletal remains and burial customs

The description of the graves and skeletons below is intended as a discussion of the burials within their archaeological context. A more in-depth osteological report examining the skeletal material has been undertaken by Anne Østergaard Jensen (2017).The graveyard produced 101 *in situ* graves which contained the remains of 106 individuals. One of the graves lacked a skeleton, possibly due to bad preservation, and six contained double burials. Another five graves were observed in the eastern profile but were not excavated.

The excavated skeletons comprised 13 males, 39 females, 38 children and 16 undecided (Jensen 2017). When all the displaced skeletal material from the graveyard and charnels pits was taken into consideration, the numbers increased further to 51 males, 92 females, 167 children and 120 undecided (430 individuals in total). It is obvious from these numbers there is a predominance of female and infant burials. This throws up the possibility that the area could have been reserved for female and infants. This type of segregation was referred to in the Christian part of the Eidsivating provincial law which stated that men should be buried south of the church while women should be buried to the north. The area south and east of the chancel was viewed as the best burial ground for the highest-ranking people and their families, while the area closest to the perimeter wall was reserved for slaves and their families. The law also prescribed which persons should not be buried in sacred ground (Landro 2005:37; Sellevold 2001:6).The burials found in Area 1 lay on the south side of Nikolaikirken and thus contradict the Eidsivating law. Indeed, Blix's 1879 excavation of Nikolaikirken showed that there were no graves found on the north side of the church. It remains possible however, that the high numbers of women and children points to

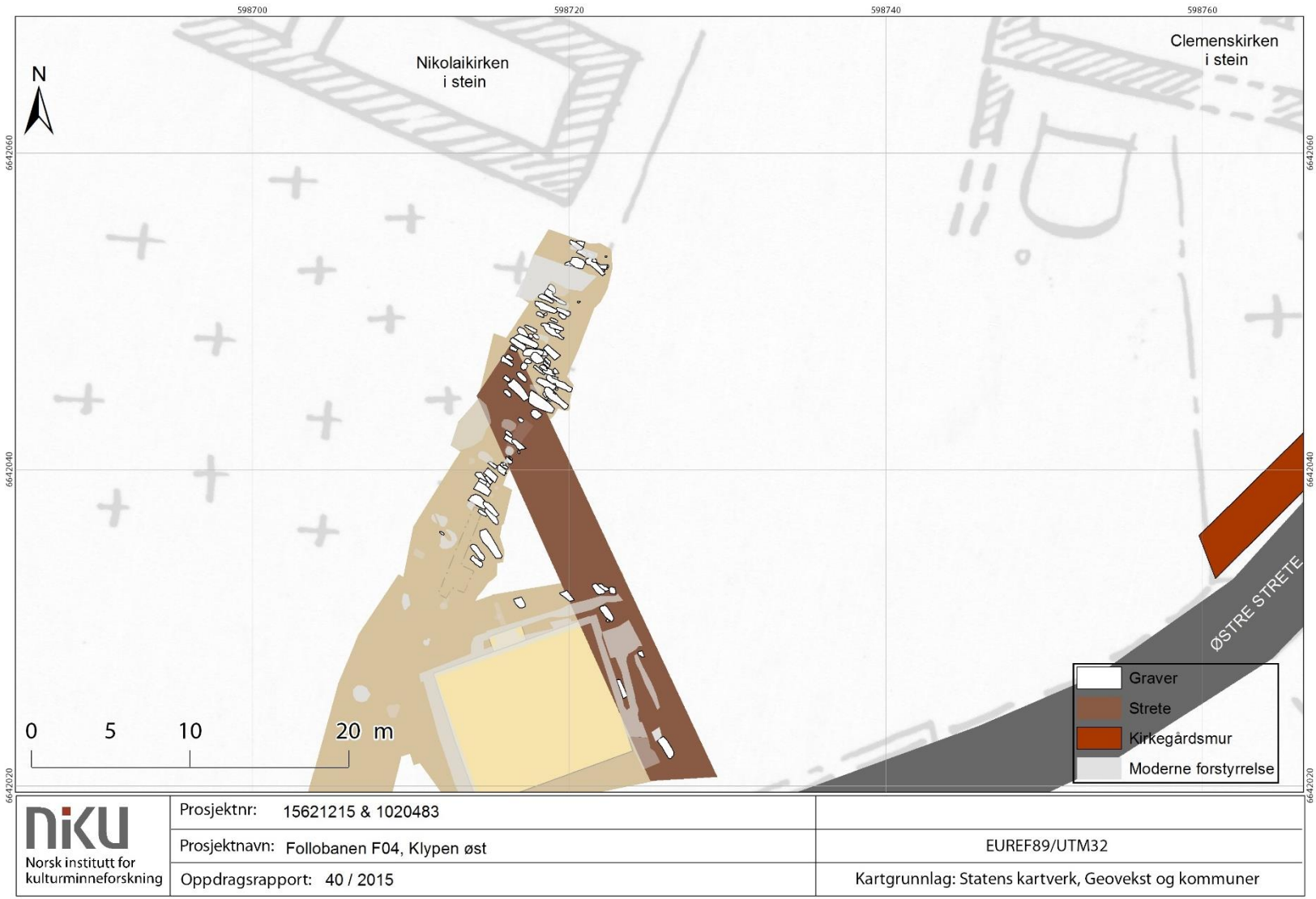

Figure 164. A complete overview of the 101 graves found in Area A and around Saxegaardsgata 15. Underlying map: Fischer (1950).

segregation within the graveyard, but it must be remembered that our grave sample is relatively small and therefore it is difficult to say anything definitive in this respect.

6.10.2.1 Burial customs

Christian burials are usually aligned east–west, with the head in the west. The burials found in Area A and around Saxegaardsgata 15 are aligned NNW–SSE, NW–SE and WNW–ESE. The graves appear to be aligning with topographic features in the landscape while also following the alignments of Østre strete and Nikolaikirken. A similar situation has been observed at Clemenskirken, where burials were aligned WNW–ESE, reflecting the alignment of the stone church, while earlier graves were aligned NW–SE reflecting the alignment of a presumed earlier church (Eide 1973).

All of the individuals, with one exception (SZ18879), lay on their backs in the grave. One individual, a child, was placed on its side. Six graves contained double burials. Four of these double graves contained an adult female and child; one contained an adult male and child while another contained what appeared to be twin infants.

The positioning of the arms within each grave were recorded. Lars Redin (1976) introduced a relative chronology for these different arm positions. The earliest arm position (A) comprised both arms lying straight down at the sides and was estimated to have been used in the period AD 1000–1250. This was followed by position B where the hands were clasped over the pelvic area (1250–1350). Between 1350–1450 the arms were folded over the chest (C) and between 1450–1500 the arms were crossed over the chest with both hands resting below the opposite shoulder (D).

Interestingly, there were no Redin A types found in the graveyard. This probably reflects the fact that almost all the graves post-date 1250. All the other skeletons where the arm bones were present generally conformed to the Redin dating system. A description of the arm position for each burial is included in Jensen's osteological report (2017).

Unlike the burials found at Clemenskirken (Eide 1973) and at Nonneseter kloster (Furan et al. 2016), there was no evidence for wooden coffins. However, it appears that six of the skeletons (SZ19170, SZ14501, SZ15244, SZ15972, SZ17787 and SZ19834) had been wrapped in shrouds, as indicated by the constrained position of the feet and the arms. Furthermore, two of the graves (SA14500 - skeleton SZ14501 and SA19169 – skeleton SZ19170) contained objects which have been interpreted as shroud fasteners.

Only one deliberately-placed object was found within a grave. This was a blue glass amulet depicting Christ and the three Magi. The object, known as an *Alsengemme*, dates to the late 12th/ early 13th century and was associated with pilgrimage (Roslund 2009).

One skeleton stood out from all the others in the graveyard. Figure 134 shows skeleton SZ19170 with two stones wedged in the mouth cavity. The stones were jammed behind the front teeth indicating that they could not have fallen in accidently.

Similar burials were found during the excavation of Clemenskirken in Trondheim in 2017 (Ingeborg Sæhle, 2018, pers. comm. 12th January) and throughout Europe in Slovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, Iceland, UK and Ireland. An example of such a burial was unearthed at St. Catharinenkirche in Kreis Rendsburg Eckernförde in northern Germany. It has been suggested that

the practise of placing stones in the mouth of the buried has roots in folklore, and that the placing of the stone was intended to 'avert the dangers of the undead' (Wehner og Grüneberg-Wehner 2014).

Grave SA19169 was filled with bone material from charnel pit SA18041 (Figure 136). The bones in pit SA18041 had been laid down in a very orderly fashion, with one of the skulls apparently laid directly in the hands of the skeleton SZ19170. This, together with the discovery of a bone shroud fastener (F19170) in the grave, could reinforce the idea that those responsible for burying the individual were trying to ensure that the body would remain in the ground.

6.10.3 Phase 8 burial: Second quarter of the 13th to late 13th century

Most of the graves relating to Phase 8 date to the second half of the 13th century (Figure 119). However, three graves could date to the 1240's. There were no graves from this phase which predated 1240 or post-dated 1300. It is therefore safe to assume that burial activity increased dramatically in this area of the graveyard throughout the second half of the 13th century. This increase probably reflected the growing population accompanying the expansion of Oslo.

During this phase, the graves were observed cutting through the street and spreading beyond its boundary further towards the south. This expansion indicates that the street had become redundant (Figure 165). Burial activity eventually ceased towards the southern part of Area A, suggesting that the graveyard had reached its southern limit. Similar activity has been detected at the graveyard belonging to Peterskirken in Tønsberg, where the ditches demarcating the edge of the graveyard continually shifted in response to a growing population (Brendalsmo 1989).

The graves found in Area A shared another similarity with those found at Peterskirken in that they were dug through earlier phases of domestic building activity. This was also the case at Gråbrødreklosteret in Trondheim where the graveyard spread into land previously occupied by two buildings (Christophersen og Nordeide 1994). The change in land use from divided plots containing buildings to a graveyard is quite dramatic and must have been implemented on the orders of the king.

The graves in Area A were aligned NW–SE towards the north end of the area and began to turn in a NNW–SSE direction further towards the south. This shift in orientation towards the south could be due to the graves aligning with Østre strete, which probably took a sharp turn towards the west (Figure 165). The earlier street plan and ditch system unearthed in Area A and around Saxegaardsgata 15 were also aligned with Østre strete (see Phases 4B, 4B, 6 and 7).

The graves appeared to be arranged in rows, suggesting organisation and order within the graveyard. Similar rows were observed by Blix (1879) when he unearthed skeletons on the southern side of Nikolaikirken.

Most of the graves were concentrated along the eastern edge of Area A with only a few burials venturing west. This could suggest that burial was spreading from the east to the west and could therefore represent westward expansion from Clemenskirken's graveyard.

Alternatively, the location of the burials could indicate that they belonged to Nikolaikirken. The graves found in Area A lay close to the area where the church was removed in 1877–79, particularly those which lie furthest to the north, close to the chancel. According to the Christian faith, the most

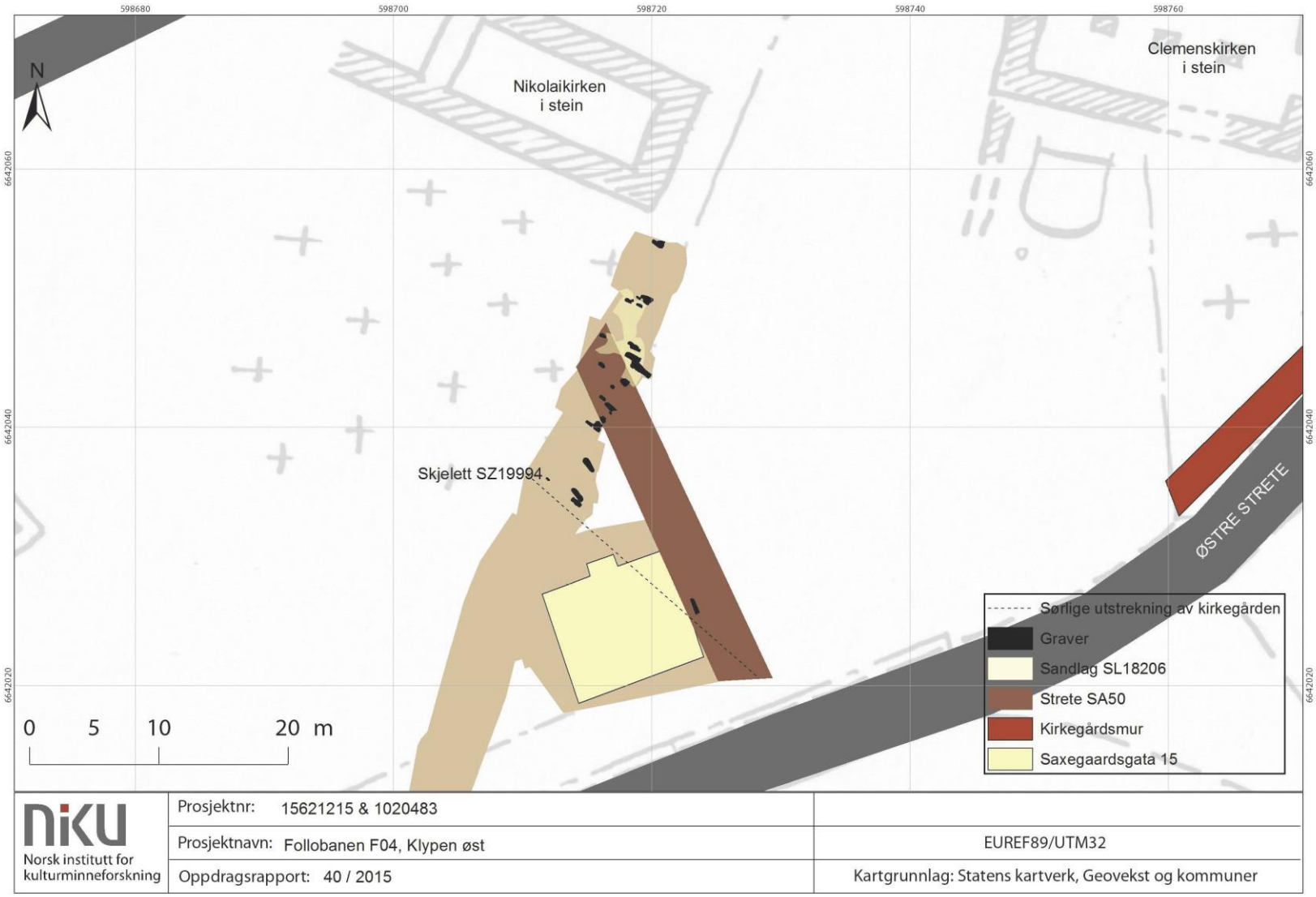

Figure 165. Phase 8 Grave distribution in Area A in relation to planked street SA50. Underlying map: Fisher (1950).

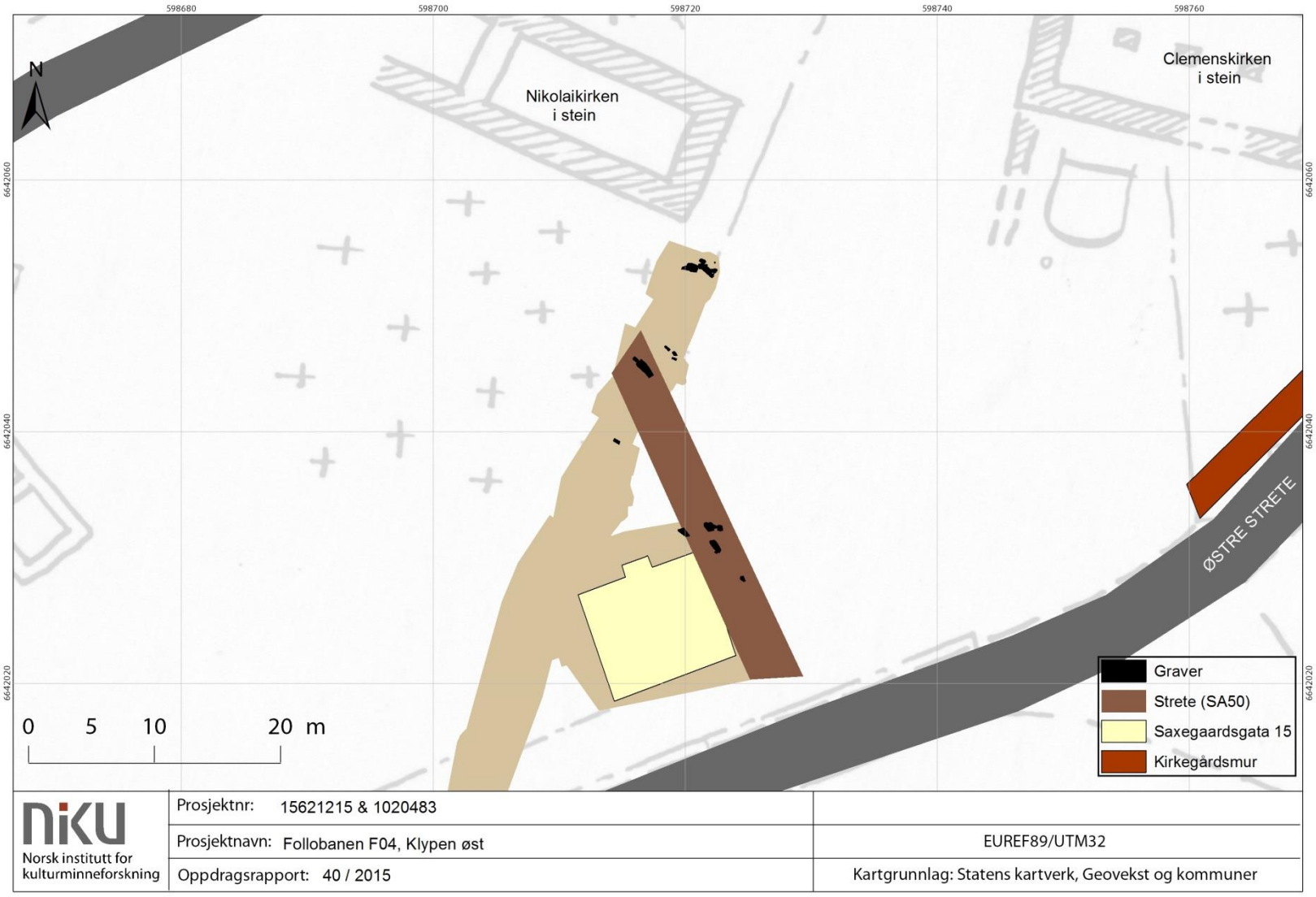

Figure 166. Distribution of the Phase 9 graves. Underlying map: Fischer (1950).

sought after places to be buried were within the church itself (usually reserved for the most wealthy or influential parishioners or clergy) or, if this was not possible, close to the chancel. Many of the burials from Phases 8–11 lay close to the church. Furthermore, most of the graves were confined to an area immediately north of the earlier street, suggesting an acknowledged boundary. The area between this boundary and Nikolaikirken was crammed with intercutting graves, suggesting that there was competition for burial in this area. This intercutting was particularly prevalent along the northern boundary of the field closest to Nikolaikirken. It is probable, then, that these graves were related to the graveyard of Nikolaikirken.

One of the graves (SZ19994, Figure 165) which lay along the southern limits of the graveyard is particularly interesting as it contains the remains of a foetus in the third trimester (Jensen 2017). The foetal burial is particularly significant as it was common practice for unborn children, other unbaptised individuals and criminals to be buried in unconsecrated ground outside the boundaries of the graveyard (Landro 2005; Sellevold 2001). This foetal burial may therefore indicate that this area, which lay at the southern edge, was in fact outside the consecrated graveyard.

6.10.4 Phase 9 burial: late 13th– early 14th century

The burials from Phase 9 are dated stratigraphically and straddle the end of the 13th and beginning the 14th century. They cut into the Phase 8 burials and were truncated by the phase 10 burials.

Some of the Phase 9 graves cut through the earlier street, while another cluster lay on its northern side (Figure 166). This is in stark contrast to the Phase 8 burials which were spread uniformly from north to south, crossing the street boundary and continuing southwards. The Phase 9 distribution suggests that there was an attempt at this time to keep burials within the confines of the old graveyard's original southern boundary. There were, however, two burials which lay outside the Phase 7 street boundary.

Most of the Phase 9 graves were aligned NW–SE while some of those closest to Nikolaikirken reflected the WNW–ESE alignment of the church. Furthermore, many of the burials closest to Nikolaikirken were intercutting, suggesting that there was a preference for burial in this area south of the chancel. This could support the idea that the burials which lay north of street SA50 in Area A belonged to Nikolaikirken. The burials further to the south of this area and around Saxegaardsgata 15 are more difficult to relate. It is possible that the graves from Clemenskirken and Nikolaikirken merged at some point due to a lack of space brought on by an increase in population. This would make it difficult if not impossible to separate the burial activity associated with each church. It is important to note that no graveyard wall has ever been located between the two churches, making one continuous graveyard a possibility.

6.10.5 Phase 10 burial: 14th century

Six of the 13 skeletons from this phase date to the first half of the 14th century while six date to the second half of the same century. The date span for the remaining skeletons covered almost the 14th century. During this period the Black Death arrived in Norway, killing at least 60% of the population by the year 1350. Bubonic plague does not leave any outward signs on the skeleton as it is a speedy killer. The only way to detect infection is by analysing a skeleton's DNA. Ancient DNA investigation of nine skeletons is currently being undertaken by head researcher Barbara Bramanti for The Centre for Ecological and Evolutionary Synthesis (CEES). The results will probably be published in 2018.

Figure 167. Distribution of the Phase 10 graves in relation to the underlying street (SA50) boundary. Underlying map: Fischer (1950).

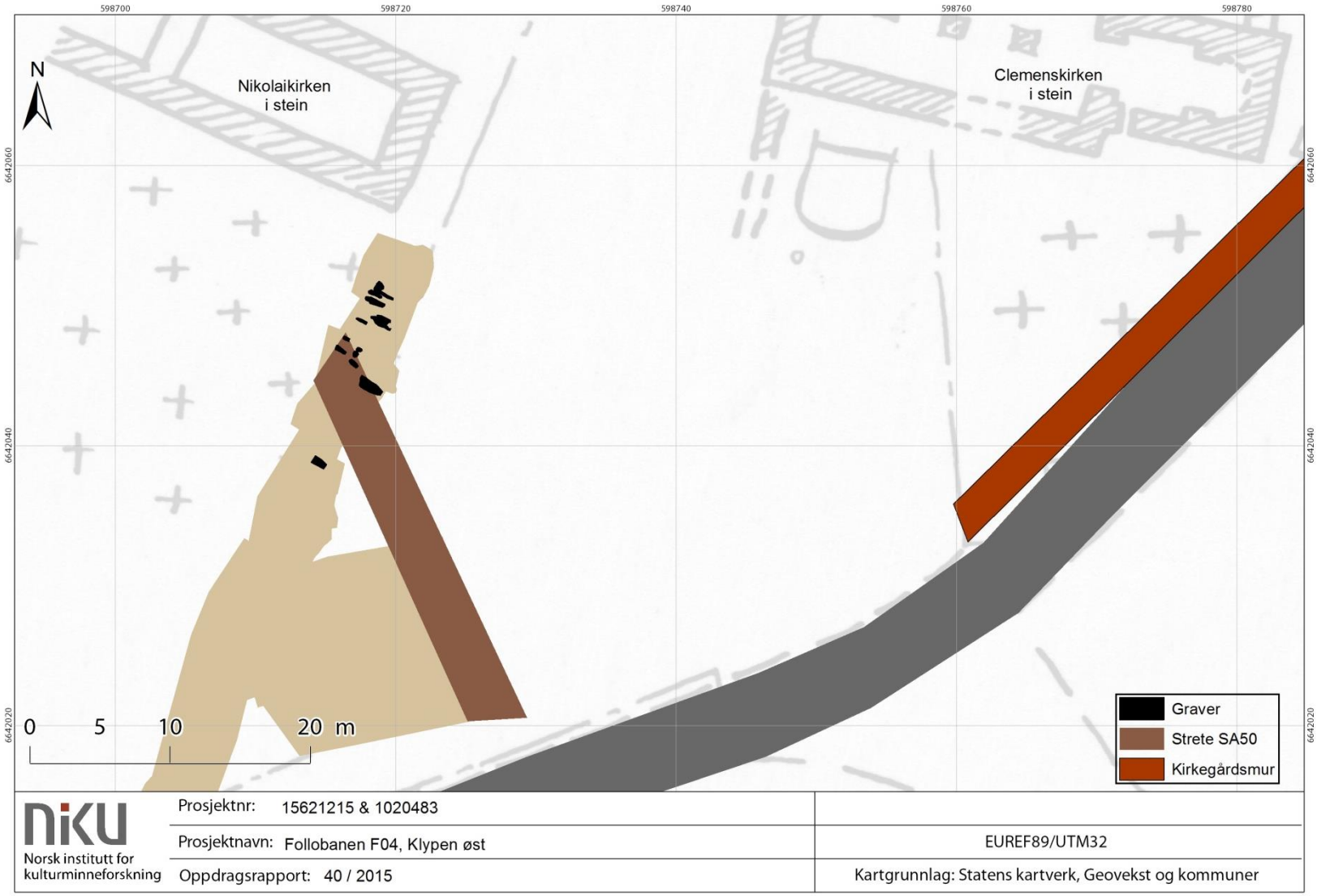

Figure 168. Distribution of the Phase 11 graves in relation to the underlying street boundary (SA50). Underlying map: Fischer (1950).

An increase in the number of burials should be expected when a cataclysmic event such as the plague occurs. This however was not evident in the burial record associated with Phase 10. There are several factors which could influence this activity, such as burial being carried out elsewhere and the fact that our excavation area is only a small sample of a larger graveyard.

The burials from Phase 10 were predominately aligned NW–SE, while a single burial located furthest south–east aligned NNW–SSE reflecting the Østre strete orientation. The grave furthest to the north reflected the alignment of Nikolaikirken. Only two burials lay over the old street boundary (SA50); most graves lay within the old graveyard boundaries towards the north. The burials from this phase lay along the southern periphery of the old graveyard, closely following the edge of street SA50. This could suggest that the graveyard was becoming overcrowded. The fact that some of the graves cut into each other may also reflect this lack of space within the graveyard. Alternatively, it could also reflect the desire to be buried close to the chancel belonging to Nikolaikirken. A cluster of burials lay outside the southern edge of street SA50. These graves also cut into each other. Like the Phase 8 graves, though, they seemed to be arranged in a row which continued over the covered planked street and into the old graveyard, suggesting planned burial.

6.10.6 Phase 11 burial: 15th century

Eight of the nine skeletons belonging to Phase 11 were radiocarbon dated to the 2nd quarter of the 15th century. The remaining skeleton was dated to the first quarter of the same century. The dating results may suggest abandonment of the graveyard around the middle of the 15th century. However, it must be remembered that Area A only provides a small sample of burials from what must have been a very large graveyard. It would therefore be unwise to assume that the skeletons found in this area represent the last phases of burial within the graveyard. It is more likely that burial activity slowed down at this time due to a decrease in population.

The Phase 11 graves were confined almost exclusively to the northern side of the earlier planked street boundary except for one grave which lay outside the southern edge (Figure 168). The burials on the northern side appear to indicate that an attempt was made to keep within the confines of the earlier graveyard. The overlapping of some graves onto the edge of the street could indicate that a new southern boundary has been established in this area. The graves are arranged in rows and there is a more concerted expansion towards the west where new rows of burials appear for the first time.

It appears from the distribution of the graves that the boundary of the graveyard had fallen back towards the north in Phase 11 and that there was a tendency to bury within the old graveyard boundary. This contraction of the graveyard may reflect the reduction in population caused by the Black Death and other related socio-economic factors during this period. Some of the burials relating to this phase were intercutting and there was a tendency for the graves to follow the alignment of Nikolaikirken.

6.10.7 Charnel pits: Phases 8–11

Twenty-four charnel pits containing skeletal material were found during the excavation in Area A. The pits contained the remains of skeletons which had been unearthed during the digging of later graves. The pits usually contained skulls and long bones but also contained a variety of smaller bones together with residual refuse material. The pits were generally shallow and were always laid on top of earlier graves (possibly the grave which had caused the initial disturbance). The reburying of bones in this way would have served the dual function of preserving the earlier Christian burial in

consecrated ground while also keeping the graveyard itself tidy. Figure 169–Figure 172 show the distribution of the charnel pits throughout Phases 8–11.

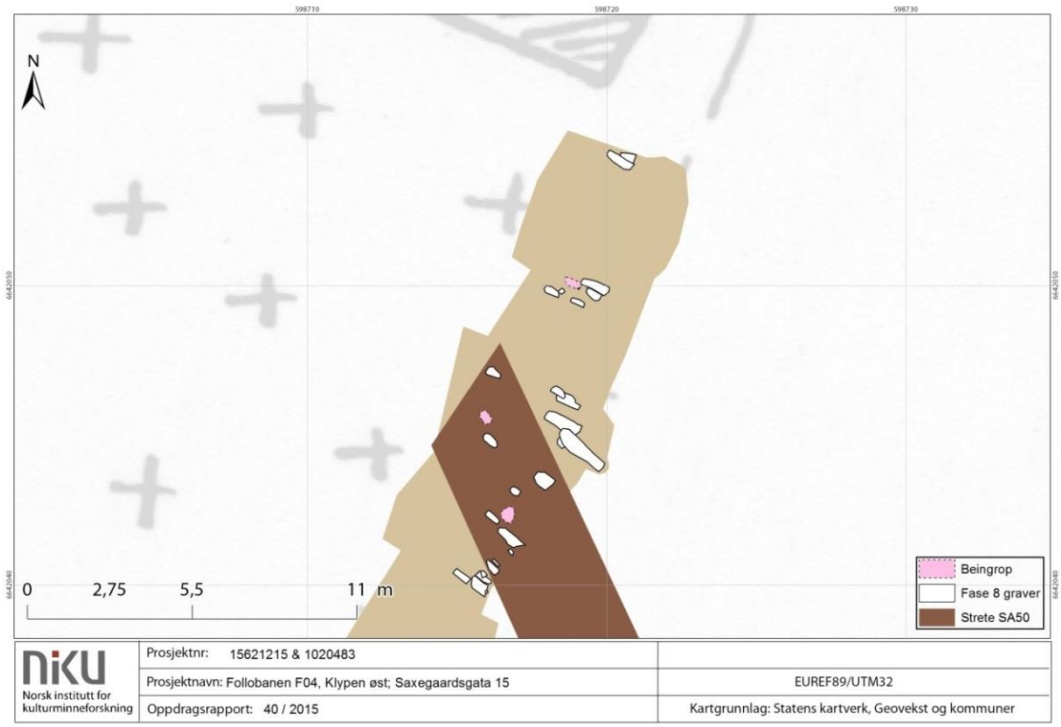

Figure 169. Phase 8 Charnel pits in relation to the Phase 8 graves. Underlying map: Fischer (1950).

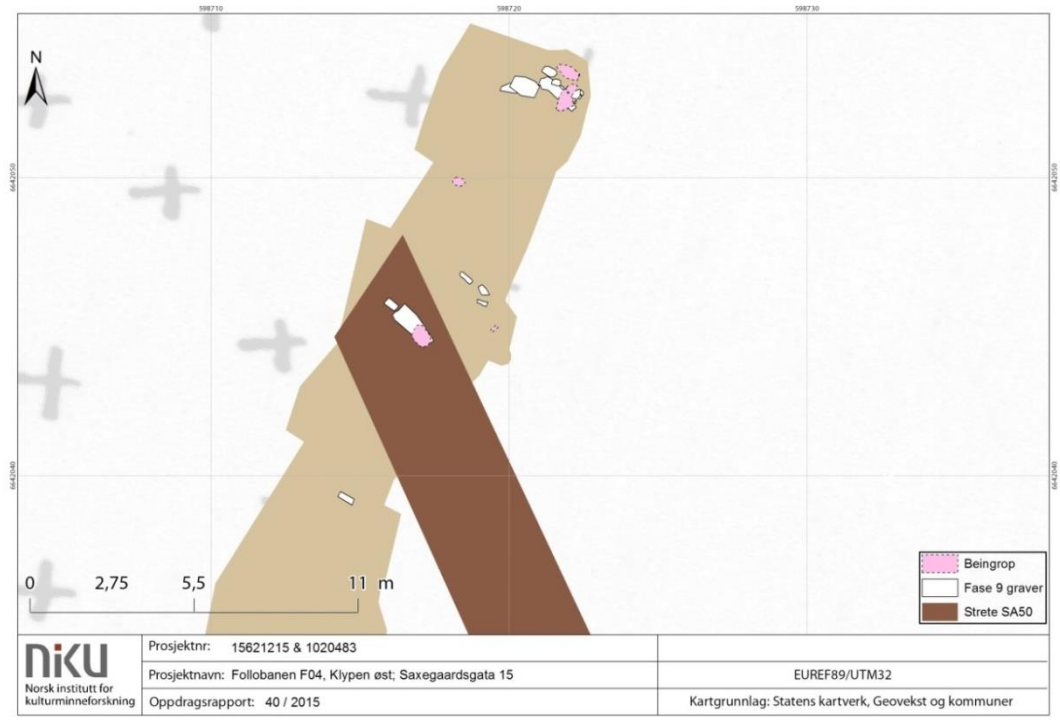

Figure 170. Phase 9 Charnel pits in relation to the Phase 9 graves. Underlying map: Fischer (1950).

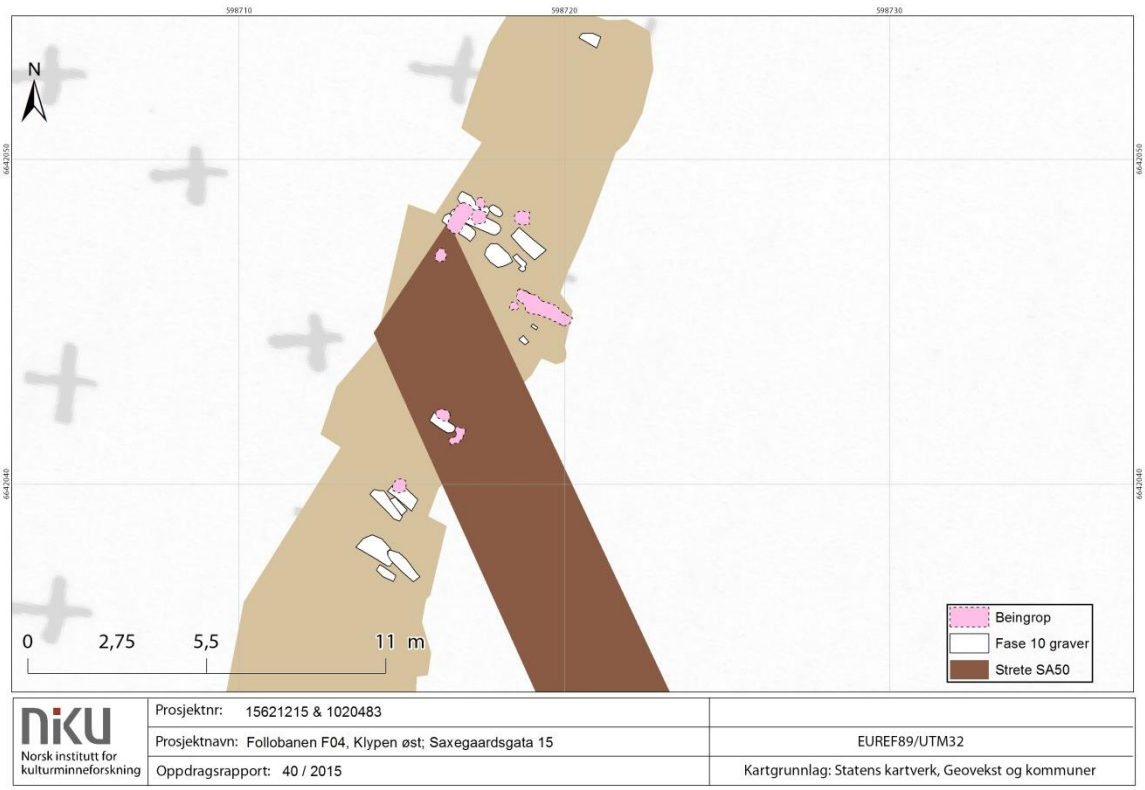

Figure 171. Phase 10 Charnel pits in relation to the Phase 10 graves. Underlying map: Fischer (1950).

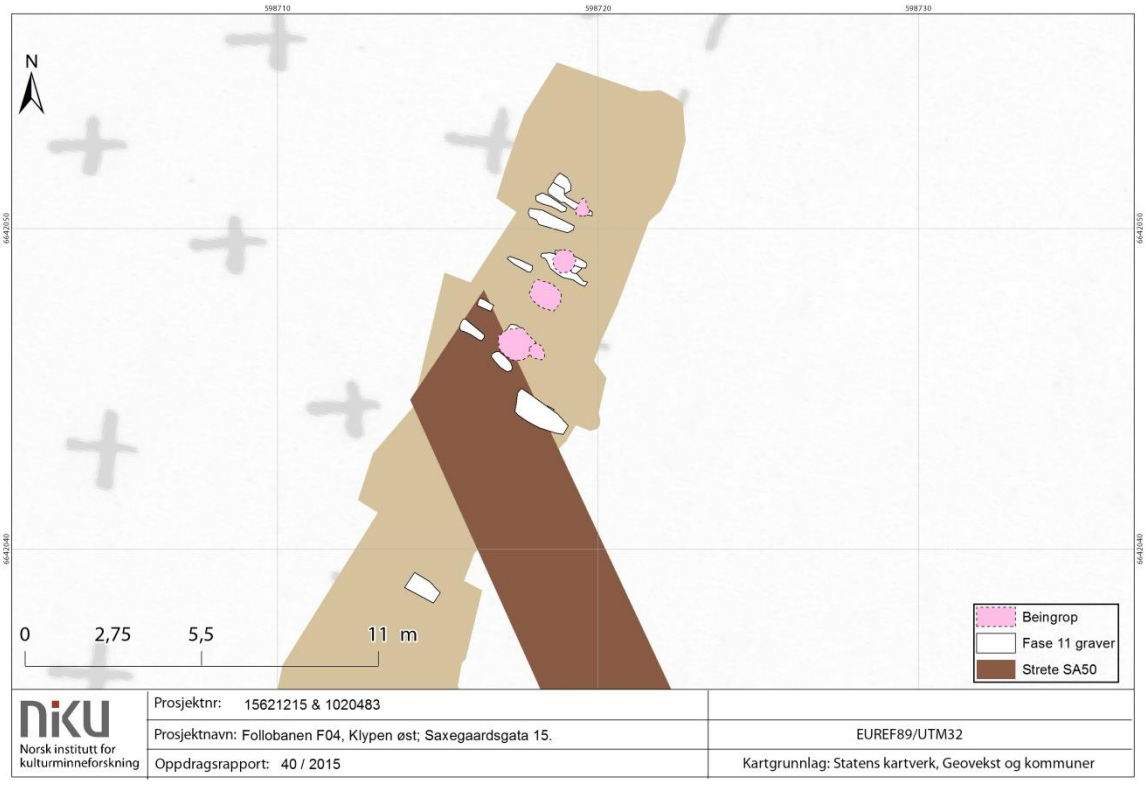

Figure 172. Phase 11 Charnel pits in relation to the Phase 11 graves. Underlying map: Fischer (1950).

Most of the pits were contained within the boundary of the old graveyard north of the planked street area. Only one pit lay outside the southern edge of the underlying planked street, and seven cut though the street area. The final phase of pits lay in a row suggesting a structured graveyard.

6.10.8 Summary

The graves from Phases 8–11 represent a period of burial spanning almost 200 years. A thick layer of soil was laid down over pre-existing building activity and the first burials were interred around 1250. A total of 101 *in situ* graves containing 106 individuals were uncovered. These skeletons comprised 13 males, 39 females, 38 children and 16 undecided (Jensen 2017). When the residual bones from the grave soil and charnel pits were taken into consideration, this number increased to 51 males, 92 females, 167 children and 120 undecided (430 individuals in total). The large number of children and females may indicate segregation within the graveyard.

The orientation of the burials varied between NNW–SSE, NW–SE and WNW–ESE depending on where they were located within the excavated part of the graveyard. Those with a NNW–SSE orientation were located in the south of the area and were probably aligned perpendicular to Østre strete while the graves oriented WNW–ESE and NW–SE seemed to align with Nikolaikirken. All except one skeleton (an infant laid on its side) were placed on their back with their arms placed over the pelvis, folded over the abdomen or crossed over the chest (Redin positions B, C or D, respectively). There was no evidence for the use of coffins, but there was some evidence for the use of shrouds.

The great majority of the burials lay in an area between Nikolaikirken and a boundary previously demarcated by a street (Phase 7) and earlier ditches (Phase 4A). This boundary appears to have been recognisable in the landscape even after the street was covered over during Phase 8. The burials north of the boundary were very concentrated when compared to those outside (south of) the street boundary. This difference, together with the fact that intercutting graves were prevalent in the area north of the boundary, suggests that there was competition for space close the church, probably because burial in this area was desirable. It is probable therefore that the graves in the northern part of Area A belonged to Nikolaikirken, which seems to be the focus for this increase in burial activity. The graves lying further to the south-east may have belonged to Clemenskirken or even a combined graveyard encompassing burials belonging to both churches.

The burials further to the south may represent expansion related to population growth. However, there is the possibility that the burials lay outside the graveyard boundaries and that some of these graves contained unbaptised individuals and criminals, for example. One such burial occupying the edge of the graveyard contained the skeletal remains of a foetus.

Expansion and contraction is seen throughout Phases 8–11 culminating in the graveyard shrinking back to within the boundaries of the old graveyard during Phase 11. This expansion and contraction probably represent fluctuations in the local population.

The graves appeared to have been dug in rows which displayed a degree of organisation within the graveyard. Charnel pits throughout all phases of the graveyard also indicated an attempt to rebury individuals and keep order within the graveyard.

6.11 Phase 8: Defensive ditch and pits (13th century)

6.11.1 Defensive ditch: form and construction

The remains of a large backfilled ditch were found in Area C, approximately 26 meters from the NE wing of Kongsgården (Figure 173 and Figure 174). This ditch was first discovered in 1993 when Schia excavated a small area immediately to the west of Saxegården (Schia 1993).

Schia excavated a series of profiles running E–W and N–S, through the ditch. These profiles were labelled A–G and are shown on Figure 174 and Figure 175. Profile C–D is of little interest as it only shows the fills running laterally along the ditches length. However, profiles B–A and C–B shows backfill and silting deposits dipping down from W to E towards the centre of the ditch (albeit at an acute angle to the ditch's breadth). Also of interest are the deposits shown in profiles E–F, D–E and F–G. These reveal a large cut structure which would have lain on the western edge of the ditch. This was interpreted as a posthole, possibly part of a palisade. Schia tentatively suggested that the ditch could represent part of the defences around Kongsgården. He did add, however, that more work would have to be carried out in the garden of Saxegården to support this hypothesis (Schia 1993).

Figure 176 shows a cross-section of the ditch excavated during the Follo Line project in 2014. The base of the ditch is represented by a black line, while an associated posthole (SA17148) and a later intercutting (SA14540) ditch are shown in white. The yellow rectangle shows the equivalent part of the ditch recorded by Schia. The letters in the corner of the rectangle represent the profile B–C and F–G (profile B–C lay north of F–G). The location of Schia's actual excavation trench lay immediately west of the excavation Area C and can be seen in bottom right corner of Figure 176 and is marked by a white post. When comparing profile B–C with the ditch profile shown in Figure 108 and Figure 176, it becomes evident that the deposits which Schia recorded are silting and backfill layers dropping down from the western edge of the ditch. Furthermore, the cut feature seen in Schia's profiles E–F, D–E and F–G (Figure 175) has parallels to posthole SA17148 shown in Figure 176 and with the other postholes recorded in plan, which ran along the western edge of the ditch as shown in Figure 173.

It appears, then, that the 1993 excavation unearthed the western edge of the ditch and an associated posthole on its periphery. This confirms that the ditch found during the Follo Line project is the same structure found by Schia in 1993. The interpretation of the orientation of the western edge of the ditch does not correspond with the ditch found in 2014. This, however, is not surprising as the orientation would have been based on matching up layers from different profiles - a process which can be fraught with difficulty.

The ditch excavated in 2014 appeared to have been 1.80 meters deep but may have varied in depth along its length depending on localised recutting and undulations in the terrain. Its width, however, was more difficult to ascertain as only the western half of the ditch was uncovered during excavation. However, the eastern edge of the ditch was located fortuitously during excavations in 2016 (Hegdal forthcoming 2018). This revealed that the entire structure would have been almost 14 meters wide and that it turned in a westward direction towards Kongsgården.

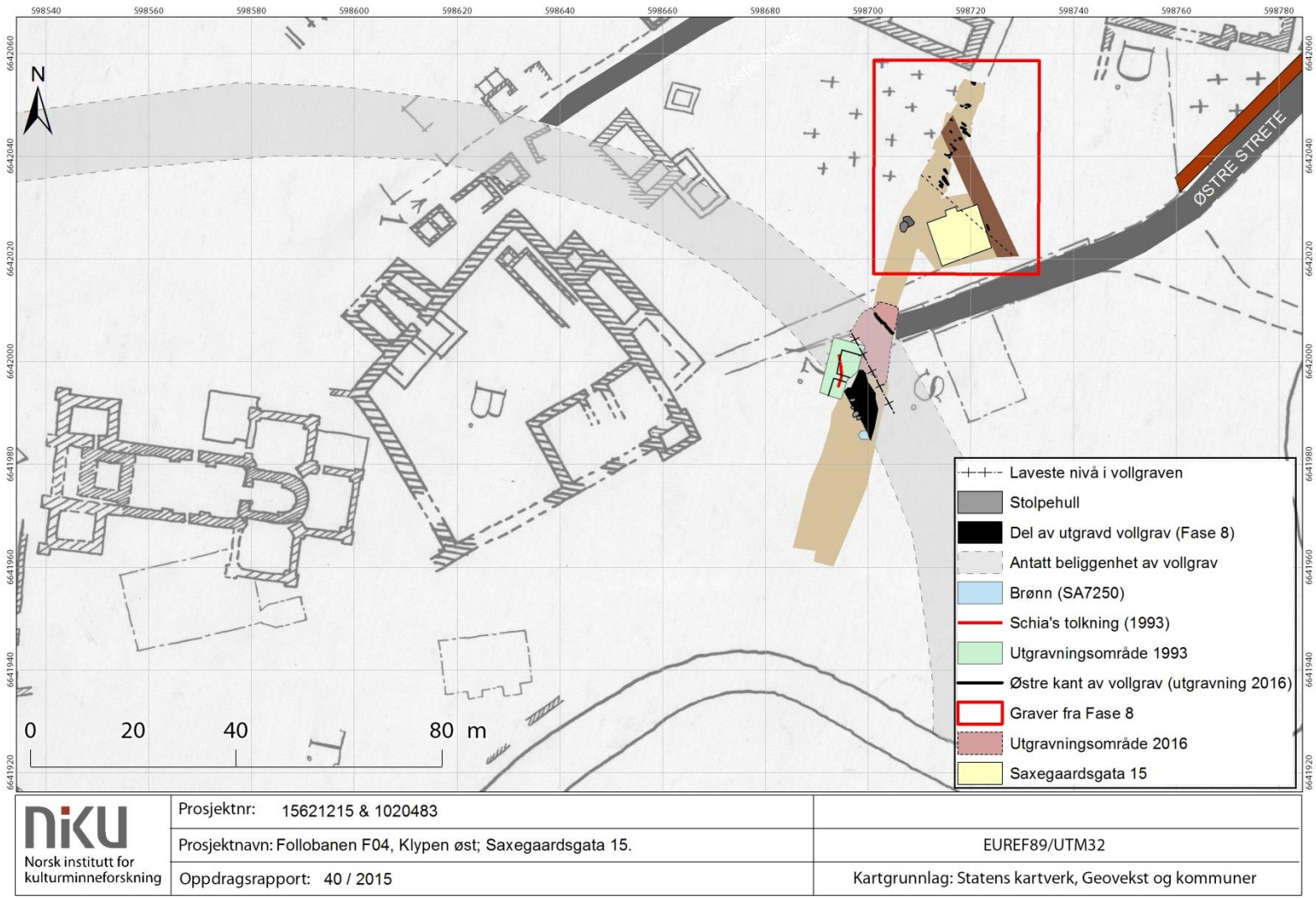

Figure 173. Defensive ditch SA116 discovered in Area C in relation to the Phase 8 graves. The possible footprint for the ditch has been drawn, although there is no direct archaeological evidence for its placement. Background map: Fischer (1950).

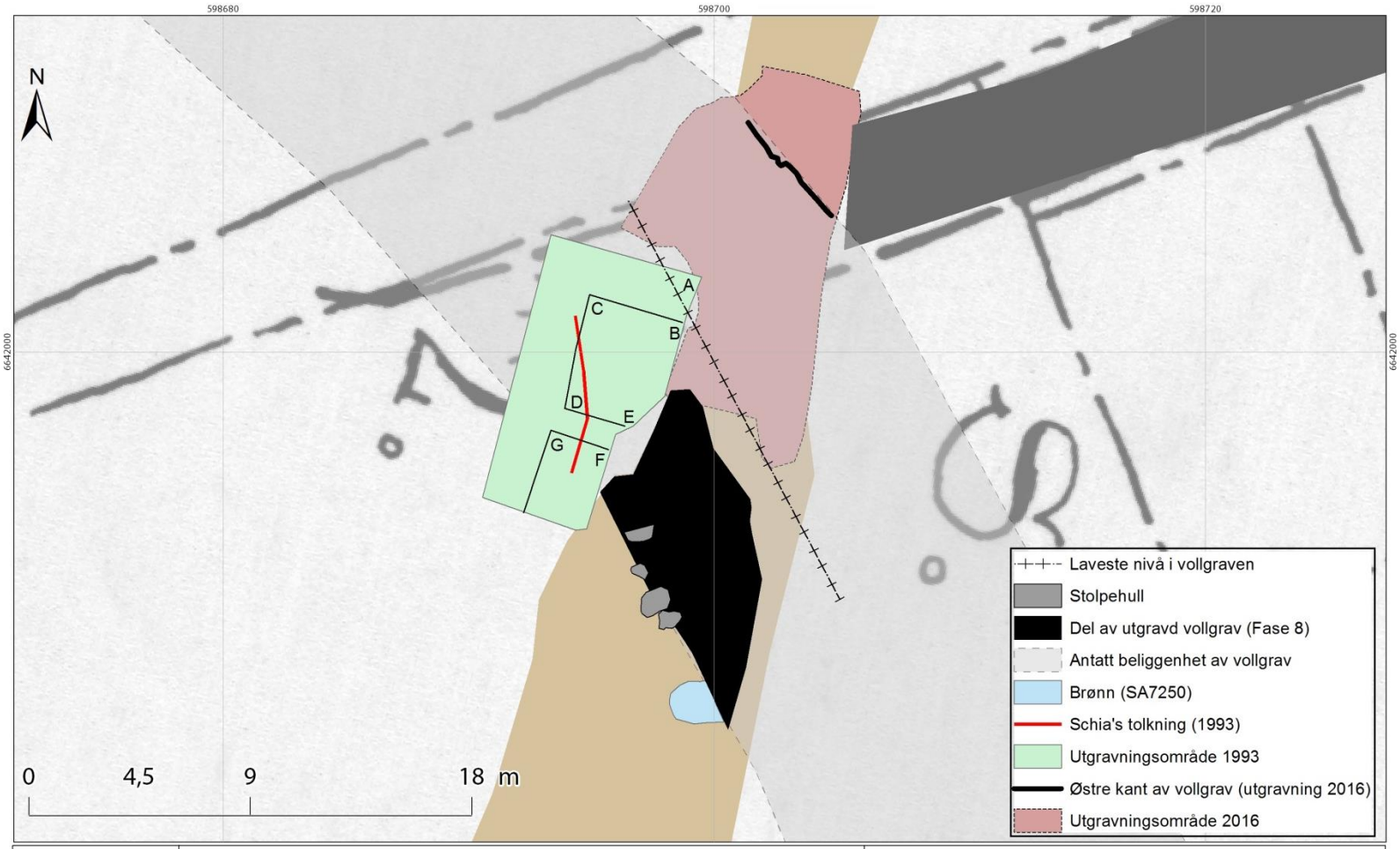

Figure 174. Part of the defensive ditch excavated during the Klypen Øst excavation (2014) together with the 1993 excavation area showing the profiles demarcated by letters A–G and the 2016 excavation. Underlying map: Fischer (1950).

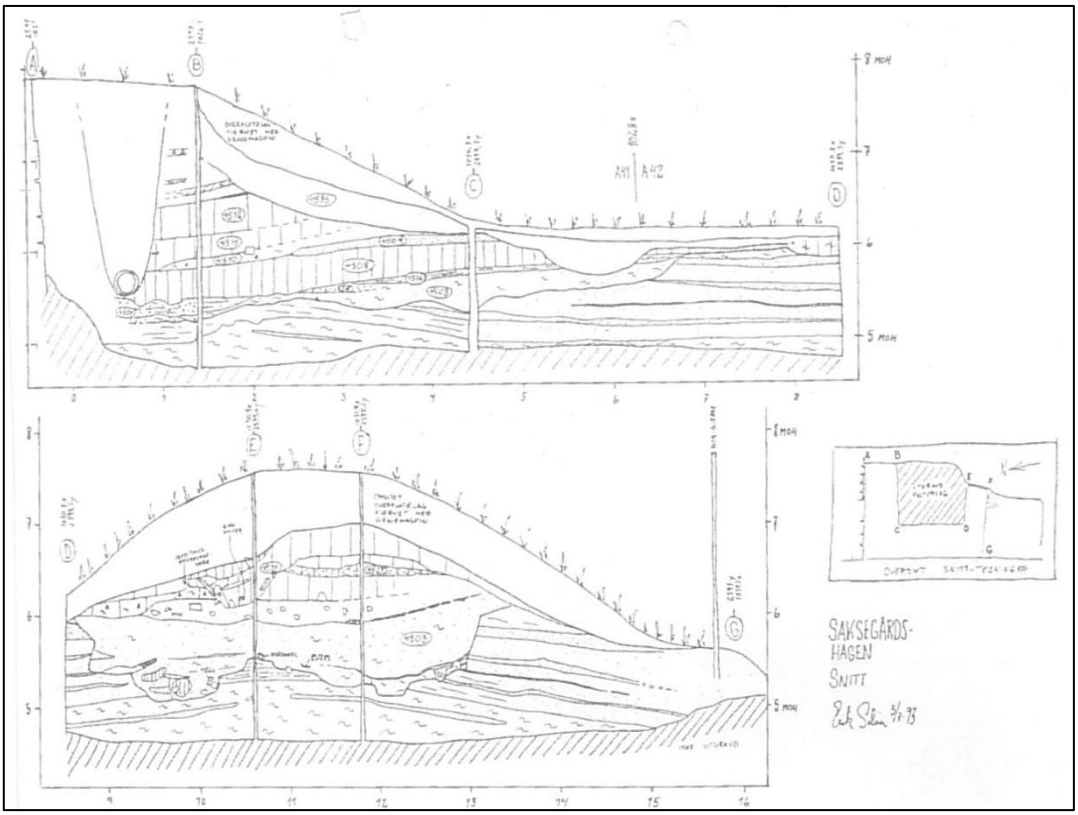

Figure 175. Profile drawings cutting through the edge of the defensive ditch (Schia 1993). For the location of these profiles compare Figure 173 with the small location drawing lying furthest to the right in this figure.

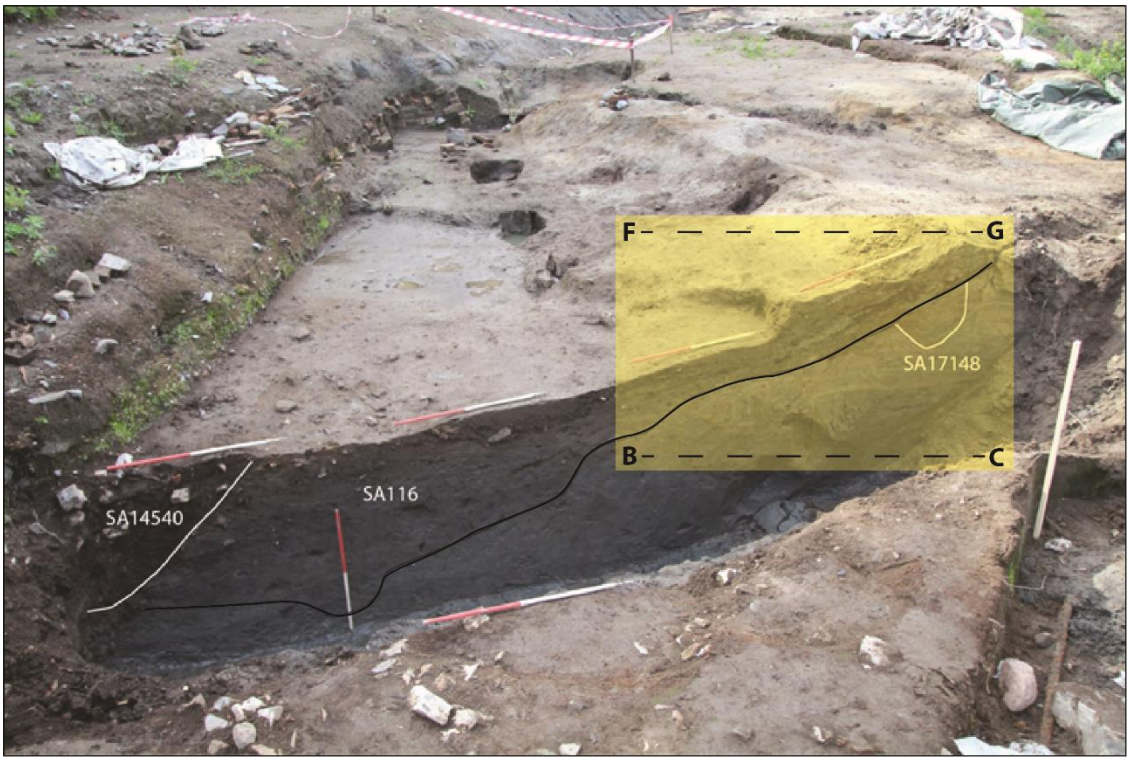

Figure 176. Defensive ditch SA116 shown together with later ditch SA14540 and possible posthole SA17148. The approximate part of the ditch revealed in Schia's profile drawings is indicated in yellow. His excavation trench lay immediately west of the profile shown above and is marked by a white post in the bottom right corner of the photograph. (Cf35113_NIKU_0487).

Both sides of the ditch sloped gradually before falling sharply towards the middle of the structure. This would create a very formidable part of the defences around Kongsgården, particularly if the ditch was wet, slippery and partially filled with water. Add to this the possibility of a palisade running along the western edge, as indicated by the postholes lying on its western periphery, and you have a structure which looks solid and difficult to negotiate. Micromorphology results showed that the ditch was originally open, allowing silting to occur, while plants found in the macrofossil samples from the primary silting layers showed that the ditch held salt or brackish water in its base. The results from the macrofossil analysis raise the possibility that it could have been connected to the sea in some way (Moltsen 2016). However, it has been calculated that sea-level has decreased 2 mm a year from 1960 (Simpson et al. 2015). Using this model shows that relative sea-level would have been 1.5 meters higher than modern sea-level by 1250. The base of the ditch lay at a height of 4.61 m.a.s.l which would therefore appear to rule out a connection between the ditch and the sea at this time, as the ditch would have been too elevated.

The construction of a ditch such as this would have required a large and organised workforce. Only a powerful person with people at his disposal could carry out work such as this. It is highly likely then that such a massive project would have been carried out on the orders of the king. This would tie the ditch to Kongsgården and support the hypothesis that the structure is a defensive ditch.

6.11.2 Defensive ditch: location

The remains of ditch SA116 lay 28 meters from the north-eastern wing of Kongsgården. It swung in a southerly direction towards Alnaelva, where it could have joined with the riverbank, consequently cutting off entry to Kongsgården from the south-east. It is more difficult, however, to determine the direction that the opposite end of the ditch took. It is apparent that the ditch swung in a westerly direction toward the defensive stronghold, which could imply that it surrounded the outer wall of Kongsgården. However, neither Blix in 1879 nor Meyer in 1890 (Blix 1879; Fischer 1950) located any trace of a defensive ditch in these areas during their investigations. This, however, is not surprising. The excavation and recording techniques of the time cannot compare with modern excavation, where scientific and archaeological techniques have vastly improved our understanding of archaeological deposits. In addition, it appears that Blix and Meyer may have recorded only the most obvious structures, meaning any underlying deposits may have been ignored or went unnoticed. Indeed, even during the 2014 excavations it took time before it became apparent that we were standing on top of a large infilled ditch and not, as first thought, a series of occupation layers.

The most likely direction taken by the defensive ditch would be somewhere close to the north-eastern wing of Kongsgården. It is possible that the ditch could have curved round the north-western wing of Kongsgården, continuing south-west and enclosing Mariakirken on its western extent. However, there is also the possibility that the ditch continued on a north-western path towards the sea, thus cutting off the whole peninsula containing Mariakirken and Kongsgården. This theory has support elsewhere. The defences around Sarpsborg, for example, include an earthen rampart and ditch system which cut off the defended peninsula in the way described above (Figure 178). Irrespective of the route of the defensive ditch, it is likely that it enclosed Kongsgården in some way.

One possible area that could have contained the ditch lay immediately outside the north-eastern wing of Kongsgården, an area that was noticeably devoid of any buildings relating to large-scale dwelling (Figure 177). It is evident that settlement activity appears to thin out as it approaches the

area surrounding Kongsgården. The only activity in the area appears to be a collection of stone buildings, presumably cellars. This lack of activity in the immediate area outside

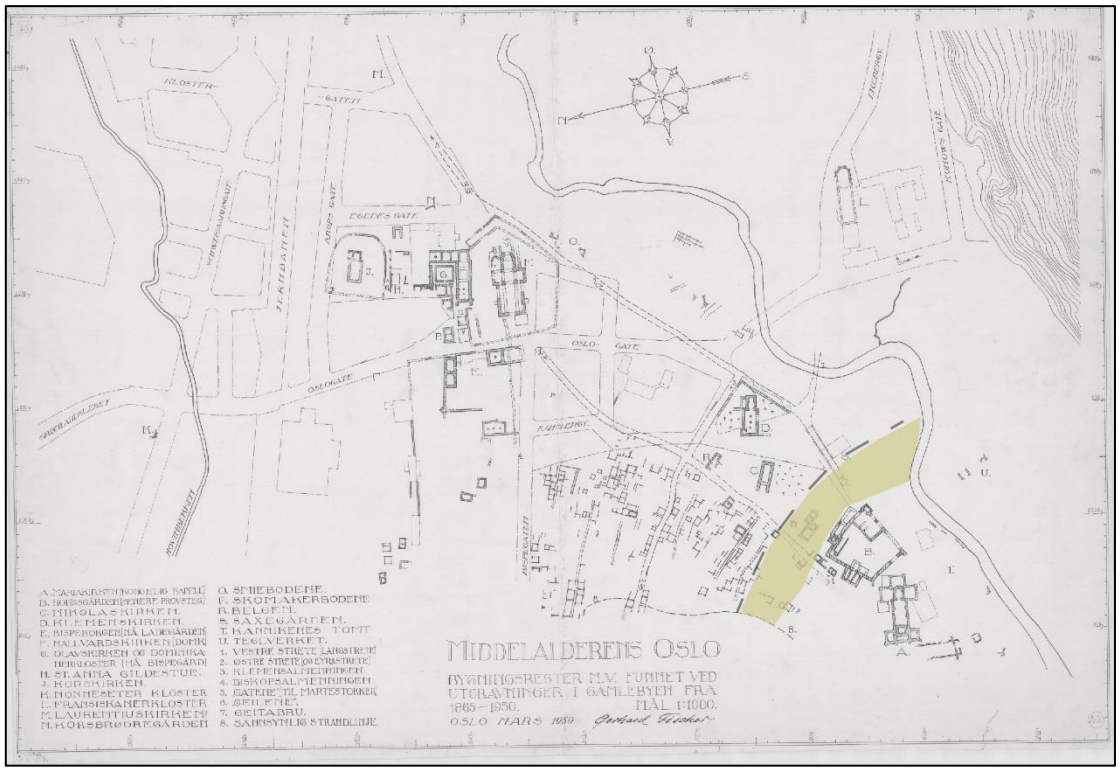

Figure 177. Fischer's map (1950) showing all the known archaeological work carried out in Oslo at the time. The area south-west of the dashed line (shaded) shows the area immediately outside Kongsgården which is sparsely inhabited.

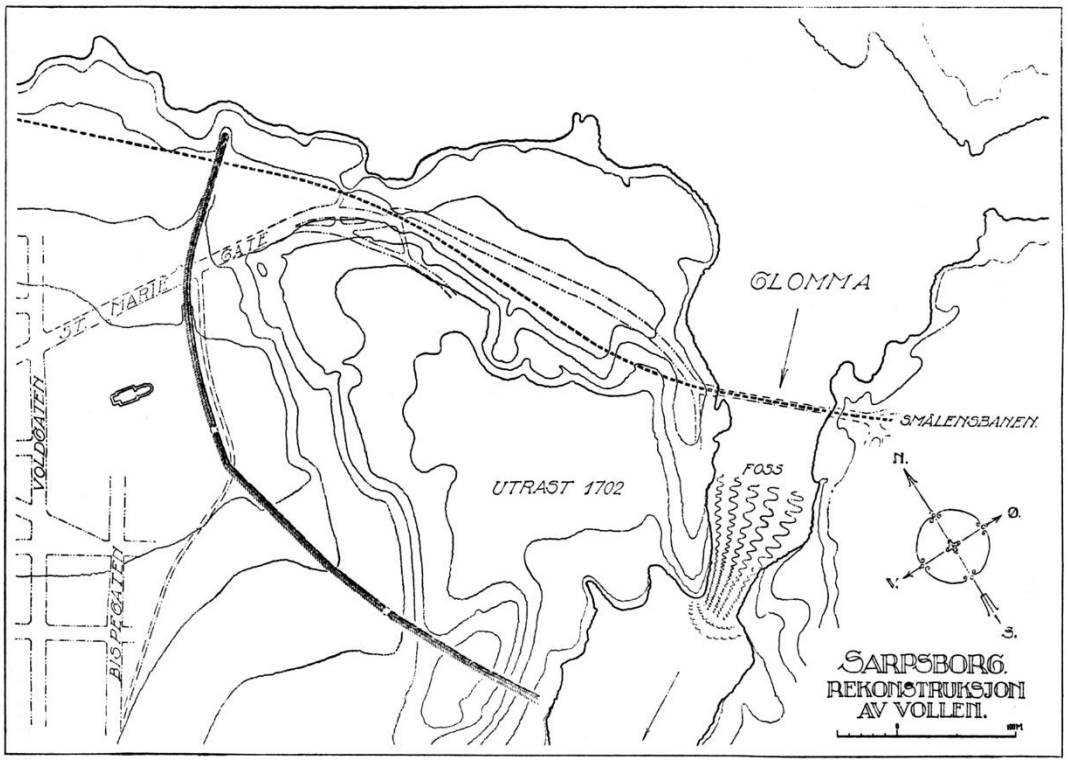

Figure 178. The rampart cutting off the defended peninsula at Sarpsborg. Map: Fischer (1951).

Kongsgården could indicate that the land was set aside for other purposes, such as defence. The ditch could have formed part of a larger defensive system which occupied this area, thus prohibiting the expansion of the town. This could explain the lack of intensive settlement in this area during the medieval period and the appearance of several stone cellars which may post-date the abandoned defensive ditch.

6.11.3 Defensive ditch: chronology

To find out when the ditch was established, it is necessary to look at the artefacts, radiocarbon dates, stratigraphic relationships and documentary evidence.

6.11.4 Establishment

A fragment of tile from a possible posthole found during Schias's excavation (1993) was dated to the 13th century. The sherd was found in the base of the structure and showed that the structure could not pre-date the 13th century. This interpretation was supported by the fact that the ditch cut through a wood-lined well (SA7250) (see Figure 105 and Figure 173). The backfill from the well was radiocarbon dated to AD 1160–1215 (1-sigma, Ua-51866). This implies that the ditch was established sometime after this timeframe. In addition, the excavations from 2016 revealed that the eastern edge of the ditch cut through a wooden structure, possibly a floor (Hegdal forthcoming 2018). Dendrochronology dated the floor to after 1201, with an uppermost date of 1260 (Bonde 2016), which corresponds with the date from the well.

It is likely that such a large-scale defensive ditch was related to a well-protected stone-built edifice rather than a wooden fort. It is therefore important to find out when Kongsgården transformed from a wooden fort to a stone-built castle.

In 1223, a fire destroyed much of Oslo, and Kongsgården was destroyed. It has been proposed that Kongsgården was rebuilt after this time and that it was surrounded by a high stone wall. It is tempting to suggest that the excavated ditch formed part of this new defensive system. However, another fire destroyed Kongsgården in 1254, and it is equally possible that the new stone-built defences were erected in response to this event (Brendalsmo og Molaug 2014). This is supported by the Saga of Håkon Håkonsson (Ch. 333) which tells how King Håkon built a new house in Kongsgården in Oslo. It has been suggested that Håkon would not have built within Kongsgården if it was constructed of timber, and that the stone defences were erected during Håkon Håkonsson's reign 1217–1263 (Brendalsmo og Molaug 2014). However, Nedkvitne and Norseng (2000) have argued that the lack of any mention of masonry connected to Håkon's building activity suggests that Kongsgården still remained as a wooden construction after the 1254 fire. When Håkon built a defensive stone wall around Bergen in 1261 for example, there are references in the saga of Håkon Håkonsson (Ch.333) to the wall and buildings being constructed of stone: 'to gode steinhaller og mange andre steinhus. Han lot gjøre en steinmur rundt Kongsgården og kastell over begge portene'. It is not until 1286 that a stone-built Kongsgården in Oslo is alluded to in a letter sent by Håkon Magnusson where he refers to Oslo's Kongsgården as '*castellanus'* (DN V: 15). It is for these reasons that Nedkvitne and Norseng (2000) have suggested that the construction of Kongsgården in stone took place during the reign of Magnus Lagabøter (1263–1280).

A burnt cereal grain found in the silting deposits in the base of ditch SA116 was dated to AD 1225–1280 (1-sigma, Ua-51883). The dating curve produced a large spike around 1270. This could imply

that the ditch was open during the third quarter of the 13th century but unfortunately does not tell us when the ditch was constructed.

One indirect piece of evidence which may hint at a date for the construction of the defensive ditch could be the appearance of a thick layer of soil laid down to create a graveyard close to Nikolaikirken (see Phase 8 graves). The soil was laid over a wooden street (SA50) and buildings SA103 and SA114 (Phase 7) which had functioned up until the early 13th century. Burials were then dug down into this thick layer sometime during the second half of the 13th century as indicated by the earliest 1-sigma radiocarbon dates obtained from six of these skeletons.

If this thick layer of soil originated from the digging of the defensive ditch and the first burials from Phase 8 were dug around 1250, then it would mean that the ditch was constructed during the reign of either Håkon Håkonsson (1217–1263) or Magnus Lagabøter (1263–1280). The top end of the radiocarbon date taken from the silt at the base of ditch SA116 is 1280. This means that SA116 would have been constructed prior to 1280, which again indicates an establishment during the reign of either Håkon Håkonsson or Magnus Lagabøter.

To conclude: It is very difficult, if not impossible, to say definitively when Kongsgården was constructed in stone. However, the evidence from the radiocarbon date in the base of the ditch and from the dating of the graveyard layer could indicate that the defensive ditch was constructed sometime between 1250 and 1280.

Irrespective of whether Kongsgården was built in stone during the reign of Håkon Håkonsson or Magnus Lagabøter, it is likely that the new complex was accompanied by the ditch which would have formed part of the defensive framework surrounding Kongsgården.

6.11.5 Abandonment

It is difficult to say exactly when the ditch was abandoned. The radiocarbon date from the layer of silting in the base indicates that SA116 could have been in operation up until 1280. The layers above this contained an array of pottery dating to AD 1150–1350, while a layer at the top of the ditch contained pottery dating to AD 1300–1400. Stoneware found in the earliest layers of the ditch during the 2016 excavation, however, were dated to 1275–1350, suggesting that abandonment occurred sometime during this period (Hegdal forthcoming 2018). This timescale is consistent with the gradual abandonment of Kongsgården as a defensive enclave and the building of the new fortress at Akersneset in the 1290's.

6.11.6 Summary

The remains of a 13-metre wide ditch were found 26 meters from the north-eastern wing of Kongsgården. The ditch was at least 1.80 meters deep and was probably partially filled with water when in use. It swung towards Alnaelva and Kongsgården and is likely to have been part of the outer defences around the fortress. The ditch was constructed during the second half of the 13th century and some of the soil removed to create the ditch could have been used to supplement the grave soil south of Nikolaikirken. It is likely that the ditch went out of use around the 1290's when the new fortress was built at Akersneset.

6.12 Phase 9: Activity 13th–14th century

The burial activity from Phase 9 has been discussed earlier, leaving only a solitary ditch representing the feature from this phase. The ditch was aligned NW–SE and followed the medieval street alignment seen within the old town. It cut through the top of the defensive ditch as shown in Figure 105. The date-range from the pottery assemblage found within the fills of the ditch suggests that it was backfilled sometime between 1150 and 1350. As it cut through the top fill of the defensive ditch it seems likely that it was constructed sometime in the early 14th century. A 15th-century pottery sherd from a top fill in the ditch is likely to be intrusive.

The backfill material included leather and horn artefacts. Particularly interesting were the discarded fragments of sword scabbards and a gaming piece made of antler. This material, together with shoe soles and other leather waste, could suggest the presence of a workshop nearby which specialised in the working of animal bone and leather. The ditch could have served the dual purpose of drainage and boundary demarcation.

6.13 Phases 10–11: Stone buildings 14th–15th century

The foundations and floor of a stone cellar SA10, and the corner of another stone cellar (SA11424), together with a paved surface (SA8093), were unearthed to the west of Saxegården in Area C (Figure 179). The NW–SE-aligned wall from building SA11424 was exposed during the 2016 excavations together with the corner of another stone building (SA200) which lay further north (Hegdal forthcoming 2018).

6.13.1 Dating

Traditionally, stone cellars found in Oslo have been dated to the post-medieval period based on the assumption that there was a plentiful supply of stone after the abandonment of churches and other buildings after the Reformation. Pottery sherds recovered from the floors of stone cellars during earlier excavations have been used to confirm these post-medieval dates. However, using surface material to date these structures can only provide an abandonment date meaning the construction dates of the buildings to which they belong could be much earlier. Furthermore, many of the cellars were investigated before the advent of modern archaeological techniques and there is therefore no stratigraphic evidence connected to these buildings.

There is some evidence for stone cellars dating to the medieval period in Oslo. The cellar which lies under the later building known as Saxegården has been dated to the late medieval period, while another stone cellar known as Belgen was mentioned in a document dating to 1381 (DN VI: 306). It is possible that there could have been more stone cellars in medieval Oslo and that SA10 is one such structure.

Pottery sherds were found in levelling deposits which lay beneath the stone floor of SA10 and were dated to between 1450–1650, while a sherd found in the construction cut for the walls was dated to the period 1150–1350.

The construction cut for the walls provided a secure context for dating the establishment of the building, as the pottery was sealed by the wall itself. The pottery found under the floor was less secure as it came from layers overlying an earlier floor phase (SA11350). This means that the original building is likely to have been established prior to 1450–1650 while post-dating or being contemporary with the pottery dated to between 1150–1350 found in the construction cut.

Figure 179. The stone cellars SA10, SA11424 and stone surface SA8093 together with SA200 from the 2016 excavations.

It is evident that stone cellar SA10 respected the western edge of the defensive ditch very precisely, which could indicate that SA10 and SA116 were contemporary. However, on closer inspection it became apparent that the construction cut slightly overlay the edge of SA116. It is more likely that ditch SA116 was still visible in the landscape when building SA10 was built at its edge.

If SA10 had been contemporary with the ditch, then abandonment layers and general dilapidation should have been apparent within the building at an earlier period. Instead, the opposite was the case. A new floor was laid sometime between 1450 and 1650, replacing an earlier surface, indicating that the building was still in use. Based on this information and the pottery recovered from the

construction cut, it would appear that the building was probably established sometime during the first half of the 14th century and survived until 1624 when it finally succumbed to fire.

Evidence for the destruction of SA10 comes from a fire destruction deposit covering the building, containing pottery dating to the 17th century. There is also documentary and archaeological evidence that nearby Saxegården was destroyed at this time. Furthermore, archaeological evidence has indicated that the earliest floor phase above the vaulted cellar which lies under Saxegården is likely to date to the late medieval period (Vangstad 2004). This means that it is possible that SA10 and Saxegården could have existed at the same time.

There is no direct dating evidence for the remains of building SA11424. However, pottery sherds from levelling deposits lying under stone surface SA8093 were dated to the 15th century. This surface respected the southern side of SA11424, suggesting that the building was contemporary or earlier than this surface. Furthermore, SA11424, SA10 and SA8093 lay at similar heights (6.50–6.65 m.a.s.l.), indicating that the buildings could have occupied the same area contemporaneously. The surface SA8093 cannot be earlier than the 15th century.

6.13.2 Function

The fragmented remains of cellars SA11424 and SA200 do not tell us anything about their function. However, cellars in stone ensured a cooler environment and stable temperature which would have been important for the storage of goods. Stone cellars also offered greater protection from fire which would have been a constant threat in medieval towns predominantly built of wood.

Drainage gullies in the floor of SA10 channelled water out of the building and into an external drainage ditch, running from the building's south-western corner. The care taken to ensure that the room remained dry could be an indication that the building was used for the storage of perishable goods.

The fragmented remains of a paved surface (SA8093) also indicates an attempt at keeping the area around buildings SA10 and SA11424 dry and ensured easy access to the buildings.

6.13.3 Location

SA10 lay on the edge of the defensive ditch while SA11424 and associated surface SA8093 were built on top of the fill of the earlier ditch. The remains of wall SA200, which was found during the 2016 excavations, lay outside the defensive ditch but the wall is likely to have continued over the ditch and was probably truncated by later activity.

It is evident from Fischer's map (Figure 180) that there were several stone cellars clustered north-east of Kongsgården. In addition, the area around Kongsgården contained only a few buildings which could be interpreted as domestic dwellings.

Figure 180. Location of the stone cellars and stone surface in relation to other stone buildings lying to the NW and NE of Kongsgården and the wooden houses to the north. Underlying map: Fischer (1950).

This lack of activity may not have been coincidental. It is possible that this land was unsuited for building in the medieval period due to its location on sloping terrain. The lack of domestic building activity and the occurrence of refuse pits (see Figure 139) in the southern part of Area A could support this idea.

In addition, it is possible that the areas location, close to Kongsgården, could have been a factor in the lack of buildings located in the area. The defensive ditch together with any other connected defences could have occupied a large area around Kongsgården prohibiting town expansion in a southerly direction.

The cluster of stone buildings in this area could therefore represent a late medieval expansion onto land vacated after the abandonment of Kongsgården as a defensive haven. This would be advantageous as the buildings would be separated from the main settlement area further north and would thus be safe from the threat of fire. In addition, there would be more space to expand and to load and deliver goods.

6.13.4 Summary

Two stone cellars (SA10 and SA11424) and a stone surface (SA8093) were discovered immediately west of Saxegården. Building SA10 lay on the edge of earlier defensive ditch SA116 while building SA11424 and surface SA8093, which could have been contemporary, lay on top of the backfill of the ditch. Like Saxegården, the buildings appear to date to the late medieval period and were used up to the 17th century when they were eventually destroyed by fire in 1624. Building SA10 is likely to date to the first half of the 14th century and surface SA8093 cannot be earlier than the 15th century. The buildings are likely to have been used for storage and would have been effective in protecting goods against fire, moisture and heat. The buildings were located close to Kongsgården. This area was previously unused for habitation, possibly due to a combination of the land's unsuitability and its proximity to defensive fortifications.

6.14 Phase 12: Post-medieval activity

The final phase of activity saw the abandonment of stone cellar SA10 and the placing of thick layers of soil over the area immediately to the west of Saxegården. The graveyard in Area A also fell into disuse during the 16th century as garden soils began to cover the area. The remains of two cobbled surfaces, probably dating to the 17th century, lay over the garden soils to the south of Area A (Figure 151 and Figure 152). Finally, the remains of a ditch and a kiln dating to the 18th century appeared in the area closest to the Alnaelva. The build-up of soils and abandonment of the area corresponds with the abandonment of Gamlebyen and the relocation of the new town further west, across Bjørvika.

7 Conclusion

The Klypen Øst excavations have provided new evidence that fills existing gaps in the archaeological record in an area which was previously thought to be devoid of settlement activity. Earlier investigations by Blix in 1879 revealed an area containing the ruin of Nikolaikirken and associated graves, while excavations carried out by Meyer in the 1890's uncovered a series of stone cellars lying immediately outside the north-eastern wing of Kongsgården. Taken at face value, Blix and Meyers' results paint a picture of an area dominated exclusively by the church and related burial activity. This, however, was proven not to be the case by the current excavations.

Excavations revealed that, prior to the establishment of the graveyard, the area was initially divided into regulated plots with associated buildings and cultivation deposits around AD 1000. This is the earliest evidence for such activity so far excavated in Oslo. In addition, there is evidence that the area in the proximity of Kongsgården was subsequently reserved for defensive purposes, with the construction of a defensive ditch being part of a series of measures taken to prevent attack. If we delve even further back into the past, the excavation revealed a series of cultivation deposits dating from the 3rd to 6th centuries AD, suggesting that farming took place in the area prior to the establishment of the town.

The static street plan shown on Fischer's map (1950) provides us with a snapshot of Oslo based on a composite collection of buildings dating to different periods. This plan depicts a tightly-packed town with streets and courtyards already fully developed. The earliest phases of Oslo as a town are likely to have lain under these buildings. They would have included the archaeological traces found in Areas A–D, which would probably have extended westwards under the graveyard of Nikolaikirken and towards Kongsgården.

The importance of the discovery of the pre-urban cultivation deposits and the early dating of the establishment of a permanent, organised urban settlement cannot be stressed enough. These discoveries indicate that there is much more to learn about Oslo's transformation from agrarian landscape to developed medieval town. The interpretations arrived at here are based on finely detailed information recovered by the application of rigorous environmental sampling and stratigraphic and digital recording techniques. It is important that future excavations in Oslo utilise the full range of archaeological and environmental techniques available to retrieve and process data which can provide further insight into where, when and how this transformation occurred.

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VEDLEGG I: DATERING, NATURVITENSKAP OG METALANALYSE:

- C14 DATERING: Uppsala Universitet, Sverige.
- C14 DATERING (MENNESKEBEIN): Uppsala Universitet, Sverige.
- N15 ISOTOP ANALYSE: Uppsala Universitet, Sverige.
- MAKROFOSSIL ANALYSE: Annine Moltsen, NOK, Danmark.
- MIKROMORF ANALYSE: Richard I Macphail Institute of Archaeology, (UCL) UK.
- POLLEN ANALYSE: Philip Buckland & Jan-Erik Wallin, Umeå, Universitet, Sverige.
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Resultat av ^{14}C datering av träkol och makrofossiler från Follobanen, F04 Klypen Øst och Saxegaardsgata 15, Oslo, Norge.

Förbehandling av träkol och liknande material:
1. Synliga rottrådar borttages.
2. 1 % HCl tillsätts (8-10 timmar, under kokpunkten) (karbonat bort).
3. 1 % NaOH tillsätts (8-10 timmar, under kokpunkten). Löslig fraktion fälls genom tillsättning av konc. HCl. Fällningen som till största delen består av humusmaterial, tvättas, torkas och benämns fraktion SOL. Olöslig del, som benämns INS, består främst av det ursprungliga organiska materialet. Denna fraktion ger därför den mest relevanta åldern. Fraktionen SOL däremot ger information om eventuella föroreningars inverkan.

Före acceleratorbestämningen av ^{14}C-innehållet förbränns det tvättade och intorkade materialet, surgjort till pH 4, till CO_2-gas, som i sin tur konverteras till fast grafit genom en Fe-katalytisk reaktion. I den aktuella undersökningen har fraktionen INS daterats.

Förbehandling av makrofossiler:
1. 1 % HCl tillsätts (10 timmar, under kokpunkten) (karbonat bort).
2. 0.5 % NaOH tillsätts (1 timme 60 ^{o}C). Löslig fraktion fälls genom tillsättning av konc. HCl. Fällningen som till största delen består av humusmaterial, tvättas, torkas och benämns fraktion SOL. Olöslig del, som benämns INS, består främst av det ursprungliga organiska materialet. Denna fraktion ger därför den mest relevanta åldern. Fraktionen SOL däremot ger information om eventuella föroreningars inverkan.

Före acceleratorbestämningen av ^{14}C-innehållet förbränns det intorkade materialet, surgjort till pH 4, till CO_2-gas, som i sin tur konverteras till fast grafit genom en Fe-katalytiskreaktion. I den aktuella undersökningen har fraktionen INS daterats.

RESULTAT

Labnummer	Prov	δ^{13}C‰ VPDB	^{14}C age BP
F04 Klypen Øst			
Ua-51842	P27054	-25*	846 ± 28
Ua-51843	P25750	-24,0	960 ± 28
Ua-51844	P26282	-25,4	1 594 ± 29
Ua-51845	P23804	-25*	*106,4 ± 0,4 pMC*
Ua-51846	P29279	-25*	966 ± 32
Ua-51847	P27010	-23,9	> 40 000
Ua-51848	P28922	-26,0	980 ± 28

Ua-51849	P27841	-24,6	> 40 000
Ua-51850	P29047	-27,5	*107,4 ± 0,6 pMC*
Ua-51851	P28999	-24,3	1 785 ± 29
Ua-51852	P27465	-26,3	967 ± 28
Ua-51853	P28722	-24,6	1 510 ± 29
Ua-51854	P28723	-23,8	847 ± 29
Ua-51855	P25814	-22,2	901 ± 28
Ua-51856	P29196	-25,1	1 542 ± 29
Ua-51857	P25151	-25*	941 ± 28
Ua-51858	P27207	-25,5	944 ± 28
Ua-51859	P13692	-23,1	121 ± 27
Ua-51860	P29105	-25,8	916 ± 29
Ua-51861	P26367	-24,5	890 ± 29
Ua-51862	P29971	-25,1	960 ± 28
Ua-51863	P25528	-26,6	1 058 ± 30
Ua-51864	P24463	-26,1	1 100 ± 28
Ua-51865	P30446	-24,7	853 ± 27
Ua-51866	PK7976	-24,5	859 ± 27
Ua-51867	P28249	-23,7	944 ± 28
Ua-51868	P28364	-24,5	982 ± 28
Ua-51869	P25463	-26,7	953 ± 27
Ua-51870	P23751	-27,2	981 ± 28
Ua-51871	P29504	-25,7	773 ± 47
Ua-51872	P24579	-25*	1 018 ± 28
Ua-51873	P27619	-26,9	1 139 ± 28
Ua-51874	P27251	-29,8	906 ± 28
Ua-51875	P27128	-25,4	973 ± 28

Ua-51876	P23056	-26,7	874 ± 28
Ua-51877	P18532	-25,8	1 044 ± 28
Ua-51878	P29156	-27,2	959 ± 28
Ua-51879	P18780	-24,3	987 ± 28
Ua-51880	P14800	-25*	2 345 ± 57
Ua-51881	P14802	-25*	951 ± 30
Ua-51882	P14806	-25*	2 491 ± 31
Ua-51883	P14805	-25,9	764 ± 28
Saxegaardsgata 15			
Ua-51884	P31568	-26,3	930 ± 29
Ua-51885	P32278	-24,6	1 557 ± 29
Ua-51886	P31429	-25,7	944 ± 28
Ua-51887	P32223	-24,4	915 ± 29
Ua-51888	P32076	-24,5	1 562 ± 29
Ua-51889	P31606	-25*	1 013 ± 29
Ua-51890	P32372	-25,6	858 ± 28
Ua-51891	P32311	-23,5	842 ± 28
Ua-51892	P30532	-23,7	878 ± 28
Ua-51893	P29782	-25*	838 ± 28
Ua-51894	P31023/30913	-24,2	1 019 ± 29
Ua-51895	P31056	-24,8	1 023 ± 28
Ua-51896	P31243	-25*	938 ± 46
Ua-51897	P29974	-24,7	1 008 ± 28
Ua-51898	P30276	-24,2	927 ± 28
Ua-51899	P29828	-22,5	1 111 ± 28
Ua-51900	P32112	-27,1	902 ± 28
Ua-51901	P30424	-25*	870 ± 28

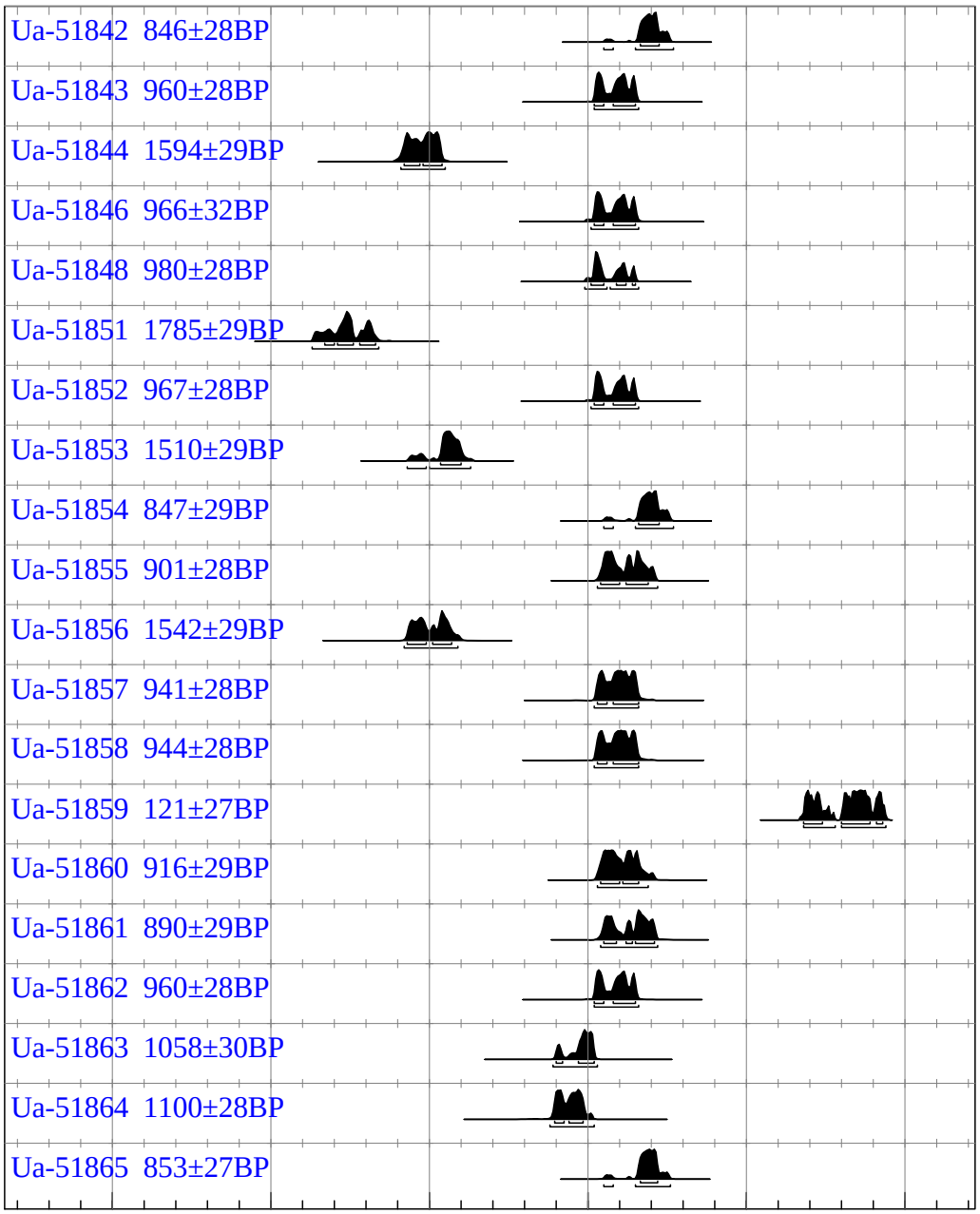
Ua-51902	P30132	-26,3	985 ± 28
Ua-51903	P31352	-23,3	955 ± 28

* Schablonvärde

Med vänlig hälsning

Göran Possnert/ Elisabet Pettersson

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]



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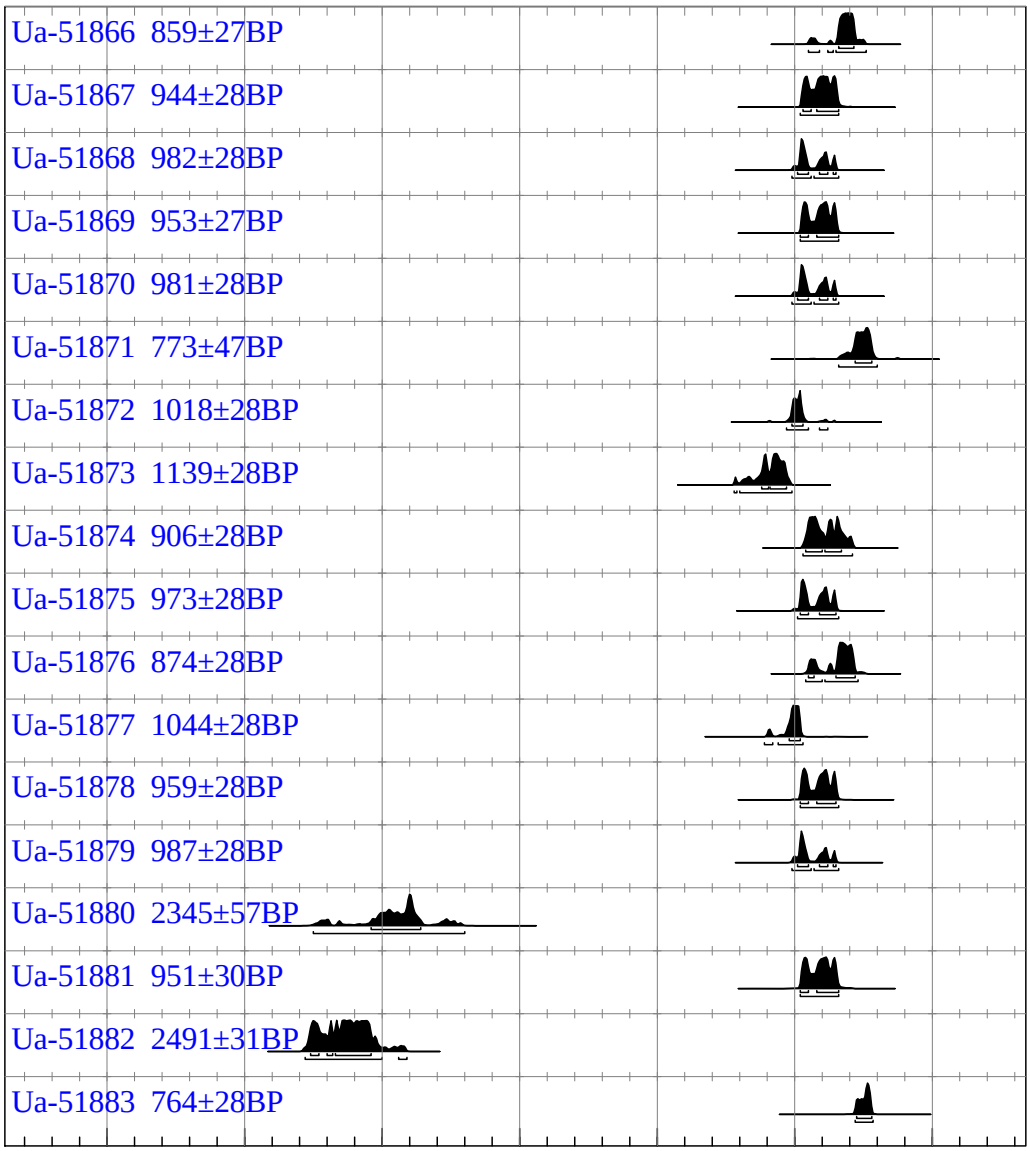
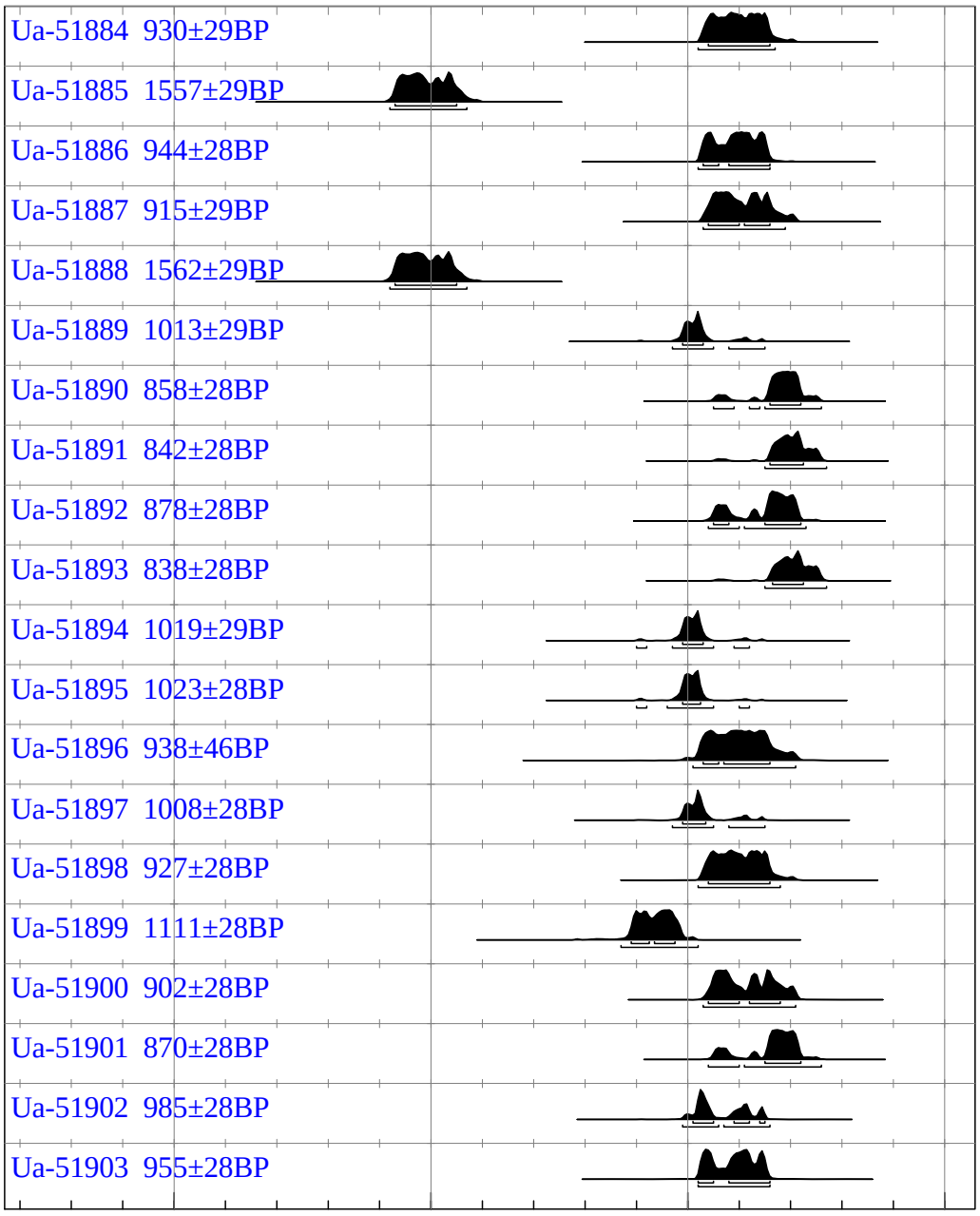
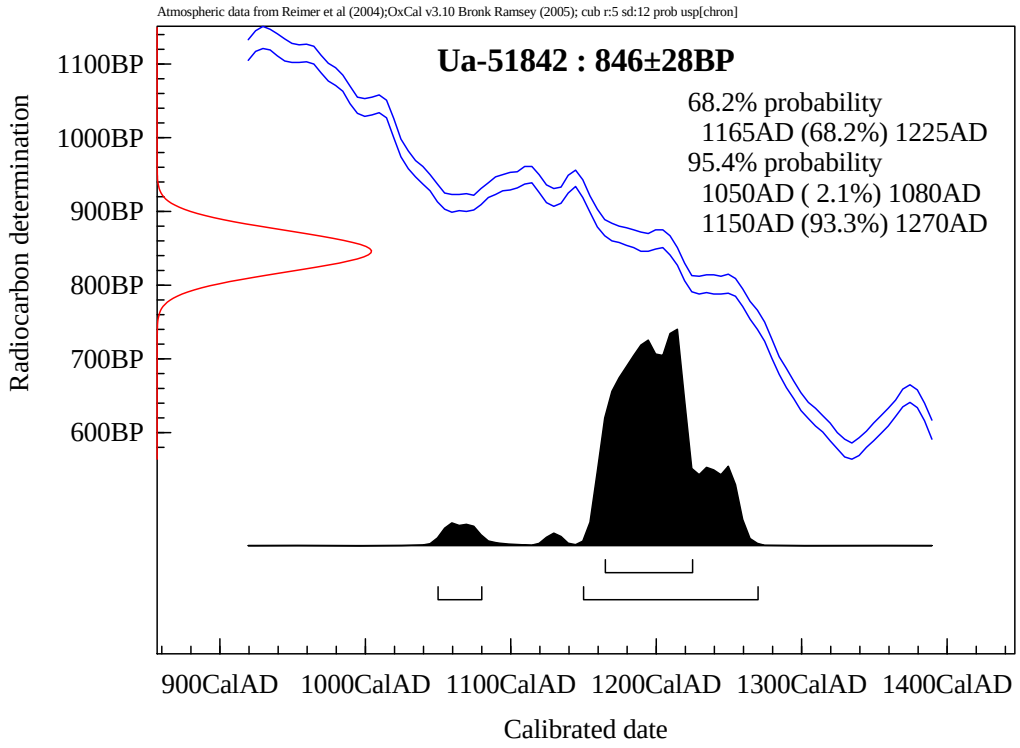
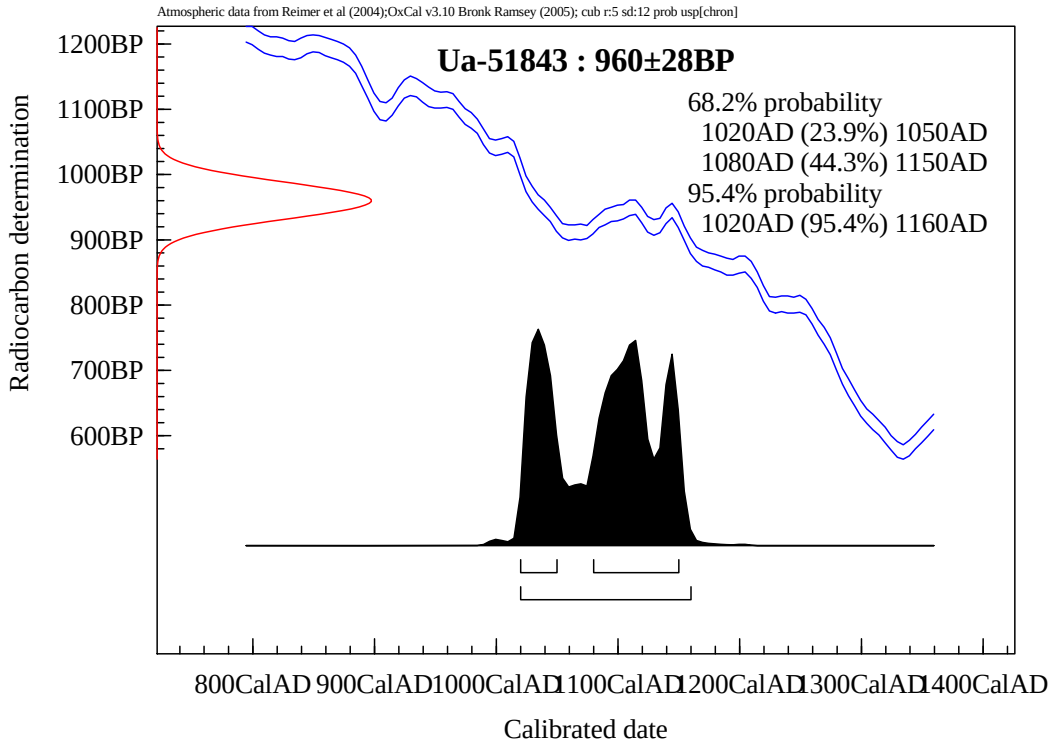
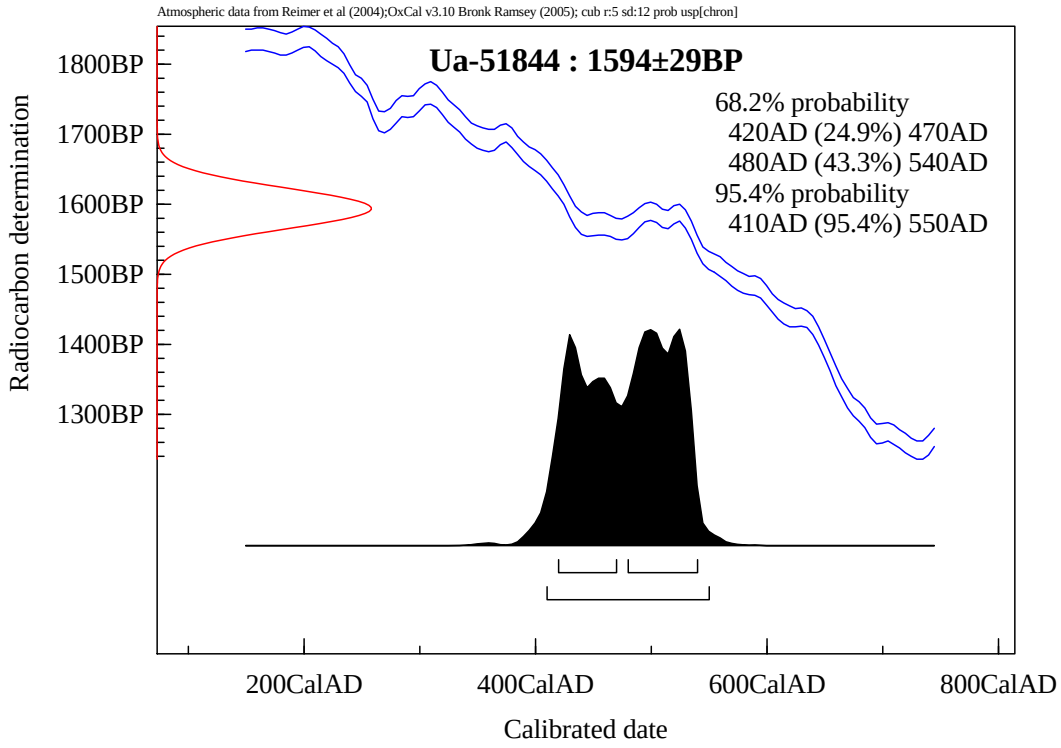


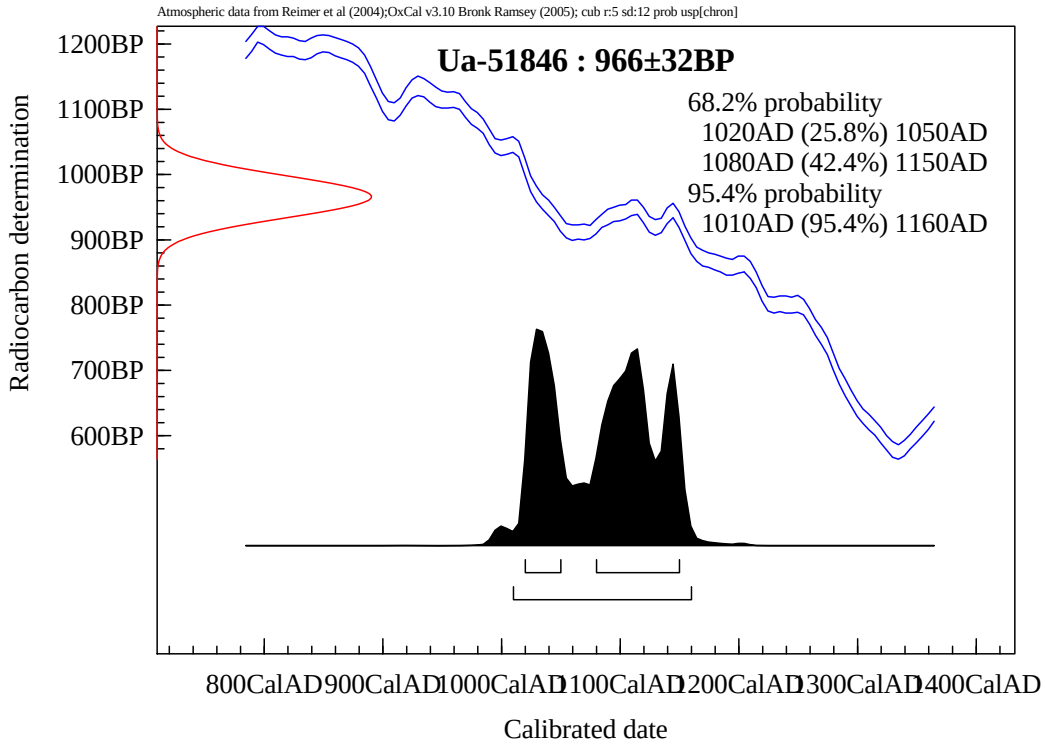
Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]

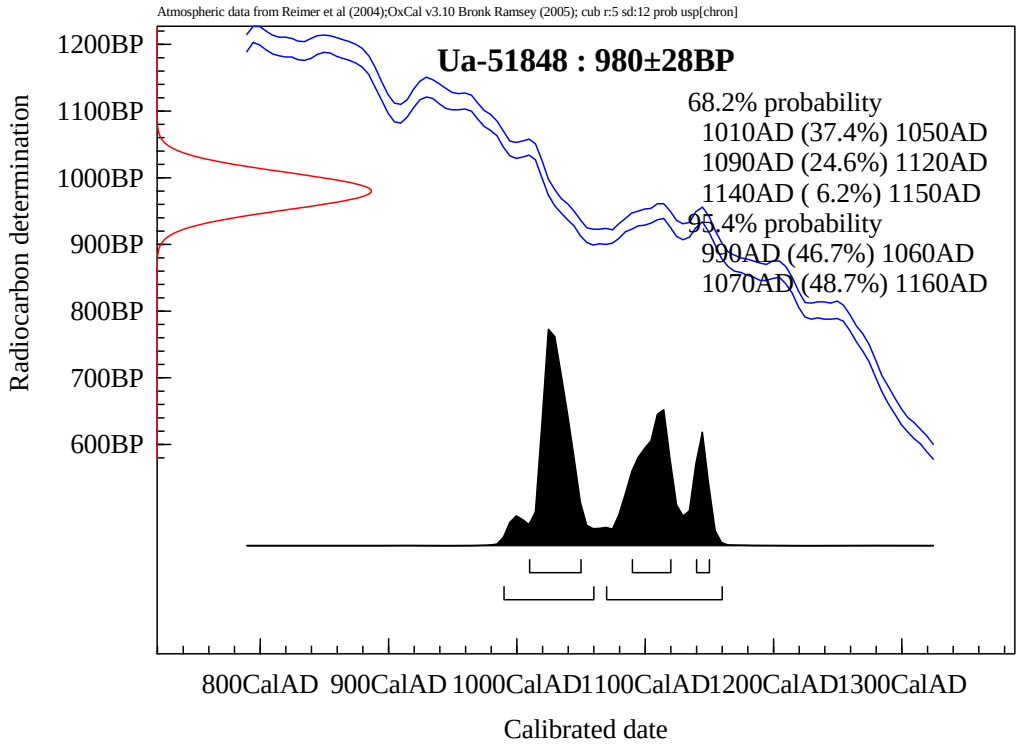


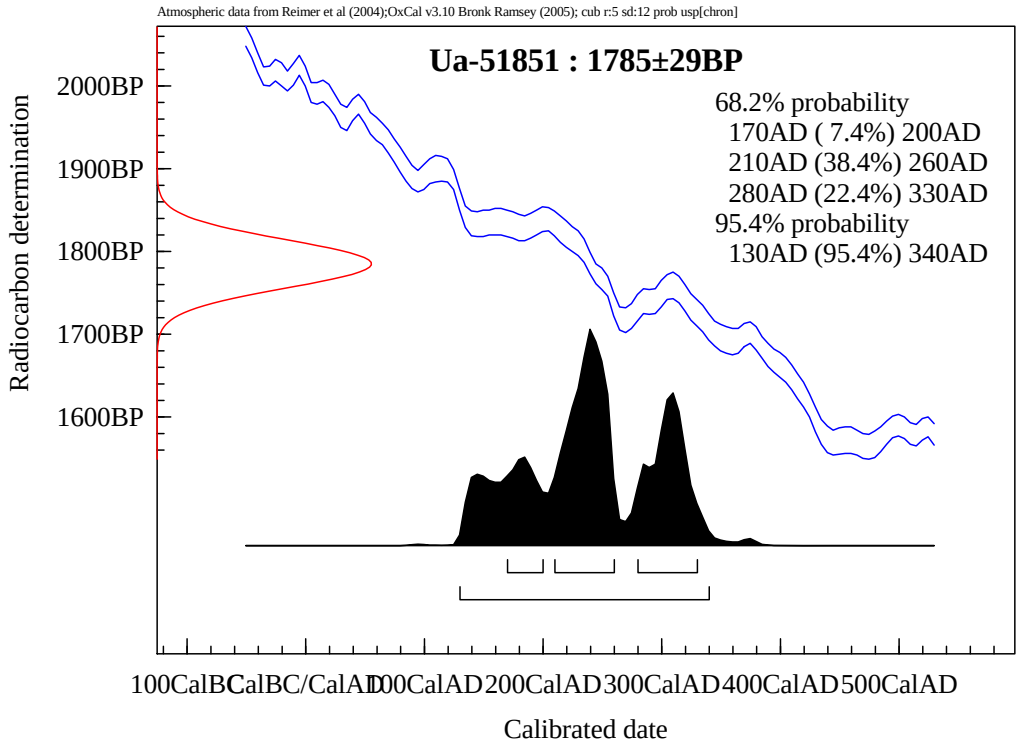

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51842 : 846±28BP
68.2% probability
1165AD (68.2%) 1225AD
95.4% probability
1050AD (2.1%) 1080AD
1150AD (93.3%) 1270AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

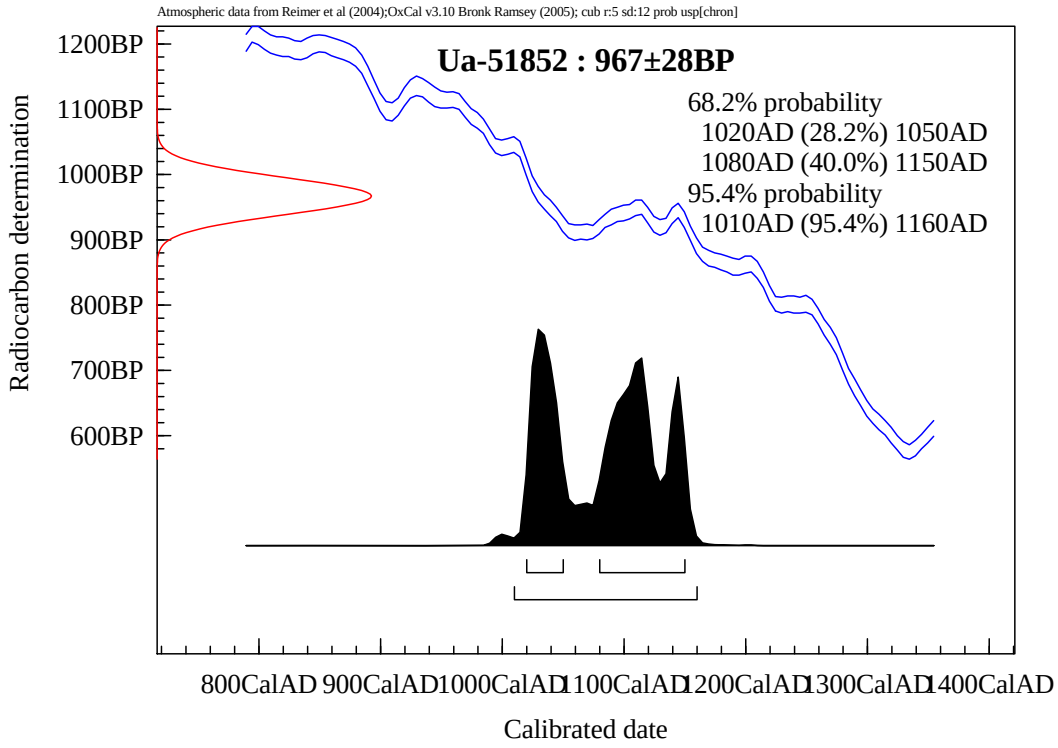

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51843 : 960±28BP
68.2% probability
1020AD (23.9%) 1050AD
1080AD (44.3%) 1150AD
95.4% probability
1020AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

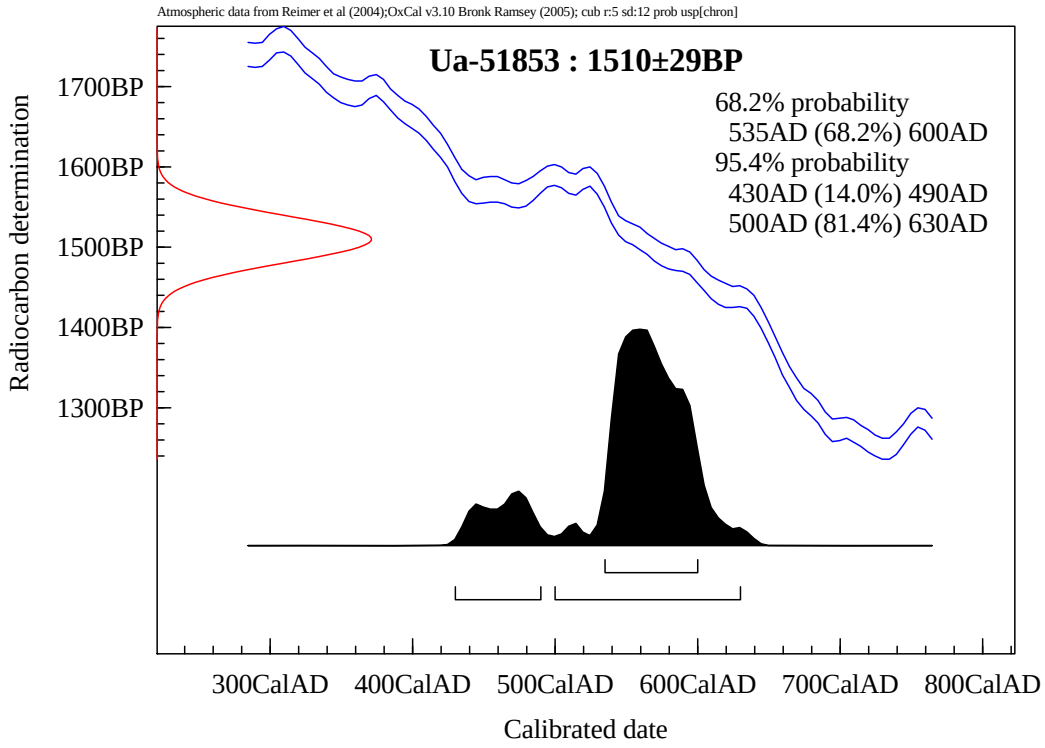

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51844 : 1594±29BP
68.2% probability
420AD (24.9%) 470AD
480AD (43.3%) 540AD
95.4% probability
410AD (95.4%) 550AD
Radiocarbon determination
1800BP
1700BP
1600BP
1500BP
1400BP
1300BP
200CalAD
400CalAD
600CalAD
800CalAD
Calibrated date

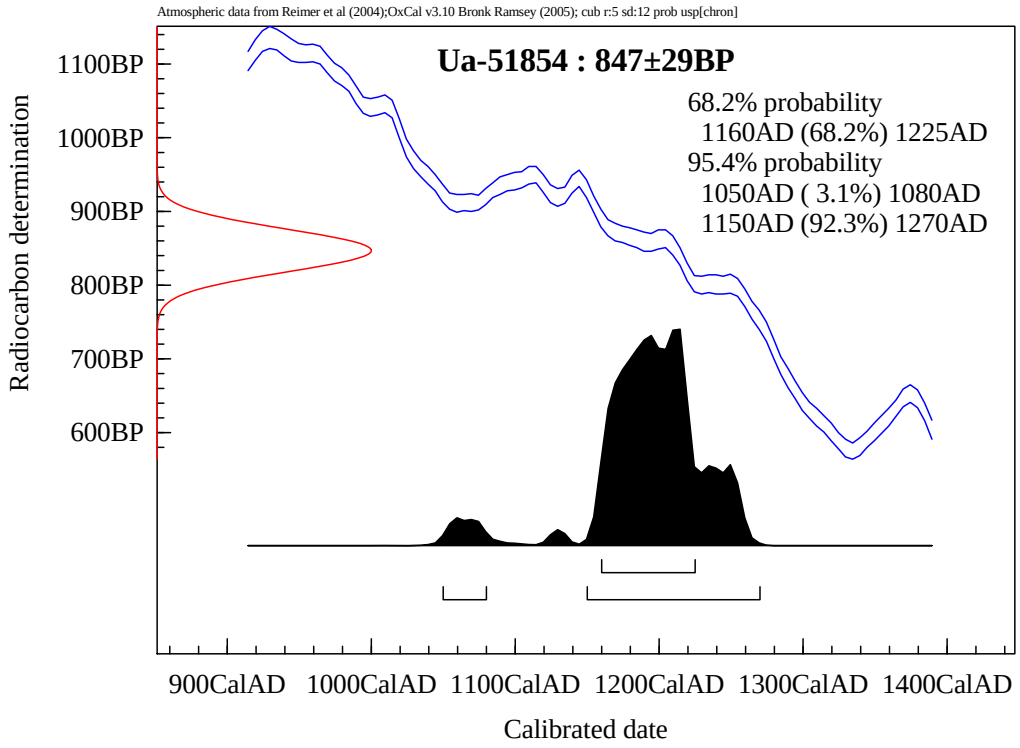

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51846 : 966±32BP
68.2% probability
1020AD (25.8%) 1050AD
1080AD (42.4%) 1150AD
95.4% probability
1010AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

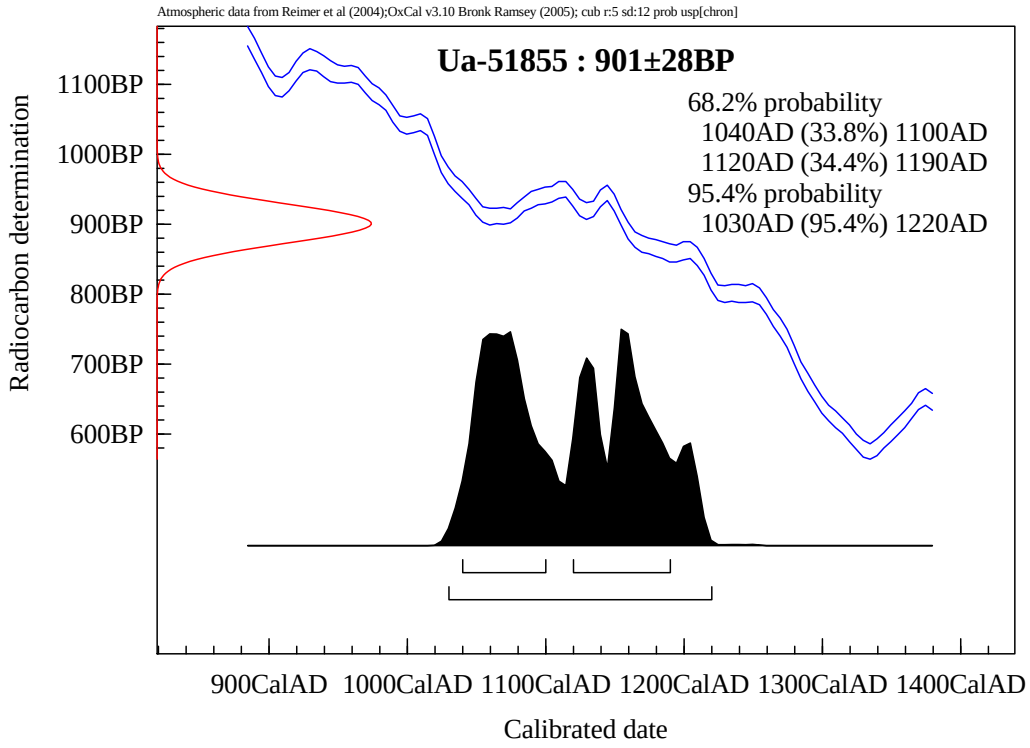

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51848 : 980±28BP
68.2% probability
1010AD (37.4%) 1050AD
1090AD (24.6%) 1120AD
1140AD (6.2%) 1150AD
95.4% probability
990AD (46.7%) 1060AD
1070AD (48.7%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
Calibrated date

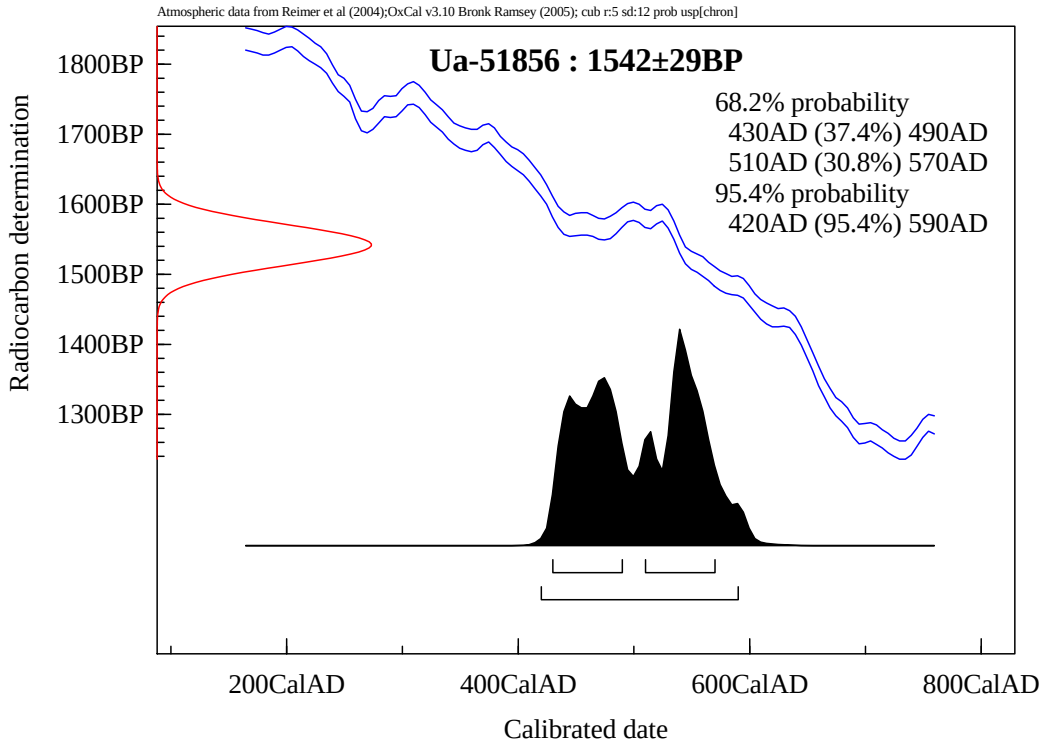

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51851 : 1785±29BP
68.2% probability
170AD (7.4%) 200AD
210AD (38.4%) 260AD
280AD (22.4%) 330AD
95.4% probability
130AD (95.4%) 340AD
Radiocarbon determination
2000BP
1900BP
1800BP
1700BP
1600BP
100CalBC
CalBC/CalAD
100CalAD
200CalAD
300CalAD
400CalAD
500CalAD
Calibrated date

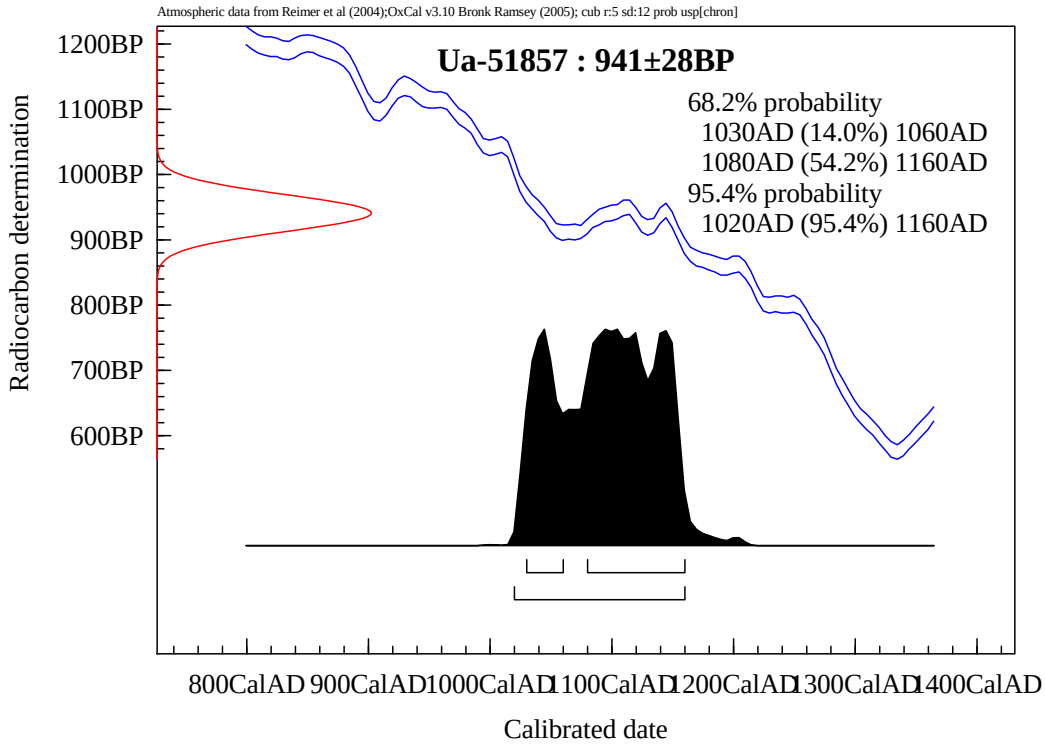

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51852 : 967±28BP
68.2% probability
1020AD (28.2%) 1050AD
1080AD (40.0%) 1150AD
95.4% probability
1010AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

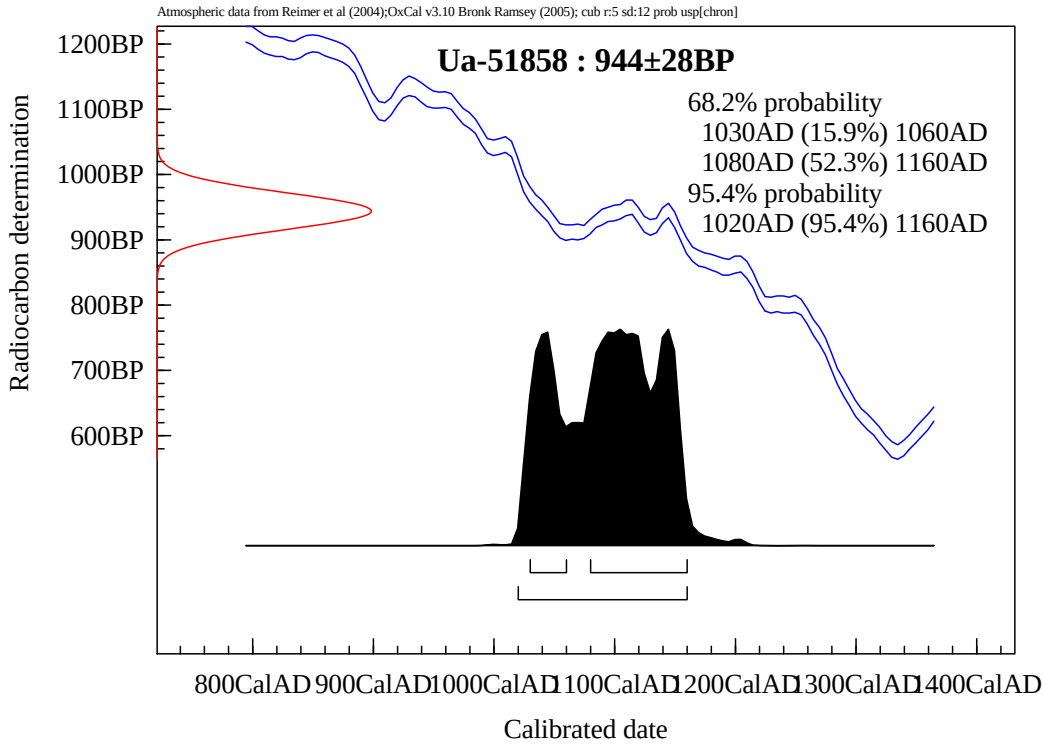

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51853 : 1510±29BP
68.2% probability
535AD (68.2%) 600AD
95.4% probability
430AD (14.0%) 490AD
500AD (81.4%) 630AD
Radiocarbon determination
1700BP
1600BP
1500BP
1400BP
1300BP
300CalAD
400CalAD
500CalAD
600CalAD
700CalAD
800CalAD
Calibrated date

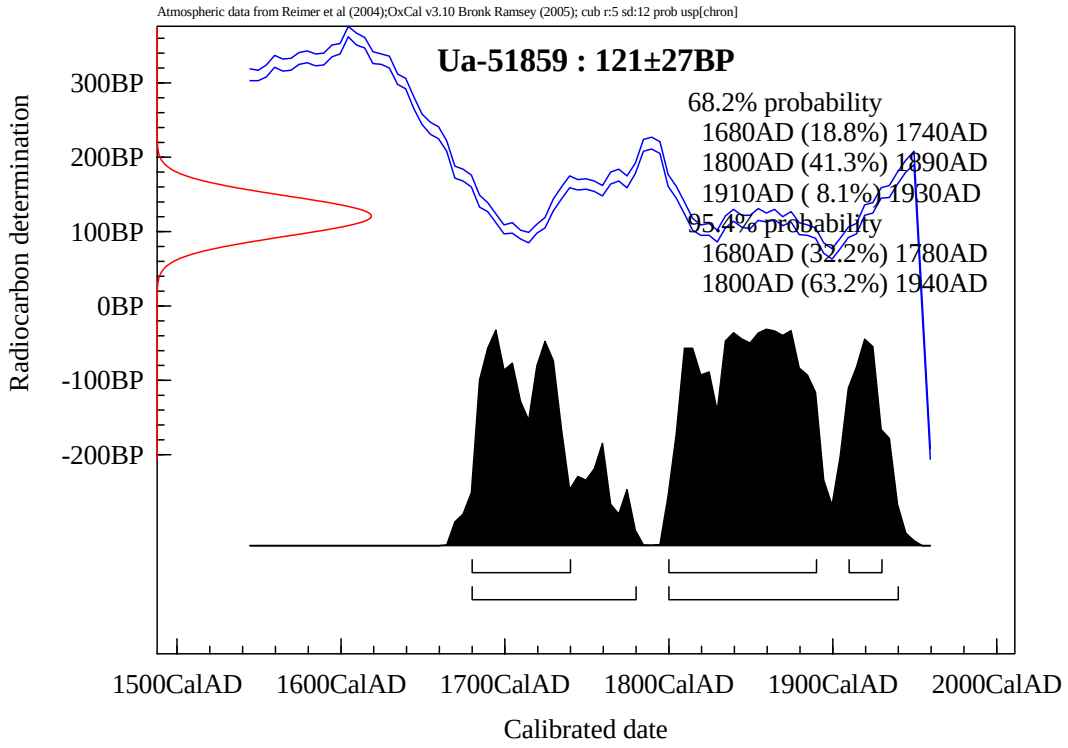

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51854 : 847±29BP
68.2% probability
1160AD (68.2%) 1225AD
95.4% probability
1050AD (3.1%) 1080AD
1150AD (92.3%) 1270AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

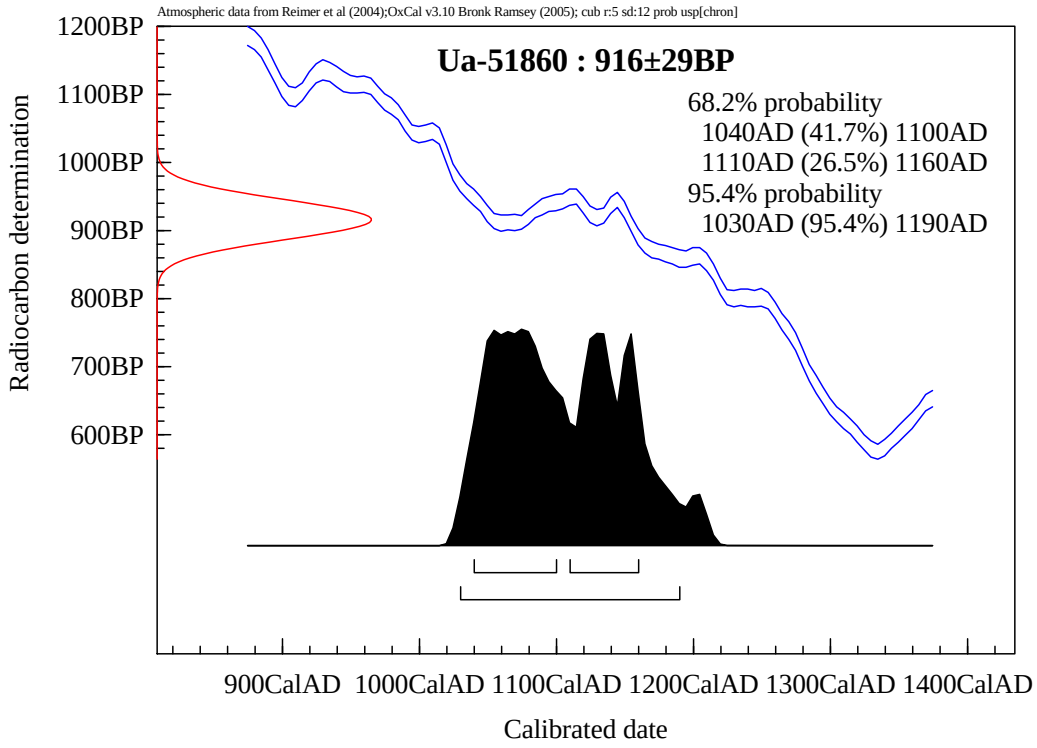

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51855 : 901±28BP
68.2% probability
1040AD (33.8%) 1100AD
1120AD (34.4%) 1190AD
95.4% probability
1030AD (95.4%) 1220AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

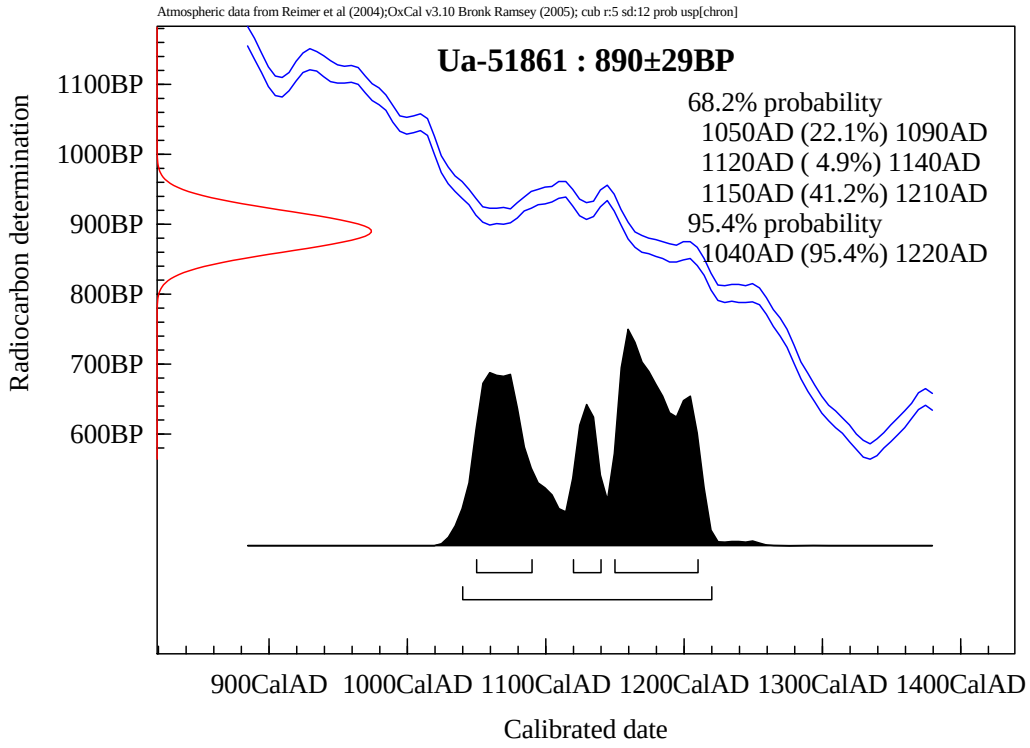

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51856 : 1542±29BP
68.2% probability
430AD (37.4%) 490AD
510AD (30.8%) 570AD
95.4% probability
420AD (95.4%) 590AD
Radiocarbon determination
1800BP
1700BP
1600BP
1500BP
1400BP
1300BP
200CalAD
400CalAD
600CalAD
800CalAD
Calibrated date

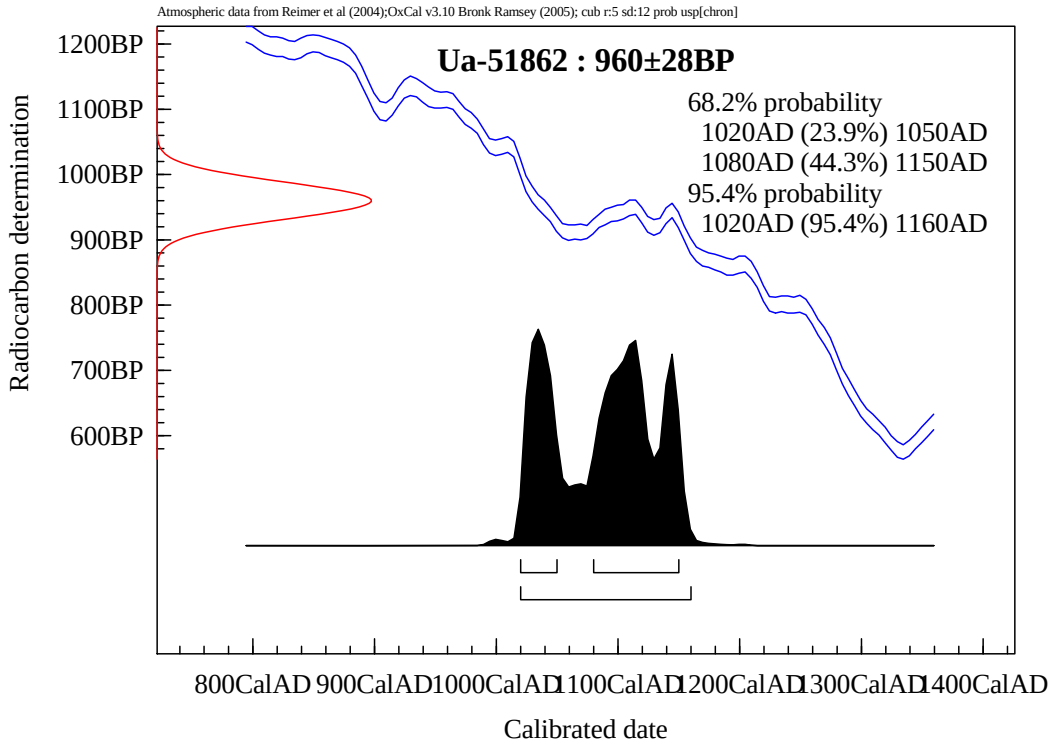

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51857 : 941±28BP
68.2% probability
1030AD (14.0%) 1060AD
1080AD (54.2%) 1160AD
95.4% probability
1020AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

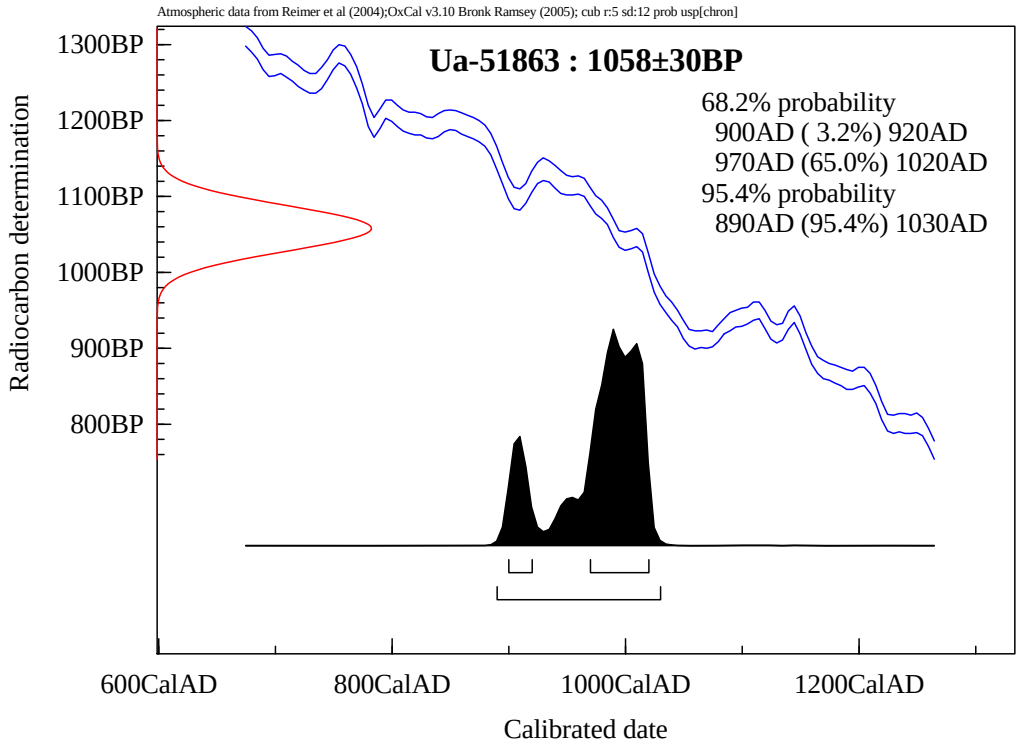

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51858 : 944±28BP
68.2% probability
1030AD (15.9%) 1060AD
1080AD (52.3%) 1160AD
95.4% probability
1020AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

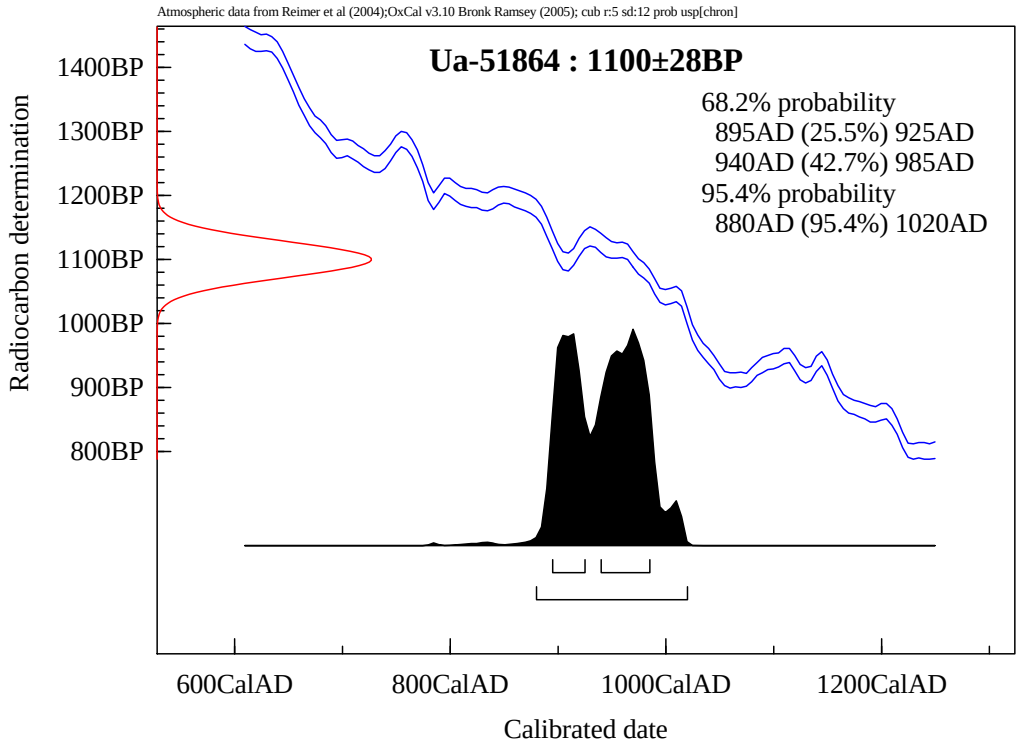

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51859 : 121±27BP
68.2% probability
1680AD (18.8%) 1740AD
1800AD (41.3%) 1890AD
1910AD (8.1%) 1930AD
95.4% probability
1680AD (32.2%) 1780AD
1800AD (63.2%) 1940AD
Radiocarbon determination
300BP
200BP
100BP
0BP
-100BP
-200BP
1500CalAD
1600CalAD
1700CalAD
1800CalAD
1900CalAD
2000CalAD
Calibrated date

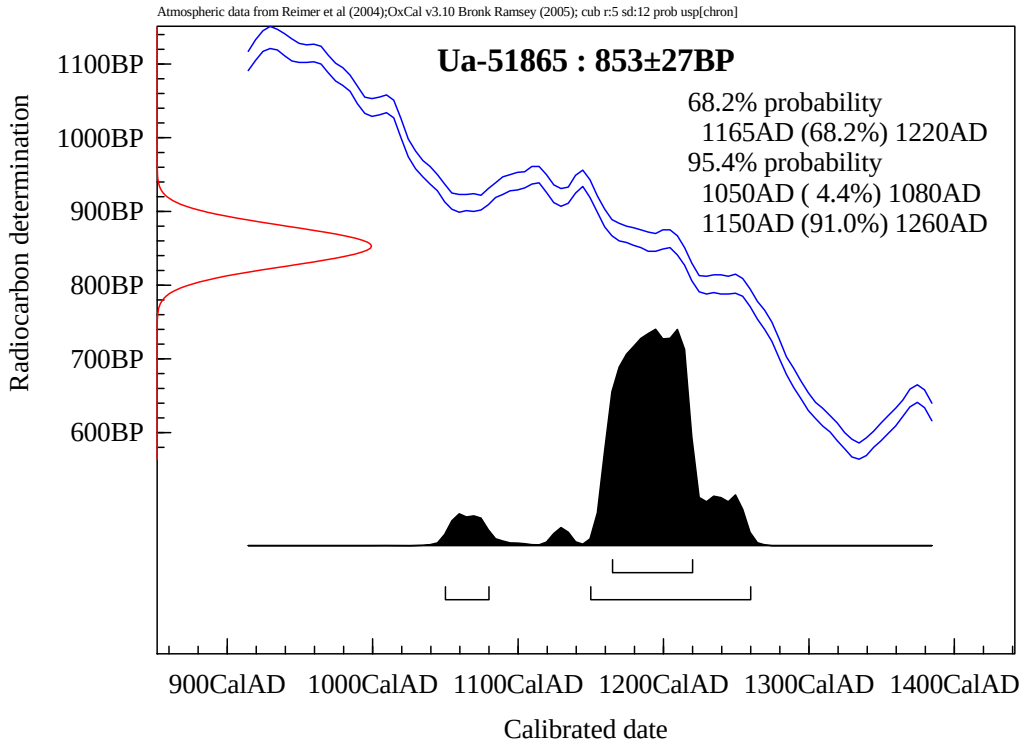

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51860 : 916±29BP
68.2% probability
1040AD (41.7%) 1100AD
1110AD (26.5%) 1160AD
95.4% probability
1030AD (95.4%) 1190AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

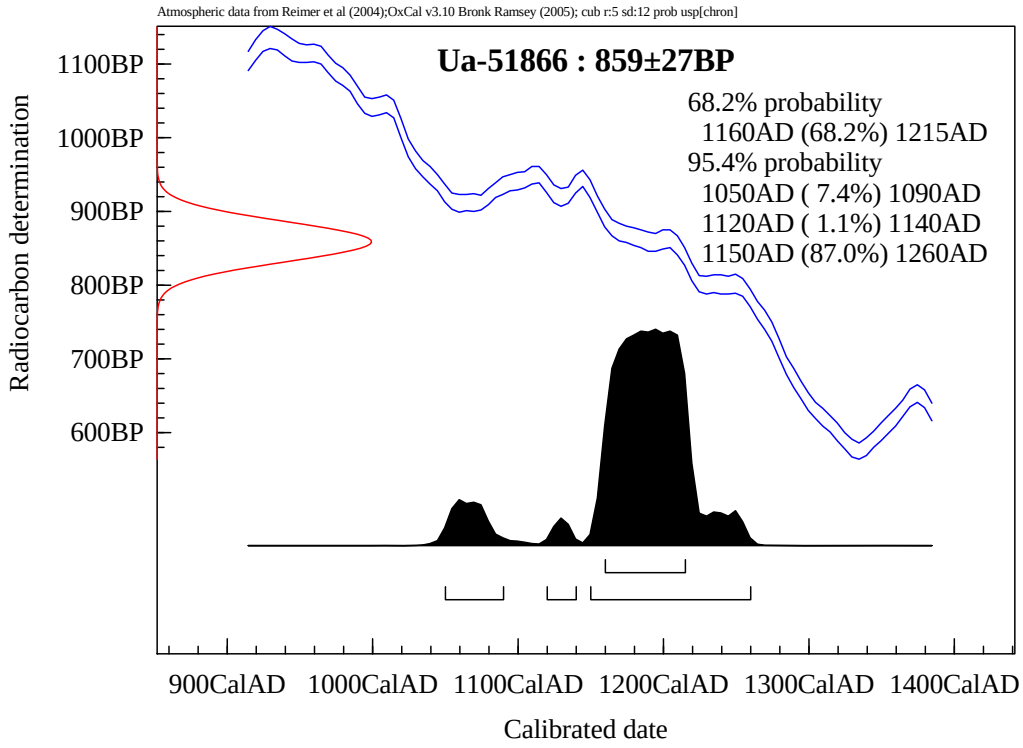

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51861 : 890±29BP
68.2% probability
1050AD (22.1%) 1090AD
1120AD (4.9%) 1140AD
1150AD (41.2%) 1210AD
95.4% probability
1040AD (95.4%) 1220AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

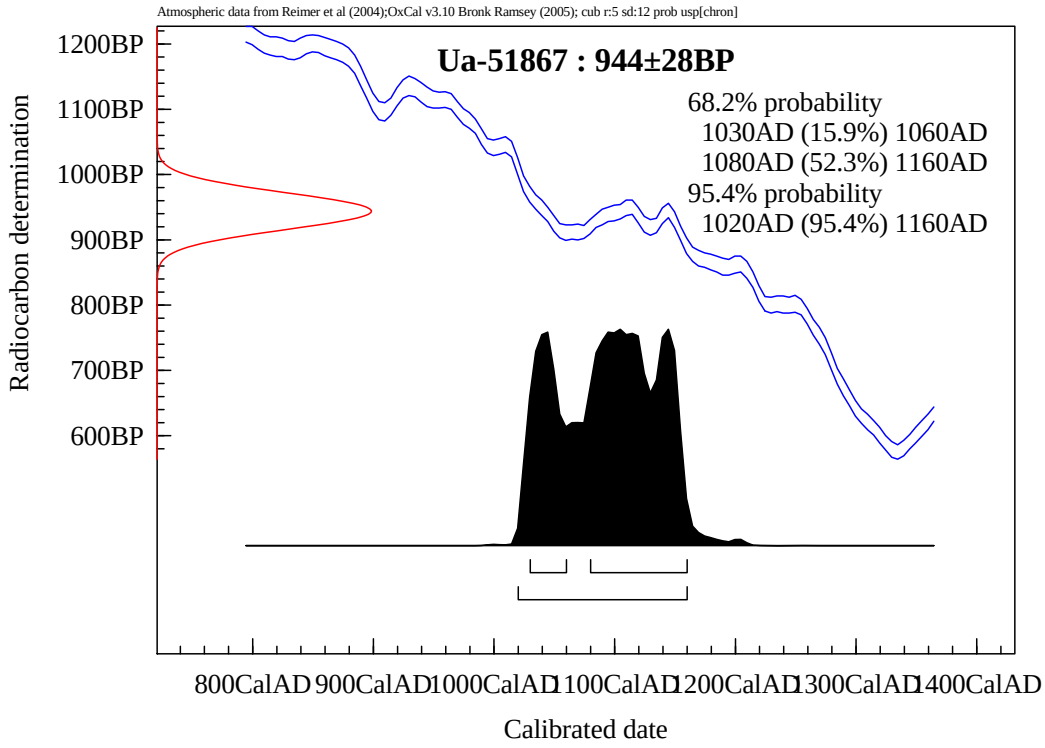

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51862 : 960±28BP
68.2% probability
1020AD (23.9%) 1050AD
1080AD (44.3%) 1150AD
95.4% probability
1020AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

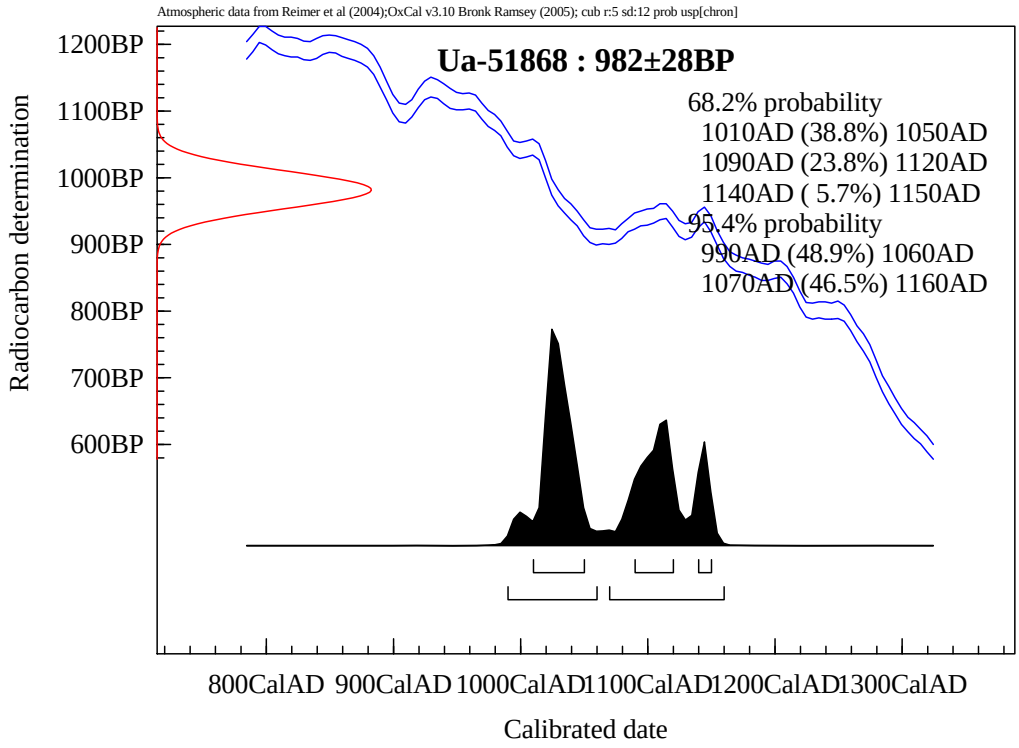

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51863 : 1058±30BP
68.2% probability
900AD (3.2%) 920AD
970AD (65.0%) 1020AD
95.4% probability
890AD (95.4%) 1030AD
Radiocarbon determination
1300BP
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
600CalAD
800CalAD
1000CalAD
1200CalAD
Calibrated date

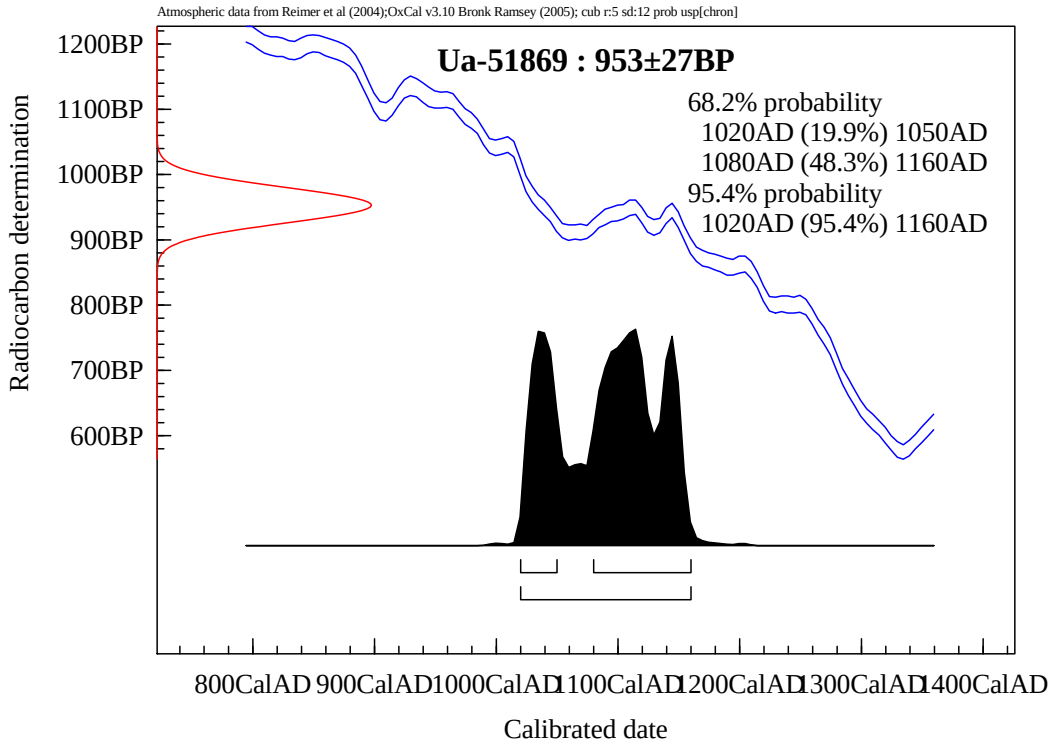

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51864 : 1100±28BP
68.2% probability
895AD (25.5%) 925AD
940AD (42.7%) 985AD
95.4% probability
880AD (95.4%) 1020AD
Radiocarbon determination
1400BP
1300BP
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
600CalAD
800CalAD
1000CalAD
1200CalAD
Calibrated date

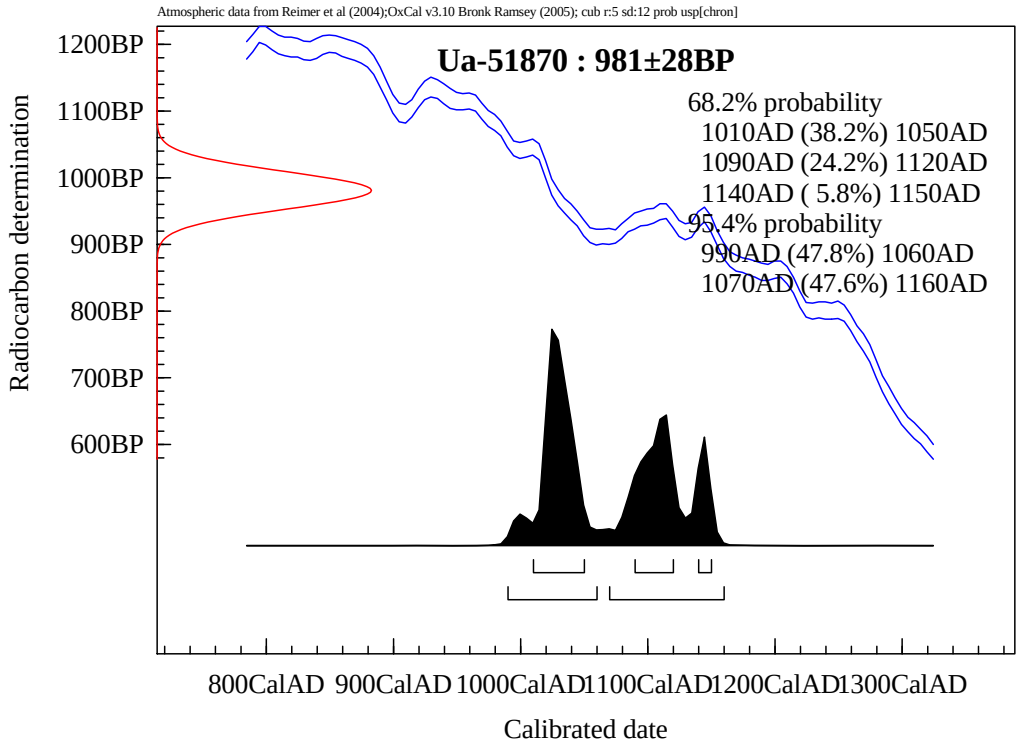

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51865 : 853±27BP
68.2% probability
1165AD (68.2%) 1220AD
95.4% probability
1050AD (4.4%) 1080AD
1150AD (91.0%) 1260AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

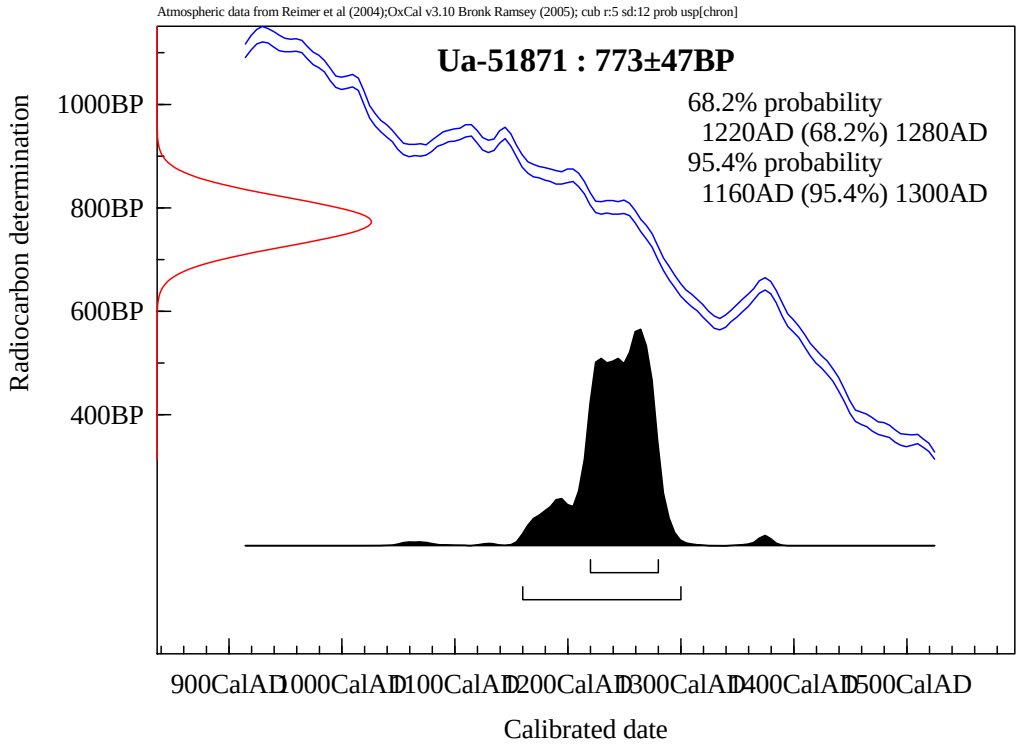

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51866 : 859±27BP
68.2% probability
1160AD (68.2%) 1215AD
95.4% probability
1050AD (7.4%) 1090AD
1120AD (1.1%) 1140AD
1150AD (87.0%) 1260AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

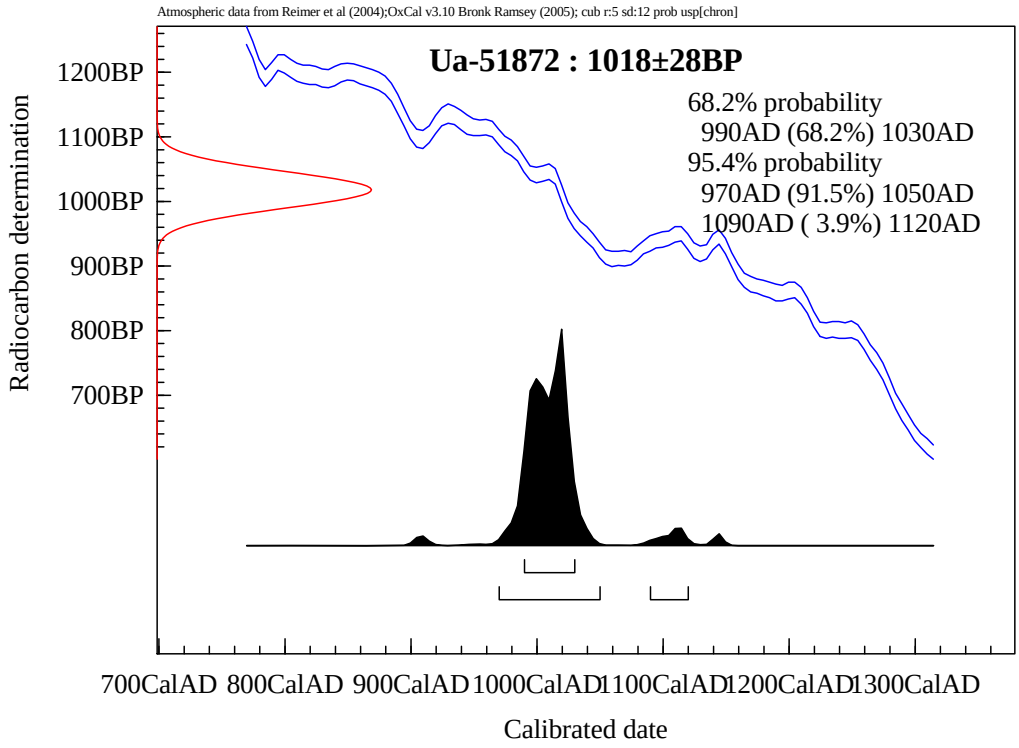

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51867 : 944±28BP
68.2% probability
1030AD (15.9%) 1060AD
1080AD (52.3%) 1160AD
95.4% probability
1020AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

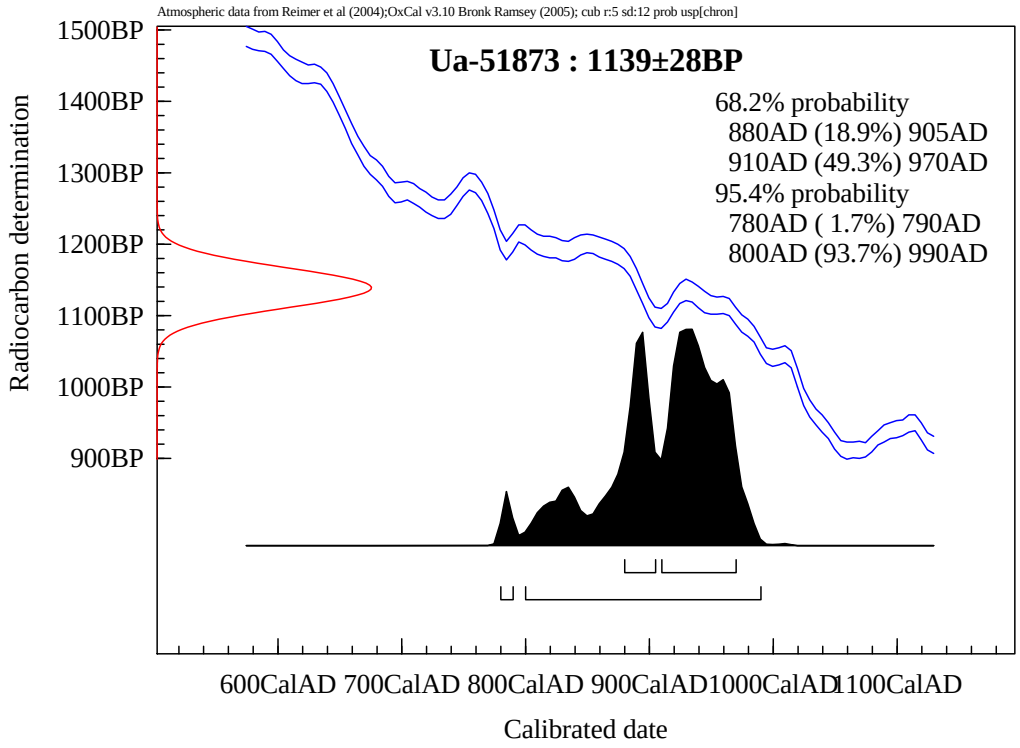

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51868 : 982±28BP
68.2% probability
1010AD (38.8%) 1050AD
1090AD (23.8%) 1120AD
1140AD (5.7%) 1150AD
95.4% probability
990AD (48.9%) 1060AD
1070AD (46.5%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
Calibrated date

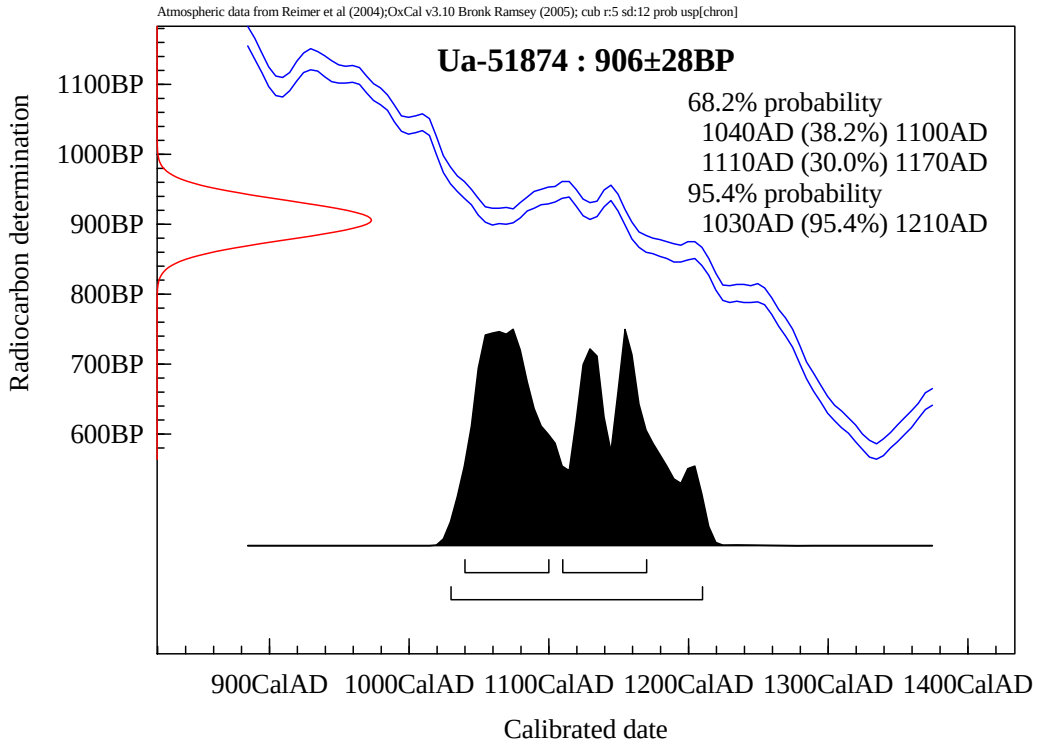

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51869 : 953±27BP
68.2% probability
1020AD (19.9%) 1050AD
1080AD (48.3%) 1160AD
95.4% probability
1020AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

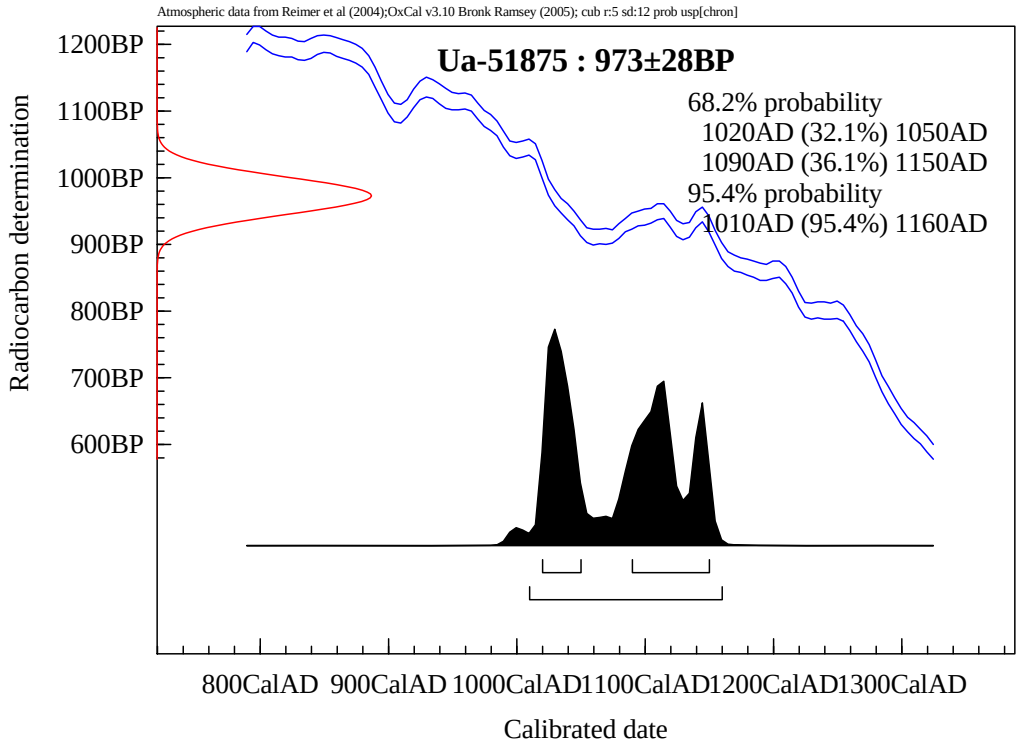

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51870 : 981±28BP
68.2% probability
1010AD (38.2%) 1050AD
1090AD (24.2%) 1120AD
1140AD (5.8%) 1150AD
95.4% probability
990AD (47.8%) 1060AD
1070AD (47.6%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
Calibrated date

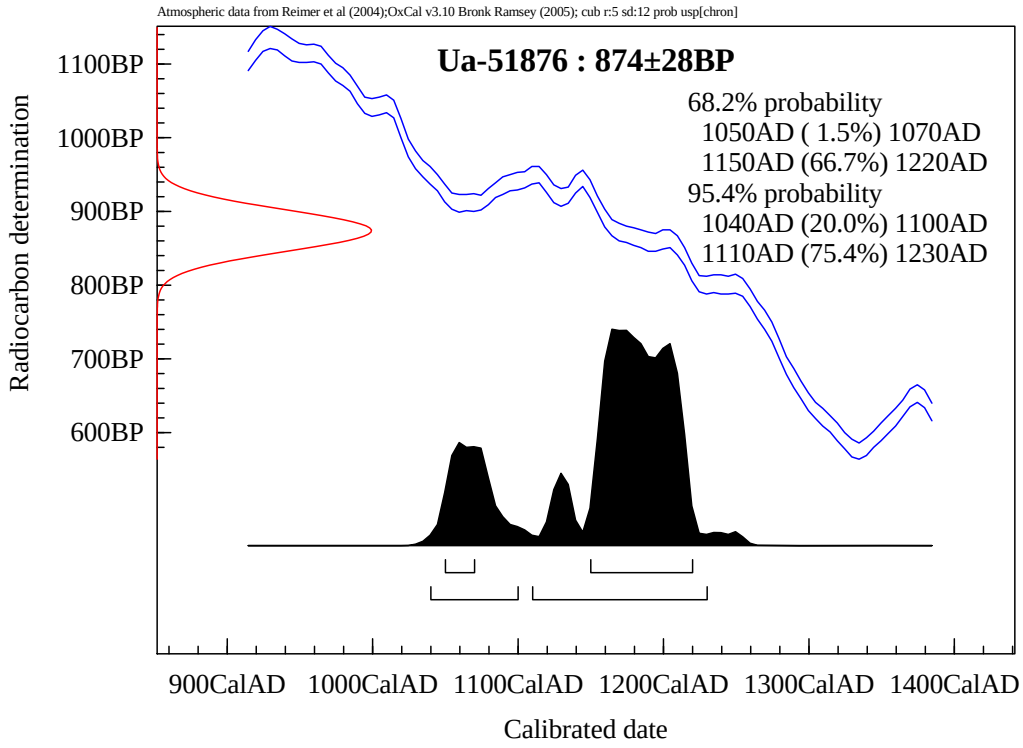

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51871 : 773±47BP
68.2% probability
1220AD (68.2%) 1280AD
95.4% probability
1160AD (95.4%) 1300AD
Radiocarbon determination
1000BP
800BP
600BP
400BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

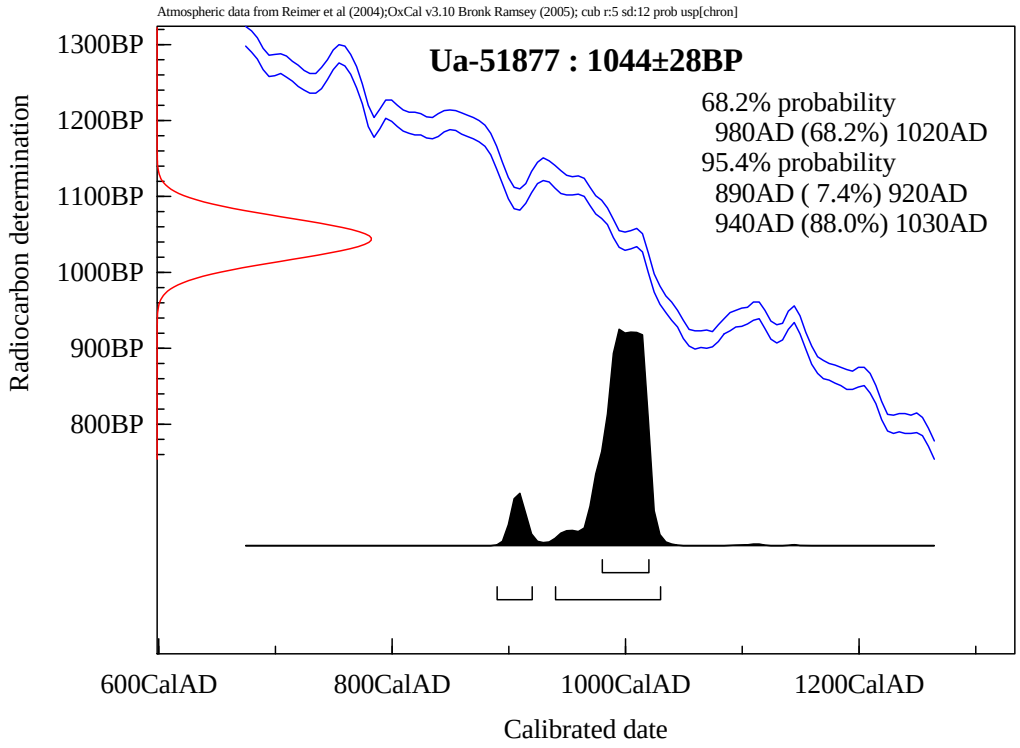

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51872 : 1018±28BP
68.2% probability
990AD (68.2%) 1030AD
95.4% probability
970AD (91.5%) 1050AD
1090AD (3.9%) 1120AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
700CalAD
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
Calibrated date

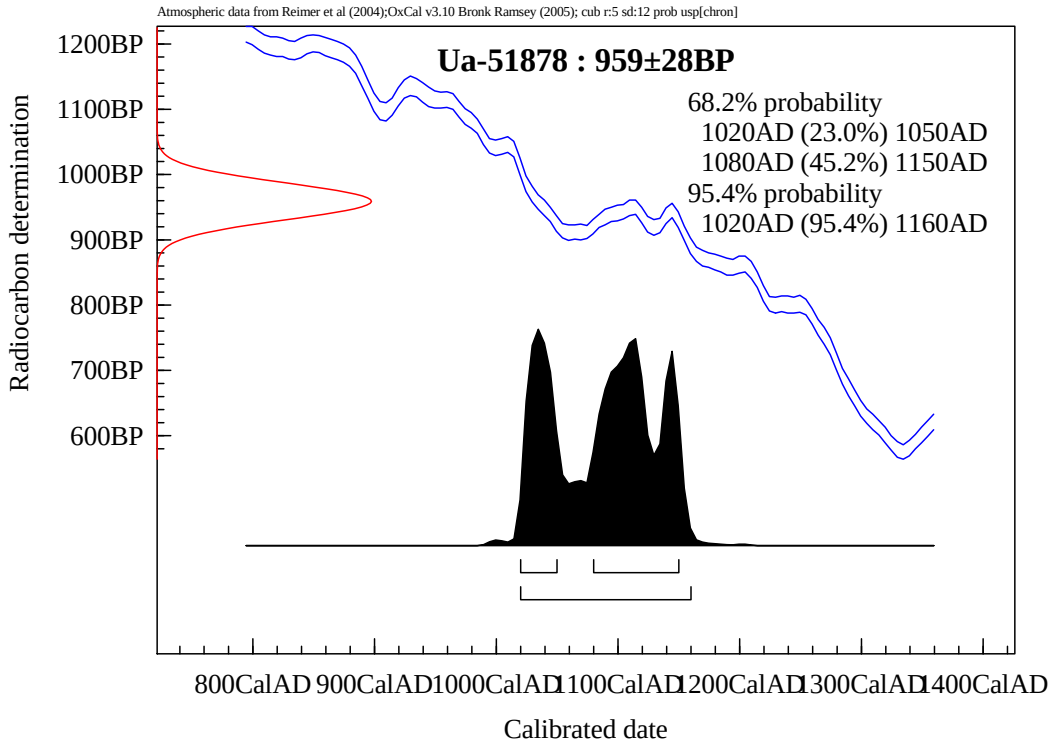

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51873 : 1139±28BP
68.2% probability
880AD (18.9%) 905AD
910AD (49.3%) 970AD
95.4% probability
780AD (1.7%) 790AD
800AD (93.7%) 990AD
Radiocarbon determination
1500BP
1400BP
1300BP
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
600CalAD 700CalAD 800CalAD 900CalAD 1000CalAD 1100CalAD
Calibrated date

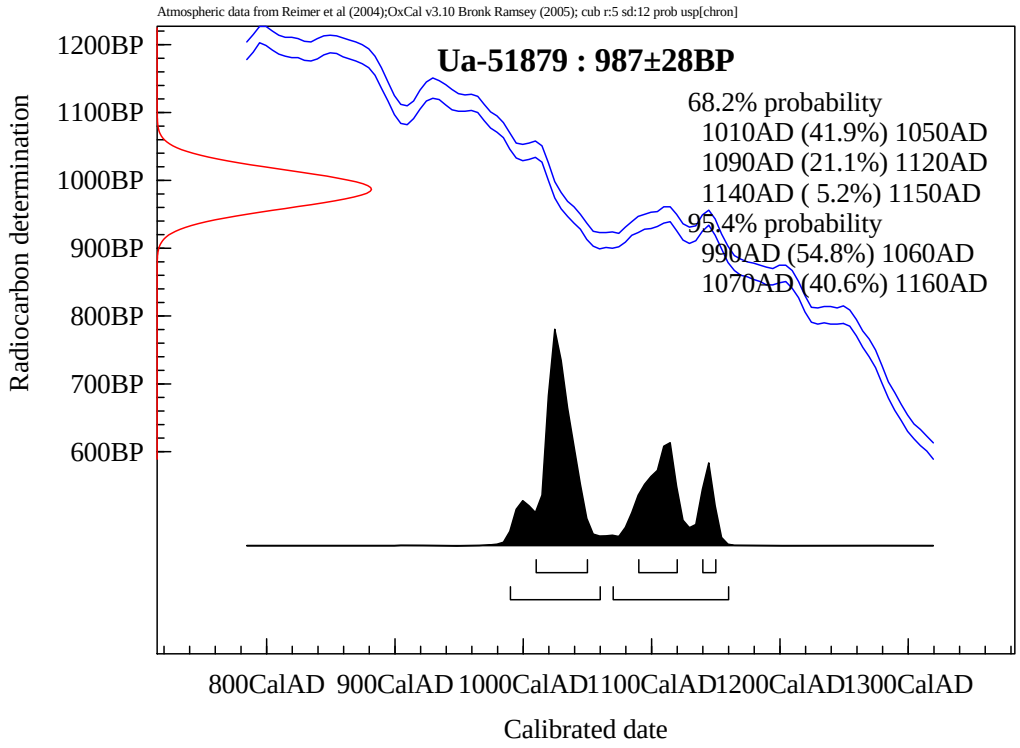

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51874 : 906±28BP
68.2% probability
1040AD (38.2%) 1100AD
1110AD (30.0%) 1170AD
95.4% probability
1030AD (95.4%) 1210AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

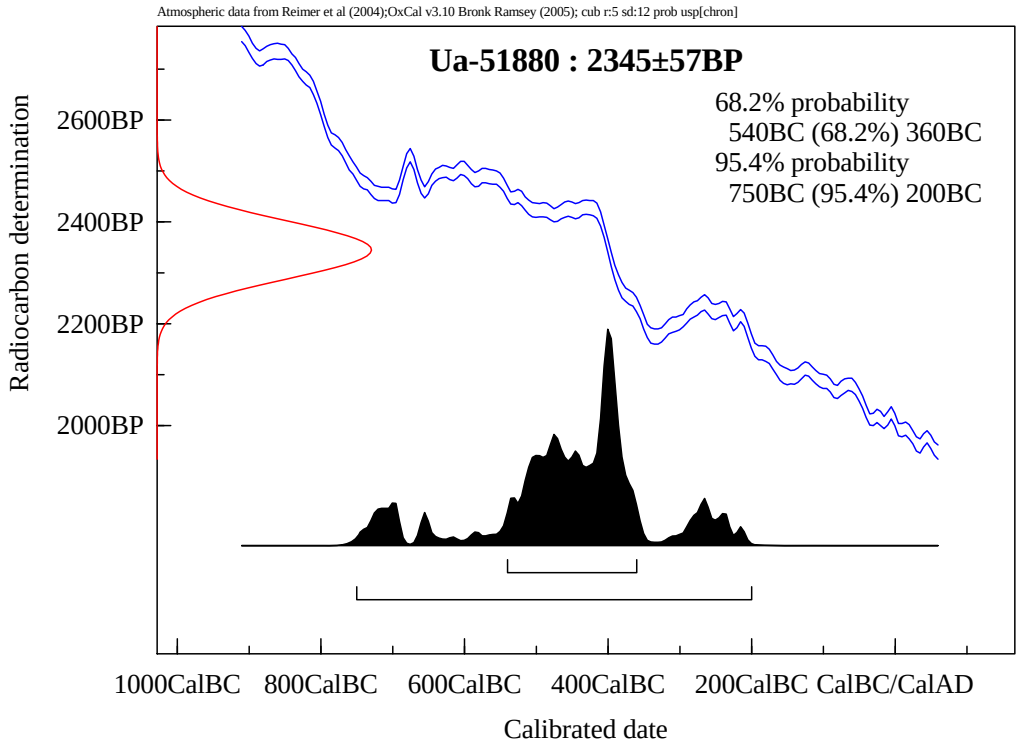

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51875 : 973±28BP
68.2% probability
1020AD (32.1%) 1050AD
1090AD (36.1%) 1150AD
95.4% probability
1010AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
Calibrated date

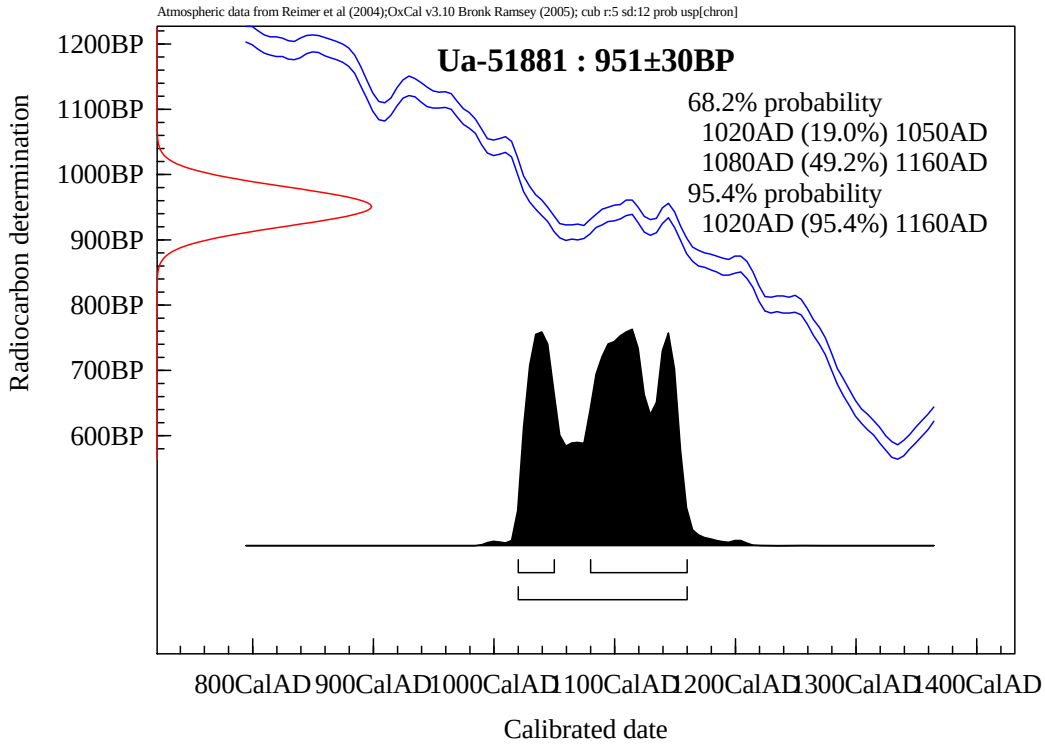

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51876 : 874±28BP
68.2% probability
1050AD (1.5%) 1070AD
1150AD (66.7%) 1220AD
95.4% probability
1040AD (20.0%) 1100AD
1110AD (75.4%) 1230AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

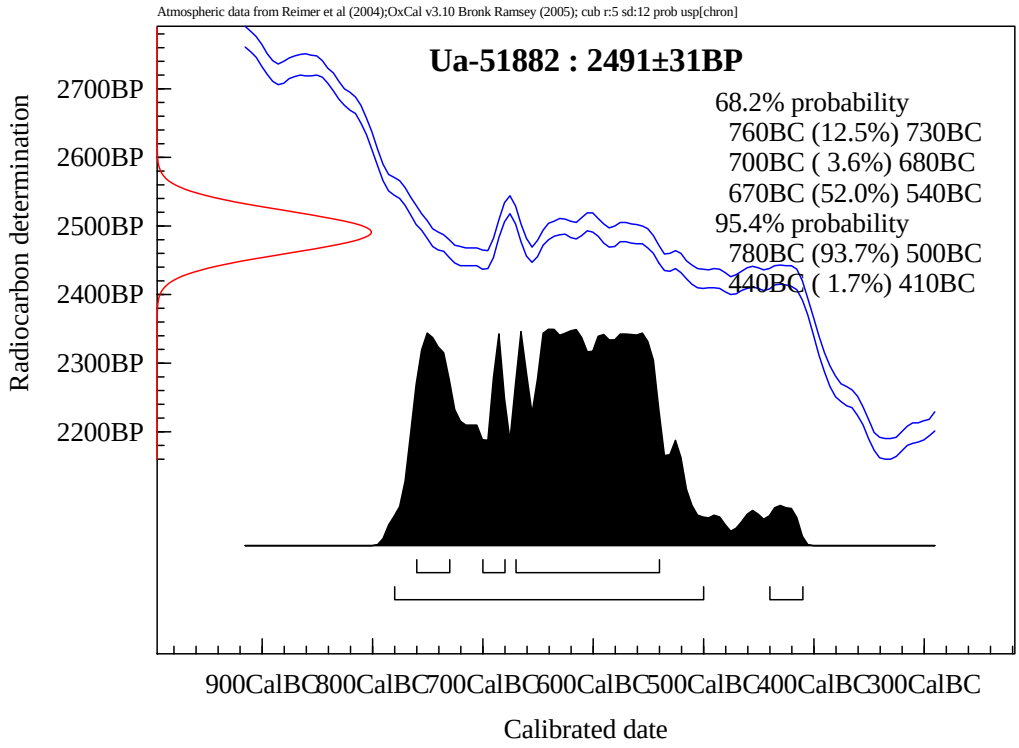

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51877 : 1044±28BP
68.2% probability
980AD (68.2%) 1020AD
95.4% probability
890AD (7.4%) 920AD
940AD (88.0%) 1030AD
Radiocarbon determination
1300BP
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
600CalAD
800CalAD
1000CalAD
1200CalAD
Calibrated date

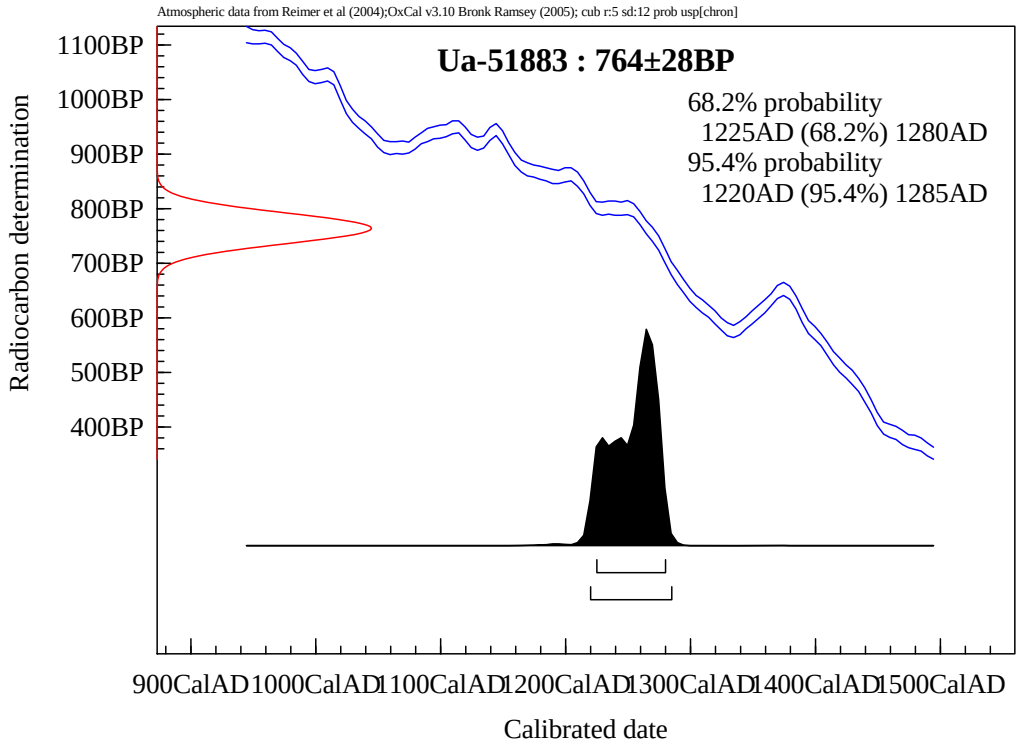

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51878 : 959±28BP
68.2% probability
1020AD (23.0%) 1050AD
1080AD (45.2%) 1150AD
95.4% probability
1020AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

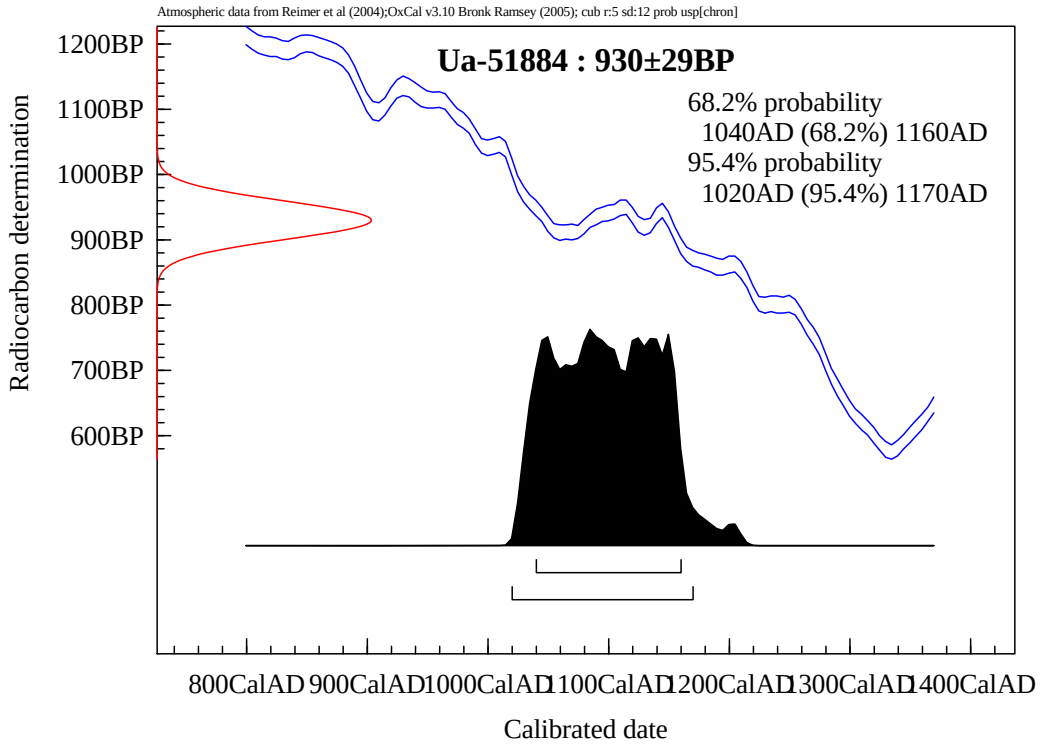

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51879 : 987±28BP
68.2% probability
1010AD (41.9%) 1050AD
1090AD (21.1%) 1120AD
1140AD (5.2%) 1150AD
95.4% probability
990AD (54.8%) 1060AD
1070AD (40.6%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
Calibrated date

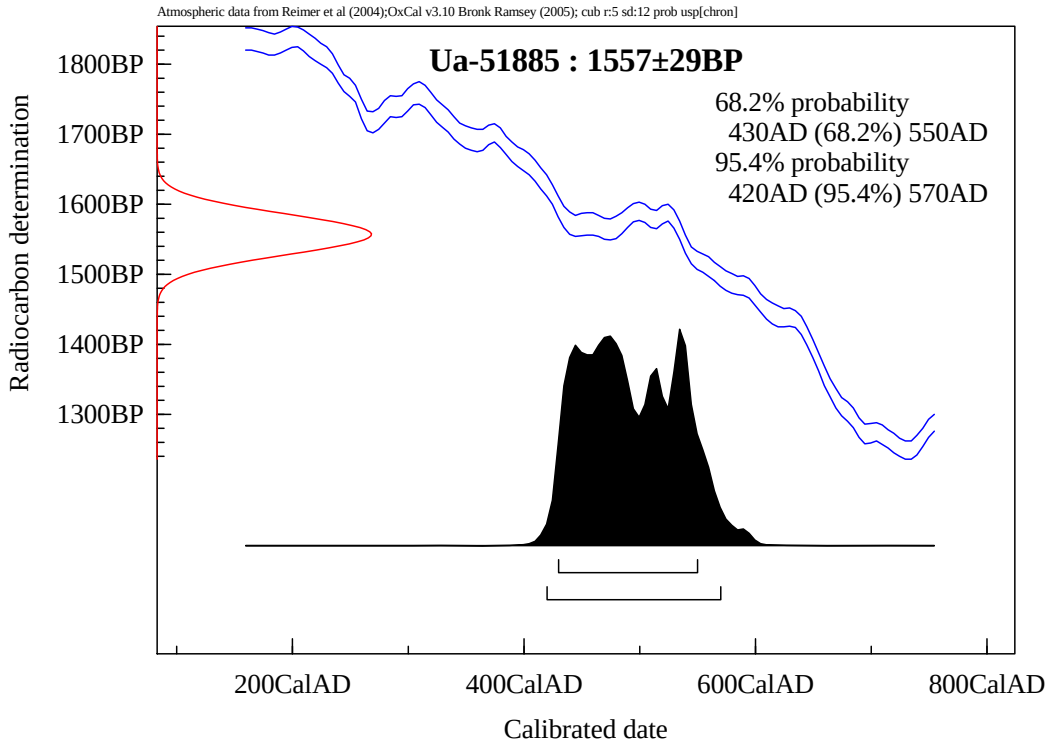

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51880 : 2345±57BP
68.2% probability
540BC (68.2%) 360BC
95.4% probability
750BC (95.4%) 200BC
Radiocarbon determination
2600BP
2400BP
2200BP
2000BP
1000CalBC
800CalBC
600CalBC
400CalBC
200CalBC
CalBC/CalAD
Calibrated date

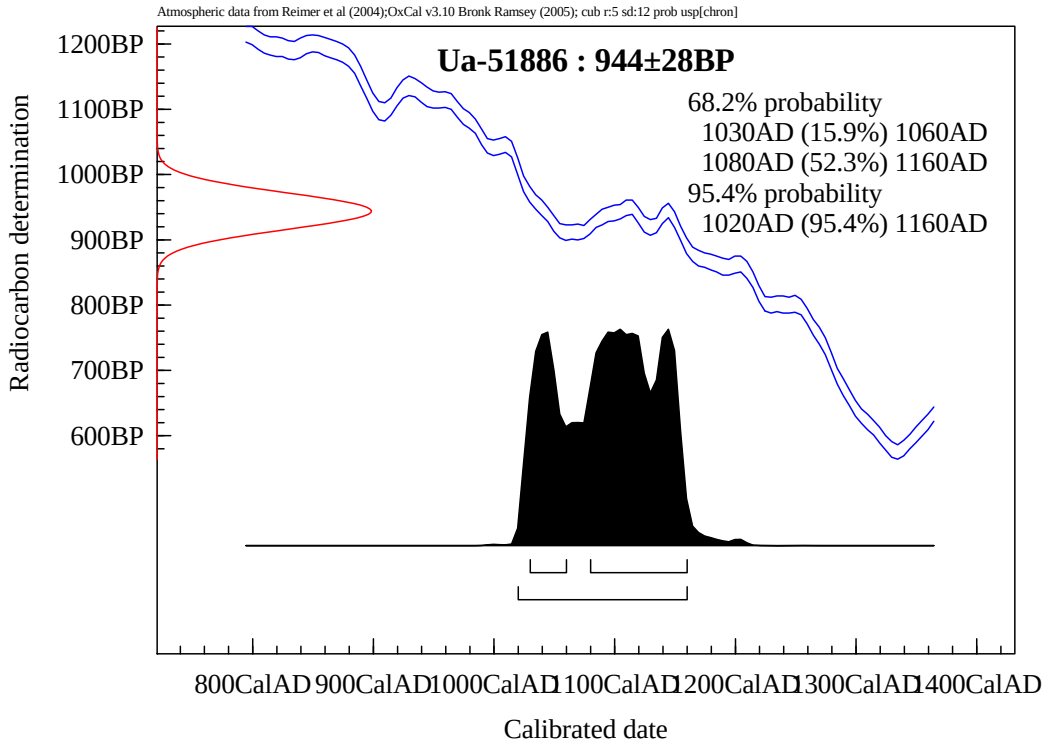

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51881 : 951±30BP
68.2% probability
1020AD (19.0%) 1050AD
1080AD (49.2%) 1160AD
95.4% probability
1020AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

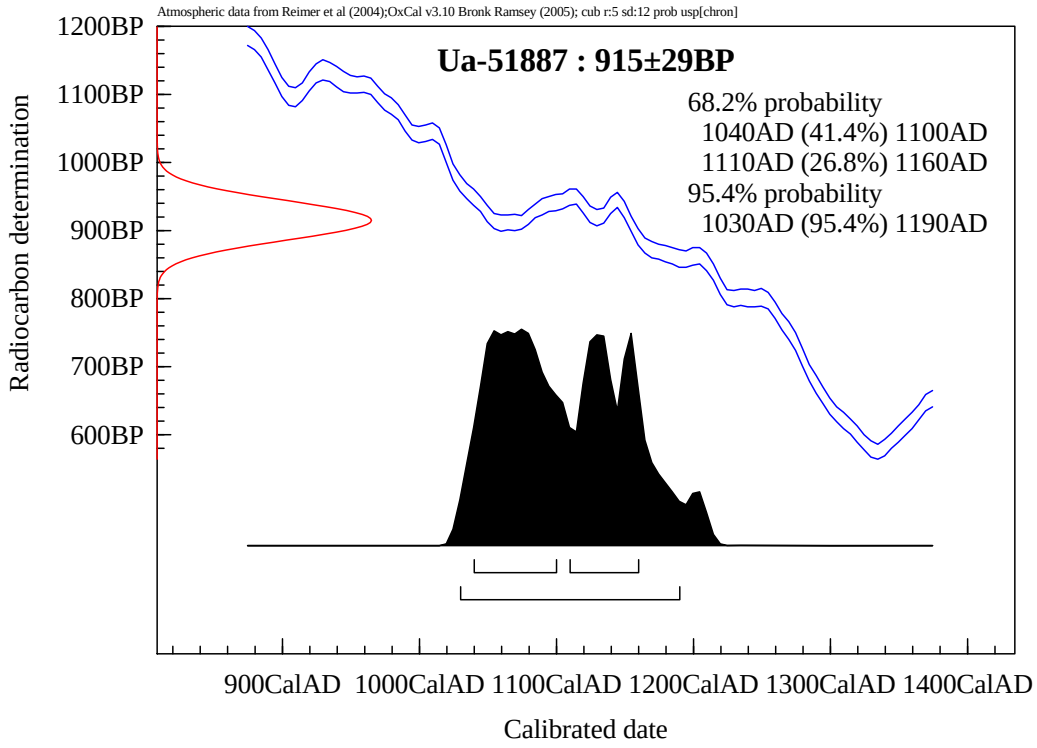

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51882 : 2491±31BP
68.2% probability
760BC (12.5%) 730BC
700BC (3.6%) 680BC
670BC (52.0%) 540BC
95.4% probability
780BC (93.7%) 500BC
440BC (1.7%) 410BC
Radiocarbon determination
2700BP
2600BP
2500BP
2400BP
2300BP
2200BP
900CalBC
800CalBC
700CalBC
600CalBC
500CalBC
400CalBC
300CalBC
Calibrated date

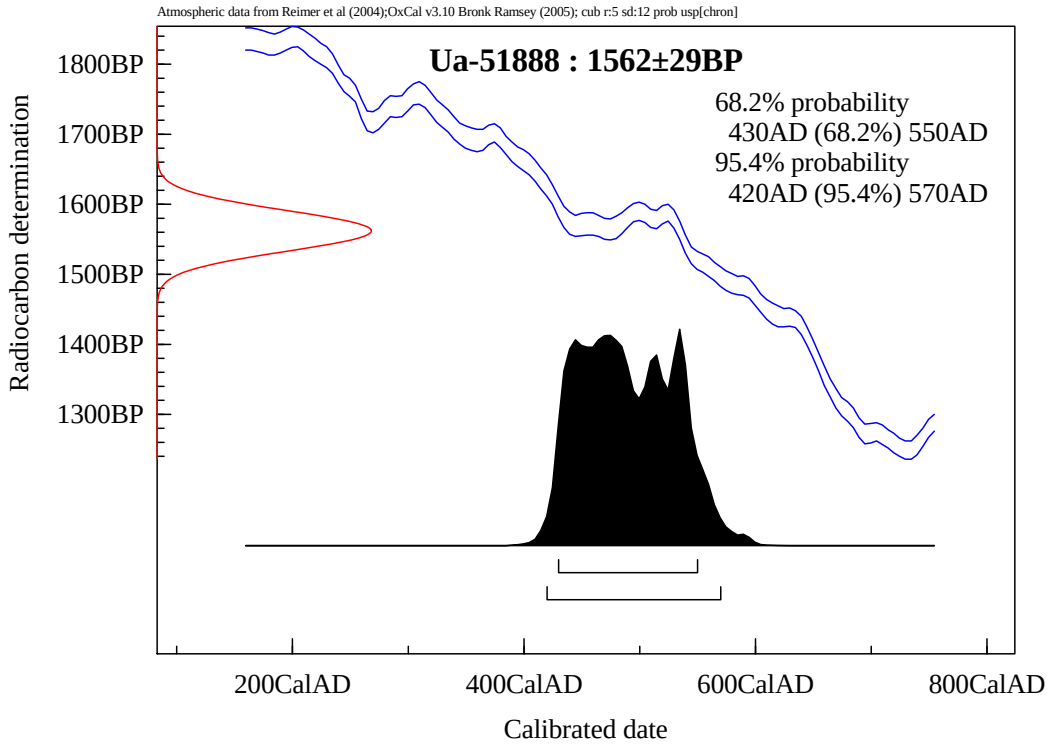

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51883 : 764±28BP
68.2% probability
1225AD (68.2%) 1280AD
95.4% probability
1220AD (95.4%) 1285AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

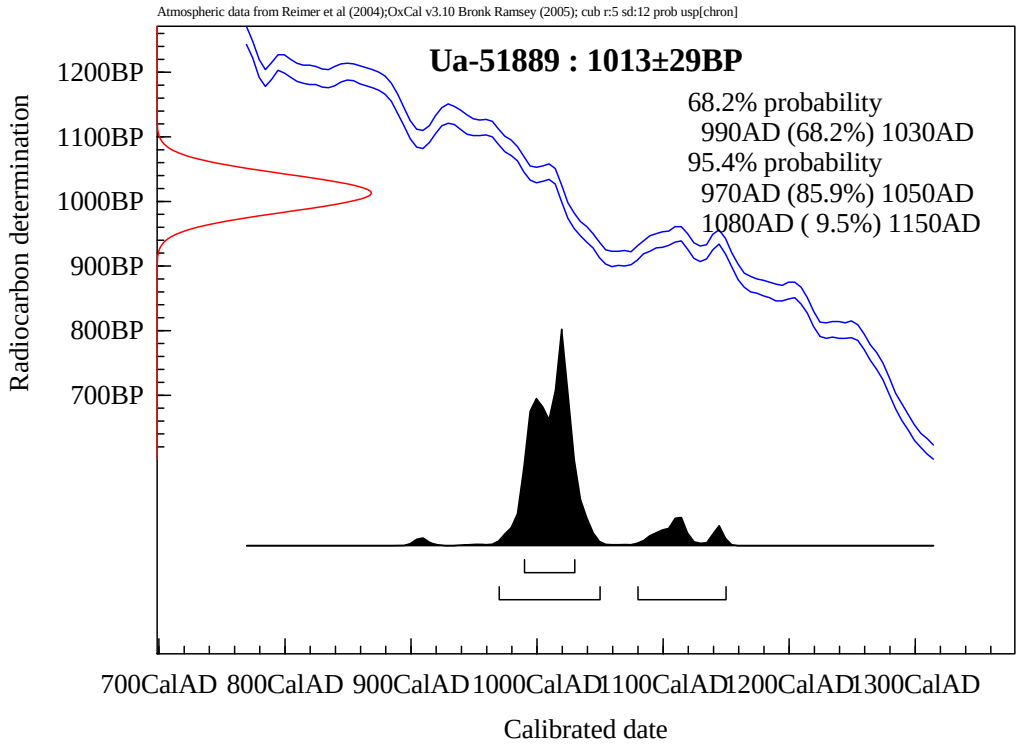

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51884 : 930±29BP
68.2% probability
1040AD (68.2%) 1160AD
95.4% probability
1020AD (95.4%) 1170AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

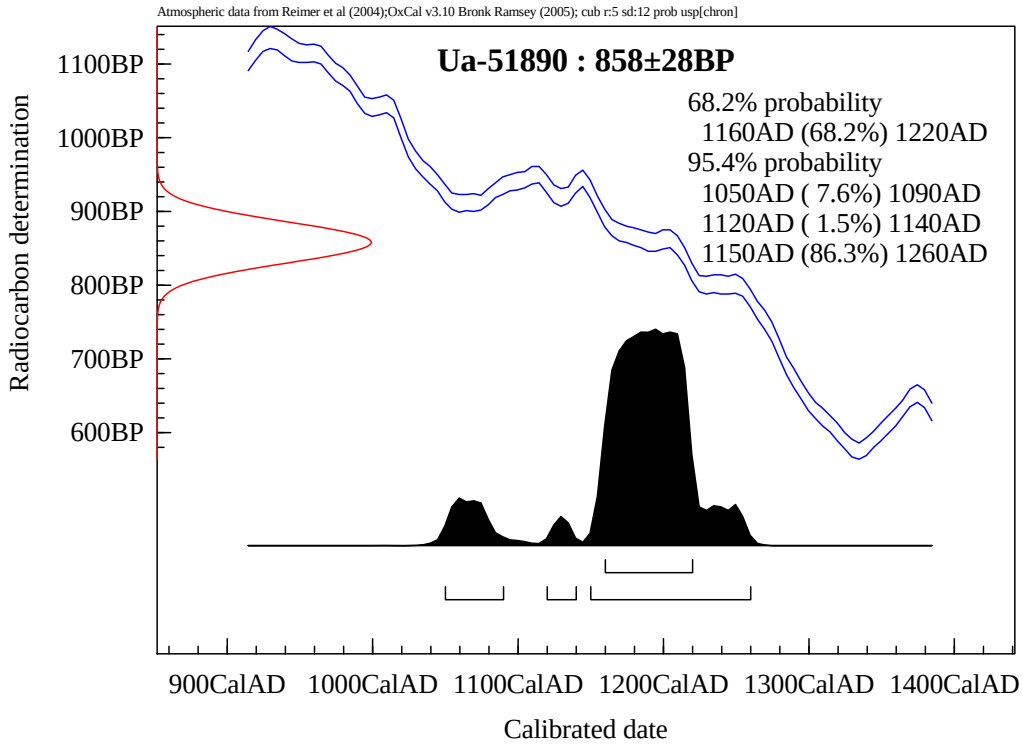

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51885 : 1557±29BP
68.2% probability
430AD (68.2%) 550AD
95.4% probability
420AD (95.4%) 570AD
Radiocarbon determination
1800BP
1700BP
1600BP
1500BP
1400BP
1300BP
200CalAD
400CalAD
600CalAD
800CalAD
Calibrated date

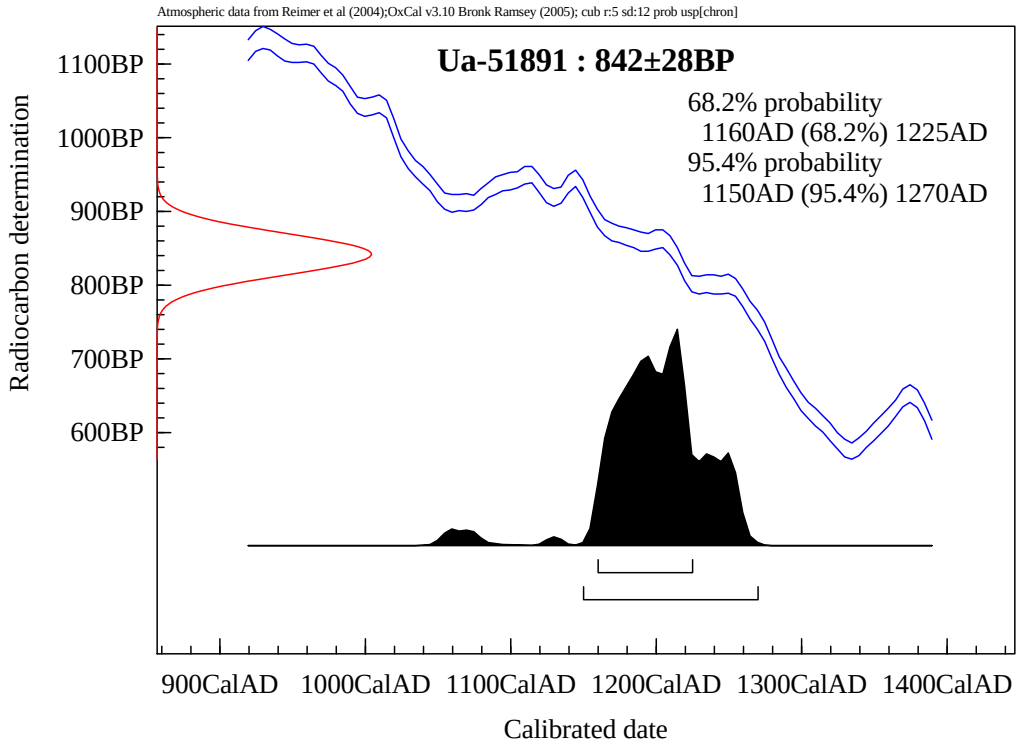

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51886 : 944±28BP
68.2% probability
1030AD (15.9%) 1060AD
1080AD (52.3%) 1160AD
95.4% probability
1020AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

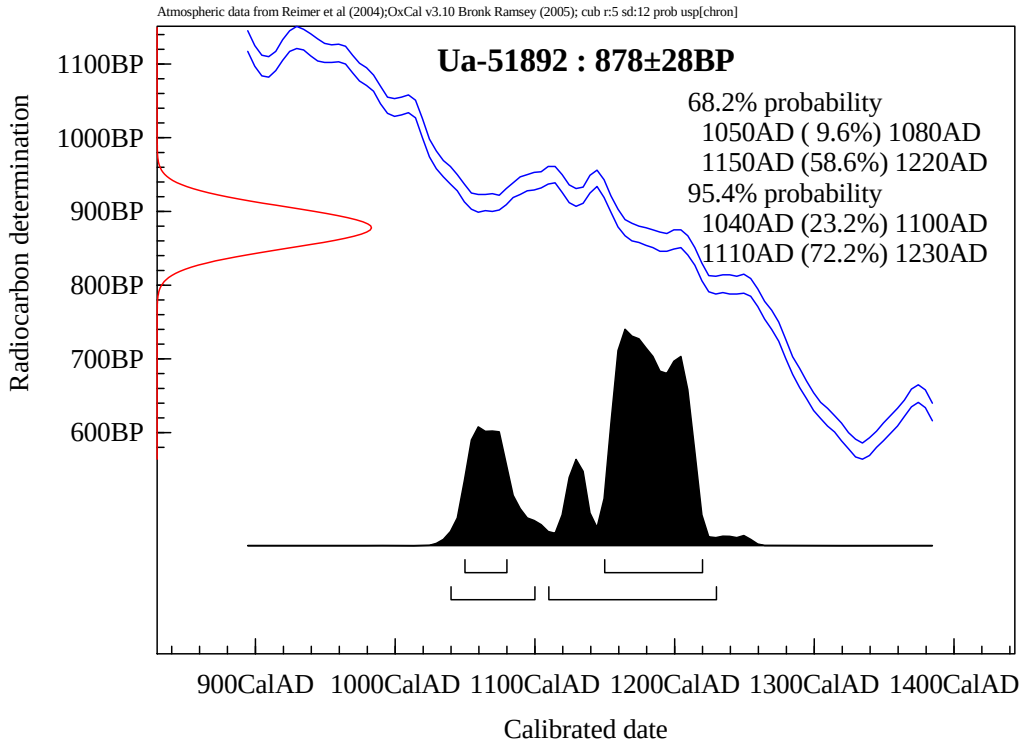

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51887 : 915±29BP
68.2% probability
1040AD (41.4%) 1100AD
1110AD (26.8%) 1160AD
95.4% probability
1030AD (95.4%) 1190AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

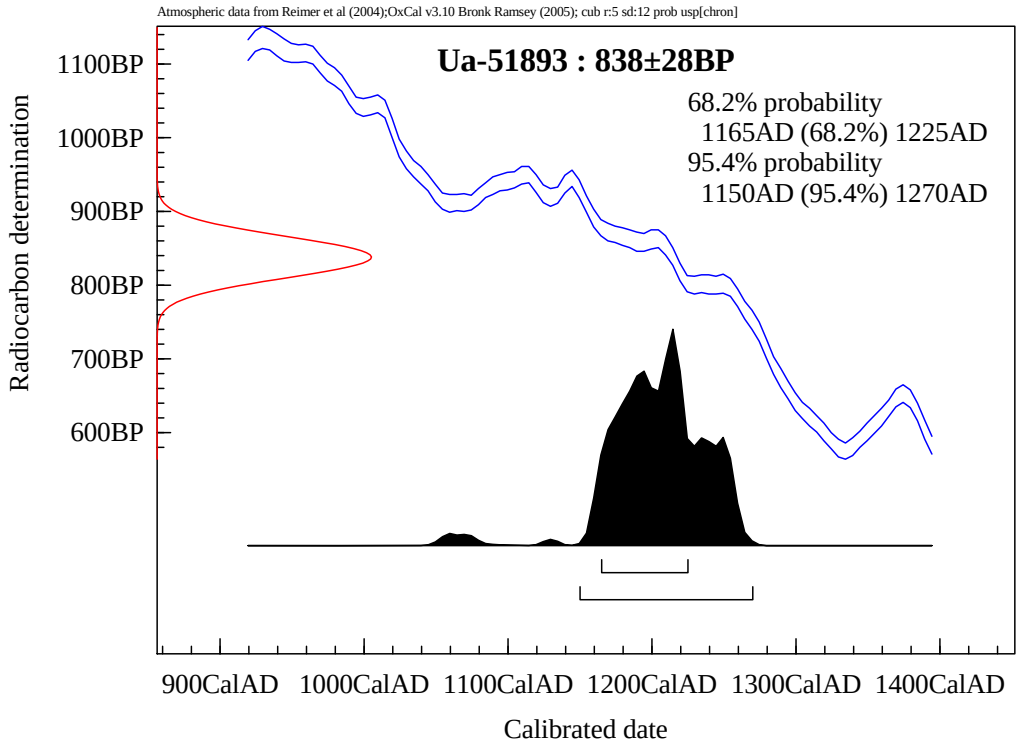

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51888 : 1562±29BP
68.2% probability
430AD (68.2%) 550AD
95.4% probability
420AD (95.4%) 570AD
Radiocarbon determination
1800BP
1700BP
1600BP
1500BP
1400BP
1300BP
200CalAD
400CalAD
600CalAD
800CalAD
Calibrated date

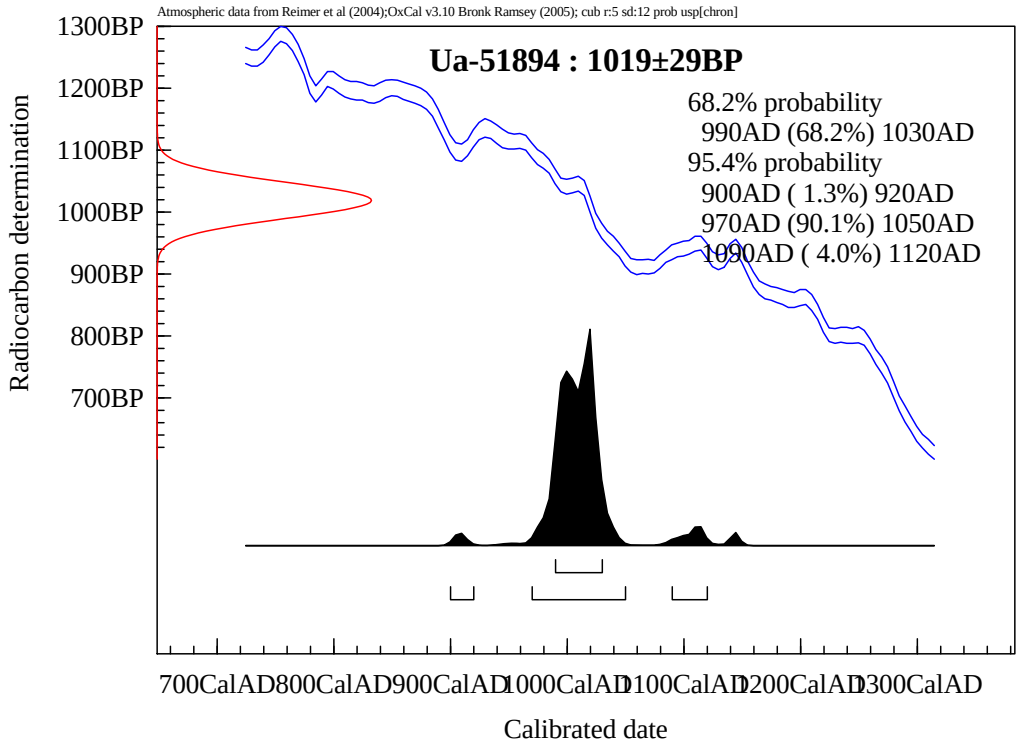

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51889 : 1013±29BP
68.2% probability
990AD (68.2%) 1030AD
95.4% probability
970AD (85.9%) 1050AD
1080AD (9.5%) 1150AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
700CalAD
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
Calibrated date

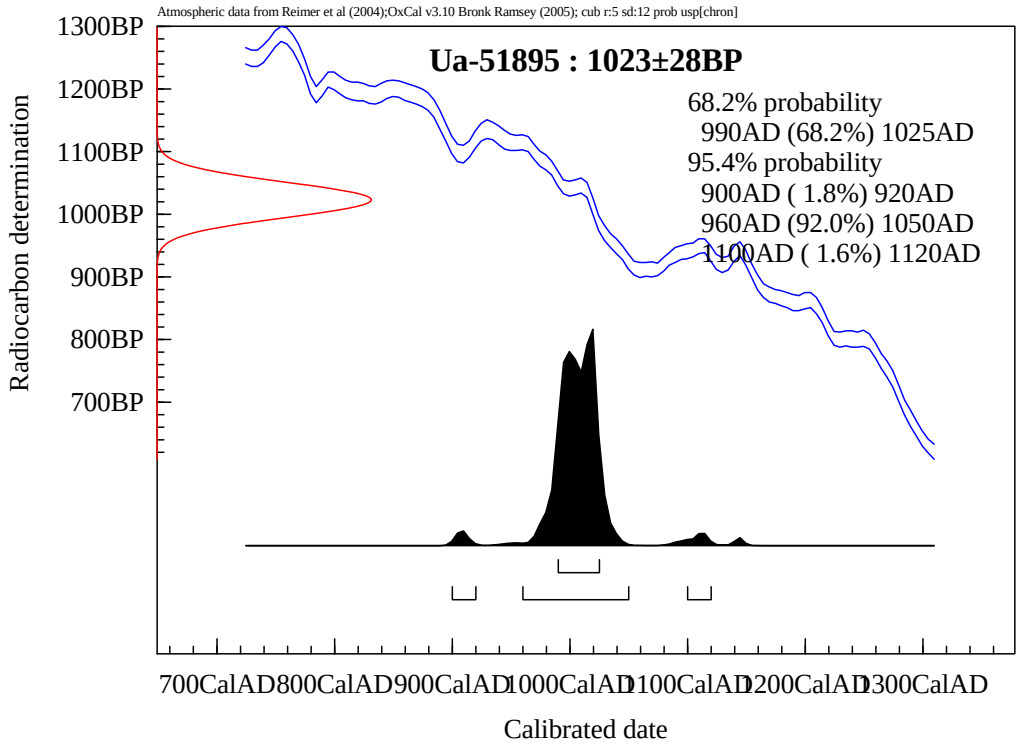

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51890 : 858±28BP
68.2% probability
1160AD (68.2%) 1220AD
95.4% probability
1050AD (7.6%) 1090AD
1120AD (1.5%) 1140AD
1150AD (86.3%) 1260AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

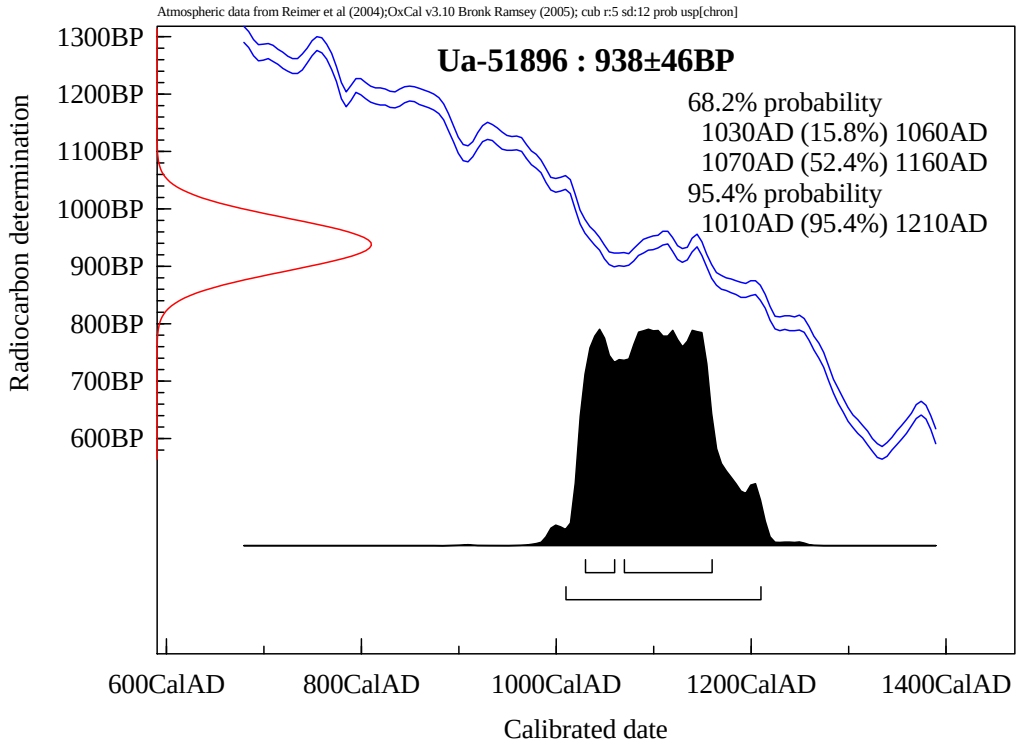

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51891 : 842±28BP
68.2% probability
1160AD (68.2%) 1225AD
95.4% probability
1150AD (95.4%) 1270AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

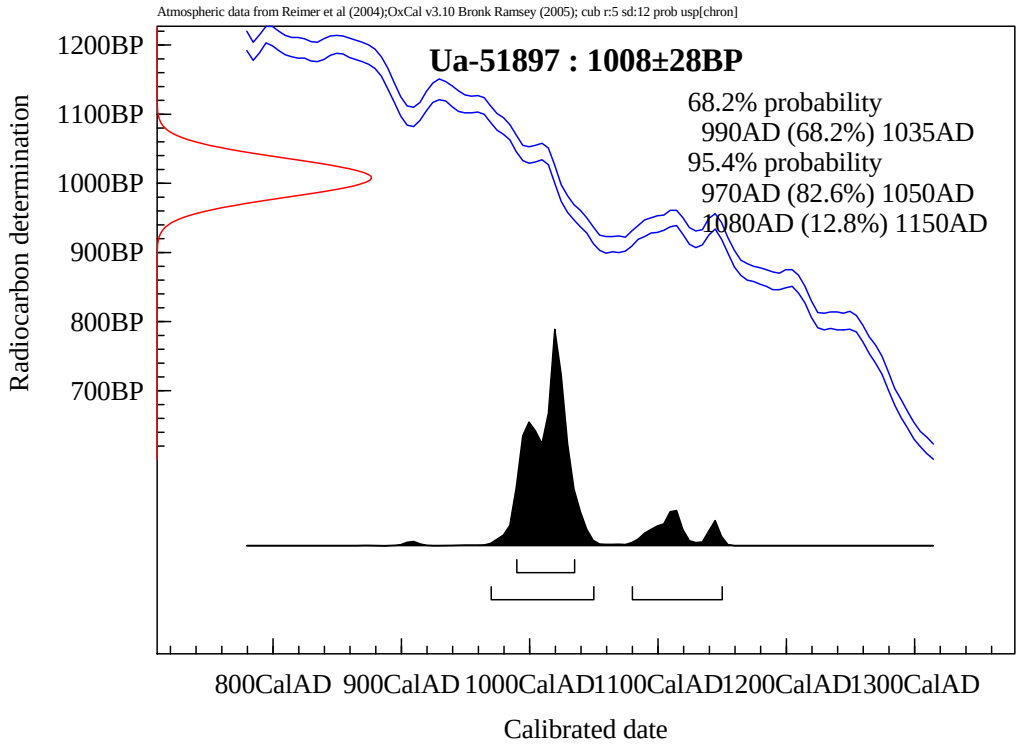

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51892 : 878±28BP
68.2% probability
1050AD (9.6%) 1080AD
1150AD (58.6%) 1220AD
95.4% probability
1040AD (23.2%) 1100AD
1110AD (72.2%) 1230AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

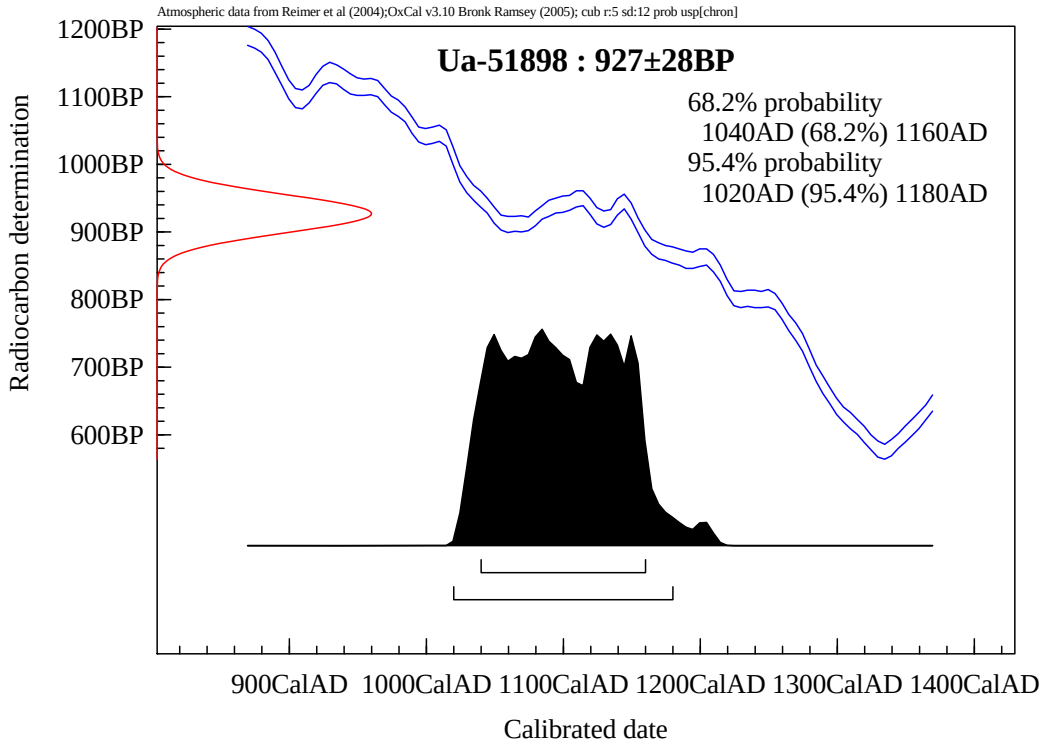

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51893 : 838±28BP
68.2% probability
1165AD (68.2%) 1225AD
95.4% probability
1150AD (95.4%) 1270AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

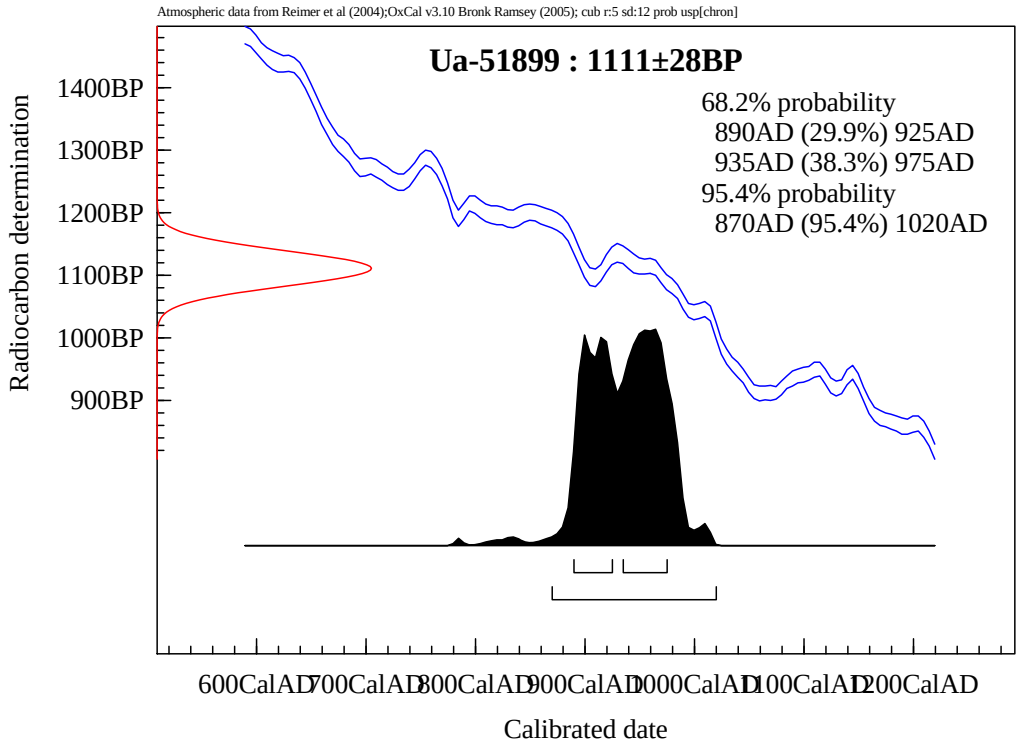

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51894 : 1019±29BP
68.2% probability
990AD (68.2%) 1030AD
95.4% probability
900AD (1.3%) 920AD
970AD (90.1%) 1050AD
1090AD (4.0%) 1120AD
Radiocarbon determination
1300BP
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
700CalAD
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
Calibrated date

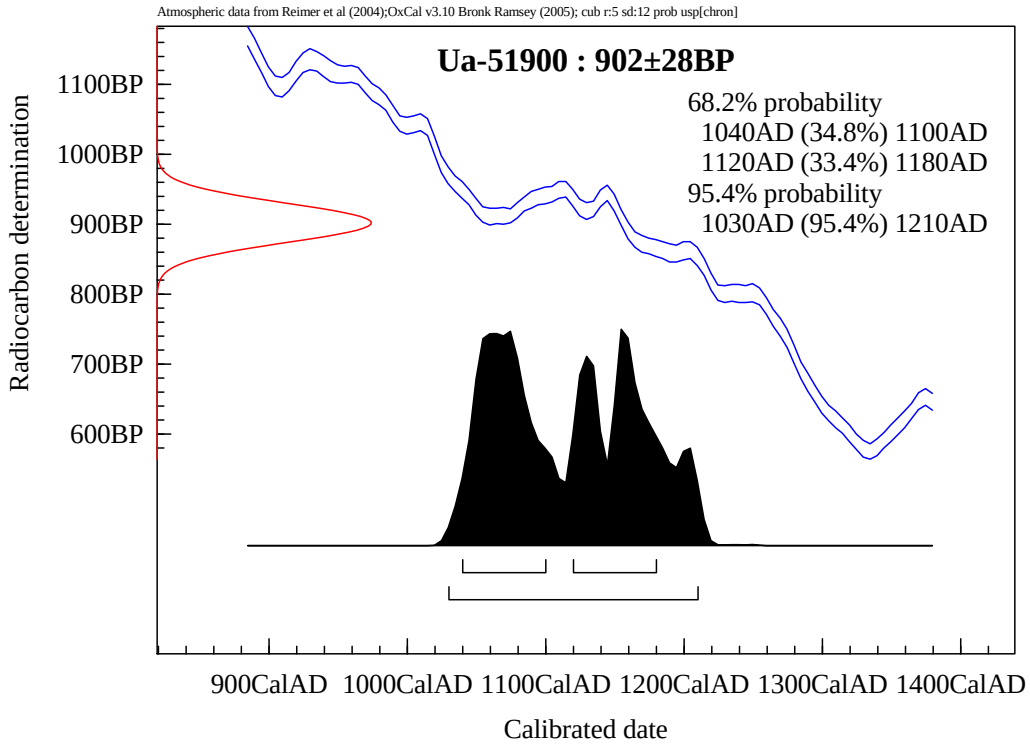

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51895 : 1023±28BP
68.2% probability
990AD (68.2%) 1025AD
95.4% probability
900AD (1.8%) 920AD
960AD (92.0%) 1050AD
1100AD (1.6%) 1120AD
Radiocarbon determination
1300BP
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
700CalAD
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
Calibrated date

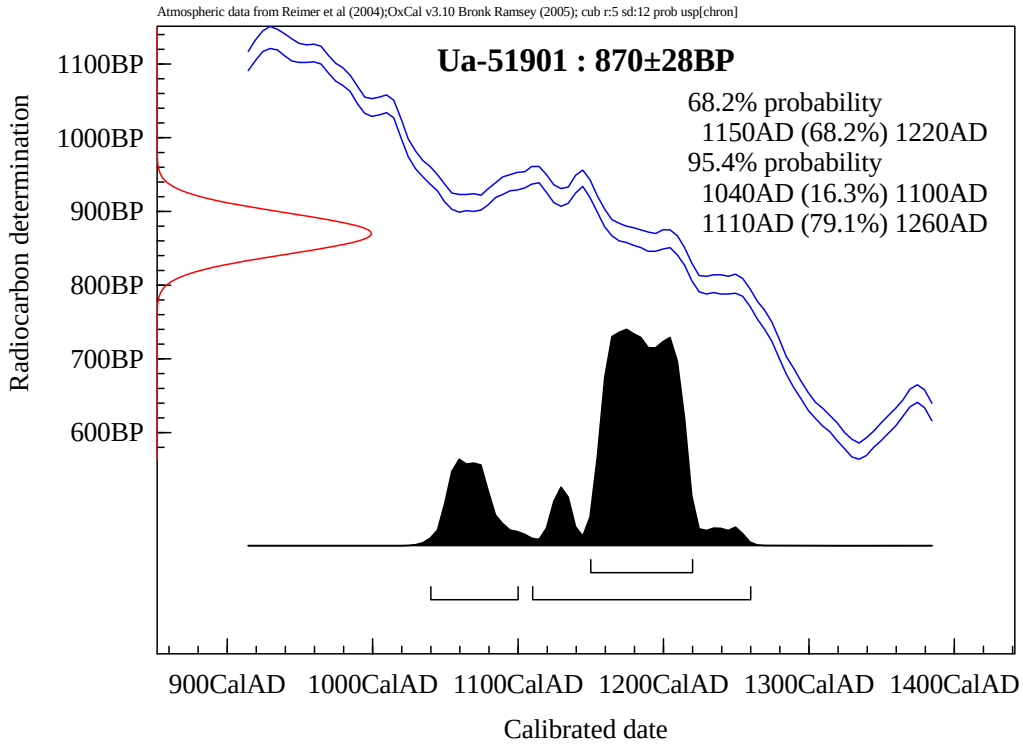

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51896 : 938±46BP
68.2% probability
1030AD (15.8%) 1060AD
1070AD (52.4%) 1160AD
95.4% probability
1010AD (95.4%) 1210AD
Radiocarbon determination
1300BP
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
600CalAD
800CalAD
1000CalAD
1200CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

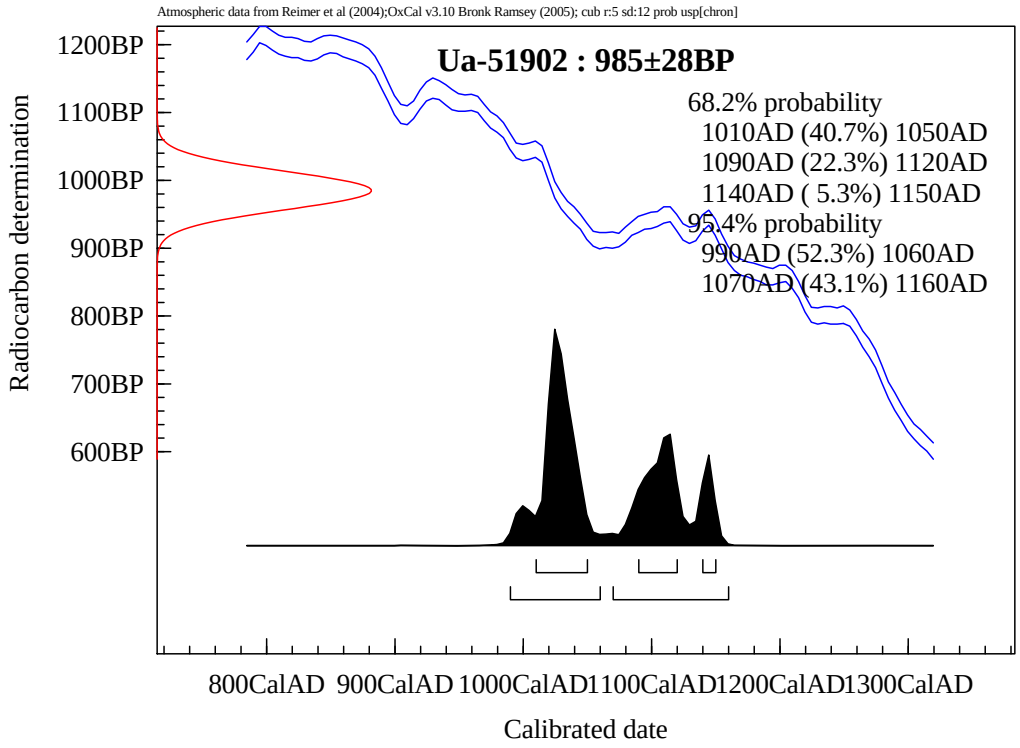

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51897 : 1008±28BP
68.2% probability
990AD (68.2%) 1035AD
95.4% probability
970AD (82.6%) 1050AD
1080AD (12.8%) 1150AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
Calibrated date

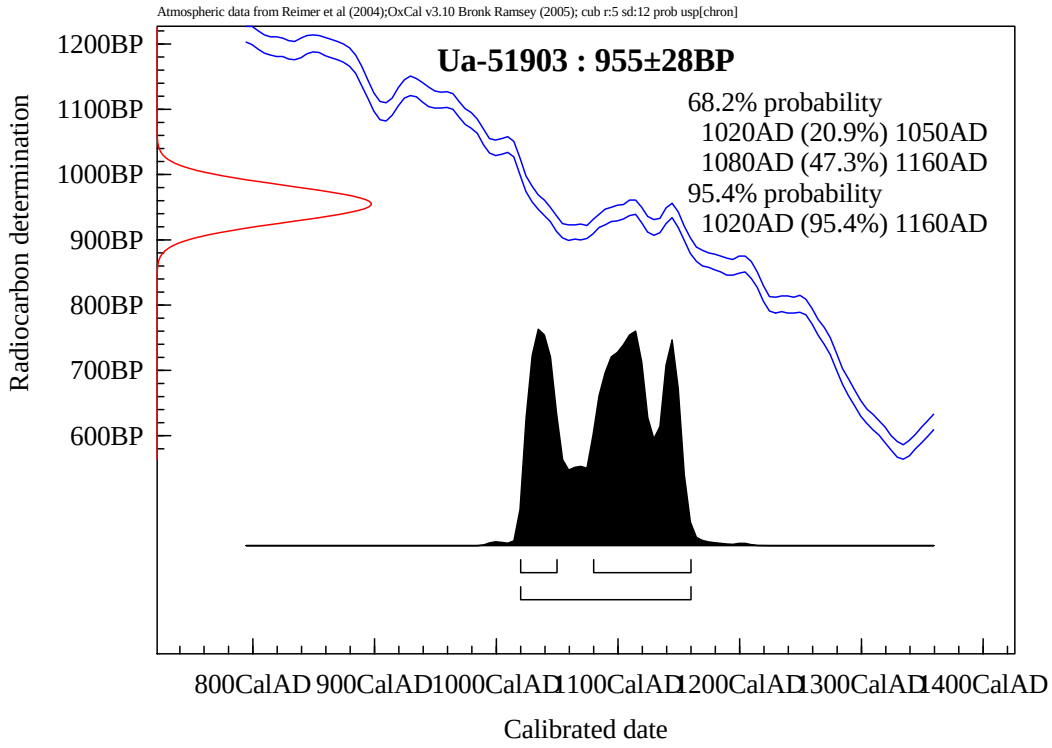

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51898 : 927±28BP
68.2% probability
1040AD (68.2%) 1160AD
95.4% probability
1020AD (95.4%) 1180AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date


Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51899 : 1111±28BP
68.2% probability
890AD (29.9%) 925AD
935AD (38.3%) 975AD
95.4% probability
870AD (95.4%) 1020AD
Radiocarbon determination
1400BP
1300BP
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
600CalAD
700CalAD
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
Calibrated date


Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51900 : 902±28BP
68.2% probability
1040AD (34.8%) 1100AD
1120AD (33.4%) 1180AD
95.4% probability
1030AD (95.4%) 1210AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date


Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51901 : 870±28BP
68.2% probability
1150AD (68.2%) 1220AD
95.4% probability
1040AD (16.3%) 1100AD
1110AD (79.1%) 1260AD
Radiocarbon determination
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date


Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51902 : 985±28BP
68.2% probability
1010AD (40.7%) 1050AD
1090AD (22.3%) 1120AD
1140AD (5.3%) 1150AD
95.4% probability
990AD (52.3%) 1060AD
1070AD (43.1%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
Calibrated date


Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004);OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-51903 : 955±28BP
68.2% probability
1020AD (20.9%) 1050AD
1080AD (47.3%) 1160AD
95.4% probability
1020AD (95.4%) 1160AD
Radiocarbon determination
1200BP
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
800CalAD
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

C14 DATERING (MENNESKEBEIN): Uppsala Universitet, Sverige.

UPPSALA
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Uppsala 2016-03-09

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Norge

Resultat av ^{14}C datering av obrända ben från Follobanen, F04 Klypen Øst och Saxegaardsgata 15, Gamlebyen, Oslo, Norge.

Förbehandling av benmaterial (HCl-metoden):
1. Mekanisk rengöring av ytan (skrapning, ev. sandblästring).
2. Ultraljudstvätt i avjoniserat, urkokt vatten pH=3.
3. Krossning i mortel.
4. 0.8M HCl tillsätts, omrörning (cirka 10 ^{o}C, 30 min, karbonat bort). Löslig fraktion benämns fraktion A.
5. Olöslig fraktion tillsätts vatten, pH 3, och värms under omrörning (90 ^{o}C, 6-8 timmar). Olöslig del benämns fraktion C och löslig del benämns fraktion D. Fraktion D bör ge den mest relevanta åldern eftersom det mesta av benmaterialets organiska del (”kollagenet”) återfinns här. Övriga fraktioner kan emellertid ge information om föroreningsinverkan och bör i kritiska fall dateras. Det kemiska utbytet i de olika stegen kan också ge en vägledning om dateringsresultatets pålitlighet genom att benmaterialets kemiska kvalitet därigenom kan bedömas.

Den fraktion som ^{14}C-bestäms förbränns till CO_2-gas som i sin tur Fe-katalytiskt grafiteras före acceleratorbestämningen. I den aktuella undersökningen har fraktionen D daterats.

RESULTAT

Labnummer	Prov	^{14}C age BP
F04 Klypen Øst		
Ua-52757	P289429	625 ± 30
Ua-52758	P289441	650 ± 30
Ua-52759	P289436	592 ± 31
Ua-52760	P289444	717 ± 29
Ua-52761	P289475	670 ± 29
Ua-52762	P289479	679 ± 29
Ua-52763	P289449	468 ± 29
Ua-52764	P289431	461 ± 29
Ua-52765	P289464	458 ± 29
Ua-52766	P289461	634 ± 29

Ua-52767	P289470	578 ± 29
Ua-52768	P289466	661 ± 29
Ua-52769	P289445	712 ± 29
Ua-52770	P289468	702 ± 29
Ua-52771	P289454	766 ± 29
Ua-52772	P289480	626 ± 29
Ua-52773	P289474	443 ± 29
Ua-52774	P289452	665 ± 29
Ua-52775	P289488	912 ± 29
Ua-52776	P289499	603 ± 29
Ua-52777	P289450	575 ± 29
Ua-52778	P289494	772 ± 29
Ua-52779	P289443	591 ± 29
Ua-52780	P289437	698 ± 29
Ua-52781	P289505	734 ± 29
Ua-52782	P289439	771 ± 29
Ua-52783	P289430	750 ± 28
Ua-52784	P289462	766 ± 28
Ua-52785	P289503	482 ± 28
Ua-52786	P289463	450 ± 28
Ua-52787	P289483	462 ± 28
Ua-52788	P289477	714 ± 28
Ua-52789	P289481	437 ± 29
Ua-52790	P289459	518 ± 28

Saxegaardsgata 15

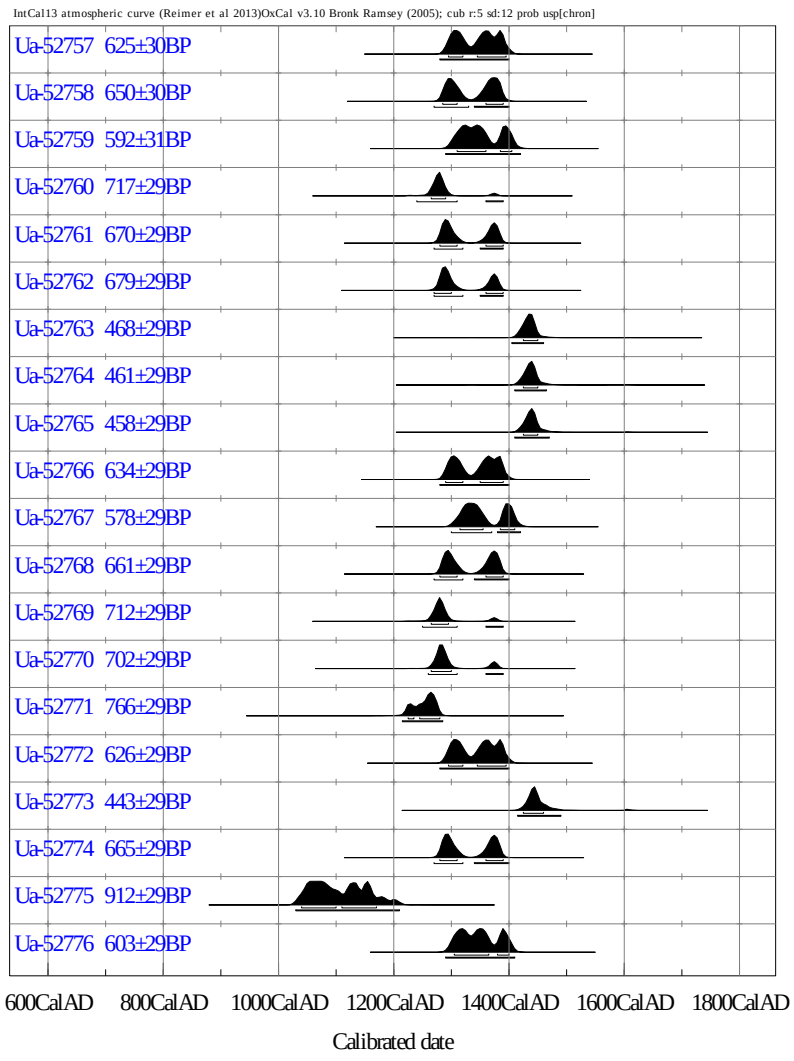
Ua-52791	P289455	764 ± 29

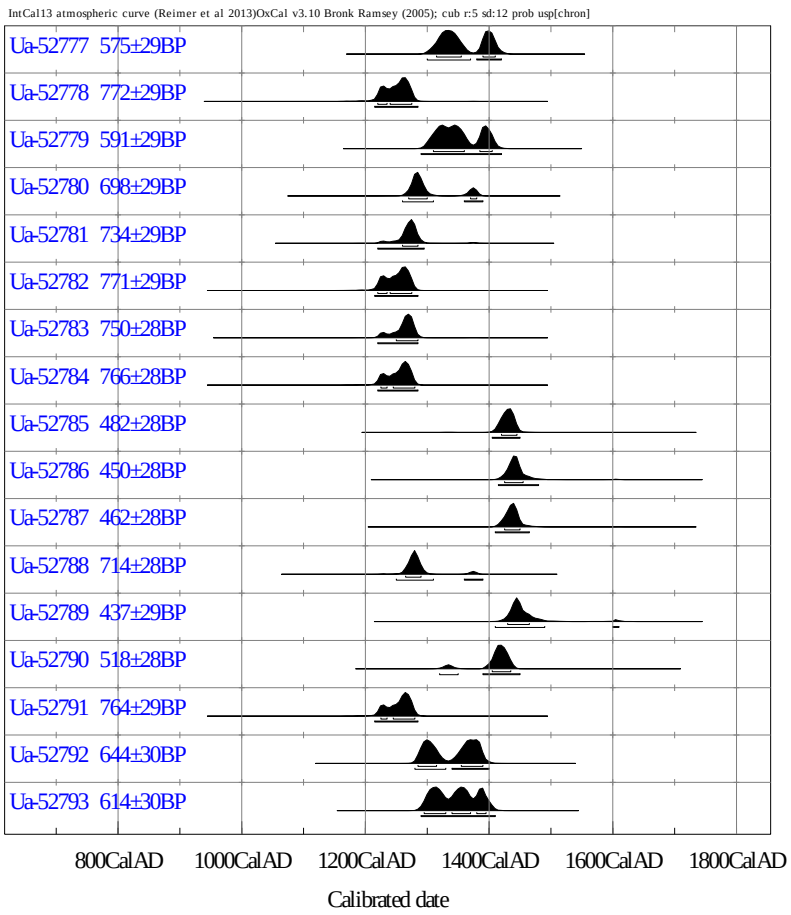
Ua-52792	P289457	644 ± 30
Ua-52793	P289501	614 ± 30

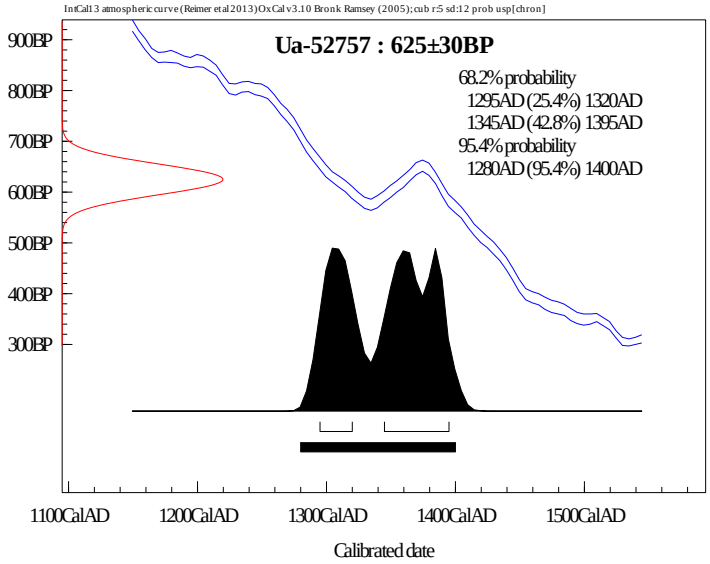
Proverna *P289447, P289491 och P289472* var av för dålig kvalitet och kunde ej dateras.

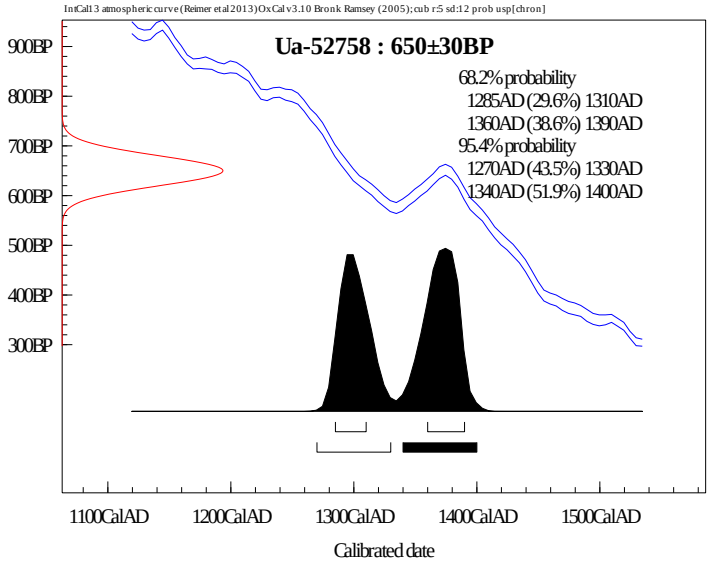
Med vänlig hälsning

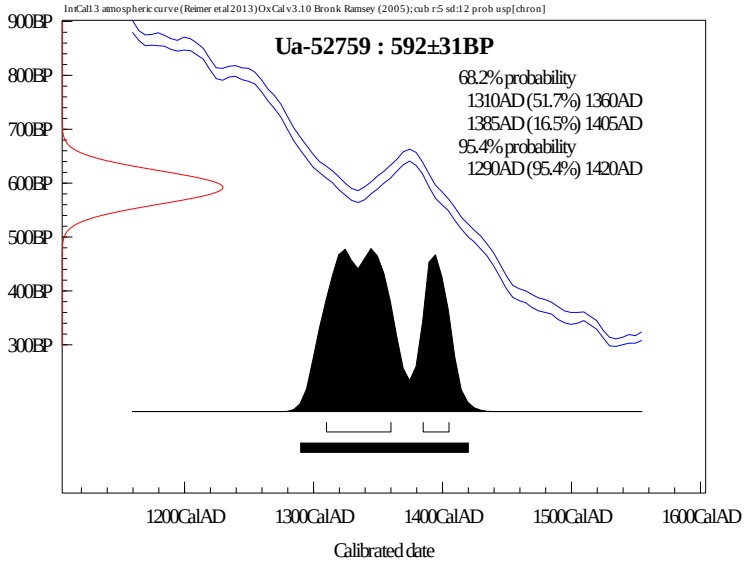
Göran Possnert/ Elisabet Pettersson

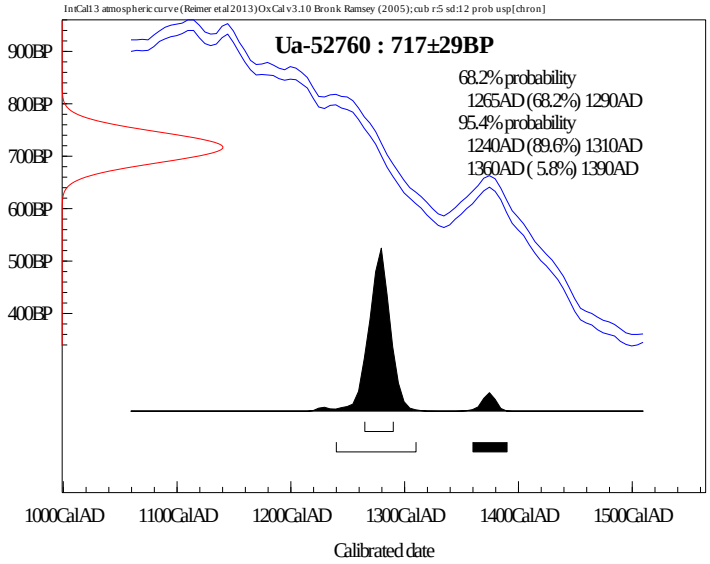

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52757 625±30BP
Ua-52758 650±30BP
Ua-52759 592±31BP
Ua-52760 717±29BP
Ua-52761 670±29BP
Ua-52762 679±29BP
Ua-52763 468±29BP
Ua-52764 461±29BP
Ua-52765 458±29BP
Ua-52766 634±29BP
Ua-52767 578±29BP
Ua-52768 661±29BP
Ua-52769 712±29BP
Ua-52770 702±29BP
Ua-52771 766±29BP
Ua-52772 626±29BP
Ua-52773 443±29BP
Ua-52774 665±29BP
Ua-52775 912±29BP
Ua-52776 603±29BP
600CalAD
800CalAD
1000CalAD
1200CalAD
1400CalAD
1600CalAD
1800CalAD
Calibrated date

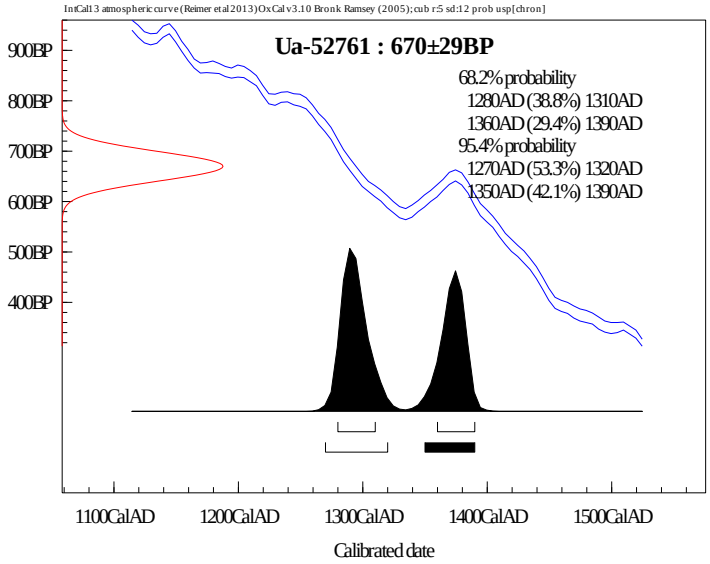

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52777 575±29BP
Ua-52778 772±29BP
Ua-52779 591±29BP
Ua-52780 698±29BP
Ua-52781 734±29BP
Ua-52782 771±29BP
Ua-52783 750±28BP
Ua-52784 766±28BP
Ua-52785 482±28BP
Ua-52786 450±28BP
Ua-52787 462±28BP
Ua-52788 714±28BP
Ua-52789 437±29BP
Ua-52790 518±28BP
Ua-52791 764±29BP
Ua-52792 644±30BP
Ua-52793 614±30BP
800CalAD
1000CalAD
1200CalAD
1400CalAD
1600CalAD
1800CalAD
Calibrated date

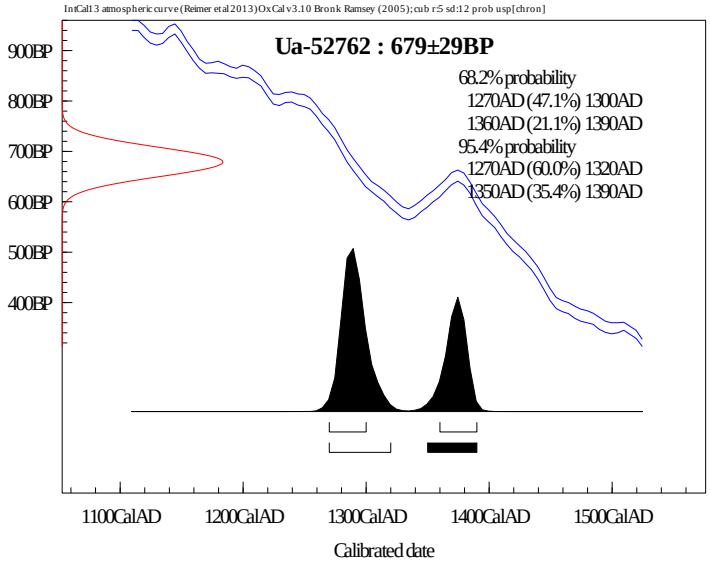

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52757 : 625±30BP
68.2% probability
1295AD (25.4%) 1320AD
1345AD (42.8%) 1395AD
95.4% probability
1280AD (95.4%) 1400AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

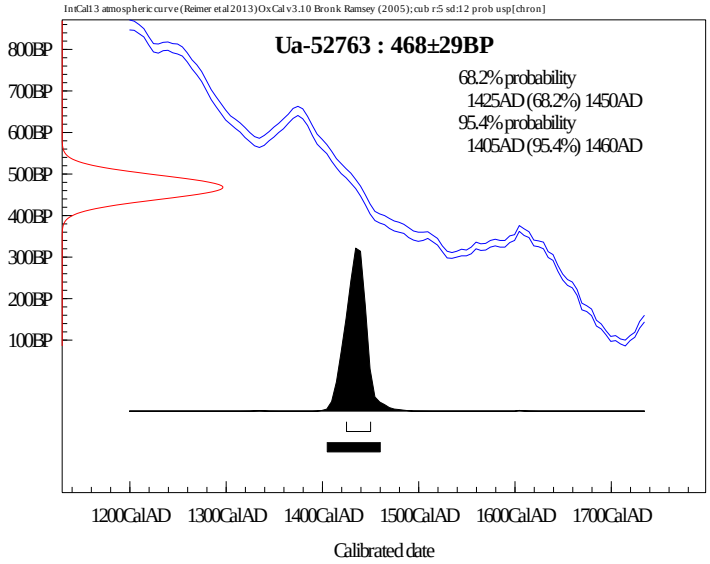

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52758 : 650±30BP
68.2% probability
1285AD (29.6%) 1310AD
1360AD (38.6%) 1390AD
95.4% probability
1270AD (43.5%) 1330AD
1340AD (51.9%) 1400AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

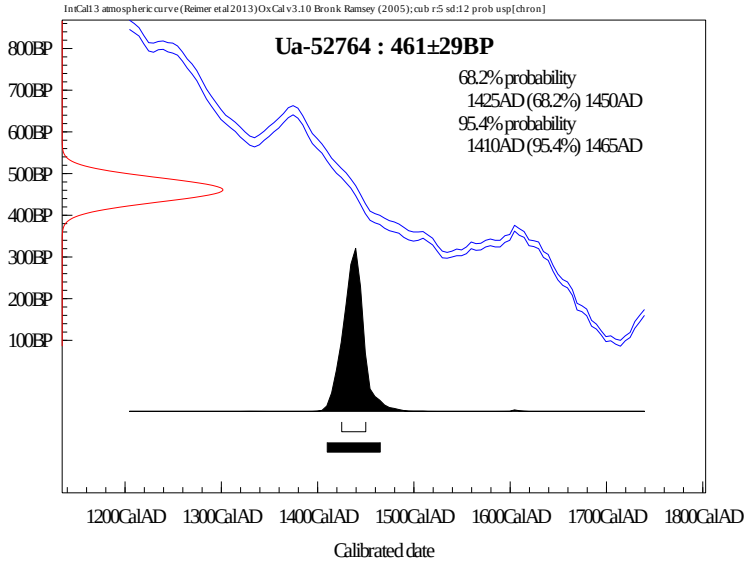

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52759 : 592±31BP
68.2% probability
1310AD (51.7%) 1360AD
1385AD (16.5%) 1405AD
95.4% probability
1290AD (95.4%) 1420AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
1600CalAD
Calibrated date

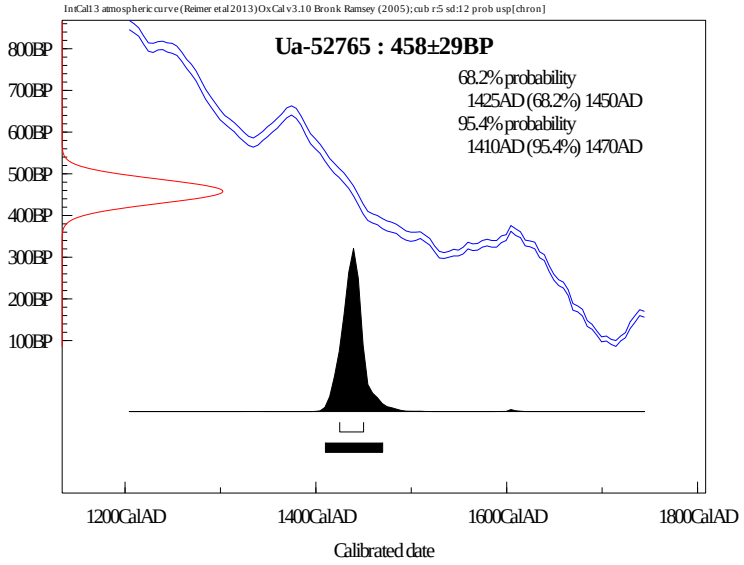

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52760 : 717±29BP
68.2% probability
1265AD (68.2%) 1290AD
95.4% probability
1240AD (89.6%) 1310AD
1360AD (5.8%) 1390AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

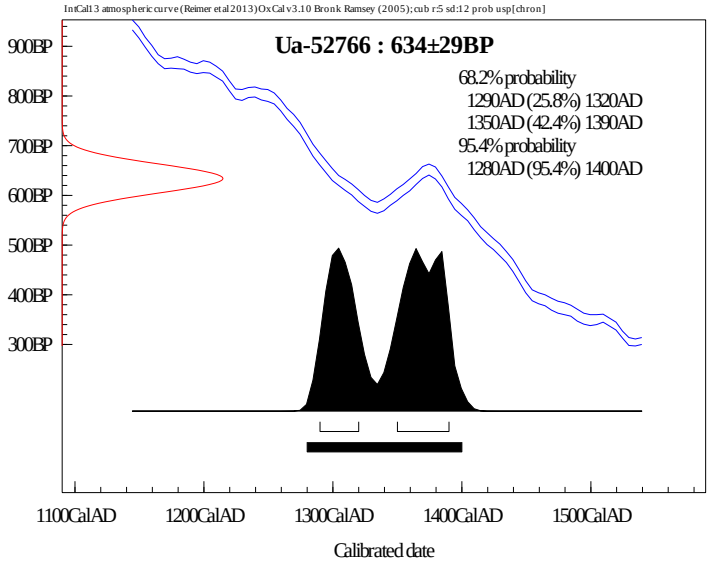

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52761 : 670±29BP
68.2% probability
1280AD (38.8%) 1310AD
1360AD (29.4%) 1390AD
95.4% probability
1270AD (53.3%) 1320AD
1350AD (42.1%) 1390AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date


IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52762 : 679±29BP
68.2% probability
1270AD (47.1%) 1300AD
1360AD (21.1%) 1390AD
95.4% probability
1270AD (60.0%) 1320AD
1350AD (35.4%) 1390AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date


IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52763 : 468±29BP
68.2% probability
1425AD (68.2%) 1450AD
95.4% probability
1405AD (95.4%) 1460AD
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
200BP
100BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
1600CalAD
1700CalAD
Calibrated date


IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52764 : 461±29BP
68.2% probability
1425AD (68.2%) 1450AD
95.4% probability
1410AD (95.4%) 1465AD
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
200BP
100BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
1600CalAD
1700CalAD
1800CalAD
Calibrated date


IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52765 : 458±29BP
68.2% probability
1425AD (68.2%) 1450AD
95.4% probability
1410AD (95.4%) 1470AD
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
200BP
100BP
1200CalAD
1400CalAD
1600CalAD
1800CalAD
Calibrated date


IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52766 : 634±29BP
68.2% probability
1290AD (25.8%) 1320AD
1350AD (42.4%) 1390AD
95.4% probability
1280AD (95.4%) 1400AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
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1100CalAD
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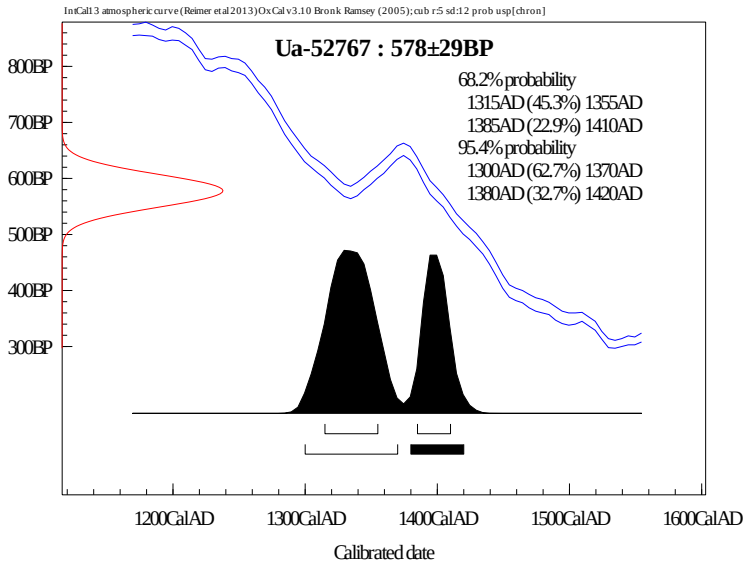
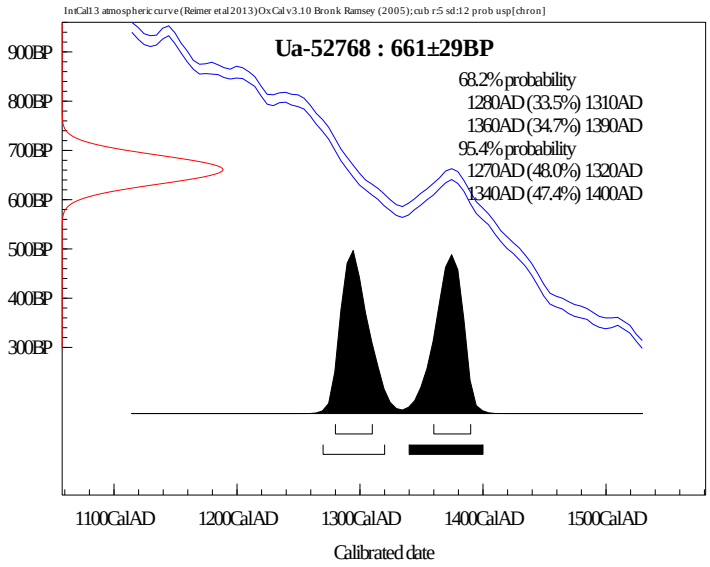
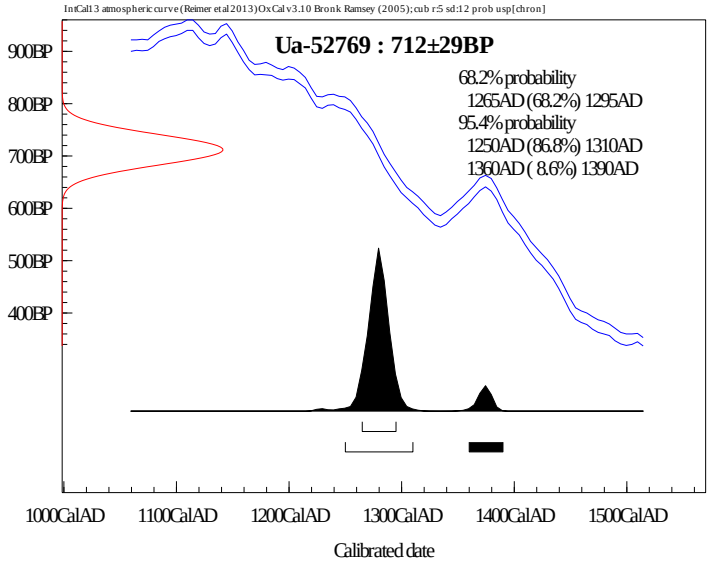
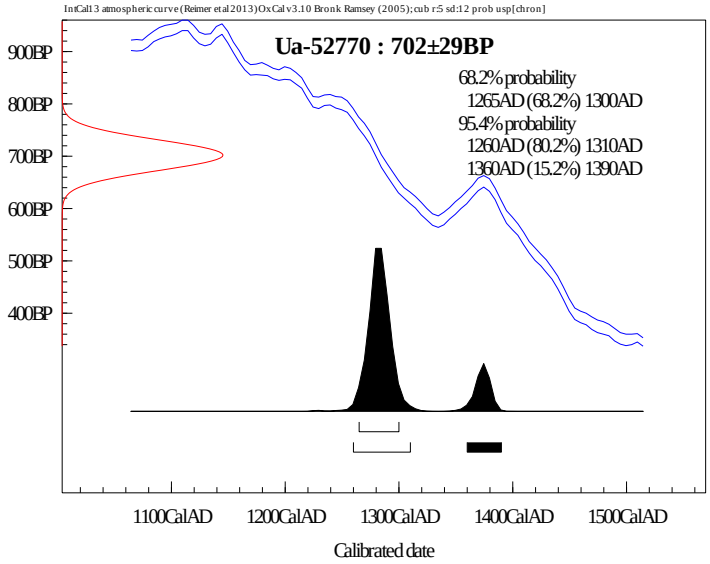
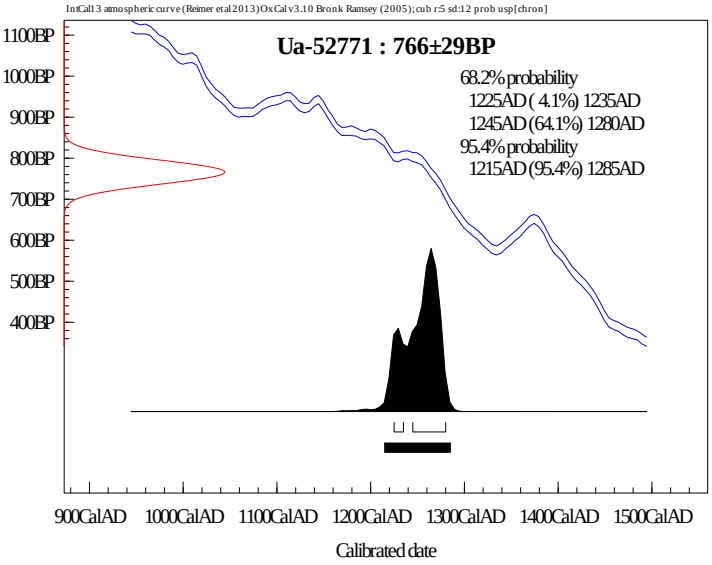
Calibrated date

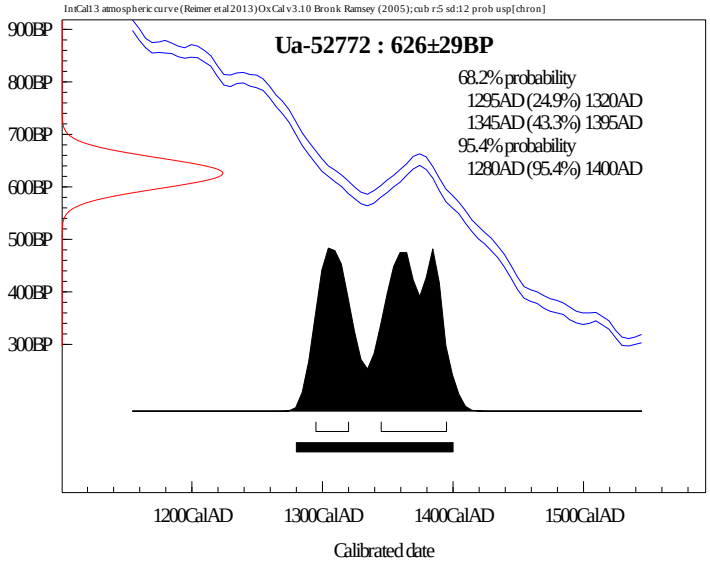

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52767 : 578±29BP
68.2% probability
1315AD (45.3%) 1355AD
1385AD (22.9%) 1410AD
95.4% probability
1300AD (62.7%) 1370AD
1380AD (32.7%) 1420AD
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
1600CalAD
Calibrated date

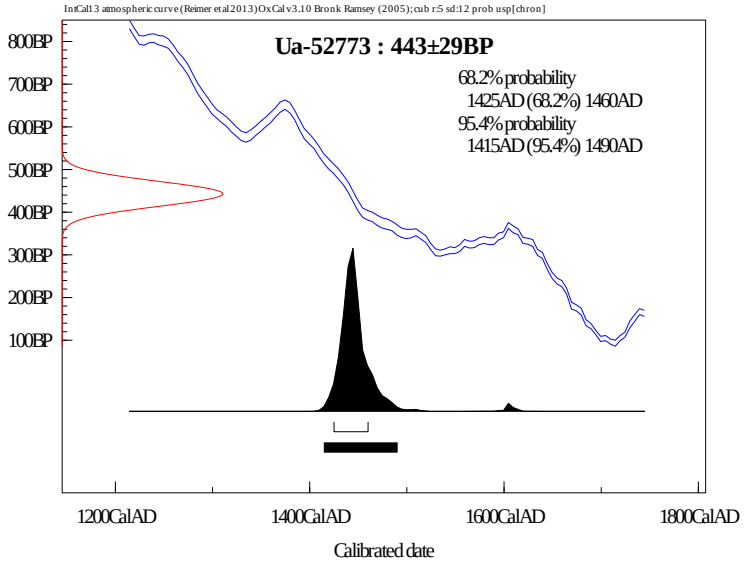

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52768 : 661±29BP
68.2% probability
1280AD (33.5%) 1310AD
1360AD (34.7%) 1390AD
95.4% probability
1270AD (48.0%) 1320AD
1340AD (47.4%) 1400AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

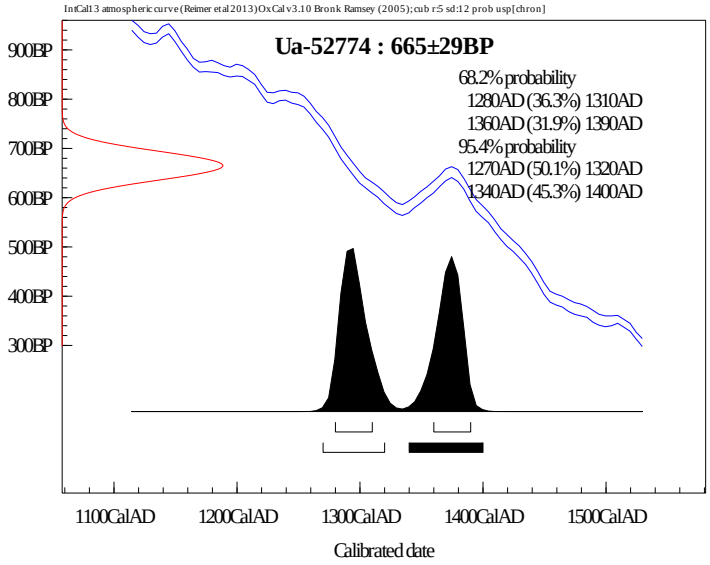

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52769 : 712±29BP
68.2% probability
1265AD (68.2%) 1295AD
95.4% probability
1250AD (86.8%) 1310AD
1360AD (8.6%) 1390AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

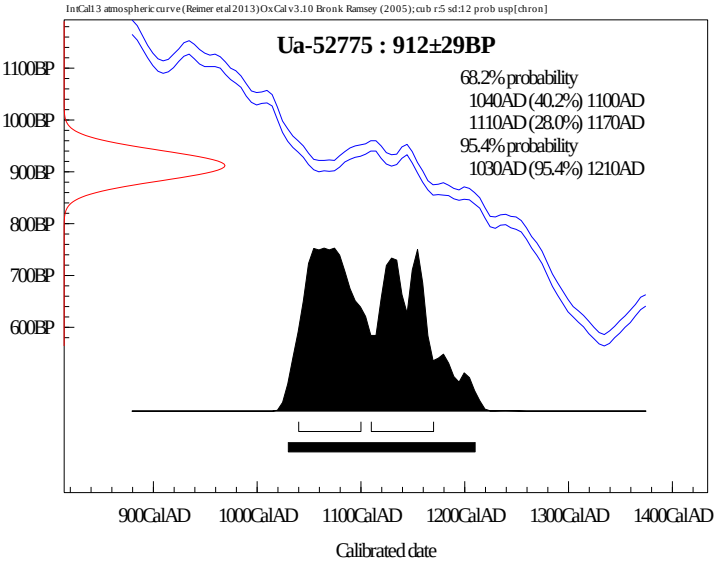

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52770 : 702±29BP
68.2% probability
1265AD (68.2%) 1300AD
95.4% probability
1260AD (80.2%) 1310AD
1360AD (15.2%) 1390AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

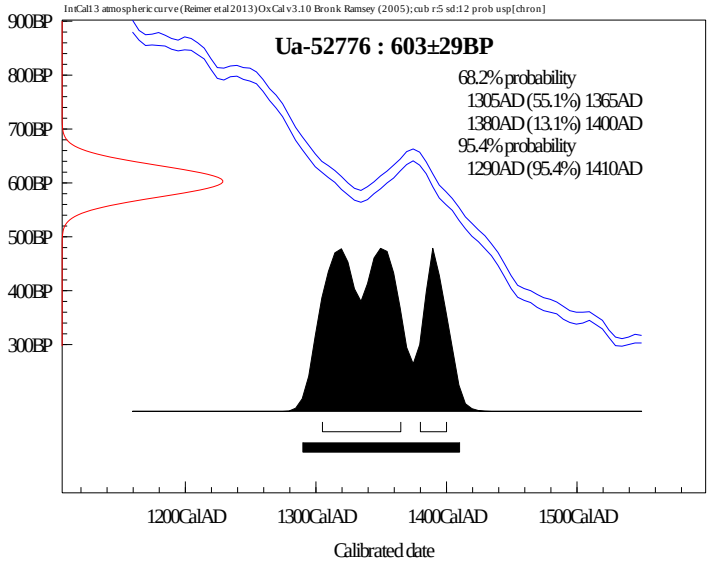

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52771 : 766±29BP
68.2% probability
1225AD (4.1%) 1235AD
1245AD (64.1%) 1280AD
95.4% probability
1215AD (95.4%) 1285AD
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

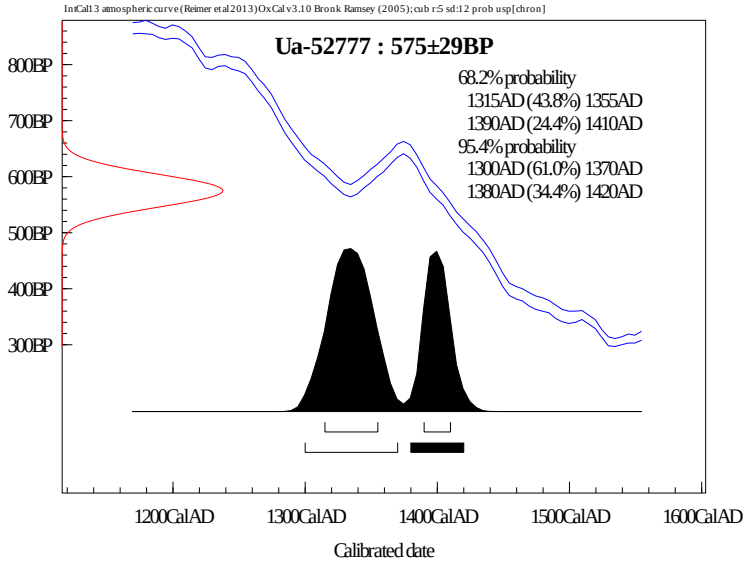

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52772 : 626±29BP
68.2% probability
1295AD (24.9%) 1320AD
1345AD (43.3%) 1395AD
95.4% probability
1280AD (95.4%) 1400AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

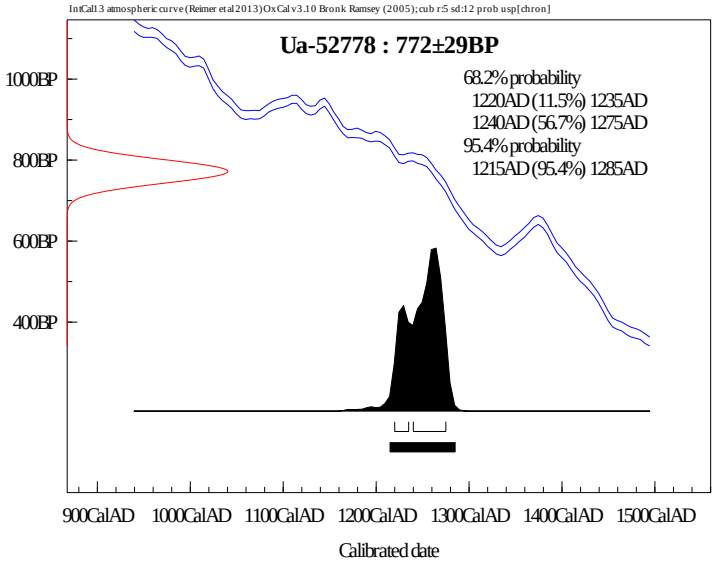

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52773 : 443±29BP
68.2% probability
1425AD (68.2%) 1460AD
95.4% probability
1415AD (95.4%) 1490AD
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
200BP
100BP
1200CalAD
1400CalAD
1600CalAD
1800CalAD
Calibrated date

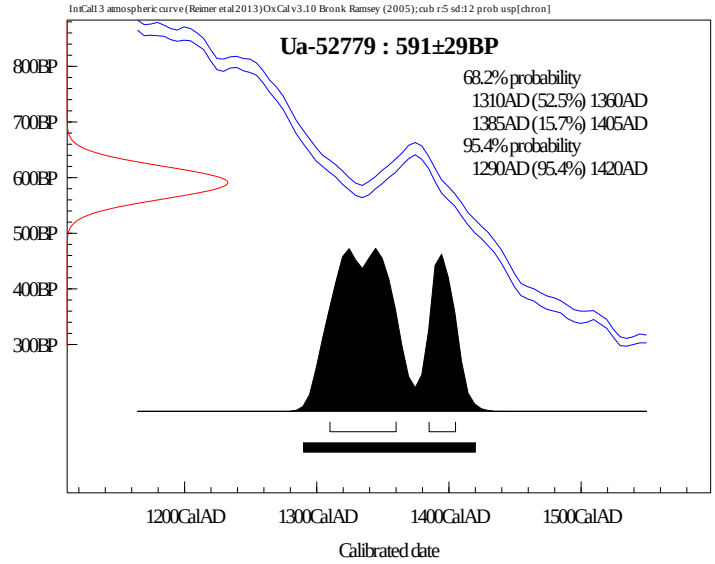

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52774 : 665±29BP
68.2% probability
1280AD (36.3%) 1310AD
1360AD (31.9%) 1390AD
95.4% probability
1270AD (50.1%) 1320AD
1340AD (45.3%) 1400AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

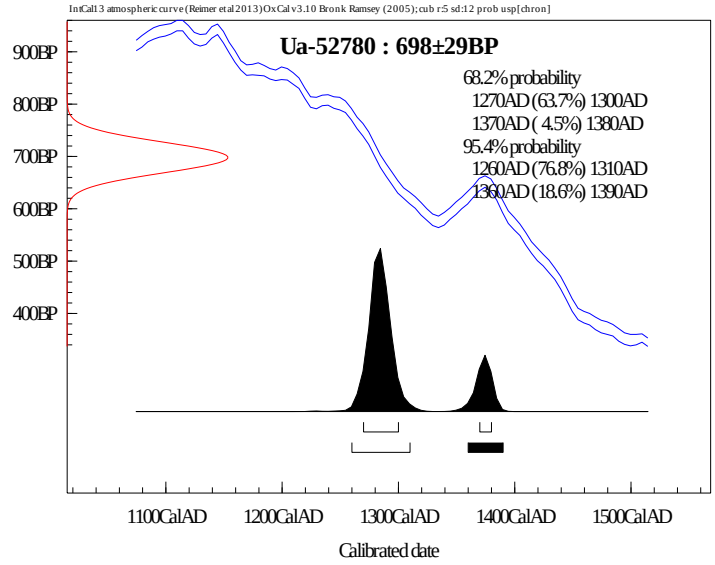

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52775 : 912±29BP
68.2% probability
1040AD (40.2%) 1100AD
1110AD (28.0%) 1170AD
95.4% probability
1030AD (95.4%) 1210AD
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
Calibrated date

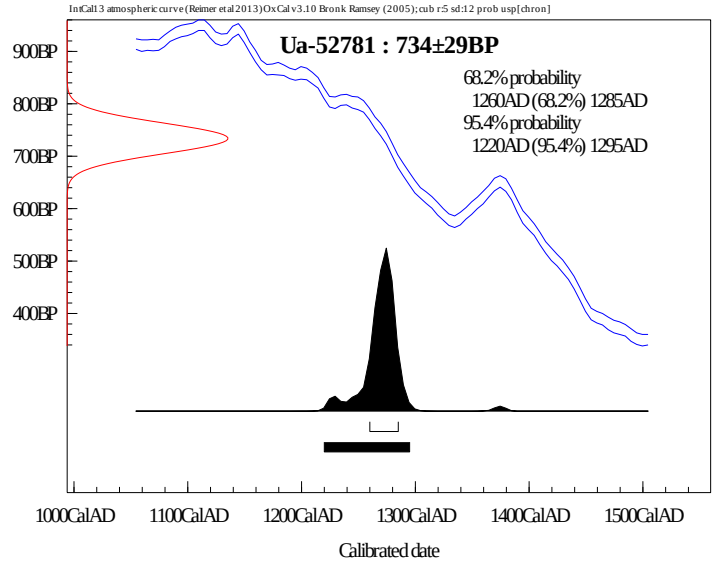

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52776 : 603±29BP
68.2% probability
1305AD (55.1%) 1365AD
1380AD (13.1%) 1400AD
95.4% probability
1290AD (95.4%) 1410AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

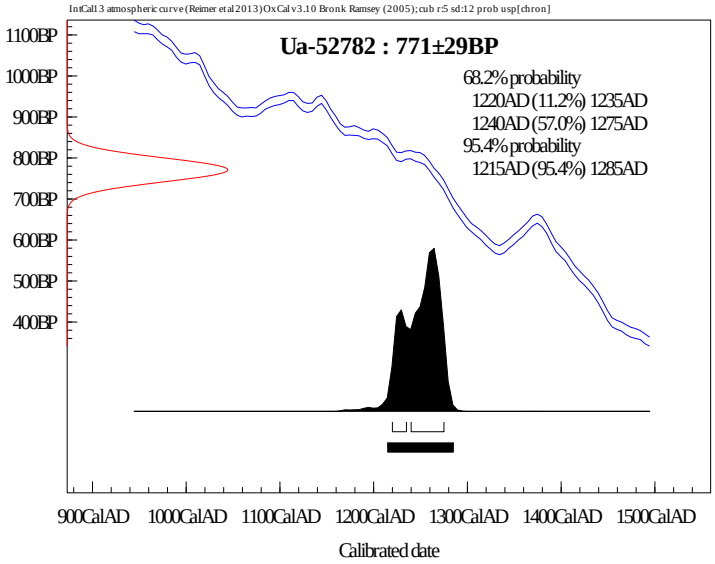

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52777 : 575±29BP
68.2% probability
1315AD (43.8%) 1355AD
1390AD (24.4%) 1410AD
95.4% probability
1300AD (61.0%) 1370AD
1380AD (34.4%) 1420AD
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
1600CalAD
Calibrated date

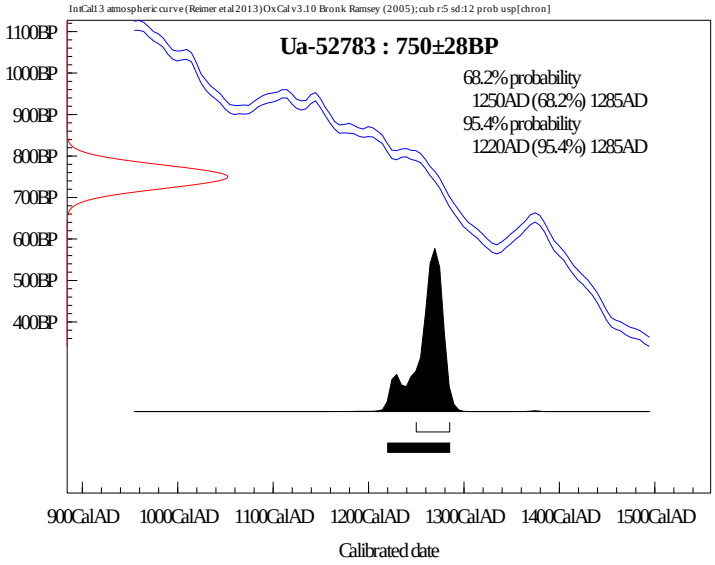

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52778 : 772±29BP
68.2% probability
1220AD (11.5%) 1235AD
1240AD (56.7%) 1275AD
95.4% probability
1215AD (95.4%) 1285AD
1000BP
800BP
600BP
400BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

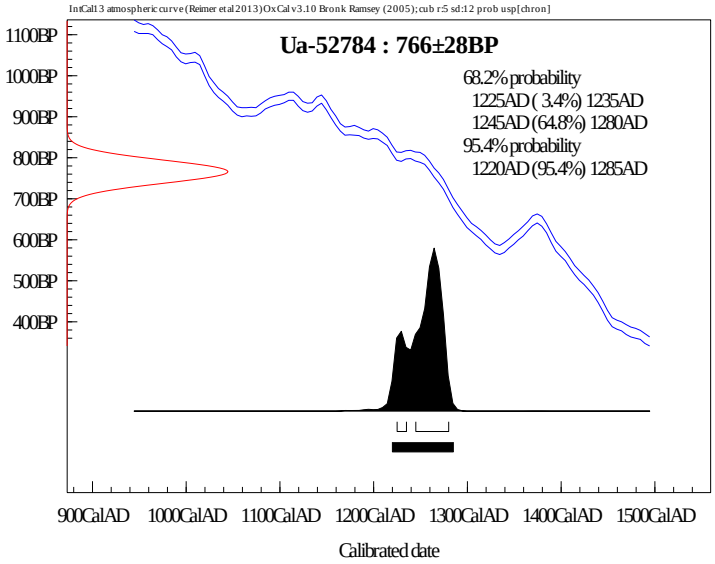

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52779 : 591±29BP
68.2% probability
1310AD (52.5%) 1360AD
1385AD (15.7%) 1405AD
95.4% probability
1290AD (95.4%) 1420AD
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

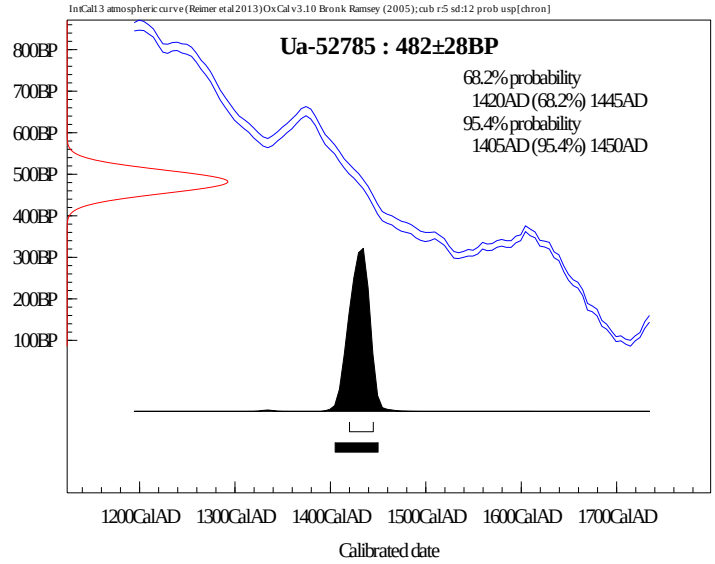

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52780 : 698±29BP
68.2% probability
1270AD (63.7%) 1300AD
1370AD (4.5%) 1380AD
95.4% probability
1260AD (76.8%) 1310AD
1360AD (18.6%) 1390AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

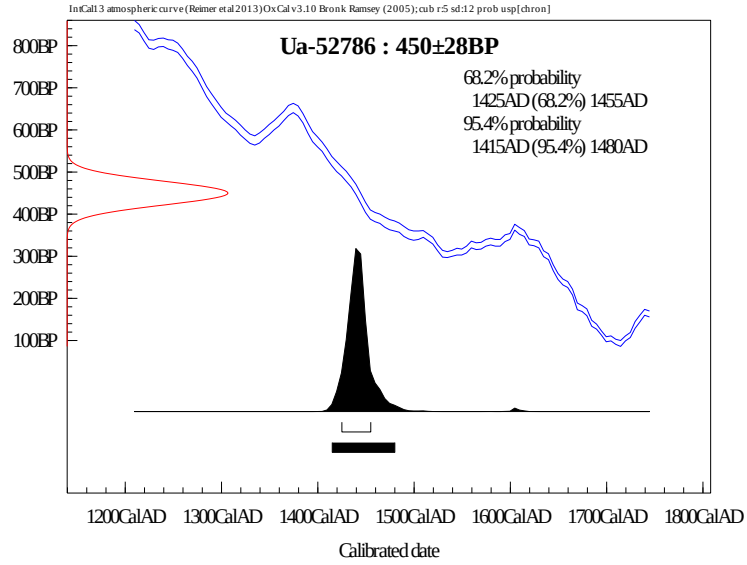

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52781 : 734±29BP
68.2% probability
1260AD (68.2%) 1285AD
95.4% probability
1220AD (95.4%) 1295AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

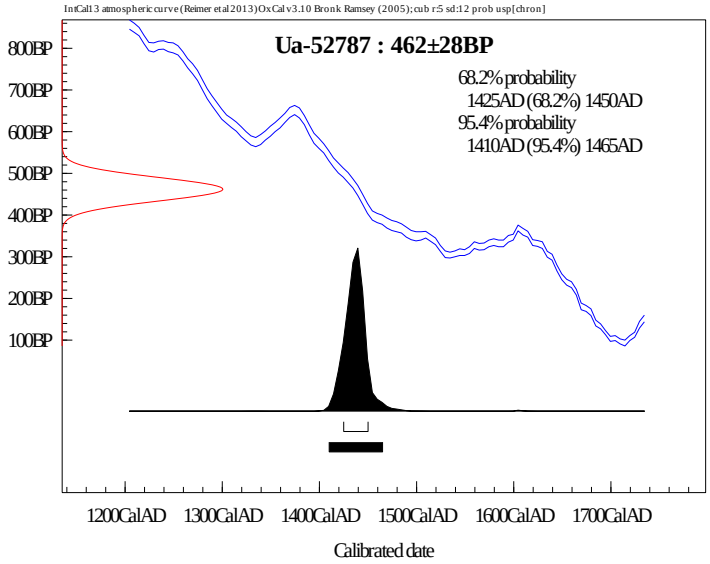

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52782 : 771±29BP
68.2% probability
1220AD (11.2%) 1235AD
1240AD (57.0%) 1275AD
95.4% probability
1215AD (95.4%) 1285AD
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

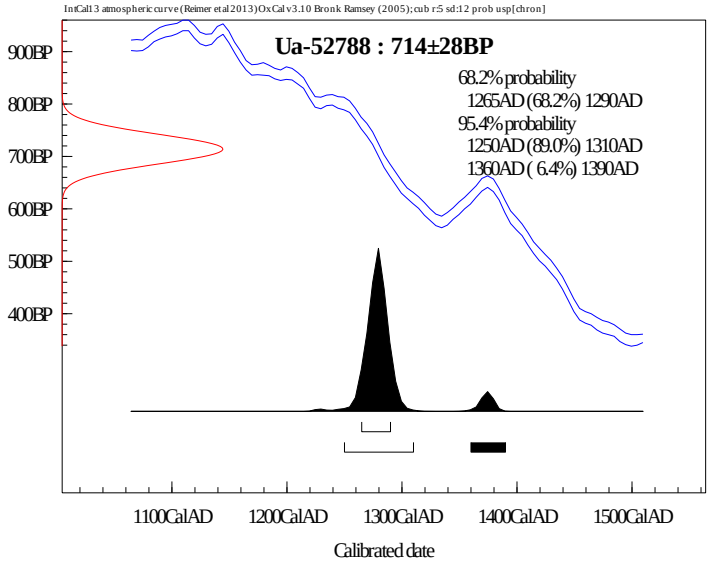

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52783 : 750±28BP
68.2% probability
1250AD (68.2%) 1285AD
95.4% probability
1220AD (95.4%) 1285AD
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

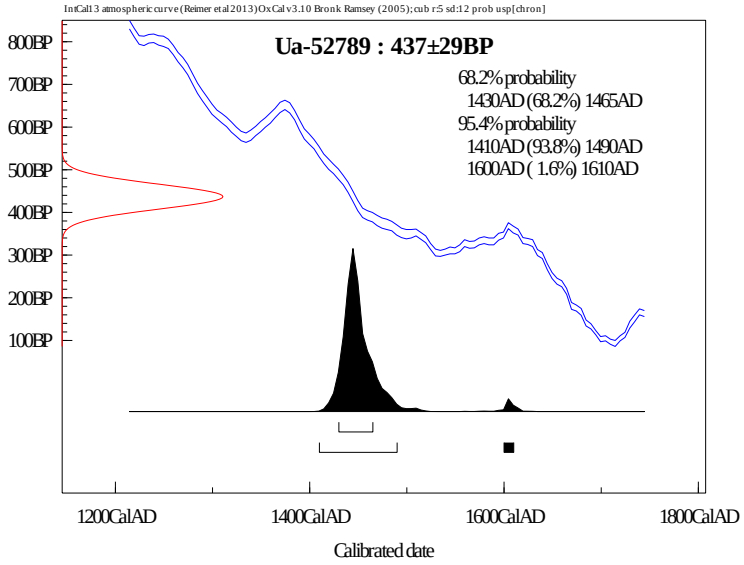

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52784 : 766±28BP
68.2% probability
1225AD (3.4%) 1235AD
1245AD (64.8%) 1280AD
95.4% probability
1220AD (95.4%) 1285AD
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

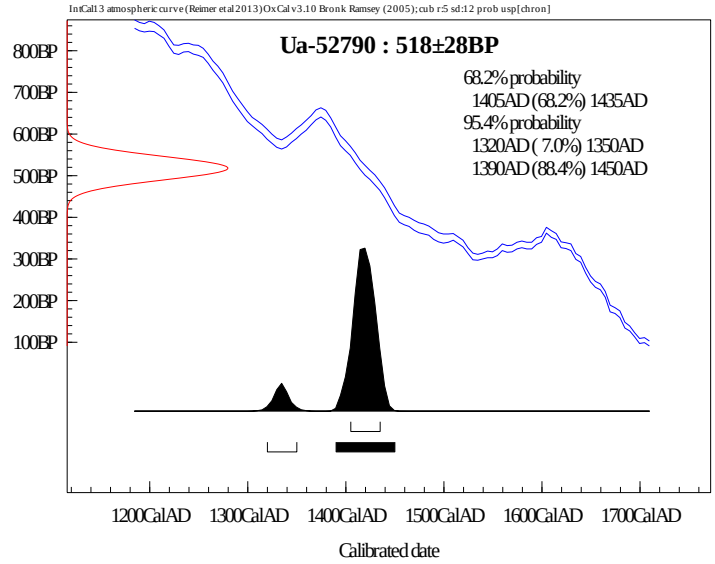

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52785 : 482±28BP
68.2% probability
1420AD (68.2%) 1445AD
95.4% probability
1405AD (95.4%) 1450AD
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
200BP
100BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
1600CalAD
1700CalAD
Calibrated date

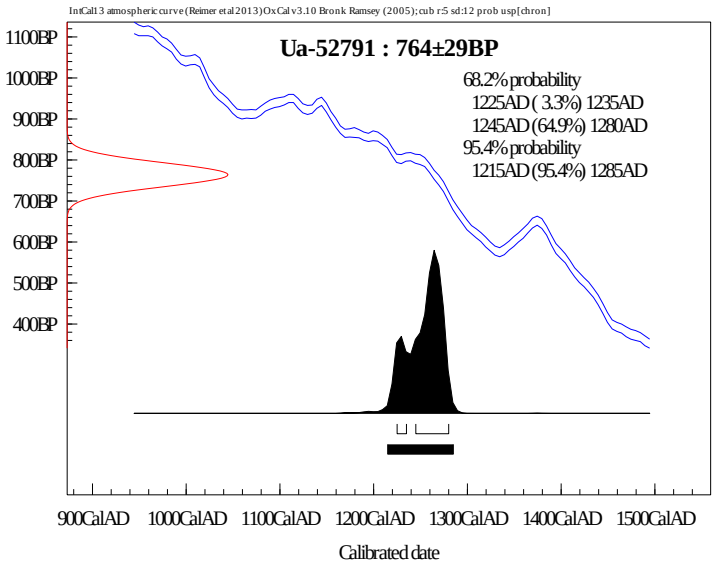

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52786 : 450±28BP
68.2% probability
1425AD (68.2%) 1455AD
95.4% probability
1415AD (95.4%) 1480AD
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
200BP
100BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
1600CalAD
1700CalAD
1800CalAD
Calibrated date

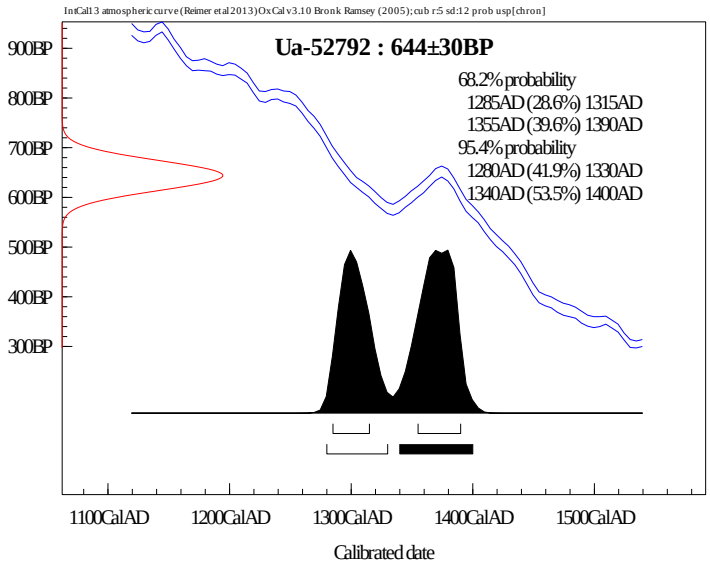

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52787 : 462±28BP
68.2% probability
1425AD (68.2%) 1450AD
95.4% probability
1410AD (95.4%) 1465AD
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
200BP
100BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
1600CalAD
1700CalAD
Calibrated date

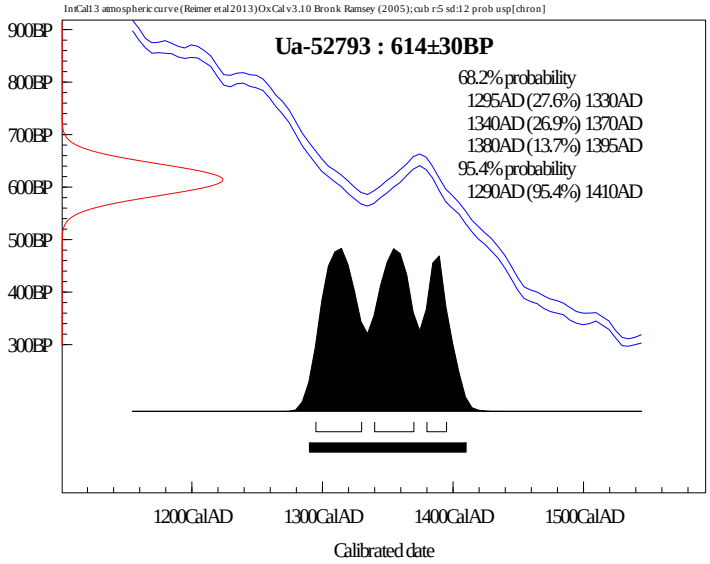

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52788 : 714±28BP
68.2% probability
1265AD (68.2%) 1290AD
95.4% probability
1250AD (89.0%) 1310AD
1360AD (6.4%) 1390AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date


IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52789 : 437±29BP
68.2% probability
1430AD (68.2%) 1465AD
95.4% probability
1410AD (93.8%) 1490AD
1600AD (1.6%) 1610AD
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
200BP
100BP
1200CalAD
1400CalAD
1600CalAD
1800CalAD
Calibrated date


IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52790 : 518±28BP
68.2% probability
1405AD (68.2%) 1435AD
95.4% probability
1320AD (7.0%) 1350AD
1390AD (88.4%) 1450AD
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
200BP
100BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
1600CalAD
1700CalAD
Calibrated date


IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52791 : 764±29BP
68.2% probability
1225AD (3.3%) 1235AD
1245AD (64.9%) 1280AD
95.4% probability
1215AD (95.4%) 1285AD
1100BP
1000BP
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
900CalAD
1000CalAD
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date


IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52792 : 644±30BP
68.2% probability
1285AD (28.6%) 1315AD
1355AD (39.6%) 1390AD
95.4% probability
1280AD (41.9%) 1330AD
1340AD (53.5%) 1400AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date


IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013) OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]
Ua-52793 : 614±30BP
68.2% probability
1295AD (27.6%) 1330AD
1340AD (26.9%) 1370AD
1380AD (13.7%) 1395AD
95.4% probability
1290AD (95.4%) 1410AD
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
300BP
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

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UNIVERSITET

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Uppsala 2016-03-09

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Norge

Resultat av ^{14}C datering av obränt ben från Follobanen F04, Klypen øst, Oslo, Norge.

Förbehandling av benmaterial (HCl-metoden):

1. Mekanisk rengöring av ytan (skrapning, ev. sandblästring).
2. Ultraljudstvätt i avjoniserat, urkokt vatten pH=3.
3. Krossning i mortel.
4. 0.8M HCl tillsätts, omrörning (cirka 10 °C, 30 min, karbonat bort). Löslig fraktion benämns fraktion A.
5. Olöslig fraktion tillsätts vatten, pH 3, och värms under omrörning (90 °C, 6-8 timmar). Olöslig del benämns fraktion C och löslig del benämns fraktion D. Fraktion D bör ge den mest relevanta åldern eftersom det mesta av benmaterialets organiska del ("kollagenet") återfinns här. Övriga fraktioner kan emellertid ge information om föroreningsinverkan och bör i kritiska fall dateras. Det kemiska utbytet i de olika stegen kan också ge en vägledning om dateringsresultatets pålitlighet genom att benmaterialets kemiska kvalitet därigenom kan bedömas.

Den fraktion som ^{14}C-bestäms förbränns till CO_2-gas som i sin tur Fe-katalytiskt grafiteras före acceleratorbestämningen. I den aktuella undersökningen har fraktionen D daterats.

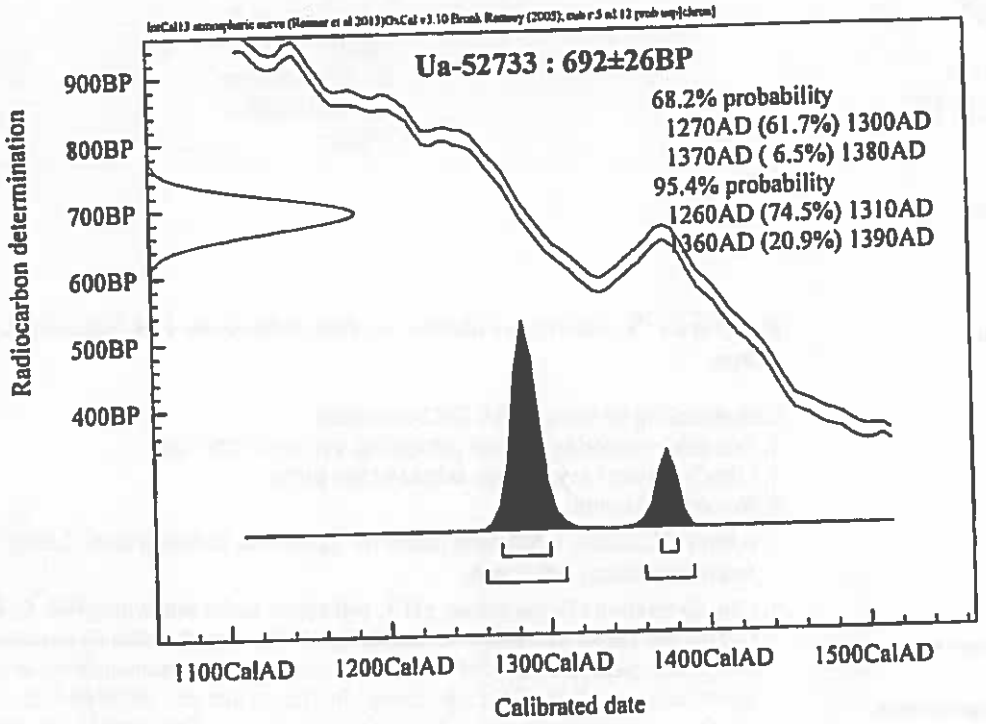
RESULTAT

Labnummer	Prov	$\delta^{13}C$‰ VPDB	^{14}C age BP
Ua-52733	Follobanen F04, Klypen øst	-22,8	692 ± 26

Med vänlig hälsning

Göran Possnert

Göran Possnert/ Elisabet Pettersson


Ua-52733 : 692±26BP
68.2% probability
1270AD (61.7%) 1300AD
1370AD (6.5%) 1380AD
95.4% probability
1260AD (74.5%) 1310AD
1360AD (20.9%) 1390AD
Radiocarbon determination
900BP
800BP
700BP
600BP
500BP
400BP
1100CalAD
1200CalAD
1300CalAD
1400CalAD
1500CalAD
Calibrated date

N15 ISOTOP ANALYSE: Uppsala Universitet, Sverige.

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UNIVERSITET

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Uppsala 2016-03-09

Michael Derrick
NIKU
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NO-0105 OSLO
Norge

Result of ^{15}N dating of unburned bones from Follobanen, F04 Klypen Øst och Saxegaardsgata 15, Gamlebyen, Oslo, Norge.

Pre-treatment of bone samples (HCl method):
1. The surface is mechanically cleaned (scraping, in some cases sand blasting).
2. The sample is ultrasonically cleaned in boiled distilled water, pH=3.
3. Grinding in mortar.
4. 0.8M HCl is added, stirring at 10 °C for 30 minutes (appetite removed). Soluble fraction is named fraction A.
5. Distilled water kept at pH=3 is added to the insoluble fraction, which is stirred for 6-8 hours at 90°C. Insoluble part is named fraction C and soluble part is named fraction D.

Fraction D has been measured in the present investigation.

RESULT

Lab number	Sample	δ^{15}N ‰ AIR	δ^{13}C ‰ VPDB	C/N
F04 Klypen Øst				
Ua-52794	P289429	10,6	-22,9	3,3
Ua-52795	P289441	11,9	-23,0	3,3
Ua-52796	P289436	12,2	-22,7	3,3
Ua-52797	P289444	11,6	-23,0	3,3
Ua-52798	P289475	12,5	-21,8	3,3
Ua-52799	P289479	12,5	-21,6	3,2
Ua-52800	P289449	13,7	-21,7	3,2
Ua-52801	P289431	12,4	-21,6	3,2
Ua-52802	P289464	11,9	-22,6	3,2
Ua-52803	P289461	11,8	-21,6	3,2
Ua-52804	P289470	13,2	-21,0	3,2
Ua-52805	P289466	12,6	-22,2	3,2
Ua-52806	P289445	12,8	-21,2	3,2
Ua-52807	P289468	11,5	-22,5	3,2

Ua-52808	P289454	14,8	-19,9	3,2
Ua-52809	P289480	12,8	-22,0	3,2
Ua-52810	P289474	12,9	-21,2	3,2
Ua-52811	P289452	13,5	-20,9	3,2
Ua-52812	P289488	7,0	-24,7	3,3
Ua-52813	P289499	11,3	-23,2	3,2
Ua-52814	P289450	10,9	-23,4	3,3
Ua-52815	P289494	13,1	-21,7	3,3
Ua-52816	P289443	12,5	-23,4	3,2
Ua-52817	P289437	13,8	-21,0	3,2
Ua-52818	P289505	13,1	-23,0	3,3
Ua-52819	P289439	13,7	-22,0	3,2
Ua-52820	P289430	13,3	-21,6	3,2
Ua-52821	P289462	12,0	-22,7	3,2
Ua-52822	P289503	13,1	-24,5	3,2
Ua-52823	P289463	12,5	-24,3	3,2
Ua-52824	P289483	13,0	-23,8	3,3
Ua-52825	P289477	13,0	-23,9	3,2
Ua-52826	P289481	13,7	-23,3	3,3
Ua-52827	P289459	12,6	-24,2	3,3
Saxegaardsgata 15				
Ua-52828	P289455	13,1	-24,0	3,3
Ua-52829	P289457	12,5	-23,9	3,3
Ua-52830	P289501	12,1	-25,2	3,2

Best regards

Göran Possnert/Elisabet Pettersson

MAKROFOSSIL ANALYSE: Annine Moltsen, NOK, Danmark.

NOK

NATUR OG KULTUR

Materiale- og makrofossilanalyser fra Follobanenprosjekt, Klypen Øst

Projektnr. 1020483

Annine S. A. Moltsen

NOK-rapport nr. 15-2016

NOK

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Indledning
Fra den arkæologiske undersøgelse Follobanen i Oslo projektnr.1020483 er der af udgravningsleder Michael Derrick indleveret 9 prøver.

Metode

Prøverne var saltvands-floteret af NIKU i Oslo. Ved floteringen var der anvendt en analysesigte med maskevidde på 0,5 mm.
Prøverne blev i laboratoriet tørsigtet gennem en analysesigte med maskevidde på 0,5 mm for at fjerne løst støv og fint sand. Prøver der indeholdt store mængder groft materiale blev separeret ved sigtning gennem en analysesigter med maskevidder på henholdsvis 0,5 mm og 1 mm.

Prøvestørrelse blev målt i volumen, da vægt ved varierende indhold af sand i prøverne kan give væsentlige usikkerheder når forskelle i serier af prøver sammenholdes. Der er ligeledes usikkerheder ved anvendelse af volumen, men disse kan nemmere korrigeres, ved estimeret angivelse af indholdet.

Generelt

Smeltet ler og aske
Komponenterne i ler begynder at smelte ved ca. 1020 grader, så høje temperaturer opnås kun i lukkede og godt ventilerede anlæg som f.eks. ovne. Når der dannes de små karakteristiske hule perler af smeltet ler, har temperaturen været over 1020 grader i en længere periode. Smeltet ler anvendes derfor som en indikation på at der har været ovne i husene (Meistrup-Larsen og Moltsen 2008, Moltsen 2012). Smeltet aske kræver ligeledes højere temperaturer end der opnås i et åbent ildsted, asken fra de forskellige træsorter smelter ved lidt forskellige temperaturer

Slitagegrad på forkullet materiale
Da forkullet materiale er meget porøst vil det hurtigt blive slidt og afrundet når det udsættes for mekanisk slidt, f.eks. hvis det har ligget på en eksponeret flade, eller i agerjord der har været bearbejdet utallige gange. Skarpkantede trækul har derimod ligget beskyttet siden afbrændingen.

Skalbærende korn
På de skalbærende kornsorter som almindelig byg, emmer og spelt sidder avnerne hæftet til kernerne. Kornene skal derfor afskalles inden de kan anvendes som føde. Inden afskalningen skal kernerne være helt tørre, man har derfor ristet eller tørret dem over eller i ovnen. På grund af denne ekstra bearbejdning har de skalbærende kornsorter større mulighed for at komme i forbindelse med ild end de øvrige kornsorter, og derfor vil de skalbærende kornsorter være overrepræsenteret nær ovne/ildsteder i husene (Meistrup-Larsen 2008 og Moltsen 2008, Moltsen 2012)

Resultater og diskussion

I tabellerne er indholdet af forkullet materiale i prøverne angivet med x hvor xxx = alt i prøven var forkullet og (x) = der var kun enkelte forkullede stykker. S = skarpkantede, r= afrundede. Cf. Angiver at bestemmelsen er usikker, Sp. = en art indenfor slægt eller familie.

Natvid. nr. *IP nr.* *Fundsted* *Kontekst*	*Volumen ml*	*Indhold forkullet*	*Øvrige indhold*	*Korn og andre frø*
1020483-10 *P31568* *Brandlag*	225	xxx s+r	Knogle 30f Hvidbrændt knogle 4f Smeltet ler 11 Aske 7 Brændt ler 1	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdingen** Byg, Bygg (*Hordeum vulgare*) 3* Cf. Ært, cf. Ert (Cf. *Pisum sativum*) 2* Rose (*Rosa sp.)* 1* Cf. Rose (Cf. *Rosa sp.)* 1* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** Almindelig Spergel, Linbendel *(Spergula arvensis) 1* Burre-Snerre, Klengjemaure, (*Galium aparine*) 1 Liden Nælde, Smånesle *(Urtica urens) 1** Fersken-Pileurt, Hønsegras *(Persicaria maculosa) 1** Læge-Jordrøg, Jordrøyk *(Fumaria officinalis) 1* Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk *(Chenopodium album*) 1½* Hanekro sp., Då sp. *(Galeopsis sp.) sp.) 1** **Græslandsarter** Alm. Star, Slottestorr *(Carex nigra) 17*
1020483-011 *P32278* *Grøft*	190	xx, s+r	Knogle 4f Hvidbrændt knogle 3f Æggeskal 1f Fedtlignede klumper 8 Smeltet ler 11 Magnetiske slagge 1	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdingen** Byg, Bygg ,(*Hordeum vulgare*) 4* Korn sp., (*Cerealia sp.)* sp. 1+2f* Hindbær, Bringebær, (*Rubus idaeus)* 1* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** Fersken-Pileurt, Hønsegras *(Persicaria maculosa) 1** Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk *(Chenopodium album*) 3 Hejrenæb, Tranehals *(Erodium cicutarium) 1** Bulmeurt, Villrot *(Hyoscyamus niger) 1** **Græslandsarter** Star sp. Storr sp. *(Carex sp.) 1** **Øvrige** Græs (*Poaceae sp.)* 1* Turnips *(Brassica sp.) 1**
1020483-012 *P31429* *Lag i hus platform*	150	xx s+r	Knogle 1f	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdingen** Byg, Bygg ,(*Hordeum vulgare*) 2½* Rug, (*Secale cereale)* 1* Korn sp., (*Cerealia sp.*) 3' Cf. Ært, cf. Ert (Cf. *Pisum sativum*) 2* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk *(Chenopodium album*) 3 Burre-Snerre, Klengjemaure, (*Galium aparine*) 1
1020483-013 *P32223* *Sten/vej/lag*	350	xxx s	Knogle 8f Hvidbrændt knogle 2f Smeltet ler 1	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdingen** Byg, Bygg ,(*Hordeum vulgare*) 1*
1020483-014 *P32076* *Dyrkningslag*	25	x r	Træ x Sand x Knogle 2f Sneglehuse 2	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdingen** Byg, Bygg ,(*Hordeum vulgare*) 1f* Hindbær, Bringebær, (*Rubus idaeus) 2* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** Rødknæ, Småsyre *(Rumex acetocella) 1*
1020483-015 *P31606*	40	Xx s+ enkelte r		

Natvid. nr. *IP nr.* *Fundsted* *Kontekst*	*Volumen ml*	*Indhold forkullet*	*Øvrige indhold*	*Korn og andre frø*
Gulv				
1020483-017 *P32372* *Dyrkningslag*	100	xx, s	Sand xx Rødder (x) Knogle 4f	
1020483-020 *P30132* *Udjævningslag*	825	xx, s+r de fleste s	Delvist forkullet træ x Træ (X) Strå x Knogle små x Hvidbrændt knogle (x) Aske 2 Brændt ler (x) Smeltet & forglasset ler x Glas 1 f	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdingen** Byg, Bygg ,(*Hordeum vulgare*) 2* Cf. Rose (*Rosa sp.)* 1 Hindbær, Bringebær, (*Rubus idaeus)* 2+1# Stenfrugt sp. (*Prunus sp.)* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** Burre-Snerre, Klengjemaure, (*Galium aparine*) 1 Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (*Chenopodium album)* 1 Svaleurt (*Chelidonium majus)* 1 **Græslandsarter** *Star sp., Storr sp. (Carex sp.) 3* *Alm. Star, Slottestorr (Carex nigra) 5* *Pors, (Myrica gale), (Myrica gale) 4* **Øvrige** Græs 2* (*Poaceae sp.) 1*
1020483-021 *P30532* *Grøft*	150	x, s+r	Bark x Delvist forkullet bark (x) Knogle 2f Sneglehus 1	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdingen** Byg, Bygg ,(*Hordeum vulgare*) 16½* Rug, (*Secale cereale)* 2* Cf. Havre, *(Avena sativa*) 6* Hvede, Kveite (*Triticum aestivum) 2** Hindbær, Bringebær, (*Rubus idaeus)* 1 Rose (*Rosa sp.)* 1* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** Rød Tvetand coll., Raudvitann coll, *(Lamium purpureum coll.) 1* Turnips, *(Brassica sp.) 1** Burre-Snerre, Klengjemaure, (*Galium aparine*) 2* **Græslandsarter** Alm. Star, Slottestorr *(Carex nigra) 1** Lav-/Bidende Ranunkel, Kryp/Eng-soleie *(Ranunculus repens/acris) 1** **Øvrige** Viol sp., Fiol sp. *(Viola sp.)*

Diskussion

Grøft

Prøve 1020483-011 er udtaget i grøft P32278.32144 og prøve 1020483-21 i grøft SL30525. Begge prøver indeholdt en del trækul, hvor der både var skarpkantede og afrundede. I begge prøver blev der fundet forkullede korn og frø fra andre arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen samt forkullede frø fra ukrudtsarter og enkelte frø fra græslandsarter. Den største koncentration af korn blev fundet i 1020483-021 hvor, alle 4 kornsorter i øvrigt var repræsenteret.

I prøve 1020483-011 blev der fundet en del små kugler smeltet, ler der stammer fra en ovn eller lignende lukket og godt ventileret anlæg. I samme prøver tyder klumperne af brændt fedt og hvidbrændt knogle på, at de tillige har været tilberedt animask føde i ovnen. Det må antages at det er affald fra husholdningen der er udrømmet. De afrundede og slidte trækul må have ligget eksponeret med mekanisk slid til følge, mens de skarpkantede har ligget mere beskyttet.

Brandlag

Prøve 1020483-010 er udtaget i et brandlag. Indholdet svarer nogenlunde til det der sås i prøve 1020483-011 med en del afrundede og skarpkantede trækul, fedtlignende klumper, knogle og smeltet ler, samt lidt forkullede korn og frø fra andre arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen og lidt ukrudtsfrø. Såfremt de to lag ligger tæt på hinanden kan en del af materialet fra branden måske være havnet i grøften.

Lag i hus platform

Prøve 1020483-012 indeholdt ligeledes en del skarpkantede og afrundede trækul. De afrundede trækul kan passe med en eksponeret flade hvor der har været færdsel. Prøven indeholdt 1 fragment knogle samt lidt forkullede korn, hindbær og frø fra ukrudtsarter. Indholdet af knogle og frø fra arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen, kan tyde på at dette rum i huset har været anvendt som køkken.

Udjævningslag

Prøve 1020483-020 er udtaget i udjævningslag. Der var en meget stor koncentration af trækul hvoraf de fleste var skarpkantede, men der var også mere slidte og afrundede. Der blev desuden fundet en del delvist forkullet træ, samt lidt forkullede strå og blade. Det øvrige indhold svarer til det der sås i de øvrige lag med knogle, forkullede korn og ukrudtsfrø, men tillige lidt frø fra græslandsarter. Der blev desuden fundet en del smeltet og forglasset ler samt et fragment glas.

Sten/Vejlag

Prøve 1020483-0103 indeholdt en del trækul der var påfaldende skarpkantede, de kan derfor ikke have ligget eksponeret på vej, da der var færdsel på den. Prøven indeholdt desuden lidt knogle og en enkelt bygkerne, samt en kugle smeltet ler.

Dyrkningslag

Prøve 1020483-014 indeholdt lidt afrundede trækul, der meget vel kan have ligget i jord der er bearbejdet mange gange. Prøven indeholdt desuden 1 enkelt kerne af byg og 2 frø fra Hindbær.

Prøve1020483-015 indeholdt list skarpkantede og enkelte afrundede trækul og zzz.017 indeholdt en del skarpkantede trækul, enkelte rødder og 1 fragment knogle. Overvægten af skarpkantede trækul passer ikke så godt med dyrket jord der har været bearbejdet mange gange.

Sammenfatning

Indholdet i prøverne var påfaldende ens, med relativt store koncentrationer af trækul, lidt forkullede korn og andre frø fra arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen. I flere af prøverne blev der fundet smeltet ler. Sammensætningen tyder på at hovedkilden til det, forkullede materiale er affald fra husholdningen, formentlig fra en ovn eller lignende lukket og godt ventileret anlæg, som har været anvendt ved tilberedning af mad. Dog var der så store koncentrationer i af skarpkantede trækul i prøverne at, det giver misstanke om at det kan være fra en egentlig brand.

Det forkullede materiale er formentlig opkoncentreret og dermed overrepræsenteret, måske fordi det uforkullede organiske materiale har været nedbrudt, eller ikke er kommet med i prøven fordi det har været vandmættet.

Referencer

Meistrup-Larsen, L & Moltsen, A.S.A. (2008): Lysehøj ved Korsør. Funktion, produktion og boligindretning i ældre jernalder på Sydvestsjælland/Lysehøj near Korsør. Function, production and settlement in the Early Iron Age in Southwest Zealand. Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie 2008

Moltsen, A.S.A. (2012)*:* Analysis of plant macro-remains and other materials recovered from Iron Age buildings, ovens and furnaces on Zealand – new methods and perspectives. In Boye Linda (red.) The Iron Age on Zealand. Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, 2011. (Nordiske fortidsminder. Series C, volume 8)

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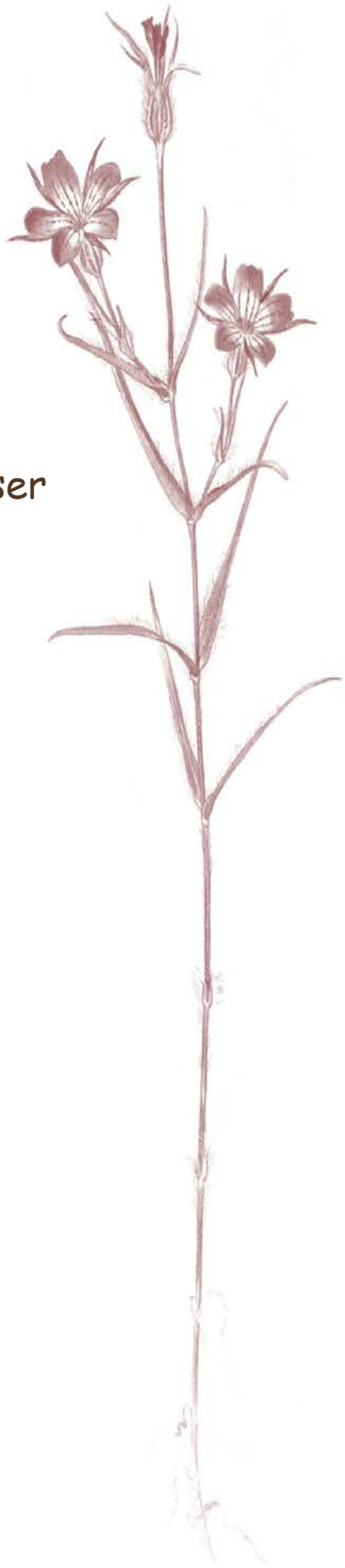

Materiale- og makrofossilanalyser fra Follobanenprosjekt Klypen Øst

Projektnr. 15621215

Annine S. A. Moltsen

NOK-rapport nr. 16-2016

NOK

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Indledning
Fra den arkæologiske undersøgelse Follobanen F04, Klypen Øst, projekt nr. 15621215 er der af udgravningsleder Michael Derrick indleveret 28 floterede prøver, fordelt på lokaliteterne: Area A og Area C-D.

Metode
Prøverne var saltvands-floteret af NIKU i Oslo. Ved floteringen var der anvendt en analysesigte med maskevidde på 0,5 mm.
Prøverne blev i laboratoriet tørsigtet gennem en analysesigte med maskevidde på 0,5 mm for at fjerne løst støv og fint sand. Prøver der indeholdt store mængder groft materiale blev separeret ved sigtning gennem en analysesigter med maskevidder på henholdsvis 0,5 mm og 1 mm.

Prøvestørrelse blev målt i volumen, da vægt ved varierende indhold af sand i prøverne kan give væsentlige usikkerheder når forskelle i serier af prøver sammenholdes. Der er ligeledes usikkerheder ved anvendelse af volumen, men disse kan nemmere korrigeres, ved estimeret angivelse af indholdet.

Generelt
Smeltet ler og aske
Komponenterne i ler begynder at smelte ved ca. 1020 grader, så høje temperaturer opnås kun i lukkede og godt ventilerede anlæg som f.eks. ovne. Når der dannes de små karakteristiske hule perler af smeltet ler, har temperaturen været over 1020 grader i en længere periode. Smeltet ler anvendes derfor som en indikation på at der har været ovne i husene (Meistrup-Larsen og Moltsen 2008, Moltsen 2012). Smeltet aske kræver ligeledes højere temperaturer end der opnås i et åbent ildsted, asken fra de forskellige træsorter smelter ved lidt forskellige temperaturer

Slitagegrad på forkullet materiale
Da forkullet materiale er meget porøst vil det hurtigt blive slidt og afrundet når det udsættes for mekanisk slidt, f.eks. hvis det har ligget på en eksponeret flade, eller i agerjord der har været bearbejdet utallige gange. Skarpkantede trækul har derimod ligget beskyttet siden afbrændingen.

Skalbærende korn
På de skalbærende kornsorter som almindelig byg, emmer og spelt sidder avnerne hæftet til kernerne. Kornene skal derfor afskalles inden de kan anvendes som føde. Inden afskalningen skal kernerne være helt tørre, man har derfor ristet eller tørret dem over eller i ovnen. På grund af denne ekstra bearbejdning har de skalbærende kornsorter større mulighed for at komme i forbindelse med ild end de øvrige kornsorter, og derfor vil de skalbærende kornsorter være overrepræsenteret nær ovne/ildsteder i husene (Meistrup-Larsen 2008 og Moltsen 2008, Moltsen 2012)

Resultater og diskussion

I tabellerne er indholdet af forkullet materiale i prøverne angivet med x hvor xxx = alt i prøven var forkullet og (x) = der var kun enkelte forkullede stykker. S = skarpkantede, r= afrundede. Cf. Angiver at bestemmelsen er usikker, Sp. = en art indenfor slægt eller familie.

Natvid. nr. *IP nr.* *Fundsted* *Kontekst*	*Volumen ml*	*Indhold forkullet*	*Øvrige indhold*	*Korn og andre frø*
15621215-010 *P23751* *Area A* *Parcelgrøft*	150	xx, s	Rødder og rhizomer x Sand x Træ (x) Knogle 10 f Hvidbrændt knogle 1f Bille 1 Sneglehus 1 Smeltet ler 1 Slagperle 1	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** Korn sp., *(Cerealia sp.)* 1+1f* Almindelig Svarthyll, (*Sambucus nigra)* 57+2/2 Hindbær, Bringebær, (*Rubus idaeus*) 6 **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** Burre-Snerre, Klengjemaure, (*Burre-Snerre*) 1+1*
15621215-011 *P27054* *Area A* *Industrielt Aktivitetslag**	160	xxx, r	Edderkoppeæg 6 Hvidbrændt Knogle 1 Knogle 1f Magnetisk slagperle 2 Smeltet ler 2 Glas 2f Slagger 4	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** Byg, Bygg ,(*Hordeum vulgare*) 3½ Cf. Havre, *(Avena sativa*) 1* Almindelig Hyld, Svarthyll, (*Sambucus nigra)* 1 Hindbær, Bringebær, (*Rubus idaeus)* 1 Rose (*Rosa sp.)* ½ Hassel, (*Corylus avellana*)1*f **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** Burre-Snerre, Klengjemaure, (*Galium aparine*) 2 **Øvrige** Svaleurt (*Chelidonium majus)* 1
15621215-012 *P25750* *Area A* *Mørtellag i læskegrube*	75	X, s	Rødder x Kalk x Skaller 3f Hvidbrændt knogle 41 f	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** Byg, Bygg, (*Hordeum vulgare*) 4* + 1*(c14) Cf. Rug, (*Secale cereale)* 2* Korn sp., (*Cerealia sp*.) sp. 1+2f* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk *(Chenopodium album)* 1 **Øvrige** Græs *(Poaceae sp.)* 2*
15621215-13 *P26282* *Area A* *Lag i bund af læskegrube*	300	xxx, s ret findelt	Knogle 5f Hvidbrændt knogle 19f Smeltet ler 2 Smeltet aske 13 Æggeskal 1f	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hassel, (Corylus avellana) 6f* *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 1* *Byg, Bygg, (Hordeum vulgare) 1** *Rug, (Secale cereale) 1** *Cf. Korn sp., (Cerealia sp.) 2*+(1*c14)* *Havre (Avena sp.) 1** *Pors, (Myrica gale), (Myrica gale) 86** **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 1+1** *Almindelig Fuglegræs, Vassarve (Stellaria media) 2** *Fersken-Pileurt, Hønsegras (Persicaria maculosa) 1** *Burre-Snerre, Klengjemaure, (Galium aparine) 2** *Turnips, (Brassica sp.) 1* **Græslandsarter** *Alm. Star, Slottestorr (Carex nigra) 1** *Star sp. Storr sp. (Carex sp.)1*

Natvid. nr. *IP nr.* *Fundsted* *Kontekst*	*Volumen ml*	*Indhold forkullet*	*Øvrige indhold*	*Korn og andre frø*
				Øvrige *Græs ½** *Ranunkel 1*
15621215-014 *P23804* *Area A* *Gulv*	*30*	*X r+s*	*Rødder xx* *Knogle 2f* *Hvidbrændt knogle 1* *Smeltet ler 3* *Slagger 3*	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 4* *Almindelig Hyld, Svarthyll, (Sambucus nigra) 2* *Pors, (Myrica gale) 2** **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Stor Nælde, Stornesle (Urtica dioica)ioica 2* *Almindelig Fuglegræs, Vassarve (Stellaria media) 2* **Øvrige** *Svaleurt (Chelidonium majus) 1*
15621215-16 *P27010* *Area A* *Stolpehul under ovn på kirkegården*	25	X s+r	Sand x Rødder x Edderkoppeæg 2 Bille 1+1f Hvidbrændt knogle 2f Brændt ler 1 Smeltet ler/aske 2 Amorfe klumper 2	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Cerealia sp. 1* *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 1* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Rød Tvetand coll., Raudvitann coll, (Lamium purpureum coll.) 1* *Stor Nælde, Stornesle (Urtica dioica) 4* *Liden Nælde, Smånesle (Urtica urens) 1*
15621215-17 *P28922* *Area A* *Lag i grube på kirkegård*	175	X s+r	Rødder x Delvist forkullet træ (x) Jord x Knogle 30f Gulbrunt mineraliseret amorft organisk materiale 5 lort ?	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Byg, Bygg, (Hordeum vulgare) 1* (c14)* *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) ca. 1500*
15621215-23 *P27456* *Area A* *Stolpehul*	200	x s	Rødder x Edderkoppeæg 35 Bille 4	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 6* *Almindelig Hyld, Svarthyll, (Sambucus nigra) 4* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Burre-Snerre, Klengjemaure, (Galium aparine) 1*
15621215-24 *P28722* *Area A* *Udjævningslag under gulv*	75	xx s+r	Delvist forkullet træ (x) Knogle 343 f	**Arter der her været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) ca. 1300* *Hassel, (Corylus avellana)*1f* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 9* **Øvrige** *Cf. Tvebo Galdebær, Raudgallbær (Bryonia diocca) 1*
15621215-26 *P24579* *Area A* *Bundfyld i brønd*	150	Xx s	Rødder x Cenococcum x Mørtel 6	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 18* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Alm. Dværgløvefod, Åkermarikåpe (Aphanes arvensis) 1* *Rød Tvetand coll., Raudvitann coll, (Lamium purpureum coll.) 1*
15621215-28 *P25814* *Area A* *Bundfyld i ovn*	150	xxx	Smeltet ler/aske 1 Slagge 2 Knogle 7 Hvidbrændt knogle 11f Hvidbrændt fiskehvirvel 1 Brændt fedt lignende 2 Snegl 1 Grannål 1*f	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Triticum aestivum 1* (c14)* *Byg, Bygg, (Hordeum vulgare) 14+2/2** *Rug, (Secale cereale) 5** *Cf. Havre 5** *Korn sp., (Cerealia sp.) sp. 1½*+10f** *Hassel, (Corylus avellana) 1f* *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 11* *Pors, (Myrica gale) 1*+2* *Jordbær, (Fragaria sp.) 1* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter**

Natvid. nr. *IP nr.* *Fundsted* *Kontekst*	*Volumen ml*	*Indhold forkullet*	*Øvrige indhold*	*Korn og andre frø*
				Rødknæ, Småsyre (Rumex acetocella) 1 *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 35* *Burre-Snerre, Klengjemaure, (Galium aparine) 3* *Fersken-Pileurt, Hønsegras, (Persicaria maculosa) 7** *Almindelig Spergel, Linbendel (Spergula arvensis) 1** *Skræppe sp. , Syre sp., (Rumex sp). 3** *Almindelig Fuglegræs, Vassarve (Stellaria media) 2** *Vej-Pileurt, Tungras (Polygonum aviculare)-Pileurt 1* *Hanekro sp., Då sp. (Galeopsis sp.) sp.) 1* **Græslandsarter** *Cf. Kællingetand, Tiriltunge, (Lotus sp.) 1* *Alm. Sumpstrå, Sumpsevaks (Eleocharis palustris)1*+4* *Alm. Star, Slottestorr (Carex nigra) 68** *Star sp., Storr sp. (Carex sp.) 53*+8* *Skjaller sp., Engkall (Rhinanthus sp.) 1* **Øvrige** *Svaleurt (Chelidonium majus) 1* *Mynte sp. (Mentha sp.) 2*
15621215-30 *P25151* *Area A* *Stenfundament til vej*	175	Xx, s + let r + lyng	Delvist forkullet ved x Smeltet ler/aske 9 Glas 1f Knogle 6 store inkl. Ryghvirvel Ryghvirvler fisk 5 små Fiskeskæl 1 Hvidbrændt knogle 3f Edderkoppeæg 1	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hassel, (Corylus avellana) 4f** *Byg, Bygg, (Hordeum vulgare) 2** *Hvede, Kveite (Triticum aestivum) 1** *Korn sp., (Cerealia sp.) 2½** *Korn sp., (Cerealia sp.) /græs 1** *Almindelig Hyld, Svarthyll, (Sambucus nigra) 2½* *Rose (Rosa sp.) sp. 1** *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 46+4f* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album)* *Rød Tvetand coll., Raudvitann coll, (Lamium purpureum coll.) 1* **Græslandsarter** *Star sp. Storr sp. (Carex sp.) 1+2**
15621215-31 *P27251* *Area A* *Stolpehul under kirkegården*	175	xx s+r	Rødder x Fiskehvirvel 1 Knogle 11f slidte Hvidbrændt knogle 2f Edderkoppeæg 5 Bille 1 Magnetiske kugler 4 Smeltet ler 4 Div. amorfe klumper 10	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hassel, (Corylus avellana) 1f -> c14* *Humle, (Humulus lupulus) ½* *Almindelig Hyld, Svarthyll, (Sambucus nigra) 4* *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 3* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Hanekro sp., Då sp. (Galeopsis sp.) 1* *Fersken Pileurt 1* *Skærm-Vortemælk, Åkervortemjølk (Euphorbia helioscopia) 1* **Øvrige** *Græs, (Poaceae sp.) 1**
15621215-32 *P27128* *Area A* *Stolpehul under kirkegård*	180	xxx r	Edderkoppeæg 4	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Cf. Hassel, (Corylus avellana) 2*f* *Byg, Bygg, (Hordeum vulgare) * 1* *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 2* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Vej-Pileurt, Tungras (Polygonum aviculare) 1*
15621215-34 *P27207* *Area A*	150	x s + lidt r	Rødder x Slidt træ (x) Gytje m sand x Knogle 8f	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 3* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Læge-Jordrøg, Jordrøyk (Fumaria officinalis) 1*

Natvid. nr. *IP nr.* *Fundsted* *Kontekst*	*Volumen ml*	*Indhold forkullet*	*Øvrige indhold*	*Korn og andre frø*
Bundlag i Belggrøft			Hvidbrændt knogle 5	*Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 3* **Græslandsarter** *Star sp. Storr sp. (Carex sp.) 98 + 2* *Kløver sp. (Trifolium sp.)1*
15621215-35 *P18532* *Area A* *Brandlag*	150	xx	Rødder og rhizomer x Ler x Edderkoppeæg 6 Knogle 1f Æggeskal 1f Smeltet ler/aske 3	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 5*
15621215-36 *P29156* *Area A* *Tømt grav*	130	xx s+r	Træ (x) Hvidbrændt knogle 4 Knogle 2 Brændt fedt 4 Fisk 1 Diverse amorfe klumper x Edderkoppeæg 86 Magnetiske slagperler 17 Smeltet ler/aske 13 Slagge 4 Glas 1 Brændt ler 1	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Byg, Bygg, (Hordeum vulgare) 4½** *Havre, (Avena sp.) 3/2+5f** *Rug, (Secale cereale) 2** *Almindelig Hyld, Svarthyll, (Sambucus nigra) 17½* *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 26* *Hassel, (Corylus avellana) 1f** *Æble sp., Apal (Malus sp.) 3* *Jordbær, (Fragaria sp.) 2* *Cf. Rose (Rosa sp.) 14+16** **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Skærm-Vortemælk, Åkervortemjølk (Euphorbia helioscopia) 32* *Læge-Jordrøg, Jordrøyk (Fumaria officinalis) 1+3/2* *Haremad, Haremat (Lapsana comunnis) 2* *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 320* *Almindelig Fuglegræs, Vassarve (Stellaria media) 105* *Stor Nælde, Stornesle (Urtica dioica)ioica 1200* *Lav Ranunkel, Soleie (Ranunculus repens- type) 4* *Ravnefod 1f* *Rød Tvetand coll., Raudvitann coll, (Lamium purpureum coll.) 4* **Græslandsarter** *Svaleurt (Chelidonium majus) 40* *Mælkebøtte, Løvetenner, (Taraxacum sp.) 2* *Vej-Pileurt, Tungras (Polygonum aviculare) 9* *Alm. Sumpstrå, Sumpsevaks (Eleocharis palustris) 1* *Løvefod, marikåpe sp. (Alchemilla sp.) 1* **Øvrige** *Birk, Bjørk (Betula sp.) 1*
15621215-37 *P27213* *Area A* *Parcelgrøft*	50	x s	Rødder og rhizomer xx Knogle 2f Bænkebidder 6 Smeltet ler x Slagge 1	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 6* *Almindelig Hyld, Svarthyll, (Sambucus nigra) 3* *Pors, (Myrica gale) 1** **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Turnips sp., (Brassica sp.) ½* *Fersken-Pileurt, Hønsegras (Persicaria maculosa) 1* **Græslandsarter** *Star sp. Storr sp. (Carex sp.) 1* **Øvrige** *Svaleurt (Chelidonium majus) 4*
15621215-38 *P24279* *Area A* *Dyrkningslag*	5	xx s+r	Træ xx Kviste* 1 Ryghvirvel fisk 3 små Knogle slidt 2f Bille 8f	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Almindelig Hyld, Svarthyll, (Sambucus nigra) 65* *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 1* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Rød Tvetand coll., Raudvitann coll, (Lamium purpureum coll.) 2*

Natvid. nr. *IP nr.* *Fundsted* *Kontekst*	*Volumen ml*	*Indhold forkullet*	*Øvrige indhold*	*Korn og andre frø*
			Smeltet ler 9 Aske 1 Slagge 12 Mineraliserede klumper 2	*Stor Nælde, Stornesle (Urtica dioica) 1* *Haremad, Haremat (Lapsana comunnis) 1* *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 4½* **Øvrige** *Svaleurt (Chelidonium majus) 12*
15621215-014 *P23804* *Area A* *Gulv*	*30*	*X r+s*	*Rødder xx* *Knogle 2f* *Hvidbrændt knogle 1* *Smeltet ler 3* *Slagger 3*	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 4* *Almindelig Hyld, Svarthyll, (Sambucus nigra) 2* *Pors, (Myrica gale) 2** **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Stor Nælde, Stornesle (Urtica dioica)ioica 2* *Almindelig Fuglegræs, Vassarve (Stellaria media) 2* **Øvrige** *Svaleurt (Chelidonium majus) 1*
15621215-022 *P29504* *Area A* *Bundlag i stor grube*	*235*	*X s+r*	*Rødder x* *Sand x* *Knogle slidt 8f* *Pupper 5* *Bille 1f* *Edderkoppeæg 3* *Træ slidt (x)*	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 227* *Jordbær, (Fragaria sp.) 1* *Coryllus 1f (c14)* **Ruderat- og lukrudtsplanter** *Skærm-Vortemælk, Åkervortemjølk (Euphorbia helioscopia) 1* *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 17* **Græslandsarter** *Star sp. Storr sp. (Carex sp.) 48* *Carex hirta 3* **Øvrige** *Bulmeurt, Villrot (Hyoscyamus niger) 6*
15621215-25 *P28723* *Area A* *Parcelgrøft*	*60*	*Xx let r*	*Rødder x* *Knogle 1f*	*Græs (Poaceae sp.) 1f*
15621215-40 *P14800* *Area C* *Voldgrav*	*30*	*(x) s+r*	*Rødder + Rhizomer xx* *Nedbrudt træ (x)*	**Vandplanter** *Havgræs, sp. (Ruppia sp.) sp. 3* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Snerle-Pileurt, Vindeslirenke (Fallopia convolvulus) 1* *Turnips, (Brassica sp.) 1* *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 1* **Græslandsarter** *Carex hirta 1*
15621215-41 *P14802* *Area C* *Nedgravning /grøft*	*300*	*(x) s* *kviste*	*Rødder (x)* *Bark/flis xx, s+r* *Mos (x)* *Edderkoppeæg* *Insekter (x)*	**Vandplanter** *Havgræs, sp. (Ruppia sp.) sp. 29* *Vandaks sp. Tjønnaks sp. (Potamogeton sp.) sp. 1* *Tornløs Hornblad, Vorteblad (Ceratophyllum submersum) 1* **Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hassel, (Corylus avellana) 1f* *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 27* *Cf. Brombær, Bjønnebær, (Rubus cf. fructicosus) 2* *Jordbær, (Fragaria sp.) 1* *Rose (Rosa sp.) sp. 1* *Pors, (Myrica gale) 2* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter**

Natvid. nr. *IP nr.* *Fundsted* *Kontekst*	*Volumen ml*	*Indhold forkullet*	*Øvrige indhold*	*Korn og andre frø*
				Hanekro sp., Då sp. (Galeopsis sp.) sp. 4 *Bidende Pileurt, Vassepar, (Pericaria hydropiper) 1* *Klinte, (Agrostemma githago) 2f* *Almindelig Fuglegræs, Vassarve (Stellaria media) 1* *Bleg Pileurt, Raudt hønsegrass, (Persicaria lapathifolia ssp. Lapathifolia) ½* *Læge-Jordrøg, Jordrøyk (Fumaria officinalis) 2* *Liden Nælde, Smånesle (Urtica urens) 3* *Tigger-Ranunkel, Tiggarsoleie (Ranunculus sceleratus) 12½* *Snerle-Pileurt, Vindeslirenke (Fallopia convolvulus) 1/3* *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 1* *Rødknæ, Småsyre, (Rumex acetocella) 1* *Høst-Borst, Følblom, (Leontodon autumnalis) 1* *Vild gulerod, Gulrot, (Daucus carota) 1* *Potentil sp. (Potentilla sp.) 1* **Græslandsarter** *Star sp., Storr sp. (Carex sp.) 17* *Håret Star, Lodenstorr, (Carex hirta) 1* *Alm. Star, Slottestorr (Carex nigra) 8* *Kær-Ranunkel, Grøftesoleie (Ranunculus flammula) 1* *Græsbladet Fladstjerne, Grasstjerneblom, (Stellaria graminea) 1* **Øvrige** *Skræppe sp. , Syre sp. (Rumex sp. 1)* *Gråel, gråor, (Alnus incana) 1* *Svaleurt (Chelidonium majus) 1*
15621215-42 *P14806* *Area C* *Voldgrav*	*160*	*(x) s*	*Insekter x*	**Vandplanter** *Havgræs, sp. (Ruppia sp.) sp. 92* *Vandaks sp. Tjønnaks sp. (Potamogeton sp.) 2 små* **Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hassel, (Coryllus avellana) 2f+ 1f - C14* *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 14* *Jordbær, (Fragaria sp.) 1* *Slåen, Slåpetorn, (Prunus spinosa) 1+1f* *Humle, (Humulus lupulus) 1f* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Vej-Pileurt, Tungras (Polygonum aviculare) 1* *Stor Nælde, Stornesle (Urtica dioica)ioica 1* *Liden Nælde, Smånesle (Urtica urens)rens 5* *Hanekro sp., Då sp. (Galeopsis sp.) 1* *Almindelig Pengeurt, (Thlaspi arvense) 1f* *Galtetand sp. , Svinerot sp. (Stachys sp.) 2* *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album)4* *Alm. Brunelle, Blåkoll, (Prunella vulgaris) 1* *Tigger-Ranunkel, Tiggarsoleie (Ranunculus sceleratus) 1* **Græslandsarter** *Bittersød Natskygge, Slyngsøtvier, (Solanum dulcamare) 1* *Bidende Pileurt, Vasspeber, (Persicaria hydropiper) 3* *Trævlekrone, Hanekam, (Lychnis floss- cuculi) 1* *Græsbladet Fladstjerne, Grasstjerneblom, (Stellaria graminea) 1* *Skov-Kogleaks, Skogsevaks, (Scirpus sylvaticus) 1* *Alm. Mjødurt, Mjødurt (Filipendula ulmaria) 1* *Pindsvineknop sp. , Piggknop, (Sparganium sp.)* **Øvrige** *Tidsel, Tistle, (Carduus/Circium sp.) 1* *Viol sp. (Viola sp.) 1*

Natvid. nr. *IP nr.* *Fundsted* *Kontekst*	*Volumen ml*	*Indhold forkullet*	*Øvrige indhold*	*Korn og andre frø*
				Birk, Bjørk, (Betula sp.) 2 *Gråel, gråor, (Alnus incana) 7 frø, 2 rakle, 1 kogleskæl*
15621215-43 *P14805* *Area C* *Voldgrav*	*50 groft* *>2mm* *160 fint*	*(x) r*	*Slidt træ xx* *Blade/rhizomer x* *Strå x* *Løvblade (x)* *Mos (x)* *Knopper (x)* *Cenococcum (x)* *Insekter x* *Rør fra vårfluelarver 1f* *Vivianit 15*	***Vandplanter*** *Havgræs, sp. (Ruppia sp.) 63* *Vandaks sp. Tjønnaks sp. (Potamogeton sp.) 2* ***Arter der har været anvedt i husholdningen*** *Hassel, (Corylus avellana) 4f* *Jordbær, (Fragaria sp.) 12* *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 28* *Pors (Myrica gale) 1* *Humle, (Humulus lupulus) 2* *Rose (Rosa sp.) 1* *Cf. Stenfrugtfamilien., (Cf. Prunus sp.) 2f* *Læbeblomstfamilien sp. (Laminaceae sp.) 1* ***Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter*** *Liden Nælde, Smånesle (Urtica urens) 38* *Rød Tvetand coll., Raudvitann coll, (Lamium purpureum coll.) 1* *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 4½* *Galtetand sp. , Svinerot sp. (Stachys sp.) 3+2f* *Klinte, (Agrostemma githago) 1f* *Fersken-Pileurt, Hønsegras (Persicaria maculosa) 1* *Hanekro sp., Då sp. (Galeopsis sp.) sp. 1* *Rødknæ, Småsyre (Rumex acetocella) 1* *Almindelig Fuglegræs, Vassarve (Stellaria media) 2* *Tigger-Ranunkel, Tiggarsoleie (Ranunculus sceleratus) 2* **Græslandsarter** *Alm. Mjødurt, (Filipendula ulmaria) 1* *Eng-Troldurt, Vanleg myrklegg (Pedicularis palustris) 1* *Star sp. Storr sp. (Carex sp.) 16* *Alm. Star, Slottestorr (Carex nigra) 10* *Bidende Pileurt, Vassepar, (Pericaria hydropiper) 1* *Potentil sp. (Potentilla) sp. 3* *Gåsepotentil, Gåsemure (Potentilla anserina) 1* **Øvrige** *Snerre sp. Maure sp. (Galium sp.) 1* *Tidsel, Tistel (Cardus /Circium) 1* *Lav-/Bidende Ranunkel, kryp/Eng-soleie (Ranunculus repens/acris) 4* *Viol sp. , Fiol sp. (Viola sp) 1* *Gråel, gråor, (Alnus incana) 4 frø, rakle 2 , kogle 1* *Birk sp., Bjørk sp. (Betula sp.)1*
15621215-44 *P13692* *Area D* *Ovn*	*110*	*X r +* *enkelte s*	*Sand x* *Fiskeskæl 1* *Hvidbrændt knogle 3* *Knogle 1* *Edderkoppeæg 7* *Amorfe klumper 6* *Smeltet ler 7* *Smeltet aske 1*	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 5* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Stor Nælde, Stornesle (Urtica dioica)iocca 2* *Liden Nælde, Smånesle (Urtica urens)rens 1* *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 1* *Læge-Jordrøg, Jordrøyk (Fumaria officinalis) officinalis 10* *Bittersød Natskygge, Svartsøvier, (Solanum nigrum) 2* *Hanekro sp., Då sp. (Galeopsis sp.) 1*
15621215-45 *P29104* *Area A*	*155*	*Xx s*	*Edderkoppeæg 14* *Smeltet ler 1* *Gran nål 1f**	***Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen*** *Byg, Bygg, (Hordeum vulgare) 1½** *Rug, (Secale cereale) 1** *Korn sp., (Cerealia sp.) 1f** *Almindelig Hyld, Svarthyll, (Sambucus nigra) 1*

Natvid. nr. *IP nr.* *Fundsted* *Kontekst*	*Volumen ml*	*Indhold forkullet*	*Øvrige indhold*	*Korn og andre frø*
Ovn/nedgravning				**Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 12 +1** *Fersken-Pileurt, Hønsegras (Persicaria maculosa) 1** *Burre-Snerre, Klengjemaure, (Galium aparine) 3** *Skærm-Vortemælk, Åkervortemjølk (Euphorbia helioscopia) 2+1f* *Læge-Jordrøg, Jordrøyk (Fumaria officinalis) 1* *Svaleurt (Chelidonium majus) 1* **Græslandsarter** *Star sp. Storr sp. (Carex sp.) 1** *Alm. Star, Slottestorr (Carex nigra) 1**
15621215-46 *P29105* *Area C* *Ovn/nedgravning*	*85*	*xx s*	*Rødder x* *Delvist forkullet ved x* *Insekt 4* *Knogle 1f* *Smeltet aske 1*	**Arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen** *Byg, Bygg, (Hordeum vulgare) 2** *Hindbær, Bringebær, (Rubus idaeus) 2* **Ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter** *Hvidmelet Gåsefod, Meldestokk (Chenopodium album) 1*+5* *Skærm-Vortemælk, Åkervortemjølk (Euphorbia helioscopia) sp. 1*

Diskussion Area A

Grøfter

Parcelgrøfter
Prøverne 15621215-010 og 15621215-037 er begge udtaget i parcelgrøfter.
Prøve 15621215-010 indeholdt en stor koncentration af skarpkantede trækul, der således må have ligget beskyttet i grøften. I 15621215-37 var koncentrationen af trækul meget lavere, men også her var de skarpkantede. Begge prøver indeholdt smeltet ler med den største koncentration i 15621215-037. I prøve 15621215-010 blev der fundet en lille magnetiske kugle, der formentlig er en slagperle, og i 15621215-37 var der en slagge, der ikke nærmere kunne identificeres ud fra morfologien.

Den magnetiske kugle kunne være fra en smedje (se kommentarer nedenfor).
Det smeltede ler og de skarpkantede trækul tyder på, at der i grøfterne er tilført materiale fra en ovn eller lignende lukket og godt ventileret anlæg.

I begge prøver blev der fundet rødder og rhizomer med den største koncentration i 15621215-37, hvilket skyldes tilgroning, men for at afgøre hvornår tilgroningen er sket i forhold til grøfternes funktionstid og indholdet af trækul må lagenes opbygning inddrages.

I prøve 15621215-010 blev der fundet en meget stor koncentration af frø fra Hyld, endda væsentlig højere end det er set i nogle af de andre prøver, hvilket gør det fristende at tolke som at der har groet et hyldetræ nær grøften, selvom det også er muligt at de kan have været i affald der er henkastet i grøften. Imidlertid var der meget få andre komponenter i prøven der kan relateres til husholdningen, således blev der kun fundet lidt fragmenter knogle hvoraf det

ene var varmepåvirket, 1+1fragment forkullet korn der var meget dårligt bevaret, enkelte uforkullede frø fra Hindbær, samt et forkullet og et uforkullet frø fra Burre-Snerre.

I prøve 15621215-37 var der få fragmenter knogle og få frø fra Hindbær, Hyld, Svaleurt ukrudt og græslandsarter.

Det blandede indhold giver mistanke om indholdet ikke stammer fra samme hændelse. Ifølge udgravningslederen var der imidlertid ikke tegn på lagdeling i grøfterne.

Belggrøft -34
Grøften er en luftkanal i en ovn (mulig smedje) hvor belgen har ligget. Prøven indeholdt en meget stor koncentration af trækul, der overvejende var skarpkantede, og desuden lidt afrundede trækul. Der var desuden en del slidt træ og lidt jord der bestod af klumper af amorft organisk materiale med lidt sand (træ/gytje ?). Prøven indeholdt lidt frø fra ukrudtsarter, og lidt fragmenter af knogle hvoraf flere var varmepåvirkede. Endelig var der en meget høj koncentration af frø fra Star, der sammen med indholdet af rødder og rhizomer umiddelbart kan tyde på at der har været vækst i grøften. En vækstzone vil passe dårligt med en luftkanal til belgen. Dette er diskuteret med udgravningslederen der foreslår at fyldet er sekundært tilkommet efter ovnens funktionstid.

Stolpehuller og ovn SA25648
Prøverne 15621215–31 og 15621215-32 og 15621215-23 er udtaget i stolpehuller under kirkegården og prøve 15621215-16 i stolpehul under ovn SA25648 på kirkegård.
Ifølge oplysninger fra udgravningslederen er: ” Stopehull 31, 32 , 16 og kanskje 23 relatert till oven SA25648 (P25814)”

Bundlag i ovn SA25648
Prøve 15621215-28 er udtaget i bundlaget i ovnen SA25648. Prøven indeholdt lidt smeltet ler eller aske, hvilket passer fint med en ovn, hvor temperaturen har været over 1020 grader.
De mange fragmenter fisk og knogle, hvoraf hovedparten var varmepåvirkede, de mange forkullede korn og frø fra andre arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen, samt frø fra ukrudtsarter tyder på at ovnen har været brugt til madlavning.
Der var desuden en del frø fra star, som normalt ikke anvendes i husholdningen, men er mere typisk for hø, men måske har hø indgået som optænding, eller måske i forbindelse med røgning.

Prøverne fra 15621215-31 og 15621215-32 indeholdt store koncentrationer trækul, både skarpkantede og mere slidte. De slidte trækul må have ligget på en eksponeret flade, de må derfor formodes at de stammer fra kulturlaget ved jordoverfladen.
I prøve 15621215-16 var der en langt mindre koncentrationer af trækul, men atter sås både afrundede og mere skarpkantede trækul.
I 15621215-23 (P27456) var trækullene derimod skarpkantede.

Prøve 15621215-31 indeholdt en ryghvirvel fra fisk, 11 slidte knoglefragmenter, 2 fragmenter hvidbrændt knogle, men tillige smeltet ler og magnetiske kugler der kan være slagperler, sidstnævnte sås ikke i prøven fra 15621215-32. Begge prøver indeholdt lidt Hassel, Humle, Hyld, Hindbær og frø fra ukrudt i meget små mænger, hvilket kan stamme fra planter der har

groet på stedet, eller måske fra husholdningen. I prøve 15621215-32 blev der fundet en enkelt forkullet Byg og et forkullede fragmenter af hasselnøddeskal, hvilket tyder på rester fra husholdning.

I prøve 15621215-16, blev der ligeledes fundet smeltet ler/aske. Denne prøve indeholdt et enkelt forkullet korn, enkelte fragmenter hvidbrændt knogle og enkelte ukrudtsfrø.

I 15621215-23 blev der ud over trækul, kun fundet enkelte frø fra Hindbær, Hyld og Burre-Snerre.

Indholdet i prøverne fra stolpehullerne 5621215-31, 15621215-32, 15621215-16 passer fint med at det kan materiale fra ovnen, der er spildt i forbindelse med madlavning.
Det er mere tvivlsomt hvad der er hændt i det stolpehul hvor 15621215-23 er udtaget.

Udjævningslag under gulv
Prøve 15621215-*24,* P28722 fra udjævningslag under indeholdt en del trækul, både skarpkantede og mere slidte. Indholdet af cenococcum tyder på at laget har været luftigt og muldrigt. Prøven indeholdt meget store mængder frø fra Hindbær, 1 fragment forkullet hasselnøddeskal og enkelte ukrudtsfrø.
De store mængder frø fra Hindbær er bemærkelsesværdigt, så høje koncentrationer er ellers kun set i gruben P28922. For at afgøre om hindbærrene stammer fra planter der har groet på stedet, eller måske fra affald må lagets opbygning inddrages.

Bundfyld i brønd SA19516.
Prøve 15621215-26 fra brønden indeholdt en stor koncentration trækul der var skarpkantede, de må derfor have ligget beskyttet mod mekanisk
Prøven indeholdt lidt nister mørtel, enkelte ukrudtsfrø og 18 frø fra hindbær, der må betragtes som baggrundsstøj. Det store indhold af trækul er helt usædvanligt i brønde, den første periode af en brønds funktionstid, hvor de plejer at være overdækkede.

Gruber
<u>Læskegrube</u>
Prøve 15621215-012 er udtaget i mørtellag i gruben og 15621215-013 i bunden af gruben. Prøven fra bunden af gruben indeholdt en meget stor koncentration trækul og andet forkullet materiale, der var meget findelt. Prøven indeholdt desuden lidt smeltet ler og aske, hvidbrændt knogle og æggeskal, men også forkullede korn, og ukrudtsfrø, 6 fragmenter hasselnøddeskaller der ikke var forkullet og 86 forkullede frø fra Pors.

I det overlejrende lag -12 var der ligeledes en del brændt knogle, nister af kalk, fragmenter af muslingeskaller og lidt forkullede korn.

Indholdet er diskuteret med udgravningslederne, der er enighed om at det minder mere om affald der er tilført efter grubens funktionstid.

Grube på kirkegård 15621215-17. Gruben indeholdt en del trækul, både afrundede og mere skarpkantede. Der blev fundet markante mængder frø fra Hindbær ca. 1500 stk. og desuden 30 fragmenter knogle. Endelig sås der en del klumper af gulbrunt mineraliseret organisk materiale der i struktur kan ligne fækalier.
Mineraliseringen af organisk materiale ses ofte hvor der er aske tilstede og samtidig nogen vandbevægelse, og ofte hvor to forskellige typer materiale støder op til hinanden. Det er f.eks., ikke sjældent at der i latringruber på sandet bund kan dannes en skorpe af mineraliserede fækalier langs siderne af gruben.

Sammenblandingen af trækul og de mange uforkullede frø fra Hindbær samt knogle tyder umiddelbart på at det er blandet materiale. Frø fra Hindbær har forholdsvis tykke vægge og de nedbrydes derfor ikke så let, men såfremt der skulle være latrin i gruben kan det undre, at der ikke er flere arter repræsenteret. Ved en flotering er det ikke alle typer af uforkullede frø der kommer med i prøven, da de vil blive vandmættede og tunge, men det forklarer ikke at der stort set kun var hindbær i prøven såfremt det skulle være latrinmateriale. En anden mulighed er at gruben kan have været anvendt til madlavning, og det mineraliserede materiale er brød/grød eller andet fra husholdningen, men i middelalderen er det ikke så hyppigt at der tilberedes mad i nedgravede gruber, så jeg hælder mere til at der er blandet affald som er henkastet i gruben.

Tom grav
Prøve 15621215-36 indeholdt en del skarpkantede og afrundede trækul, lidt knogle, mange edderkoppeæg, lidt forkullede korn, og kerner fra Rose samt lidt uforkullede frø fra Jordbær, Hindbær og Hyld, samt en del uforkullede frø fra ruderat- og ukrudtsarter med specielt mange frø fra Stor Nælde.
Der var desuden en del magnetiske slagperler, og smeltet ler/aske, lidt slagge og en enkelt nist brændt ler. Umiddelbart virker indholdet noget blandet med affald fra husholdningen, mens mange af de uforkullede frø fra ruderat- og ukrudtsplanter formentlig stammer fra planter der har groet i omgivelserne, og endelig tyder de magnetiske slagperler på affald fra smedaktivitet.
I givet fald tyder det på at graven har stået åben i en periode efter den er tømt.

Diverse lag

Brannlag
Prøve 15621215-35 fra brandlaget indeholdt mange trækul der var skarpkantede. I prøven blev desuden fundet enkelte fragmenter æggeskal , enkelte kugler smeltet ler/aske og 5 frø fra Hindbær. De meget små koncentrationer tyder på at det er baggrundsstøj, frem for en egentlig deponering af organisk materiale.
I prøven var desuden lidt rødder og rhizomer, der kan stamme fra vækst i laget, men det kan ikke afgøres om det evt. er sekundær vækst.

Stenfundament for en vej
Prøve 15621215-30 fra fundamentet indeholdt en del skarpkantede og lidt afrundede trækul, lidt smeltet ler/aske, store og små fragmenter knogle og fisk, samt lidt forkullede korn og kerner fra rose, og en del en del uforkullede frø fra Hindbær. De skarpkantede trækul må have

ligget beskyttet i eller under fundamentet, da de ikke have ligget på en befærdet flade, hvor der har været stort mekanisk slid. Korn, Hindbær og Rose tyder på affald fra husholdningen, og det smeltede ler og aske tyder på affald fra en ovn eller lignende anlæg. De små koncentrationer tyder dog på, at det er baggundsstøj fra det kulturpåvirkede område

Industrielt aktivitetslag
Prøve 15621215-011 indeholdt en del trækul der var afrundede, hvilket passer fint med at de har ligget på en eksponeret flade med mekanisk slid. Igen indeholdt prøven lidt forkullede korn og knogle, samt lidt smeltet ler, magnetiske slagperler og små slagger, der tyder på affald fra smedie/ovn, hvilket svarer til det der sås i mange af de andre kontekster fra Area A.

Dyrkningslag
Prøven 15621215-038 var meget lille, den indeholdt lidt skarpkantede og afrundede trækul, en del fragmenter af træ, lidt knogle, smeltet ler, aske, og slagger , der blev desuden fundet en del frø fra Hyld, et enkelt fra Hindbær samt lidt ruderat-og ukrudtsplanter. Hvilket svarer til det der sås i mange andre kontekst fra stedet, men i denne prøve i så små koncentrationer at det må betragtes som baggrundsstøj. Ud fra indholdet er det ikke muligt at afgøre hvad der evt. har været dyrket på stedet.

Gulv
Prøven 15621215-014 (IP23804), der er udtaget på gulvet i et brændt hus på kirkegård indeholdt både lidt skarpkantede og afrundede trækul. De afrundede trækul passer fint med en eksponeret flade hvor der har været færdsel, mens de skarpkantede må have ligget mere beskyttet.
Det smeltede ler stammer fra en ovn, eller lignende lukket og godt ventileret anlæg. Det er ikke helt entydigt hvad ovnen har været brugt til. De få slagger kunne ikke næremere identificeres. Af forkullede frø blev der kun fundet 2 Pors, de få frø fra Hindbær og Hyld kunne teoretisk godt være rester fra husholdningen, men netop disse arter optræder i mange af prøverne fra lokaliteten, så det kan ikke udelukkes at det er baggrundsstøj. Det samme gælder fragmentet af hvidbrændt knogle og fragmentet af knogle der ikke var varmepåvirket. Rødderne må skyldes sekundær tilgroning.

Indholdet kan tyde på, at der i denne del af huset har stået en ovn, som måske har været anvendt ved madlavning, men det kan også være baggrundsstøj.

Ovne
Prøve 15621215-044 er udtaget i kontekst P13692.13531, der er tolket som en ovn, hvilket passer fint med indholdet af smeltet ler og aske. Der blev desuden fundet lidt forkullede klumper, der ikke nærmere kunne identificeres samt et enkelt fragment hvidbrændt knogle. Edderkoppeæg og frøene af hindbær og ukrudtsplanter var derimod uforkullet, hvilket kan tyde på at de ikke skal relateres til ovnens funktionstid, men formentlig er baggrundsstøj.

Analyserne støtter den arkæologiske tolkning som ovn, men der var desværre ikke muligt at afgøre hvad ovnen har været brugt til.

Nedgravning/ovn
Fra nedgravning/ovn 29102 er prøverne 15621215-45 & -46 udtaget. Prøve -45 indeholdt 1 kugle smeltet ler, og prøve -46 en klump smeltet aske, hvilket passer fint med at temperaturen i ovnen på et tidspunkt har været over 1020 grader. Begge prøver indeholdt en del trækul der alle var skarpkantede, så de må have ligget beskyttet i ovnen siden afbrændingen. Begge prøver indeholdt lidt forkullede korn, både forkullede og uforkullede ukrudtsfrø, og prøve -45 tillige enkelte frø fra græslandsarter. Selvom der var relativt små mængder korn kan det tyde på at ovnene har været anvendt i husholdningen. Men de arkæologiske observationer må inddrages for at afgøre dette.

Bundlag i stor grube SL29407
Prøven (15621215-22) indeholdt en del trækul, både skarpkantede og afrundede og desuden en del meget slidt og nedbrudt træ, lidt slidte stumper knogle og en del frø. Indholdet af frø var noget blandet med 227 frø fra Hindbær, et enkelt fra Jordbær, en del fra ukrudtsarten Hvidmelet Gåsefod og en del fra en art af star der er udprægede græslandsarter. Der var desuden 6 frø fra Bulmeurt (Villrot) der oprindelig er en indført lægeplante, men den bliver tit fundet i middelalderbyerne hvor den har forvildet sig fra dyrkning, og den findes desuden gerne kystnært. Det noget blandede affald kan tyde på at det er en affaldsgrube

Voldgrav og grøft
Prøverne 15621215- 42 og – 43 er udtaget i bunden af voldgraven, mens 15621215-40 er udtaget ved palisaden.

Voldgraven er etableret i 1000-tallet og forladt omkring 1250.

I de to bundprøver blev der fundet en del frø fra vandplanter, hvor Havgræs var den dominerende, men der var tillige enkelte frø fra en art af Vandaks (Tjønnaks). De to arter af Havgræs er begge knyttet til saltpåvirket vand, men forekommer i brakt vand med saltholdighed helt ned til 3 o/oo. Voldgraven må derfor enten have været tidvist oversvømmet med havvand eller have stået direkte i forbindelse med havet. I prøve 15621215-41 fra grøften blev der ligeledes fundet lidt frø fra Havgræs og Vandaks, samt et enkelt frø fra Tornløs Hornblad, sidstnævnte er knyttet til ferskt vand, så den kan være bragt ned i det saltpåvirkede miljø med strømmen.
Alle tre prøver indeholdt lidt frø fra arter der er sat i kategorien "arter der har været anvendt i husholdningen" men både Hindbær, Jordbær, Rose, Slåen, Humle og Hassel er arter der vokser sporadisk, og gerne i de kulturpåvirkede miljøer, frøene kan derfor meget vel stamme fra planter der har groet ved voldgraven. Det samme gælder de mange frø fra ukrudtsarterne, disse etablerer sig gerne på omrodet jord hvor der er vegetationsløse partier. De ukrudtsarter der blev fundet i de tre prøver er hovedsagelig knyttet til tør bund, de kunne således godt gro på en evt. nyetableret vold. Bortset fra Tidsel (Tistle) er de øvrige græslandsarter knyttet til de mere våde eller vandmættede partier, de kunne således godt have groet på kanterne af voldgraven tæt på vandlinjen. Indholdet af frø, rakler og de koglelignende hunblomster fra El (Or) må stamme fra træer der har groet ved bredden af anlæggene.
I prøve 43 blev der fundet en del nister af vivianit, som dannes når der er fosfat og jern tilstede. Det tyder derfor på at der har været meget næringsrigt på dette sted, måske som

følge af udrømmet affald. I prøven blev da også fundet en del fragmenter af strå og blade der muligvis kan stamme fra dyrefækalier, men lagets genese må inddrages for at afgøre dette. De tre prøver fra grøft/voldgrav indeholdt lidt insekter, der muligvis kan bidrage med oplysninger om aktiviteter nær graven og/eller i affaldet. I prøve 43 blev der desuden fundet enkelte frugtlegemer af jordsvampen Cenococcum som er knyttet til mere luftige muldjord hvilket ligeledes kan tyde på at prøven indeholder tilført materiale.

Prøve 40 der er udtaget ved palisaden indeholdt mange rødder og rhizomer, hvilket tyder på at der har været en permanent naturlig vækstzone på stedet.

Analyserne tyder på at både grøften og voldgraven har været vandførende, og at der har stået brakt vand i anlæggene. På de vandmættede partier har der groet græslandsarter/sumpplanter og på de mere tørre partier hvor mineraljorden har været blottet har der i al fald i starten vokset enårige ukrudtsarter. Ved kanten har der desuden flere steder stået Elletræer (or).

Kommentarer

Til trods for at de fleste prøver fra Area A var meget store blev der kun fundet forholdsvis få arter, og i mange af prøverne var der kun få frø af hver art. Dette skyldes formentlig overvejende dårlige bevaringsforhold for organisk materiale. De uforkullede frø, der blev fundet var overvejende dem med tykke frøskaller (f.eks. Hyld) der er mere hårdføre, og/eller har svampede frøskaller (f.eks. Hindbær) der ligesom de forkullede frø nemmere vil flyde ovenpå ved en flotering. Disse arter og de forkullede korn kan derfor være overrepræsenteret.

I tabel 2 er de komponenter der hyppigt forekommer i area A plottet ind.
Det ses at en stor del af prøverne indeholdt smeltet ler/aske, der som nævnt kun dannes ved så høje temperaturer, at de må stamme fra en ovne eller lignende lukket og god ventilerede anlæg. En del af det stammer sikkert fra udrømmet materiale, og det må også formodes at der er nogen spredning ud over arealet, f.eks. når asken fra ovnene smides ud og spredes. Det samme gælder de magnetiske slagperler, der må stamme fra smedevirksomhed. Ifølge oplysninger fra udgravningslederen er der da også fund som kan relateres til smedning og andet håndværk. I de prøver hvor der var ganske lidt af de enkelte komponenter er der sikkert tale om baggrundsstøj eller gadekonfetti, der netop skyldes tilfældig spredning og ikke en egentlig aktivitet på stedet.

Som nævnt vokser Hyld, Hindbær og Svaleurt gerne i de urbane næringsholdige miljøer, så en del af frøene kan stamme fra planter der har groet på stedet, dat samme gælder græslandsarterne og især frøene fra rudrat- og ukrudtsplanterne som trives bedst på forstyrret bund hvor mineraljorden er blottet.

Forslagene til tolkningerne er alene draget ud fra indholdet i de enkelte prøver, og de er kun relateret til den angivne kontekstype. De bør derfor sammenholdes med grundmassens struktur og lagenes genese i de enkelte kontekst, ikke mindst er tilstedeværelsen af evt. vækstzoner vigtige i forhold til tolkningen af de uforkullede frø fra ruderat- og ukrudtsplanterne og græslandsarterne.

Pøve nr.	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	22	23	24	26	28	30	31	32	35	36	37	38	45	46
Forkullet	100	160	25	300	10	8	58	80	65	50	100	150	116	116	180	100	90	16	4	100	30
Smeltet aske/ler	1	2		15		2						1	9	4		3	13	x	10	8	1
Slag-perle	1	2															17				
Slagge		4										2		4			4	1	12		
Brændt ler						1										3	1				
Knogle /fisk	10	1		5	2f		30	8		343		7	11	12			3	2	5	2	1
Brændt knogle	1	1	41f		1	2						12	3	2			4			3	
Brændt fedt												2					4				
Ægge-skal				1												3					
Korn	1,25	4,5	8,5	6		1	1					30	6		1		7				2
Hind-bær	6	1		1	4	1	1500	227	6	1300	18	11	47½	3	2	5	26	6	1	5	2
Hyld	58	1			2				4				2½	4			17½	3	65		
Hassel		1f		6f				1f		1f		1f	4f	1f	12f		1				
Rose		½*											1*				14+16*				
Æble																	2				
Jordbær								1				1					2				
Pors				86*	2*							1*+2						1*			
Ukrudt	2	2	1	7*	4	6		18	1	9	2	54*	2	3	1		1669	2	9	17	7*
Svale-urt		1	1		1							1					40	4	12		
Græs-land				2				51				136*	3	3			13				

Tabel 2. De hyppigst forekommende elementer fra area A.

Litteratur

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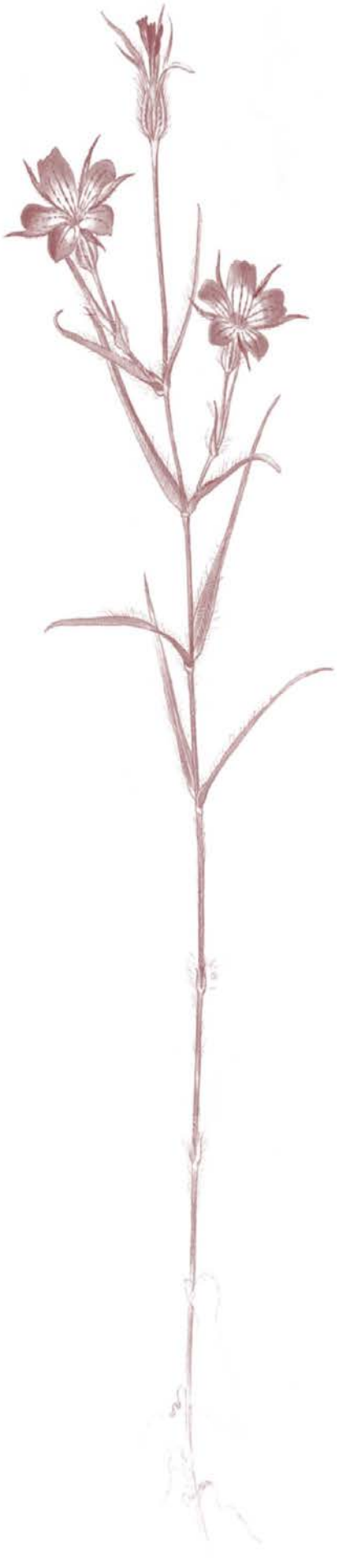

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Follobaneprosjektet: Follobanen FO4 Klypen-Øst soil micromorphology (including SEM/EDS)

By

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Extended summary

A soil micromorphology study was carried out on 15 thin sections, one of which also underwent SEM/EDS analyses. A palisade posthole fill (14797) had upward-fining sediments indicative of standing water in this post-hole. At the nearby defensive ditch the natural and lower fills (13900) show features of waterlogging (pyrite) and disturbance, presumably caused by digging through the water table; upwards the ditch was infilled with waterlaid sediments again recording standing water conditions. Woody fragments and leaves occur in the fine fills. Higher up in the fill sequence (14780) sediments continue to be waterlaid, but become increasingly drier and more subject to bioworking (14781). In contrast, 14782 records backfilling which included not only wood waste but humus from woodland soils. In addition, small amounts of hearth (vesicular silica slag, burnt rock) and latrine waste (phosphate-embedded plant material and probable coprolitic bone) were also deposited. A series of kiln deposit fills were analysed in thin section and under the SEM (Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectrometry). Of particular note is the waterlaid charcoal-rich fill at the base (27539) where specks of perhaps silver-copper alloy embedded in charcoal were mixed with bromine, chlorine and fluorine. It is conceivable that marine resources such as seaweed (as indicated by Br, Cl and F) were processed to provide fluxing agents when working/soldering silver/copper metals (max. 8.33% Cu, max 63.1% Ag). Upwards the fills (27535-27534) include examples of strongly heated silicate minerals (probably feldspars), and the vesicular silica slag indicates a temperatures of 1,000-1,200°C. These layers are also amorphous phosphate rich (24.9-35.5% Fe, 10.2-15.7% P, 2.61-10.4% Ca) and likely record the disposal of latrine waste. In this phosphate stained layer, charcoal can also include small amounts of copper (max 4.93% Cu). At Saxegården 15 (cultivation soil 1020483) the natural freely draining sandy podzols were manured and as a result became more fertile. They developed higher levels of biological activity which are typical of (Dutch) 'plaggen' soils, and as also found through archaeological experiments and at several Norwegian sites. Subsequently, a change to the local base level produced a peaty soil.

A sequence of: cultivated soil, ground-raising/levelling and floor construction was also studied. Context 31720 is composed of the upper part of a manured and cultivated 'plaggen' soil, with middening waste being part of the overlying ground-raising deposits; latrine and hearth debris occur, which also include a small piece of iron slag. Presumably locally imported fine sandy silt loam sediment was then employed to construct a 'clay' floor (SA106, 31573); such materials were similarly utilised in medieval Denmark and England. Ground raising and levelling (31474 and 31164), and an occupation surface (31413), were also recorded at Klypen Øst. Sands and fragments of silty sediment were used for ground-raising dumps. The uppermost millimetres of 31474 seem to have been mud-plastered to provide a floor surface, while 31413 records a generally microlaminated trampled occupation floor accumulation. This occupation floor is rich in charcoal, burnt sands, burnt bone and the

remains of plants – either trampled-in or relict of floor coverings (see FO3 Arkeologigropa). This domestic(?) space then changed in use and became a location for latrine waste disposal before the next phase of construction took place – ground-raising layer 31164. Flue deposits 27130 are in fact a secondary peat fill, but include very fine charcoal of possible 'soot' origin. Possible road deposits 50449-50450 show no typical evidence of traffic use sediment formation, although some minor iron phosphate features could *possibly* derive from its use as a road. The report is supported by 3 tables, 61 figures and a CD-Rom archive.

Introduction

In August 2015 fifteen (15) thin section samples were received from Egil Bauer and Michael Derrick (NIKU) which had been collected from the Follobanen site of FO4 Klypen Øst, Oslo, Norway. The samples came from a series of localities, contexts and profiles, and underwent a soil micromorphology study. Typical features and materials in thin sections from FO3 Arkeologigropa, FO4 Klypen Øst, and FO4 Klypen Vest were also investigated employing SEM/EDS microchemistry.

Samples and methods

Soil micromorphology

The undisturbed thin section samples (Tables 1) were impregnated with a clear polyester resin-acetone mixture and manufactured into mainly 75x50 mm-size thin sections by Spectrum Petrographics, Vancouver, Washington, USA (Goldberg and Macphail, 2006; Murphy, 1986) (e.g. Figs 1, 4 and 5). Thin sections were further polished with 1,000 grit papers and analysed using a petrological microscope under plane polarised light (PPL), crossed polarised light (XPL), oblique incident light (OIL) and using fluorescence microscopy (blue light – BL), at magnifications ranging from x1 to x200/400. Materials and features of interest were further investigated employing SEM/EDS (energy dispersive X-Ray spectrometry; Weiner, 2010)) (see Table 2). Thin sections were described, ascribed soil microfabric types (MFTs) and microfacies types (MFTs; see Tables 1 and 3), and counted according to established methods (Bullock *et al*., 1985; Courty, 2001; Courty *et al*., 1989; Macphail and Cruise, 2001; Stoops, 2003; Stoops *et al*., 2010).

Results

Soil micromorphology

Results are presented in Tables 1 and 3, illustrated in Figs 1-61, and supported by material on the accompanying CD-Rom. Some 32 characteristics and inclusions were identified and

counted from the 26 layers analysed from the 15 thin sections. As some features and characteristics which underwent SEM/EDS analyses are common to both the FO3 and FO4 sites, all data are presented in Table 2.

Posthole (palisade)

Natural and silting layer in the base of a posthole:
Relative depth 0-10(20) mm (KO 14736): Here, there are homogeneous unsorted fine to very coarse clean sands, with few fine to medium gravel (5mm max).

This records rapid posthole fill from the coarse surrounding sands and gravels.

10(20)-75 mm (KO 14736): Upwards, the fill is heterogeneous with finely sloping bedded humic silts, loose clean sands burrow(?) fill, silt loam channel fill, becoming gently sloping finely bedded upward-fining silty clay laminae upwards (Figs 1-3). Occasional very fine and rare trace of fine woody (max 1.5mm) plant remains, with rare trace of humified leaves (e.g. 3mm), and rare trace of fine charcoal; ferruginised trace of vertical roots, were recorded. Of note are 20 mm of ~7 microlaminated upward-fining silt loam, silt, very fine sand pans, abundant patchy iron nodular impregnation with iron staining of silt loam pan features and associated root remains; iron hypocoatings on relict root channels (Figs 2-3).

The thin section study found a mixed junction of disturbed original laminated ditch fill and base of post-hole, with 20 mm of a series of upward-fining microlaminated pans, probably recording standing water in the post-hole. These pans were then the focus of drainage and iron staining.

14797 (KO 14737): This layer is made up of heterogeneous very dominant unsorted sands and gravel, with upwards, very few to frequent mixing of weakly humic silt loam (Fig 4). These are structureless sands and gravel, showing poor sloping stratification/layering, with very dominant gravels (max 10mm; mudstones, ferruginous mudstone, granites, metamorphic rocks like quartzite), becoming frequent gravel with fine to very coarse sands upwards. A rare trace of fine charcoal and many woody fragments (including bark – max >30mm), were noted alongside a rare trace of silt loam infill, a trace amount of iron staining, probable occasional thin and broad burrows, and a rare trace of very thin organic excrements, occasional thin and broad organo-mineral excrements.

The coarse infill of gravel-dominated material becomes slightly less coarse upwards, and becomes biomixed with woody remains and fine weakly humic sediment.

Discussion: Posthole (palisade)

The posthole fill is first infilled with local fine silty sediment, with periodic standing water/ponding here – as for example found at the base of the Early Iron Age ditch at Maiden Castle, Dorset, UK (Macphail, 1991). Upwards, sands and gravels which occur above the marine silts, make up most of the fill. Wood and bark fragments may testify to constructional/repair activities.

Defensive Ditch

Relative depth 40-75 mm: 'Natural' (KO 13900): These deposits are heterogeneous with compact and fragments of compact weakly humic silt and fine sand and coarsely mixed fine to medium sands, with clasts of silt an fine sand, and coarse plant fragments (Fig 5). Probable rare weakly burnt leached sands and soil, very abundant fine to medium size humifying/'browned' plant fragments (max leaf=1.6mm; bark=6mm), with trace of fungal sclerotia, occasional leaves, many bark (and wood), and rare amorphous organic matter (some iron-replaced) and possible examples of tree buds and trace of fine charcoal, are present (Figs 7-8). The layer is characterised by rare amorphous iron staining amorphous organic matter and making discontinuous thin pans, with a trace of pyrite concentrations, abundant thin and broad burrows, and occasional very thin organic excrements.

Partly waterlaid and partly burrow-mixed fill composed of local weakly humic fine sands and silts, and poorly sorted silts and fine to medium sands mixed with moderately coarse plant fragments. These include leaf (max=1.6mm) wood/bark (max=6mm) and possible tree bud fragments, that may suggest constructional activity using trees (stockade?/wood working). Soil invertebrate mesofauna associated with this plant debris were active. Minor waterlogging has led to minor iron staining and pyrite formation.
Relative depth 0-40 mm: 14779 (KO 13900): here, there are bedded and microlaminated silts and fine sands, fine sands, with thin pans (0.5-4mm) of weakly humic fine sandy silt loams (Figs 5-6). There are rare fine charcoal, abundant fine plant fragments (<0.5mm), with trace amounts of fungal sclerotia, probable occasional woody/bark, with rare patches of amorphous organic – (burrowed-in). Very abundant upward-fining silt clay loam pans, rare trace of amorphous iron, with a trace of pyrite spheroids, and rare thin and broad burrows, were recorded.

Waterlaid and sorted (upward-fining – ephemeral ponding) fine ditch sedimentation is recorded. Fine plant fragments and rare charcoal suggest generally episodic 'silting' with

only background anthropogenic activity. Silting is rapid enough not to allow much biological working, possibly because of waterlogged conditions at times.

Relative depth 33(45)-75 mm: 14779 (KO 13901): The basal deposits are very heterogeneous, semi-layered and burrowed with compact weakly humic silt and fine sand and coarsely mixed fine to medium sands, and very broadly burrowed-in coarse sands and fine gravels (very few very fine – 2mm – granitic gravels) (Fig 9). Occasional fine vertical roots, abundant humifying fine plant fragments (max 4mm), with occasional wood/bark, trace of leaf (some horizontally oriented) and amorphous organic matter fragments, and rare burnt granitic gravel(?), occur. There is a rare trace of microlaminated panning, rare trace of iron staining of amorphous organic matter, and many thin and abundant broad/very broad burrows.

This layer records something of a hiatus/disturbance, where original fine and compact weakly humic waterlaid silts were exposed to a period of surface herbaceous rooting and burrow-mixing with more coarse sands and fine gravels of possible anthropogenic origin. This period of ditch sediment formation was seemingly interrupted by an erosive event linked to the sedimentation of 14780 above.

Relative depth 0-35(45)mm: 14780 (KO 13901): This upper part is layered and microlaminated compact weakly humic silt and fine sand and coarse sands and fine gravels (very few fine gravel; max 3mm – sandstone). There are abundant very fine to coarse wood fragments (max 35mm; Fig 9), with a trace of fine charcoal, woody (*in situ*) roots and burnt mineral, very abundant silty clay loam pans and sand layers, rare trace of amorphous iron, with a trace of pyrite spheroids, and occasional thin and broad burrows.

A minor erosional event by slightly higher energy 'silting' truncated the earlier waterlaid fine sediments, which had undergone a minor soil formation phase. Again woody material was deposited alongside silts, sands and fine gravel. This bioworking may record a short break in activities/waterlaid sedimentation at the site.

14781 (KO 13909): A chaotic mixture of unsorted humic coarse silty loam becomes more compact upwards above a coarse wood fragment; there frequent fine gravel (max 5mm), becoming few, upwards. The layers includes rare charcoal (max 1.5mm), very abundant wood (max 30mm), humified wood and bark fragments, with trace amounts of humified leaves, probable occasional burnt rock (e.g. granite), and e.g. of fine, possibly heated, bone (0.5mm). There is rare amorphous iron staining of amorphous organic matter, with trace amounts of relict vivianite (leached/transformed ghosts?), abundant thin and broad burrows in

lower half, becoming many thin upwards, and rare very thin organic excrements (although much more organic matter is finely comminuted).

These are bioworked humic silting deposits, becoming compact and little bioworked upwards – perhaps these are compacted/trampled dumps(?).

14782/14781 (KO 13910): The thin section shows a homogeneous chaotic mixture of unsorted humic coarse silty loam (14781), with irregular burrowed junction to heterogeneous humic coarse silty loam and few inclusions of amorphous humus (14782) (Figs 12-16). There are very few fine gravel (max 2-3 mm) becoming few (max 6mm). In 14781 rare charcoal (max <mm), many wood (max 9 mm), humified wood and bark fragments, occur – some plant fragments are sub-horizontally oriented in places, with a trace of humified leaves, probable occasional burnt rock (e.g. granite), and examples of fine, burnt bone (0.2mm) and strongly degraded (burnt coprolitic?) bone (3mm; Figs 15-16), and vesicular silica slag (900 µm), are also present. In 14782, examples of phosphate-stained wood remains (5mm; Figs 13-14) and 4mm-size piece of possible coal/lignite were also noted. The layers are characterised by a rare trace of silt loam channel fill, occasional iron impregnation of fine fabric and some amorphous organic matter, and rare probable Fe-P infills, many becoming abundant broad burrows, with many thin burrows throughout, and rare very thin organic excrements becoming occasional upwards, with occasional thin organo-mineral excrements upwards.

The compact and chaotic dumps (14781) of mixed silt loam and wood working debris, include very small amounts of burnt mineral material, bone, and an example of vitrified silica slag. Rarely the layer shows some waterlaid microstructure. 14782 is a slightly coarser dump which includes raw Mor humus from tree-working waste (Topsoil Humus?), and an example of phosphate-stained wood debris. Small amounts of iron-staining and amorphous iron-phosphate staining and infills, suggest drainage of phosphate-rich water at times – possible cesspits nearby, or casual latrine waste dumping into the defensive ditch(?).

Discussion: Defensive Ditch

The lowermost fills ('Natural') probably record constructional disturbance with inclusions of woody material possibly associated with constructional activity; pyrite testifies to the micro-environment being anaerobic. The fine laminated sediments above record standing water and waterlaid sedimentation. Water-filled defensive ditches are not uncommon (Macphail, 1991). Similar dug features into marine silts such as a Viking well at Hesby, Vestfold, also record a

junction between disturbed basal fills and microlaminated sediments, under conditions where standing water (anaerobic) conditions led to pyrite (FeS_2) formation (Mees and Stoops, 2010; Viklund *et al*., 2013) (). The lower fills continued as waterlaid and muddy depositional environments, with periodic drying out allowing some bioworking (14779); small amounts of woody and leaf material could either reflect local wood working or fine debris from the local woodland cover. Much higher up in the sequence (14780) minor disturbed (burrowed) and undisturbed waterlaid ditch sediments occur, suggesting that even if back-filling did take place it was locally reworked by water infilling the ditch. Contexts 14781 and 14782 on the other hand suggest drier conditions with more common burrowing and a much wider variety of anthropogenic inputs. Backfilling thus also included not only wood waste but humus from woodland soils (Babel, 1975). In addition, small amounts of hearth waste (vesicular silica slag, burnt rock) and latrine waste (phosphate-embedded plant material and probable coprolitic bone) were included (Macphail and Goldberg, 2010).

Kiln deposits

27539 (M27613): This context is a horizontally fine fissured, layered and composed of homogeneous fine charcoal and sands, with very few burrow fills/organo-mineral excrements of silt loam (Fig 17). This lower layer in M27613 is composed of moderately well sorted medium to coarse sands with very few fine gravel (2-3mm). There are very abundant (dominant) fine to coarse charcoal (max 6mm), occasional wood and bark remains, some charred, (max ~4mm), with an example of sand-size vesicular silica slag and rare weakly burnt(?) mineral grains, and a trace of fine burnt bone. Occasional iron/iron phosphate nodules cementing some plant fragments, many thin burrows, and abundant very thin and occasional thin organic (charcoal) excrements, were noted.

This layer probably exhibits waterlaid sands and charcoal from kiln use, with secondary inwash of small amounts of cess cementing and staining some parts.
27535-27534 (M27613): These layers are made up of very heterogeneous silt loam, clean sands and fine charcoal-rich sands, with large areas of massive (cemented) microstructure, and few fine gravel (2-3mm) (Figs 17-21). The layer(s) are characterised by many likely burnt mineral grains (granite and gabbro?), with occasional fine strongly burnt/altered bone, many fine and coarse wood charcoal (max 5mm) with one horizontally oriented 20mm-long example embedded in amorphous iron phosphate, and a sand-size example of round vesicular glassy slag, with very abundant yellowish brown amorphous iron phosphate coating voids,

embedding charcoal and other plant material and cementing this layer. Areas of many thin (0.5-1mm) burrows, many thin and very thin organo-mineral excrements, also occur.

This mainly records a secondary/parallel use of the kiln pit for both disposal of kiln and latrine waste; occasional high temperatures were recorded by the kiln – by a melted vesicular slag (1,000-1,200°C; Figs 18-19; Berna et al., 2007).

27536 (M27613): These are very heterogeneous clean sands and fine charcoal-rich sands, with few silt loam, and few fine gravel (2-3mm). There is a 4mm-size clast of cess cemented sands and charcoal, many fine charcoal, trace of woody plant remains and burnt bone, with probably many burned sand. Occasional secondary FeP cemented grains, infilling channels, many thin and broad burrows (fragmenting underlying cemented layer), and many very thin and rare thin organo-mineral excrements, occur.

This upper sampled layer records continuing disposal of kiln debris, with background inputs of liquid human waste, and with some later biowoking of the fill.

Overall, SEM/EDS (Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectrometry) shows that there are: 1) melted silicate minerals present (Figs 18-19, 22-23), 2) major secondary inputs of latrine waste into the kiln fill (Figs 17, 20-21, 24-25), causing strong Fe-P-Ca cementation and staining ((24.9-35.5% Fe, 10.2-15.7% P, 2.61-10.4% Ca). Moreover, this 'stained' charcoal demonstrates that copper and silver metal working/implement use, took place (max 8.33% Cu, instances of 2.44-63.1% Ag; Figs 26-27. Bromine and Fluorine (e.g. 24.3% Br and 1.54% F) – were possible extracted from marine resources (seaweed?) – and used as a soldering flux for silver.

Discussion: Kiln deposits

These kiln feature fill deposits are generally waterlaid – washed in; for example, the layered sands and charcoal in 27539. Overlying layers 27434-27435 are complicated in that they include both fuel waste and silica slag evidence that high temperatures were employed (1,000-1,200°C; Berna et al., 2007), and inputs of phosphate (Karkanas and Goldberg, 2010). The latter clearly indicates that the kiln feature – perhaps when disused, was employed as an *ad hoc* site for latrine waste disposal; this is a common practice (Macphail, Submitted; Macphail and Goldberg, 2010). SEM/EDS analyses confirmed formation of typical Fe-P-Ca latrine waste cementation, and further hinted that metal working included copper and silver working, and that marine resources were involved to produces fluxes so that soldering could be carried at lowered temperatures.

Saxegården 15 - cultivation soil 1020483

Natural (M32281): This is heterogeneous with very dominant weakly sesquioxidic sands and very few pellety fine soil materials, and composed of poorly sorted fine to very coarse sands with few fine to medium gravel (max 8mm) (Fig 28). A trace of fine charcoal, many very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings, occasional thin burrows, and occasional very thin microaggregated excrements, were noted.

These are probably fluvial sands with a history of weak acid brown earth/podzol soil formation. There has been minor biomixing with humic fine soil from above (32245).

32245 *(M32281)*: Here, there are weak angular blocky and heterogeneous with common weakly sesquioxidic sands with very few pellety and microaggregated fine soil, which is weakly humic, and contains very fine charcoal, humic staining and phytoliths are present (Figs 28-32). There are very few gravel (max 5mm), rare very fine and fine charcoal, and trace amounts of ferruginised fungal material (?) and possible root traces. Occasional very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings, many thin burrows, and many very thin and rare microaggregated excrements, occur.

Moderately well homogenised natural sands with fine humic microaggregated soil. It was possibly manured as suggested by presence of amorphous humic staining, phytoliths and iron (phosphate?) stained charcoal.

32245 (M32280): This is a homogeneous pellety and microaggregated fine soil, with very few weakly sesquioxidic sands, and has a massive, microaggregated and pellety microstructure(Figs 33-36). There are very few gravel (max 2-3mm), rare probable burnt minerals (e.g. granite), occasional very fine and fine charcoal (some possibly FeP-stained), becoming abundant with coarse wood charcoal (max 8mm) at 0-20 mm depth, and rare root traces at this depth. Rare very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings and iron(phosphate?) coatings and infills, very abundant thin burrows, and many very thin and abundant thin microaggregated organo-mineral excrements, are present.

Amounts of fine soil and thin microaggregated organo-mineral excrements testify to fine tilth development brought about by manuring – and overall heightened levels of fertility/biological activity as in plaggen soils. Coarse charcoal and probable burnt mineral grains also indicate manuring.

32245 (M32279): Upwards this context is heterogeneous with common pellety and microaggregated fine soil and silty peat, with very few pellety amorphous organic matter (Fig

37). Rare probable burnt minerals, occasional very fine and fine charcoal, with rare fine roots, rare very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings, very abundant thin burrows, and many very thin and abundant thin microaggregated organo-mineral excrements, with increased (very abundant) microaggregated organo-mineral excrements at 40-55 mm, were recorded.

This is the upper part of manured plaggen soil, with biological mixing of overlying peaty soil producing a mixed junction.

32053 (M32279): This layer is also heterogeneous but with very dominant silty peat, few pellety amorphous organic matter often associated with root channels (Figs 37-39). The layer has open fine subangular blocky and possible crumb, with pellety microstructure, and there are few gravel overall, with layer of frequent gravel (max 5mm) at 30-40mm depth (Figs 37, 40-41). Many fine to coarse charcoal /charred wood (max 10mm), with many burnt mineral grains including concentration of burnt granite (max 5mm) at 30-40mm (Figs 40-41), and occasional roots, occur; an example of probable orange iron-phosphate embedded mineral grain is also present. Rare very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings (relict Fe-P coating), with rare trace of iron staining, very abundant thin and broad burrows, and abundant broad organic excrements containing silt, many very thin organic and abundant thin microaggregated organo-mineral excrements were found.

The plaggen-like cultivated soil seems to have been buried by peat formation, implying a rise in base levels – but is this a major post-depositional phenomenon burying the site?. At the same time some middening took place. Post-depositional processes included partial humification and bioworking of this peat, alongside some minor iron staining.

Discussion: Saxegården 15 (1020483)- cultivation soil

It can be suggested that sandy podzols that had formed on a freely draining site were converted to a cultivation soil by manuring, employing both organic manure (dung) and some settlement waste that may have included burnt mineral material. The chemistry (phosphate fractionation) and magnetic susceptibility data from MAL should aid this reconstruction of land use. The micromorphology on its own clearly suggests added organic matter and enhanced biological activity as consistent with manured soils formed on podzols. Such ‘plaggen soils’ are phenomena of medieval to modern cultivated soils on podzols in The Netherlands (Pape, 1970; van de Westeringh, 1988). Experiments in ancient agriculture on

sandy podzols at Bagböle, Umeå, Sweden have examined the micromorphology and chemistry of manured soils demonstrating raised levels of biological activity (Engelmark and Linderholm, 1996; Goldberg and Macphail, 2006). Several manured agricultural soils in Norway have been investigated including the *in situ* accumulations at Iron Age Hørdalsåsen, Vestfold (Viklund *et al*., 2013). Of further interest is that this once freely-draining soil, became poorly drained and a peaty soil formed. This may be due to a rise in local base levels associated with land use of the environs.

Floor/levelling cultivated soil

31720 and 31981 (M31605): These layers are heterogeneous with both a microaggregated and pellety fine soil. There is also microaggregated peat which embeds fine anthropogenic inclusions (many fine and very fine charcoal, and very fine burnt bone and orange phosphate (cess?) (Figs 42-43). In addition, frequent fine gravel and small stones (>15mm), many fine charcoal (max 1.5mm), rare fine burnt bone (max 0.5mm), occasional likely burnt mineral grains and very fine orange cess nodules(?), with trace of roots, are present. Many probable iron-phosphate, infills, coatings and cemented soil (Figs 44-45), becoming abundant upwards, abundant broad and very abundant thin burrows, and many broad organic excrements with fine mineral inclusions, very abundant very thin and abundant thin organo-mineral excrements, occur.

This thin section records a complicated soil and anthropogenic history, composed of 1: likely manured cultivation and plaggen-like soil development, and 2: the effects of peat formation and middening on this site (as at Saxegården 15 - cultivation soil 1020483) and increased levels of biological activity where amorphous peat is intimately mixed with fine anthropogenic inclusions. Probable latrine waste disposal (31720) has caused iron phosphate cementation and staining of the peaty and plaggen soils (31981) below. Peaty soils may be influencing the buried soils and floor – as major post-depositional effects.

31720 (M31604): This layer is also heterogeneous with both microaggregated and pellety fine soil especially near the 'surface' and in broad burrows, and microaggregated peat embedded with fine anthropogenic inclusions Fig 46). There are common small stones (max >15mm) and gravel, occasional 4-5mm-size pieces of FSZL (fine sandy silt loam) as burrowed –in floor fragments, abundant probable burnt (including weakly rubefied) rock fragments, with abundant charcoal (max 5mm), rare plant fragments, an example of vesicular probable iron slag (2mm; Figs 47-48), rare fine burnt bone and many likely orange cess nodules and

coatings to a burnt rock fragment. Many probable iron-phosphate, infills, coatings and cemented soil, becoming rare upwards, abundant broad and very abundant thin burrows, and many broad organic excrements with fine mineral inclusions, very abundant very thin and abundant thin organo-mineral excrements.

As at Saxegården 15 (cultivation soil 1020483) the sequence is very complicated by soil formation layers above the floor. This later pedogenic activity introduced peaty soil that then became bio-mixed with a layer of anthropogenic middening deposits, below the floor. Consequently, midden material was also bio-mixed with the underlying cultivated plaggen-like soil. This middening layer included much latrine and burnt hearth waste, with an example of likely iron slag suggesting also that iron working had taken place, but as iron slag can be highly residual it has an unknown provenance (cf. Deansway, Worcester; Dalwood and Edwards, 2004). Ground-raising/levelling by middening spreads before 'clay' floor construction is probable.

31573 (M31604): This is a compact, massive, sometimes horizontally fissured, homogeneous layer of very fine sandy silt loam, which includes trace amounts of root remains, and is characterised by many iron stains, as pans and along channels (iron hypocoatings), and it also has rare very thin organic excrements present (Figs 46, 49-50).

31573 is a constructed fine sandy silt loam floor using imported geological material. Post-depositional iron staining and rooting took place due to soil formation in overlying layers.

Discussion: Floor/levelling cultivated soil

As noted above, the sequence here resembles that at Saxegården 15 (1020483) with similar probable manured cultivation creating a more biologically active and fertile soil compared to the natural podzols of the area (Lewis, 2012; Macphail, 1998; Macphail et al., 1990; Viklund et al., 2013). There was then a change in land use and intensity, from agriculture to occupation, with midden dumping of latrine and hearth waste, and one example of iron slag (Macphail and Goldberg, 2010); this iron slag probably includes the neo-formed iron silicate mineral fayalite (cf. Kresten and Hjärthner-Holdar, 2001). This middening and/or ground-raising layer was then sealed by a floor constructed from (locally?) imported fine sandy silt loam sediment. This is a typical building 'clay' employed for floor construction, as found in Roman and medieval London, where brickearth is available; and (Goldberg and Macphail, 2006; Milek, 2012). A recent study of medieval floors at Odense, Denmark found that similar geological materials had been employed for floors (Macphail *et al*., 2015).

Floor/levelling layers

31474 (M31228): This lower layer in M31228 is composed of coarse fragments of FSZL (fine sandy silt loam) clasts (>25mm) with fine to coarse sand and few fine gravel, and rare traces of plant fragments and charcoal, and with occasional thin burrows mixing soil from above (Fig 51). There is a very thin 1.5mm-thick silt loam layer at the top of this context (Figs 51-52).

This appears to be a levelling and ground-raising deposit composed of sands and silt loam, with conceivably, a constructed silt loam plastered floor surface (Boivin, 1999).

31413 (M31228): This is made up of a partially intact, layered and microlaminated commonly charcoal-rich fine fabric (Figs 51, 53-54); with patchy silt loam, mainly coarse sand, and frequent gravel (max 4mm – mainly burnt rock, with silt loam marine sediment inclusions – max 9mm). In addition to very abundant wood charcoal and charred wood (max 4mm) and burnt rock (mainly granitic), which are occasionally strongly burnt and altered. There are partially melted fine sands (Figs 55-56), are thin fragments of FSZL (floor material), many burnt and strongly burnt bone (max 2.5mm), some likely coprolitic bone fragments also occurs, along with example of fused phytoliths (2mm; embedded with very fine charcoal and rare ash). Some microlayering may be the result of trampling of plant remains, possibly including both woody material and monocotyledonous plants. The latter are now represented by articulated phytoliths and intercalated silt, and some thin layers stretch – incompletely – across the whole thin section. Thus, possibly floor matting/plant coverings are recorded.

Upwards the amount of phosphatic/latrine material increases from occasional to very abundant, alongside the formation of secondary phosphate infills and coatings (Figs 501, 55-56). Rare amorphous orange iron-phosphate becomes very abundant upwards, occasional thin burrows, and occasional very thin and rare thin organo-mineral excrements, occur.

This is an occupation floor/surface that has accumulated over a silt loam plastered constructed floor, with trampling bringing charcoal, burnt bone, much burnt (and some strongly burnt) mineral material, and small amounts of latrine waste. Also layers of articulated phytoliths of plant remains origin are either of matting or accidental depositional origin; burnt phytoliths and charcoal also may indicate plant processing/hearth waste. This was likely domestic space, but with higher temperature waste being possibly trampled in from local industrial activity (cf. Late Saxon No 1 Poultry, London; (Macphail, 2011). A disuse phase is marked by the deposition of large amounts of phosphatic latrine waste.

31164 (M31228): This deposit is a moderately homogeneous fine sandy silt loam with irregular burrowed junction with 31413, below; generally compact (25% voids) with fine channels, and rare charcoal mixed from below.

It is the base of next ground raising layer.

Discussion: Floor/levelling layers

This appears to be a typical example of ground-raising and levelling ahead of floor construction and use. The final part of floor preparation consisted of creating a thin mud-plastered surface – such practices are world-wide (Boivin, 1999; Goldberg and Macphail, 2006; Macphail and Crowther, 2007), and most recently studied from Odense, Denmark (Macphail *et al*., 2015). Occupation floor deposit formation is also typical (Courty *et al*., 1994; Gé *et al*., 1993), and result from trampling-in of organic, hearth and industrial debris, some possibly associated with use of plant floor coverings (see site FO3) and possible plant processing (cf. Early Medieval London Guildhall; Bowsher *et al*., 2007; Macphail *et al*., 2007). Change in use of space then led to this 'room' being employed for dumping toilet waste, before another phase of ground-raising construction took place.

'Flue deposits'

27130 (M27206): This is a homogeneous silty peat with organic soil containing very fine charcoal, and sands and charcoal, with many roots and abundant charcoal (max 10mm), with a fragment of layered amorphous peat at the top of 27130 (Fig 57). There are occasional weak to strong iron staining features especially at very top of this layer (Figs 57-59), very abundant broad and thin burrows, occasional very thin organic excrements, abundant thin and very abundant broad organo-mineral excrements.

There is no obvious evidence of being a flu-fill. Instead a humified and bioworked peat, with small sand, silt charcoal and component is present. Possibly flu became peat infilled as a post-depositional process. The abundant charcoal and some of the peat which has a very fine charcoal component could of course be relict of flu use (soot).

27129 (M27206): Upwards, the fill is heterogeneous sands and gravel with very few fragments and burrows of silty peat, and few fine gravel – including silty sand clasts (max 4mm; Fig 57). There are rare fine charcoal and a trace of ferruginised roots, with a trace of iron staining and void infills and relict sesquioxidic grain coatings on sands, occasional thin and broad burrows, and rare very thin organic and occasional thin organo-mineral excrements, also being recorded.

This appears to be a sealing layer(?) of sands and gravels.

Discussion: 'Flue deposits'

This seems to be a disuse fill where peat accumulated and where the very fine charcoal (soot) content of the flu became incorporated within some of the peat. 'Fire' installation deposits studied in detail from Avaldsnes, Rogaland, have also proven to be characterised by high quantities of very fine charcoal ('soot') (Macphail and Linderholm, Submitted).

Possible road

50449-50450 (M22709): These layers are very heterogeneous with sands and gravel, and charcoal-rich sands and gravels, and with very few clasts/peds of humified silty peat. The layers are poorly sorted fine to very coarse sands with frequent gravel and small stones (max 20mm – siltstone). They also contain very abundant very fine and fine charcoal (max 4mm), a rare trace of coprolitic(?) and rare burnt fine bones (0.5 - <1mm), rare probable burnt mineral grains and a trace of root remains. Occasional patches of iron(iron-phosphate) cementation and void coatings (Figs 60-61), occasional broad and abundant thin burrows, and rare very thin organic excrements and abundant thin organo-mineral excrements, were noted.

These are ground-raising deposits of sands and gravels and spreads of charcoal-rich deposits containing fine burnt bone and relict probable secondary iron phosphate staining. No obvious layering or fine sorting that occurs due to traffic were observed (cf. Malim and Hayes, 2011). Iron phosphate staining features may possibly relate to liquid waste from traffic seeping through the deposit or simply be the result of middening waste (Borderie *et al*., 2014; Goldberg and Macphail, 2006).

Discussion: Possible road

There is little evidence of road use apart from some small amount of iron phosphate, which could be road seepage – on the other hand it could have simply resulted from general middening accompanying ground-raising.

Conclusions

A soil micromorphology study was carried out on 15 thin sections, one of which also underwent SEM/EDS analyses. A palisade posthole fill (14797) had upward-fining sediments indicative of standing water in this post-hole. At the nearby defensive ditch the natural and lower fills (13900) show features of waterlogging (pyrite) and disturbance, presumably

caused by digging through the water table; upwards the ditch was infilled with waterlaid sediments again recording standing water conditions. Woody fragments and leaves occur in the fine fills. Higher up in the fill sequence (14780) sediments continue to be waterlaid, but become increasingly drier and more subject to bioworking (14781). In contrast, 14782 records backfilling which included not only wood waste but humus from woodland soils. In addition, small amounts of hearth (vesicular silica slag, burnt rock) and latrine waste (phosphate-embedded plant material and probable coprolitic bone) were also deposited. A series of kiln deposit fills were analysed in thin section and under the SEM (Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectrometry). Of particular note is the waterlaid charcoal-rich fill at the base (27539) where specks of perhaps silver-copper alloy embedded in charcoal were mixed with bromine, chlorine and fluorine. It is conceivable that marine resources such as seaweed (as indicated by Br, Cl and F) were processed to provide fluxing agents when working/soldering silver/copper metals (max. 8.33% Cu, max 63.1% Ag). Upwards the fills (27535-27534) include examples of strongly heated silicate minerals (probably feldspars), and the vesicular silica slag indicates a temperatures of 1,000-1,200°C. These layers are also amorphous phosphate rich (24.9-35.5% Fe, 10.2-15.7% P, 2.61-10.4% Ca) and likely record the disposal of latrine waste. In this phosphate stained layer, charcoal can also include small amounts of copper (max 4.93% Cu). At Saxegården 15 (cultivation soil 1020483) the natural freely draining sandy podzols were manured and as a result became more fertile. They developed higher levels of biological activity which are typical of (Dutch) ‘plaggen’ soils, and as also found through archaeological experiments and at several Norwegian sites. Subsequently, a change to the local base level produced a peaty soil.

A sequence of: cultivated soil, ground-raising/levelling and floor construction was also studied. Context 31720 is composed of the upper part of a manured and cultivated ‘plaggen’ soil, with middening waste being part of the overlying ground-raising deposits; latrine and hearth debris occur, which also include a small piece of iron slag. Presumably locally imported fine sandy silt loam sediment was then employed to construct a ‘clay’ floor (31573); such materials were similarly utilised in medieval Denmark and England. Ground raising and levelling (31474 and 31164), and an occupation floor (31413), were also recorded at Klypen Øst. Sands and fragments of silty sediment were used for ground-raising dumps. The uppermost millimetres of 31474 seem to have been mud-plastered to provide a floor surface, while 31413 records a generally microlaminated trampled occupation floor accumulation. This occupation floor is rich in charcoal, burnt sands, burnt bone and the

remains of plants – either trampled-in or relict of floor coverings (see FO3 Arkeologigropa). This domestic(?) space then changed in use and became a location for latrine waste disposal before the next phase of construction took place – ground-raising layer 31164. Flue deposits 27130 are in fact a secondary peat fill, but include very fine charcoal of possible 'soot' origin. Possible road deposits 50449-50450 show no typical evidence of traffic use sediment formation, although some minor iron phosphate features could *possibly* derive from its use as a road.

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Table 1: Follobanen; Klypen-Øst soil micromorphology samples and counts

Thin	Contexts	Rel.	MFT	SMT	Voids	Stones	FSZL	Charcoal	Roots	Plant	Sclero.	Wood /
section		**depth**					**Floor**			**Frags.**		**bark**
Possible road												
KO 22709	50449, 50450		F5	1a,4a,7a2	40%	ff		aaaaa	a*			
Flue deposits												
KO 27206	27129	0-30 mm	F4	1b(7a1)	55%	f		a	a*			
KO 27206	27130	30-75 mm	D6	7a1(6b)	50%			aaaa	a	a*		
Floor/levelling layers												
KO 31228	31164	0-15 mm	F3	FSZL	25%		aaaaa	a				
KO 31228	31413	15-40 mm	G1	3a,4a	40%	ff	(aa)	aaaaa		aa		a*
KO 31228	31474	40-75 mm	F2	S-FSZL	10-30%	f	aaaaa	a		a*		
Floor/levelling cultivated soil												
KO 31604	31573		F1	FSZL			aaaaa					
KO 31604	31720		D5	6b,7b	49%	fff	aa	aaaa	a*	a*		
KO 31605	31605		D4	6b,7b	40%	ff		aaa	a*			
Saxegården 15 - cultivation soil 1020483												
KO 32279	32053		E1	7a1 (7a2)	50%	ff		aaaa	aa	a*		
KO 32279	32245		D3	6b(5a),7a1	40%	*		aaa	a			
KO 32280	32245		D2	6b(5a,7a1)	35%	*		aaaa/aa	a			
KO 32281	32245	75-50 mm	D2	6a,5a	35%	*		a				
KO 32281	natural	50-75 mm	D1	5a(6a)	40%	f		a*				
Kiln deposits												
KO 27613	27536	0-20 mm	C1	2b,3a,4a	50%	*		aaa		a*		a*
KO 27613	27535-27534	20-40 mm	C2	2b,3a,4a	30%	f		aaa				

KO 27613	27539	40-75 mm	C1	4a(3a)	45%	*		aaaaa		aa		aa
Defensive Ditch												
KO 13910	14782/14781		A6/A5	1c,1b/1b,1c	35%/30%	f/*		a	a*	aaaa		aaaa
KO 13909	14781		A5	1b,1c	35%	f/ff		a		aaaa		aaaaa
KO 13901	14780	0-35(45)mm	A4	1a,1b	20%	*		a*	a*	aaaa		aaaa
KO 13901	14779	35(45)-75mm	A3	1a,1b	20-35%	*		a*	aa	aaaa		aa
KO 13900	14779	0-40mm	A2	1a,1c(1b)	20%			a		aaaa	a*	aa
KO 13900	Natural'	40-75mm	A1	1a,1b	10-40%	ff(sed.clasts)		a*		aaaa	a*	aaa
Posthole(palisade)												
KO 14737	14797		B3/B2	2b,1b/2b	49%/60%	ff/fffff		a*		aa		aa
KO 14736	Nat/post	0-10(20) mm	B1	2b	60%	f						
KO 14736		10(20)-75 mm	A7	1b,2a,3a	20%	*		a*	a*	aa		aaa
Table 1, cont.												
Thin section	**Leaves**	**Artic-phyto**	**Amor OM**	**Tree buds**	**'Coal'?**	**Burnt min.**	**Burnt bone**	**Bone**	**Calc. ash**	**Ves. Sil. slag**	**Cess nodule**	**Silt fill**
Possible road												
KO 22709			a			a?	a	a*			(aa)	
Flue deposits												
KO 27206			a			a*?						
KO 27206			aaaaa									
Floor/levelling layers												
KO 31228												
KO 31228		a				aaaaa	aaa	aa	a*	melted(aa)	aaaaa/aa	
KO 31228												

Floor/levelling cultivated soil												
KO 31604												
KO 31604			aaaaa			aaaa	a			a-1(Fe-slag)	aaa	
KO 31605			aaaaa			aa	a				a	
Saxegården 15 - cultivation soil 1020483												
KO 32279			aaaaa			aaa					(a*)	
KO 32279			a			a						
KO 32280						a						
KO 32281												
KO 32281												
Kiln deposits												
KO 27613						aaa	a*				(aa)	
KO 27613						aaa	aa			a-1	aaaaa	
KO 27613						aa	a*			a-1	(a?)	
Defensive Ditch												
KO 13910	a		aa/a		a-1?/0	aa	a*			0/a-1	a*?	a*
KO 13909	a		a			aa	a-1					
KO 13901	a*		a	a*								
KO 13901	a*		a*			a						
KO 13900			a*									
KO 13900	aa		a*	a*		a?						
Posthole(palisade)												
KO 14737												
KO 14736												
KO 14736	a*		a									aaaaa

Table 1, cont.												
Thin section	**2ndary CaCO3**	**2ndary Fe**	**Sesq.**	**Phosph.**	**Pyrite**	**Broad burrows**	**Thin burrows**	**V. thin org. excr.**	**Thin org. excr.**	**V. thin O-M excr.**	**Thin O-M excr.**	**Broad O-M excr.**
Possible road												
KO 22709		(aa)		aa		aa	aaaa	a		aaaa		
Flue deposits												
KO 27206		a*	a*			aa	aa	a			aa	
KO 27206		aa				aaaaa	aaaaa	aa			aaaa	aaaa
Floor/levelling layers												
KO 31228												
KO 31228				aaaaa/aa			aa			aa	a	
KO 31228												
Floor/levelling cultivated soil												
KO 31604		aaa						a*				
KO 31604				a/aaa		aaaa	aaaaa			aaaaa	aaaa	(aaa)
KO 31605			a*	aaaa/aaa		aaaa	aaaaa			aaaaa	aaaa	(aaa)
Saxegården 15 - cultivation soil 1020483												
KO 32279		a*	a*	(a*)		aaaaa	aaaaa	aaa			(aaaa)	(aaaaa)
KO 32279			a				aaaaa			aaa	aaaa	
KO 32280			a	a			aaaaa			aaa	aaaa	
KO 32281			aa				aaa			aaa	a	
KO 32281			aaa				aa			aa		
Kiln deposits												
KO 27613				aa		aaa	aaa			aaa	a	
KO 27613				aaaaa			(aaa)			(aaa)	(aaa)	
KO 27613		aa		aa		aaa	aaa	aaaa	aa			
Defensive Ditch												

KO 13910		aa		a		aaaa/aaa	aaa	aa/a				aa/0?
KO 13909		a			a*	aaa/aaaa	0/aaaa	a				
KO 13901		a*			a*	aa	aa					
KO 13901		a*				aaaa	aaa					
KO 13900		a*			a*	a	a					
KO 13900		a			a*	aaaa	aaaa	a				
Posthole(palisade)												
KO 14737		a*				aa	aa	a*			aa	aa
KO 14736												
KO 14736		aaaa										

* - very few 0-5%, f - few 5-15%, ff - frequent 15-30%, fff - common 30-50%, ffff - dominant 50-70%, fffff - very dominant >70%;

a - rare <2% (a*1%; a-1, single occurrence), aa - occasional 2-5%, aaa - many 5-10%, aaaa - abundant 10-20%, aaaaa - very abundant >20%

Table 2: Follobanen; SEM/EDS analyses on FO3 Arkeologigropa (Profile 11498 - Oven 208, thin section 11851 and Profile 11498 – Latrine 217, thin section 11942), FO4 Klypen Øst (Kiln thin section 27613) and FO4 Klypen Vest (Profile 625 (1167&1163) thin section 1193)

TS/Feature	F	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	K	Ca	Ti	Mn	Br	Fe	Ba	Cu	Zn	Br	Ag
FO3 M11851																			
Vesic. ash 1		0.65	2.19	1.85	4.80	1.57	0.19		1.52	52.3		0.91		0.50	0.72				
Ditto		0.31	0.50	0.31	1.27	0.69	0.59		0.31	62.7				1.91	1.58				
Ditto		0.25	8.25	2.74	18.7	1.03	0.39		1.27	20.5		1.35		3.15		0.68	0.54		
Ditto		0.61	4.63	1.91	11.0	3.48	0.45	0.47	0.72	33.9		2.05		1.60	0.56	0.96			
Altered (burnt) bone		0.28	0.14	0.67	13.1	9.34	0.52			32.2		0.84		0.91					
Vesic. ash 2		1.35	2.25	1.02	5.55	4.30	0.23		0.68	48.1		0.76		0.91					
Melted igneous rock 1 - edge		0.55	1.50	6.50	22.8	1.17	0.25		10.72	10.4	0.49	0.46		2.50		0.28			
Ditto - centre		1.58	1.01	7.14	28.7				13.6	0.57	0.19			2.89					
Melted igneous		0.80	0.93	5.75	32.8	0.23			7.92	1.39		0.34		2.92					

rock 2																		
TS/Feature	**F**	**Na**	**Mg**	**Al**	**Si**	**P**	**S**	**Cl**	**K**	**Ca**	**Ti**	**Mn**	**Br**	**Fe**	**Ba**	**Cu**	**Zn**	**Br**	**Ag**
FO3 M11942																			
2ndary phosphate crystals						23.0				33.8									
Ditto						23.9; 54.8% P_2O_5				32.3; 45.2% CaO									
Layered plant – staining 1			1.18	1.49	1.51	4.61	13.0	1.82		29.0		2.45		2.70					
Ditto		0.67	0.30	0.26	0.28	17.0	0.87	0.65		36.2		3.06		0.61			0.28		
Ditto		1.08	1.02	1.74	5.52	5.64	10.1	2.45		24.9				3.75					
Burnt bone					0.23	22.6				34.1									
Layered plant – staining 2		1.14	0.39	0.28		17.6	0.85	0.69		37.3		1.11		0.39					
Ditto		0.27	0.22	0.67	36.6	3.14	1.19	1.03	0.16	5.61				0.36					
Ditto		0.49	0.34	0.18	0.73	19.1	2.87			35.3		0.88		1.86					

TS/Feature	**F**	**Na**	**Mg**	**Al**	**Si**	**P**	**S**	**Cl**	**K**	**Ca**	**Ti**	**Mn**	**Br**	**Fe**	**Ba**	**Cu**	**Zn**	**Br**	**Ag**
FO4 Klypen Øst M27613																			
27535 'Charcoal'				0.65	4.74	4.16			0.40	3.33				54.4		3.12			
27535 Vesicular spherule		4.60	0.62	9.63	30.1				4.47	1.94				1.56					
Ditto					45.7	0.32				0.26				0.89					
Ditto		3.36	1.72	8.08	27.8				3.08	4.10	1.35			4.71					
27534 Cemented charcoal				1.84	4.18	12.5			0.93	10.4				29.7		4.01			
Ditto		0.77		0.63	1.41	15.7			0.76	6.19				35.5		1.97	0.83		
Ditto				2.24	5.58	11.8		0.54	0.85	10.4				26.7		4.93			
27534 Cemented sands		0.51	0.76	4.95	12.2	10.2			2.37	2.61				24.9		0.67			
27539 'Charcoal		1.96		13.0	14.6	2.16		1.00	1.40	5.83				17.7		2.35			

1'																			
Ditto				0.71	2.19	2.27	11.8			2.22				39.7		1.99			2.44
27539 'Charcoal 2'	1.54				0.62			3.86						0.91				24.3	63.1
Ditto				34.8	1.24			0.73		13.0				1.79		8.33			
TS/Feature	**F**	**Na**	**Mg**	**Al**	**Si**	**P**	**S**	**Cl**	**K**	**Ca**	**Ti**	**Mn**	**Br**	**Fe**	**Ba**	**Cu**	**Zn**	**Br**	**Ag**
FO4 Klypen Vest M1193																			
L3c Bone	1.72	0.86	0.44	0.71	0.28	16.6	0.98			35.1		0.24		3.55					
L3b Stained wood		0.53	0.37	0.53	0.73	13.6			1.12	4.99				43.9					
Ditto			0.56	3.48	2.47	11.4	1.18		0.99	6.31				37.1					
L3b gypsum					0.34		23.1			29.8									
Ditto					0.13		23.3			29.7									
L3a silica glass		2.70	1.24	5.17	24.9	0.25			4.50	5.12	0.35			13.6					
Ditto		2.44	1.31	4.97	23.7	0.22			3.80	7.46	0.45			14.2					

Ditto		0.61	0.29	7.32	31.7	0.32			5.46	2.02				5.43					
Ditto		2.20		7.86	24.1	1.61			4.26	5.61	0.61			9.98					

Table 3: Follobanen; Klypen-Øst soil micromorphology descriptions and preliminary interpretations

Microfacies type (MFT)/Soil microfabric type (SMT)	**Sample No.**	**Depth (relative depth)** **Soil Micromorphology (SM)**	**Preliminary Interpretation and Comments**
			FO4 Klypen Øst
			Possible road
MFT F5/ SMT 1a, 4a,7a2	KO 22709	SM: very heterogeneous with sands and gravel (SMT 1b) and charcoal-rich sands and gravels (SMT 4a), and with very few clasts/peds of humified silty peat (SMT 7a2); *Microstructure*: massive, with pellety, 40% voids, mainly simple and complex packing voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as SMT 1b, 4a, and 7a2, poorly sorted fine to very coarse sands with frequent gravel and small stones (max 20mm – siltstone); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: very abundant very fine and fine charcoal (max 4mm), rare trace of coprolitic(?) and rare burnt fine bone (0.5 - <1mm), rare probable burnt mineral grains and trace of root remains (and occasional possible relict patches of latrine waste); *Fine Fabric*: as SMT 1b, 4a, and 7a2; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: occasional patches of iron(iron-phosphate) cementation, and void coatings; *Fabric*: occasional broad and abundant thin burrows; *Excrements*: rare very thin organic excrements and abundant thin organo-mineral excrements.	50449-50450 Very heterogeneous with sands and gravel and charcoal-rich sands and gravels, and with very few clasts/peds of humified silty peat. The layers are poorly sorted fine to very coarse sands with frequent gravel and small stones (max 20mm – siltstone). They also contain very abundant very fine and fine charcoal (max 4mm), rare trace of coprolitic(?) and rare burnt fine bone (0.5 - <1mm), rare probable burnt mineral grains and trace of root remains. Occasional patches of iron(iron-phosphate) cementation, and void coatings, occasional broad and abundant thin burrows, and rare very thin organic excrements and abundant thin organo-mineral excrements, were noted. *Ground-raising deposits of sands and gravels and spreads of charcoal-rich deposits containing fine burnt bone and relict probable secondary phosphate staining – of latrine waste disposal origin. No evidence of traffic impact – or even drainage of road wash from above.*
			'Flue deposits'
MFT F4/SMT 1b	KO 27206	0-30 mm SM: heterogeneous sands and gravel (SMT 1b) with very	27129 Heterogeneous sands and gravel with very few

(7a1) MFT D6/ SMT 7a1 (6b)		few fragments and burrows of silty peat (SMT 7a1); *Microstructure*: massive, with pellety, 55% voids, mainly simple packing voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as SMT 1b and 7a1, with few fine gravel – including silty sand clasts (max 4mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: rare fine charcoal and trace of ferruginised roots; *Fine Fabric*: as SMT 1b and 7a1; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: trace of iron staining and void infills and relict sesquioxidic grain coatings; *Fabric*: occasional thin and broad burrows; *Excrements*: rare very thin organic and occasional thin organo-mineral excrements. 30-75 mm SM: essentially homogeneous silty peat (SMT 7a1) with organic soil containing very fine charcoal (SMT 6b), and sands and charcoal; *Microstructure*: pellety, crumb and subangular blocky, open 50% voids, simple and complex packing voids, very poorly accommodated planar voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as SMT 7a1, moderately poorly sorted fine to coarse sands; *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: many roots and abundant charcoal (max 10mm), with fragment of layered amorphous peat at top of 27130; *Fine Fabric*: as SMT 7a1; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: occasional weak to strong iron staining especially at very top of this layer; *Fabric*: very abundant broad and thin burrows; *Excrements*: occasional very thin organic excrements, abundant thin and very abundant broad organo-mineral excrements.	fragments and burrows of silty peat - few fine gravel – including silty sand clasts (max 4mm). There are rare fine charcoal and a trace of ferruginised roots, with a trace of iron staining and void infills and relict sesquioxidic grain coatings, occasional thin and broad burrows, and rare very thin organic and occasional thin organo-mineral excrements, also being recorded. Otherwise it is a buried peat *Sealing layer(?) of sands and gravels.* 27130 Homogeneous silty peat with organic soil containing very fine charcoal, and sands and charcoal, with many roots and abundant charcoal (max 10mm), with fragment of layered amorphous peat at top of 27130. There are occasional weak to strong iron staining especially at very top of this layer, very abundant broad and thin burrows, occasional very thin organic excrements, abundant thin and very abundant broad organo-mineral excrements. *No evidence of being a flu-fill. A humified and bioworked peat, with small sand and silt component; charcoal present. Possibly flu became peat infilled as a post-depositional process – the abundant charcoal and some peat having a very fine charcoal component being relict of flu use. Otherwise it is a buried peat.*
			Floor/levelling layers
	KO 31228	0-15 mm SM: Moderately homogeneous fine sandy silt loam (FSZL)	31164 Moderately homogeneous fine sandy silt loam

		with irregular burrowed junction with 31413, below; generally compact (25% voids) with fine channels, and rare charcoal mixed from below. 15-40 mm SM: partially intact layered and microlaminated commonly charcoal-rich fine fabric (SMT 4a) with patchy silt loam (SMT 3a); *Microstructure*: structureless with relict layers and microlaminations, 40% voids, horizontal fissures and simple and complex packing voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as SMT 3a and 4a, mainly coarse sand, with frequent gravel (max 4mm – mainly burnt rock, with silt loam marine sediment inclusions – max 9mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: In addition to very abundant wood charcoal and charred wood (max 4mm) and burnt rock (mainly granitic), occasionally strongly burnt and altered, there are thin fragments of FSZL (floor material), many burnt and strongly burnt bone (max 2.5mm), likely some coprolitic bone fragments also occurs, along with example of fused phytoliths (2mm; embedded with very fine charcoal and rare ash). Some microlayering may be the results of trampling over plant remains, possibly woody material and monocotyledonous plants – now represented by articulated phytoliths and intercalated silt; some thin layers stretch – incompletely across the whole thin section – so possibly floor matting/plant coverings are recorded; upwards the amount of phosphatic/latrine material increases from occasional to very abundant, alongside the formation of secondary phosphate infills and coatings; *Fine Fabric*: as SMT 3a and 4a; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*; rare amorphous orange iron-phosphate becomes very abundant upwards; *Fabric*: occasional thin burrows;	with irregular burrowed junction with 31413, below; generally compact (25% voids) with fine channels, and rare charcoal mixed from below. *Base of next ground raising layer.* 31413 Partially intact layered and microlaminated commonly charcoal-rich fine fabric with patchy silt loam, with mainly coarse sand, with frequent gravel (max 4mm – mainly burnt rock, with silt loam marine sediment inclusions – max 9mm). : In addition to very abundant wood charcoal and charred wood (max 4mm) and burnt rock (mainly granitic), occasionally strongly burnt and altered, there are thin fragments of FSZL (floor material), many burnt and strongly burnt bone (max 2.5mm), likely some coprolitic bone fragments also occurs, along with example of fused phytoliths (2mm; embedded with very fine charcoal and rare ash). Some microlayering may be the results of trampling over plant remains, possibly woody material and monocotyledonous plants – now represented by articulated phytoliths and intercalated silt; some thin layers stretch – incompletely across the whole thin section – so possibly floor matting/plant coverings are recorded; upwards the amount of phosphatic/latrine material increases from occasional to very abundant, alongside the formation of secondary phosphate infills and coatings. Rare amorphous orange iron-phosphate becomes very abundant upwards, occasional thin burrows, and occasional very thin and rare thin organo-mineral excrements,

		Excrements: occasional very thin and rare thin organo-mineral excrements. 40-75 mm SM: heterogeneous with coarse fragments of FSZL clasts (>25mm) with fine to coarse sand and few fine gravel, and rare traces of plant fragments and charcoal (10-30% voids), and with occasional thin burrows from above. There is a 1.5mm-thick silt loam layer at the top.	occur. *Occupation floor/surface over silt loam plastered constructed floor, with trampling bringing charcoal, burnt bone, much burnt (and some strongly burnt) mineral material, and small amounts of latrine waste. Also layers of articulated phytoliths of plant remains origin are either of matting or accidental depositional origin; burnt phytoliths and charcoal also may indicate plant processing/hearth waste. Likely domestic space, but with higher temperature waste being possibly trampled in from local industrial activity. A disuse phase is marked by the deposition of large amounts of phosphatic latrine waste.* 31474 Heterogeneous with coarse fragments of FSZL clasts (>25mm) with fine to coarse sand and few fine gravel, and rare traces of plant fragments and charcoal, and with occasional thin burrows from above. There is a 1.5mm-thick silt loam layer at the top. *Levelling and ground-raising deposit composed of sands and silt loam, with constructed silt loam plastered surface.*
			Floor/levelling cultivated soil
MFT F/ SMT FSZL	KO 31604	0-15 mm SM: Homogeneous layer of very fine sandy silt loam (SMT FSZL); compact, massive (25% voids, fine channels, with few horizontal fissures); includes trace amounts of root remains, and is characterised by many iron stains, as pans and along channels (iron hypocoatings), and rare very thin organic excrements are present.	31573 Compact, massive, sometimes horizontally fissured, homogeneous layer of very fine sandy silt loam, which includes trace amounts of root remains, and is characterised by many iron stains, as pans and along channels (iron hypocoatings), and also has rare very thin organic excrements are

			present. *Constructed fine sandy silt loam floor – imported geological material (cf Denmark). Post-depositional iron staining and rooting.*
MFT D5/ SMT 6b,7b		15-75 mm SM: heterogeneous with both microaggregated and pellety fine soil (SMT 6b) especially near the 'surface' and in broad burrows, and microaggregated peat embedded with fine anthropogenic inclusions (SMT 7b); *Microstructure*: pellety, crumb, 40% voids, simple and complex packing voids, chambers and open vughs; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as SMT 6b and 7b, with common small stones (max >15mm) and gravel; *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: occasional 4-5mm-size pieces of FSZL as burrowed floor fragments, abundant probable burnt (including weakly rubefied) rock fragments, with abundant charcoal (max 5mm), rare plant fragments, an example of vesicular probable iron slag (2mm), rare fine burnt bone and many likely orange cess nodules and coatings to a burnt rock fragment, *Fine Fabric*: as SMT 6b and 7b; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: many probable iron-phosphate, infills, coatings and cemented soil, becoming rare upwards; *Fabric*: abundant broad and very abundant thin burrows; *Excrements*: many broad organic excrements with fine mineral inclusions, very abundant very thin and abundant thin organo-mineral excrements.	31720 Heterogeneous with both microaggregated and pellety fine soil especially near the 'surface' and in broad burrows, and microaggregated peat embedded with fine anthropogenic inclusions. There are common small stones (max >15mm) and gravel, occasional 4-5mm-size pieces of FSZL as burrowed floor fragments, abundant probable burnt (including weakly rubefied) rock fragments, with abundant charcoal (max 5mm), rare plant fragments, an example of vesicular probable iron slag (2mm), rare fine burnt bone and many likely orange cess nodules and coatings to a burnt rock fragment. Many probable iron-phosphate, infills, coatings and cemented soil, becoming rare upwards, abundant broad and very abundant thin burrows, and many broad organic excrements with fine mineral inclusions, very abundant very thin and abundant thin organo-mineral excrements. *As at Saxegården 15 (cultivation soil 1020483) the sequence is very complicated by soil formation above the floor, introducing peaty soil that has become bio-mixed with a layer of anthropogenic middening deposits. The last has become bio-mixed with the underlying cultivated plaggen-like soil. The middening layer included much latrine and burnt hearth waste, with an example of likely iron slag suggesting also that iron working took place.*

			Ground-raising/levelling by middening before 'clay' floor construction is probable.
MFT D4/ SMT 6b,7b	KO 31605	SM: heterogeneous with both microaggregated and pellety fine soil (SMT 6b), and microaggregated peat embedded with fine anthropogenic inclusions (SMT 7b); *Microstructure*: pellety, crumb and very poorly formed subangular blocky, 35% voids, simple and complex packing voids, chambers and open vughs (with few closed vughs); *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as SMT 6b, SMT 7b=30:70, with frequent fine gravel and small stones (>15mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: many fine charcoal (max 1.5mm), rare fine burnt bone (max 0.5mm), occasional likely burnt mineral grains and very fine orange cess nodules(?), with trace of roots; *Fine Fabric*: SMT 7b, as SMT 7a1, with many fine and very fine charcoal, and very fine burnt bone and orange phosphate (cess?); *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: many probable iron-phosphate, infills, coatings and cemented soil, becoming abundant upwards; *Fabric*: abundant broad and very abundant thin burrows; *Excrements*: many broad organic excrements with fine mineral inclusions, very abundant very thin and abundant thin organo-mineral excrements.	31720-31605 Heterogeneous with both microaggregated and pellety fine soil, and microaggregated peat embedded with fine anthropogenic inclusions (many fine and very fine charcoal, and very fine burnt bone and orange phosphate (cess?). There are frequent fine gravel and small stones (>15mm), many fine charcoal (max 1.5mm), rare fine burnt bone (max 0.5mm), occasional likely burnt mineral grains and very fine orange cess nodules(?), with trace of roots. Many probable iron-phosphate, infills, coatings and cemented soil, becoming abundant upwards, abundant broad and very abundant thin burrows, and many broad organic excrements with fine mineral inclusions, very abundant very thin and abundant thin organo-mineral excrements, occur. *Complicated soil and anthropogenic history, composed of 1: likely manured cultivation and plaggen-like soil development, and 2: the effects of peat formation and middening on this site (as at Saxegården 15 - cultivation soil 1020483) and increased levels of biological activity where amorphous peat is intimately mixed with fine anthropogenic inclusions. Probable latrine waste disposal (31720) has caused iron phosphate cementation and staining of the peaty and plaggen soils below. Peaty soils may be influencing the buried soils and floor – as major post-depositional effects.*

			Saxegården 15 - cultivation soil 1020483
MFT E1/ SMT 7a1 (7a2)	KO 32279	0-40 mm SM: heterogeneous with very dominant silty peat (SMT 7a1), with few pellety amorphous organic matter (SMT 7a2) often associated with root channels; *Microstructure*: open fine subangular blocky and possible crumb, with pellety, 50% voids, simple and complex packing voids, channels and chambers; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, SMT 7a1=25:75, SMT 7a2=0:100, with few gravel, and with layer of frequent gravel (max 5mm) at 30-40mm; *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: many fine to coarse charcoal /charred wood (max 10mm), with many burnt mineral grains including concentration of burnt granite (max 5mm) at 30-40mm, and occasional roots; example of probable orange iron-phosphate embedded mineral grain; *Fine Fabric*: SMT 7a1: black, brown to reddish brown (PPL), isotropic (close porphyric, undifferentiated b-fabric, XPL), dull brown (OIL), organic, with very abundant very fine amorphous organic matter, frequent silt, rare charcoal and varying amounts of fungal spores; SMT 7a2: black (PPL), isotropic (pellety, undifferentiated b-fabric, XPL), dull brown (OIL), organic; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: rare very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings (relict Fe-P coating), with rare trace of iron staining; *Fabric*: very abundant thin and broad burrows; *Excrements*: abundant broad organic excrements containing silt, many very thin organic and abundant thin microaggregated organo-mineral excrements	32053 Heterogeneous with very dominant silty peat, with few pellety amorphous organic matter often associated with root channels. Layer has open fine subangular blocky and possible crumb, with pellety microstructure, and there are few gravel overall, with layer of frequent gravel (max 5mm) at 30-40mm depth. Many fine to coarse charcoal /charred wood (max 10mm), with many burnt mineral grains including concentration of burnt granite (max 5mm) at 30-40mm, and occasional roots, occur; an example of probable orange iron-phosphate embedded mineral grain is also present. Rare very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings (relict Fe-P coating), with rare trace of iron staining, very abundant thin and broad burrows, and abundant broad organic excrements containing silt, many very thin organic and abundant thin microaggregated organo-mineral excrements were found. *Plaggen-like cultivated soil seems to have been buried by peat formation, implying a rise in base levels – but is this a major post-depositional phenomenon burying the site?. At the same time some middening took place. Post-depositional processes included partial humification and bioworking of this peat, alongside some minor iron staining.*
MFT D3/ SMT 6b (5a), 7a1		40-75 mm SM: heterogeneous with common pellety and microaggegated fine soil (SMT 6b) and silty peat (SMT	32245 Heterogeneous with common pellety and microaggregated fine soil and silty peat, with very

		7a1), with very few pellety amorphous organic matter (SMT 7a2); *Microstructure*: massive, microaggegated and pellety, 40% voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as below; *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: rare probable burnt minerals, occasional very fine and fine charcoal, with rare fine roots; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: rare very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings; *Fabric*: very abundant thin burrows; *Excrements*: many very thin and abundant thin microaggregated organo-mineral excrements, with increased (very abundant) microaggregated organo-mineral excrements at 40-55 mm.	few pellety amorphous organic matter. Rare probable burnt minerals, occasional very fine and fine charcoal, with rare fine roots, rare very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings, very abundant thin burrows, and many very thin and abundant thin microaggregated organo-mineral excrements, with increased (very abundant) microaggregated organo-mineral excrements at 40-55 mm, were recorded. *Upper part of manured plaggen soil, with biological mixing of overlying peaty soil.*
MFT D2/ SMT 6b(5a)	KO 32280	SM: essentially homogeneous with pellety and microaggregated fine soil (SMT 6b), and very few weakly sesquioxidic sands (SMT 5a) and silty peat (SMT 7a1); *Microstructure*: massive, microaggegated and pellety, 35% voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, 6b=80:20, very few gravel (max 2-3mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: rare probable burnt minerals (e.g. granite), occasional very fine and fine charcoal (some possibly FeP-stained), becoming abundant with coarse wood charcoal (max 8mm) at 0-20 mm depth, and rare root traces at this depth; *Fine Fabric*: as SMT 5a and SMT 6b, SMT 6b – as 6a, but with 80:20 C:F; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: rare very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings and iron(phosphate) coatings and infills; *Fabric*: very abundant thin burrows; *Excrements*: many very thin and abundant thin microaggregated organo-mineral excrements.	32245 Essentially homogeneous with pellety and microaggregated fine soil, and very few weakly sesquioxidic sands, with massive, microaggregated and pellety microstructure. There are very few gravel (max 2-3mm), rare probable burnt minerals (e.g. granite), occasional very fine and fine charcoal (some possibly FeP-stained), becoming abundant with coarse wood charcoal (max 8mm) at 0-20 mm depth, and rare root traces at this depth. Rare very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings and iron(phosphate?) coatings and infills, very abundant thin burrows, and many very thin and abundant thin microaggregated organo-mineral excrements, are present. *Amounts of fine soil and thin microaggregated organo-mineral excrements testify to fine tilth development brought about by manuring – and overall heightened levels of fertility/biological activity as in plaggen soils. Coarse charcoal and probable burnt mineral grains also indicate*

			manuring.
MFT D2/ SMT 6a,5a	KO 32281	0-50 mm SM: heterogeneous with common weakly sesquioxidic sands (SMT 5a) with very few pellety and microaggegated fine soil (SMT 6a); *Microstructure*: weak angular blocky, and pellety, 35% voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, 6a=85:15, very few gravel (max 5mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: rare very fine and fine charcoal (some possibly FeP-stained), and trace amounts of ferruginised fungal material (?) and possible root traces; *Fine Fabric*: as SMT 5a and SMT 6a; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: occasional very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings; *Fabric*: many thin burrows; *Excrements*: many very thin and rare microaggregated excrements.	32245 Weak angular blocky and heterogeneous with common weakly sesquioxidic sands with very few pellety and microaggregated fine soil, which is weakly humic, and contains very fine charcoal, humic staining and phytoliths are present. There are very few gravel (max 5mm), rare very fine and fine charcoal, and trace amounts of ferruginised fungal material (?)and possible root traces. Occasional very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings, many thin burrows, and many very thin and rare microaggregated excrements, occur. *Moderately well homogenised natural sands with fine humic microaggregated soil, possibly manured as suggested by presence of amorphous humic staining, phytoliths and iron(phosphate?) stained charcoal.*
MFT D1/ SMT 5a(6a)		50-75 mm SM: heterogeneous with very dominant weakly sesquioxidic sands (SMT 5a) with very few pellety fine soil (SMT 6a); *Microstructure*: very weak angular blocky, and pellety, 40% voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, 5a=95:05; 6a=90:10, poorly sorted fine to very coarse sand (quartz, feldspar, granite and quartzite rock fragments, with very few limestone and magnetite), with few fine to medium gravel (max 8mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: trace of fine charcoal; *Fine Fabric*: SMT 5a: opaque (coatings) (PPL), isotropic (single grain and coated grain, undifferentiated b-fabric, XPL), yellow (OIL); SMT 6a: blackish brown (PPL), very low interference colours (very fine to fine microaggregate, stipple speckled b-fabric,	Natural Heterogeneous with very dominant weakly sesquioxidic sands with very few pellety fine soil, composed of poorly sorted fine to very coarse sands with few fine to medium gravel (max 8mm). A trace of fine charcoal, many very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings, occasional thin burrows, and occasional very thin microaggregated excrements, were noted. *Probably fluvial sands with history of weak acid brown earth/podzol soil formation. There has been minor biomixing with humic fine soil from above (32245).*

		XPL), dull brown (OIL), weakly humic stained, dark brown humic staining, with occasional very fine charcoal – phytoliths present; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: many very thin weakly formed sesquioxidic grain coatings; *Fabric*: occasional thin burrows; *Excrements*: occasional very thin microaggregated excrements.	
			Kiln deposits
MFT C1/ SMT 2b, 3a, 4a	KO 27613	0-20 mm (27536) SM: very heterogeneous clean sands (SMT 2b) and fine charcoal-rich sands (SMT 4a), with few silt loam (SMT 3a); *Microstructure*: mainly structureless with massive inclusions (cemented fragments), mainly 50% voids, simple packing voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as below, very few fine gravel (2-3mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: 4mm-size clast of cess cemented sands and charcoal, many fine charcoal, trace of woody plant remains and burnt bone, with probably many burned sand; *Fine Fabric*: as below; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: occasional secondary FeP cemented grains, infilling channels; *Fabric*: many thin and broad burrows (fragmenting underlying cemented layer); *Excrements*; many very thin and rare thin organo-mineral excrements.	27536 Very heterogeneous clean sands and fine charcoal-rich sands, with few silt loam, and few fine gravel (2-3mm). There is a 4mm-size clast of cess cemented sands and charcoal, many fine charcoal, trace of woody plant remains and burnt bone, with probably many burned sand. Occasional secondary FeP cemented grains, infilling channels, many thin and broad burrows (fragmenting underlying cemented layer), and many very thin and rare thin organo-mineral excrements, occur. *This upper sampled layer records continuing disposal of kiln debris, with background inputs of liquid human waste, and with some later biowoking of the fill.*
MFT C2/SMT 2b, 3a, 4a		20-40 mm (27535-27534) SM: very heterogeneous silt loam (SMT 3a), clean sands (SMT 2b) and fine charcoal-rich sands (SMT 4a); *Microstructure*: massive (cemented), fragmented into fine subangular blocky, with structureless, 30% voids (closed vughs), 50% (simple and complex packing voids), respectively; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as SMT 2b, 3a and 4a, with few fine gravel (2-3mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: many likely burnt mineral grains (granite), with occasional fine strongly burnt/altered bone, many fine	27535-27534 Very heterogeneous silt loam, clean sands and fine charcoal-rich sands, with large areas of massive (cemented) microstructure, and few fine gravel (2-3mm). The layer(s) are characterised by many likely burnt mineral grains (granite), with occasional fine strongly burnt/altered bone, many fine and coarse wood charcoal (max 5mm) with one horizontally oriented 20mm-long example embedded in amorphous iron phosphate, and a

		and coarse wood charcoal (max 5mm) with one horizontally oriented 20mm-long example embedded in amorphous iron phosphate, and a sand-size example of round vesicular glassy slag; *Fine Fabric*: as SMT 2b, 3a and 4a; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: very abundant yellowish brown amorphous iron phosphate coating voids, embedding charcoal and other plant material and cementing this layer; *Fabric*: areas of many thin (0.5-1mm) burrows; *Excrements*: areas of many thin and very thin organo-mineral excrements.	sand-size example of round vesicular glassy slag, with very abundant yellowish brown amorphous iron phosphate coating voids, embedding charcoal and other plant material and cementing this layer. Areas of many thin (0.5-1mm) burrows, many thin and very thin organo-mineral excrements, also occur. *This mainly records a secondary/parallel use of the pit for both disposal of kiln and latrine waste; occasional high temperatures were recorded – by a melted vesicular slag.*
MFT C1/ SMT 4a (3a)		40-75 mm (27539) SM: essentially homogeneous fine charcoal (SMT 4a) and sands, with very few burrow fills/organo-mineral excrements of silt loam (SMT 3a); *Microstructure*: massive, horizontally fine fissured, layered, 45% voids, simple packing voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, 4a=70:30, moderately well sorted medium to coarse sands with very few fine gravel (2-3mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: very abundant (dominant) fine to coarse charcoal (max 6mm), occasional wood and bark remains, some charred, (max ~4mm), with example of sand-size vesicular silica slag and rare weakly burnt(?) mineral grains, trace of fine burnt bone; *Fine Fabric*: SMT 4a: black (PPL), isotropic (intergrain aggregate and coated grain, undifferentiated b-fabric, XPL), black (OIL), charcoal; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: occasional iron/iron phosphate nodules cementing some plant fragments; *Fabric*: many thin burrows; *Excrements*: abundant very thin and occasional thin organic (charcoal) excrements. SEM/EDS data: Table 1 Secondary iron phosphate (cess) inputs cementing charcoal	27539 Horizontally fine fissured, layered essentially homogeneous fine charcoal and sands, with very few burrow fills/organo-mineral excrements of silt loam. This lower layer is composed of moderately well sorted medium to coarse sands with very few fine gravel (2-3mm). There are very abundant (dominant) fine to coarse charcoal (max 6mm), occasional wood and bark remains, some charred, (max ~4mm), with example of sand-size vesicular silica slag and rare weakly burnt(?) mineral grains, trace of fine burnt bone. Occasional iron/iron phosphate nodules cementing some plant fragments, many thin burrows, and abundant very thin and occasional thin organic (charcoal) excrements, were noted. *Probably waterlaid sands and charcoal from kiln use, with secondary inwash of small amounts of cess.* *Overall, SEM/EDS shows melted silicate mineral present, major secondary inputs of latrine waste*

		and sands (24.9-35.5%Fe, 10.2-15.7%P, 2.61-10.4%Ca); vesicular spherule of melted silica sands (30.1-45.7%Si); stained charcoal (max 54.4%Fe, 2.16-4.16%P, with 0-8.33%Cu, instances of 2.44-63.1%Ag – the latter with 24.3%Br and 1.54%F)	*into the kiln fill, with strong Fe-P-Ca cementation and staining, and stained charcoal showing that copper and silver metal working/implement use, are recorded. Bromine and Fluorine – possible extracted from marine resources (seaweed?) – and used as a soldering flux for silver??*
			Defensive Ditch
MFT A6/ SMT 1c, 1b Over MFT A5/ SMT 1b, 1c	KO 13910	0-30 mm (14782) 30-75 mm (14781) SM: homogeneous chaotic mixture of unsorted humic coarse silty loam (SMT 1b and 1c; 14781), with irregular burrowed junction to heterogeneous humic coarse silty loam and few inclusions of amorphous humus (SMT 1c); *Microstructure*: 14781: massive, compact and fissured (30% voids), channels and sub-horizontal fissures; 14782: massive, compacted very fine subangular blocky?, pellety in places, 35% voids, channels, open vughs and chambers; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as SMT 1b and 1c; very few fine gravel (max 2-3 mm) becoming few (max 6mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: rare charcoal (max <mm), many wood (max 9 mm), humified wood and bark fragments – some plant fragments are sub-horizontally oriented in places, with a trace of humified leaves, probable occasional burnt rock (e.g. granite), and examples of fine, burnt bone (0.2mm) and strongly degraded (burnt coprolitic?) bone (3mm), and vesicular silica slag (900 µm); with, in 14782, an example of phosphate-stained wood remains (5mm) and 4mm-size piece of coal/lignite; *Fine Fabric*: as SMT 1b and 1c; *Pedofeatures*: *Textural*: rare trace of silt loam channel fill; *Amorphous*: occasional iron impregnation of fine fabric and some amorphous organic matter, and rare probable Fe-P infills; *Fabric*:	14782/14781 Homogeneous chaotic mixture of unsorted humic coarse silty loam (14781), with irregular burrowed junction to heterogeneous humic coarse silty loam and few inclusions of amorphous humus. There are very few fine gravel (max 2-3 mm) becoming few (max 6mm). In 14781 rare charcoal (max <mm), many wood (max 9 mm), humified wood and bark fragments, occur – some plant fragments are sub-horizontally oriented in places, with a trace of humified leaves, probable occasional burnt rock (e.g. granite), and examples of fine, burnt bone (0.2mm) and strongly degraded (burnt coprolitic?) bone (3mm), and vesicular silica slag (900 µm), are also present. In 14782, examples of phosphate-stained wood remains (5mm) and 4mm-size piece of coal/lignite were also noted. The layers are characterised by a rare trace of silt loam channel fill, occasional iron impregnation of fine fabric and some amorphous organic matter, and rare probable Fe-P infills, many becoming abundant broad burrows, with many thin burrows throughout, and rare very thin organic excrements becoming occasional upwards, with occasional thin organo-mineral excrements upwards.

		many becoming abundant broad burrows, with many thin burrows throughout; *Excrements*: rare very thin organic excrements becoming occasional upwards, with occasional thin organo-mineral excrements upwards.	*The compact and chaotic dumps (14781) of mixed silt loam and wood working debris, include very small amounts of burnt mineral material, bone, and an example of vitrified silica slag. Rarely the layer shows some waterlaid microstructure. 14782 is a slightly coarser dump which includes raw Mor humus from tree-working waste, and an example of phosphate-stained wood debris. Small amounts of iron-staining and amorphous iron-phosphate staining and infills, suggest drainage of phosphate-rich water at times – possible cesspits nearby, or casual latrine waste dumping into the defensive ditch?).*
MFT A5/ SMT 1b, 1c	KO 13909	SM: chaotic mixture of unsorted humic coarse silty loam (SMT 1b) and very few humus (SMT 1c) becoming more compact upwards above coarse wood fragment; *Microstructure*: massive with open vughs and channels, simple packing voids, 35% voids, becoming more compact with relict layering upwards, 20%, simple packing voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as SMT 1b, with sedimentary rocks (siltstones, slate?), granite and metamorphic rock fragments; unsorted silts to sands, with frequent fine gravel (max 5mm), becoming few, upwards; *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: rare charcoal (max 1.5mm), very abundant wood (max 30mm), humified wood and bark fragments, with trace of humified leaves, probable occasional burnt rock (e.g. granite), and e.g. of fine, possibly heated, bone (0.5mm); *Fine Fabric*: SMT 1c, as SMT 1b, but dotted (PPL) with occasional very fine charcoal; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: rare amorphous iron staining amorphous organic matter, with trace amounts of relict vivianite (leached/transformed ghosts?); *Fabric*: abundant thin and	14781 Chaotic mixture of unsorted humic coarse silty loam becoming more compact upwards above coarse wood fragment; frequent fine gravel (max 5mm), becoming few, upwards. Layer includes rare charcoal (max 1.5mm), very abundant wood (max 30mm), humified wood and bark fragments, with trace of humified leaves, probable occasional burnt rock (e.g. granite), and e.g. of fine, possibly heated, bone (0.5mm). There is rare amorphous iron staining amorphous organic matter, with trace amounts of relict vivianite (leached/transformed ghosts?), abundant thin and broad burrows in lower half, becoming many thin upwards, and rare very thin organic excrements (although much organic matter is finely comminuted). *Bioworked humic silting deposits, becoming compact and little bioworked upwards – compacted/trampled dumps(?).*

		broad burrows in lower half, becoming many thin upwards; *Excrements*: rare very thin organic excrements (although much organic matter is finely comminuted).	
MFT A4/SMT 1a, 1b	KO 13901	0-35(45)mm SM: layered and microlaminated compact weakly humic silt and fine sand (SMT 1a) and coarse sands and fine gravels (SMT 1b); *Microstructure*: layered and microlaminated, generally 20% voids (large shrinkage fissure around wood fragment), mainly simple packing voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as SMT 1a and 1b, layers with medium and coarse sand, and very few fine gravel (max 3mm – sandstone); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: abundant very fine to coarse wood fragments (max 35mm), with trace of very humified leaves, fine charcoal, woody (*in situ*) roots and burnt mineral; *Fine Fabric*: as below; *Pedofeatures*: *Textural*: very abundant silty clay loam pans and sand layers; *Amorphous*: rare trace of amorphous iron, with a trace of pyrite spheroids; *Fabric*: occasional thin and broad burrows. Sharp, truncated(?), horizontal junction	14780 Layered and microlaminated compact weakly humic silt and fine sand and coarse sands and fine gravels (very few fine gravel; max 3mm – sandstone). There are abundant very fine to coarse wood fragments (max 35mm), with trace of fine charcoal, woody (*in situ*) roots and burnt mineral, very abundant silty clay loam pans and sand layers, rare trace of amorphous iron, with a trace of pyrite spheroids, and occasional thin and broad burrows. *Minor erosional event by slightly higher energy 'silting' event truncated the earlier waterlaid fine sediments, which had undergone a minor soil formation phase. Again woody material was deposited alongside silts, sands and fine gravel.*
MFT A3/SMT 1a, 1b		33(45)-75 mm SM: very heterogeneous, semi-layered and burrowed with compact weakly humic silt and fine sand (SMT 1a) and coarsely mixed fine to medium sands (SMT 1b), and very broadly burrowed-in coarse sands and fine gravels (as SMT 1b); *Microstructure*: massive and channel, 10-35% voids), simple packing voids with (0.5mm wide vertical root) channels; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as below; grains size as below, and with very broad burrow fill with coarse sand and very few very fine gravels (2mm) – granite rock fragments; *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: occasional fine vertical roots, abundant humifying fine plant	14779 Very heterogeneous, semi-layered and burrowed with compact weakly humic silt and fine sand and coarsely mixed fine to medium sands, and very broadly burrowed-in coarse sands and fine gravels (very few very fine – 2mm – granitic gravels). Occasional fine vertical roots, abundant humifying fine plant fragments (max 4mm), with occasional wood/bark, trace of leaf (some horizontally oriented) and amorphous organic matter fragments, and rare burnt granitic gravel(?), occur. There is a rare trace of microlaminated panning, rare trace of

		fragments (max 4mm), with occasional wood/bark, trace of leaf (some horizontally oriented) and amorphous organic matter fragments; rare burnt granitic gravel(?); *Fine Fabric*: as below; *Pedofeatures*: *Textural*: rare trace of microlaminated panning; *Amorphous*: rare trace of iron staining of amorphous organic matter; *Fabric*: many thin and abundant broad/very broad burrows;	iron staining of amorphous organic matter, and many thin and abundant broad/very broad burrows. *This records something of a hiatus, where original fine and compact weakly humic waterlaid silts were exposed to a period of surface herbaceous rooting and burrow-mixing with more coarse sands and fine gravels of possible anthropogenic origin. This period of ditch sediment formation was seemingly interrupted by an erosive event linked to the sedimentation of 14780 above.*
MFT A2/SMT 1a, 1c (1b)	KO 13900	0-40mm SM: essentially bedded and microlaminated silts and fine sands (SMT 1a), fine sands (cf SMT 1b), with thin pans (0.5-4mm) of weakly humic fine sandy silt loams (SMT 1c); *Microstructure*: massive and microlaminated, 20% voids, simple packing voids, channels and fissures; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F of SMT1c=50:50; *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: rare fine charcoal, abundant fine plant fragments (<0.5mm), with trace amounts of fungal sclerotia, probable occasional woody/bark, with rare patches of amorphous organic – (burrowed-in); *Fine Fabric*: SMT 1c – as SMT 1a, with very abundant very fine amorphous OM and rare charcoal: *Pedofeatures*: *Textural*: very abundant upward-fining silt clay loam pans; *Amorphous*: rare trace of amorphous iron, with a trace of pyrite spheroids; *Fabric*: rare thin and broad burrows (one burrow has a single layer of sand lining it).	14779 Essentially bedded and microlaminated silts and fine sands, fine sands, with thin pans (0.5-4mm) of weakly humic fine sandy silt loams. There are rare fine charcoal, abundant fine plant fragments (<0.5mm), with trace amounts of fungal sclerotia, probable occasional woody/bark, with rare patches of amorphous organic – (burrowed-in). Very abundant upward-fining silt clay loam pans, rare trace of amorphous iron, with a trace of pyrite spheroids, and rare thin and broad burrows, were recorded. *Waterlaid and sorted (upward-fining – ephemeral ponding) fine ditch sedimentation. Fine plant fragments and rare charcoal suggest generally episodic 'silting' with only background anthropogenic activity. Silting is rapid enough not to allow much biological working, possibly because of waterlogged conditions at times.* 'Natural' Heterogeneous with compact and fragments of compact weakly humic silt and fine sand and

MFT A1/SMT 1a, 1b		40-75mm SM: heterogeneous with compact and fragments of compact weakly humic silt and fine sand (SMT 1a) and coarsely mixed fine to medium sands (SMT 1b) with clasts of silt an fine sand (SMT 1a) and coarse plant fragments; *Microstructure*: very poorly layered with compact sediment and sediment clasts, 10%-40% voids, mainly simple with few complex packing voids, and channels; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F (Coarse:Fine limit ~10µm, SMT 1a=85:15, SMT1b=95:05; moderately sorted silts and fine sands and poorly sorted silts, fine to medium subrounded sands (quartz, feldspar, with micas and granitic rock fragments); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: probable rare weakly burnt leached sands and soil, very abundant fine to medium size humifying/'browned'plant fragments (max leaf=1.6mm; bark=6mm), with trace of fungal sclerotia, occasional leaves, many bark (and wood), and rare amorphous organic matter (some iron-replaced) and possible examples of tree buds and trace of fine charcoal; *Fine Fabric*: SMT 1a: dusty grey/greyish brown (PPL), very low interference colours (close porphyric, stipple speckled b-fabric, XPL), pale greyish brown (OIL), weak	coarsely mixed fine to medium sands, with clasts of silt an fine sand, and coarse plant fragments. Probable rare weakly burnt leached sands and soil, very abundant fine to medium size humifying/'browned'plant fragments (max leaf=1.6mm; bark=6mm), with trace of fungal sclerotia, occasional leaves, many bark (and wood), and rare amorphous organic matter (some iron-replaced) and possible examples of tree buds and trace of fine charcoal, are present. The layer is characterised by rare amorphous iron staining amorphous organic matter and making discontinuous thin pans, with a trace of pyrite concentrations, abundant thin and broad burrows, and occasional very thin organic excrements. *Partly waterlaid and partly burrow-mixed fill composed of local weakly fine sands and silts, and poorly sorted silts and fine to medium sands mixed with moderately coarse plant fragments. These include leaf (max=1.6mm) wood/bark (max=6mm) and possible tree bud fragments, that may suggest constructional activity using trees (stockade?). Soil invertebrate mesofauna associated with this plant debris were active. Minor waterlogging has led to minor iron staining and pyrite formation.*

		humic staining with many fine humified and humifying plant fragments; SMT 1b: PPL as SMT 1a, isotropic (coated grain, undifferentiated b-fabric, XPL), dull brown (OIL), very thin humic staining; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: rare amorphous iron staining amorphous organic matter and making discontinuous thin pans, with a trace of pyrite concentrations; *Fabric*: abundant thin and broad burrows; *Excrements*: occasional very thin organic excrements.	
			Posthole (palisade)
MFT B3/ SMT 2b,1b over MFT B2/SMT 2b	KO 14737	SM: heterogeneous very dominant unsorted sands and gravel (SMT 2b) with very few to frequent mixing of weakly humic silt loam upwards (SMT 1b); *Microstructure*: open structureless sands and gravel, showing poor sloping stratification/layering, 605 voids becoming 40% voids, simple and complex packing voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, as SMT 2b and 1b, very dominant gravels (max 10mm; mudstones, ferruginous mudstone, granites, metamorphic rocks like quartzite), becoming frequent gravel with fine to very coarse sands upwards; *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: rare trace of fine charcoal and many woody fragments (including bark – max >30mm); *Fine Fabric*: as SMT 2b and 1b; *Pedofeatures*: *Textural*: rare trace of silt loam infills; *Amorphous*: trace amount of iron staining; *Fabric*: probable occasional thin and broad burrows; *Excrements*; rare trace of very thin organic excrements, occasional thin and broad organo-mineral excrements.	14797 Heterogeneous very dominant unsorted sands and gravel, with upwards, very few to frequent mixing of weakly humic silt loam. These are structureless sands and gravel, showing poor sloping stratification/layering, with very dominant gravels (max 10mm; mudstones, ferruginous mudstone, granites, metamorphic rocks like quartzite), becoming frequent gravel with fine to very coarse sands upwards. A rare trace of fine charcoal and many woody fragments (including bark – max >30mm), were noted alongside a rare trace of silt loam infill, a trace amount of iron staining, probable occasional thin and broad burrows, and a rare trace of very thin organic excrements, occasional thin and broad organo-mineral excrements. *The coarse infill of gravel-dominated material becomes slightly less coarse upwards, and becomes biomixed with woody remains and fine weakly humic sediment.*
MFT B1/	KO 14736	0-10(20) mm	Natural and silting layer in the base of a posthole:

SMT 2b		Homogeneous unsorted fine to very coarse clean sands (SMT 2b) with few fine to medium gravel (5mm max); 60% voids, simple packing voids.	0-10(20) mm Homogeneous unsorted fine to very coarse clean sands (SMT 2b) with few fine to medium gravel (5mm max). *Rapid posthole fill from coarse surrounding sands and gravels.*
MFT A7/ SMT 1b, 2a, 3a		10(20)-75 mm SM: heterogeneous with finely sloping bedded humic silts (SMT 1b), loose clean sands (SMT 2a) burrow(?) fill, silt loam (SMT 3a) channel fill, becoming gently sloping finely bedded upward-fining silty clay laminae upwards; *Microstructure*: massive, finely bedded, 20% voids, (root) channels and simple packing voids; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F, SMT 2a=100:00, very fine sands; SMT 3a=80:20, fine to coarse silt with fine sand mainly; *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: occasional very fine and rare trace of fine woody (max 1.5mm) plant remains, with rare trace of humified leaves (e.g. 3mm), and rare trace of fine charcoal; ferruginised trace of vertical roots; *Fine Fabric*: SMT 2a clean very fine sands with no fine fabric; SMT 3a: greyish dusty brown (PPL), moderately low interference colours (close porphyric, stipple speckled b-fabric, XPL), pale greyish brown (OIL), very weakly humic with rare amorphous very fine organic matter; *Pedofeatures*: *Textural*: 20 mm of ~7 microlaminated upward-fining silt loam, silt, very fine sand pans; *Amorphous*: abundant patchy iron nodular impregnation with iron staining of silt loam pan features and associated root remains; iron hypocoatings on relict root channels;	10(20)-75 mm Heterogeneous with finely sloping bedded humic silts, loose clean sands burrow(?) fill, silt loam channel fill, becoming gently sloping finely bedded upward-fining silty clay laminae upwards. Occasional very fine and rare trace of fine woody (max 1.5mm) plant remains, with rare trace of humified leaves (e.g. 3mm), and rare trace of fine charcoal; ferruginised trace of vertical roots, were recorded. Of note are 20 mm of ~7 microlaminated upward-fining silt loam, silt, very fine sand pans, abundant patchy iron nodular impregnation with iron staining of silt loam pan features and associated root remains; iron hypocoatings on relict root channels. *Mixed junction of disturbed original laminated ditch fill and base of post-hole, with 20 mm of a series of upward-fining microlaminated pans, probably recording standing water in the post-hole. These pans were then the focus of drainage and iron staining.*

Follobanen, Klypen-Øst Soil micromorphology Figures 1-61

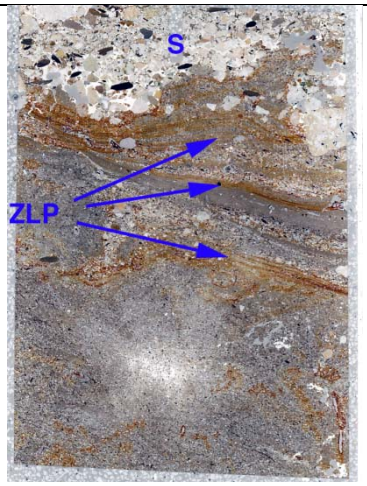

Fig. 1: Scan of M14736 (Palisade Posthole), showing fine sandy fills, with upward-fining silt loam pans (ZLP; Figs 2-3) indicative of standing water infilling the posthole. Later, there was sand infilling (S). Frame width is ~50mm.

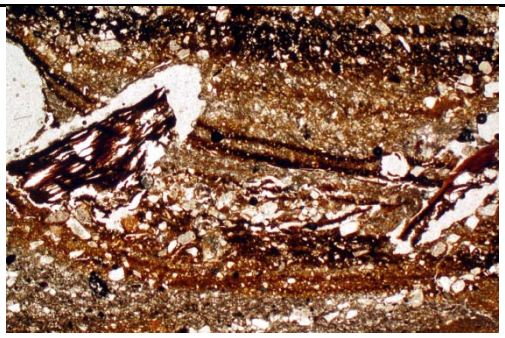

Fig. 2: Photomicrograph of M14736 (Palisade Posthole); a series of iron-stained, upward-fining zilty clay loam pans. Roots here have also been iron stained. Plane polarised light (PPL), frame width is ~4.62mm.

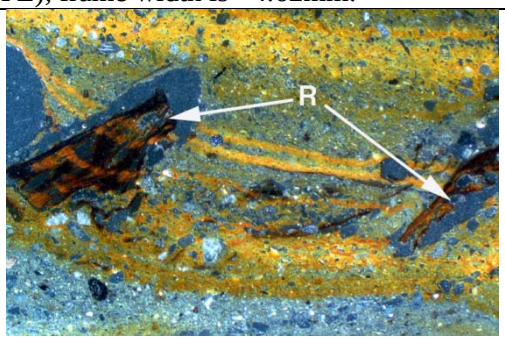

Fig. 3: As Fig 2, under oblique incident light (OIL), with ferruginised roots (R).

Fig. 4: Scan of M14737 (Posthole; palisade); sloping structureless sands and gravels, with poor layering, that are increasingly biomixed with weakly soil upwards. Frame width is ~50mm.

Fig. 5: Scan of M13900 (‘Natural’; Defensive ditch); layered and microlaminated waterlaid fine sands and silts, over part-mixed and burrowed lowermost fill with included woody plant material. Frame width is ~50mm.

Fig. 6: Photomicrograph of M13900 (14779; Defensive ditch), showing layered weakly humic silts (pans) over sands – the result of waterlaid sedimentation. PPL, frame height is ~4.62mm.

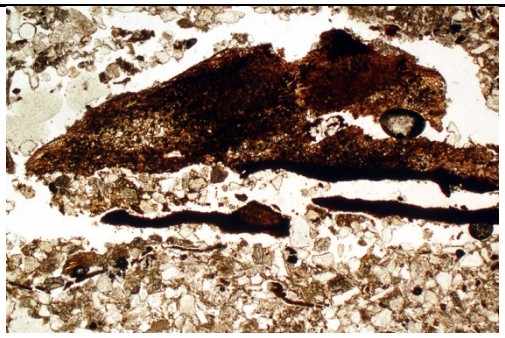

Fig. 7: Photomicrograph of M13900 (14779; Defensive ditch), horizontally oriented bark fragment. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

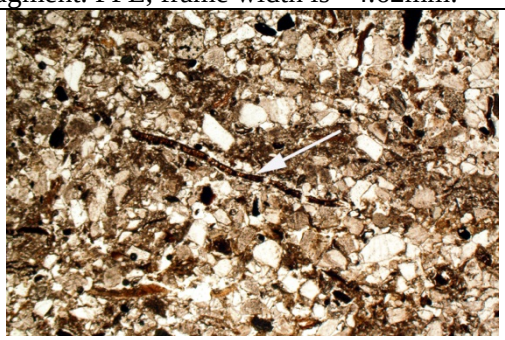

Fig. 8: Photomicrograph of M13900 (14779; Defensive ditch); slightly biomixed sands and weakly humic silts, with subhorizontally oriented example of a leaf (arrow). PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

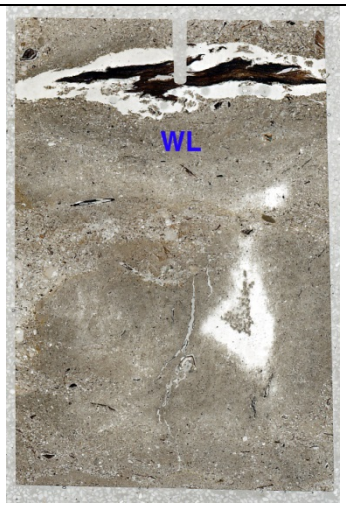

Fig. 9: Scan of M13901 (14780; Defensive ditch); the lower sample is broadly burrowed silts and sands, while the upper part records minor erosion by renewed waterlaid silty sedimentation, which also incorporates a horizontally oriented coarse woody bark fragment. Frame width is ~50mm.

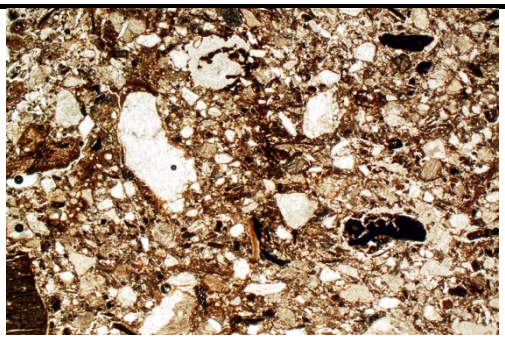

Fig. 10: Photomicrograph of M13909 (14781; Defensive ditch); humic sits and fine sands which have been burrowed by thin invertebrate mesofauna. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

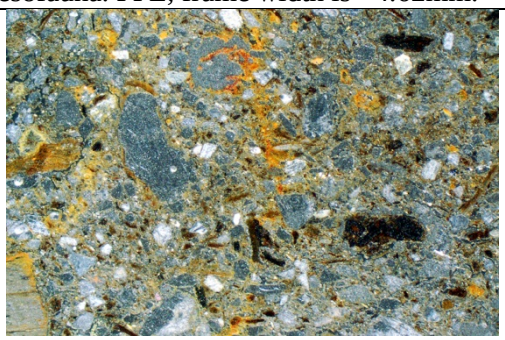

Fig. 11: As Fig 10, under OIL; note iron-stained amorphous organic matter.

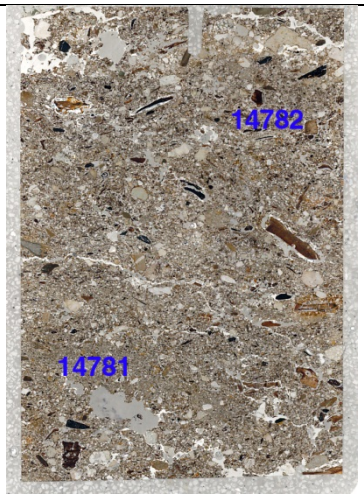

Fig. 12: Scan of M13910 (14782/14781; Defensive ditch); chaotic mixture of humic silty loam (14781) with burrowed junction to humic silty loam above that includes plant fragments and patches of amorphous organic matter (14782). Frame width is ~50mm.

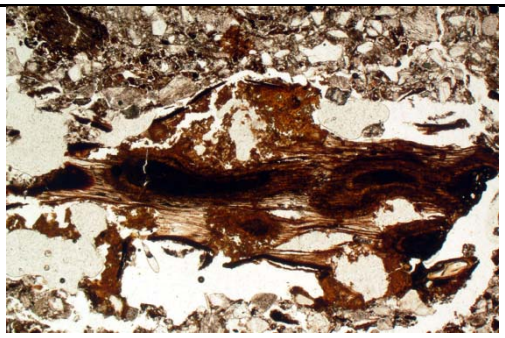

Fig. 13: Photomicrograph of M13910 (14782; Defensive ditch); strongly stained woody fragment. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

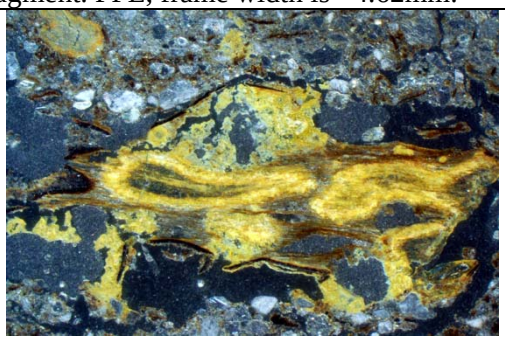

Fig. 14: As Fig 13, under OIL. Yellow staining suggests it is embedded in iron phosphate – latrine waste(?).

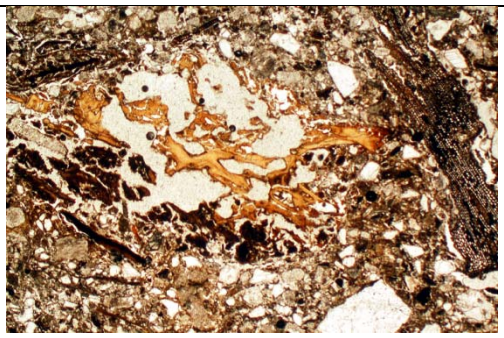

Fig. 15: Photomicrograph of M13910 (14782; Defensive ditch); mixed organic materials with strongly altered bone – colour suggests it is coprolitic. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

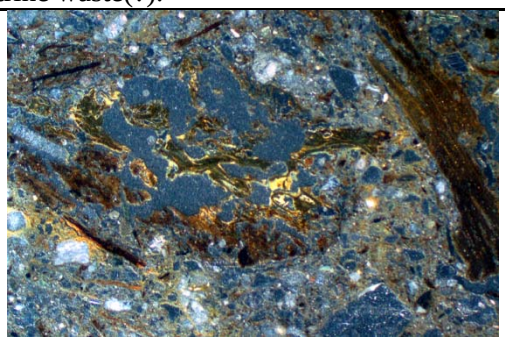

Fig. 16: As Fig 15, under OIL; blackish organic inclusions, including bark, with pale brown probable coprolitic bone remains.

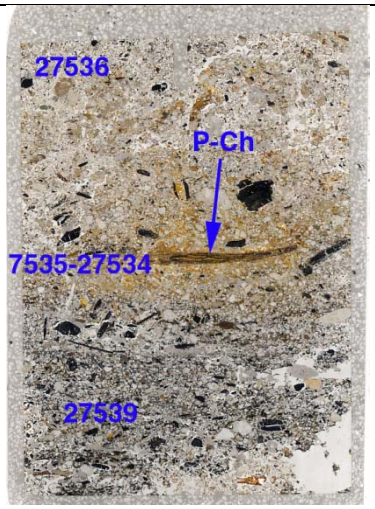

Fig. 17: Scan of M27613 (Kiln Deposits); layered charcoal in layer 27539, with instances of copper (Cu) and silver (Ag) (see Figs), secondary latrine waste infills characterise Layers 27535-27534 where phosphate stains the fill and where charcoal is embedded by Fe-P-Ca compounds (P-Ch; Figs 20-21); sands also include strongly heated vesicular silica slag (Figs 18-19). Upwards, sands (Layer 27536) are less affected by latrine waste disposal. Frame width is ~50mm.

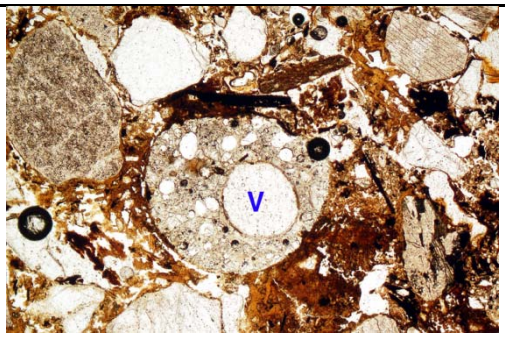

Fig. 18: Photomicrograph of M27613 (Kiln Deposits); 27535 includes a strongly heated vesicular silica slag spherule (V); note brown phosphate staining. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm

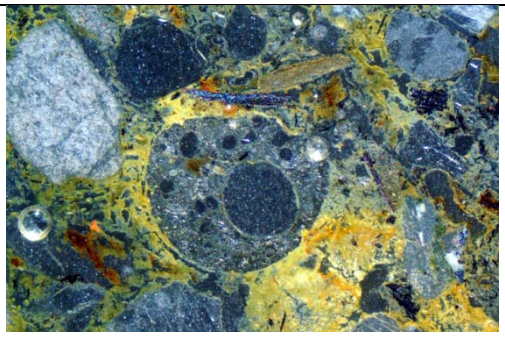

Fig. 19: As Fig 18, under OIL. Silica slag is colourless, phosphate is yellow.

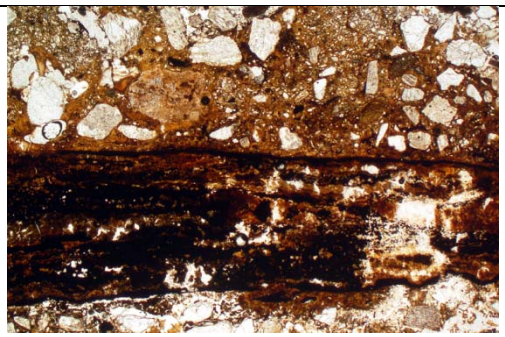

Fig. 20: Photomicrograph of M27613 (Kiln Deposits); Layers 27535-27534 are characterised by major latrine waste disposal and inwash, here embedding charcoal. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

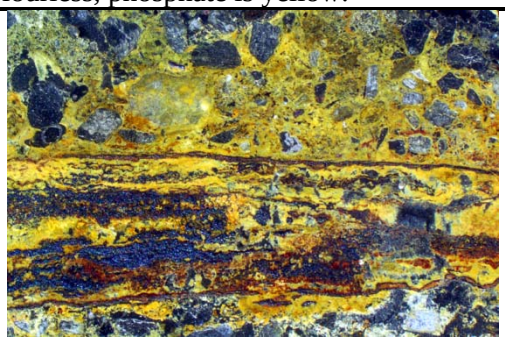

Fig. 21: As Fig 20, under OIL; toilet bucket waste was often ‘sweetened’ by the addition of ash and charcoal.

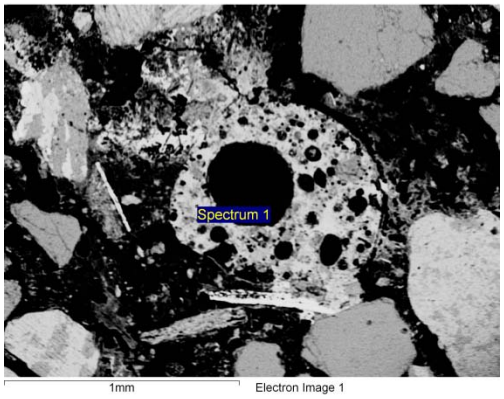

Fig. 22: X-Ray BSE image of M27613 (Kiln Deposits); vesicular silica slag spherule and phosphate staining (Figs 18-19). Scale is 1mm.

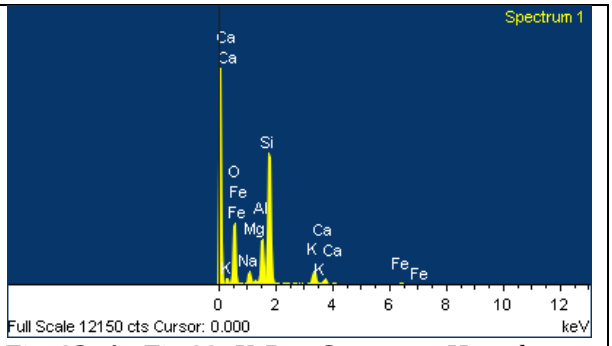

Fig. 23: As Fig 22, X-Ray Spectrum. Here the presence of Na, Mg, K and Ca, in addition to 30.1% Si (64.5% SiO_2) suggest that feldspars were also melted.

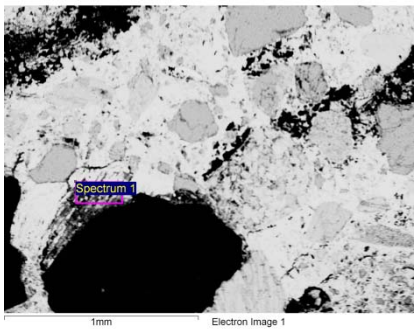

Fig. 24: X-Ray BSE image of M27613 (Kiln Deposits); phosphate-embedded sands and charcoal. Scale is 1mm.

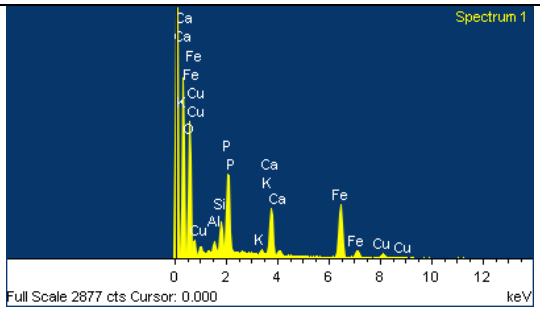

Fig. 25: As Fig 24, X-Ray Spectrum of stained charcoal; 12.5% P, 10.4% Ca and 29.7% Fe. 4.01% Cu is also present.

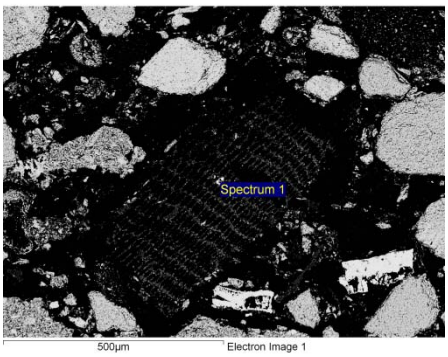

Fig. 26: X-Ray BSE image of M27613 (Kiln Deposits); charcoal includes a speck of silver; bromine also occurs in high amounts and a trace of fluorine and chlorine are also present. Scale is 0.5mm.

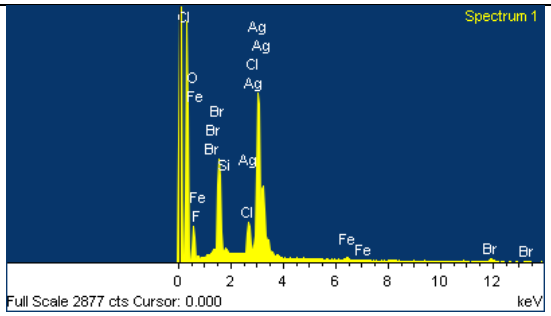

Fig. 27: As Fig 26, X-Ray Spectrum of metal in charcoal. This speck includes 63.1% Ag, with 24.3% Br, 3.86% Cl and 1.54% F suggest the possibility that silver soldering included fluxes composed of elements derived from marine resources, thus lowering the melting point of silver.

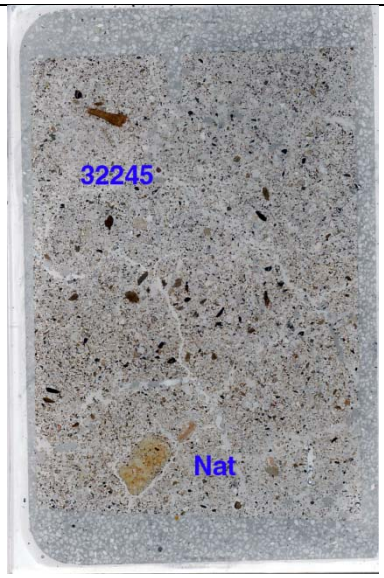

Fig. 28: Scan of M32281 (Cultivation soil 1020483), showing the Natural (Nat) composed of sands and few gravel and weakly humic sands of 32245 with subangular blocky and fine microaggregated peds (Figs 29-32). There has been burrowing from 32245 into the Natural also testifying to improved levels of biological activity. Frame width is 50mm.

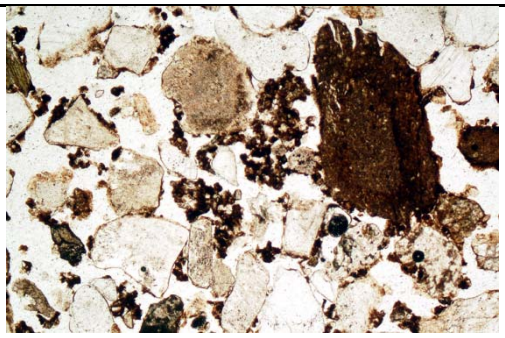

Fig. 29: Photomicrograph of M32281 (Cultivation soil 1020483); microaggregated fine soil. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

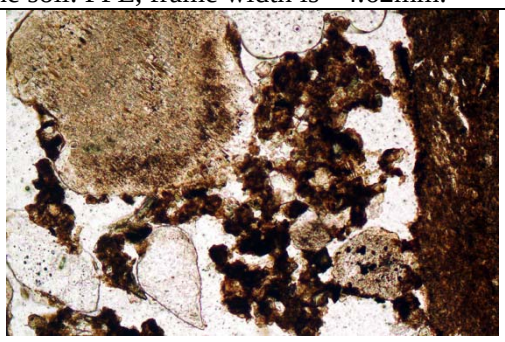

Fig. 30: Detail of microaggregated soil in Fig 29, and its moderately humic character. PPL, frame width is ~0.90mm.

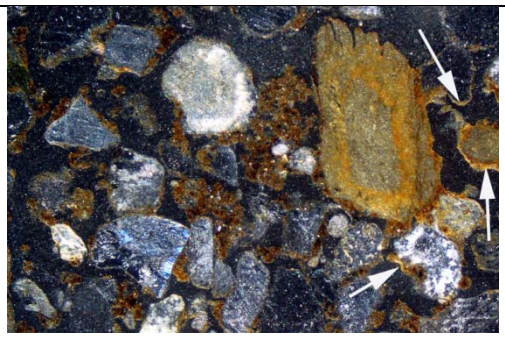

Fig. 31: As Fig 30, under OIL. Original sesquioxidic grain coatings are yellowish orange, in comparison to the brown and blackish brown colours of the likely cultivated and manured(?) soil.

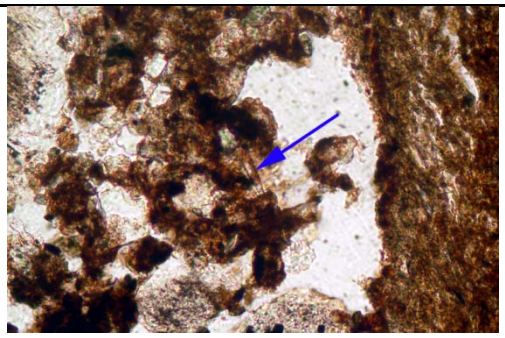

Fig. 32: Detail of Fig 30, with arrow locating a phytolith.

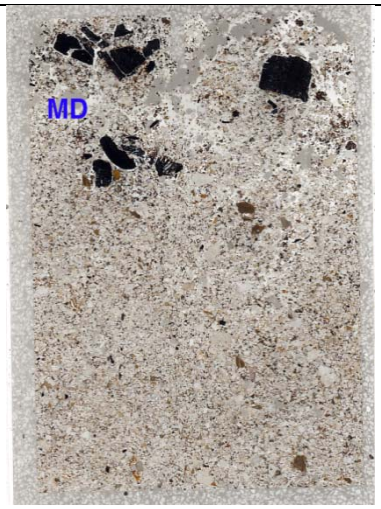

Fig. 33: Scan of M32289 (Cultivation soil 1020483); sands with moderately humic microaggregated fine soil (34-35); note possible manuring dump of charcoal (MD). Frame width is ~50mm.

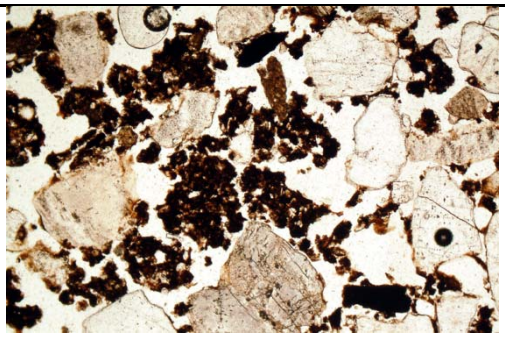

Fig. 34: Photomicrograph of M32289 (Cultivation soil 1020483); humic microaggregated fine soil, typical of manured plaggens. PPL, frame width is ~2.38mm.

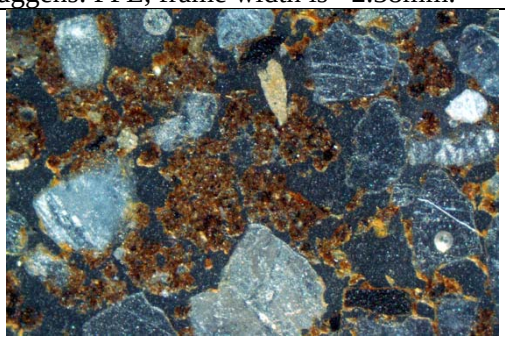

Fig. 36: As Fig 34, under OIL; note very fine charcoal component.

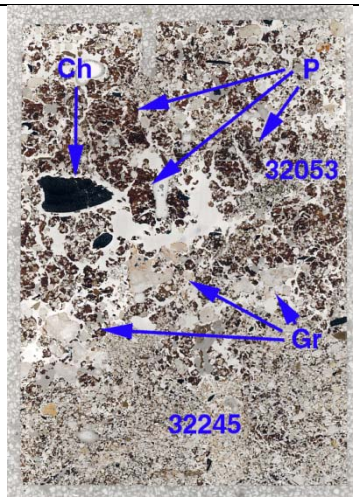

Fig. 37: Scan of M32279 (Cultivation soil 1020483) showing burrowed junction between cultivated soil 32245 and peaty soil of 32053 (Figs 38-39). There is also a layer of burnt gravel (Gr; Figs 40-41) and coarse charred wood (Ch). Frame width is ~50mm.

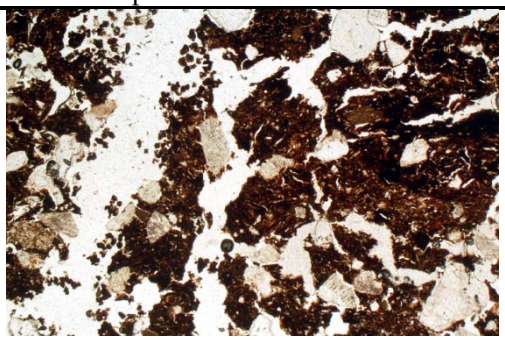

Fig. 38: Photomicrograph of M32279 (Cultivation soil 1020483); moderately humified amorphous peat containing many relict organic tissues. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

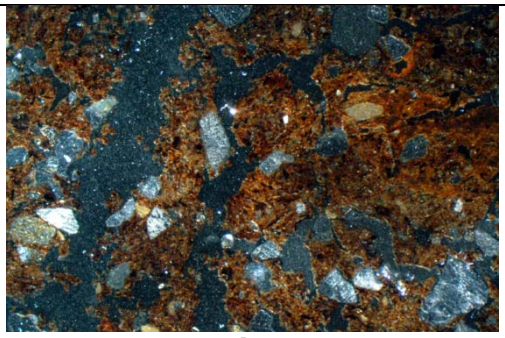

Fig. 39: As Fig 38, under OIL.

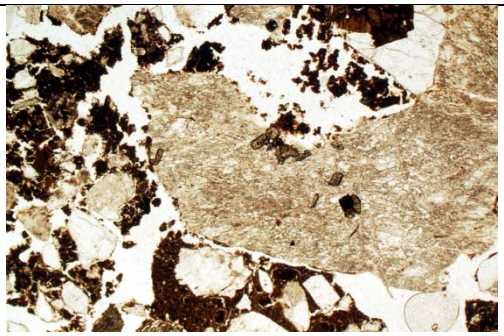

Fig. 40: Photomicrograph of M32279 (Cultivation soil 1020483); coarse burnt granitic gravel (Fig 37). PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

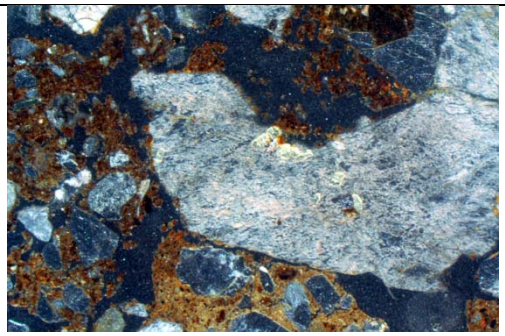

Fig. 41: As Fig 40, under OIL.

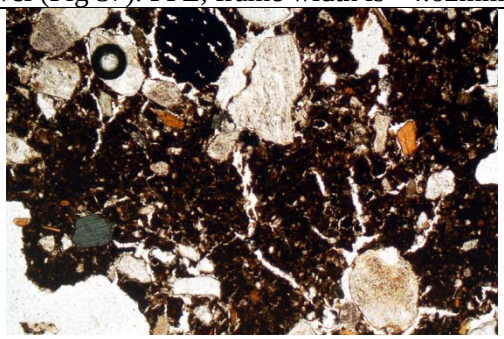

Fig. 42: Photomicrograph of M31605 (layers 31720); peat embeds many fine anthropogenic inclusions including charcoal and fine burnt bone. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

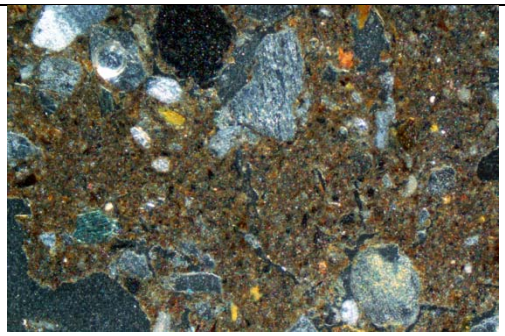

Fig. 43: As Fig 42, under OIL; note fine and coarse charcoal content.

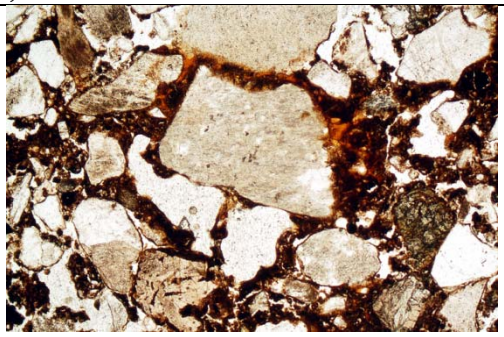

Fig. 44: Photomicrograph of M31605 (layers 31720); complicated soil history is shown in these humic sands and secondary iron (phosphate?) coatings and infills. PPL, frame width is ~2.38mm.

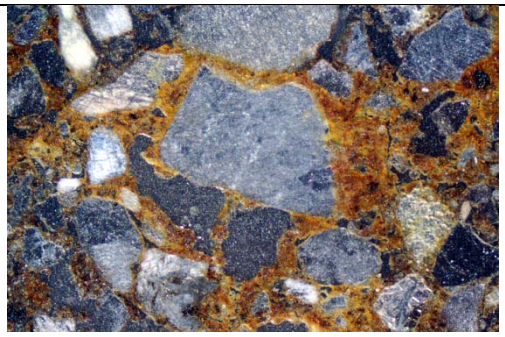

Fig. 45: As Fig 44, under OIL.

Fig. 46: Scan of M31604, with mixed poorly sorted cultivated and ground-raising layer 31720, and overlying floor (Fl – 31573) composed of imported compact fine sandy silt loam sediment. Frame width is ~50mm.

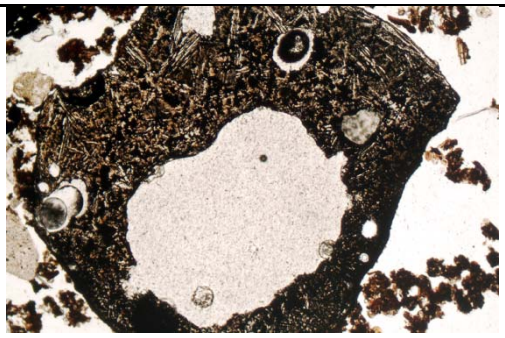

Fig. 47: Photomicrograph of M31604 (31720); levelling layer includes iron slag with sub-spherical central vesicle, and typical crystals of likely neo-formed fayalite (iron silicate). PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

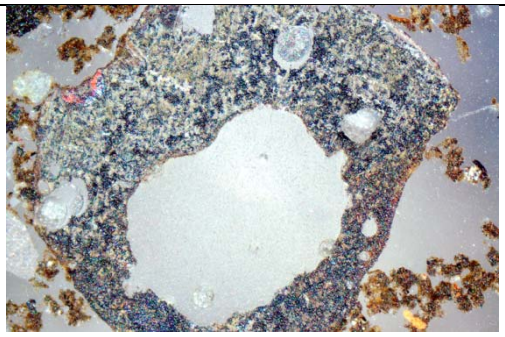

Fig. 48: As Fig 47, under OIL.

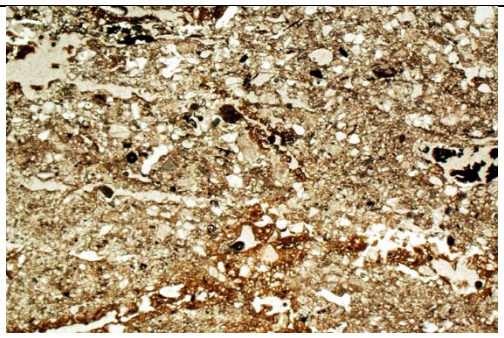

Fig. 49: Photomicrograph of M31604 (31573); imported compact fine sandy silt loam, employed to construct a 'clay' floor. Note horizontal fissuring, fine rooting and iron staining. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

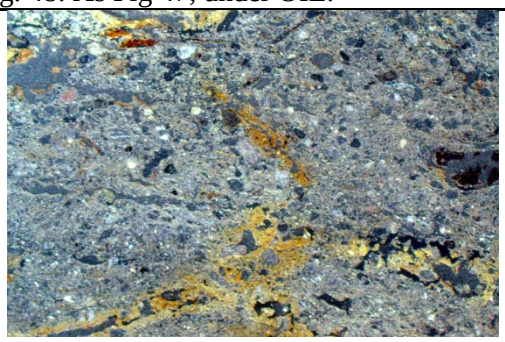

Fig. 50: As Fig 49, under OIL. Rooting is post-depositional, but iron staining may also date to the use of the floor.

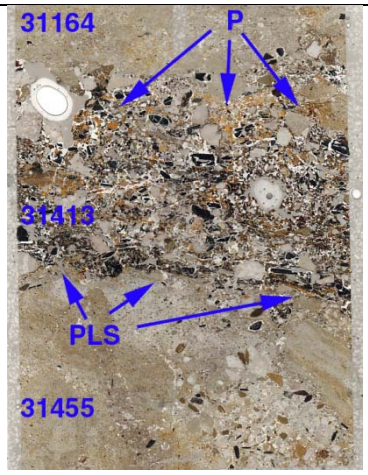

Fig. 51: Scan of M31228 (Floor and levelling layers); 31455 and 31164 are composed of dumped fragments of fine sediments and coarse sands for ground raising. A floor was created by making a mud-plastered surface (PLS). Charcoal-rich 31413 is floor occupation trample. A short-lived disuse phase led to phosphatic latrine waste dumping (P). Frame width is 50mm.

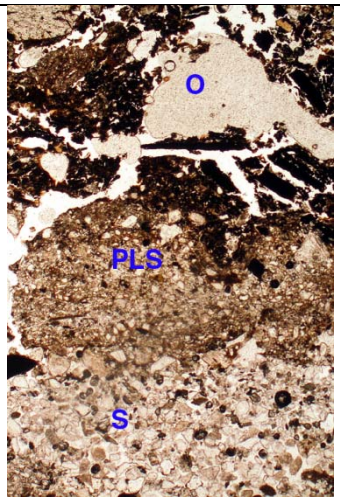

Fig. 52: Photomicrograph of M31228 (Floor and levelling layers); the mud-plastered surface (PLS) over dumped ground-raising sands (S), and trampled occupation floor (O). PPL, frame height is ~4.62mm.

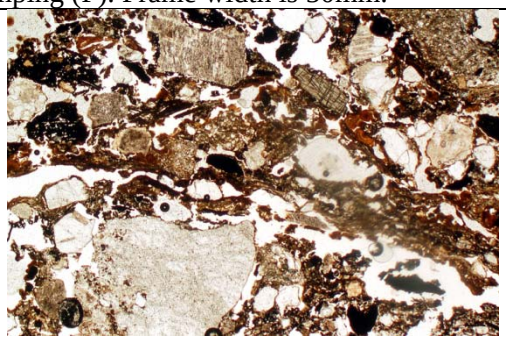

Fig. 53: Photomicrograph of M31228 (Floor and levelling layers); weakly layered, trampled remains of floor materials. PPL, frame height is ~4.62mm.

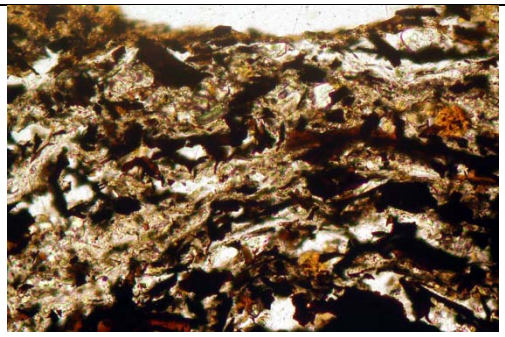

Fig. 54: Detail of Fig 53, showing silt, phytoliths, fine charcoal and humified plant remains, as floor covering residues or trampled-in plant debris. PPL, frame width is ~0.47mm.

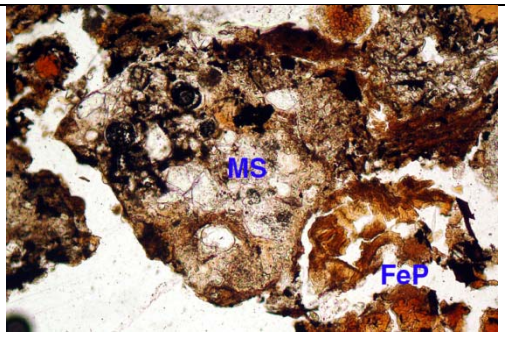

Fig. 55: Photomicrograph of M31228 (Floor and levelling layers); strongly burnt/partially melted fine sand (MS) and (brown) probable iron phosphate (FeP) inwash from latrine waste disposal that later affected the floor. PPL, frame width is ~0.47mm.

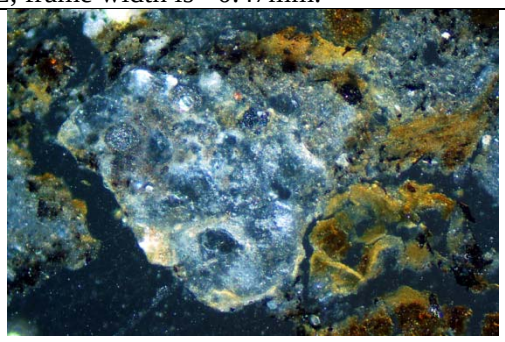

Fig. 56: As Fig 55, under OIL, with whitish melted silicate minerals and brownish yellow phosphate.

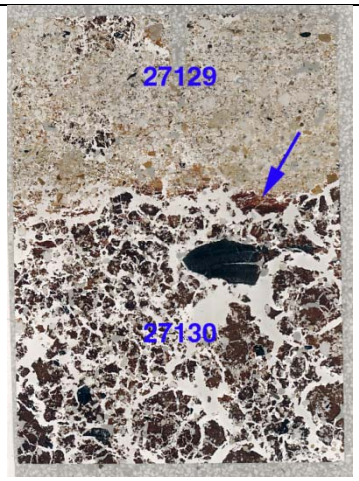

Fig. 57: Scan of M27206 (Flu deposits); 27130 is composed of peat with fine and coarse charcoal, while 27129 consists of sands and gravels. Iron-stained peat is present at the context boundary (arrow). Frame width is ~50mm.

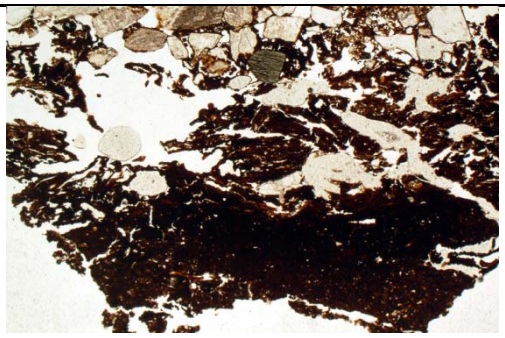

Fig. 58: Photomicrograph of M27206 (Flu deposits); at the top of 27130, iron-stained peat occurs just below the sands of 27129 (see Fig 57). PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

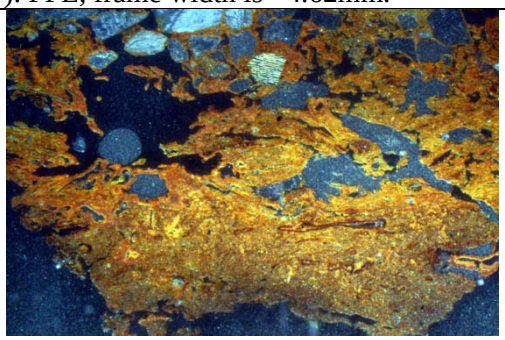

Fig. 59: As Fig 58, under OIL, showing orange colours of iron-staining.

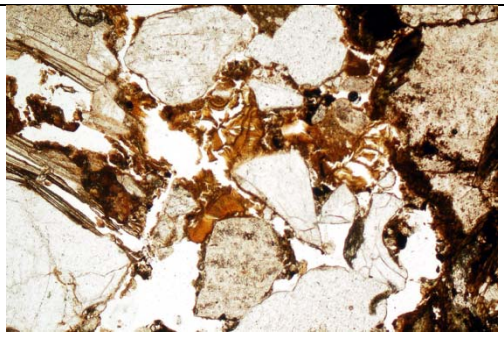

Fig. 60: Photomicrograph of M22709 (50449-50450) showing orange coloured secondary iron phosphate infills in sandy deposits. PPL, frame width is ~2.38mm.

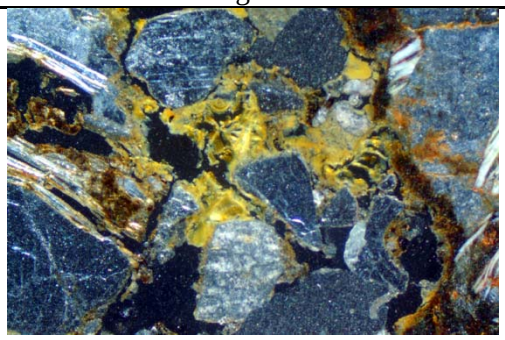

Fig. 61: As Fig 60, under OIL.

POLLEN ANALYSE: Philip Buckland & Jan-Erik Wallin,

Umeå, Universitet, Sverige.

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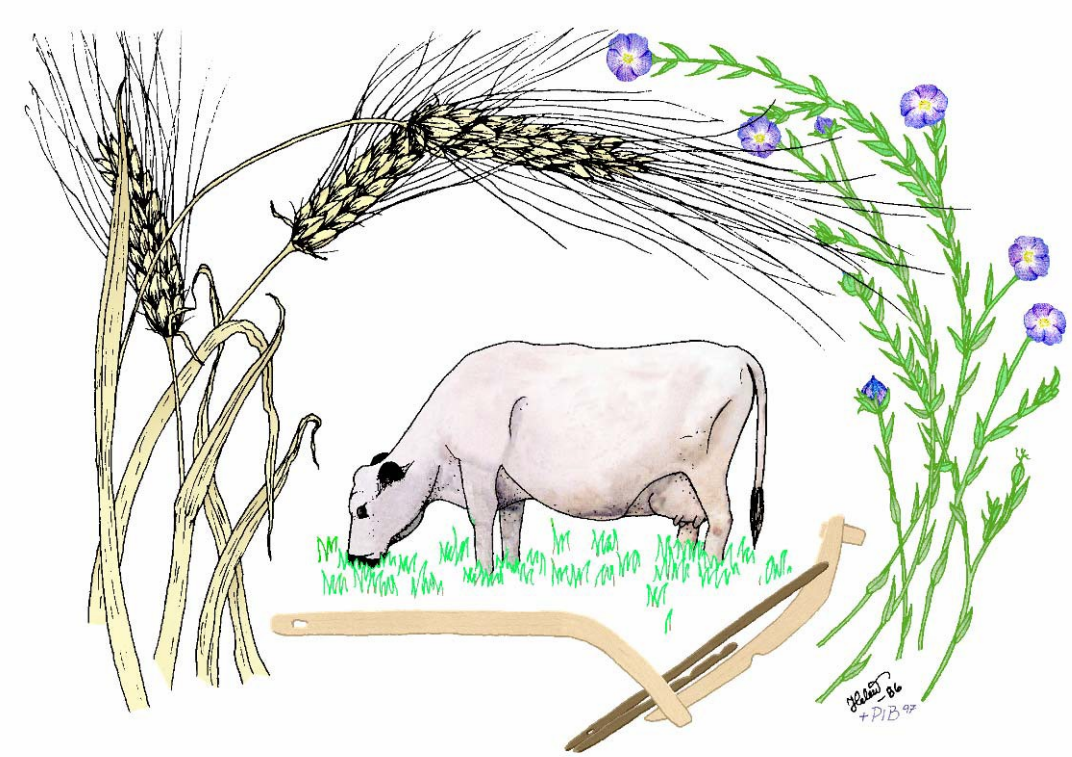

Pollen analysis of samples from the defensive ditch (vollgrav) at Site FO4 Klypen-Øst, Follobanen, Oslo

Philip Buckland and Jan-Erik Wallin

INSTITUTIONEN FÖR IDÈ- OCH SAMHÄLLSSTUDIER

UMEÅ UNIVERSITET

Pollen analysis of samples from the defensive ditch (vollgrav) at Site FO4 Klypen-Øst, Follobanen, Oslo

Philip Buckland[1] and Jan-Erik Wallin[2]
[1]The Environmental Archaeology Lab, Umeå University, Sweden
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Background

Nine samples were submitted for pollen analyses from three profiles from the "Vollgrav" defensive ditch feature, at the Follobanen FO4 Klypen-Øst excavation in Oslo. These samples were investigated with respect to their pollen contents and, in a separate investigation, soil micromorphology. The micromorphological methods and results are described in detail in a separate report from Richard Macphail (2016). Where relevant, these findings are commented on with respect to the other analysis results below.

Methods

Sampling

Sampling was undertaken by archaeological staff in connection with the excavation process.

Pollen analyses

Samples were treated according the standard methodology for pollen preparation as described by Moore *et al.* 1991. The concentrated pollen was placed on a slide and coloured with saffron-dyed glycerine. Pollen taxa were identified under microscope using the keys of Beug (1961) and Moore *et al.* (1991), counted, and summarised as standard pollen percentage diagrams for this report. Carbon particles (>25 µm) were also counted and included in two of the pollen diagrams.

When analysing pollen from soil samples, there is a risk of the overrepresentation of taxa producing thick-walled pollen grains (e.g. flowers of the Compositae family); the thicker walls reducing their susceptibility to decay with respect to other taxa. A number of thick-walled taxa were found at relatively high abundance in this project (e.g. flowers in the Compositae, Chenopodioideae and Vicia families). However, due to the high abundance of pollen of other species, the results are considered reliable.

Pollen interpretation

Percentage pollen diagrams are used to illustrate the relative proportion of different pollen taxa in each sample. Pollen taxa are not always equivalent to a specific species or family of plants. They may sometimes represent a group of plants with indistinguishable fossil pollen, and thus a lower taxonomic resolution than may often be obtained from plant macrofossil analyses. The taxonomic resolution used in this report allows for the identification of groups representing different landscape communities of archaeological interest (see Table 2).

Results

The pollen diagrams presented here (Figure 3-4) show the depth of the sample and sample number on the y-axis, and relative proportion of each pollen taxa on the x-axis. It is praxis in palynology to use a filled curve to join the percentage values for each sample, the black area showing actual percentages and the lighter shaded area showing values x10. Whilst the filled curve is useful for providing an impression of changes over time, it can be misleading where samples do not come from a profile representing continuous deposition. The deposits described in this report appear to be a mixture of short continuous deposition and sporadic depositional events.

Three series of three samples were submitted for pollen screening and subsequent pollen analysis (Table 1). These samples were interpreted by archaeologists as representing primary and secondary fills in three composite cut depressions, in addition to natural sediments into which these features were cut (Figure 1).

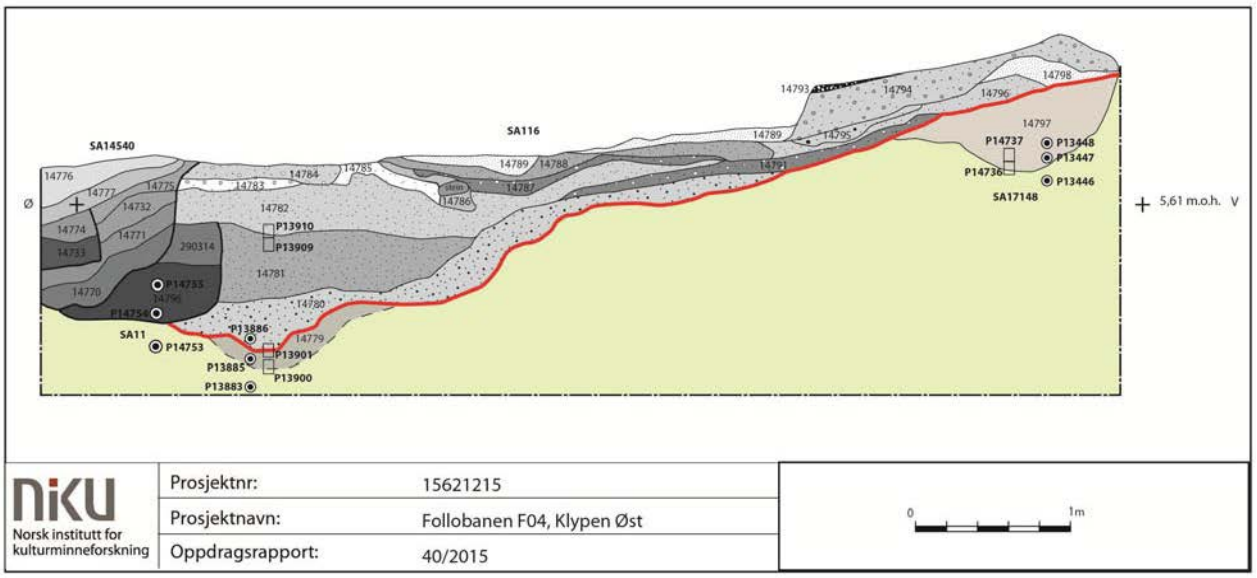

Figure 1. Profile drawing of the defensive ditch (vollgrav) profile showing the location of pollen samples (circled dots, see Table 1) and micromorphology samples (squares, see separate report from Richard Macphail and notes below). The pollen profiles, from left to right, are referred as profiles öst, mitt and väst in this report. Depths given in the pollen diagrams are taken from this figure.

Table 1. Pollen sample series' from the defensive ditch.

Pollen profile öst	Pollen profile mitt	Pollen profile väst
14755	13886 (secondary fill)	13448
14754	13885 (primary fill)	13447
14753	13883 (underlying sediment)	13446

Table 2. Pollen taxa found in this investigation and their general environmental/cultural indications.

English name	Deciduous woodland (Lövskog)	Coniferous woodland (Barrskog)	Meadowland /grassland (Ängsmark)	Cultivated /arable land (Åkermark)	Swedish (Norwegian) & *Scientific name*
Alder	X				Al (Or) *Alnus*
Birch	X				Björk *Betula*
Pine		X			Tall (Furu) *Pinus*
Spruce		X			Gran *Picea*
Lime	X				Lind *Tilia*
Elm	X				Alm *Ulmus*
Oak	X				Ek (Eik) *Quercus*
Hazel/Bog myrtle type	X				Hassel/Pors *Corylus type*
Heather			X		Ljung (Lyng) *Calluna*
Goat Willow/ Willow					Sälg/vide (Vier) *Salix*
Juniper			X		En (Einer) *Juniperus*
Grass			X		Gräs (Gras) *Poaceae*
Asters			X		Korgblommiga växter (rörf.), (Turf) *Asteraceae undiff.*
Cichoriaceae			X		Korgblommiga växter (Tungf.) (Tistel, Lövetann) *Cichoriaceae*
Buttercups			X		Smörblommor (Soleie) *Ranunculus type*
Rose family					Rosväxter (Mure) *Rosaceae undiff.*
Mugwort				X	Gråbo (Burot) *Artemisia vulgaris type*
Chenopodioideae (goosefoots)				X	Målla (Meldestokk) *Chenopodiaceae*
Pink family			X	X	Nejlikväxter (Smelle, tjärnblom) *Caryophyllaceae*
Spurrey				X	Spärgel (Bendel) *Spergula*
Nettles				X	Nässla (Nesle) *Urtica*
Bedstraw					Måra (Maure) *Galium*
Hops/cannabis type				X	Humle/Hampa *Cannabis type*
Sorrels				X	Syror (Syre) *Rumex*
Willowherb			X		Mjölkört (Geitrams) *Epilobium*
Rattle			X		Skallra (Engkall) *Rhinanthus type*
Tufted vetch type				X	Vicker (Vikke) *Vicia cracca type*
Barley				X	Korn (Bygg-typ) *Hordeum type*
Wheat/oats				X	Vete/Havre – typ (Hvete-typ) *Triticum*
Rye				X	Råg (Rug) *Secale*
Sedges			X		Starr (Storr) *Cyperaceae*
Meadowsweet					Älgört (Mjödurt) *Filipendula*
Cow wheat			X		Kovall (Marimjelle) *Melampyrum*
Cow parsley			X		Käx (Kjeks) *Apiaceae*
Spores					**Sporer**
Lycopodium					Lummer (Kråkefot) *Lycopodium*
Ferns					Ormbunkar (Telg) *Polypodiaceae*
Lesser clubmoss					Dvärglummer (Dvergjamne) *Selaginella*

Interpretation

Carbon particles

Carbon particles are present at low concentrations in the basal samples of profiles mitt and öst. The proportion increases up the profile and shows a dramatic increase in the upper sample of profile mitt (13886), suggesting an increase in human activity close to the ditch at the time of deposition.

Woodland vegetation

All three profiles display a similar picture of woodland vegetation. The proportions of coniferous woodland (pine) represented by the pollen are larger in the basal samples, decreasing and being replaced by alder and birch in the upper samples of each profile.

Profile vest (13448, 13447 and 13446) Figure 2

Profile väst lacks spruce pollen in its basal sample (13446), suggesting a date for its accumulation of earlier than ca. AD 1000. The upper samples contain only one grain of spruce pollen each, which could quite possibly be derived from long-distance transportation. It is therefore also possible that these samples also date to before ca. AD 1000. On the basis of the pollen evidence, it is therefore possible that the entire feature of profile väst is older than the other profiles and older than AD 1000. On this basis it is also possible that sample 13446 predates the basal sediments represented in samples 14753 and 13883, which contain small amounts of spruce pollen. However, posthole construction/formation processes are complex, and these sediments could quite easily represent the use of older deposits to fill around a post dug into natural sediments. These results should therefore be interpreted with care and reference to a stratigraphic analysis of the deposits.

The proportion of pollen indicating cultivated land is low throughout this profile, with only a few grains from barley and rye present. Meadow/grassland plants, or indicators of disturbance, are more frequent. The pollen assemblage suggests that meadowland was present at the site and that it became more prominent up the profile, although the reduction in pine in the upper sample is less significant than in the other profiles.

Profile midten (13886, 13885 and 13883) Figure 3

The basal sample (13883) shows only a very weak indication of cultivated crops (one barley pollen grain), and thus a weak signal from arable lands. The micromorphology results also suggest that the sediment may not be entirely of natural origin, and that human activity may have been present on the site even if the farming activities only appear as a background in the pollen record. This could perhaps suggest construction of the ditch prior to the establishment of a settlement on the site. The indications of cultivated land in the rest of the profile are, however clearly stronger than in profile väst. The relative amount of pollen indicating a cultivated landscape increases with time, and both wheat and rye were most likely cultivated near to the site from sample 13885 onwards.

Pine trees dominate the initial arboreal signal, followed by alder and birch. Later layers show a decreasing proportion of coniferous woodland and increasing proportion of deciduous trees, especially birch. The proportion of carbon particles increases significantly up the profile, and may indicate extensive clearance burning in sample 13886. This activity is most likely after

the "short break in activities/waterlaid sedimentation" indicated in the soil micromorphology for the upper part of micromorphology sample 13901.

Profile øst (14755, 14754 and 14753) Figure 4

This profile demonstrates the highest proportion of cultivated/arable lands, with barley and wheat/oats present at high percentages. Barley and wheat/oats pollen is present in the basal sample (14753), indicating an anthropogenic landscape around this sediment. The proportion of cereal pollen increases considerably in the upper sample and cultivated land was most likely present at the site throughout the profile.

Soil micromorphology notes

Micromorphology samples 13900 and 13901 overlap the pollen analysis above and suggest that the cut for layer 14779 was made through the water table, and the latter sediments, containing pollen sample 13885, were deposited in standing water. The possible presence of tree buds in the 'natural' sediment (SA11) suggests that trees indicated in the pollen evidence (sample 13883) are either growing close to the ditch, or that there is periodic flooding leading to the deposition of these macrofossil traces against a background of more distant trees. The presence of woody fragments and leaves in finer layers above (14779) suggest that either the woody vegetation remains growing close-by on site, or that material from construction is finding its way into these sediments.

The layer 14780 appears also to have been deposited into standing water after a period of erosion (of layer 14779) which followed a period of stability and initial soil formation. According to the micromorphology the depositional environment later becomes dryer, but no pollen samples were taken in these layers.

References

Beug, H.J. (1961) Leifaden der Pollenbestimmung fur Mitteleuropa und angrenzende Gebiete. Lief. 1. 63 pp. Stuttgart.

Macphail (2016) Follobaneprosjektet: Follobanen FO4 Klypen-Øst soil micromorphology (including SEM/EDS). Report for NiKU, Norsk institutt for kulturminneforskning. nstitute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL)

Moore, P.D., Webb, J.A. & Collinson, M.E. (1991) Pollen analysis. Oxford.

Appendices

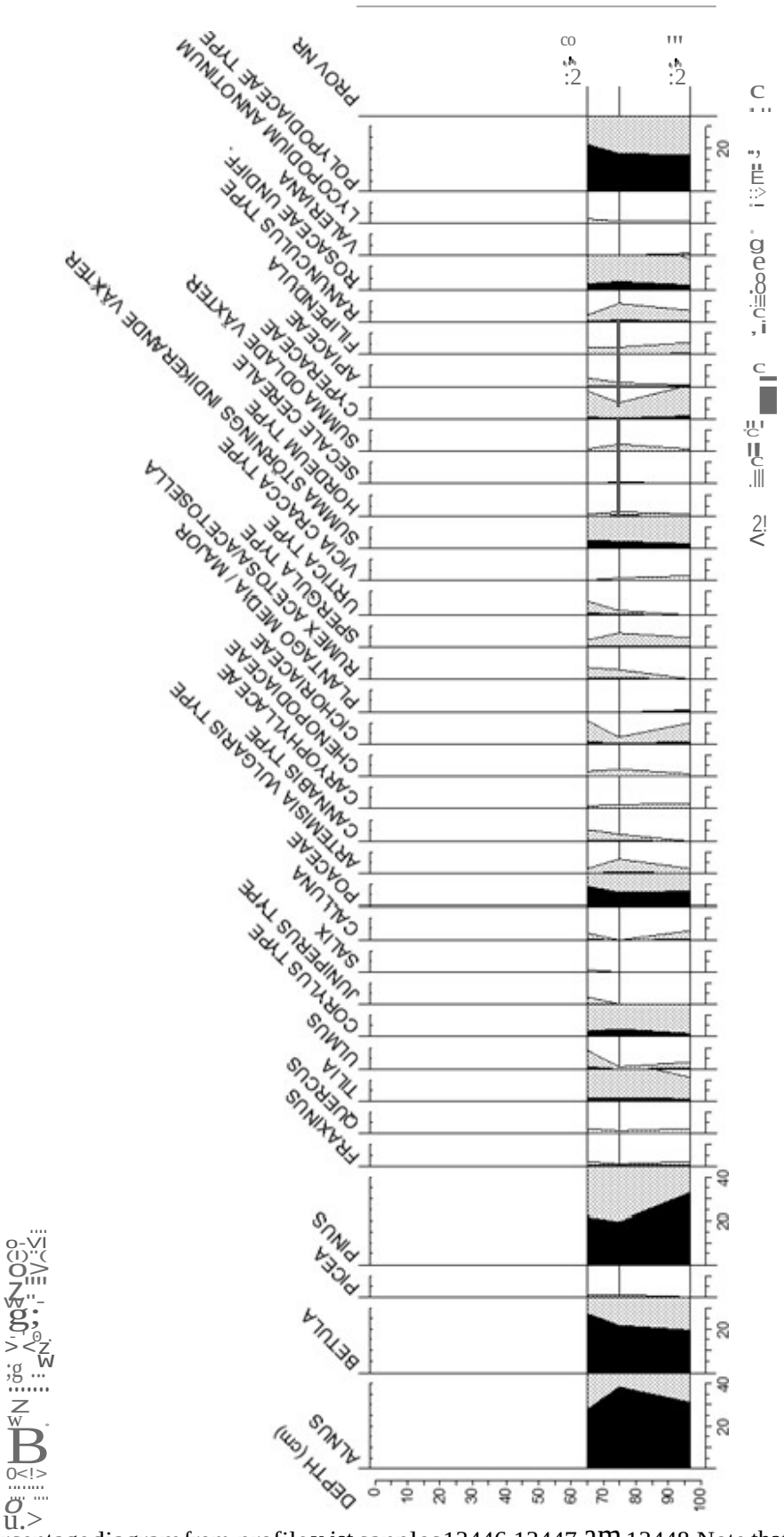

Figure 2. Pollen percentage diagram from profile v.ist sanples 13446, 13447 am 13448. Note that the sanples do mt n! present continuous sedimmtation within th! proflle, but three distinct depositional phases. (Sample d ths have been read from plutographs provided on submission of samples).

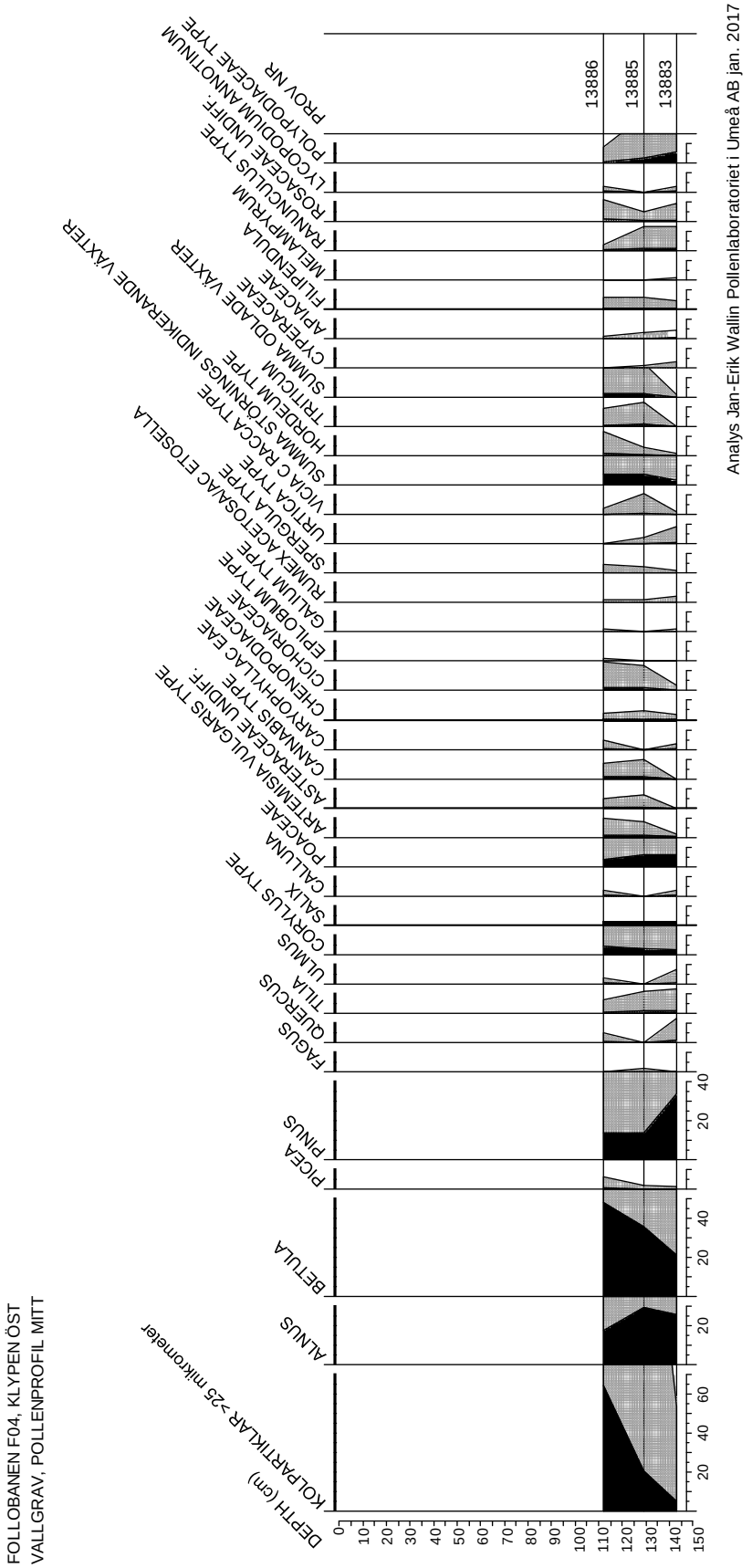

Figure 3. Pollen percentage diagram from profile mitt samples 13883, 13885 & 13886. Note that the samples do not represent continuous sedimentation within the profile, but three distinct depositional phases. (Sample depths have been read from photographs provided on submission of samples).

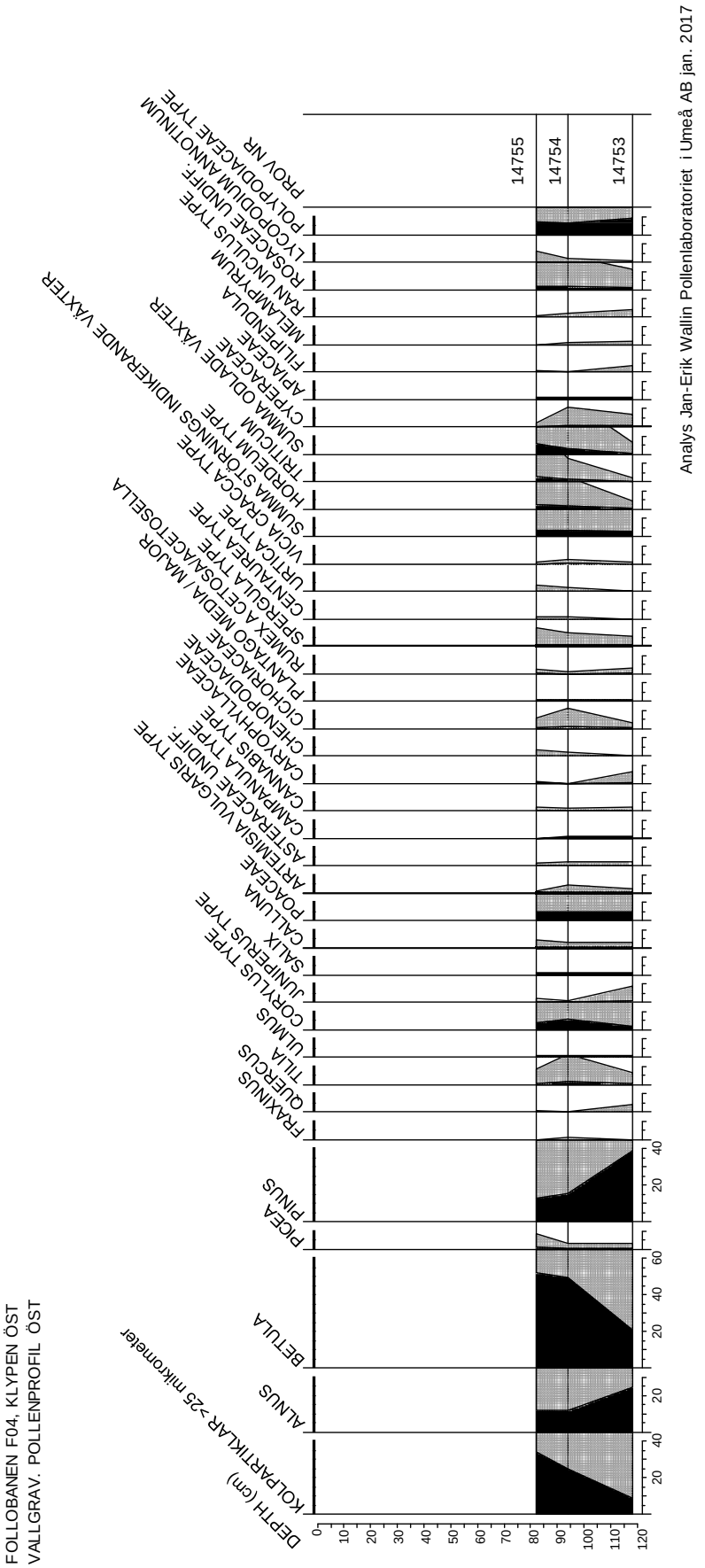

Figure 4. Pollen percentage diagram from profile öst samples 14753, 14754 and 14755. Note that the samples do not represent continuous sedimentation within the profile, but three distinct depositional phases. (Sample depths have been read from photographs provided on submission of samples).

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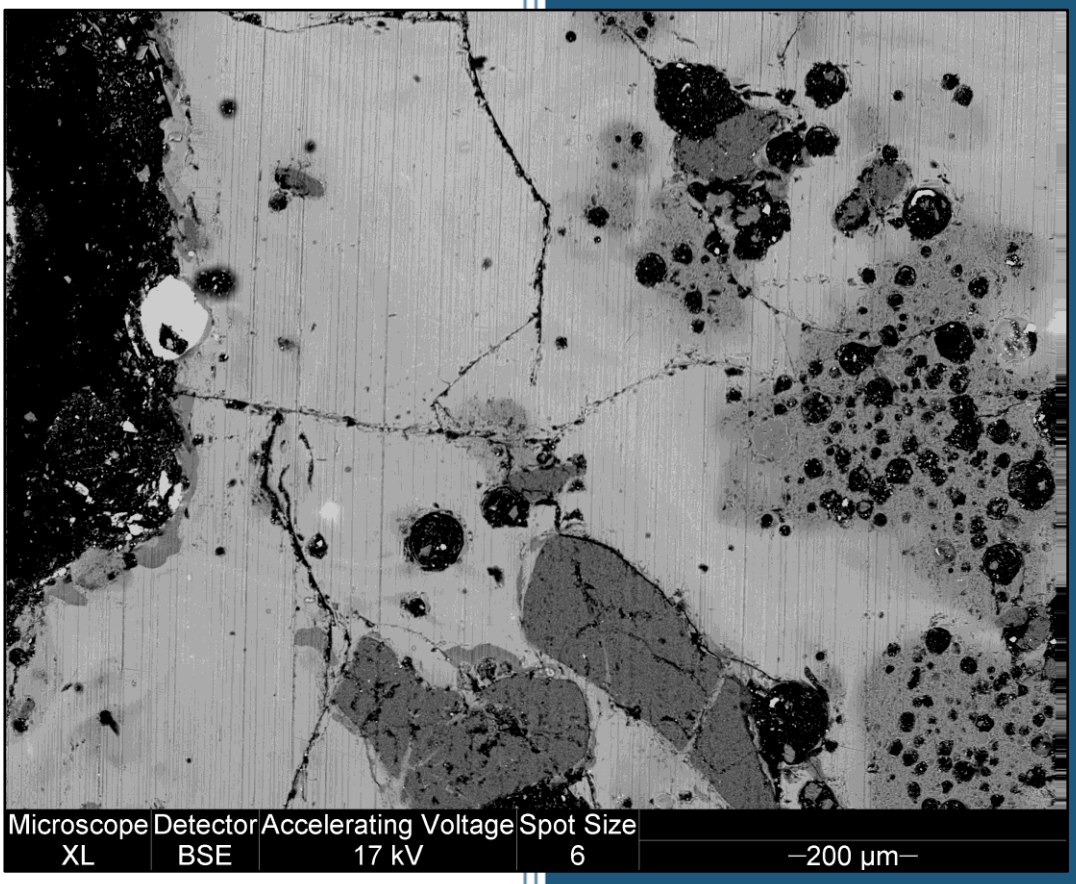
SLAGG ANALYSE: Arne Jouttijärvi, Heimdal-archaeometry, Danmark.

juli 2016

Analyse af slagge og jordprøver fra Follobaneprosjektet F04 Klypen Øst og Saxegaadsgata 15, Gamlebyn, Oslo



Arne Jouttijärvi

Heimdal-archaeometry

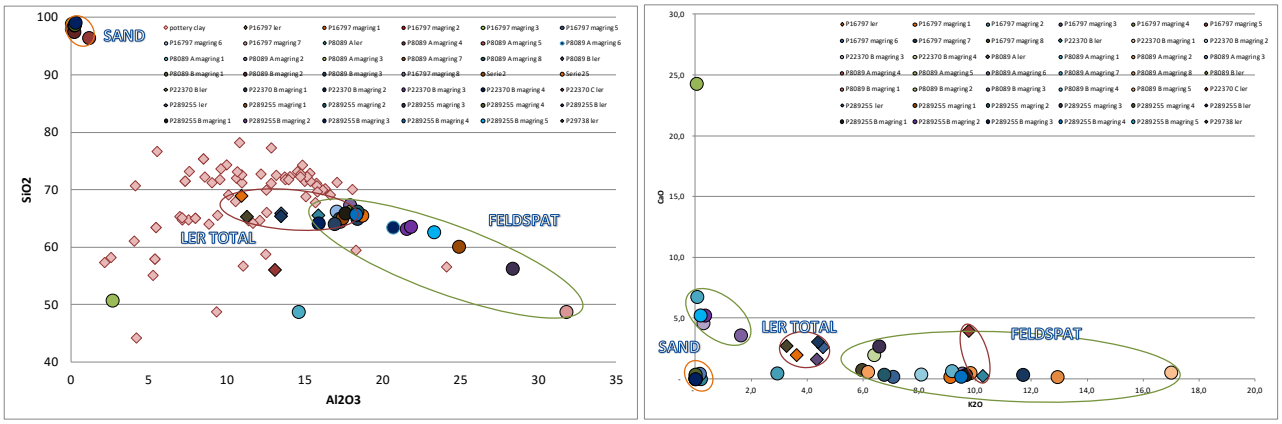
Report 16-07

KONKLUSION

Samlet omfattede undersøgelsen i alt 8 forskellige anlæg, hvoraf 6 tolkedes som ovne og de to øvrige som affald eller brandlag med forbindelse til smedning. Prøvematerialet bestod af 8 prøver af helt eller delvist smeltet materiale, som i de fleste tilfælde fortolkedes som slagge. Desuden fandtes der i én prøve (P26370) både et tykt sammenkittet bundlag fra en mulig ovn samt flere stykker helt eller delvist smeltet materiale. Foruden dette bundlag omfattede materialet også jordprøver fra to andre anlæg.

Alle slaggeprøver viste sig at bestå af helt eller delvist smeltet ler, og der fandtes således ingen egentlig jernslagge. Bortset fra forskelle i størrelsen af de største korn, er der tale om ler med en meget ensartet sammensætning. De større korn i leret er enten sand (kvarts, SiO2) eller feldspat (figur 1). Der er sandsynligvis tale om en lokal ler, som i de fleste tilfælde er blevet anvendt ubehandlet. Det vil sige uden at være blevet vasket (slæmmet) eller bevidst magret. Kun i et enkelt tilfælde (P2973) var leret så finkornet, at det er muligt, at det er blevet vasket.

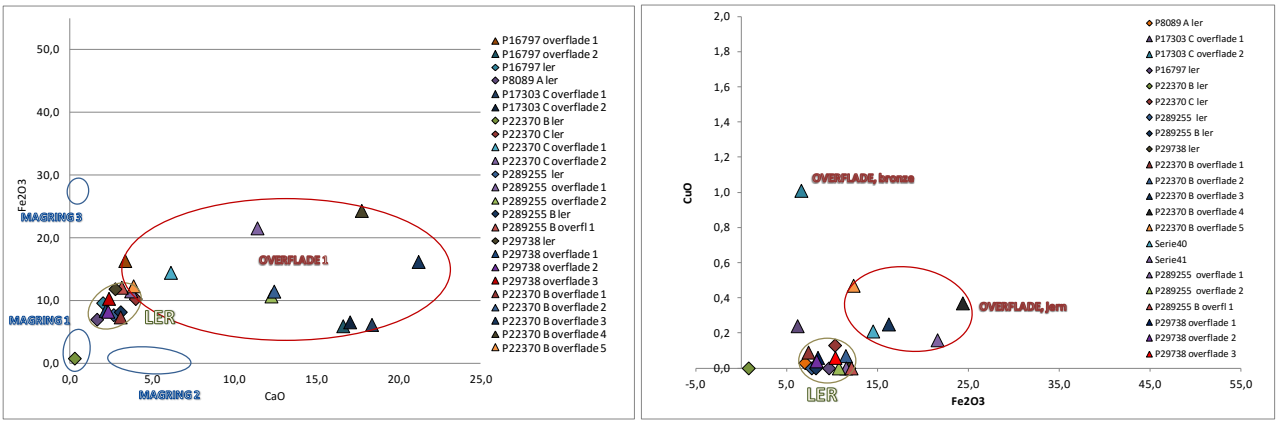
Da indholdet af større korn er varierende, og da feldspat ikke ville have gjort leret mere holdbart over for høje temperaturer, er det ikke sandsynligt, at der er blevet foretaget en bevidst magring. Som det kan ses, er der i vid udstrækning tale om kaliumfeldspat, som vil nedsætte smeltetemperaturen for leret i forhold til ler hvor magringen udelukkende består af sand (kvarts, SiO_2).



Figur 1: sammensætning af magring i form af sand og feldspat, sammenlignet med totalanalyser af leret.

Ingen af de formodede slager er dermed direkte produktionsaffald fra jernforarbejdning. Til gengæld kan de smeltede overflader af lerstykkerne i flere tilfælde give et fingerpeg om hvorvidt det har været en del af en esse eller ovn anvendt i forbindelse med metalforarbejdning.

Analyserne viser, at de smeltede overflader oftest har en sammensætning, som på nogle punkter afviger fra det usmeltede ler. Af figur 2 kan det ses, at den væsentlige forskel er, at de fleste overflader har et højere indhold af kalciumoxid end leret. Det betyder, at leret har været en del af bundes af esse eller ovn, hvor det har haft direkte kontakt med den aske, som dannedes ved forbrænding af trækul. Asken består primært af kalciumoxid (20-70 %) og kaliumoxid (5-20 %), og vil derfor give en markant ændring specielt af indholdet af kalciumoxid, hvis den reagerer med leret. Asken vil desuden have en flusvirkning på leret, det vil sige, at lerets smeltetemperatur nedsættes ved reaktion med aske. Det er sandsynligvis en medvirkende faktor til at man ser så kraftig en smeltning på nogle af stykkerne.

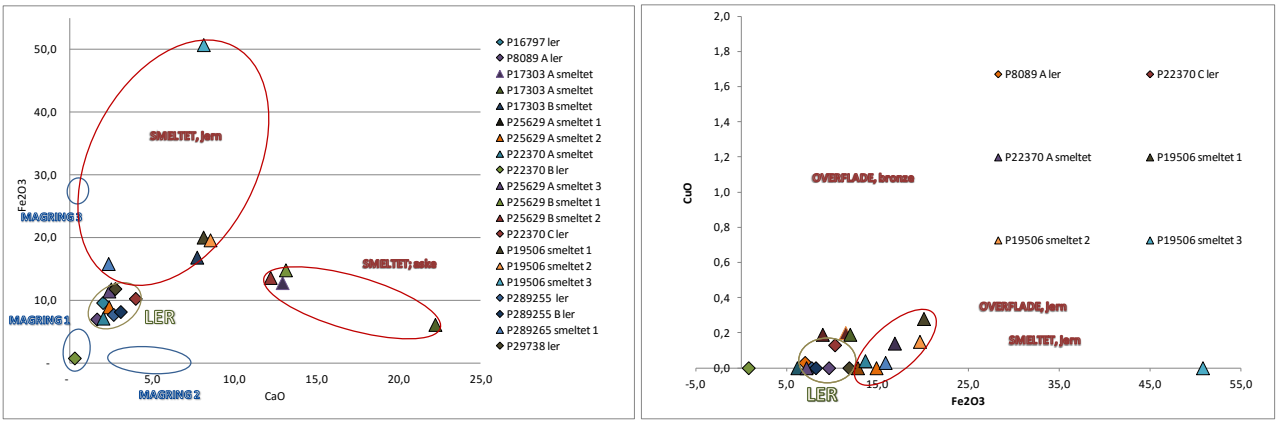


Figur 2: Indholdene af kalciumoxid (CaO), jernoxid (Fe2O3) og kobberoxid (CuO) i de smeltede overflader, sammenlignet med ikke smeltet ler.

Reaktion med aske fortæller dog kun, at leret har været en del af en esse eller ovn, hvori der har været en meget høj temperatur, i det mindste over 1000 °C, når der tages hensyn til askens flusvirkning. Det er højere end man ser i et normalt åbent ildsted, og indikerer, at ovnene eller essen har været anvendt til et teknisk formål, som f. eks. jernforarbejdning eller bronzestøbning.

I figur 2 (til højre), kan det ses, at en del af lerstykkerne i den smeltede overflade viser et tydeligt forhøjet indhold af jernoxid. Noget som kan tolkes som tegn på, at anlæggene har været brugt i forbindelse med jernforarbejdning. I et enkelt tilfælde (P17303 C) ses også en markant forhøjelse af indholdet af kobberoxid. Da der i denne prøve samtidig fandtes en forøget mængde af tinoxid, er det sandsynligt, at der her er tegn på at der i ovnen A16762 også har været støbt bronze.

På tilsvarende måde kan man se på de stykker, som består af fuldstændigt smeltet ler. Det er sandsynligt, at også de har bestået af en ler af samme type som de øvrige prøver, og også her ses i nogle af analyserne et tydeligt forhøjet indhold af jernoxid (figur 3), som tyder på en tilknytning til jernforarbejdning. Andre stykker har, som før set, et højt indhold af kalciumoxid (CaO), som viser en reaktion med aske far trækul. I dette tilfælde viser ingen af prøverne dog en forhøjelse af indholdet af kobber, tin eller andre metaller, som kunne indikere metalstøbning.



Figur 3

Sammenlagt kan det siges, at der for 5 af de undersøgte anlæg kan findes indikationer på, at der er foregået jernforarbejdning (SA16762, SA25648, SA24870, SA13312 og SA21287). I ét af dem (SA16762) viser en af prøverne af forglasset ler desuden tegn på, at der også har fundet bronzestøbning sted.

Det er svært, på baggrund af prøver som består af forglasset eller smeltet ler, og primært stammer fra selve essens konstruktion, at komme nærmere på hvilken forarbejdningsproces der har været tale om. Da der ikke fandtes egentlig slagge, kan der i realiteten være tale om alle processer fra udvinding over primær smedning til sekundær smedning og svejsning.

En del nærmere kan man dog komme for de anlæg, hvorfra der også fandtes jordprøver. I alle tre prøver fandtes der således hammerskæl, og selv om der var tale om få skæl, kunne de dog give en god indikation om de processer, som havde fundet sted.

I to af anlæggene (SA25648 og SA24870) havde den smeltede overflade af lerprøverne allerede givet indikationer på jernforarbejdning, men hammerskællene kunne yderligere fortælle at der i SA25648 både var sket primær smedning af luppejern og sekundær smedning (formning) af genstande, medens der i SA24870 udelukkende var sket sekundær smedning.

Den tredje jordprøve kom fra et anlæg, hvor det på baggrund af lerprøverne ikke var muligt at sige noget om hvilke metaller der eventuelt var blevet forarbejdet. Her viste hammerskællene fra jordprøven tydeligt, at der må være foretaget sekundær smedning. Et lille jernstykke fundet i dette anlæg viste, at der var tale om jern, som ikke var udvundet i Norge, men derimod sandsynligvis i den sydlige del af det nuværende Sverige. Det kan naturligvis ikke siges med sikkerhed, at dette stykek er repræsentativt for det jern, som blev smedet på lokaliteten.

Det er påfaldende, at der i materialet far netop de to anlæg, som formodedes at være smedjer, ikke blev fundet spor af smedning. Det skyldes dog nok, at prøvematerialet var begrænset til relativt få stykker, som ved nærmere undersøgelse viste sig at bestå af ler. I P8089 var der tale om fragmenter af keramik og af noget som sandsynligvis har været kalkbaseret puds, muligvis far en væg. I P29738 bestod prøven af forglasset ler, som sandsynligvis havde været en del af en esse eller ovn, men der fandtes ikke spor af metal.

Som det kan ses i nedenstående tabel, kan forglasset eller smeltet ler far esser eller ovne ofte give en indikation af hvilke metaller, som eventuelt er blevet forarbejdet, men uden at give nærmere detaljer om processerne. Bedre er egentlige slagger, når det drejer sig om jernforarbejdning, men det bedste grundlag er ofte jordprøver far anlæggene. Heri kan man ofte finde hammerskæl, slaggekugler, forglasset ler, digelfragmenter eller metaldråber. Materialer, som kan give en detaljeret viden om anlæggets funktion, de processer som har fundet sted og de materialer, som er blevet forarbejdet.

Jordprøver er naturligvis af størst værdi, hvis de stammer far lag, som er deponeret i anlæggets funktionstid; men materiale, som er kommet ned i et anlæg efter at brugen er ophørt kan også være af værdi, da det ofte kommer fra det affald, som har ligget på overfladen omkring anlægget.

For at få så komplet et billede som muligt, er det dog vigtigt, at undersøgelser af jordprøver kombineres med analyser af slagger, smeltet- og forglasset ler og andre materialer, som måtte være til stede.

Anlæg	Prøve	Indikation, ”slagge”	Jordprøve
Brandlag/smedning	P8089	?	
Ovn SA16762	P16797	jern	
	P17303	bronzestøbning	
Ovn SA25648	P25629	?	
	P25814	Jern	
	P25814		Primær- og sekundær smedning
Ovn SA24870	P26370 A	?	
	P26370 B	Jern	
	P26370 C	?	
	P26370		Sekundær smedning
Ovn SA13312	P19506	Jern	
Ovn SA27252	P289255 A	?	
	P289255 B	?	
	P289255 jern	Jern fra Sydsverige	
	P27770		Sekundær smedning
Ovn SA21287	P289265	Jern	
Smedje Saxegaardsgata	P29738	?	

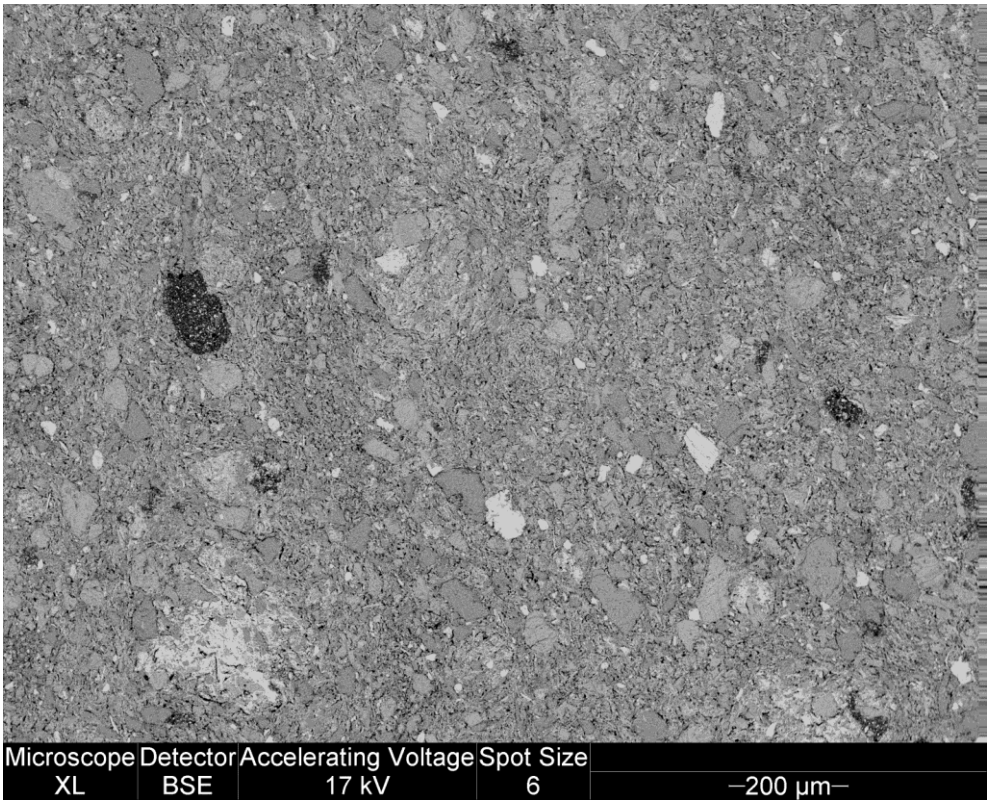
De enkelte anlæg

BRANDLAG

"Sample 8089 came from a floor which could be associated with smithing"

P8089 A

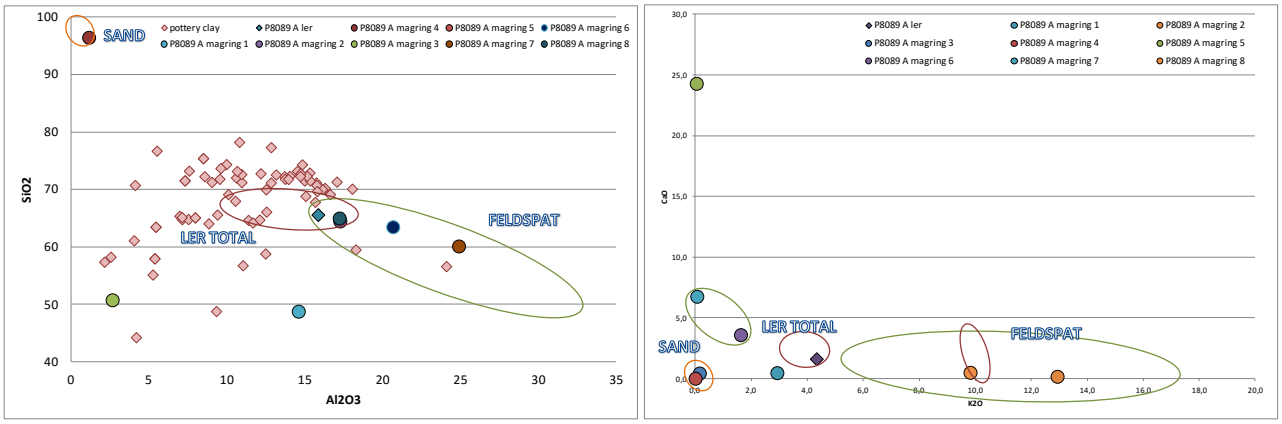
Prøven synes at bestå af en rødbrændt, terrakottaagtig ler. Leret er meget finkornet og ensartet i kornstørrelsen (figur 4), hvilket viser, at der er tale om vasket (slæmmet) ler.



Figur 4

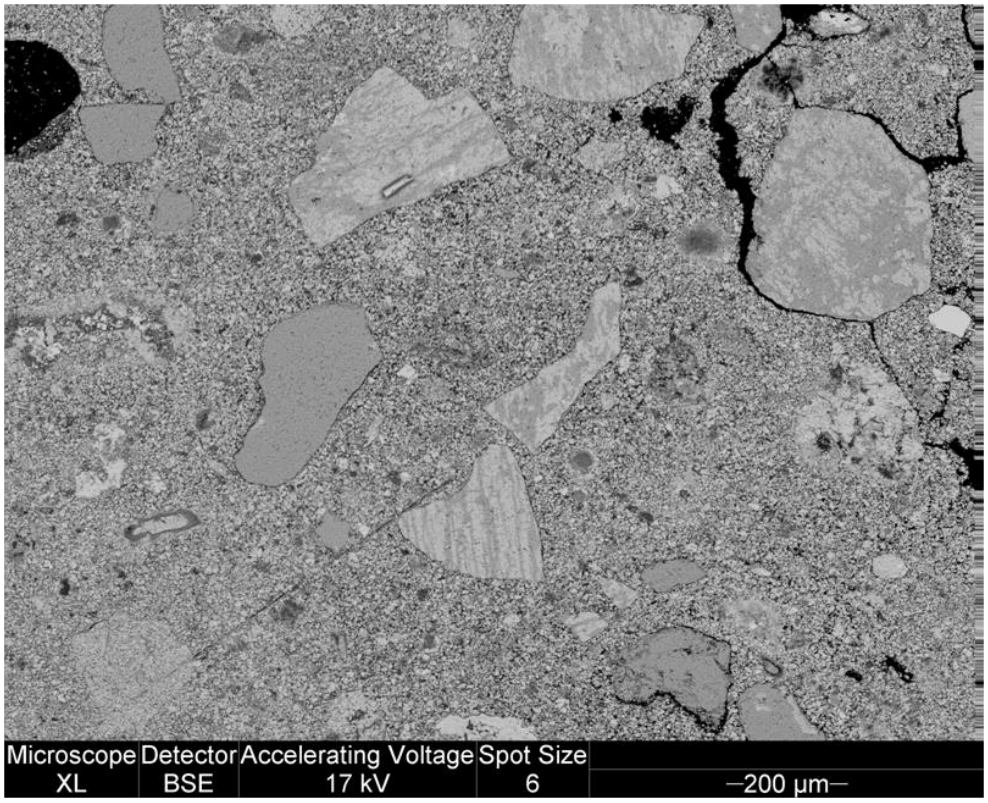
En totalanalyse og analyser af magringskorn viser, at der er tale om sand (kvarts, SiO_2), feldpat og aluminiumsilikat. Den overordnede sammensætning er den samme som de øvrige analyserede lerprøver, og det formodes derfor, at der også her kan være tale om en lokal ler.

Der fandtes intet i prøven, som kunne give en indikation om at den skulle have forbindelse til nogen form for metalforarbejdning.



Figur 5

P8089 B



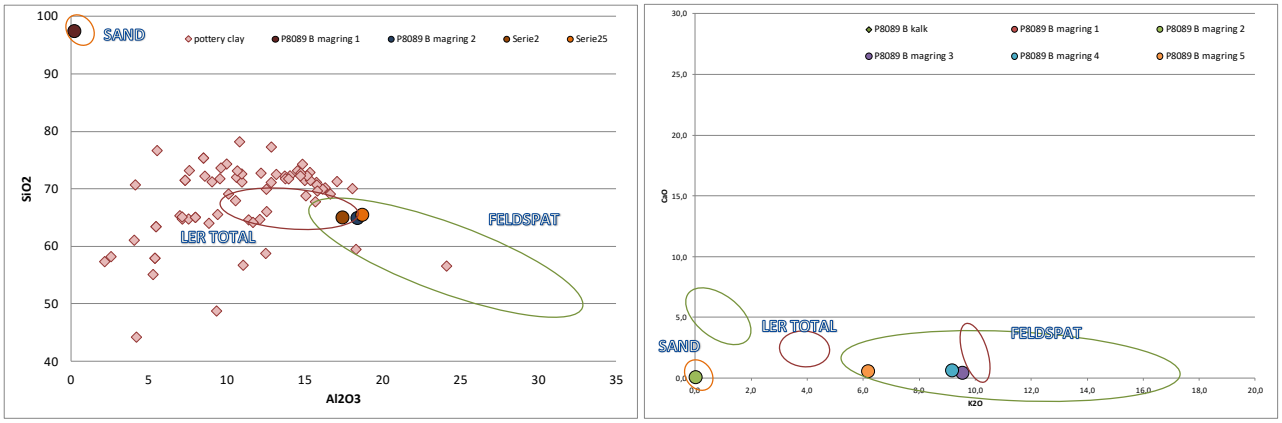
Figur 6

Prøven er lys grålig.

Tværsnittet af prøven viser, at der er tale om en finkornet masse med større (0,2-0,4mm) korn af mineraler med en varierende struktur (figur 6).

Analyserne viser, at grundmassen ikke er ler, men primært består af kalciumoxid (CaO). De store mineralkorn er tilsyneladende sand og kalifeldspat (figur 7). Det mest sandsynlige er, at

der ar tale om et stykke kalkpuds, som kan stamme fra væggene i en bygning. Der fandtes ingen metaller i væsentlige mængder, men det ville heller ikke være at vente med mindre der var tale om en farvet puds.



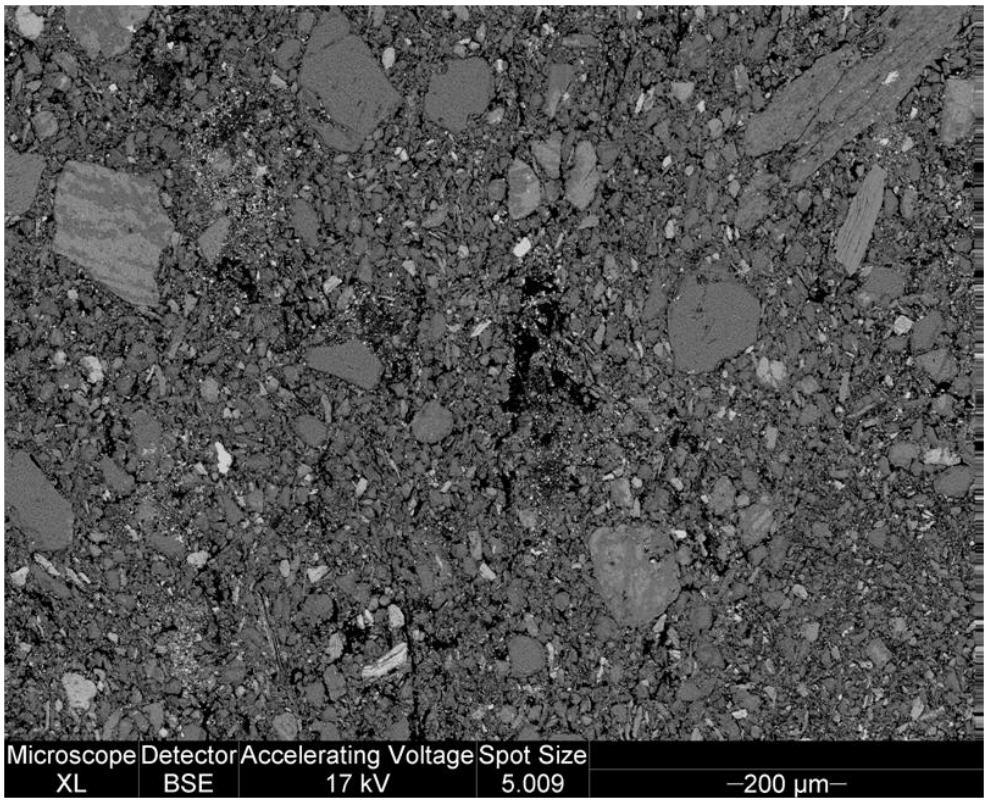
Figur 7

Konklusionen må være, at ingen af de to undersøgte stykker ser ud til at have nogen relation til den smedning, som menes at have fundet sted i bygningen.

OVN SA 16762

"Samples 16797 and 17303 were recovered from the bottom of a collapsed oven SA 16762. These samples comprise slag and maybe some oven fragments."

P16797



Figur 8

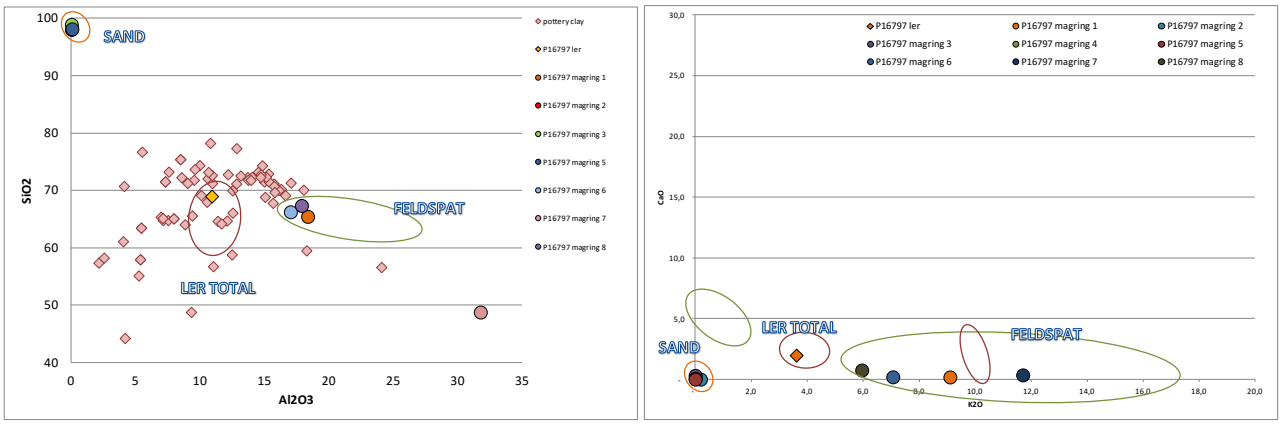
Prøven formodedes at bestå af ovndele, og består ad også af relativt groft ler med store mineralkorn i varierende størrelse (figur 8).

Analyserne viser, at lerets totalsammensætning svarer godt til almindeligt ler (figur 9), og at de større korn er enten kalifeldspat eller sand. Da feldspat ikke har nogen gavnlig indflydelse på lerets termiske egenskaber og da sandindholdet ikke er stort nok til at have betydning, så er det ikke sandsynligt, at der er tale om en bevidst magring. Det er derfor mest sandsynligt, at der er tale om ler med et naturligt indhold af større mineralkorn, og at der ikke er blevet gjort noget i form af vaskning eller magring for at ændre på dens egenskaber.

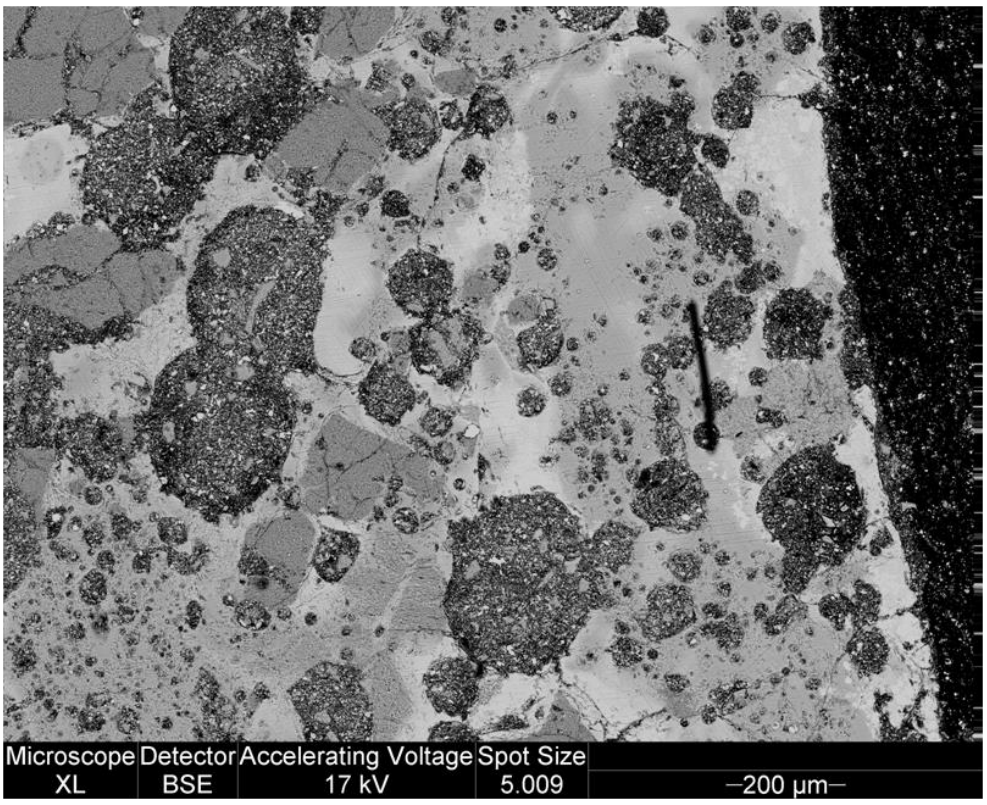
Overfladen af prøven er delvist smeltet (figur 10), og der blev foretaget to analyser i det smeltede lag: analyse 1 omfatter størstedelen af laget og analyse 2 er taget helt ude ved overfladen.

Som det kan ses i figur 11, adskiller sammensætningen af det delvist smeltede lag sin fra leret ved at have et højere indhold af jernoxid (FeO). Hvis man regner indholdet af jernoxid fra analyserne, kan det ses, at sammensætningen af ler og smeltet overflade er næsten identisk (figur 12). Det betyder, at den eneste forandring er en reaktion med jernoxid, sandsynligvis i

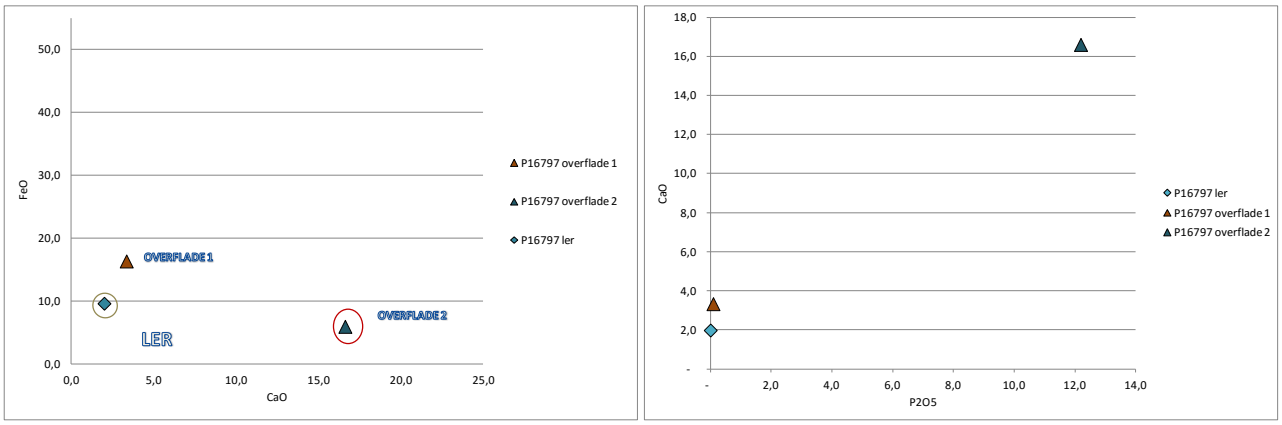
form af hammerskæl. Det betyder, at leret med stor sandsynlighed stammer fra en esse, som har været brugt i forbindelse med smedning af jern. Da hammerskællene ikke har bestået af slagge, som det ses ved primær smedning, men af rent jernoxid, må der have været tale om sekundær smedning (formning) af genstande.



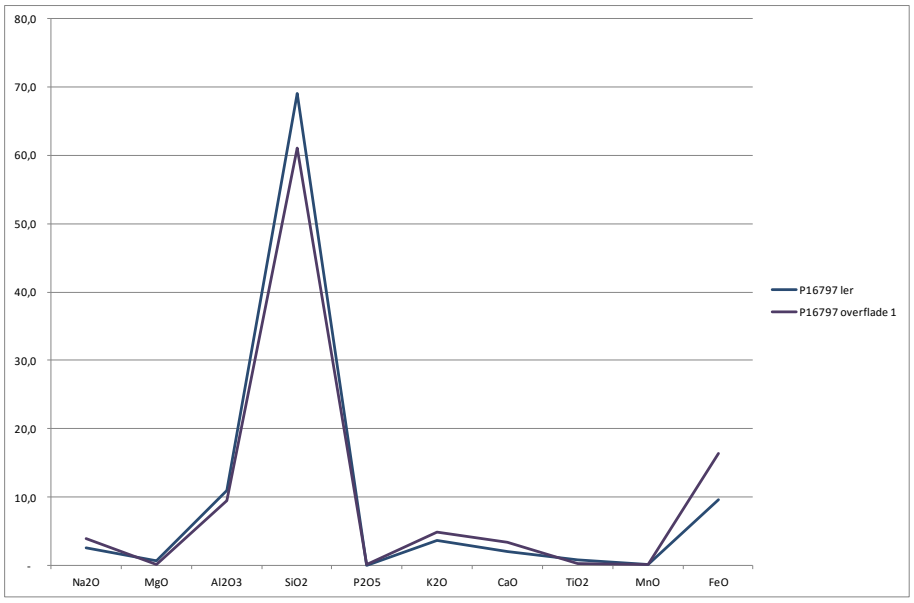
Figur 9



Figur 10



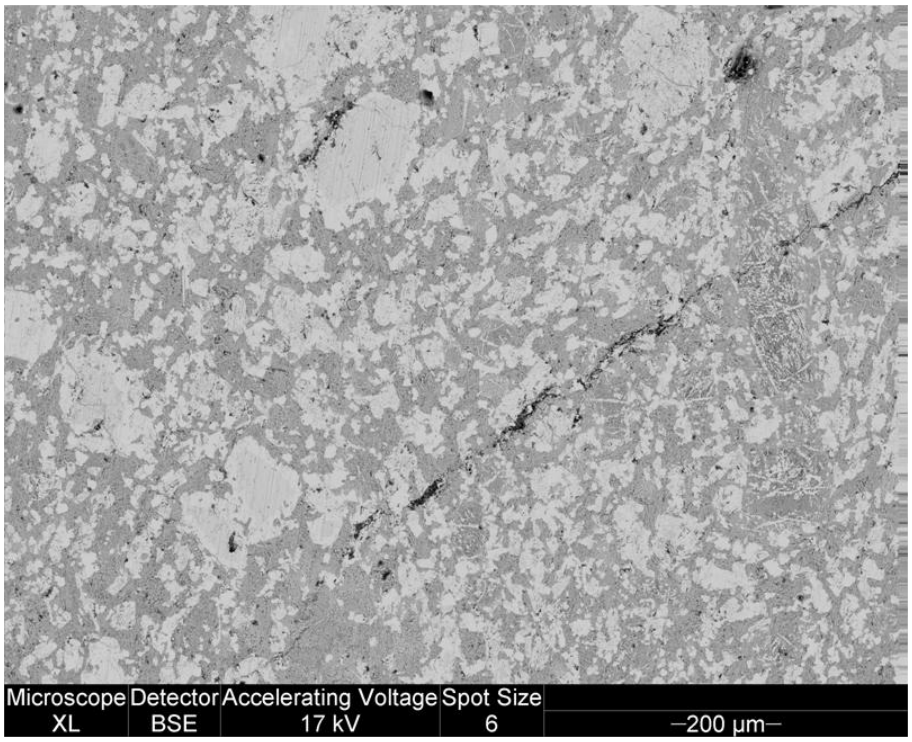
Figur 11



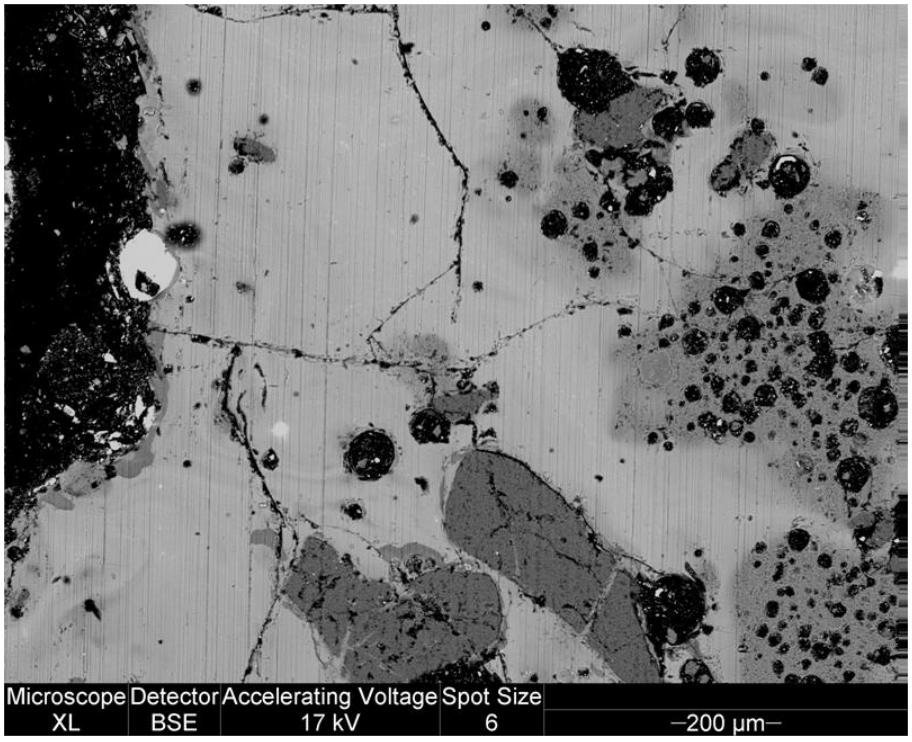
Figur 12

Analysen i det yderste smeltede lag viser ikke et forhøjet indhold af jernoxid, men til gengæld kraftigt forhøjede indhold af kalciumoxid (CaO) og fosforoxid (P_2O_5) (figur 10). Medens et forøget indhold af kalciumoxid er ret almindeligt på grund af reaktion med aske fra trækul, er det ret usædvanligt at se et så kraftigt forhøjet indhold af fosforoxid. Normalt vil samtidig tilstedeværelse af kalciumoxid og fosforoxid blive taget som et tegn på, at der er tale om aske fra brændte knogler, som primært består af kalciumfosfat. Aske af brændte knogler kendes først og fremmest fra de specielle digler, som anvendtes ved prøvning af lødigheden af sølv eller guld. Undertiden ses brændte knogler dog også i forbindelse med smedning, og det er muligt, at de er blevet anvendt som en form for brændsel, som supplement til trækul.

P17303



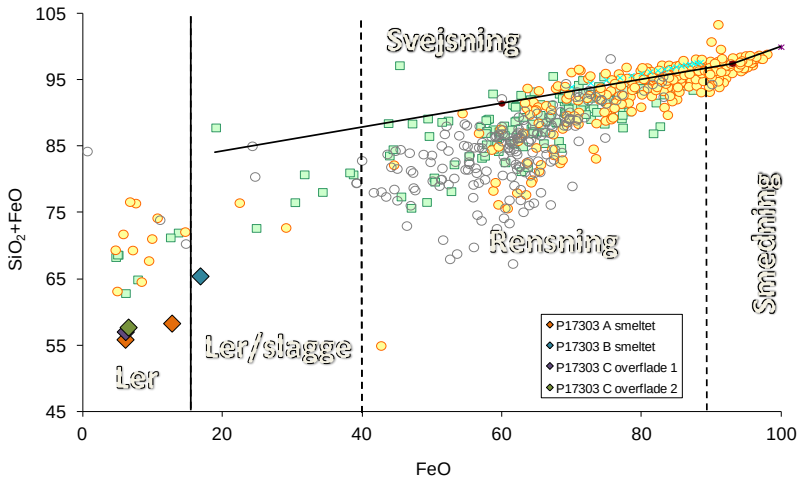
Figur 13: Det indre af P17303 (område A)



Figur 14: Overfladen af P17303 (Område C). Den lyse partikel til venstre er oxideret kobber.

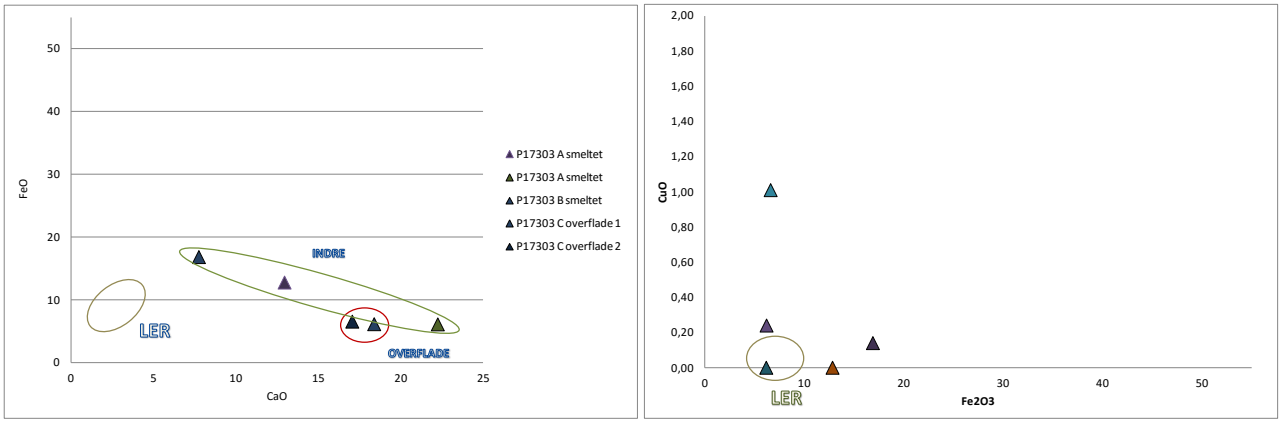
Denne prøve stammer også fra ovn SA16762, og er blevet bedømt til at være en slagge. Der er da også tale om materiale, som tydeligvis har været totalt smeltet. En prøve af materialet viser, at der er tydelig forskel på strukturen af det indre (figur 13) og af overfladen (figur 14).

Analyser af to områder i det indre og ét i overfladen viser, at der ikke er tale om slagge, men om smeltet ler (figur 16).



Figur 15

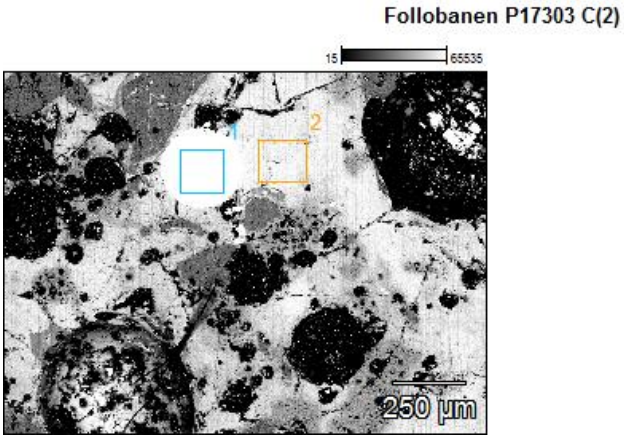
Sammenligner man det delvist smeltede indre med overfladen, viser det indre en større variation, men det væsentlige er, at i forhold til de øvrige analyser af ler fra Follobane-projektet ses der ingen forøgelse af indholdet af jernoxid (FeO), men til gengæld en kraftig forøgelse af indholdet af kalciumoxid (CaO) (figur 16). Da der ikke findes fosforoxid, som i P16797, er der sandsynligvis tale om resultatet af en reaktion med aske fra trækul. Det vil have nedsat lerets smeltepunkt, og dermed medvirket til den kraftige smeltning der er sket.



Figur 16

Der er intet, som tyder på, at leret har været en del af en konstruktion anvendt i forbindelse med jernforarbejdning. Til gengæld fandtes der i det yderste smeltede lag runde indeslutninger, som viste sig at bestå af kobberoxid (figur 14) eller rent kobber (figur 17).

Det er normalt, at dråber af metal, som findes i digler kun indeholder kobber, selv om diglerne har været brugt ved støbning af kobberlegeringer. Det skyldes, at der vil ske en oxidation af legeringsmetaller som tin, zink og bly, som er mindre ædle end kobberet, De dannede metaloxider vil i forskellig grad kunne bevæge sig ud i det omgivende ler, og kan som regel identificeres her. I den oxiderede kobberdråbe (figur 14) fandtes ca 1,4% tinoxid (SnO_2) og ca 0,6 % blyoxid (PbO), medens der i det omgivende smeltede ler fandtes ca 0,5-0,7 % tinoxid.



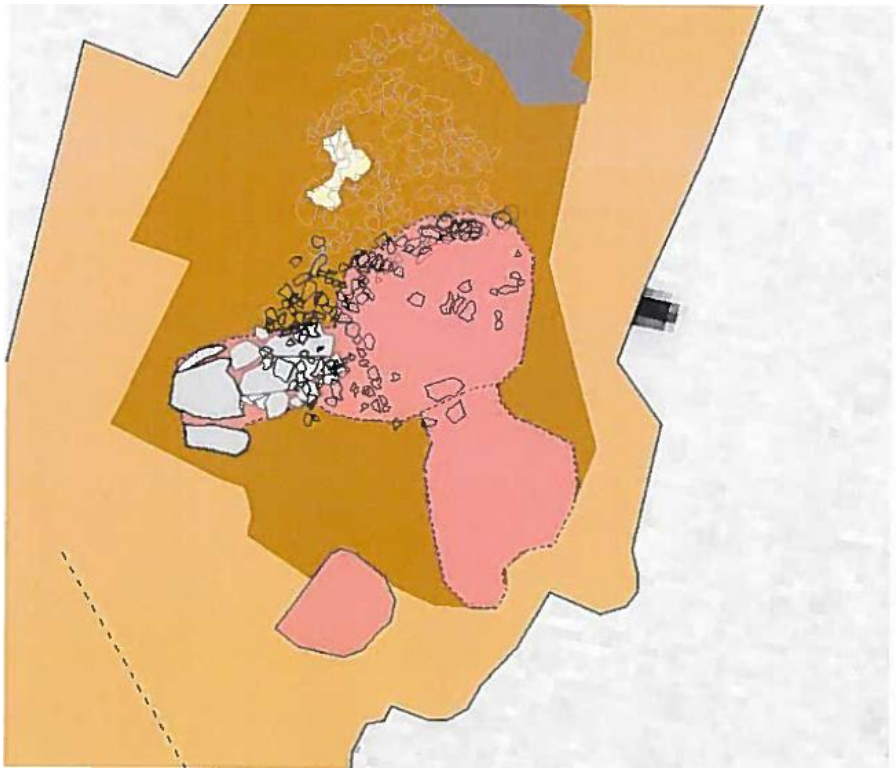
Figur 17: Andet udsnit af overfladen af P17303 (Område C). Den lyse partikel i midten er metallisk kobber

Der findes ingen spor af zink, som tydeligt ville have vist sig i leret, hvis det havde været til stede i det smeltede metal, og det er derfor mest sandsynligt, at lerstykket har været anvendt i forbindelse med støbning af bronze, muligvis en blyholdig bronze.

Formen på lerfragmentet peger ikke umiddelbart på, at der kan have været tale om en digel, og det mest sandsynlige er derfor, at det stammer fra en ovn eller et ildsted, som er blevet anvendt i forbindelse med bronzestøbning.

OVN SA25648

"Samples 25629 and 25814 were recovered from the bottom fill of an oven comprising a bowl and two flues (fig 17)".



Figur 18

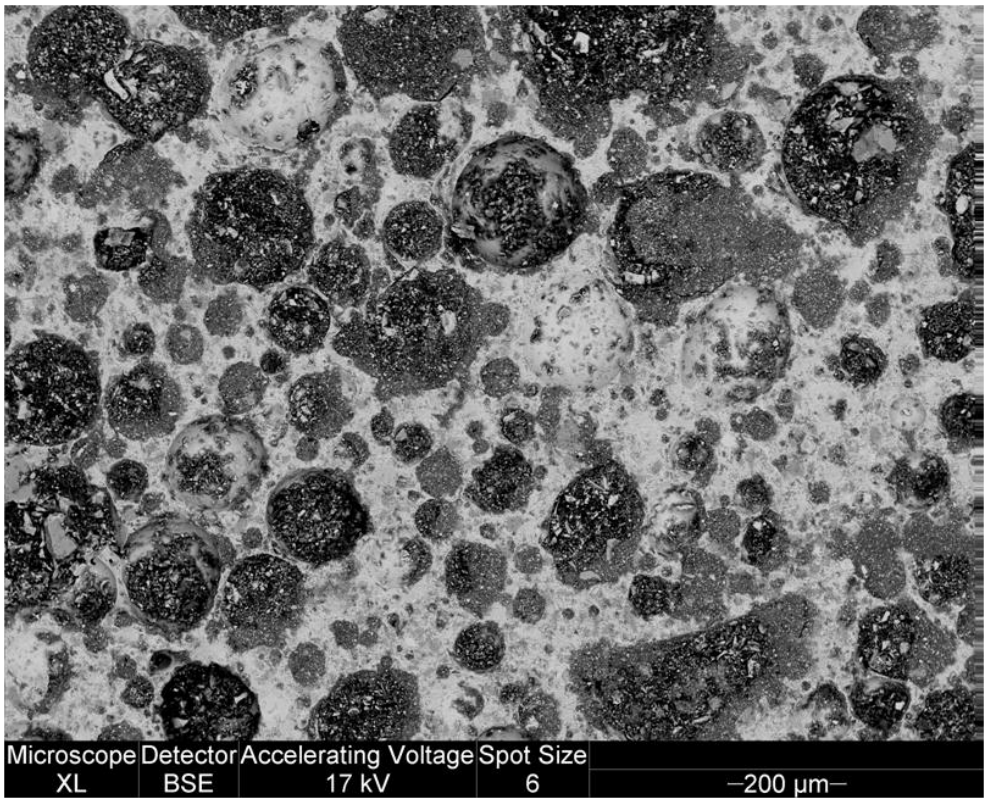
Der blev taget prøver af to forskellige stykker fra P25629 og desuden blev indholdet af en jordprøve (P25814) fra bunden af ovnen undersøgt.

P25629 A

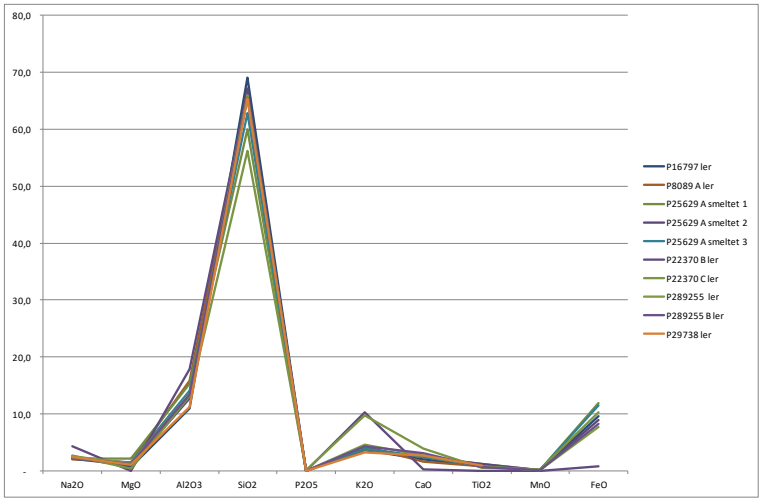
Her er tale om et meget porøst smeltet materiale (figur 19). Farven er grålig til sort, og det er ikke magnetisk. Det er derfor sandsynligt, at der ikke er tale om egentlig slagge.

Analyserne viser da også, at der er tale om smeltet ler som har en sammensætning, som i sammensætning svarer fuldstændig til det usmeltede ler, som er analyseret fra de øvrige anlæg (figur 20). Der er intet i det smeltede ler, som kan antyde at leret har indgået i en ovn eller et ildsted, som har været anvendt i forbindelse med smedning eller andre former for metalbearbejdning. Der kan således ikke ses et forhøjet indhold af jernoxid (figur 21), og der fandtes heller ikke spor af kobber, tin, zink, bly eller andre ikke-jern metaller.

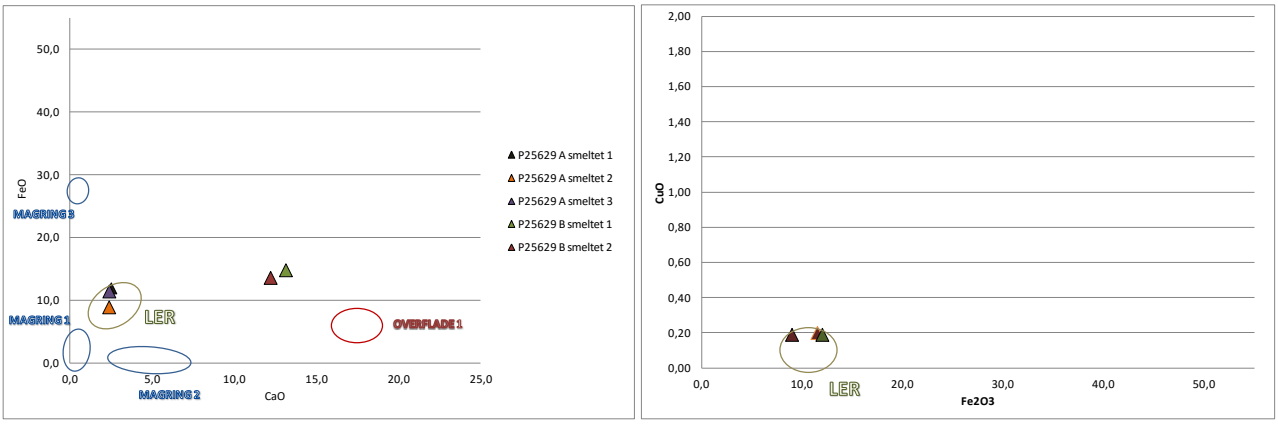
Prøven giver dermed intet grundlag for at afgøre hvorvidt anlægget har været anvendt ved metalforarbejdning.



Figur 19



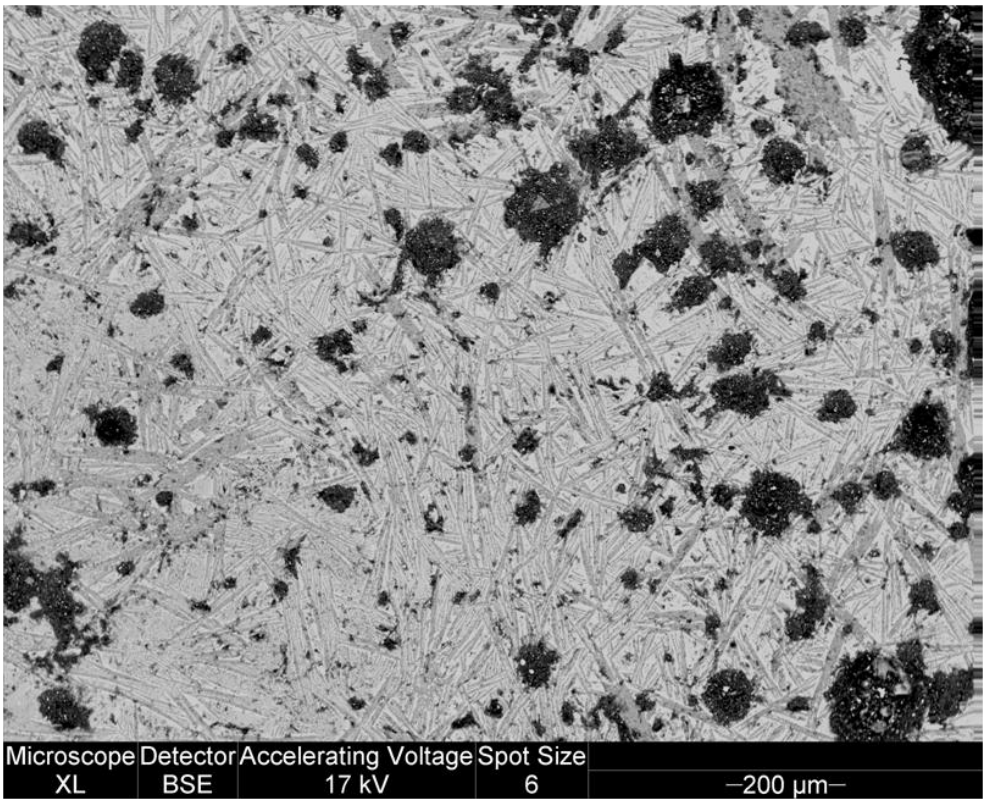
Figur 20



Figur 21

P25629 B

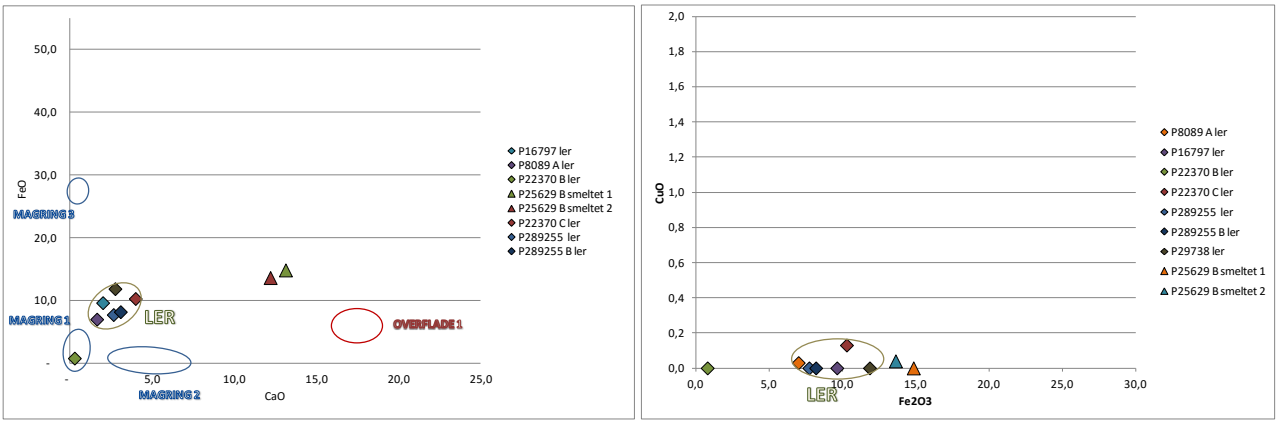
Dette stykke er mere kompakt og sort, hvilket antyder et højere jernindhold, men stykket er heller ikke magnetisk. Det er ikke så porøst som P25629 A (figur 22).



Figur 22

I forhold til sammensætningen af det usmeltede ler, kan det ses, at P25629 B har et tydeligt forhøjet indhold af kalciumoxid (figur 23, venstre), samt et lidt forhøjet indhold af jernoxid. Desuden fandtes der i det yderste af prøven en lille, rund partikel, som primært bestod af jernoxid. Der er muligvis tale om en dråbe jern, som er korroderet medens lerstykket har ligget i jorden.

Den mest sandsynlige tolkning er, at leret har været en del af en ovn eller en esse, som muligvis har været anvendt i forbindelse med jernforarbejdning. Det har i så fald været placeret i den nederst del, hvor det har været i direkte kontakt med asken af det trækul, som er blevet anvendt som brændsel. Dette har medført en reaktion mellem aske og ler, som dels har sænket lerets smeltetemperatur og dels har medført det højere indhold af kalciumoxid.



Figur 23

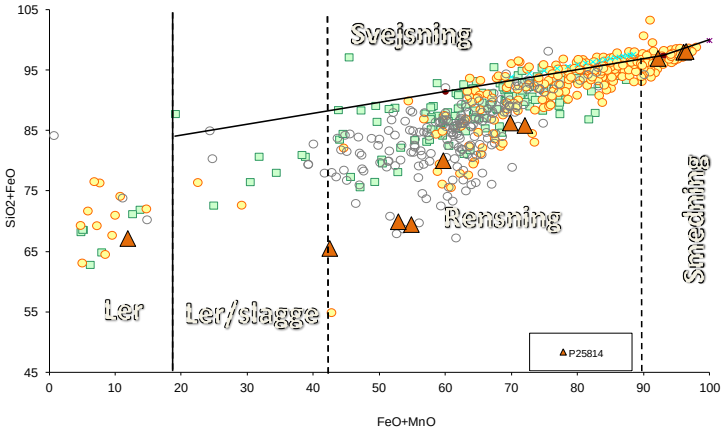
Jordprøve P25814

I jordprøve P25814 fandtes også tegn på jernforarbejdning i form af hammerskæl. Skællene var dog generelt meget små og nedknuste. Der kunne foretages analyser af i alt 12 hammerskæl.

Analyserne viser, at skællene kan opdeles i to primære grupper (figur 24). Den ene gruppe har indhold af jernoxid mellem 40 og 80 %, hvilket svarer til sammensætningen af slagger fra primær smedning (rensning) af luppejern. Disse skæl er samtidig relativt tykke og ujævne i formen, noget som netop er karakteristisk for skæl fra primærsmedning. Skællene fra primærsmedning består af slagge fra udvindingen, som har ligget i porøsiteter i jernet. Ved opvarmningen i essen smelter slaggen og løber ud over jernets overflade, og hvis jernet når at afkøles så meget så slaggen størkner, brækker den fra som skæl under hamringen.

Den anden gruppe skæl består af næsten rent jernoxid, og viser, at der også har foregået sekundær smedning (formning) af jern. Ved sekundær smedning er der intet eller kun ganske lidt slagge i jernet, men under opvarmningen oxideres overfladen af metallet ved reaktion med

ilten i luften. Herved dannes en tynd sprød skal af jernoxid (primært magnetit, Fe_3O_4), som brækker af som små flager under smedningen.



Figur 24

Konklusionen må være, at både det smeltede ler og tilstedeværelsen af hammerskæl i jordprøven peger på, at ovnen/ildstedet har været anvendt i forbindelse med jernforarbejdning. Hammerskællene viser, at der både er blevet foretager primær- og sekundær smedning.

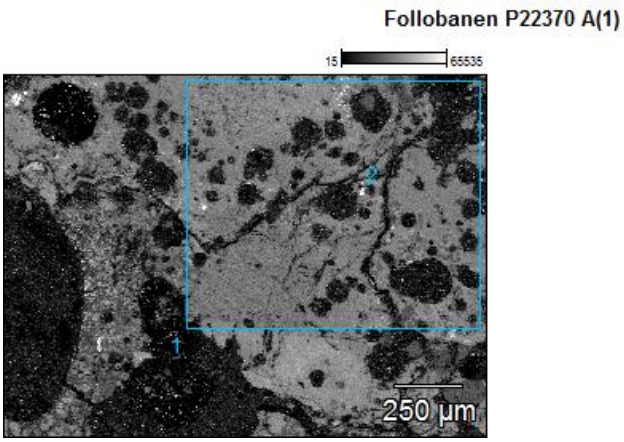
OVN SA24870

"Sample 26370 was found in an oven (SA 24870) with a small shallow bowl which was flanked by two large stones. These stones exhibited signs contained many marks relating to the sharpening of tools/weapons"

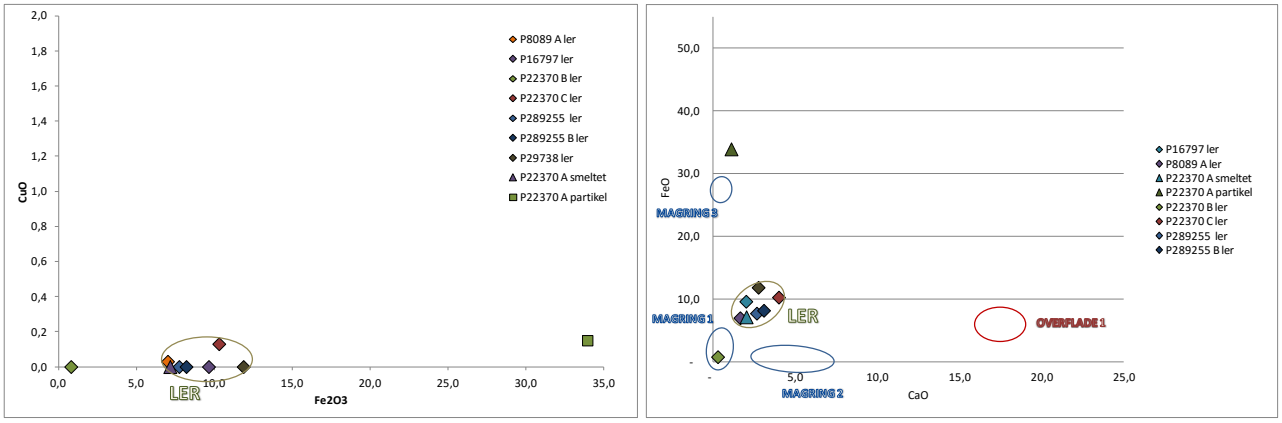
Der blev undersøgt 3 prøver fra P26370.

P26370 A

Denne prøve bestod af smeltet ler (figur 26), som ikke viser et forhøjet indhold af hverken jern eller kobber (figur 26 venstre). Der findes heller ikke noget tegn på reaktion med aske fra trækullet i form af et forhøjet indhold af kalciumoxid (CaO) (figur 26 højre). Kun små runde partikler/dråber med højt jernindhold antyder, at stykket kan have forbindelse med jernteknologi.



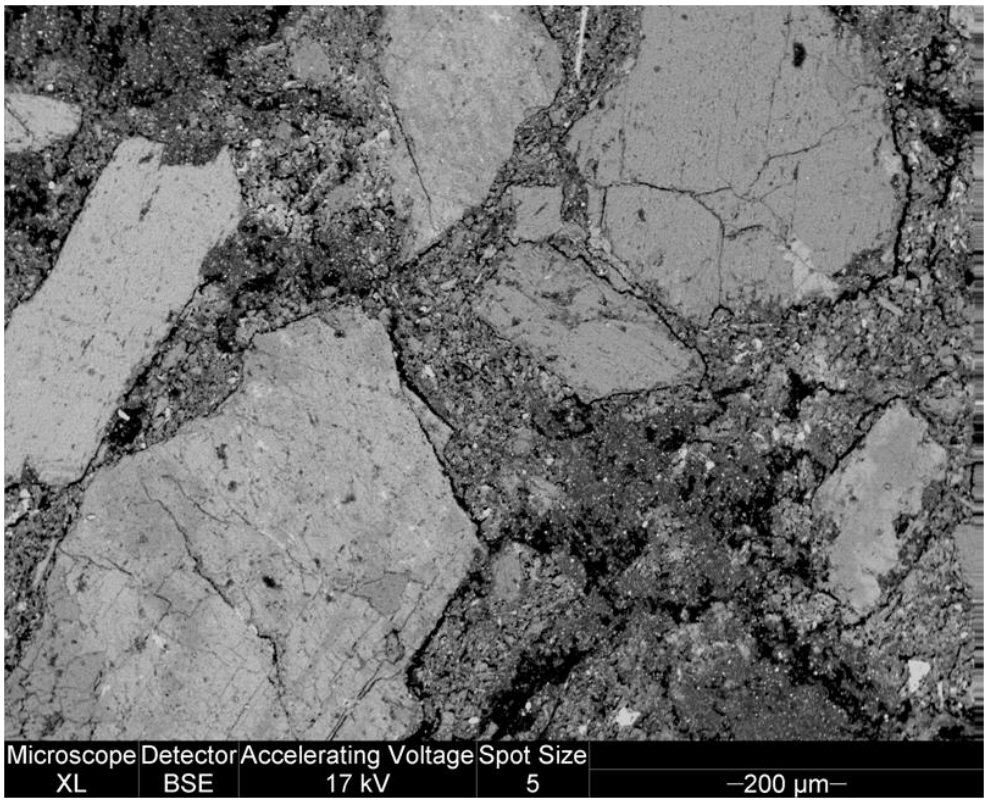
Figur 25



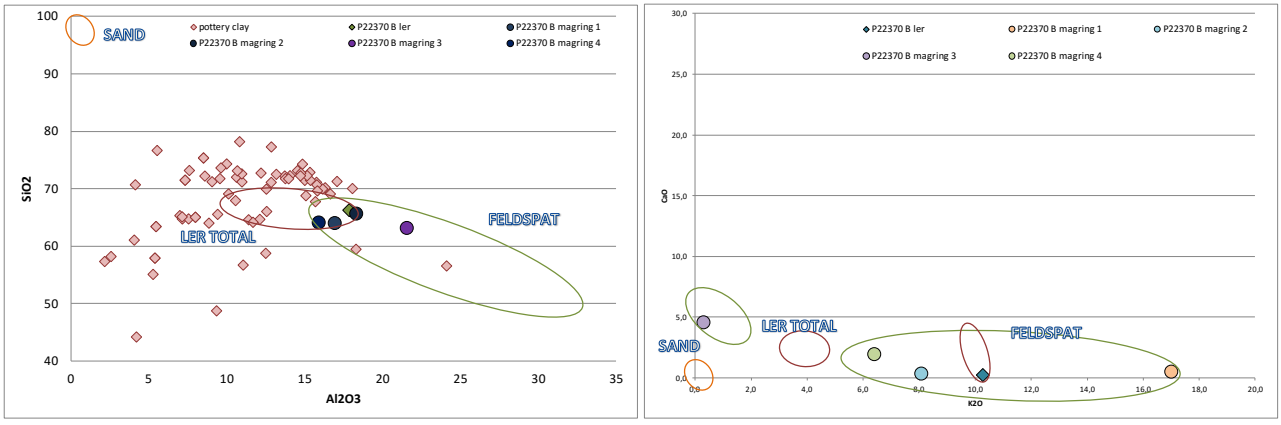
Figur 26

P26370 B

Prøve P26370 B er et stykke forglasset ler. Strukturen viser, at leret indeholder meget store korn (figur 25), som består af kalifeldspat (figur 27). Indholdet af magringskorn er så højt, at den totale sammensætning af leret i det analyserede område har større lighed med feldspatten end med de øvrige lerprøver (figur 28).

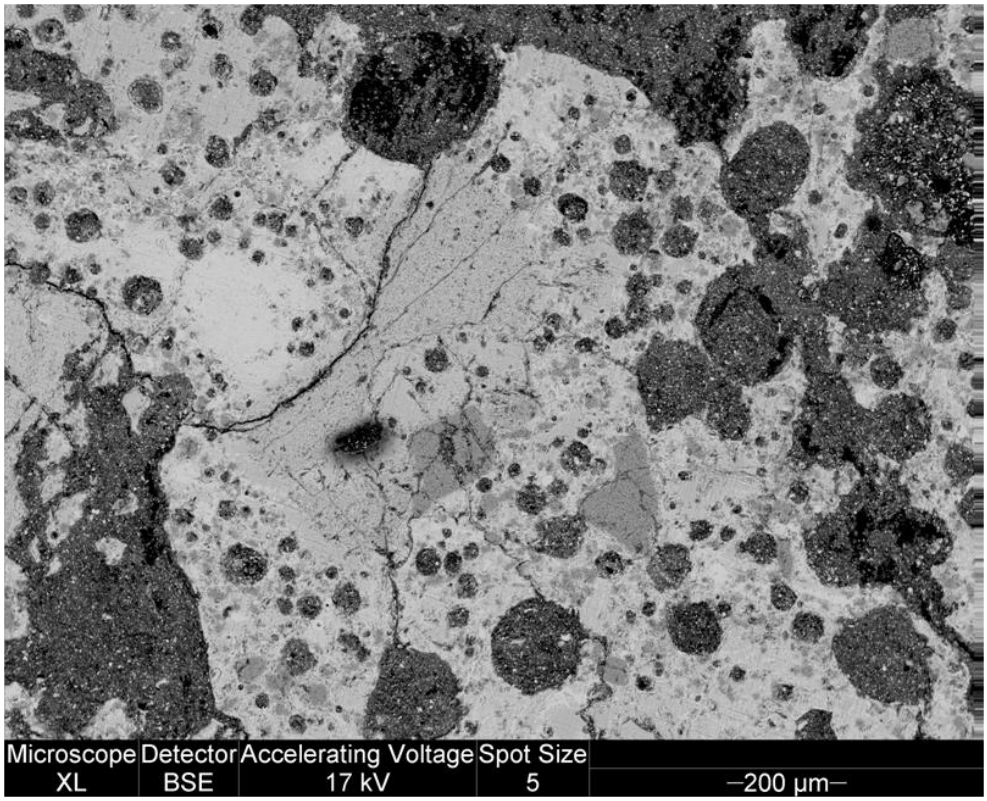


Figur 27

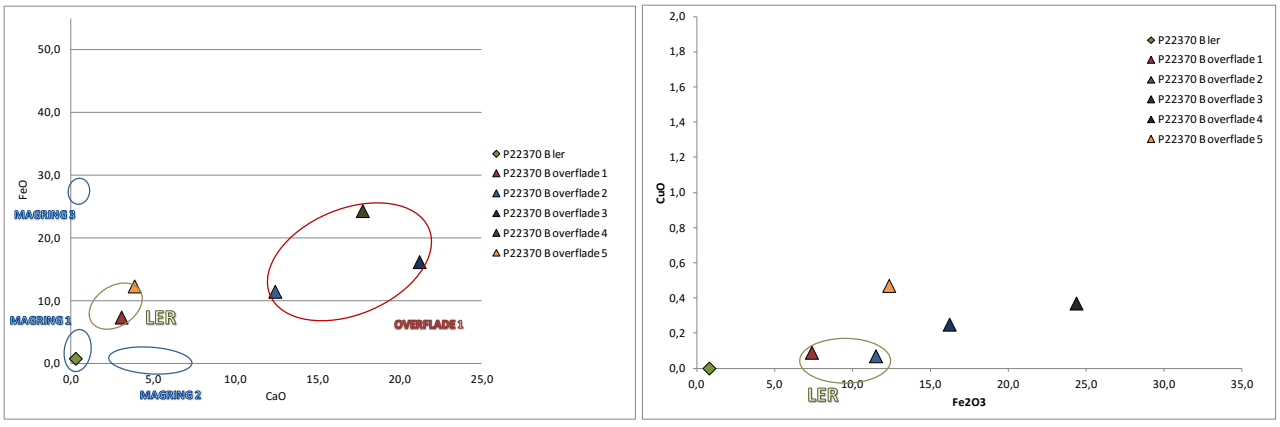


Figur 28

Overfladen af leret er delvist smeltet, og indeholder stadig en del magringskorn, som ikke er helt nedbrudt (figur 27). Totalanalyser af det viste og et andet område gav dog resultater, som ligger meget tæt på sammensætningen af usmeltet ler fra andre prøver (figur 30). Det er derfor sandsynligt, at leret ikke har adskilt sig væsentligt fra det normale, og at den struktur, som kunne ses i figur 27 ikke er repræsentativ.



Figur 29

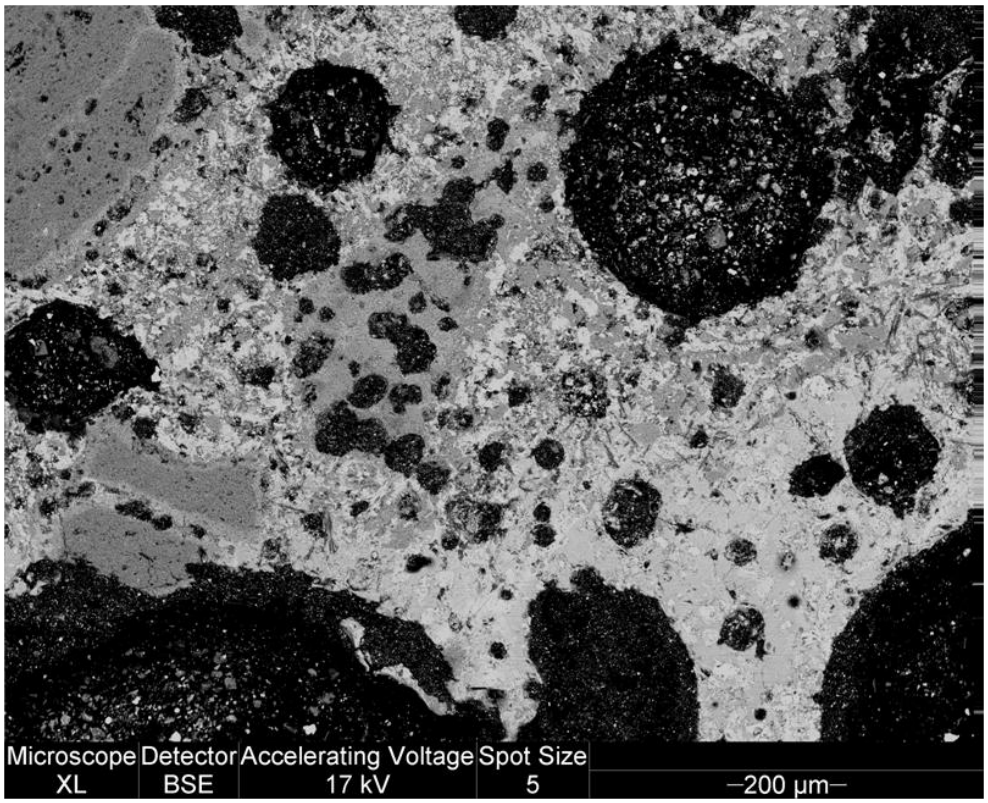


Figur 30

Analyser af mindre, smeltede områder mellem de tilbageværende magringskorn viser tydeligt højere indhold af kalciumoxid (CaO) og jernoxid (Fe_2O_3) end totalanalyserne og analysen af leret med den kraftige magring (figur 30). Det er derfor sandsynligt, at leret dels har kunnet reagere med aske fra trækul og dels kunnet optage jernoxid i form af hammerskæl eller slagge. Det må derfor antages, at lerfragmentet har været en del af bunden af en esse anvendt ved forarbejdning af jern.

P26370 C

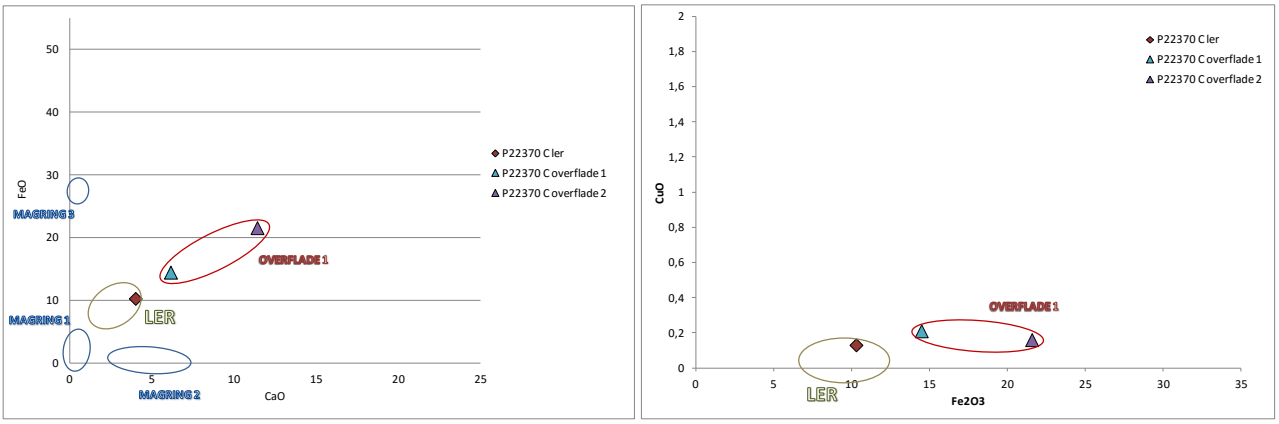
Også dette er et fragment af forglasset ler. Figur3129 viser den smeltede overflade hvori der endnu ligger enkelte delvist opløste korn af magring.



Figur 31

Analyser af det ikke smeltede ler i prøvens indre, og af 2 forskellige områder i den smeltede overflade, viser at lerets sammensætning svarer til leret i de øvrige prøver. Overfladen viser forhøjede indhold af kalciumoxid (CaO) og jernoxid (Fe2O3) (figur 32), som er størst ude ved overfladen.

Som ved prøve P22370B må dette betyde, at leret stammer fra bunden af en esse, som har været anvendt ved jernforarbejdning. Her har det kunnet reagere med aske fra trækullet og med jernoxid fra slagge eller hammerskæl.



Figur 32

Jordprøve P26370

Fra anlægget var der også taget en jordprøve, som bestod af et flere cm. Tykt, relativt fast, sammenkitte lag af trækul og jord/sand. Der blev taget en prøve, som omfatter de nederste ca 2,5 cm af laget (figur 33). Nederst på figuren kan ses nogle større mineralkorn, som ligger i den jord laget er afsat på.

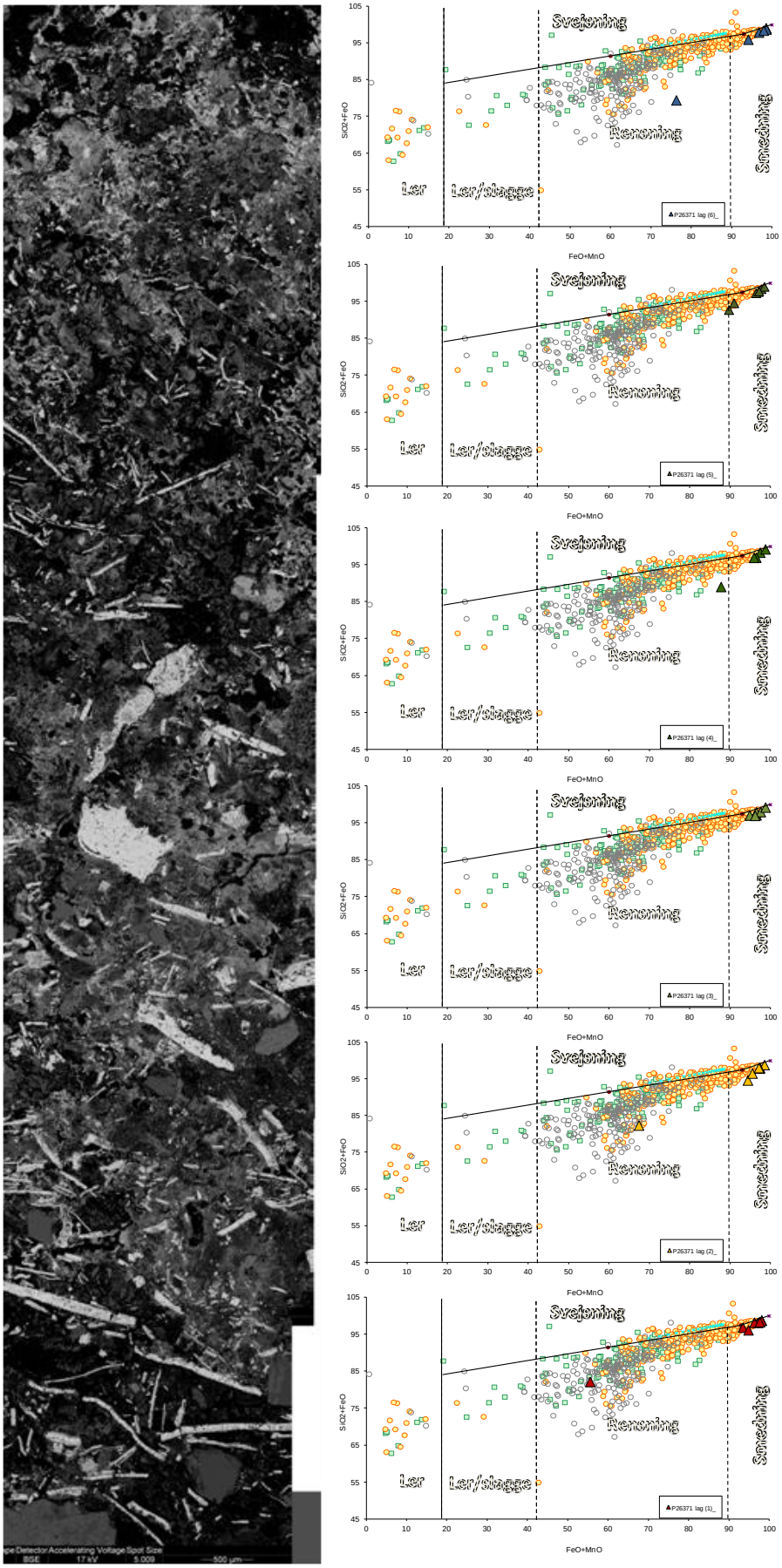
De lyse streger eller plader, som ses er hammerskæl, og det kan ses, at i den nederste halvdel af laget er skællene relativt store og tykke. Ingen af dem kommer dog over 50-100 µm, og sammenlignet med hammerskæl generelt er det stadig ganske tyndt. Omkring midten af søjlen sker der et skift, og herover er hammerskællene meget tyndere og kortere. Samtidig synes strukturen af det mellemliggende materiale at ændre sig, og blive mere porøst. Desuden synes det at indeholde større mængder af små fragmenter af trækul.

Ser man på den kemiske sammensætning af hammerskællene sker der dog ingen ændring, idet de både i den øverste og nederste del af laget består af næsten rent jernoxid (bortset fra enkelte skæl). Det betyder, at den jernforarbejdning, som er foregået, har været sekundær smedning (formning). Det stemmer også godt overens med hammerskællenes tykkelser, da skæl fra primær smedning og svejsning normalt er væsentligt tykkere (300-700 µm).

Skiftet i skællenes størrelse og tykkelse kan eventuelt skyldes, at der er blevet arbejdet i to perioder. Først kan der være blevet smedet et eller flere forholdsvis store genstande, som har krævet en relativt kraftig og langvarig opvarmning, noget som vil medføre dannelse af tykkere skæl. Senere kan der så være blevet fremstillet mindre emner, som hurtigere kunne opvarmes til smedetemperatur.

Dannelsen af et fast lag skyldes sandsynligvis at det er kittet sammen af rust fra små fragmenter af jern, som er blevet tabt i essen, eller jernoxid, som er vasket ud af hammerskællene

Konklusionen må være, at Anlægget SA24870 med stor sikkerhed har været anvendt i forbindelse med smedning, og sandsynligvis er en esse.

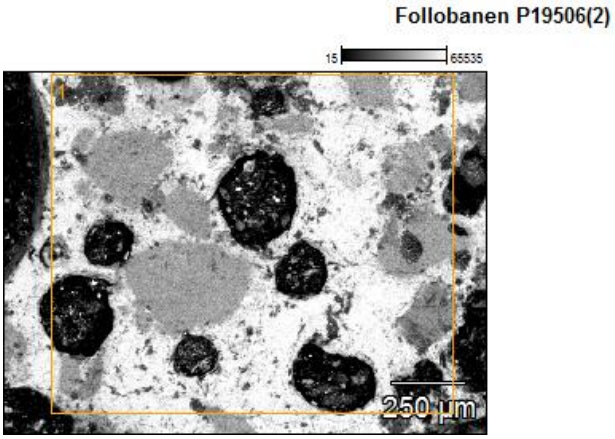

Svejsning
Rensning
Smeltning
Ler
Ler/slagge
SiO2+FeO
FeO+MnO

Figur 33

OVN SA13312

P19506

Den undersøgte prøve var helt smeltet og indeholdt store gasbobler. Dens farve var sort, og da den også var let magnetisk, gav den udtryk af at kunne være en jernslagge.

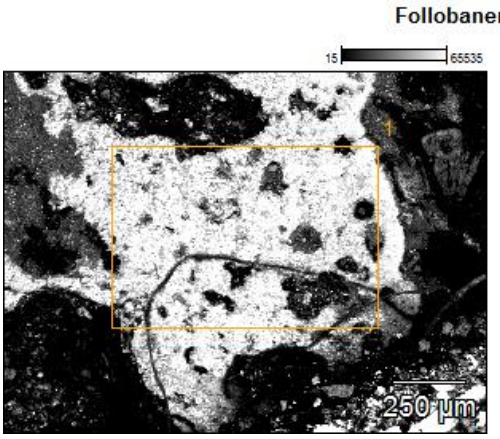


Figur 34

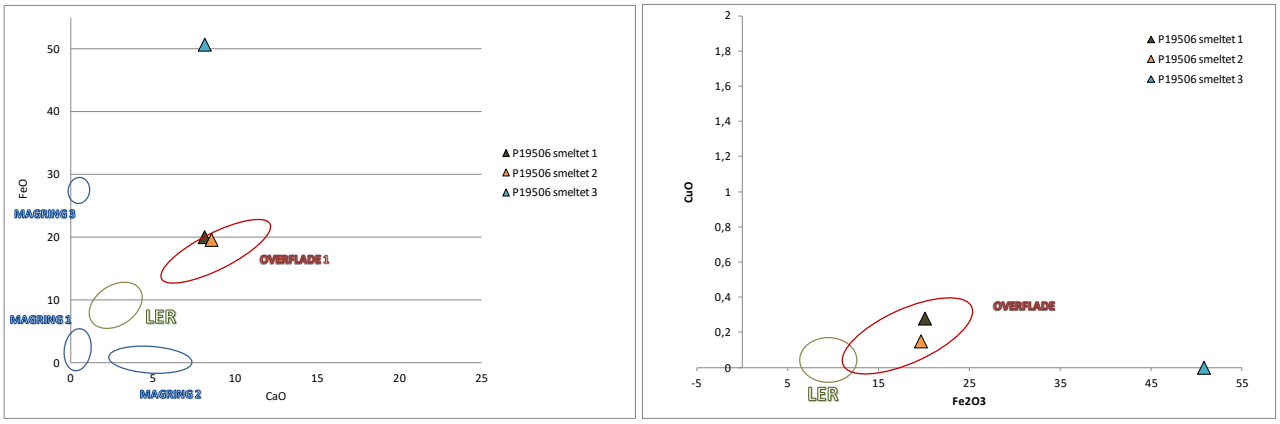
Strukturen af prøven viser dog, at der er tale om en smeltet masse, hvori der ligger store korn af sand eller feldspat, som kun delvist eller næsten ikke er smeltet (figur 34). Analyserne viser da også, at den kemiske sammensætning af prøverne svarer til den, som kunne ses i den smeltede overflade på lerstykker. Det vil sige lerets sammensætning med et forhøjet indhold af kalciumoxid (CaO) og kaliumoxid (K2O) på grund af reaktion med aske fra trækullet, som blev brændt i ildstedet (figur 36).

En af prøverne synes at være kraftigere smeltet, og indeholder ikke korn af sand eller feldspat (figur 35). Analysen viser til gengæld, at den har et meget højt indhold af jernoxid (Fe_2O_3) (figur 36).

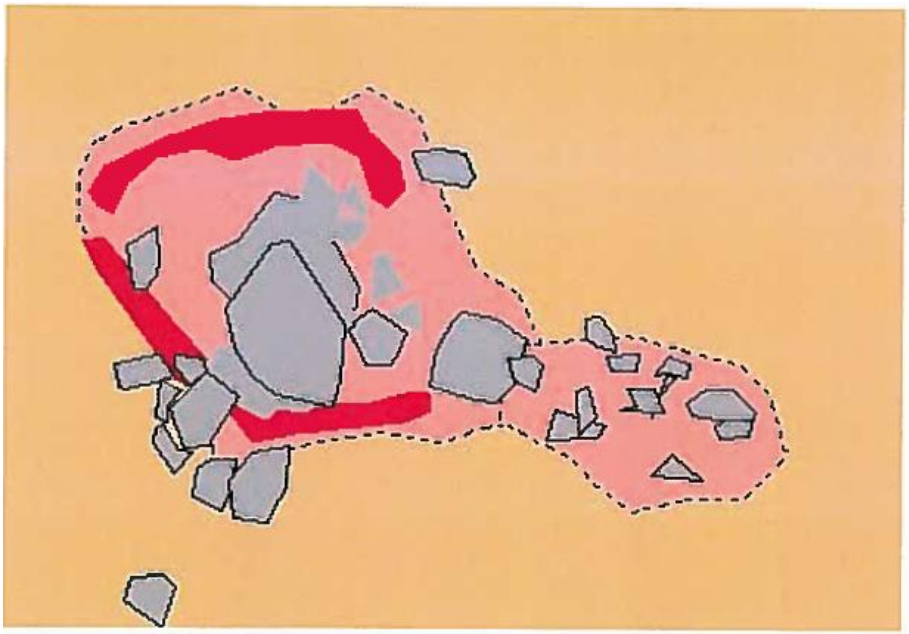
Det er sandsynligt, at prøverne består af smeltet ler fra den nederste del af ovnen, og at den har været anvendt i forbindelse med jernforarbejdning. Da der ikke er tale om egentlig jernslagge, og da der ikke fandtes en jordprøve af fyldet i ovnen, er det dog ikke muligt at sige hvorvidt der er tale om en esse eller bunden af en udvindingsovn. Anlæggets størrelse og form synes at kunne passe med begge tolkninger (figur 37).



Figur 35



Figur 36



Figur 37

OVN SA27252

"This oven also contained a set of tongs scrap copper fragments, a whetstone and a copper/bronze sphere (1cm in diameter). The oven consisted oft a simple pit. A fragment of slag was also recovered from the oven (289255)".

Figur 38

Der er tale om et lille anlæg, kun ca 25 cm i diameter. Det mørke lag på bunden har en meget veldefineret overflade, og synes på figur 38 at være opdelt i flere veldefinerede lag. Anlæggets sider er næsten lodrette, og det vides ikke om der fandtes varmepåvirkning.

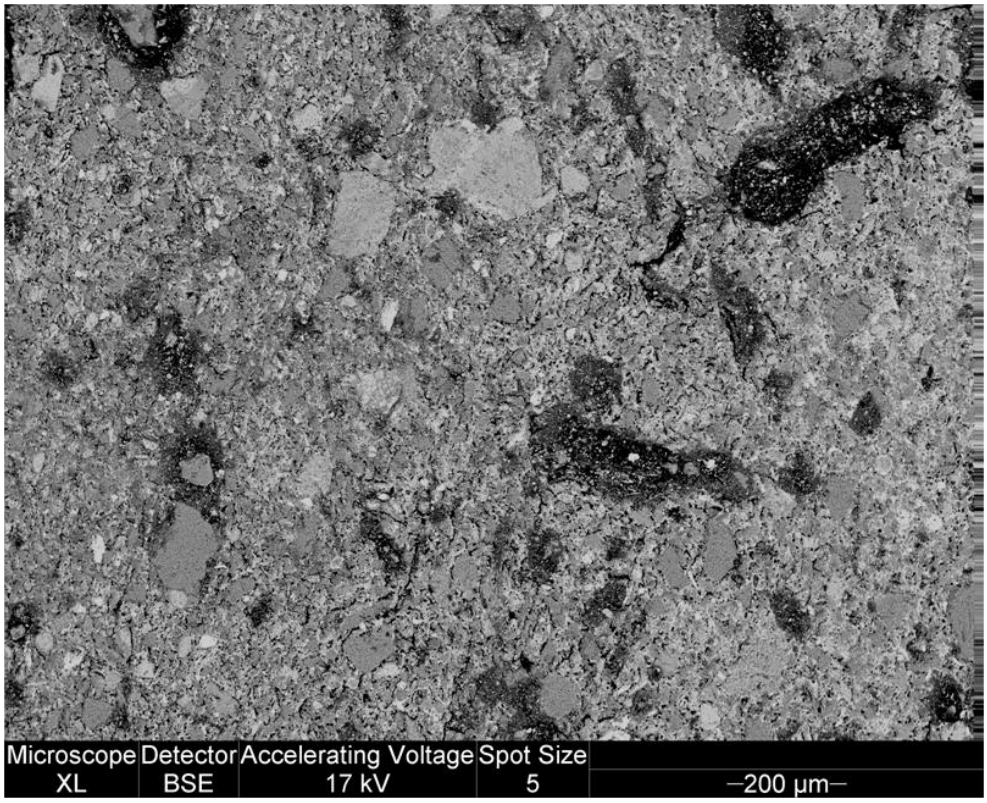
Bundlaget synes at antyde, at der har været tale om en grube, som har stået åben, og hvori bundlaget er afsat i flere omgange. Ved hjælp af en prøve taget som en blok eller ved hjælp af en metalskinne gennem bundlaget ville man have kunnet få et indtryk af dannelsen af laget og dermed om hvorvidt der er atle om en ovn eller om en grube, som kan have haft anden funktion i forbindelse med metalforarbejdning.

Der blev udtaget to prøver af den formodede slagge fra anlægget (P289255).

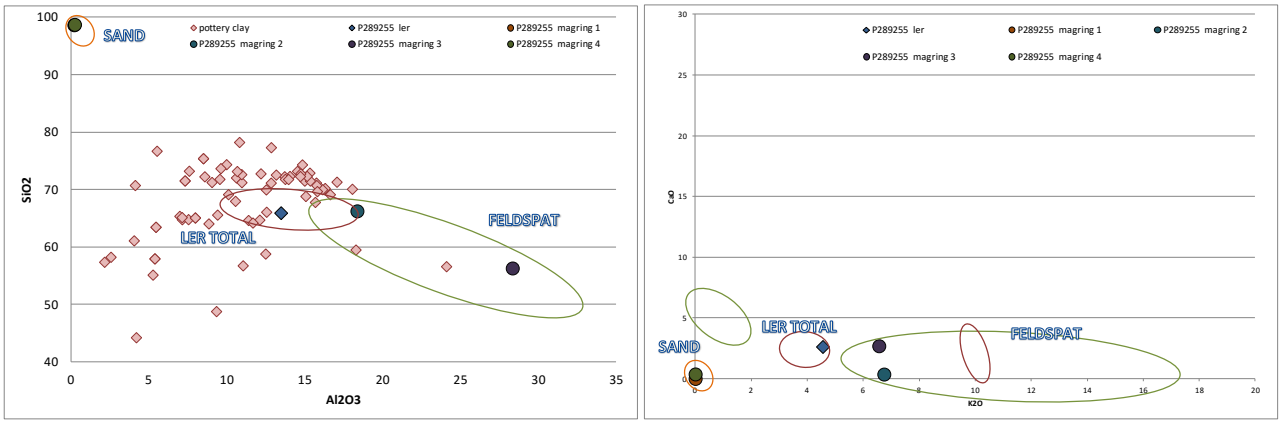
P289255 A

Prøven viser, at der ikke er tale om en slagge, men om et stykke ler med forglasset overflade. Selve leret er relativt finkornet, dog med enkelte større korn (figur 39). Analyserne viser dog at lerets sammensætning svarer til de øvrige analyser af ler fra andre anlæg. Det er derfor

også i dette tilfælde sandsynligt, at der er tale om lokalt ler. De større korn består af korn af sand og korn af feldspat (figur 40), som det tidligere er set i lerprøverne. Det er ikke sandsynligt, at der er tale om en bevidst magring, men derimod, at det er lerets naturlige sammensætning af mineraler.



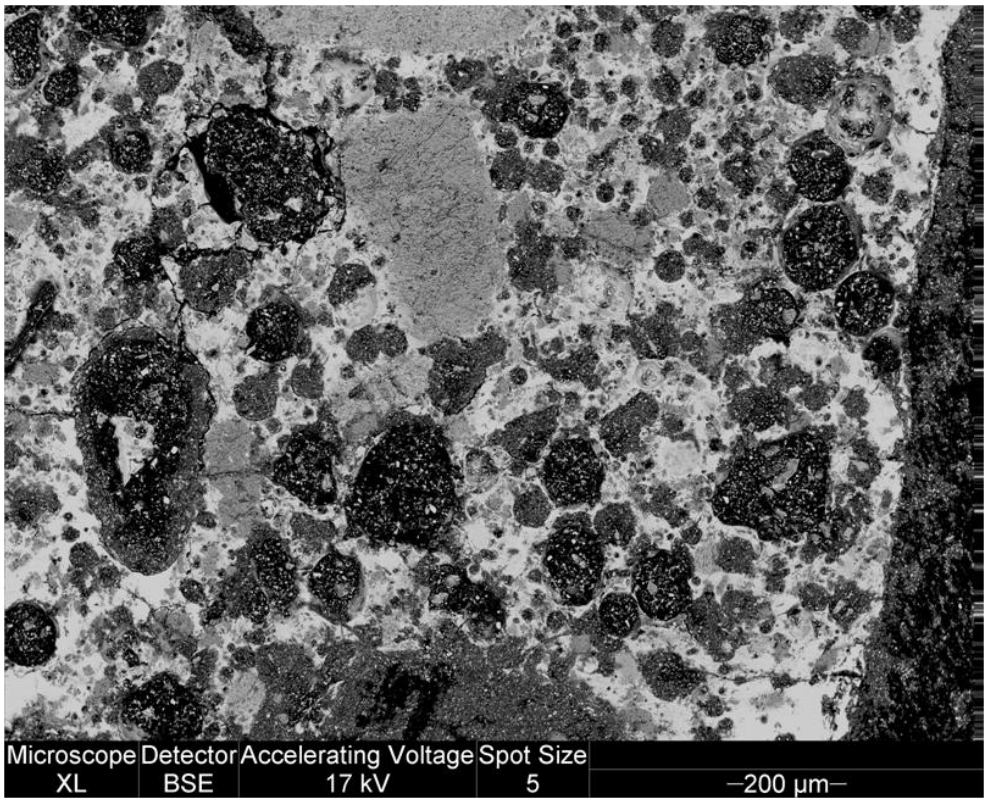
Figur 39



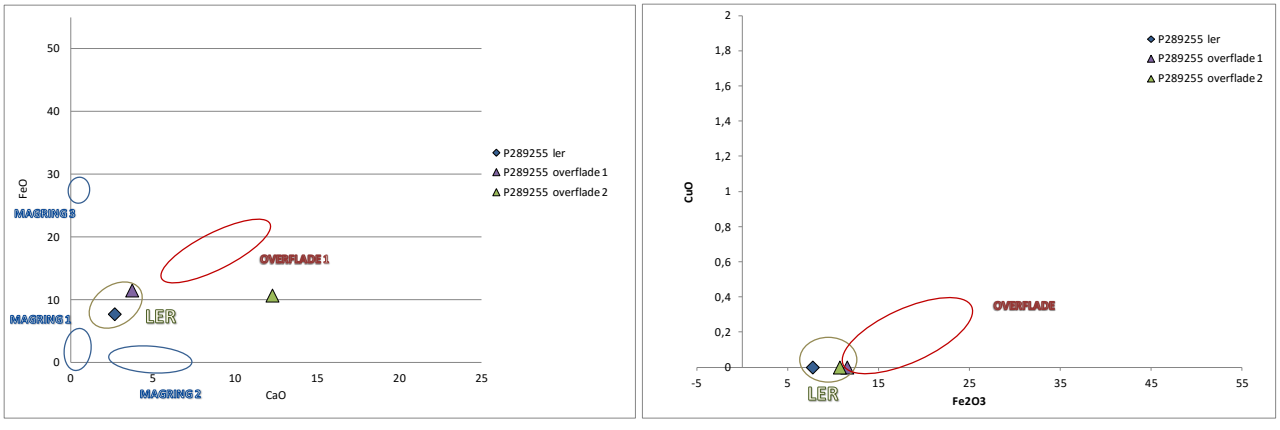
Figur 40

Lerets overflade er delvist smeltet, og i strukturen ses stadig korn af såvel feldspat som sand (figur 41). Der kan også ses runde porøsiteter forårsaget af gasudvikling ved smeltningen.

Den smeltede overflade viser ingen tegn på forhøjede indhold af jern eller kobber, som ville kunne antyde lerets anvendelse i forbindelse med jernforarbejdning eller bronzestøbning (figur 42). Kun i den alleryderste del af laget findes et forhøjet indhold af kalciumoxid, som viser, at der under smeltningen er sket en reaktion mellem leret og aske fra trækul.



Figur 41

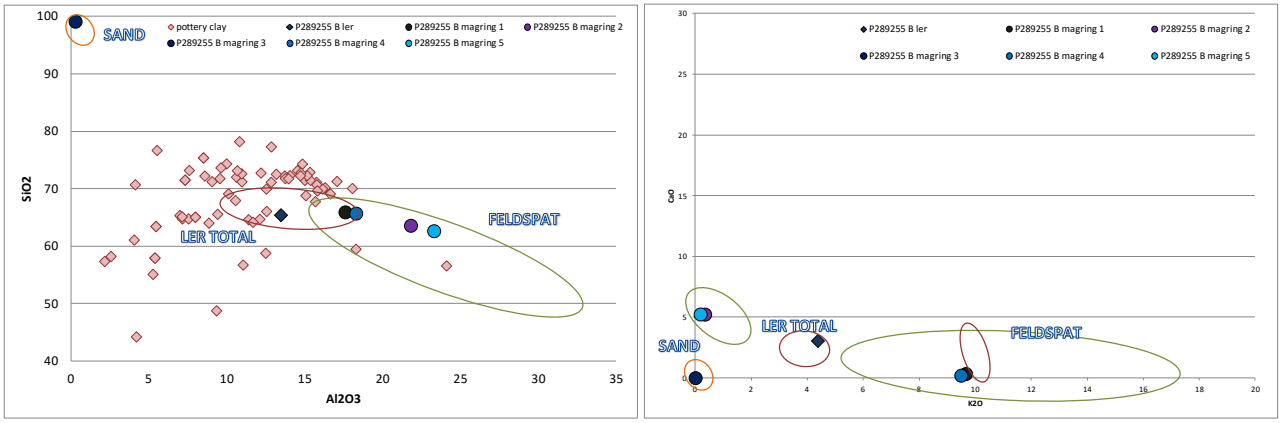


Figur 42

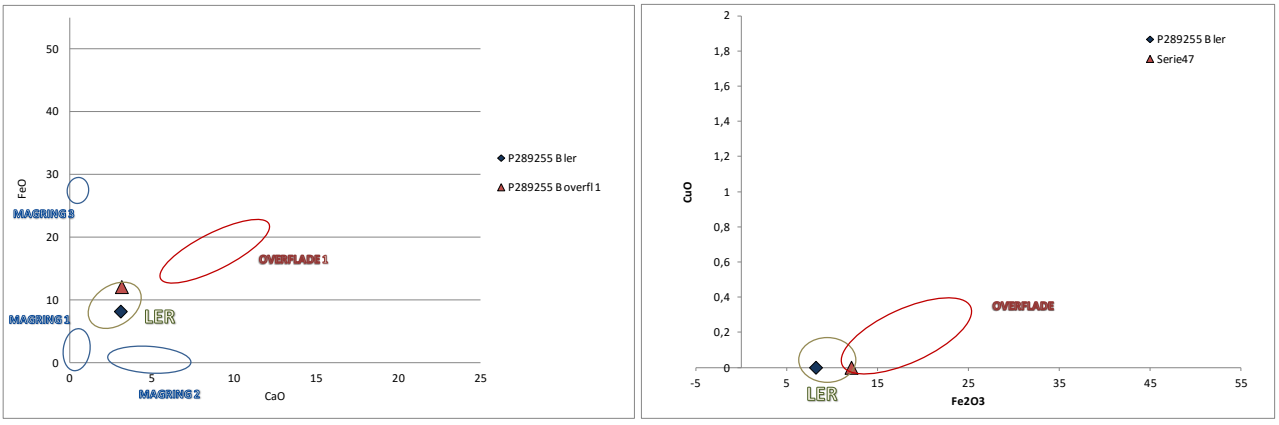
P289255 B

Den anden prøve af det forglassede ler (P289255 B) viser en struktur og sammensætning, som fuldstændig svarer til den første. Igen er der tale om ler med et naturligt indhold af sand og feldspat (figur 43).

Heller ikke i dette tilfælde kan der dog spores et forhøjet indhold af metaller, som kan give oplysninger om hvorvidt leret har været en del af en konstruktion anvendt ved metalforarbejdning (figur 44)



Figur 43



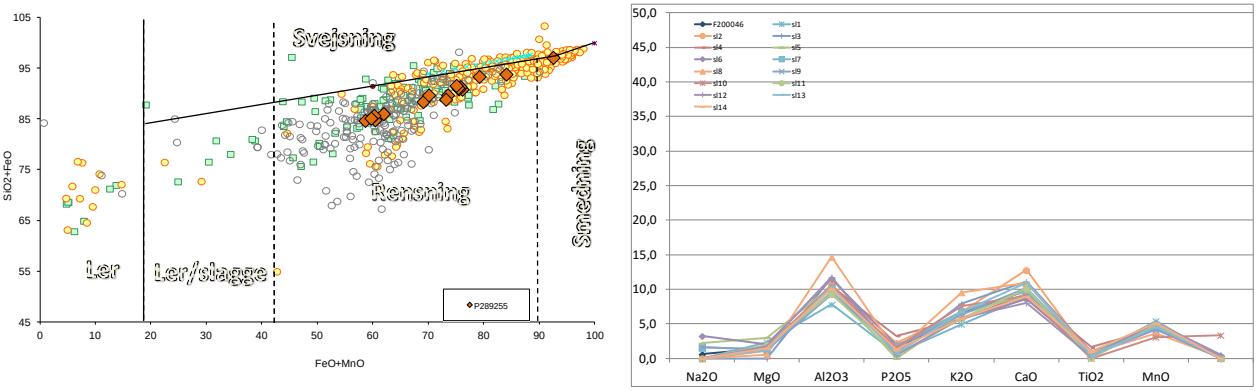
Figur 44

Jern P289255

Blandt materialet i P289255 fandtes også et stykke meget magnetisk, rustbrunt materiale, som bedømtes til at indeholde metallisk jern. Der blev udskåret et tværsnit af stykket.

Der er tale om et stykke jern med rektangulært tværsnit, som har en tykkelse på ca 2,5-3mm og en bredde på ca. 14 mm. Der kan eventuelt være tale om et lille beslag. Det består af kulstoffrit jern med et stort indhold af slaggeindeslutninger (figur 53). I den ene side af stykket ses to svejsninger, som afgrænser et kileformet stykke jern med lidt højere indhold af kulstof (ca 0,2 til 0,4 %) (figur 45, venstre). Der er tydeligvis sket en relativt langvarig opvarmning af genstanden, for en del kulstof er diffunderet ud i der omliggende jern.

Figur 45



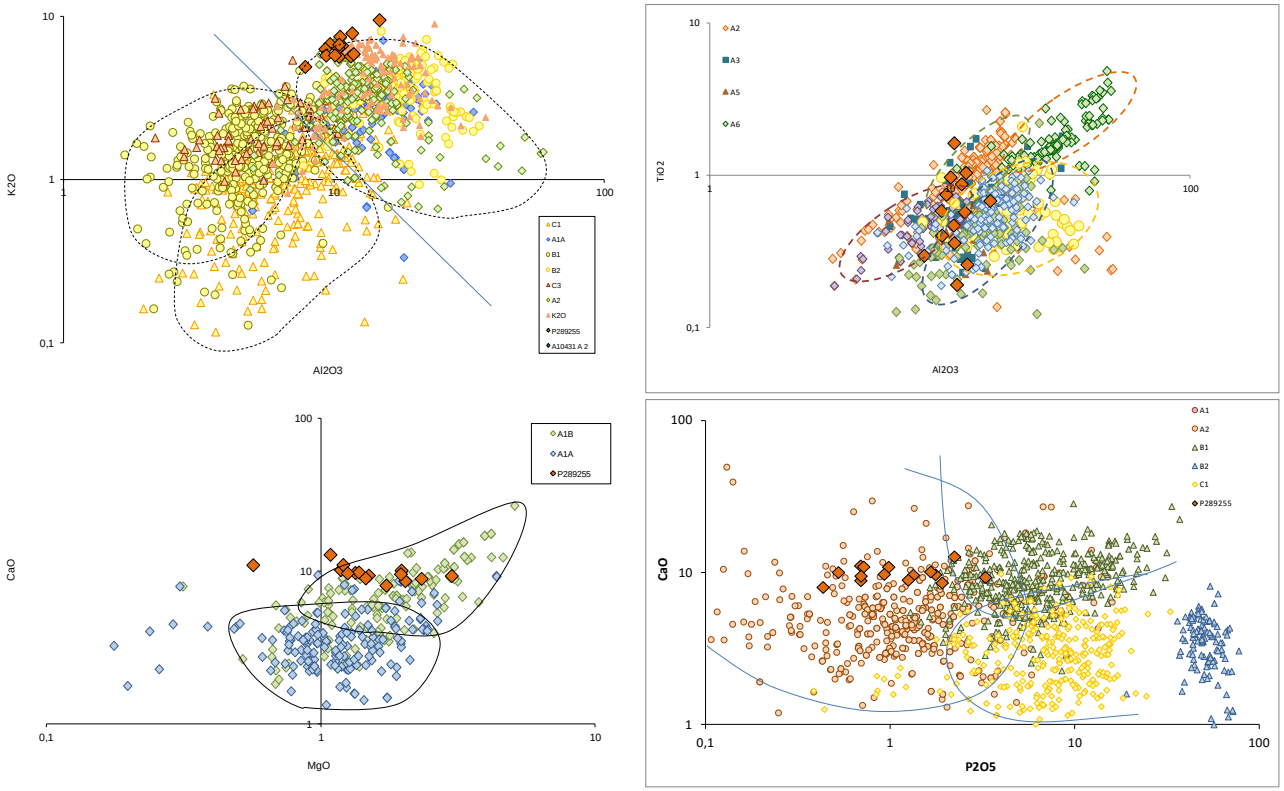
Figur 46

Det er ikke sandsynligt, at indsvejsningen af det lille kulstofholdige stykke har haft nogen praktisk betydning, og analyser af i alt 17 slaggeindeslutninger i både dette og de omgivende jernstykker viser da også, at alle slagger har samme sammensætning (figur 46). Det mest

sandsynlige er derfor, at der i virkeligheden kun er tale om ét stykke jern med varierende indhold af kulstof, eller om flere stykker af samme luppe. Svejsningerne kan i så fald være opstået ved at jernet er blevet smedet ud, foldet og svejset sammen som en del af den første rensning (primærsmedning).

Ser man på indholdet af forskellige oxider i forhold til et referencemateriale bestående af udvindingsslagger far forskellige områder i Europa (figur 47), kan man se at slaggerne i genstanden har et højt indhold af aluminiumoxid (Al_2O_3). De ligner derved udvindingsslagger fra Norge/Sverige eller fra Sydtyskland/Centraleuropa. Indholdet af titanoxid (TiO_2) er desuden relativt lavt, selv om det viser en stor spredning, hvilket gør Norge eller Sverige til de mest sandsynlige områder, hvor jernet kan være udvundet.

Endnu nærmere kommer man ved at se på indholdene af kalciumoxid (CaO) og kaliumoxid (K_2O). Da koncentrationen af kalciumoxid er relativt højt, peger det på, at jernet sandsynligvis ikke var fremstillet i Norge, men derimod i den sydlige del af det nuværende Sverige.



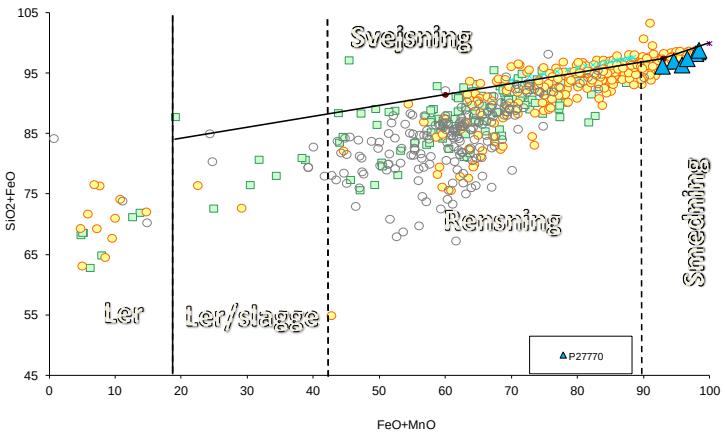
Figur 47

Jordprøve P27770

Den undersøgte jordprøve indeholdt ikke ret meget materiale, bortset fra små fragmenter af trækul. Der fandtes dog et mindre antal hammerskæl, som viser, at der er foregået smedning på lokaliteten. På grund af den lille koncentration er det dog ikke muligt at afgøre, hvorvidt anlæg SA27252 har haft en direkte funktion i forbindelse med jernforarbejdningen.

Analyse af i alt 7 hammerskæl viser, at de alle består af næsten rent jernoxid (figur 48). Skæl af denne type opstår ved sekundær smedning (formning) af jern. De dannes fordi jernets overflade reagerer med ilt fra luften, og der dannes et tyndt lag, også kaldet glødeskal, af jernoxid (primært magnetit, Fe3O4). Laget er sprødt, og vil brække af som små flager når jernet hamres.

Ved primær smedning og svejsning vil der være flydende slagge på jernets overflade, enten fra indeslutninger i jernet eller dannet fordi smeden drysser fint sand på overfladen for at fjerne glødeskallen. Slaggen vil også kunne størkne, brække af og danne hammerskæl, men disse vil primært bestå af jernsilikat (fayalit, $2FeO,SiO_2$) og derfor have en anden sammensætning end skællene fra sekundær smedning.



Figur 48

Konklusionen må I dette tilfælde være, at anlægget enten selv har haft en funktion i forbindelse med jernforarbejdning eller i det mindste har ligget inden for det arbejdsområde, hvor forarbejdningen har foregået.

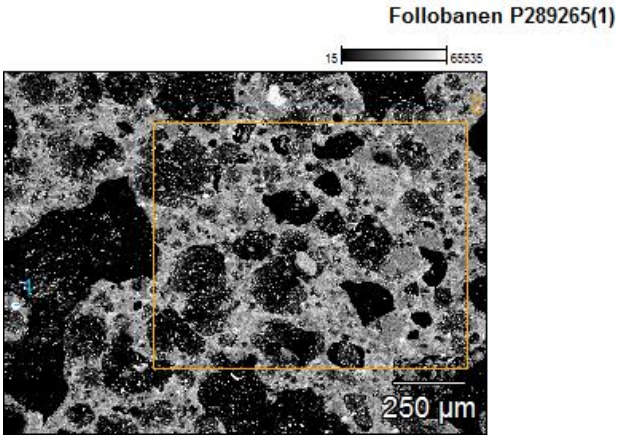
OVN SA21287

"Sample 289265 was found in the backfill of a grave which lay over a possible oven SA 21287"

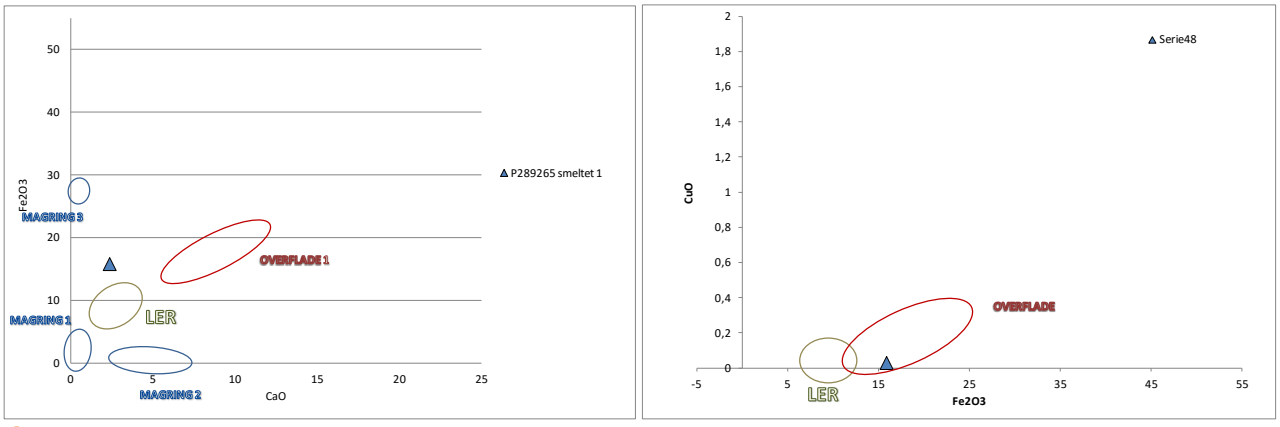
P289265

Der er tale om et stykke helt smeltet materiale. Det er ret porøst med korn af sande eller felsdpat (figur 49), og analyse af én prøve af materialet viste da også, at der er tale om smeltet ler, dog med et let forhøjet indhold af jernoxid (Fe_2O_3) (figur 50).

Der blev ikke fundet lokalt højere koncentrationer af jern, og heller ikke spor af kobber eller andre metaller. Det svagt forhøjede indhold af jernoxid kan antyde, at leret har været anvendt i forbindelse med forarbejdning af jern, men det kan dog ikke siges med sikkerhed.



Figur 49



Figur 50

Saxegaadsgata 15

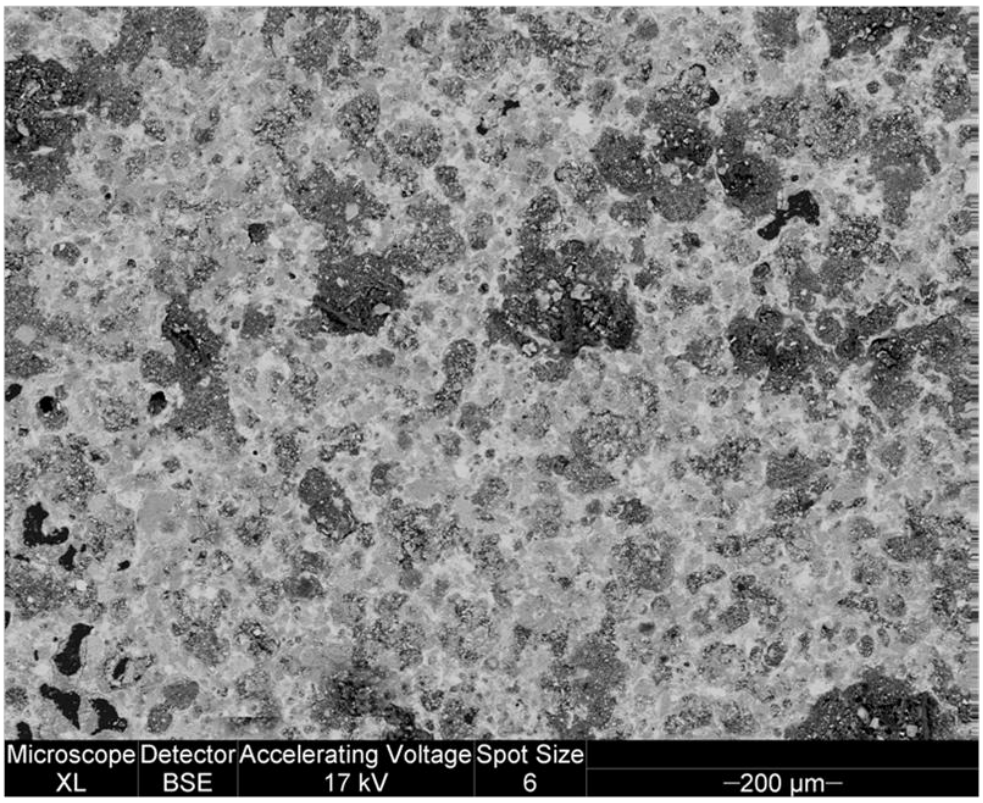
Mulig smedje

Materialet fra Saxegaadsgata 15 stammer fra et anlæg, som tolkes som en mulig smedje. Der er tale om én prøve (P29738), som består af forglasset ler.

P29738

Der viste sig ikke at være upåvirket ler tilbage i prøven, idet den var i det mindste delvist smeltet i hele tværsnittet. I den mindst varmepåvirkede del (figur 51) kunne det ses, at leret havde været forholdsvis finkornet, uden de store mineralkorn, som har kendetegnet de øvrige lerprøver.

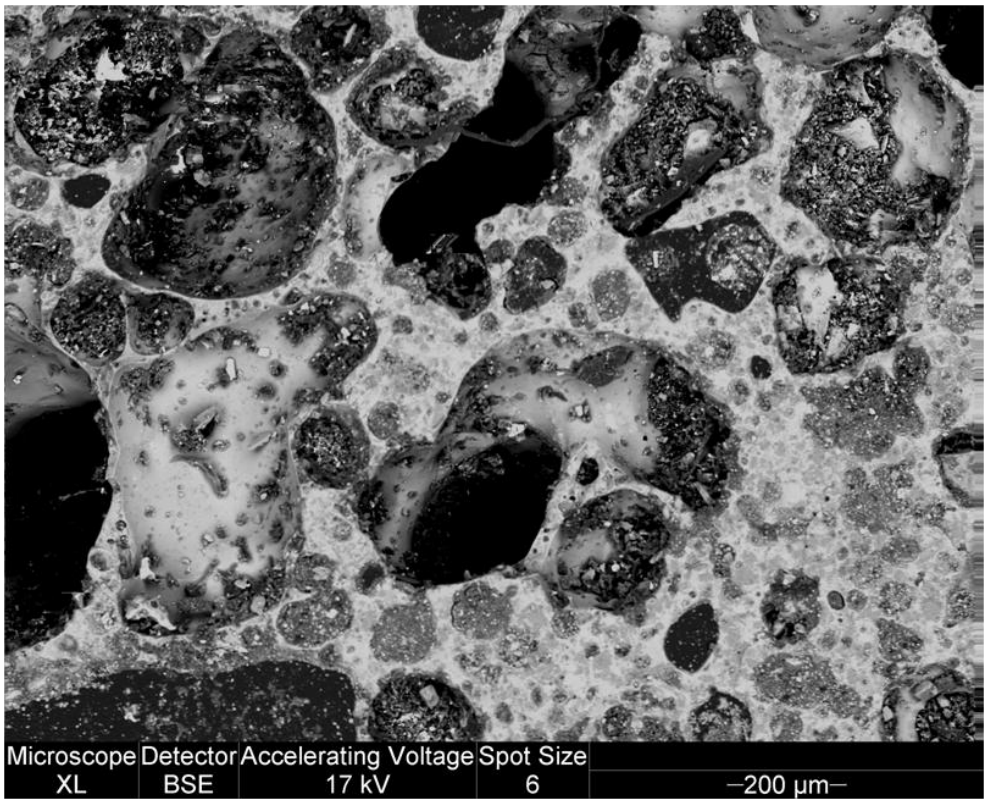
Den kemiske analyse viser dog, at leret har en sammensætning, som ligger tæt op ad de øvrige lerprøver. Også her er der derfor sandsynligvis tale om den lokale ler. Den finkornede struktur kan være en naturlig variation, eller den kan eventuelt været fremkommet ved vaskning (slæmning) af leret. Da der ikke er tale om egentlig keramik, men tydeligvis om en form for ovn- eller esse-konstruktion, forekommer dette dog ikke sandsynligt.



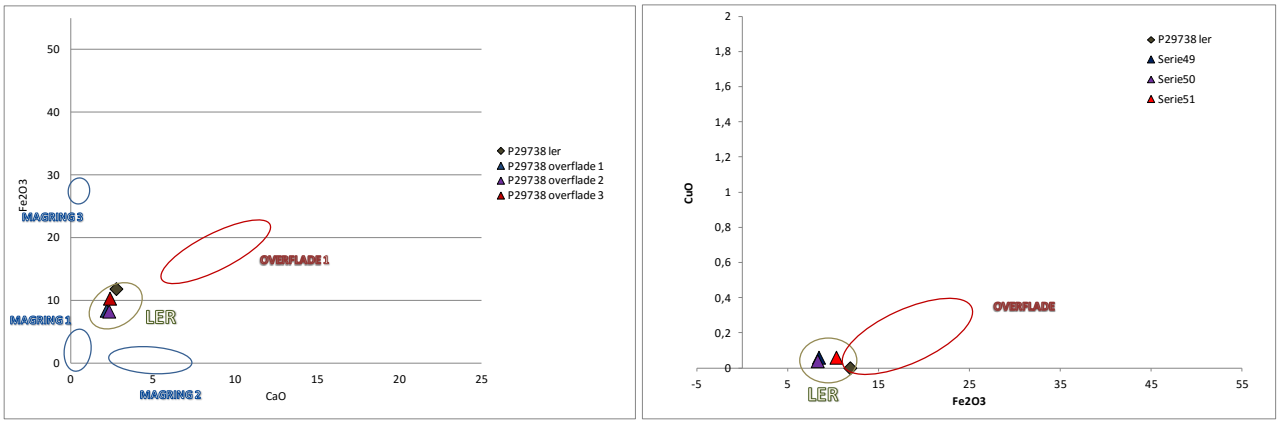
Figur 51

Den smeltede overflade er, som det ofte ses, porøs på grund af gasudvikling under smeltningen (figur 52). Der findes stadig uomdannede korn af sand og feldspat.

Der blev lavet analyser af det smeltede lag flere steder, men der fandtes ikke forhøjet indhold af jern, kobber eller andre metaller, som vil kunne indikere, at leret stammer fra et anlæg anvendt i forbindelse med smedning eller andre former for metalforarbejdning (figur 531).



Figur 52

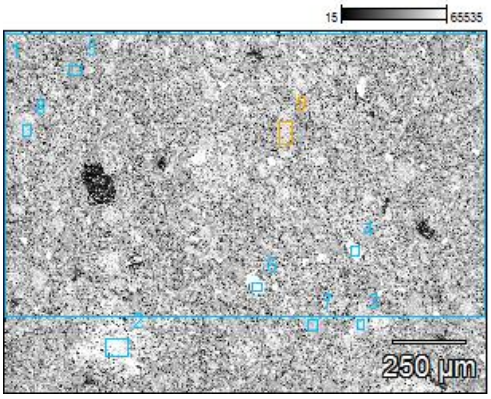


Figur 53

Analyser

P8089 A

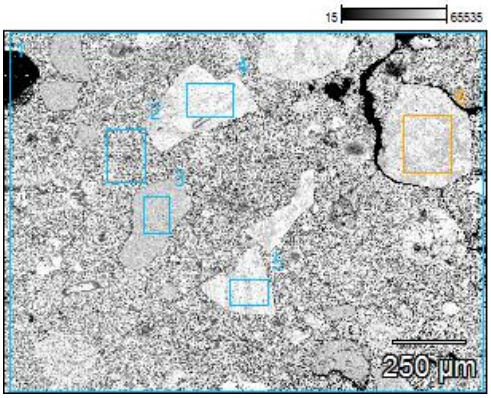
Follobanan P8089 A(1)



Follobanan	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	Cu2O	Ag2O	SnO2	Au	PbO
P8089 A(1)_pt1	1,97	1,48	15,84	65,64	0,00	0,00	0,18	4,33	1,62	0,79		7,00	0,03	0,00	0,25	0,00	0,30
P8089 A(1)_pt2	1,35	2,03	14,58	48,82	0,00	0,00	0,07	2,92	0,47	0,88	0,44	27,93	0,08	0,05	0,29	0,00	0,10
P8089 A(1)_pt3	3,26	0,00	17,25	64,53	0,00	0,00	0,03	12,93	0,17	0,10		0,53	0,00	0,05	1,15	0,00	0,00
P8089 A(1)_pt4	0,00	18,05	2,62	50,80	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,44	0,15	0,61	26,59	0,16	0,01	0,27	0,00	0,14
P8089 A(1)_pt5	0,17	0,09	1,11	96,51	0,00	0,00	0,11	0,00	0,01	0,21		1,63	0,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
P8089 A(1)_pt6	0,28	0,13	24,97	37,25	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,04	24,29	0,19	0,33	12,32	0,00	0,00	0,17	0,00	0,00
P8089 A(1)_pt7	8,61	0,00	20,65	63,52	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,62	3,60	0,08		1,63	0,10	0,07	0,12	0,00	0,00
P8089 A(1)_pt8	7,02	0,00	24,88	60,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,06	6,76	0,17		0,22	0,10	0,00	0,61	0,00	0,00
P8089 A(1)_pt9	3,17	0,08	17,21	65,04	0,00	0,00	0,11	9,82	0,50	0,02		2,87	0,06	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00

P8089 B

Follobanen 8089 B(1)

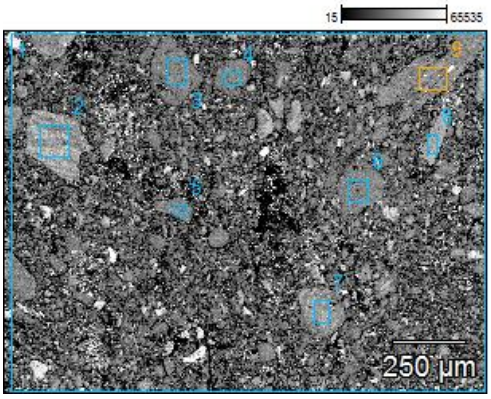


	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3
8089 B(1)_pt1	1,47	0,01	4,74	27,99	0,00	0,33	1,73	56,41	0,12	0,02	1,49
8089 B(1)_pt2	0,00	0,57	1,21	6,28	0,46	0,55	0,25	82,94	0,04	0,07	1,22
8089 B(1)_pt3	0,00	0,00	0,16	97,56	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,10	0,19	0,00	0,38
8089 B(1)_pt4	4,62	0,00	18,35	65,03	0,00	0,05	9,53	0,46	0,00	0,06	0,85
8089 B(1)_pt5	4,56	0,00	17,39	65,13	0,29	0,06	9,16	0,66	0,00	0,03	0,72
8089 B(1)_pt6	6,57	0,00	18,66	65,59	0,26	0,00	6,16	0,59	0,01	0,00	0,64

	Fe2O3	Cu2O	ZnO	As2O3	Ag2O	SnO2	Sb2O3	Au	PbO
8089 B(1)_pt1	1,49	0,00	0,07	0,66	0,17	1,90	2,87	0,00	0,00
8089 B(1)_pt2	1,22	0,14	0,32	0,73	0,17	1,27	3,12	0,00	0,57
8089 B(1)_pt3	0,38	0,17	0,00	0,22	0,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,30
8089 B(1)_pt4	0,85	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,10	0,56	0,04	0,00	0,11
8089 B(1)_pt5	0,72	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,26	0,00	0,48	0,00
8089 B(1)_pt6	0,64	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,95	0,44	0,00	0,00

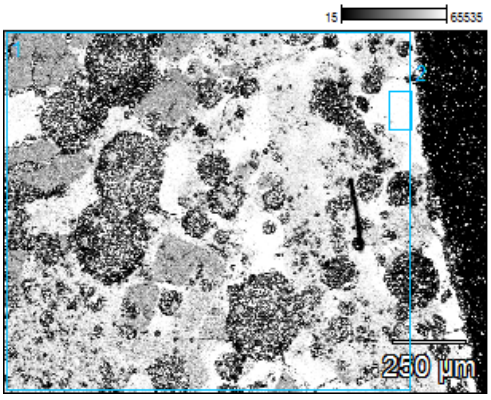
P16797

Follobanen P16797(1)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P16797(1)_pt1	2,52	0,67	10,90	69,03	0,00	0,43	0,32	3,61	1,98	0,82	0,05	9,63	0,05
P16797(1)_pt2	5,24	0,00	18,36	65,49	0,00	0,00	0,00	9,10	0,18	0,10	0,01	1,50	0,03
P16797(1)_pt3	0,24	0,08	0,00	98,08	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,19	0,00	0,23	0,00	1,08	0,06
P16797(1)_pt4	0,32	0,00	0,00	98,96	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,31	0,00	0,10	0,31	0,00
P16797(1)_pt5	0,31	0,05	0,04	98,43	0,00	0,22	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,11	0,77	0,00
P16797(1)_pt6	0,09	0,12	0,04	98,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,17	1,13	0,28
P16797(1)_pt7	7,14	0,00	17,02	66,29	0,00	0,00	0,00	7,06	0,19	0,28	0,36	1,67	0,00
P16797(1)_pt8	0,41	0,91	31,78	48,82	0,00	0,30	0,04	11,70	0,35	1,14	0,00	3,83	0,72
P16797(1)_pt9	0,88	0,47	17,88	67,40	0,00	0,00	0,17	5,95	0,75	1,74	0,27	4,48	0,00

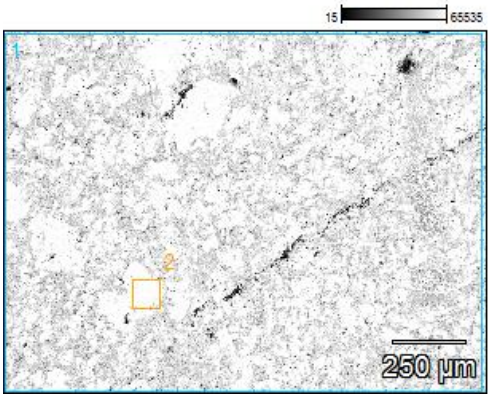
Follobanen P16797B(1)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P16797B(1)_pt1	3,85	0,09	9,49	61,06	0,09	0,11	0,27	4,91	3,33	0,28	0,09	16,36	0,05
P16797B(1)_pt2	5,47	1,79	8,54	42,07	12,19	0,00	0,01	5,14	16,60	1,70	0,52	5,96	0,00

P17303

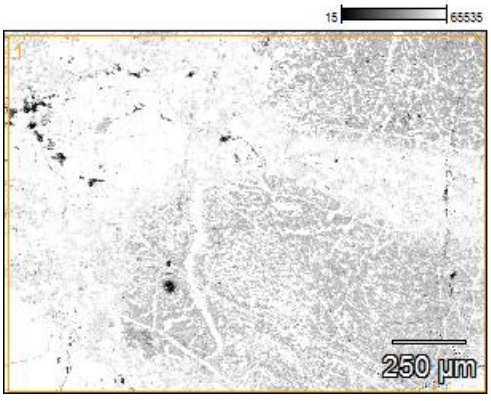
Follobanen P17303 A(1)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P17303 A(1)_pt1	1,53	5,36	10,92	45,50	0,00	0,00	0,01	1,20	12,91	3,29	0,20	12,81	0,00
P17303 A(1)_pt2	0,00	7,67	3,81	49,73	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,11	22,21	1,27	0,08	6,14	0,03

	NiO	Cu2O	ZnO	As2O3	ZrO2	Ag2O	SnO2	Sb2O3	Au	PbO
P17303 A(1)_pt1	0,00	0,00	0,15	4,76	0,08	0,16	0,44	0,68	0,00	0,00
P17303 A(1)_pt2	0,17	0,00	0,18	7,79		0,03	0,11	0,66	0,00	0,00

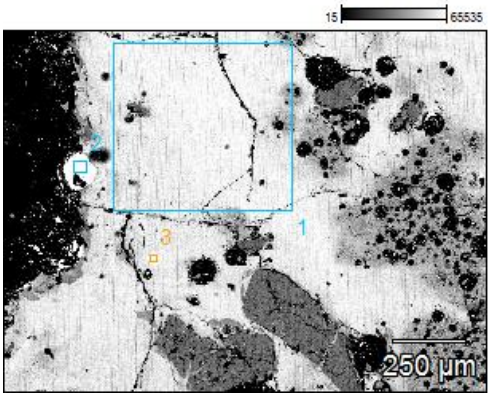
Follobanen P17303 B(1)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3
P17303 B(1)_pt1	0,00	19,47	4,68	48,56	0,57	0,11	0,01	0,59	7,71	0,97	0,11	16,87

	NiO	Cu2O	ZrO2	BaO
P17303 B(1)_pt1	0,09	0,14	0,13	0,00

Follobanen P17303 C(1)

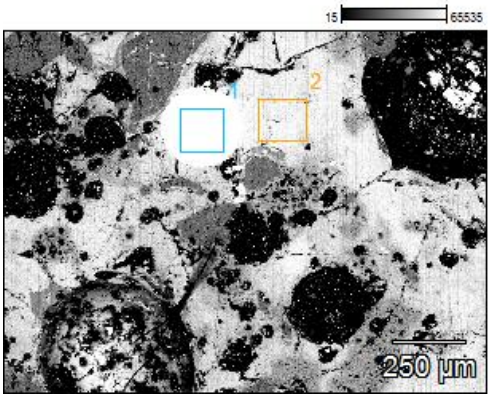


	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P17303 C(1)_pt1	2,59	1,82	8,76	50,87	1,53	0,20	0,02	4,12	18,35	0,93	0,89	6,17	0,00
P17303 C(1)_pt3	0,97	0,65	2,54	36,94	4,44	0,24	0,00	1,21	8,18	0,31	0,00	2,86	0,00

	NiO	Cu2O	ZnO	As2O3	ZrO2	SnO2	Sb2O3	PbO
P17303 C(1)_pt1	0,00	0,24	0,03	2,33	0,46	0,49	0,21	0,00
P17303 C(1)_pt3	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,72	40,20	0,70	0,00	0,00

	O	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Fe	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Sn	Sb	Ba	Pb
P17303 C(1)_pt2	19,13	0,19	2,63	2,22	1,73	0,12	21,92	0,16	48,52	0,00	0,06	1,44	0,00	0,09	0,65

Follobanen P17303 C(2)



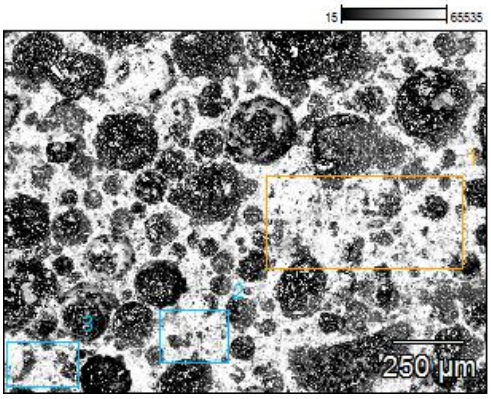
	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P17303 C(2)_pt2	2,50	1,69	9,03	51,13	1,43	0,00	0,00	3,68	17,02	0,95	0,82	6,58	0,00

	NiO	Cu2O	ZnO	As2O3	SnO2	Sb2O3	PbO
P17303 C(2)_pt2	0,00	1,01	0,00	2,26	0,58	0,23	0,02

	O	Al	Si	S	Cl	Fe	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Sn	Sb	Pb
P17303 C(2)_pt1	2,16	0,41	0,78	0,04	0,05	0,55	0,05	95,48	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,21

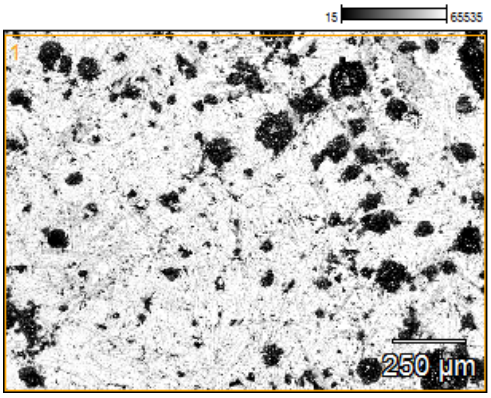
P25629

Follobanen P25629 A(1)



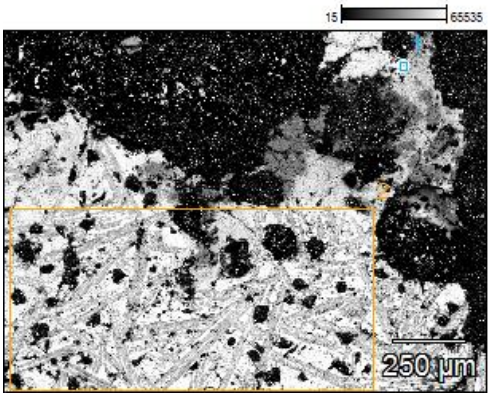
	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	NiO	Cu2O	BaO
P25629 A(1)_pt1	2,13	2,20	15,33	59,99	0,00	0,10	0,26	3,75	2,48	1,22	0,16	11,96	0,00	0,19	0,24
P25629 A(1)_pt2	2,09	0,94	12,73	67,19	0,00	0,00	0,21	3,93	2,35	1,26	0,17	8,94	0,00	0,19	0,00
P25629 A(1)_pt3	2,14	1,49	14,13	62,83	0,00	0,07	0,24	3,97	2,36	0,77	0,17	11,47	0,00	0,20	0,15

Follobanen P25629 B(1)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	NiO	Cu2O	BaO
P25629 B(1)_pt1	1,09	1,97	20,24	43,59	0,00	1,03	0,21	2,43	13,11	0,99	0,37	14,85	0,00	0,00	0,12

Follobanen P25629 B(2)

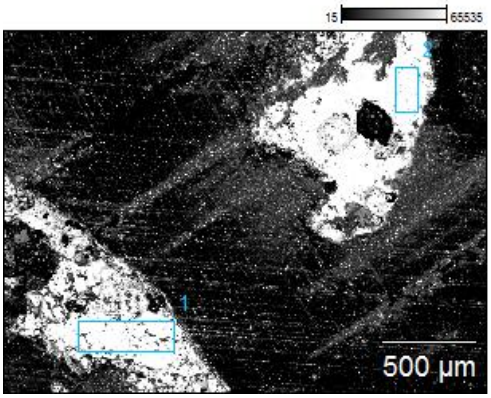


	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	NiO	Cu2O	BaO
P25629 B(2)_pt2	1,13	1,70	19,63	47,54	0,00	0,11	0,12	2,69	12,18	1,03	0,20	13,63	0,00	0,04	0,00

	O	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	K	Ca	Fe	Ni	Cu	Ba
P25629 B(2)_pt1	10,75	0,14	0,78	5,68	0,01	28,06	0,00	0,68	0,58	52,89	0,31	0,08	0,04

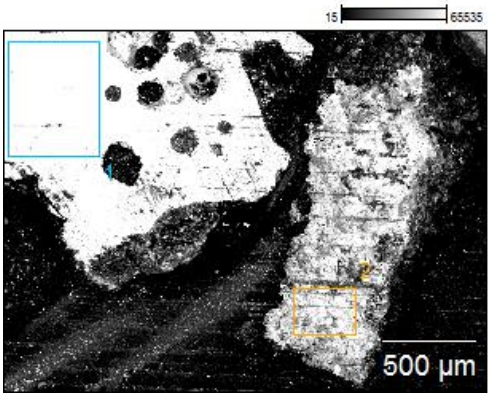
Jordprøve P25814

Follobanen P25814 skæl(1)



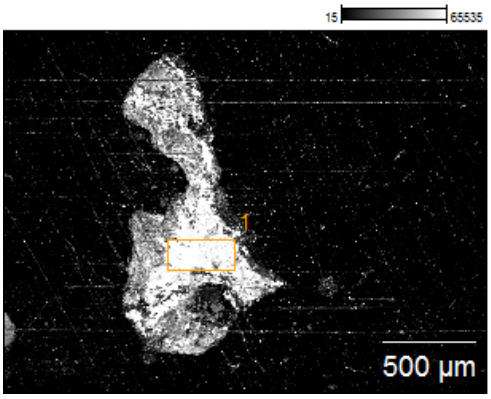
	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P25814 skæl(1)_pt1	0,16	0,18	0,71	23,08	0,91	0,23	0,04	0,05	1,96	0,00	29,10	42,48	0,25
P25814 skæl(1)_pt2	0,41	0,13	0,62	14,68	1,82	0,09	0,00	0,05	1,46	0,00	24,70	54,84	0,23

Follobanen P25814 skæl(2)



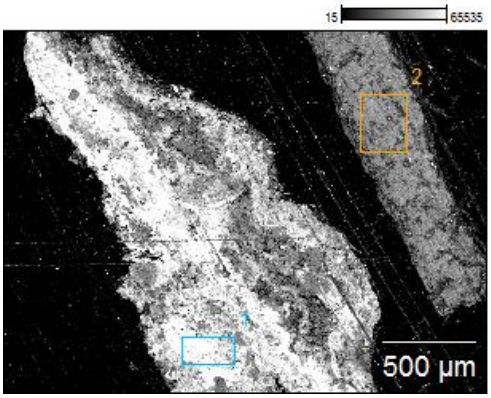
	Na2O	*MgO*	*Al2O3*	*SiO2*	*P2O5*	*SO3*	*Cl*	*K2O*	*CaO*	*TiO2*	*MnO*	*Fe2O3*	*BaO*
P25814 skæl(2)_pt1	0,40	0,50	0,32	16,51	0,39	0,09	0,08	0,00	2,01	0,07	8,21	69,83	0,11
P25814 skæl(2)_pt2	1,01	0,17	5,08	17,12	0,00	0,46	0,14	1,28	0,24	0,24	20,85	52,87	0,00

Follobanen P25814 skæl(3)



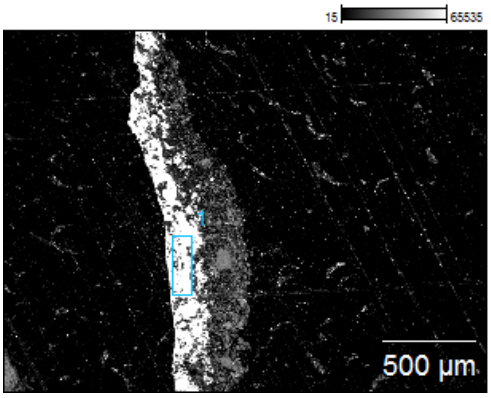
	Na2O	*MgO*	*Al2O3*	*SiO2*	*P2O5*	*SO3*	*Cl*	*K2O*	*CaO*	*TiO2*	*MnO*	*Fe2O3*	*BaO*
P25814 skæl(3)_pt1	1,03	1,34	3,90	20,42	0,14	0,29	0,02	2,72	7,44	0,41	0,53	59,68	0,00

Follobanen P25814 skæl(4)



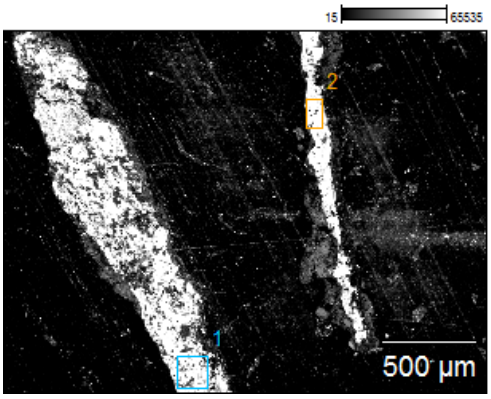
	Na2O	*MgO*	*Al2O3*	*SiO2*	*P2O5*	*SO3*	*Cl*	*K2O*	*CaO*	*TiO2*	*MnO*	*Fe2O3*	*BaO*
P25814 skæl(4)_pt1	1,21	0,22	3,20	13,89	0,32	0,09	0,15	0,34	0,17	0,00	8,03	72,04	0,33
P25814 skæl(4)_pt2	1,31	2,25	16,59	55,32	1,03	0,20	0,14	5,99	0,88	0,78	0,47	11,89	0,00

Follobanen P25814 skæl(5)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P25814 skæl(5)_pt1	0,57	0,12	0,46	1,97	0,00	0,17	0,08	0,05	0,12	0,00	0,21	96,09	0,10

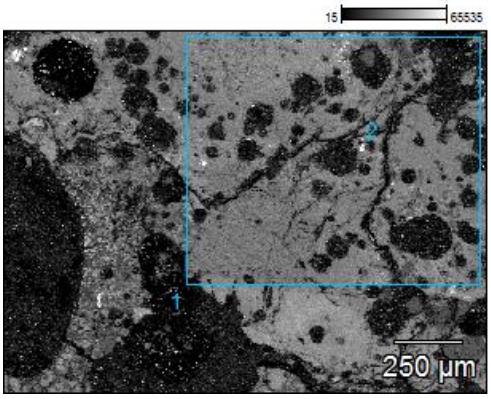
Follobanen P25814 skæl(6)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P25814 skæl(6)_pt1	0,48	0,25	0,71	4,83	0,29	0,27	0,16	0,14	0,14	0,00	0,26	92,20	0,20
P25814 skæl(6)_pt2	0,43	0,10	0,42	1,72	0,10	0,05	0,08	0,14	0,10	0,00	0,33	96,46	0,00

P26370 A

Follobanen P22370 A(1)

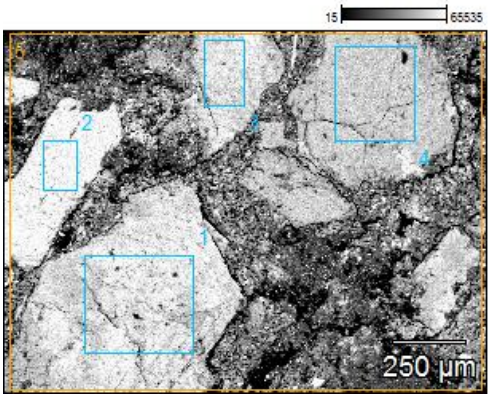


	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	Cu2O	BaO

P22370 A(1)_pt1	2,68	0,93	13,54	63,69	0,00	0,14	0,22	8,97	2,00	0,43	0,19	7,15	0,00	0,07
P22370 A(1)_pt2	1,59	2,25	11,65	41,38	0,00	0,24		5,14	1,08	2,44	0,15	33,94	0,15	0,00

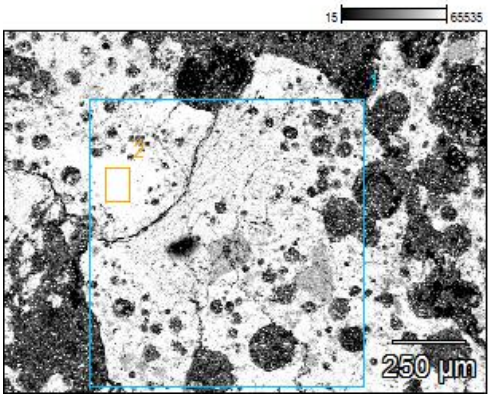
P22370 B

Follobanen P22370 B(1)



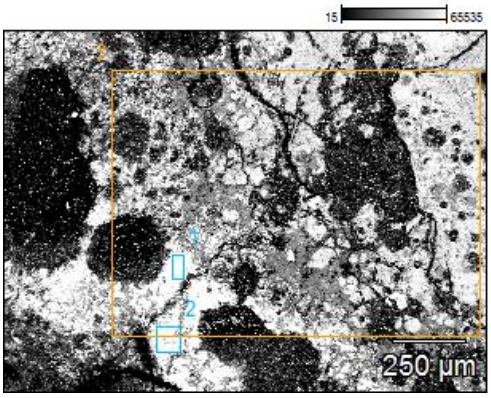
	Na2O	*MgO*	*Al2O3*	*SiO2*	*P2O5*	*SO3*	*Cl*	*K2O*	*CaO*	*TiO2*	*MnO*	*Fe2O3*	*Cu2O*	*BaO*
P22370 B(1)_pt1	4,25	0,00	17,82	66,37	0,00	0,00		10,26	0,26	0,00	0,00	0,79	0,00	0,24
P22370 B(1)_pt2	1,21	0,00	16,89	64,13	0,00	0,00		16,99	0,54	0,00	0,06	0,08	0,10	0,00
P22370 B(1)_pt3	6,00	0,00	18,27	65,78	0,00	0,00		8,06	0,38	0,00	0,00	1,47	0,00	0,05
P22370 B(1)_pt4	9,16	0,00	21,52	63,28	0,00	0,17		0,28	4,60	0,00	0,20	0,57	0,02	0,21
P22370 B(1)_pt5	4,21	0,00	15,86	64,23	0,12	0,10	0,34	6,38	1,98	0,34	0,27	5,76	0,41	0,00

Follobanen P22370 B overfl(1)



	Na2O	*MgO*	*Al2O3*	*SiO2*	*P2O5*	*SO3*	*Cl*	*K2O*	*CaO*	*TiO2*	*MnO*	*Fe2O3*	*Cu2O*	*BaO*
P22370 B overfl(1)_pt1	2,05	0,66	13,06	65,31	0,00	0,00	0,20	7,60	3,05	0,53	0,08	7,37	0,09	0,00
P22370 B overfl(1)_pt2	1,71	2,92	10,91	53,34	0,00	0,23		5,16	12,40	0,98	0,30	11,48	0,07	0,00

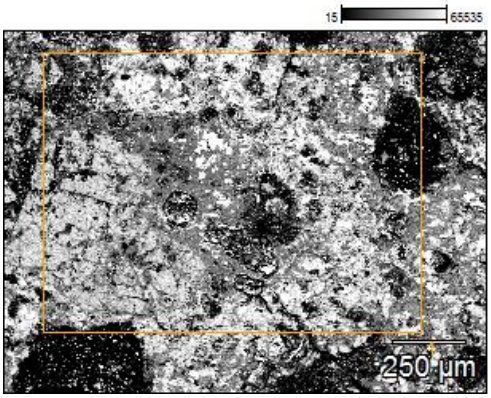
Follobanen P22370 B overfl(2)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	Cu2O	BaO
P22370 B overfl(2)_pt1	4,86	1,43	6,61	39,30	1,21	0,34		6,46	21,19	0,30	0,56	16,21	0,25	0,62
P22370 B overfl(2)_pt2	2,58	0,37	5,79	40,93	1,25	0,48		2,68	17,73	0,44	0,53	24,35	0,37	0,42
P22370 B overfl(2)_pt3	3,33	0,42	11,56	58,45	0,00	0,00	0,45	7,39	3,84	0,60	0,20	12,33	0,47	0,10

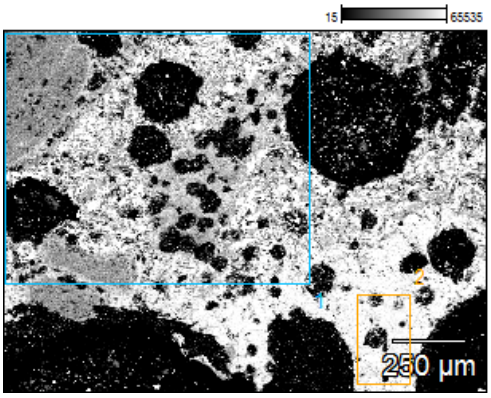
P22370 C

Follobanen P22370 C (1)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	Cu2O	ZrO2	BaO
P22370 C (1)_pt1	2,71	0,41	13,05	56,14	0,09	0,02	9,76	3,97	0,52	0,22	10,29	0,13	1,54	0,00

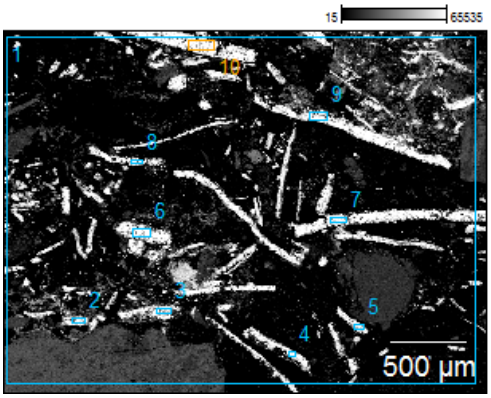
Follobanen P22370 C overfl(1)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	Cu2O	BaO
P22370 C overfl(1)_pt1	1,97	1,43	11,49	52,96	0,95	0,03	9,78	6,11	0,35	0,25	14,48	0,21	0,00
P22370 C overfl(1)_pt2	7,57	0,51	6,73	43,00	0,00	0,36	6,92	11,38	0,66	0,39	21,57	0,16	0,26

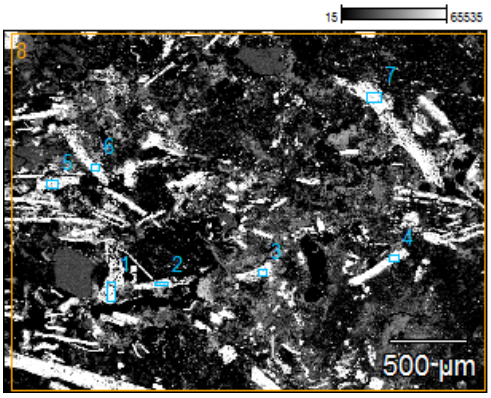
Jordprøve P26371

Follobanen P26371 lag (1)



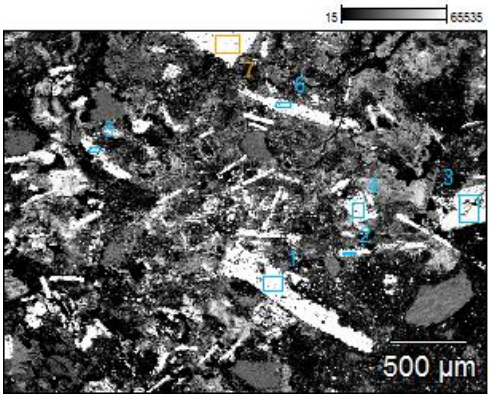
	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P26371 lag (1)_pt1	2,91	0,61	5,04	26,57	4,67	0,46	0,81	2,42	0,82	0,08	0,00	55,59	0,00
P26371 lag (1)_pt2	0,50	0,04	0,42	0,62	0,37	0,19	0,04	0,00	0,01	0,11	0,16	97,55	0,00
P26371 lag (1)_pt3	0,86	0,03	0,64	3,38	0,42	0,37	0,17	0,26	0,34	0,03	0,00	93,49	0,00
P26371 lag (1)_pt4	0,52	0,00	0,55	0,74	0,18	0,19	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,00	0,00	97,60	0,00
P26371 lag (1)_pt5	0,95	0,01	0,91	1,27	0,78	0,34	0,16	0,11	0,27	0,00	0,02	94,85	0,32
P26371 lag (1)_pt6	0,30	0,07	0,34	0,61	0,06	0,03	0,13	0,00	0,22	0,08	0,14	98,03	0,00
P26371 lag (1)_pt7	0,31	0,00	0,52	0,58	0,06	0,19	0,00	0,11	0,09	0,00	0,00	98,15	0,00
P26371 lag (1)_pt8	0,32	0,15	0,71	0,93	0,00	0,13	0,01	0,00	0,12	0,13	0,05	97,18	0,27
P26371 lag (1)_pt9	0,51	0,15	0,65	1,87	0,17	0,00	0,04	0,08	0,20	0,00	0,02	96,31	0,00
P26371 lag (1)_pt10	0,54	0,00	0,35	0,64	0,17	0,16	0,02	0,10	0,24	0,10	0,19	97,49	0,00

Follobanen P26371 lag (2)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO	Cu2O
P26371 lag (2)_pt1	0,39	0,07	0,25	0,72	0,40	0,23	0,12	0,01	0,41	0,00	0,44	96,95	0,00	
P26371 lag (2)_pt2	0,58	0,15	0,43	0,53	0,38	0,18	0,15	0,00	0,15	0,00	0,62	96,72	0,12	
P26371 lag (2)_pt3	0,57	0,11	0,40	0,28	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	98,55	0,00	
P26371 lag (2)_pt4	0,58	0,02	0,50	0,20	3,86	0,00	0,05	0,02	0,34	0,00	0,29	94,13	0,00	
P26371 lag (2)_pt5	0,74	0,23	0,52	0,51	0,41	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,14	0,00	0,00	97,40	0,00	
P26371 lag (2)_pt6	0,40	0,06	0,27	0,97	1,75	0,17	0,07	0,05	0,08	0,19	0,47	95,07	0,46	
P26371 lag (2)_pt7	0,20	0,00	0,35	0,85	0,16	0,50	0,06	0,00	0,26	0,46	0,00	97,16	0,00	
P26371 lag (2)_pt8	0,90	1,17	1,46	14,90	11,52	0,24	0,74	0,45	0,79	0,00	0,00	67,43	0,09	0,29

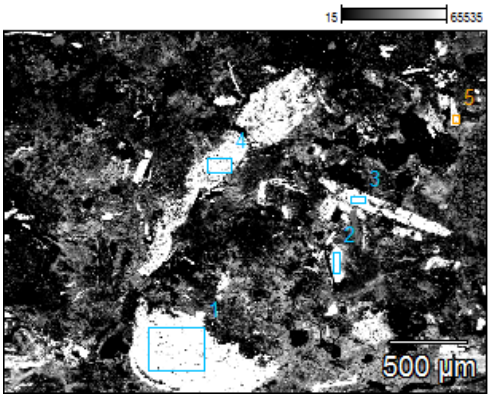
Follobanen P26371 lag (3)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO	Cu2O
P26371 lag (3)_pt1	0,00	0,28	0,53	0,56	0,20	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,03	0,03	0,23	96,33	0,00	0,06
P26371 lag (3)_pt2	0,00	0,02	0,55	0,94	1,31	0,02	0,14	0,11	0,06	0,00	0,00	96,22	0,42	0,21
P26371 lag (3)_pt3	0,00	0,07	0,59	1,37	0,51	0,21	0,16	0,04	0,08	0,00	0,11	96,42	0,30	0,14
P26371 lag (3)_pt4	0,00	0,11	0,40	0,37	0,85	0,13	0,12	0,05	0,21	0,00	0,40	97,21	0,00	0,14
P26371 lag (3)_pt5	0,00	0,04	0,48	2,16	1,00	0,31	0,17	0,16	0,19	0,00	0,00	94,89	0,50	0,09
P26371 lag (3)_pt6	0,84	0,33	0,39	0,75	0,90	0,00	0,05	0,01	0,05	0,00	0,00	96,21	0,06	0,40

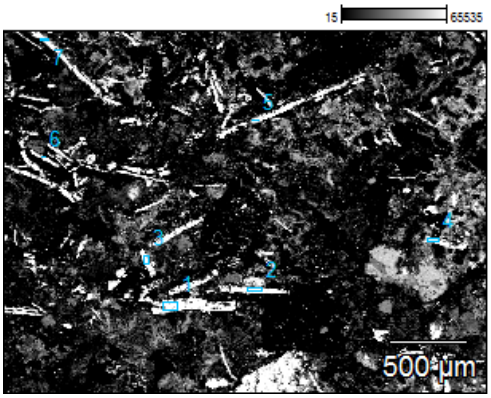
P26371 lag (3)_pt7	0,00	0,00	0,22	0,41	0,00	0,17	0,00	0,00	0,13	0,00	0,09	98,71	0,00	0,27

Follobanen P26371 lag (4)



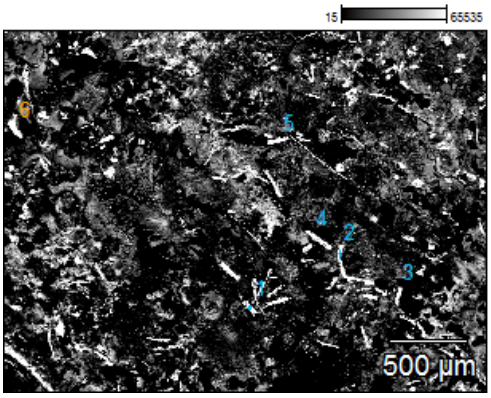
	Na2O	***MgO***	***Al2O3***	***SiO2***	***P2O5***	***SO3***	***Cl***	***K2O***	***CaO***	***TiO2***	***MnO***	***Fe2O3***	***BaO***	***Cu2O***
P26371 lag (4)_pt1	0,00	0,32	0,43	0,85	0,41	0,03	0,13	0,11	0,04	0,00	0,25	97,23	0,20	0,00
P26371 lag (4)_pt2	0,00	0,03	0,10	0,49	2,15	0,00	0,09	0,14	0,27	0,01	0,00	96,50	0,00	0,23
P26371 lag (4)_pt3	0,00	0,00	0,23	0,44	0,00	0,00	0,09	0,04	0,28	0,00	0,28	98,51	0,11	0,03
P26371 lag (4)_pt4	0,76	0,19	0,42	0,97	0,84	0,00	0,20	0,00	0,14	0,05	0,09	95,87	0,48	0,00
P26371 lag (4)_pt5	0,66	0,37	0,96	1,25	6,69	0,77	0,46	0,28	0,39	0,00	0,38	87,41	0,35	0,01

Follobanen P26371 lag (5)



	Na2O	***MgO***	***Al2O3***	***SiO2***	***P2O5***	***SO3***	***Cl***	***K2O***	***CaO***	***TiO2***	***MnO***	***Fe2O3***	***BaO***	***Cu2O***
P26371 lag (5)_pt1	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,62	0,15	0,00	0,11	0,21	0,21	0,16	0,14	97,76	0,00	0,60
P26371 lag (5)_pt2	0,00	0,06	0,33	0,49	0,19	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,18	0,11	0,00	98,51	0,07	0,00
P26371 lag (5)_pt3	0,00	0,01	0,92	2,98	4,89	0,00	0,27	0,06	0,06	0,11	0,24	89,73	0,51	0,21
P26371 lag (5)_pt4	0,00	0,00	0,46	0,58	0,69	0,06	0,00	0,16	0,10	0,00	0,36	97,03	0,13	0,43
P26371 lag (5)_pt5	0,95	0,18	0,30	0,82	0,40	0,32	0,25	0,09	0,00	0,00	0,00	96,45	0,07	0,17
P26371 lag (5)_pt6	0,00	0,09	0,61	0,55	0,29	0,40	0,09	0,07	0,16	0,00	0,00	97,18	0,00	0,55
P26371 lag (5)_pt7	0,00	0,13	0,40	3,55	3,08	0,72	0,00	0,33	0,10	0,00	0,00	91,00	0,00	0,15

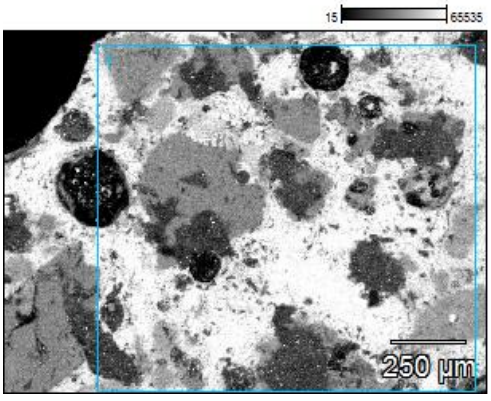
Follobanen P26371 lag (6)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO	Cu2O
P26371 lag (6)_pt1	0,82	0,13	0,82	1,81	0,38	0,42	0,27	0,13	0,29	0,14	0,30	94,16	0,00	0,33
P26371 lag (6)_pt2	0,00	1,21	1,62	3,10	11,99	2,16	2,36	0,00	0,15	0,26	0,00	76,32	0,00	0,82
P26371 lag (6)_pt3	0,00	0,20	0,10	0,50	0,14	0,14	0,02	0,14	0,08	0,00	0,02	98,59	0,00	0,06
P26371 lag (6)_pt4	0,77	0,00	0,00	1,11	0,49	0,35	0,04	0,01	0,00	0,21	0,00	96,80	0,00	0,21
P26371 lag (6)_pt5	0,00	0,18	0,10	0,11	0,23	0,15	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	98,65	0,02	0,50
P26371 lag (6)_pt6	0,00	0,02	0,11	0,46	0,43	0,19	0,05	0,00	0,32	0,06	0,29	97,98	0,00	0,09

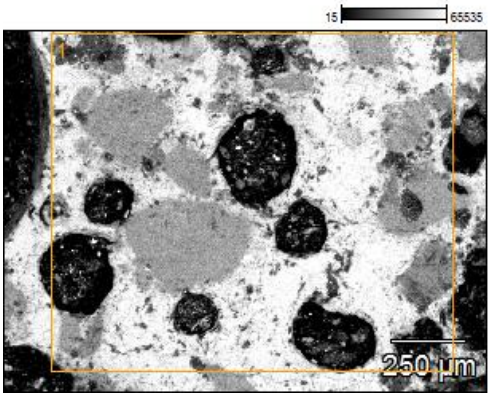
P19506

Follobanen P19506(1)



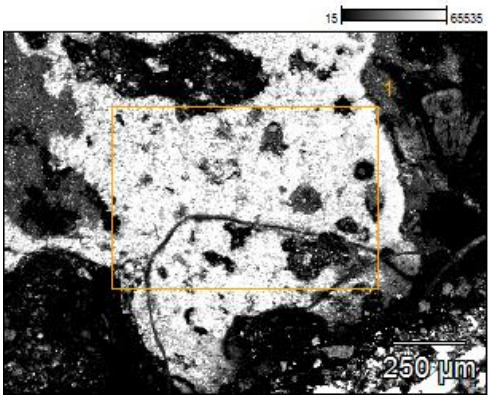
	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	NiO	Cu2O	BaO
P19506(1)_pt1	1,91	0,19	7,09	56,48	0,48	0,65	0,17	2,32	8,10	0,56	0,17	20,07	0,04	0,28	0,00

Follobanen P19506(2)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	NiO	Cu2O	BaO
P19506(2)_pt1	2,62	0,00	9,56	52,61	0,11	0,54	0,15	3,30	8,52	0,67	0,23	19,63	0,13	0,15	0,13

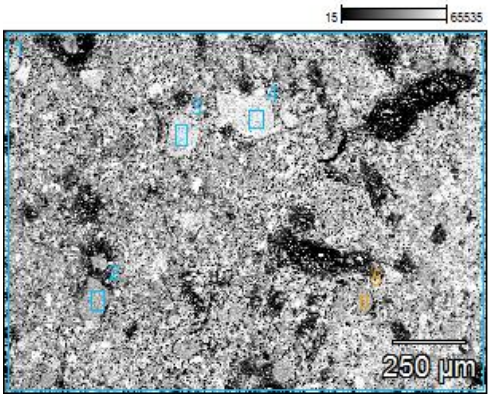
Follobanen P19506(3)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	NiO	Cu2O	BaO
P19506(3)_pt1	2,30	0,00	2,99	25,22	7,75	0,00	0,14	2,24	8,11	0,35	0,14	50,77	0,00	0,00	0,00

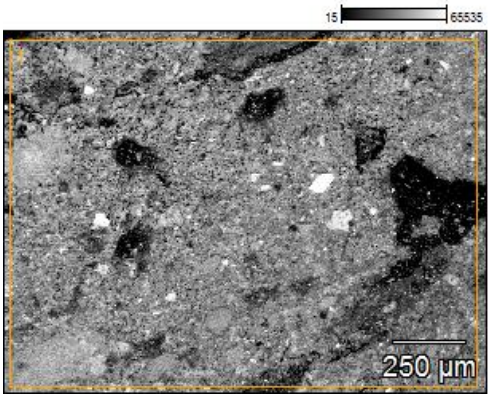
P289255 A

Follobanen P289255 ler(1)



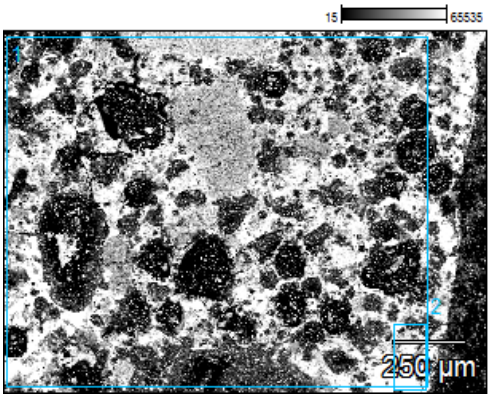
	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P289255 ler(1)_pt1	2,57	1,34	13,45	65,98	0,00	0,55	0,30	4,55	2,63	0,76	0,15	7,73	0,00
P289255 ler(1)_pt2	0,18	0,17	0,16	98,70	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,76	0,03
P289255 ler(1)_pt3	6,74	0,00	18,35	66,30	0,00	0,14	0,13	6,74	0,36	0,00	0,00	1,03	0,20
P289255 ler(1)_pt4	4,73	0,00	28,33	56,35	0,00	0,38	0,03	6,56	2,69	0,00	0,07	0,70	0,16
P289255 ler(1)_pt5	0,05	0,07	0,20	98,77	0,00	0,00	0,12	0,00	0,37	0,00	0,10	0,00	0,32

Follobanen P289255 A(1)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	Fe2O3	Cu2O	BaO
P289255 A(1)_pt1	3,56	1,41	14,30	65,23	0,00	0,47	0,31	3,70	3,51	0,63	6,83	0,05	0,00

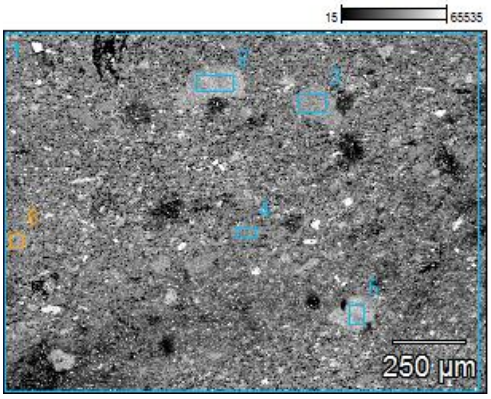
Follobanen P289255 overfl(1)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P289255 overfl(1)_pt1	3,44	0,70	12,23	62,34	0,00	0,90	0,39	3,88	3,69	0,69	0,22	11,52	0,00
P289255 overfl(1)_pt2	2,20	2,88	10,33	56,67	0,00	0,44	0,17	2,89	12,23	1,02	0,46	10,71	0,00

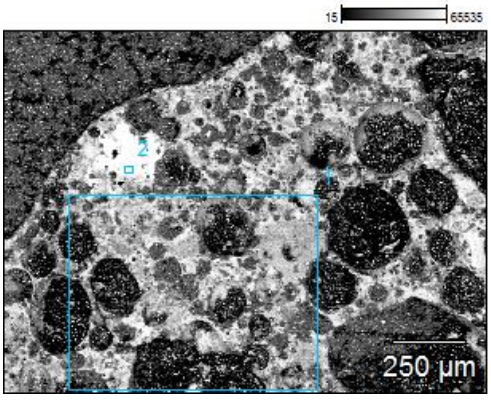
P289255 B

Follobanen P28955 b ler(1)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	ZnO	BaO
P28955 b ler(1)_pt1	2,31	1,16	13,44	65,49	0,00	0,50	0,39	4,37	3,06	0,68	0,17	8,19	0,16	0,08
P28955 b ler(1)_pt2	4,84	0,00	17,58	65,98	0,00	0,12	0,07	9,66	0,34	0,14	0,05	0,91	0,05	0,26
P28955 b ler(1)_pt3	7,29	0,00	21,79	63,65	0,00	0,26	0,08	0,34	5,23	0,00	0,00	1,14	0,21	0,01
P28955 b ler(1)_pt4	0,00	0,00	0,24	99,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,17	0,17	0,19	0,05	0,00
P28955 b ler(1)_pt5	4,71	0,00	18,27	65,77	0,00	0,11	0,10	9,49	0,20	0,29	0,00	0,76	0,00	0,31
P28955 b ler(1)_pt6	7,62	0,00	23,28	62,70	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,18	5,24	0,00	0,00	0,95	0,00	0,00

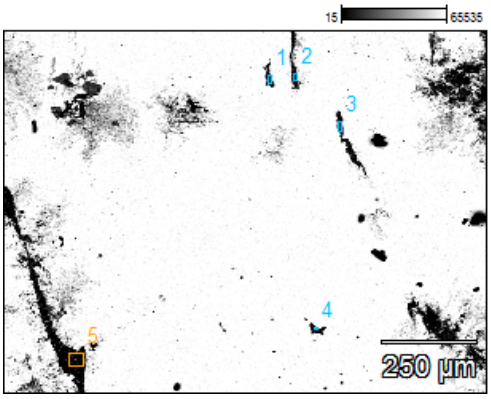
Follobanen P28955 b ler(2)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	ZnO	BaO
P28955 b ler(2)_pt1	2,54	0,99	13,15	61,64	0,24	0,00	0,32	4,71	3,12	0,64	0,25	12,10	0,00	0,29
P28955 b ler(2)_pt2	1,34	1,11	6,62	32,91	0,00	0,03	0,02	1,19	9,50	23,09	7,86	16,19	0,15	0,00

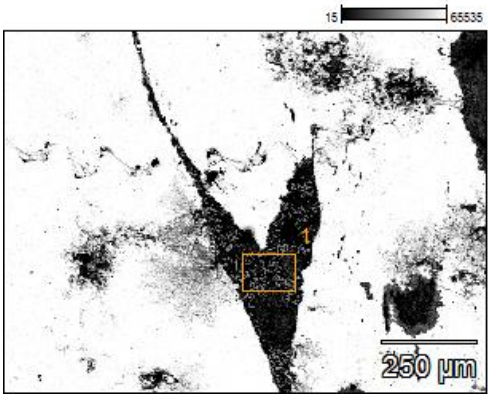
Jern P289255

Follobanen P289255 A(3)



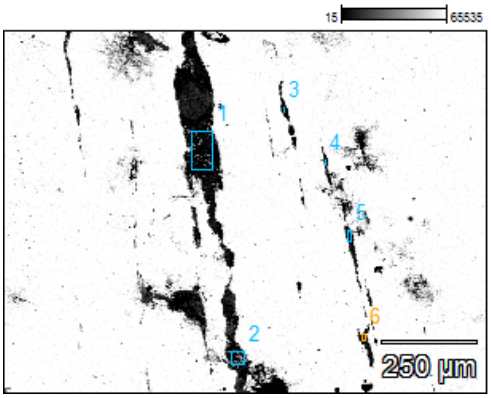
	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P289255 A(3)_pt1	0,00	0,47	1,58	14,10	0,14	0,06	0,06	1,00	1,80	0,06	1,10	79,27	0,00
P289255 A(3)_pt2	0,00	0,17	1,68	9,71	0,35	0,00	0,13	1,05	2,01	0,03	0,74	84,12	0,00
P289255 A(3)_pt3	0,00	0,00	2,70	14,66	0,16	0,17	0,00	1,84	2,58	0,24	0,96	76,19	0,05
P289255 A(3)_pt4	0,00	0,45	3,14	19,26	0,99	0,04	0,03	1,72	2,82	0,49	1,29	69,15	0,03
P289255 A(3)_pt5	0,84	1,15	3,98	24,33	0,00	0,31	0,07	2,47	3,57	0,18	1,77	60,48	0,18

Follobanen P289255 A(4)



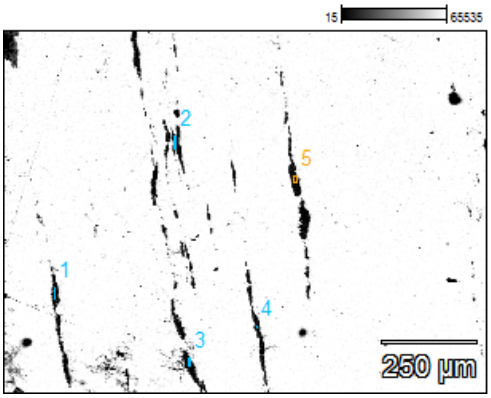
	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P289255 A(4)_pt1	0,85	0,53	3,01	16,13	0,50	0,09	0,08	1,50	2,25	0,15	1,17	73,58	0,09

Follobanen P289255 A(5)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P289255 A(5)_pt1	0,57	0,50	3,62	24,05	0,66	0,07	0,09	2,56	3,65	0,28	1,65	61,99	0,02
P289255 A(5)_pt2	0,00	0,15	3,90	15,63	0,26	0,11	0,10	2,54	2,90	0,18	0,97	73,23	0,03
P289255 A(5)_pt3	0,66	0,47	3,69	26,01	0,66	0,22	0,24	2,53	4,05	0,16	1,65	58,68	0,00
P289255 A(5)_pt4	0,00	0,12	0,75	4,51	0,11	0,09	0,18	0,54	0,65	0,00	0,22	92,59	0,24
P289255 A(5)_pt5	0,00	0,45	2,14	15,46	0,12	0,16	0,21	1,33	2,31	0,02	1,12	75,86	0,00
P289255 A(5)_pt6	0,00	0,40	2,73	15,33	0,10	0,46	0,12	1,37	1,86	0,06	1,19	75,57	0,13

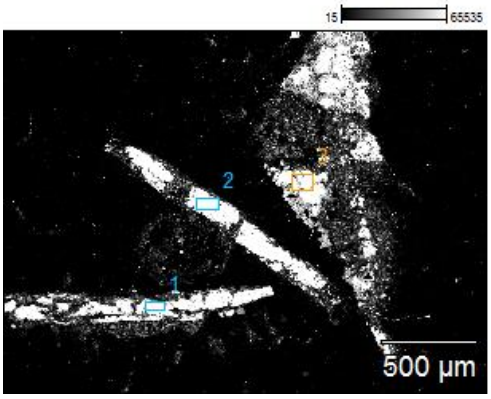
Follobanen P289255 A(6)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P289255 A(6)_pt1	0,00	0,47	4,07	25,38	0,28	0,09	0,03	2,64	4,28	0,14	1,79	60,30	0,02
P289255 A(6)_pt2	0,00	0,76	4,35	25,40	0,27	0,26	0,02	2,57	3,71	0,34	1,53	59,74	0,03
P289255 A(6)_pt3	0,00	0,40	2,76	19,53	0,27	0,18	0,11	1,91	2,85	0,00	1,38	70,17	0,04
P289255 A(6)_pt4	0,00	0,30	2,21	15,68	0,32	0,12	0,18	1,58	2,32	0,14	1,48	75,45	0,00
P289255 A(6)_pt5	0,00	0,36	2,49	16,47	0,31	0,00	0,08	1,44	2,22	0,24	1,26	75,13	0,00

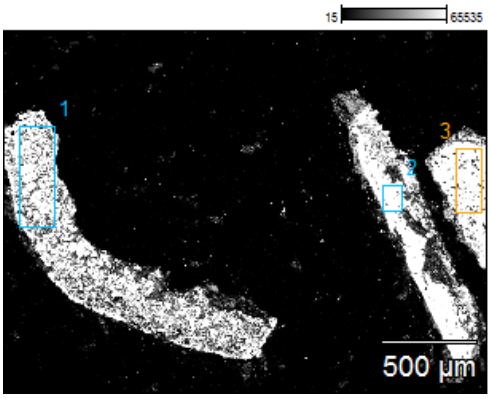
Jordprøve P27770

Follobanen P27770 skæl(2)



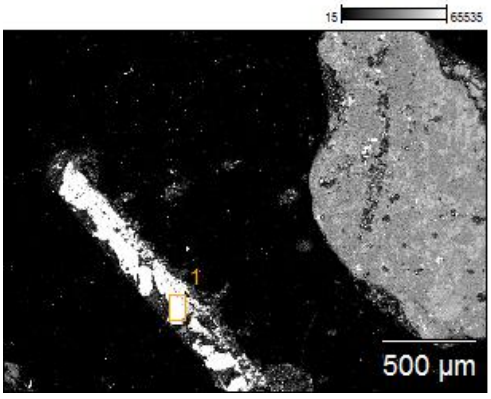
	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P27770 skæl(2)_pt1	1,11	0,10	0,55	2,49	0,19	0,11	0,03	0,13	0,68	0,05	0,00	94,58	0,00
P27770 skæl(2)_pt2	0,46	0,01	0,26	0,33	0,00	0,09	0,05	0,00	0,14	0,15	0,20	98,28	0,00
P27770 skæl(2)_pt3	0,59	0,13	0,21	0,37	0,11	0,28	0,06	0,03	0,16	0,00	0,12	97,95	0,00

Follobanen P27770 skæl(3)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P27770 skæl(3)_pt1	0,62	0,25	0,77	3,35	1,07	0,10	0,17	0,12	0,37	0,14	0,15	92,88	0,00
P27770 skæl(3)_pt2	0,49	0,06	0,17	0,45	0,25	0,04	0,04	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,00	98,42	0,00
P27770 skæl(3)_pt3	0,51	0,35	0,42	0,59	1,07	0,20	0,11	0,13	0,66	0,00	0,00	95,84	0,12

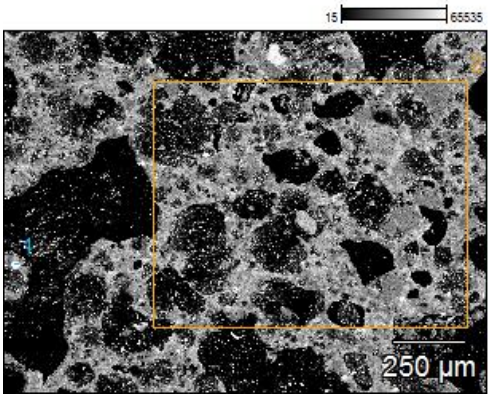
Follobanen P27770 skæl(4)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	BaO
P27770 skæl(4)_pt1	0,46	0,14	0,24	0,84	0,90	0,11	0,18	0,09	0,17	0,00	0,11	96,64	0,00

P289265

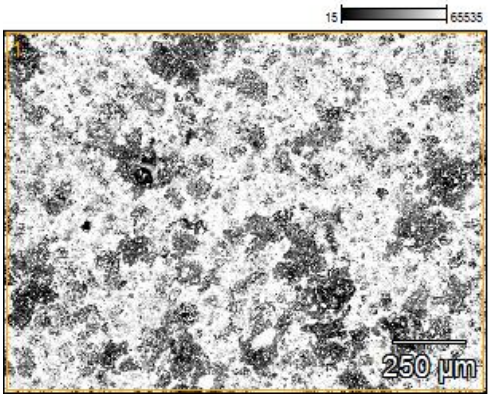
Follobanen P289265(1)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	NiO	Cu2O	ZrO2	BaO
P289265(1)_pt1	0,00	0,10	0,65	35,22	3,75	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00	1,25	0,00	0,00	58,94	0,00
P289265(1)_pt2	2,00	0,46	9,52	63,78	0,00	0,00	0,70	2,90	2,32	0,87	0,29	15,85	0,04	0,03		0,00

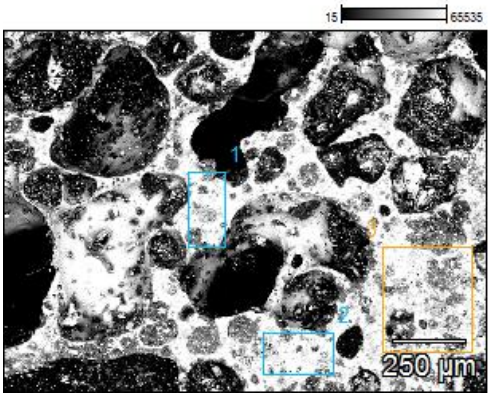
P29738

Follobanan P29738(1)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	Fe2O3	Cu2O	Ag2O	SnO2	Au	PbO
P29738(1)_pt1	2,44	1,00	11,25	65,40	0,00	0,00	0,44	3,25	2,73	0,87	11,86	0,00	0,00	0,66	0,00	0,11

Follobanan P29738(3)



	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	Cl	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3
P29738(3)_pt1	2,37	1,22	12,30	68,04	0,00	0,00	0,20	3,50	2,14	0,95	0,19	8,41
P29738(3)_pt2	2,14	1,47	11,47	69,54	0,00	0,00	0,19	3,20	2,29	1,15		8,27
P29738(3)_pt3	1,91	0,88	10,86	69,01	0,00	0,00	0,38	3,11	2,34	0,81		10,33

	Cu2O	Ag2O	SnO2	Au	PbO
P29738(3)_pt1	0,06	0,03	0,05	0,00	0,00
P29738(3)_pt2	0,04	0,00	0,26	0,00	0,00
P29738(3)_pt3	0,06	0,02	0,27	0,00	0,00

XRF ANALYSE: Susanne Kaun NIKU, Oslo.

Norsk institutt for kulturminneforskning

Undersøkelse av flere slaggprøver med håndholdt XRF

Intern rapport

1 Nøkkelinformasjon

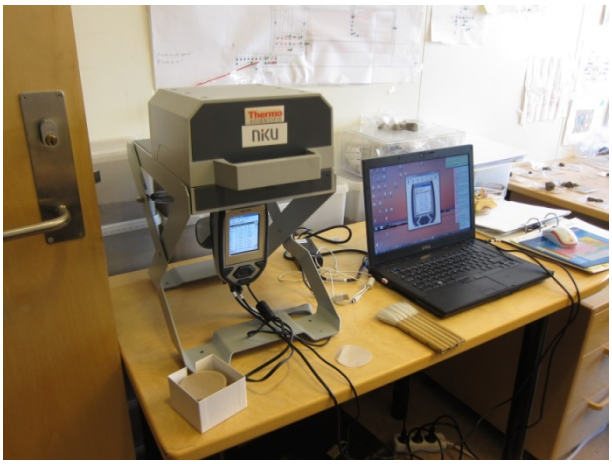
Prosjektnr.:	15621215
Objekt:	68 funn: 65 slagg, 1 mørtelprøve, 1 stein og 1 referanseprøve kleberstein
Bakgrunn:	Arkeologisk utgravning
Område:	Follobanen F04
Materialer:	Slagg, stein, mørtel
Datering:	Middelalder
Utførende:	Susanne Kaun
Dato:	16. og 17. september

2 Bakgrunn og formål

NIKU har undersøkt flere funn fra den arkeologiske utgravningen Follobanen F04 med håndholdt XRF. Undersøkelsen ble utført av konservator Susanne Kaun i september 2015. Prøvene ble valgt av arkeolog Michael Derrick.

Målet med undersøkelsen var å identifisere grunnstoffsammensetning og påfallende forskjeller i prøvene. Det skal finnes ut om resultatet kan hjelpe for tolkning av funnstedet.

Figur 1: Flere av de undersøkte funnene fra Follobanen F04. Foto©NIKU 2015



Figur 2: Målingene ble utført på teststativ og fjernstyrt via datamaskin. Foto©NIKU 2015

3 Metode

3.1 Røntgenfluorescensanalyse (XRF)

Røntgenfluorescensanalyse (XRF) er en metode for grunnstoffanalyse. Med håndholdt XRF kan grunnstoffer med atomnummeret mellom magnesium og uran i målefelt på 3 og 8 mm diameter detekteres. Håndholdt XRF kan anvendes direkte på undersøkelsesobjektet, og metoden er ikke-invaderende. XRF kan ikke brukes til å identifisere kjemiske forbindelser.

Håndholdt XRF-analyse kan gi et kvalitativt resultat dersom det undersøkte materialet er homogent og foreligger i uendelig tykkelse, det vil si at det undersøkte materiale er minst så tykk som detekteringsdybden. Detekteringsdybden varierer med grunnstoffsammensetningen og materialets tetthet, og kan være fra noen mikrometer til flere millimeter.

3.2 Utstyr

Utstyr:	Håndholdt XRF - NITON XL3t GOLDD+
	Silisium driftdetektor, 50kV/200µA Ag-x-ray tube, 8/3 mm spotstørrelse, Ag-anode
Software:	NITON Data Transfer Version NDT_REL_8.2

3.3 Opptak

Alle målepunkter ble målt i program «Mining» i fire filterinnstillinger med forhåndsinnstilt spenning. Strøm settes automatisk av instrumentet avhengig av materialet det måles på og opp til en definert maksimalstyrke per filterinnstilling. Filterinstillinger: Main: Al/Fe-filter, 50kV/maks. 40 µA; low: Fe-filter, 15kV/ maks. 100 µA; high: Mo-filter, 50kV/maks 40 µA; light: ingen filter, 8KV/ maks 200 µA)

Det ble målt i 30 sekunder per filterinstilling med målepunkt på 8 mm i diameter, enkelte steder med 3 mm i diameter. Det ble brukt teststativ, og opptaket ble fjernstyrt fra PC.

4 Fremgangsmåte

4.1 Måling

Det ble gjennomført 73 målinger på i alt 65 slaggprøver, 2 steinprøver (inkludert en referanseprøve) og 1 prøve som ble betegnet som «mørtel». Målingene ble utført på upreparerte prøver, stort sett på ytre overflate, enkelte ganger på en bruddflate. Det ble utført en måling per prøve, med noen unntak. En liste over de utførte målingene følger som vedlegg.

Prøvene drysser veldig. Derfor ble teststativets kammer renset med støvsuger for hver ny måling, og ny PE-folie lagt mellom opptaksvindu og prøven. Dette ble gjort for å unngå at rester fra andre prøver ble igjen i opptaksvinduet, og så kan forfalske resultatene.

Prøvene har en veldig ujevn overflatestruktur. Dette vil føre til noe lavere signaler. Siden målingen ble utført på upreparerte prøver, kan de angitte mengdeforholdene kun brukes til en semi-kvantitativ vurdering og en sammenligning med de andre prøvene, som er tatt under samme forhold.

4.2 Tolkningsstrategi

I programmet «mining» beregner instrumentet et kvantitativt resultat for følgende grunnstoffer: Mg, Al, Si, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Se, Rb, Sr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Pd, Ag, Cd, Sn, Sb, Ba,

W, Au, Pb og Bi. Resultatet vises i en Excel-fil. Andre grunnstoffer fra Mg til U kan identifiseres ved å tolke spekteret.

I første omgang ble data i Excel-filen brukt for å identifisere prøver med spesielle metaller eller påfallende variasjoner i sammensetningen. Deretter ble spektrene til enkelte målinger tolket for mer detaljert resultat.

4.3 Overlappinger som fører til enkelte feilrapporteringer

Enkelte verdier i datasettet kan være misvisende på grunn av overlappinger i spektret eller fra innholdet i instrumentet. I resultatskjemaet er data, som ikke kunne verifiseres i spektret, markert med grå.

Dette omfatter følgende tilfeller:

- På grunn av overlappende signaler kan svovel (S) ikke identifiseres når bly (Pb) er tilstedet. Flere prøver inneholder bly.
- Et av arsen-signalene overlapper med et av bly-signalene. Arsen kan entydig identifiseres ved Kb-signalet når bly er tilstede men instrumentet beregner arseninnholdet ut fra Ka-signalet, som overlapper med bly-signalet. Derfor må arseninnholdet verifiseres ved hjelp av spektret.
- Klorsignalet overlapper med signalene fra røntgenrøret (Ag)[1], som gjør det vanskelig å identifisere entydig små mengder av klor (Cl) i en prøve.
- Molybden (Mo) og nikkel (Ni) forekommer i utstyret. Dette gjør det vanskelig å identifisere entydig små mengder av disse grunnstoffene i en prøve.
- Koboltinnholdet (Co) kunne ikke verifiseres i spekteret. Gjelder måling #3, #47, #39, #56.

5 Analyseresultater

Analyseresultatene presenteres i en tabell, hvor det er lagt inn informasjon om målingsnummer #, funn-nummer, målt område, type prøve og beregnet prosentandel av et utvalg av grunnstoffer (se 4.2). Grunnstoffer som ikke ble detektert er fjernet fra tabellen. De grønne kolonnene viser resultatene fra tolkning av spektrene, der disse ble gjort. Tolkning av spektrene inneholder alle grunnstoffer som ble detektert i et enkelt målepunkt, samt informasjon om spor og usikkerheter, mulige overlappinger og annet. Tabellen med analyseresultatene og utvalgte spekter følger i vedlegget.

Symbolforklaring for fargekoding og tegn i vedlagt tabell med analyseresultatene

	Høyest verdi i kolonne
	Lavest verdi i kolonne
	Påfallende høy verdi sammenlignet med alle andre målinger
	Påfallende lav verdi sammenlignet med alle andre målinger
	Misvisende verdi. Det kan være på grunn av overlappinger (Pb//S, Pb//As), eller innholdet i utstyret (Ni, Mo)
Pb//S	Pb-signaler overlapper S-signalene, slik at S ikke kan detekteres ved tilstedetværelse av Pb i prøven. Programmet tar ikke hensyn til det, og angir alltid S når det er Pb i prøven.

[1] Fenomenet Rayleigh-spredning gjør at signalene fra røntgenrørets materiale vises i spektret.

Ba//Ti	Ba-signaler overlapper Ti-signalene, slik at Ti ikke kan detekteres eller er vanskelig å detektere ved tilstedetværelse av Ba i prøven.
Pb//As	En av Pb-signalene overlapper med As-Ka signalen, slik at As kun kan detekteres gjennom As-Kb ved tilstedetværelse av Pb i prøven. Programmet tar ikke hensyn til det, og angir alltid As, når det er Pb i prøven, selv om As ikke er til stedet. As-innholdet kan derimot identifiseres i spekteret.

6 Diskusjon

6.1 Mørtel f31570.sl31533/ #55

Prøven f31570.sl31533 er gul, og ble av arkeologen betegnet som «mørtel». Målingen 55 viser en påfallende forskjellig grunnstoffsammensetning enn målingene på de andre prøvene. Den inneholder silisium (Si), svovel (S), kalium (K), jern (Fe), arsen (As), antimon (Sb) og molybden (Mo), strontium (Sr) og barium (Ba). Som eneste prøve inneholder den ikke mangan (Mn), aluminium (Al), fosfor (P), titan (Ti) og sink (Zn). Dessuten har den en tydelig lavere andel kalsium- (Ca) og silisiumandel (Si) enn slaggprøvene.

Prøven er ikke kalkmørtel, da kalsium- og silisiumandelen ville vært mye høyere.

6.2 Stein f29107.sl29102/ #8,#9, referanse: kleberstein/#10

Prøven f29107.sl29102 inneholder aluminium (Al), silisium (Si), fosfor (P), trolig svovel (S), kalium (K), forholdsvis mye kalsium (Ca), mangan (Mn), jern (Fe), sink (Zn), strontium (Sr), barium (Ba), yttrium (Y) og uran (U).

Sammenlignet med målingen fra klebersteinprøven er kalsiumandelen i f29107.sl29102 mye høyere, mens silisium- og jernandelen er mye lavere. Klebersteinprøven inneholder ikke yttrium og uran. På grunn av det store avviket kan det sies at prøven f29107.sl29102 mest sannsynligvis ikke er kleberstein.

I følge Norges Geologiske undersøkelser (NGU) er det ikke uvanlig med uran i bergarter som alunskifer, granitt og granittiske gneiser.[2]

6.3 Slaggprøver

6.3.1 Generelt

Ved flere målinger på samme prøven, men på ulike områder, er de kvalitative resultatene nokså like, men mengdeforholdet kan variere (se f28534.sl28369/ # 6 og #7).

Følgende grunnstoffer ble i varierende mengde (og med noen unntak) detektert i alle slaggprøver: aluminium (Al), fosfor (P), silisium (Si), kalium (K), kalsium (Ca), titan (Ti), jern (Fe), vanadium (V), mangan (Mn), sink (Zn), barium (Ba), strontium (Sr) (u/#36), krom (Cr) (u/#15), zirkonium (Zr) (få unntak), rubidium (Rb) (få unntak) og niobium (Nb) (få unntak).

Av disse har barium (Ba), zirkonium (Zr), strontium (Sr), rubidium (Rb), niobium (Nb), mangan (Mn) og krom (Cr) en generell lav andel.

[2] Epost fra Ana Banica, PhD, NGU-Lab, 1.10.2015

6.3.2 Spesielle grunnstoffer/metaller

Enkelte slaggprøver inneholder spesielle grunnstoffer og metaller som ikke forkommer i de andre prøvene. Noen prøver har påfallende høy andel av visse grunnstoffer.

Følgende grunnstoffer forekommer kun i enkelte prøver:

Grunnstoff	Forekomst i prøvene	Merknad
Sølv (Ag)	f27848.sl27840/#34 f31329.sl31293/#50, #51 f289255.sl27496/#11	
Tinn (Sn)	f31329.sl31293/#50, #51 f19077.sa50519/#40 f26370.sl26311/#4 f26228.sl24882/#68 f7274.sl7165/#3 f19077.sa50519/#41 f27848.sl27840/#34	Alle prøvene som inneholder Sn har også et forholdvis høy andel Pb
Sølv (Ag) og tinn (Sn)	f27848.sl27840/#34 f31329.sl31293/#50, #51	
Antimon (Sb)	f31329.sl31293/#50 f19077.sa50519/#40 f23075.sl22853/#67	
Molybden (Mo)	f26228.sl24882/#68 f7274.sl7165/#3 f23228.sl23161/#36 f289266.sl23161/#39	
Nikkel (Ni)	f17303.sl17232/#69 f289256.sa50471/#19 f289264.sl8117/#32 f17906.sl17802/#73 f27599.sl27579/#25	Kun spor av nikkel. Nikkel kan også komme fra instrumentet.

Følgende grunnstoffer har en påfallende høy andel i enkelte prøver:

Grunnstoff	Prøve	Notat
Bly (Pb)	f31329.sl31293/#50	Flere prøver inneholder bly (Pb), men med tydelig lavere andel.
Kopper (Cu)	f31329.sl31293/#50 (mye) f19077.sa50519/#40 f23075.sl22853/#67	Disse prøvene inneholder også antimon (Sb). #50 og #40 inneholder også tinn (Sn).
Sink (Zn)	f27848.sl27840/#34	Samme prøve inneholder sølv (Ag) og tinn (Sn)
Klor (Cl)	f31329.sl31293/#50	Samme prøve inneholder antimon (Sb), tinn (Sn) og sølv (Ag), samt forholdsvis mye bly (Pb) og kopper (Cu).

Måling #50/f31329.sl31293 er kanskje den målingen som har mest avvik fra de andre målingene på slaggprøver. Den inneholder antimon, tinn og sølv, og har samtidig en påfallende høy andel kopper,

bly og klor. Målingen ble utført på bruddflaten, som forklarer avviket i forhold til de andre målingene, som er utført på ytre overflaten. Målingen #51 fra samme prøven avviker kun på grunn av tinn- og sølvinnholdet.

6.3.3 Andre observasjoner

Jernandel (Fe) varierer veldig i slaggprøvene, fra en verdi på ca. 1% (f32224.sl31538/#15) til en verdi på over 30% (f23228.sl23161/#36).

7 Konklusjon

Ved sammenligning av de enkelte analyseresultatene var det mulig å identifisere prøver med avvikende grunnstoffsammensetning. Interessant er at steinprøvene og mørtelprøven hadde en påfallende annen grunnstoffsammensetning enn slaggprøvene. Dette bekrefter at sammenligning av grunnstoffsammensetninger kan brukes til å sortere prøver.

Prøve f29107.sl29102/#8,#9 er en gjenstand av stein. Steinen inneholder forholdsvis mye kalsium og lite silisium. Videre inneholder den mye jern og noe aluminium, fosfor, svovel, kalium, mangan, sink, strontium, og barium. Dessuten inneholder den spor av uran og yttrium, som kan forkomme i ulike bergarter, som alunskifer, granitt og granittiske gneiser. Den høye kalsium- og lave silisiumandelen sammen med mye jern og spor av uran og yttrium kan muligens gi en indikasjon på bergarten.

Prøve f31570.sl31533/#55 som ble betegnet som mørtel, inneholder svovel, jern, arsen, antimon og molybden. Påfallende er arseninnholdet, som kun fantes i den prøven. Trolig er det ikke mørtel, da kalsium- og silisiuminnholdet er for lav for å være en kalkmørtel.

Slaggprøvene har en forholdsvis lik grunnstoffsammensetning. Aluminium, fosfor, silisium, kalium, kalsium, titan, jern, vanadium, mangan, sink, barium, strontium, krom, zirkonium, rubidium og niobium ble funnet i varierende konsentrasjon i nesten alle slaggprøvene.

Metaller som sølv og tinn ble derimot kun funnet i enkelte prøver, likeså antimon og molybden. Interessant er at prøvene som inneholdte tinn (f31329.sl31293, f31329.sl31293, f19077.sa50519, f26370.sl26311, f26228.sl24882, f7274.sl7165, f19077.sa50519, f27848.sl27840), også hadde en forholdsvis høy andel bly og kopper, og inneholdte i tillegg sølv, antimon eller molybden (unntatt f26370.sl26311/#4 og f19077.sa50519/#41). Prøve f289255.sl27496 inneholdte kun sølv, prøvene f289266.sl23161/#39 og f23228.sl23161/#36 kun molybden.

Vedlegg

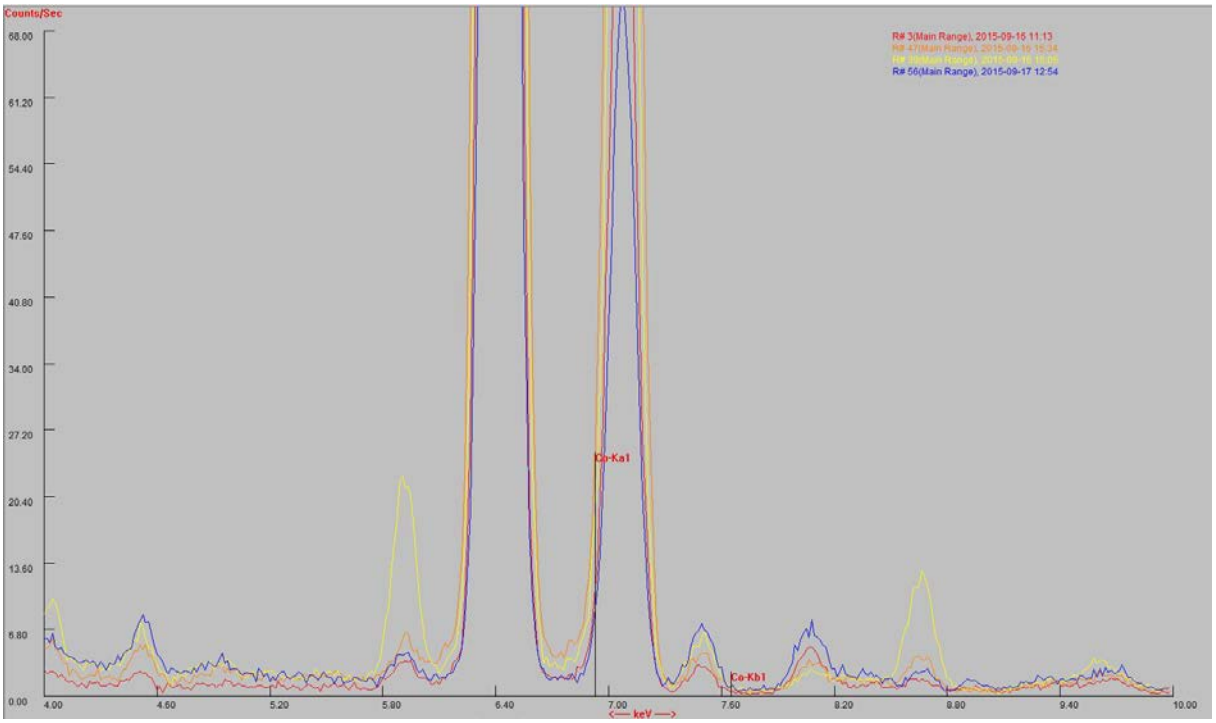
- Liste over alle målepunktene
- Spektrene fra enkelt målinger
  Hvert spekter er delt i to eller tre utklipp, da det ikke er mulig å presentere hele spektre i et bilde, uten å miste informasjon. I spektrene er detekterte grunnstoffer markert. Spektrene viser også topper fra anodematerialet (sølv, Ag).
- Tabell med analyseresultatene

Liste over alle målepunktene

Målings-nr.	Program	Varighet	Spot	Funn-nummer	Målt område	Objekt
3	Mining	117,25		f7274.sl7165	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
4	Mining	117,96		f26370.sl26311	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
5	Mining	118,8		f29109.sl27579	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
6	Mining	117,74		f28534.sl28369	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
7	Mining	118,17		f28534.sl28369	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
8	Mining	118,18		f29107.sl29102	Stein	follobanen f04. klypen ost
9	Mining	118,38		f29107.sl29102	Stein, annen del	follobanen f04. klypen ost
10	Mining	117,51		kleberstein	ytre overflate	Referanse
11	Mining	117,97		f289255.sl27496	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
12	Mining	117,1		f29738.sl29700	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
13	Mining	117,35		f289245.sl31054	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
14	Mining	117,54		f19506.sl19261	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
15	Mining	117,29		f32224.sl31538	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
16	Mining	117,19		f30157.sl18794	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
18	Mining	117,85		f30963.sl30862	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
19	Mining	117,97		f289256.sa50471	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
20	Mining	119,11		f30542.sl30540	i bruddflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
21	Mining	117,36		f30542.sl30540	ytre flate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
22	Mining	117,78		f289250.sl31022	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
23	Mining	117,99		f31230.sl31163	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
24	Mining	118,78		f30151.sl30111	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
25	Mining	117,42		f27599.sl27579	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
26	Mining	118,63		f30907.sl30862	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
27	Mining	117,31		f289253.sl27905	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
28	Mining	117,98		f27600.sl27579	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
29	Mining	118,14		f29911.sl29900	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
30	Mining	119,75		f289267.sl18745	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
31	Mining	117,91		f18810.sl18781	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
32	Mining	118,93		f289264.sl8117	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
34	Mining	118,95		f27848.sl27840	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
35	Mining	118,12		f23229.sl23161	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
36	Mining	118,46		f23228.sl23161	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
37	Mining	117,17		f289263.sl8861	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
38	Mining	117,42		f16787.sa16772	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
39	Mining	118,73		f289266.sl23161	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
40	Mining	117,06		f19077.sa50519	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
41	Mining	117,82		f19077.sa50519	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
42	Mining	117,07		f8247.sl7101	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost

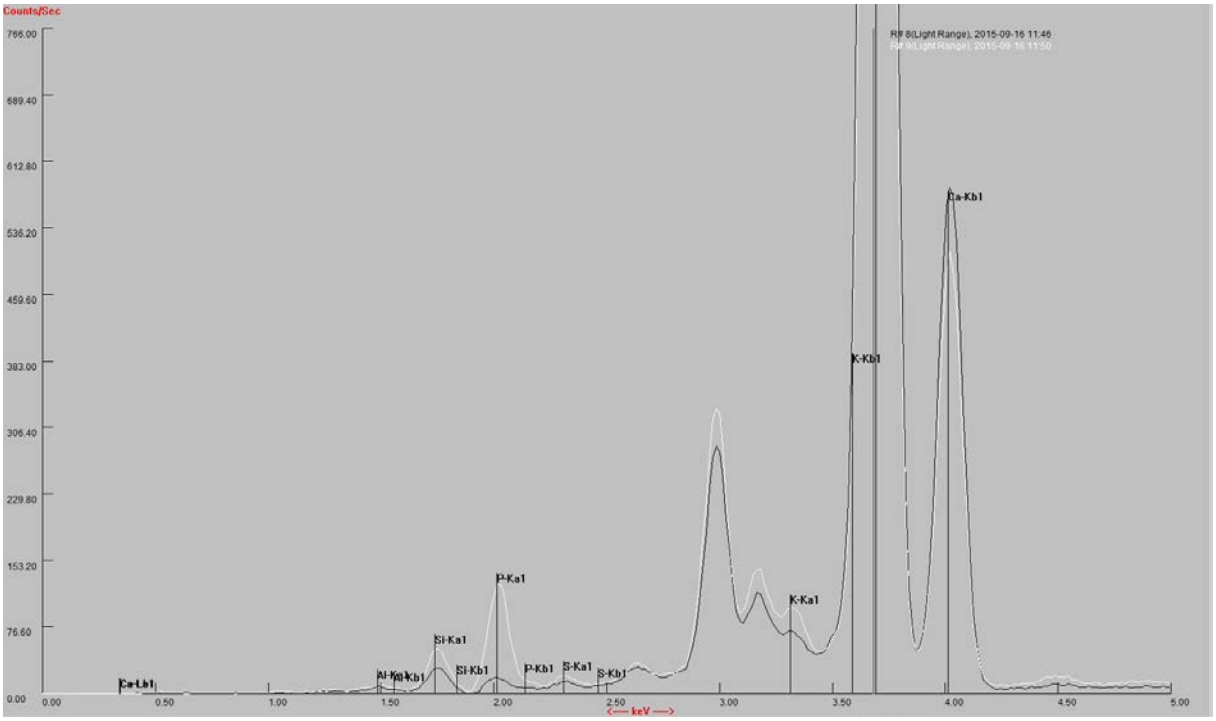
Målings-nr.	Program	Varighet	Spot	Funn-nummer	Målt område	Objekt
43	Mining	119,06		f20905.sl20661	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
44	Mining	118,48		f9923.sl19821	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
45	Mining	118,85		f50423.sl50352	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
46	Mining	118,05		f16883.sl16771	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
47	Mining	117,96		f14526.sl14504	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
48	Mining	119,06		f13641.sl1362	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
49	Mining	117,15		f14613.sl14591	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
50	Mining	117,85		f31329.sl31293	bruddflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
51	Mining	119,05		f31329.sl31293	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
52	Mining	117,8		f13293.sl10569	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
55	Mining	118,3		f31570.sl31533	Mortel? bruddflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
56	Mining	117,05		f14827.sl14783	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
57	Mining	117,45		f8044.sl8009	bruddflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
58	Mining	119,02		f289252.sl28299	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
59	Mining	118,65		f31567.sl31533	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
60	Mining	117,47		f29043.sl27579	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
61	Mining	117,19		f289257.sl21089	bruddflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
62	Mining	117,27	-3mm	f289258.sl21089	bruddflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
63	Mining	117,35	-3mm	f289258.sl21089	bruddflate, sort lag	follobanen f04. klypen ost
64	Mining	118,23	-3mm	f20012.sl24745	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
65	Mining	118		f23197.sl23183	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
66	Mining	118,16		f289260.sl20372	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
67	Mining	118,09		f23075.sl22853	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
68	Mining	118,71		f26228.sl24882	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
69	Mining	118,68		f17303.sl17232	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
70	Mining	117,3		f16825.sl16771	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
71	Mining	117,43		f289261.sl19171	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
72	Mining	117,99		f25629.sl25549	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
73	Mining	118,68		f17906.sl17802	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
74	Mining	117,2		f28959.sl21288	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost
75	Mining	118,95		f289265.sl25396	ytre overflate	follobanen f04. klypen ost

Spektre måling #3, #47, #39 og #56 (ulike slaggprøver)

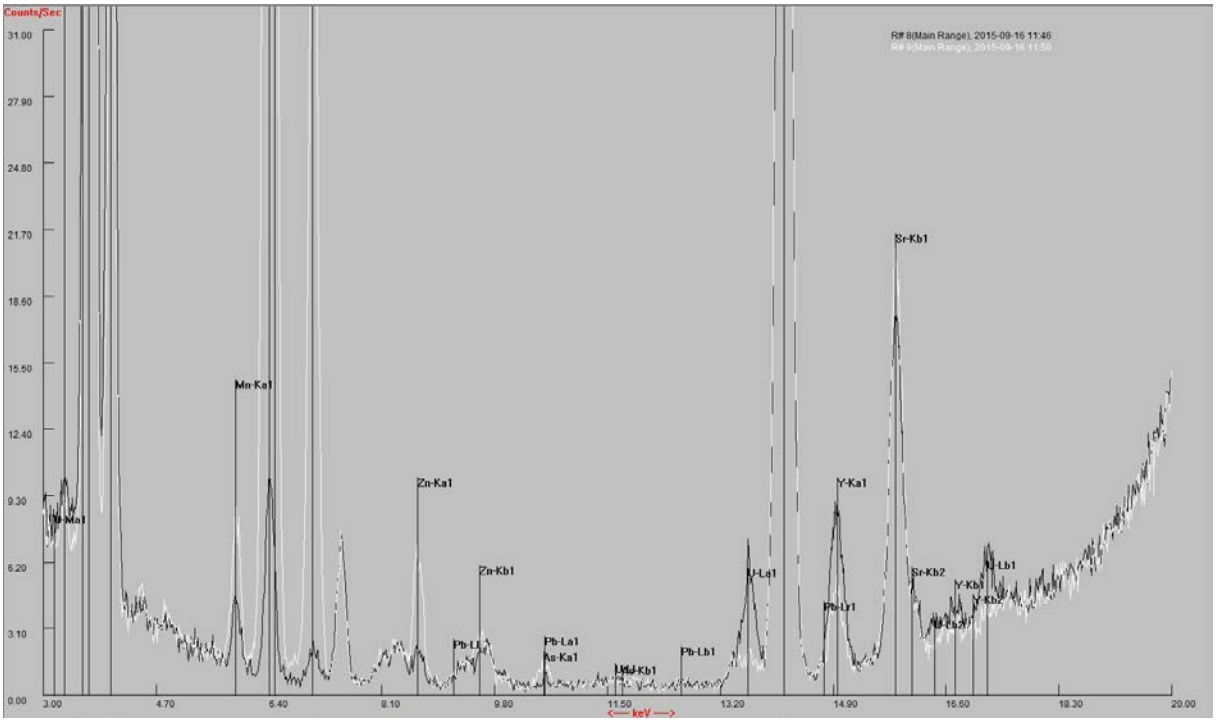


Figur 3: Utsnitt av spektre fra #3, #47, #39 og #56 (ulike slaggprøver) i *main-range*. Koboltinnholdet kunne ikke verifiseres.

Spektre måling #8 og #9 (f29107.sl29102)- del 1

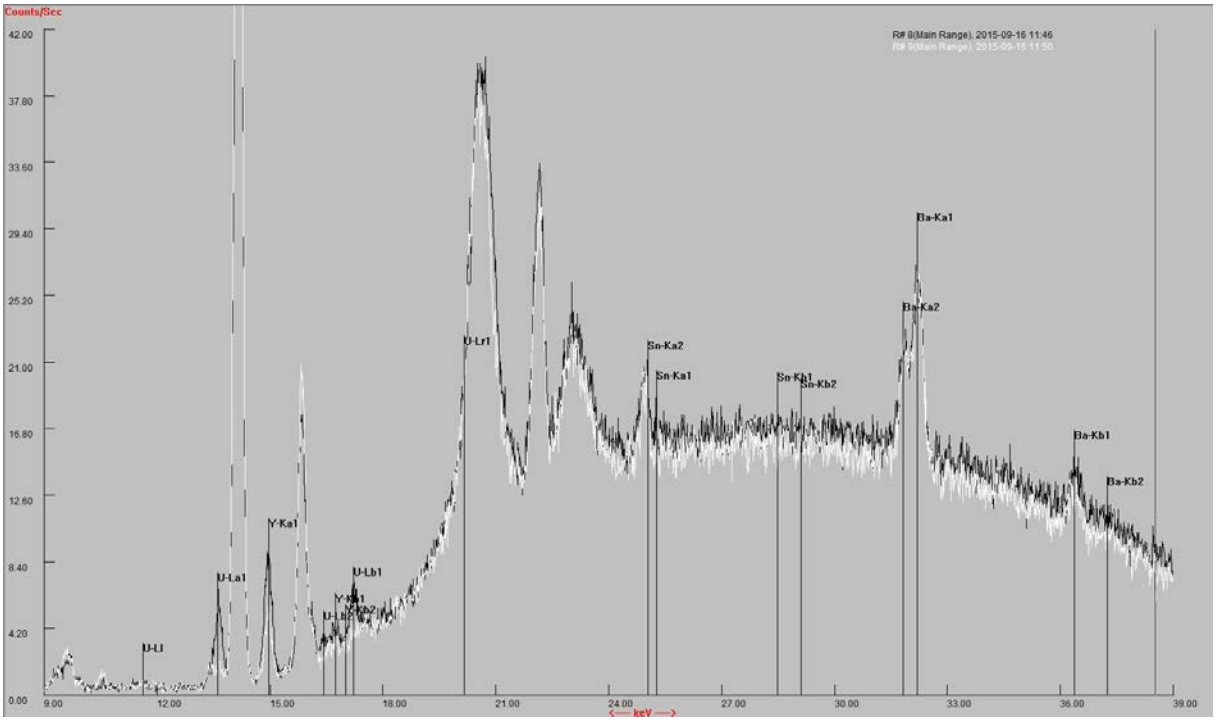


Figur 4: Utsnitt av spektre fra måling #8 og #9 (f29107.sl29102) i *light-range*. Spektret viser de lette grunnstoffene.

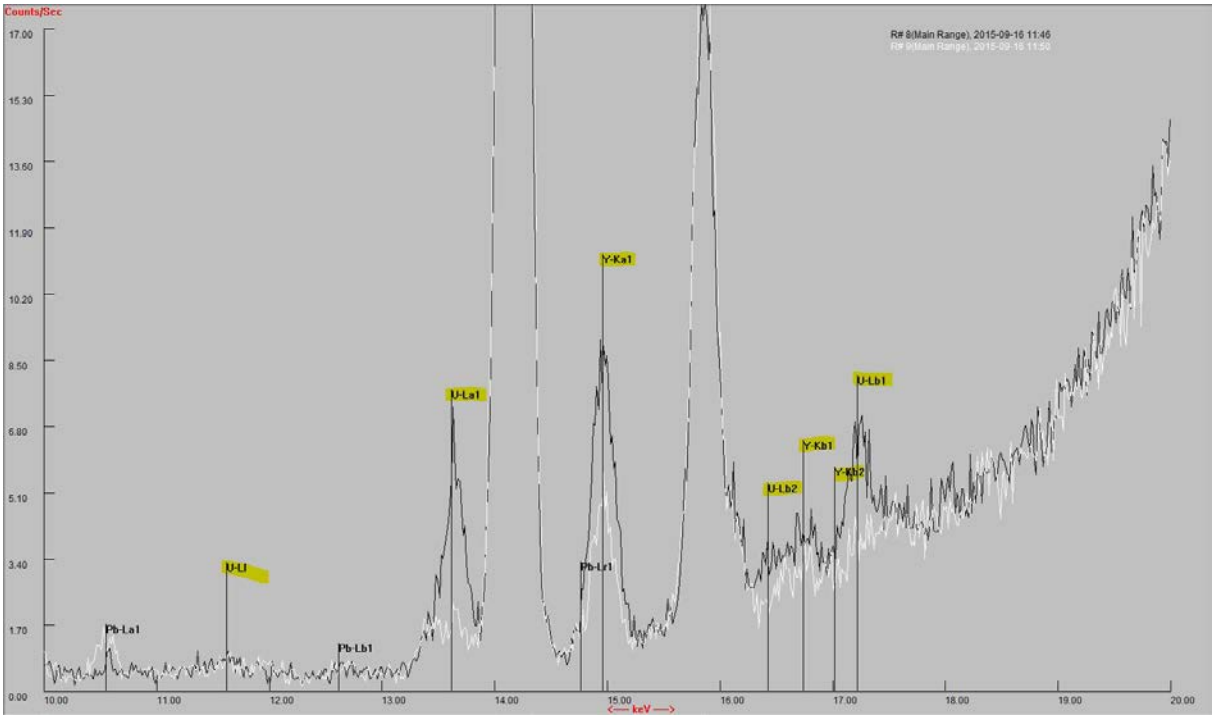


Figur 5: Utsnitt av spektre fra måling #8 og #9 *(*f29107.sl29102) i *main-range.* Spektret viser de mellomtunge grunnstoffene.

Spektre måling #8 og #9 (f29107.sl29102) – del 2

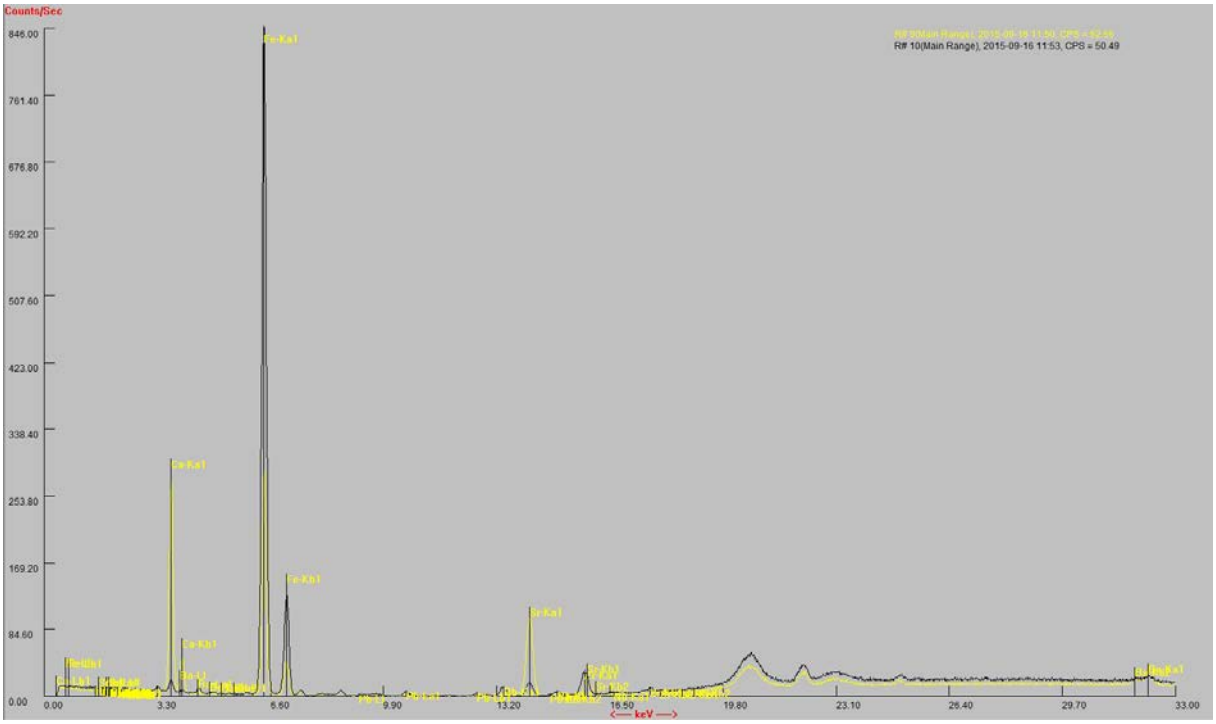


Figur 6: Utsnitt av spektre fra måling #8 og #9 *(*f29107.sl29102) i *main-range*. Spektret viser de tunge grunnstoffene.



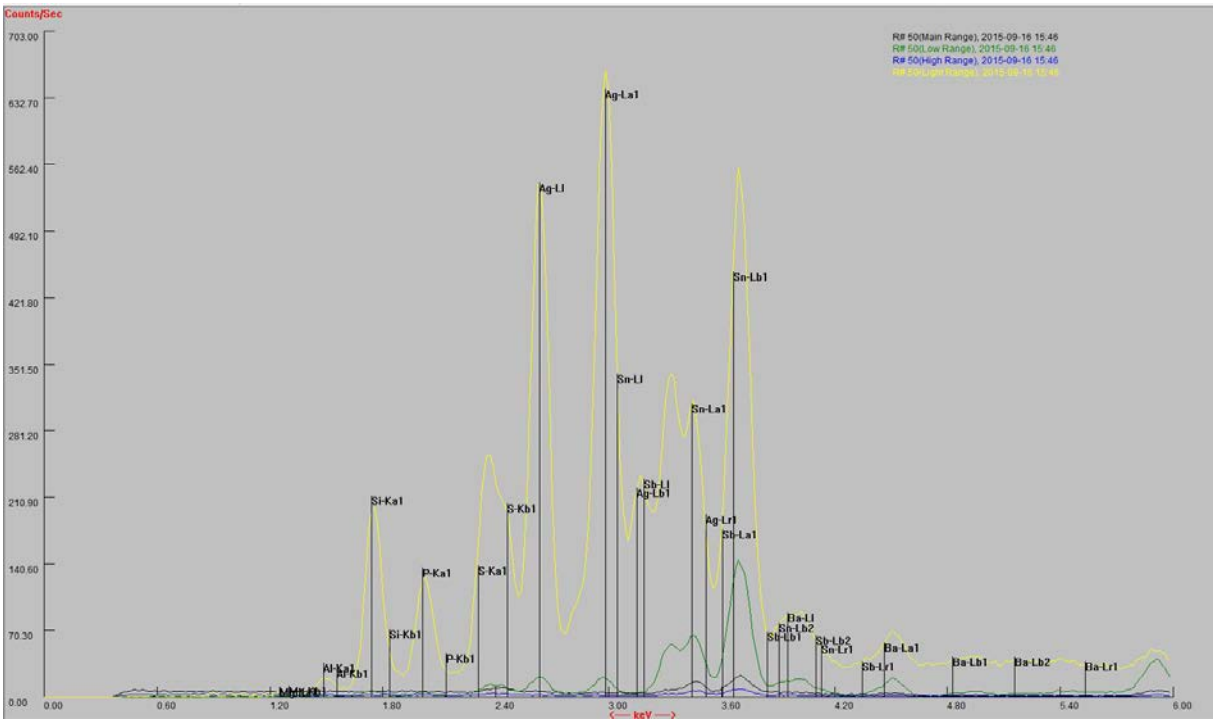
Figur 7: Utsnitt av spektre fra måling #8 og #9 *(*f29107.sl29102) i *main-range*. Spektret viser uran (U) og yttrium (Y) i prøven (merket med gul).

Spektre måling #9 (f29107.sl29102) og #10 (referanse)

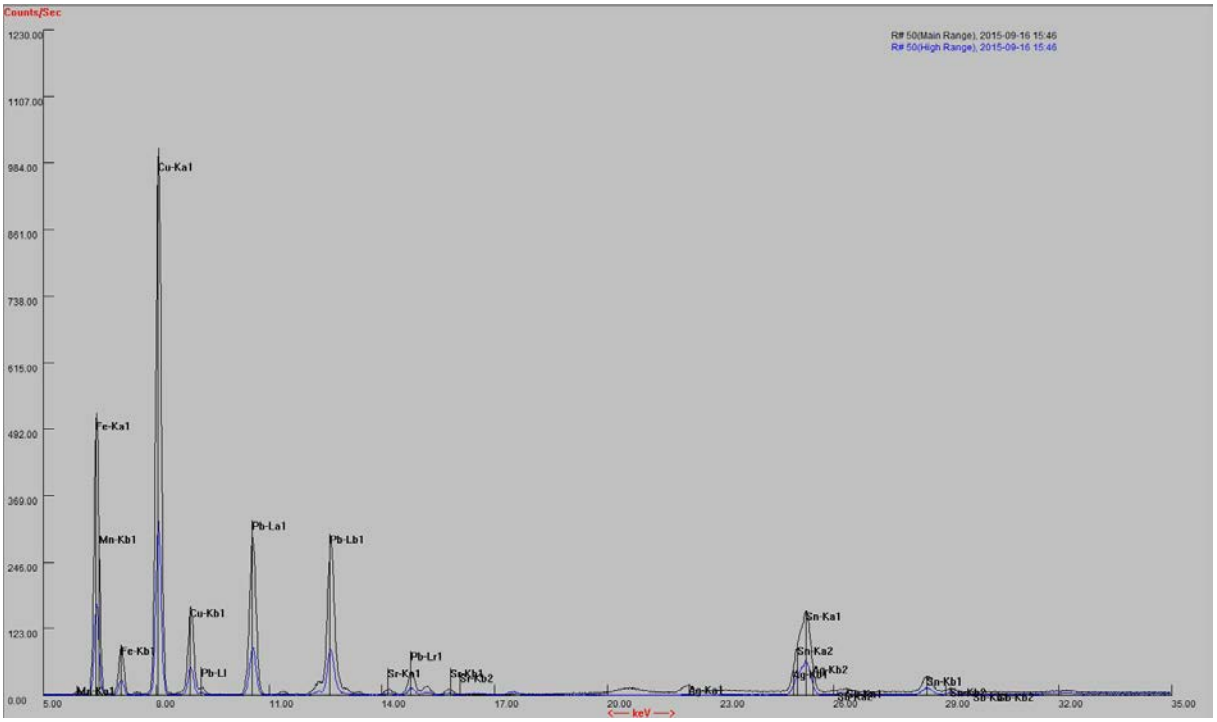


Figur 8: Utsnitt av spektre fra måling #9 og #10 i *main-range*. Spektret viser de mellomtunge og tunge grunnstoffene. Det gule spekter hører til steinprøven f29107.sl29102, mens det sorte spekter hører til referanseprøven kleberstein.

Spektre måling #50 (f31329.sl31293)



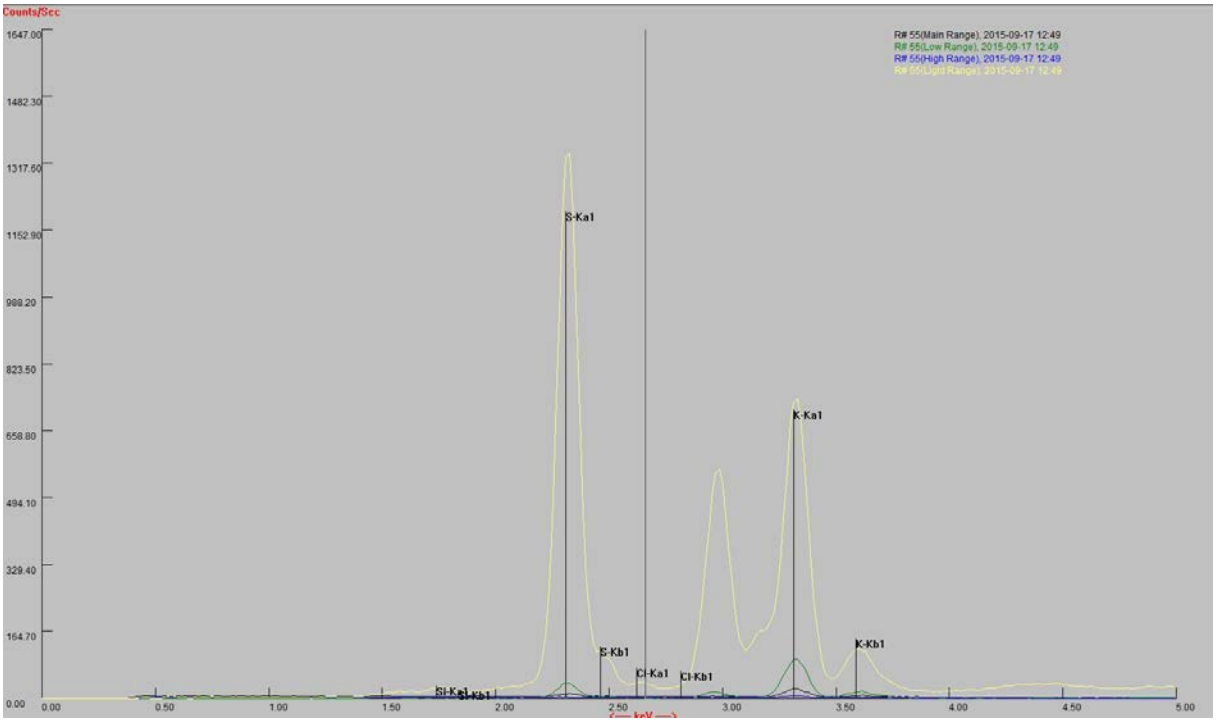
Figur 9: Utsnitt av spektre fra måling #50 (*f31329.sl31293*) i alle fire *ranges*. Spektret viser de lette grunnstoffene.



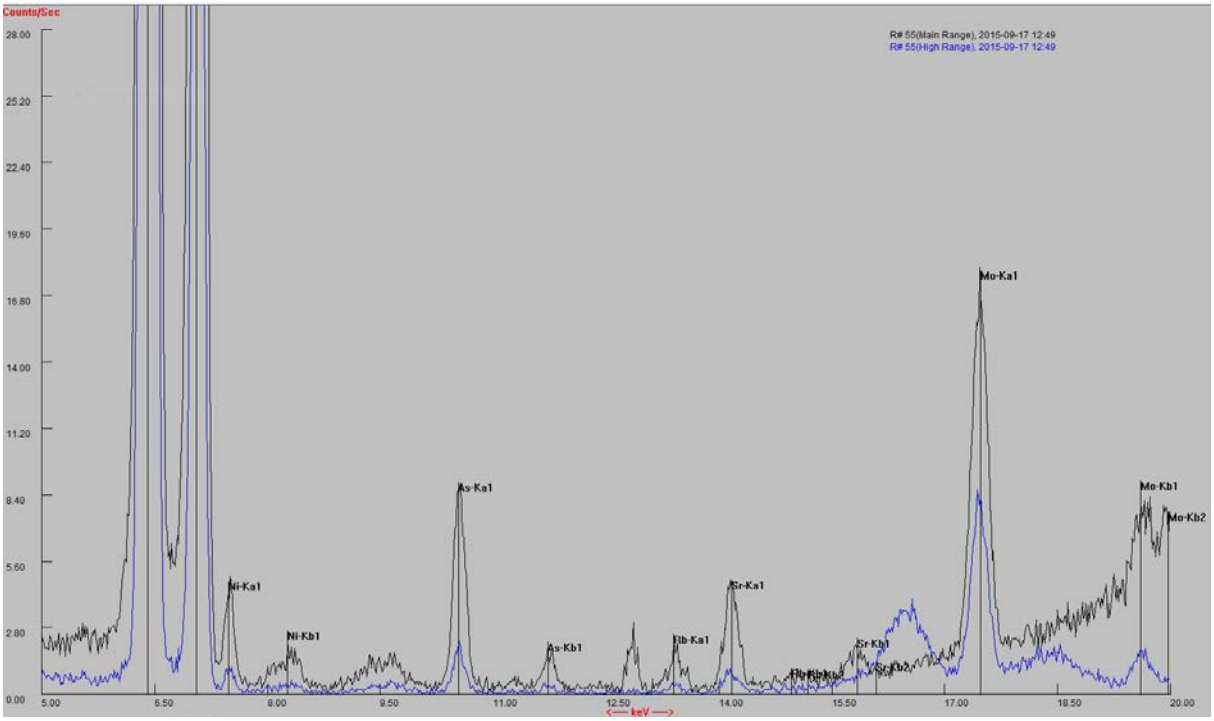
Figur 10: Utsnitt av spektre fra måling #50 (*f31329.sl31293*) i *main*- og *high-range*. Spektret viser de tyngre grunnstoffene.

Vedlegg

Spektre måling #55 («mørtel» f31570.sl31533) – del 1

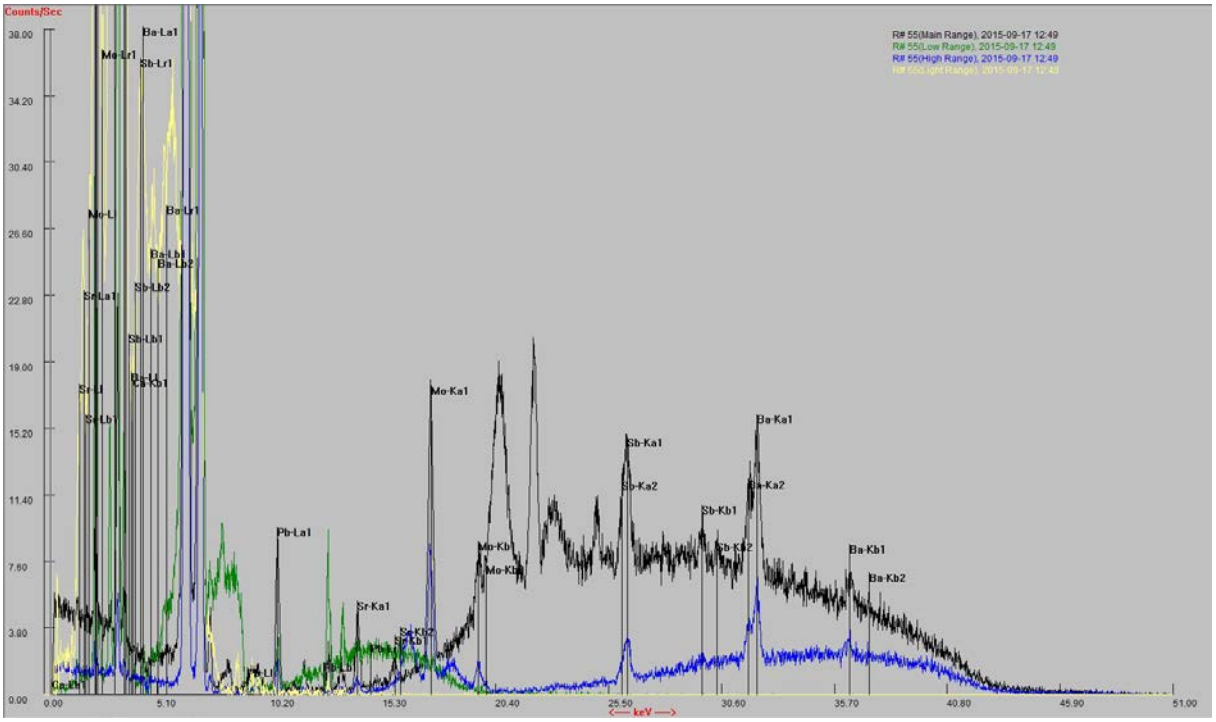


Figur 11: Utsnitt av spektre fra måling #55 («mørtel» f31570.sl31533) i alle fire *ranges*. Spektret viser de lette grunnstoffene.



Figur 12: Utsnitt av spektre fra måling #55 («mørtel» f31570.sl31533) i *main*- og *high-range*. Spektret viser de tyngre grunnstoffene.

Spektre måling #55 («mørtel» f31570.sl31533) – del 2



Figur 13: Utsnitt av spektre fra måling #55 («mørtel» f31570.sl31533) i alle fire *range*. Spektret viser særlig de tyngre grunnstoffene.

Reading No	Funn-nummer	Målt område	type	Ba	Sb	Sn	Ag	Mo	Nb	Zr	Sr	Rb	As	Pb	Zn	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	Mn	Cr	V	Ti	Ca	K	Al	P	Si	Cl	S	Mg	Grunnstoffer til stedet	Usikker	Overlapping er	Notat
3	f7274.sl7165	ytre overflate	slagg	0,079	0	0,012	0	0,002	0	0,008	0,018	0,002	0	0,013	0,031	0,092	0	0,173	19,636	0,131	0,031	0,018	0,18	3,325	2,078	2,042	1,783	13,869	0,033	0,227	0	Mg, Al, Si, P, K, **Ca,** Ti, Mn, **Fe,** Cu, Zn, Rb, Pb, Sr, Zr, Sn, Ba	Cl, Cr, V, W, Mo		Ingen Co-signal
4	f26370.sl26311	ytre overflate	slagg	0,084	0	0,029	0	0	0,003	0,021	0,009	0,011	0,004	0,012	0,011	0,032	0	0	9,513	0,145	0,017	0,016	0,293	2,303	1,678	2,132	1,294	16,741	0	0,698	0				
5	f29109.sl27579	ytre overflate	slagg	0,038	0	0	0	0,002	0,002	0,019	0,034	0,003	0,004	0,003	0,019	0,008	0	0	10,755	0,135	0,02	0,018	0,233	1,717	1,761	2,498	3,032	16,155	0	0,705	0				
6	f28534.sl28369	ytre overflate	slagg	0,052	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,017	0,017	0,005	0	0	0,017	0,004	0	0	3,56	0,038	0,01	0,013	0,234	2,98	1,578	2,271	2,125	16,986	0	0,106	0				
7	f28534.sl28369	ytre overflate	slagg	0,055	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,019	0,027	0,004	0	0	0,027	0,003	0	0	2,751	0,075	0,011	0,014	0,24	2,924	1,666	2,138	2,031	17,436	0,009	0,117	0				
8	f29107.sl29102	ytre overflate	Stein	0,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,055	0	0	0	0,009	0	0	0	0,142	0,083	0,008	0,025	0,048	43,141	0,2	0,425	0,347	1,935	0,035	0,091	0	Al, Si, P, S, K, Ca, Mn, Fe, Sr, Ba, Y	U, Zn		+ refererer til en tydelig høyere andel enn i måling 9
9	f29107.sl29102	annen del	Stein	0,102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,067	0	0,003	0	0,034	0	0	0	4,463	0,173	0,009	0,02	0,054	29,718	0,364	0,743	3,05	2,965	0,041	0,195	1,511	Al, Si+, P+, S, K, **Ca**, Mn, **Fe+,** Zn+, Sr, Ba, Y, U	Pb, As	Ti	+ refererer til en tydelig høyere andel enn i måling 8
10	kleberstein test	ytre overflate	Stein	0,045	0	0	0	0	0	0,015	0,008	0,003	0,006	0,007	0,027	0,008	0	0	8,172	0,027	0,026	0,038	0,301	1,9	1,111	2,378	2,5	13,211	0,037	0,692	0				Klebersteinen har en annen sammensetning enn #8 og #9. Særlig kalkandelen er mye lavere (Ca) og Silizium (Si) mye høyere. Ingen U og Y.
11	f289255.sl27496	ytre overflate	slagg	0,099	0	0	0,007	0	0,002	0,026	0,035	0,006	0,022	0,096	0,028	0,154	0	0	6,322	0,12	0,015	0,019	0,279	5,704	2,657	2,774	3,889	13,575	0,027	0,474	0				
12	f29738.sl29700	ytre overflate	slagg	0,041	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,034	0,014	0,004	0,002	0,005	0,009	0,006	0	0	2,409	0,136	0,011	0,012	0,299	2,466	1,99	2,826	1,387	20,293	0,01	0,107	0				
13	f289245.sl31054	ytre overflate	slagg	0,051	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,04	0,017	0,005	0	0,003	0,022	0	0	0	3,372	0,364	0,012	0,017	0,339	2,148	1,948	2,413	1,397	18,986	0	0,067	0				
14	f19506.sl19261	ytre overflate	slagg	0,06	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,017	0,014	0,006	0,002	0,002	0,068	0,036	0	0	10,678	0,246	0,021	0,027	0,267	4,78	1,618	2,087	3,455	12,067	0,048	0,146	0				
15	f32224.sl31538	ytre overflate	slagg	0,022	0	0	0	0	0,013	0,038	0	0,012	0	0	0,006	0	0	0	1,056	0,019	0	0,005	0,145	0,935	2,876	2,96	1,456	24,765	0	0,211	0				
16	f30157.sl18794	ytre overflate	slagg	0,041	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,026	0,019	0,005	0	0,003	0,02	0,01	0	0	3,377	0,144	0,01	0,017	0,394	3,784	2,539	4,149	1,752	25,285	0,011	0,188	1,237				
18	f30963.sl30862	ytre overflate	slagg	0,059	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,03	0,015	0,005	0	0	0,012	0,006	0	0	2,607	0,042	0,009	0,017	0,33	2,178	1,851	3,259	1,432	22,375	0	0,166	0,678				
19	f289256.sa50471	ytre overflate	slagg	0,089	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,017	0,022	0,004	0,002	0	0,007	0,012	0,021	0	8,033	0,237	0,028	0,081	0,42	8,364	1,731	6,799	0,865	17,682	0,032	0,259	0				
20	f30542.sl30540	bruddflate	slagg	0,054	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,033	0,018	0,004	0	0	0,002	0,004	0	0	3,677	0,092	0,011	0,014	0,35	2,951	1,826	3,327	1,209	23,104	0	0,037	0				
21	f30542.sl30540	ytre flate	slagg	0,058	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,027	0,024	0,004	0	0,002	0,015	0,025	0	0	4,209	0,205	0,017	0,02	0,344	5,377	1,983	2,607	3,109	17,282	0,024	0,22	0				
22	f289250.sl31022	ytre overflate	slagg	0,057	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,035	0,02	0,004	0	0	0,009	0,014	0	0	3,472	0,161	0,01	0,014	0,31	3,241	1,753	2,939	1,738	19,934	0	0,095	0				
23	f31230.sl31163	ytre overflate	slagg	0,021	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,03	0,011	0,005	0	0,002	0,021	0,005	0	0	4,233	0,15	0,016	0,02	0,406	3,435	2,661	3,796	2,378	22,094	0,03	0,189	1,078				
24	f30151.sl30111	ytre overflate	slagg	0,034	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,025	0,015	0,007	0	0	0,007	0,005	0	0	4,912	0,087	0,019	0,022	0,43	1,968	2,382	5,27	1,52	23,981	0	0,102	0,822				
25	f27599.sl27579	ytre overflate	slagg	0,077	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,024	0,02	0,006	0	0,002	0,025	0,014	0,006	0	6,084	0,287	0,021	0,02	0,297	5,809	4,886	3,876	0,885	25,585	0	0,119	0				
26	f30907.sl30862	ytre overflate	slagg	0,059	0	0	0	0	0,004	0,027	0,016	0,004	0	0	0,016	0,003	0	0	3,864	0,068	0,013	0,014	0,287	2,379	1,58	2,638	2,244	19,816	0	0,132	0				
27	f289253.sl27905	ytre overflate	slagg	0,053	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,031	0,016	0,004	0	0	0,014	0	0	0	6,344	0,097	0,022	0,018	0,3	3,236	1,916	3,643	1,539	21,598	0,011	0,106	0,952				
28	f27600.sl27579	ytre overflate	slagg	0,055	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,035	0,013	0,004	0	0,002	0,015	0	0	0	2,214	0,036	0,01	0,015	0,403	1,329	2,017	4,065	0,693	27,805	0	0,091	0,653				
29	f29911.sl29900	ytre overflate	slagg	0,04	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,025	0,021	0,003	0,006	0,005	0,052	0,028	0	0	13,565	0,088	0,023	0,028	0,178	3,519	1,28	1,999	4,987	11,053	0,017	0,318	0				
30	f289267.sl18745	ytre overflate	slagg	0,04	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,033	0,018	0,004	0	0,002	0,016	0	0	0	2,686	0,079	0,008	0,016	0,332	2,538	1,919	3,245	1,289	23,994	0,021	0,07	0				
31	f18810.sl18781	ytre overflate	slagg	0,046	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,023	0,015	0,006	0	0	0,014	0	0	0	4,199	0,111	0,017	0,02	0,39	2,279	2,571	4,562	1,343	24,737	0	0,1	0,823				
32	f289264.sl8117	ytre overflate	slagg	0,067	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,015	0,015	0,004	0,002	0	0,008	0,009	0,014	0	22,461	0,108	0,033	0,021	0,178	2,265	1,691	2,577	2,628	10,707	0,035	0,053	0				
34	f27848.sl27840	ytre overflate	slagg	0,035	0	0,004	0,015	0	0,003	0,019	0,019	0,005	0,002	0,009	0,297	0,053	0	0	2,941	0,198	0,009	0,014	0,364	4,905	3,319	3,495	0,897	25,644	0	0,165	0,804				
35	f23229.sl23161	ytre overflate	slagg	0,07	0	0	0	0,002	0,005	0,066	0,022	0,004	0,003	0,003	0,044	0,006	0	0	7,564	0,486	0,013	0,016	0,257	3,176	1,702	2,916	3,133	19,544	0	0,243	0				
36	f23228.sl23161	ytre overflate	slagg	0,075	0	0	0	0,002	0,002	0,007	0,021	0	0,005	0	0,009	0,01	0	0	32,032	0,314	0,04	0,024	0,072	2,565	1,316	1,588	7,499	8,556	0,027	0,179	0				
37	f289263.sl8861	ytre overflate	slagg	0,05	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,017	0,014	0,005	0	0,006	0,084	0,005	0	0	3,774	0,2	0,009	0,015	0,268	3,883	1,687	2,973	2,415	19,878	0,011	0,155	0				
38	f16787.sa16772	ytre overflate	slagg	0,04	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,032	0,018	0,005	0	0	0,013	0,005	0	0	4,545	0,44	0,013	0,018	0,416	3,899	2,54	4,442	1,158	26,004	0	0,151	0,886				
39	f289266.sl23161	ytre overflate	slagg	0,097	0	0	0	0,002	0	0,006	0,037	0,002	0,01	0	0,074	0,01	0	0,037	12,391	0,422	0,025	0,023	0,14	5,817	1,162	1,516	6,006	9,886	0,011	0,26	0				
40	f19077.sa50519	ytre overflate	slagg	0,087	0,01	0,054	0	0	0,003	0,022	0,017	0,004	0	0,098	0,018	2,96	0	0	3,424	0,149	0,012	0,018	0,461	2,36	3,208	3,404	0,871	27,767	0	0,146	0				
41	f19077.sa50519	ytre overflate	slagg	0,078	0	0,011	0	0	0,002	0,019	0,017	0,008	0,006	0,048	0,037	0,545	0	0	2,782	0,216	0,007	0,012	0,264	4,523	2,696	2,5	2,393	17,522	0	0,259	0				
42	f8247.sl7101	ytre overflate	slagg	0,039	0	0	0	0,002	0,003	0,028	0,012	0,007	0,002	0	0,009	0	0	0	3,938	0,061	0,017	0,032	0,372	2,331	2,055	2,984	1,264	19,415	0,011	0,238	0				
43	f20905.sl20661	ytre overflate	slagg	0,068	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,022	0,022	0,005	0,002	0,008	0,033	0,024	0	0	2,792	0,161	0,01	0,01	0,262	3,915	1,788	2,673	1,725	18,7	0,024	0,165	0				
44	f9923.sl19821	ytre overflate	slagg	0,059	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,03	0,015	0,005	0	0	0,013	0	0	0	3,305	0,055	0,012	0,021	0,401	1,945	2,096	4,119	1,285	26,051	0	0,159	0,699				
45	f50423.sl50352	ytre overflate	slagg	0,046	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,032	0,019	0,005	0	0,002	0,026	0,006	0	0	3,237	0,095	0,013	0,021	0,377	2,945	2,212	4,346	1,221	28,775	0	0,237	0				
46	f16883.sl16771	ytre overflate	slagg	0,08	0	0	0	0	0,004	0,031	0,026	0,005	0,002	0,002	0,016	0,018	0	0	4,813	0,566	0,012	0,016	0,347	6,494	2,73	3,898	2,975	22,364	0,013	0,259	1,013				
47	f14526.sl14504	ytre overflate	slagg	0,038	0	0	0	0	0	0,005	0,029	0,002	0,005	0,003	0,032	0,025	0	0,064	21,705	0,067	0,025	0,016	0,178	2,755	1,274	2,331	2,171	13,833	0,013	0,139	0				
48	f13641.sl1362	ytre overflate	slagg	0,033	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,04	0,019	0,005	0	0	0,011	0,005	0	0	3,326	0,059	0,011	0,016	0,354	2,174	2,033	3,134	0,81	22,055	0	0,103	0				
49	f14613.sl14591	ytre overflate	slagg	0,07	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,024	0,02	0,005	0,002	0,002	0,02	0,039	0	0	3,431	0,252	0,011	0,015	0,256	4,549	1,873	2,44	1,721	17,432	0	0,19	0				
50	f31329.sl31293	bruddflate	slagg	0,111	0,035	1,218	0,01	0	0,002	0,012	0,016	0,005	0,208	2,416	0,013	10,203	0	0	9,648	0,162	0,012	0,011	0,125	1,734	1,318	1,962	2,092	8,047	1,631	2,496	1,279	Al, Si, P, Cl, **Ca,** Mn, **Fe, Cu, Pb,** Rb, Sr, Ag, **Sn**,Sb, Ba	Zr	S, Ti	Påfallende mye tinn, kopper, antimon og klor. Inneholder sølv.
51	f31329.sl31293	ytre overflate	slagg	0,076	0	0,09	0,009	0	0,003	0,02	0,033	0,006	0	0,07	0,047	0,225	0	0	6,542	0,274	0,019	0,022	0,345	5,644	1,774	3,839	2,805	21,591	0	0,579	1,168	Al+, Si+, P, **Ca+,** Ti, Mn+, **Fe,** Cu-, Pb-, Rb+, Sr+, Zr, Nb, Ag-, Sn-, Ba-		S	Det ser ut til at jord, kalk og kvarts/silikater er mer på utsiden, mens metallene kopper, tinn, ply, sølv og antimon er innerst.
52	f13293.sl10569	ytre overflate	slagg	0,044	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,03	0,021	0,006	0	0	0,049	0,011	0	0	6,526	0,179	0,02	0,018	0,328	6,108	1,827	2,18	0,822	15,936	0	0,095	0,945				
55	f31570.sl31533	bruddflate	Mørtel'	0,139	0,037	0	0	0,019	0	0	0,005	0	0,046	0	0	0	0	0	29,174	0	0,032	0,009	0	0,082	3,634	0	0	0,49	0	13,983	0	Si, **S,** K, Fe, As, Rb, Sr, Mo, Sb, Ba	12.85kev		Inneholder svovel (S), jern (Fe), arsen (As) antimon (Sb) og molybdan (Mo). Som eneste inneholder den ikke Mn, Al, P, Ti og Zn. Dessuten har den en tydelig lavere andel Ca/Sr, og Si enn slaggprøvene.
56	f14827.sl14783	ytre overflate	slagg	0,039	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,018	0,016	0,003	0,002	0,002	0,008	0,03	0	0,035	4,918	0,039	0,014	0,017	0,288	2,497	1,816	3,413	1,3	20,2	0	0,486	0,779				
57	f8044.sl8009	bruddflate	slagg	0,067	0	0	0	0	0,004	0,021	0,018	0,005	0	0,003	0,021	0,035	0	0	6,406	0,139	0,012	0,008	0,229	2,668	2,489	2,668	1,112	23,73	0	0,229	0				
58	f289252.sl28299	ytre overflate	slagg	0,049	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,045	0,017	0,004	0	0	0,015	0,003	0	0	2,648	0,083	0,011	0,017	0,306	2,884	1,629	2,334	1,907	18,706	0	0,274	0				
59	f31567.sl31533	ytre overflate	slagg	0,047	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,01	0,024	0,003	0,004	0	0,046	0,005	0	0	9,712	0,753	0,016	0,018	0,115	3,258	1,133	1,284	3,543	8,915	0,008	0,275	0				
60	f29043.sl27579	ytre overflate	slagg	0,038	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,017	0,022	0,004	0,005	0	0,011	0	0	0	11,038	0,053	0,019	0,024	0,142	3,511	1,351	1,879	4,698	13,453	0	0,314	0				
61	f289257.sl21089	bruddflate	slagg	0,06	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,036	0,016	0,005	0	0	0,006	0,005	0	0	3,199	0,07	0,013	0,016	0,364	1,77	2,888	3,147	0,992	22,296	0,012	0,175	0				
62	f289258.sl21089	bruddflate	slagg	0,083	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,018	0,015	0,006	0	0	0,016	0	0	0	3,673	0,083	0,011	0,017	0,376	1,9	4,145	4,058	0,909	24,406	0	0,039	0				
63	f289258.sl21089	bruddflate	slagg	0,098	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,017	0,014	0,004	0	0,002	0,011	0	0	0	3,699	0,099	0,011	0,016	0,289	1,444	1,89	2,74	0,672	18,247	0	0,065	0				
64	f20012.sl24745	ytre overflate	slagg	0,074	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,025	0,017	0,005	0	0,002	0,022	0	0	0	3,232	0,541	0,009	0,019	0,327	5,174	2,768	3,293	0,528	25,04	0	0,037	0				
65	f23197.sl23183	ytre overflate	slagg	0,047	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,029	0,017	0,004	0	0,003	0,032	0,017	0	0	2,77	0,125	0,011	0,015	0,282	5,802	1,489	2,869	2,584	20,207	0,008	0,261	0				
66	f289260.sl20372	ytre overflate	slagg	0,07	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,023	0,016	0,006	0	0,002	0,037	0,013	0	0	3,558	0,123	0,013	0,014	0,347	2,855	2,307	3,793	1,774	23,123	0	0,237	0				
67	f23075.sl22853	ytre overflate	slagg	0,046	0,01	0	0	0	0,002	0,019	0,032	0,005	0,005	0,003	0,033	1,235	0	0	6,415	0,157	0,013	0,018	0,263	4,551	1,755	3,364	3,845	20,708	0	0,343	0				
68	f26228.sl24882	ytre overflate	slagg	0,045	0	0,025	0	0,003	0	0,008	0,018	0,003	0,008	0,024	0,014	0,214	0	0	11,262	0,024	0,02	0,018	0,167	2,893	1,527	2,522	3,374	15,814	0	1,188	0				
69	f17303.sl17232	ytre overflate	slagg	0,066	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,014	0,029	0	0	0	0,028	0,004	0,026	0	7,708	0,163	0,09	0,036	0,947	7,649	1,022	3,196	3,556	15,557	0,014	0,109	1,199				
70	f16825.sl16771	ytre overflate	slagg	0,057	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,029	0,016	0,005	0	0,004	0,011	0,044	0	0	3,857	0,037	0,013	0,02	0,426	1,898	2,297	4,58	0,484	26,47	0	0,08	0,673				
71	f289261.sl19171	ytre overflate	slagg	0,064	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,031	0,018	0,004	0	0	0,028	0,004	0	0	3,705	0,13	0,02	0,018	0,398	3,667	1,891	3,408	1,12	19,256	0,017	0,151	0				
72	f25629.sl25549	ytre overflate	slagg	0,068	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,022	0,019	0,007	0	0,002	0,027	0,009	0	0	4,083	0,415	0,015	0,022	0,344	3,855	2,798	3,53	1,114	19,682	0	0,145	1,226				
73	f17906.sl17802	ytre overflate	slagg	0,092	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,022	0,024	0,004	0	0	0,005	0,005	0,013	0	11,475	0,197	0,047	0,017	0,256	5,533	3,494	5,074	0,38	28,889	0	0,033	0				
74	f28959.sl21288	ytre overflate	slagg	0,064	0	0	0	0	0,002	0,03	0,021	0,004	0,002	0,005	0,037	0,028	0	0	2,602	0,228	0,01	0,013	0,259	4,353	1,417	2,901	2,139	21,627	0	0,251	0				
75	f289265.sl25396	ytre overflate	slagg	0,043	0	0	0	0	0,003	0,032	0,018	0,005	0	0	0,011	0,014	0	0	3,136	0,094	0,013	0,02	0,385	3,645	2,032	4,021	1,983	24,8	0,024	0,314	0				

Tabell med analyseresultatene. For forklaring se rapport kap. 5.

VEDLEGG II KONTEKST INFORMASJON

KONSTRUKSJONSLISTE

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
10	Kjeller	Fundament for en steinkjeller, sør fra brua, ved Saxegaarden. Kjelleren består av 3 murvegger med ingangen og en dreneringssystemet.	MD					
11	grop	Grop					14782	14780
50	strete	Strete						
75	Kuppelsteindekk							
76	Kuppelsteindekk							
100	Gulv							
101	Gulv							
102	Hus 2							
103	Hus_1							
104	Gulv							
105	Gulv fase 2							
106	GULV SA 106							
107	Planker							
108	Bakkgård aktivitet							
109	Dyrkningsspor							
110	Stein lag/vei							
111	Ovn/annlegsom.							
112	HUS SA 112							
113	Hus SA 113							
114	Gulv	Gulv						
115	Kjeller							
116	Vollgrav							
130	Veggrøft							
135	Gulv							
150	Ovn							

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
175	Ovn	Mulig liten ovn eller lignende konstruksjon, kuttet av Reidars grav 14590. Mangler antagelig det meste i høyden. Noen, leire/siltlag over kan være sammenrast/oppløst byggemateriale, feks den nordligste av de tre delene av lag 14652. Denne delen av 14652 bør skilles fra resten av det laget og knyttes til ovnen som et eget lag. Med forbehold om at det er usikkert hvor mye som er borte antar jeg at den har vært omtrent sirkulær. Synes i plan som en omtrent halv ring av grå knust brent leire, litt rødlig innimellom. Kutt 16763, fyll 16771. Dette var tidligere SA16762.	Erlend	0,4	0,2	NV-SØ	14590	
190	Gulv							
199	Grøft		DOL					
1570								
5278	Stolpehull	Stolpehull.						
5305	Stolpehull	Stolpehull.						
5322	Grop	Grop.						
5341	Grop	Grop.						
5355	Grøft	Grøft						
5421	Stolpehull	Stolpehull.						
5437	Stolpehull	Stolpehull.						
5450	Stolpehull	Stolpehull.						
5475	Moderne	Stolpehull.						
5491	Stolpehull	Stolpehull.						
5506	Stolpehull	Stolpehull.						
5651	Stolpehull	Stolpehull.						
5879	Grøft	Grøft						
6060	Grøft	Superceded by 16973 as it became apparent that the actual ditch was much larger.						

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
6358	Gulv	Kuppelsteinsgulv/brolegning innenfor SM 6141 og SM 6293. Gulvet består av heller (20-50 cm) og vannrullet kuppelstein. Innslag av flint. Det ser ut som en del heller er fjernet fra midten av gulvet, se foto og innmåling. Spredte rester av brolegningen langs skråning mot Klypen mot NV-V. Gulvrestene er ca 2 meter på det bredeste. Følger ellers murlengdene. Felt ned i gulvet ligger en steinsatte renne, samme slags stein som gulvet forøvrig. Denne er målt inn for seg, se 6638? Rennen er parallell med veggene, og i hjørnet i sør går en kort avstikker fra rennen mot sør ned i et rundt hull i gulvet hvor vi antar det har stått en tønne og samlet opp vann/søl fra gulvet og ført det videre ut av bygningen via et rør gjennom veggen på dette punktet. Rennen, hullet etter tønnen og dreneringen gjennom veggen og ut av huset er nærmere beskrevet for seg. Kanten av gulvet mot rennen gir inntrykk av å være bygget av utvalgte steiner, noe større enn kuppelsteinen i gulvet ellers og med en relativt rett kant mot rennen. Det er en døråpning i veggen mot NØ, innenfor denne lå det noe løs stein mer eller mindre direkte på gulvet, men tilsynelatende uten noen egentlig forbindelse med dette. Disse er målt inn for seg. Ellers så gulvet ikke annerledes	Erlend					

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
6638	Dreneringsrenne	Det går en dreneringsrenne langs muren fra NØ mot SV ned mot en mulig tønnehull. Det er innslag av trekull og brent leire nede i tønnehullet. Dreneringsrenna er kledd med brostein, muligens treplanker som nå er forkullet. Men kan skyldes at bygningen har rast sammen, og trenger ikke være in situ. Det går en annen mulig renne ned mot tønnehullet fra V-NV. Her også er det forkullet tre. Mellom gulvet og NØ mot SV-muren er det en annen dreneringsrenne som renner ned i tønnehullet, her er det en forkullet planke/stokk som kunne se noe uthulet/konkav ut. Det er imidlertid usikkert. Det ligger flate steiner under der igjen som kan skrive seg fra fundamentet. Stokken/planken kan derfor ha rast ut/ned fra tak eller vegg.						
7045	Stolpehull	Et mulig stolpehull med stolpeavtrykk. Den sørlige delen av strukturen er dokumentert 11.06.14 på tegning nr 4, tilhørende profiltegning 6955-6956. Den norlige delen av strukturen ble dokumentert 21.06.14, etter utvidelse av feltet mot nord. Stolpehullet. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,90 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	0,75	0,43			
7056	Moderne	Nedgravning.						
7070	Moderne	Nedgravning						

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
7250	Brønn	Nedgravning for kutt SK 7251. Fyll: SL 7261. Blir kuttet av SD 6121. Blir kuttet i nord østlig hjørne av et rør/nyere nedgravning. Det ble påvist rester av forkullet treverk i form av kledning rundt kanten, bestående av stående og liggende planker. Men vanskelig å si noe utfyllende om treverket da det var svært forkullet, kun noen planker igjen. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,64 m (feil innmåling).						
7289	Nedgravning	Nedgravning. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,73 m (feil innmåling).						
7310	Dørhelle	Helle og en litt mindre stein lagt i døråpningen i veggen i kjelleren på feltet Saxegården sør. Flat og fin på oversiden. Målt inn for seg da den ikke egentlig er en del av hverken gulvet eller veggen. Den større steinen/hellen ble desverre fjernet uten at den ble beskrevet nærmere, men ut fra avtrykket har den vært omtrent 20-30 cm tykk, og ujevn på undersiden. Steinene var lagt inn i døråpningen, ikke bygget inn i veggkonstruksjonen. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,60 m (feil innmåling).	Erlend	0,8	0,48	NV-SØ		
7694	Nedgravning	Nedgravning. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,70 m (feil innmåling).						
8093	Gulv	Mørtelgulv. Består av grove kantede stein som ligger i/på et mørteldekke. Gulvet er kuttet av moderne nedgravning/vannrør mot øst og sør. Det er uvisst hvor langt gulvet har strukket seg mot sør. Mot øst gjenfinnes mørtelgulvet i østre profilvegg av utgravning. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,45 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	1,9	1,8			
10443		Teglstein kulvert fra 1800/1900 talls.						

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
10950	Veggrøft	Nedgravning til murer, veggene til kjelleren på feltet Saxegården sør. En del orientert NV-SØ, den andre NØ-SV. Rett vinkel mellom disse i Ø. Varierende bredde og dybde, kan bero på variasjoner i terrenget før anlegget. Kuttet er målt inn som 10951. Har minst to fyll, i NØ og i Ø fylles kuttet delvis av 11080. I SØ er fyllet en annen type, se 11366. Kuttet er målt inn og beskrevet under 10951. Delvis kuttet av en moderne nedgravning i NØ-SV delen av grøften, denne kommer inn fra SØ nær hjørnet. Mål må sjekkes på pcn.	Erlend					
11350	Gulv	Først fase av gulv kjeller 10. Steinavtrykker her.						
11424	Steinrekke/mulig fundament	Konstruksjon bestående av stein og fyllmasse. Tilhørende kutt SK11426, lag SL11425, treverk ST11433 og funn nr 11437. Består av en samling av stein av ulik størrelse, ca 15 stk, som ligger i en jordblandet masse i NØ-SV retning. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,60 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	0,93	0,8	NØ-SV		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
11629	Tønnehull	Tønnehull. Forbindelse med dreneringsgrøft i kjellermur (SA 6638). Omtrent 64 cm dyp fra øverste nivå av mur NØ til SV. Ca 36 cm fra overflate til bunn. Tilnærmet rundt. Tønnehullet kan ses i sammenheng med grøft som går ned mot sør-øst på utsiden av mur (indre og ytre dreneringssystem), se 5881. Fyllmassene i tønnehull består av leire/brent leire, forkullet tre, brent og ubrent bein, noe forkullet tre i sidene (kledning?) og tegl/bygningsrester: taktegl og rester av veggkledning. Noe av teglen var nærmest gulbrent. Kompakt sandblandet leirelag i bunnen (kledning?). Delvis brent leire. Erlend legger til: finnes ikke noe reelle spor av sk ytre dreneringssystem, grøften det vises til over er nedgravning til veggen. Jeg har undersøkt alle lagene under gulv og vegger i kjelleren. Hullet er nok utelukkende knyttet til dreneringssystemet i den yngste fasen av kjellergulvet. Måten hullet har vært tømt via en grøft ut gjennom veggen på tilsier likevel at dreneringssystemet er anlagt samtidig med veggene, og at det derfor antagelig har vært et lignende opplegg også i den eldre gulvfasen. Det er imidlertid ikke noen direkte bevis for at tønnehullet, tilhørende hull i veggen og grøft utenfor er eldre enn den yngste gulvfasen.	Are	0,55	0,55	NØ-SV		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
12071	Nedgravning	Nedgravning, mulig grensegrøft. Uklar avgrensning i plan. Mørk brun til gråsvart i fargen, med innslag av lyse leireflekker. I profil er avgrensningen klar mot nord, men blir kuttet mot sør av 12148. Alle mål er omtrentlige da avgrensning er uklar. Obs! riktig høyde: 4,55 m (feil innmåling).	Are	6	3	Ø-V		
12821	Grav	Graven inneholder 3SZ12822, SL12824, B13003-6, 2SK13008, 12SK13008. Ingen spor etter kiste.	Anne	1,25	0,35	NV-SØ		
13047	Grav	Graven inneholder SL13048, SZ13049, SK13055 og B13051-54.	Lars	0,89	0,44	NV-SØ		
13067	Grav	Graven inneholder SL13068, SK13069, SZ13081, B13083-86. Ingen kiste eller annen type ble sett.	Lars	1,4	0,4	NV-SØ		
13192	Grav	Graven inneholder SL13193, SK13194, SZ13199, B13201-04. Ingen kiste eller annen type ble sett.	Lars	0,85	0,28	Ø-V		
13205	Grav	Graven inneholder SZ13206, SL13207, Ex-situ (SZ13450), B13413-6, funnnr. 13208. Ingen spor etter kiste observert.	Anne	1,6	5,5	Ø-V		
13210	Grop	Grop med fyll 13209. Gropen er gravd ned gjennom omrottet masser	Mick	0,75	0,5	Ø-V		
13226	Grav	Graven inneholder SL13229, SK13230, SZ13227 og B13237-40. Ingen kiste eller annet kunne ses. Se fotstilling for mulig svøb.	Lars	0,9	0,45	NØ-SV		
13243	Grav	Graven inneholder SL13244, SK13245, SZ13249 og B13251-54. Ingen kiste eller annen type ble sett.	Lars	0,5	0,17	NV-SØ		
13297	Beinkule	Redeponering av bein fra graver på St. Nikolaikirkegården. Ikke noe synlig kutt. Ser ut til å være redeponrring i nedgravning som kutter grav med skjellet 13205, eller som ligger over.	Are	0,6	0,4	Ø-V		
13312	Ovn	Renne til ovn 13315.	Mick	1,06	0,56	NØ-SV		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
13433	Grav	Graven inneholder SL13434, SK13435, SZ13439 og B13441-44. Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett.	Lars	0,68	0,3	NV-SØ		
13452	Grav	Grav: Inneholder SZ 13453, SL 13454, 2SK 13462, 1B 13477-80, 12SK 13462. Ingen spor etter kiste.	Anne	6	3,5	Ø-V	8117	13205
13484	Beinkule	Redeponering av bein fra graver på St. Nikolaikirkegården. Består hovedsaklig av to skaller, SZ13495 mot vest og SZ13496 mot øst. Det ligger også noen ex-situ beinrester ved skallene. Disse beinrestene er tatt inn under SZ13496. Ikke noe synlig kutt. Ser	Solveig	0,48	0,3	Ø-V		
13497	Grav	Graven inneholder SA13497, SL13601, SK13498, SZ13507 og B13608-09. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen tegn på kiste eller annet.	Lars	0,25	0,2			
13512	Ovn	Tolket som ovn. Tydelig avgrensing mot nord/nord vest i plan, men er kuttet mot sør/sør øst. Tydelig markert rand av kullblandet rødbrent leire mot nord som smalner inn mot en luftekanal mot øst/nord øst. Deler av den andre siden er tydelig mot sør/sør øst. Obs! riktig høyde: 5,04 m (feil innmåling).	Are	0,93	50	NV-SØ		
13611	Grav	Graven inneholder SL13612, SK13613, SZ13626, B13629-33 og SZ13640.	Lars	1,2	0,7	N-S		
13642	Grav	Nedgravning definert som grav. Inneholder skjelett: SZ13643, lag:SL13646, kutt topp:2SK13655, kutt bunn: 12SK13655, fotopunkt-ID: B13651. Makrofossil prøve fra tarm: 13647. I bunn spor etter planke: ST13715. Treprøve fra planken: PK13725.	Anne	0,95	3	Ø-V	8117	
13683	Moderne	Moderne staurhull.	Are	0,67	0,5			

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
13728	Grav	Graven inneholder SL13795, SK13796, SZ13803, B13805-8 og SS13729.	Lars	0,7	0,25	Ø-V		
14500	Grav	Graven inneholder SL14504, SK14505, SZ14501, B14519-24, Ex-situ:14528.	Lars	1,3	0,43	NV-SØ		
14540	Grøft	En grøft som er kutt gjennom den siste innfylling av vollgraven, Det følge samme retning som vollgraven og inneholde en store mengde av organiske funn, særlig lær. Funksjonen er ikke klar men det kan ha vært en drenerings grøft eller eiendomsgrense.	MD	7,5	2	NV-SØ		16973
14557	Grav	Graven inneholder SL14558, SK14559, SZ14571, B14574-14579, Ex-situ skjelett: 14580. Ingen funn av kiste eller lignende.	Lars	1,28	0,4	NV-SØ		
14590	Grav	Delvis steinsatt grav. Inneholder SZ14604, SL14591, SK14592, grafisk fotopunkt 14607 og bildenummer 3926/3927, 3938-3940 og 3941/3942.	Reidar	2,05	0,6	NV-SØ		
14676	Grav	Graven inneholder SZ14677, SL14680, 2SK14685, 12SK14685, 1B14681. Ikke spor etter kiste. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,01 m (feil innmåling).	Anne	0,75	0,23	Ø-V	8117	
14697	Dobbeltgrav	Dobbeltgrav for tvillingene SZ14699 og SZ14702. Gravfyllet (14698) består av den mørke brune kirkegårdsjorden som ligger på hele området. Det var noe ex-situ (SZ14727) i fyllet. Kuttnummer 14713, bunnpunkt 14685 og grafisk punkt 14707 tilhører graven, Obs! riktig høyde: 9,20 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	0,9	0,6	NV-SØ		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
14725	Beinkule	Redeponering av bein fra graver fra Nikolaikapellet. Består hovedsaklig av lårbein i tillegg til to fragmenterte hodeskaller. Ellers spredte ribbein og diverse småbein. Delvis synlig kutt. Ser ut til å være redeponert over en annen grav. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,57 m (feil innmåling).	Are	1	0,8	Ø-V		
15201	Beinkule	Beinkulen inneholder 1SZ15202, SL15203, B15215-18, 2SK15204, 12SK15204. Ingen spor etter kiste.	Reidar				8117	
15234	Grav	Graven inneholder SL15235, SK15236, SZ15244, B15250-53, Nøytral prøve: 15246, TM1-V, TM5-V og TM10-V.	Lars	0,92	0,32	Ø-V	8117	
15260	Grav	Graven er meget forstyrret, kun en liten del igjen. Graven inneholder 1SZ15261, SL15262, B15274-7, 2SK15263, 12SK15263. Ingen spor etter kiste.	Reidar	0,4	0,4	NØ-SV	8117	
15284	Grav	Graven inneholder SL15285, SZ15286, ex-situ SZ15288, B15289-90-92-93, SK15294. Ingen prøver. Ingen kiste eller noe lignende kan sees.	Solveig	1,1	0,5	NV-SØ	14725	
15301	Beinkule	Redeponering av bein fra graver fra Nikolaikapellet. Deler av 3-4 kranier, inkludert fragmentert kjeve. Ellers lårbein og diverse småbein. Ikke synlig kutt. Massen består av humusholdig kirkegårdsjord med noe stein. Varierende dybde, omtrent 65 cm.	Are	0,51	0,36		12825	
15312	Grav	Graven inneholder SL15315, SK15345, SZ15313, B15357-60, Ex-situ:15361, SS15316 og Nøytral prøve:15362.	Lars	0,4	0,24	Ø-V	14725	

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
15372	Grav	Grav uten spor av kiste. Inneholder SZ1573, SL15375, 2SK15376, 12SK15376, 1B15388-15372	Anne	0,6	0,3	Ø-V	8117	
15453	Grav	Graven innholder SL15454, SK15455, SZ15460, prøve 12 P15462 og fotopunkter B15463 -B15466.	Solveig	0,33	0,25	Ø-V		
15469	Beinkule	Graven inneholder SL15470, SK15471, SZ15480 og B15481-84.	Lars	0,35	0,33			
15485	Grav	Grav uten spor av kiste. Inneholder SZ 15487, SL 15489, 2SK 15492, 12SK 15492,	Anne	0,8	0,3	Ø-V	8117	
15521	Grav	forstyrt grav uten spor av kiste. Inneholder SZ15522, SL15523, SK15524, 1B 15534-38, prøve mage 1P15533, neutral prøve 1P 15540. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,05 m (feil innmåling).	Anne	0,45	0,45	Ø-V	8117	
15547	Grav	Graven inneholder SL15548, SK15549, SZ15557, B15559,61-63 og Ex-situ F15564. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,23 m (feil innmåling).	Lars	0,8	0,38	NV-SØ	8117	
15675	Beinkule	Beinkule med tre skaller. Graven inneholder SZ15676, kutt SK 15706, fyll SL 15705 og fotopunkter 15701-15704. Beinkulen ligger direkte over skjelett SZ 15919 i SA15918, og kan være lagt direkte på skjelettet.	Solveig	0,57	0,4		15569	15918
15690	Grav	Graven inneholder SL15691, SK15692, SZ15696 og B15698-15700.	Lars	0,2	0,1		15569	
15918	Grav	Graven til en halv person. Graven inneholder skjelett SZ15919, gravfyll SL16070, kutt 16071, prøve 12 P16090, prøve 13 P16068, nøytral prøve P16069, kvikksølvprøver; 1 cm P16098, 5 cm P16099, 10 cm P16100, 20 cm P16101, fotopunkt B16091-96, ex-situ F1609	Solveig	1,7	0,4	Ø-V		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
15921	Stolpehull	Stolpehull med stolpen ST15933, samt kuttet 15924 og fyll 15922. Modern forstyrrelse.	Reidar					
15941	Grav	Graven inneholder SL15942, SK15943, SZ15947, B15950-53 og F (eks-situ):15949.	Lars	0,14	0,08	Ø-V	8117	
15971	Grav	Grav inneholdene barn SZ15972, gravfyll 15976, kutt 15977, fotopunkt-id 15986, ex situ bein 16023.	Anne	0,8	0,2	Ø-V		
15992	Grav	Graven inneholder SL15993, SK15994, SZ15998 og B16000-03.	Lars	0,18	0,11	NV-SØ	8117	
16010	Grav	Graven inneholder SL16011, SK16012, SZ16016 og B16018-21.	Lars	0,13	0,07	Ø-V	8117	
16126	Moderne	En nedgraving med kuttet SK16115, kuttet SK16030 (staurkutt + fyll SL16033), og lagene SL16125, 14649, 14651 og 16152. Modern.	Reidar				8117	
16239	Grav	Graven inneholder SL16240, SK16241, SZ16253, B16256-59, Ex-situ skjelett: 16263, Nøytralprøve: 16260, Brystprøve: 16261, Mageprøve: 16262, TM1-H: 16599, TM5-H:16600, TM10-H: 16601, TM25-H: 16602, TM1-V: 16603, TM5-V: 16604 og TM10-V: 16605.	Lars	1,05	0,35	Ø-V	15941	
16291	Stolpehull	Mulig stolpehull i kanten av feltet. Antagelig rundt 40 cm diameter, men noe av hullet forsvinner under feltkanten. Kutt 16292, fyll 16301.	Erlend	0,4	0,3	N-S		
16480	Stolpehull	Moderne stolpehull som inneholder SK16493 og SL16504.	Reidar				8117	
16481	Stolpehull	Moderne stolpehull som inneholder SK16482 og SL16492.	Reidar				16273	
16744	Stolpehull	Stolpehullet SA16744 inneholder kuttet SK16745 og fyllet SL16755. Stolpehullet kutter muligens grøften SA16756. Stolpehullet kutter SL16816, SL16826 og SL16776.	Reidar	0,3	0,3			

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
16772	Beinkule	Graven inneholder SL16773, SK16774, SZ16782, B16783-86 og Slagfunn:16787.	Lars	0,41	0,25			
16799	Grav	Graven inneholder SL16800, SK16801, SZ16807, B16812-15 og Metallfunn: 16809.	Lars	0,2	0,2	Ø-V	16772	
16885	Grav	Graven inneholder skjelett SZ 16886, gravfyll SL 16888, kutt SK 16893, fotopunkter B16889-92, nøytral prøve P 16957, ex-situ F 16938.	Solveig	0,64	0,25	Ø-V	14697	50331
16939	Grav	Graven inneholder SL16940, SK16941, SZ16949, B16951-54, Ex-Situ skjelett: 16958 og Hodeprøve: 16960	Lars	0,33	0,26	Ø-V		
16963	Vollgrav	Vollgrav.						
17126	Stolpehull	Mulig stort stolpehull. Rett over øvre kant av vollgrav, på vestsiden. Lå under en del tilsynelatende naturlige masser. Fyllet er klumper av undergrunnen med litt linser av humus, tydeligere i bunn. Kutt 17127, lag 17137.	Erlend					
17138	Nedgravning	Mulig nedgravning i undergrunnen i øvre del av skråningen vest i vollgraven. Blandet undergrunnsmasse med noe humus, fragmenter av trekull og brent leire.	Erlend					
17148	Nedgravning	Mulig nedgravning i undergrunnen i øvre del av skråningen vest i vollgraven. Se det store profilet av vollgraven.	Erlend					
17786	Grav	Grav uten spor av kiste. Inneholder SZ 17787, SL 17789, 2SK og 12 SK 17790, 1B 17890. 5100 er også over denne grav.	Anne	1,13	0,38	Ø-V	50374	50553

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
17844	Grav	Graven inneholder SL17845, SK17856, SZ17864, B17866-69, Metallfunn: 17846 og 17847, Brystprøve: 17871, Nøytalprøve: 17870 og Ex-situ skjelett: 17889.	Lars	0,7	0,5	NV-SØ		
17912	Beinkule	Beinkule med tre fragmenterte hodeskaller og spredte og knekte knokkelrester. Inneholdt også moderne teglstein og bunnen av en moderne glassflaske. Det lå også steiner i fyllmassen. Trolig stammer alt fra redeponering i moderne tid. Steinene kan evt. stamme fra steinlag 50553. Beinkula består av kutt 17913, fyll 17923 og skjelettnr. 17924. Moderne negravning.	Egil	0,5	0,43	Ø-V		
17961	Grav	Graven inneholder SL17962, SK17995, SZ17993, B18002-05, Ex-situ skjelett: 18037, Nøytralprøve: 18038 og Hodeprøve: 18106.	Lars	0,6	0,3	Ø-V		
17978	Grav	Grav uten spor av kiste. Inndholder SZ 17909, SL 17929, SK 17930, 1B 17925, 12SK 17930, ST 17738, Ex-situ 17981. Nøytralprøve 17980, prøve bryst 17943, prøve mage 17979, prøve tarm 17944, tungmetallprøver: Tm-h 1: 17964, Tm-h 5: 17965, Tm-h 10: 17966, Tm-	Stefan	0,9	0,42	Ø-V	51000	
18041	Beinkule	Beinkule. Graven inneholder SZ 18042 SL 18043, SK 18044. Funn f.nr. 18252 - bryne og f.nr. 19718 - bryne og nål eller spiker av metall. Beinkula består av en tett konsentrasjon av kranier, lårbein, underkjever, bekken, armer, sacrum og andre skjelettdele	Solveig	1,83	0,6	NV-SØ		19169
18111	Grav	Graven inneholder SL18112, SK18113, SZ18118 og B18120-23.	Lars	0,45	0,28			
18318	Grav		Lars/Are					

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
18377	Dobbeltgrav	Graven inneholder SL18378, SK18840, SZ18421, B18854-59, Funn spiker: 18379, Funn nål:						
18380	Nedgravning	SA18380 er en nedgraving med noe menneskebein.	Reidar	0,7	0,4	NØ-SV		
18533	Beinkule	Nedgravning med redeponerte kranier og diverse bein fra underkropp. Ingen åpenbar orientering eller synlig kutt.	Are	0,71	0,32		8117	
18593	Beinkule	Rund beinkule med syv mer eller mindre fragmenterte hodeskaller og en del bein. Grav 19833 lå under. Inneholder SK 18594, SL 18604, SZ 18605. Bilder: 4679-82 og 4710 Funn: nøkkel 18877.	Stefan	0,7	0,7			19833
18878	Grav	Komplett skjelett av et spedbarn. Graven inneholder SZ 18879, kutt SK 18884, fyll SL 18883, SS 18913, fotopunkter B 18983-86, ex-situ 19087, prøve under hode P 19083, prøve mage P 19082, kvikksølvprøve Tm1-h 19079, tm5-h 19080, tm10-h 19081 og nøytral prøve P 19076.	Solveig	0,73	0,45	Ø-V	50519	
19089	Moderne	Redeponering av masser, muligens fra bygningskontekst. Synlig som kutt, ganske klar overgang, med steiner i midten. Lagt opp som en slags mur, mye mørtel i laget. Ellers en del keramikk og glass. Svært omrotet fyll. Orientering og lengde er usikker da nedgravningen blir kuttet mot S/forsvinner ut av utgravningsfeltet mot N.	Are	1	0,64	N-S	8117	12825

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
19169	Grav	Grav uten spor av kiste. Inneholder SZ 19170, SL 19171, 2SK 19452, 12SK 19452, 1B 19490-95, ex situ 19715, funn 19172. Beinkule 18041 ligger rett over grava. Prøver: nøytral prøve 19713, hodeprøve 19711, mageprøve 19714, lår Tm1_v 19716, lår Tm5_v 19717.	Anne	1,83	0,4	Ø-V	18041	
19198	Moderne	Modern stolpehull tilknyttet til jernbaneaktivitet.	Erlend					
19238	Nedgravning	En forholdsvis moderne nedgraving med kuttnummer 19239 og fyllnummer 19257.	Reidar	0,8	0,4	Ø-V		
19516	Grophus	Kutt og lag måles inn etter hvert. Omtrent rektangulær hjørner omtrent mot nord, sør, øst og vest. Hjørnet kuttet i øst av Reidars sjakt, kanten forstyrret i nordvest av mod. nedgravning 19198, i sørvest såvidt sneiet av moderne nedgravning 19238. I bunn	Erlend					
19819	Grav	Graven inneholder SL19821, SK19820, SZ19827, B19829-32 og Hodeprøve. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,20 m (feil innmåling).	Lars	0,35	0,23	NV-SØ	18041	50519
19833	Grav	Grav med spor etter evt kistebunn (ST 19996)?. Inneholder SZ 19834, 2SK19951-2SL19952, som nå blir slått sammen, 12SK 19951, 1B 19935-40 (6 georeferansepunkter), prøve tarm 19941, nøytral prøve 19971, prøve mage 20006, prøve hode 20009, tungmetall venstre lårbein: TM1_H 20002, TM5_H 20003, TM10_H 20004, TM20_H 20005. Ex situ 19972. Obs! riktig høyde: 8,62 m (feil innmåling).	Anne	1,77	0,52	Ø-V		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
19976	steinhaug	En steinhaug som har tidligere lå i en grop. Råmateriale for mørtelproduksjon (kalk). Obs! riktig høyde: 8,63 m (feil innmåling).	MD					
19978	Grav	Graven inneholder SL19980, SK19979, SZ19987 og B19989-92. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,27 m (feil innmåling).	Lars	0,38	0,13	Ø-V		
20208	Stolpehull	Stolpehullet inneholder SK20209, SL26518, SL26519, makroprøve:26520 og 26521.	Lars	0,16	0,12		8117	26473
20245	Dobbeltgrav	Graven inneholder SL20246, SK20247, SZ20255, SZ20257, B20259-62, Ex-situ skjeletter:20263 og Brynsten:20264.	Lars	0,45	0,28	Ø-V		
20281	Grav	Graven inneholder SL20282, SK20285, SZ20283, B20293-96 og Ex-situ:20292.	Lars	0,53	0,33	Ø-V		
20345	Grav	Graven inneholder SL20346, SK20349, SZ20347, B20360-63, Nøytralprøve:20359, Tarmprøve:20358, Ex-situ skjelett:20357, Mageprøve:20364, Keramikkfunn:20357.	Lars	1	0,55	Ø-V		
20368	Grav	Spedbarnsgrav av uten spor av kiste. Inneholder SZ 20369, SL 20372, 2SK 20373, 12SK 20373, 1B 20407-10, fotonr 5224, ex situ 1F 20411, funn 1F 20412. Feil høyde! skulle være: 8.75m	Anne	0,7	0,2	Ø-V	18206	50372
20393	Beinkule	Liten beingrop i kirkegårdsjorda (SL12825). Lite bein og bare én meget fragmentert skalle. Inneholder: SK 20394, SL 20405, SZ 20406. SA 20546 lå under.	Stefan	0,4	0,4			13047

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
20433	Beinkule	Nedgravning for beinkule/redeponering av bein. Kutt ikke synlig i overflate. Blir mulig kuttet av SA19089 mot vest. Svært omrotetete masser i fyllet. Beinkulen ligger i det mørtelblandete laget som glir over i kirkegårdsjorden. (Ligger mellom kirkegårdsjo	Are	0,6	0,61		8117	12825
20546	Grav	Grav med to bevarte leggbein i retn. Ø-V. En mulig barnegrav i fotenden. Ingen hele føtter bevart. Overdelen er kuttet av et moderne stolpehull i vest. Barnegraven (SA 21065) ser ut til å bli kuttet av denne graven. Ligger under beinkule SA 20393 Inneholder: SL 20784, SK 20773, SZ 20763, 1B 20769, Ex situ: 20785, Ortofoto: 5297 Steiner i graven: SS 20547 & SS 20551.	Stefan	0,75	0,5	Ø-V		
20555	Beinkule	Beingrop SA 20555, inneholdende SZ 20556, SL 20557, 2SK 20558, 12SK 20558, fotonr 5241.	Anne	0,3	0,3			
20572	Grav	Graven inneholder SL20573, SK20574, SZ20585, B20587-90 og Ex-situ skjelett:						

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
20631	Ovn	SA20631 er høyst sannsynlig en ovn. Ovnen er rund med en "trakt" som stikker ut i Ø (0,5x0,3). Ovnen har vært foret med leire og stein. Leiren er både grå og rødlig, og steinene har vært utsatt for varme. Noe av leiren og steinene har rast inn mot midten. Kuttnummer SK20632 tilhører ovnen. Ovnen er muligens forstyrret av dyr, kanskje grevling. 19.11.14: Lagene SL20661, SL20835, SL21109, SL21140, SL21209, SL21267, SL22067 inngår i ovnen. Bunnen er ennå ikke nådd. Dagens bunnlag under SL22067 brer seg fra gropen og videre innunder lagene rundt ovnen. Ovnen er omtrent sentrert i grophuset SA19516. 28.11.14: Laget under 22067 viste seg å være en brønn med nummer SA24434. Laget SL23931, som tilhører grophuset, heller ned mot, og delvis dekker, brønnen. Laget SL23085, som er siste rest av trakten til ovnen, tangerer brønnen.	Reidar	1,2	1,2	Ø-V		
20681	Grav	Graven inneholder SL20682, SK20683, SZ20693, B20695-98 og Ex-situ skjelett:20699.	Lars	1,03	0,35	Ø-V		
20786	Grav	Grav bestående av in-situ fot, resten er kuttet. Muligens kuttet av Steinfundamentet (SA 50372) mot S-SV/V. Ikke synlig kutt. Ligger omtrent 10-20 cm over en beinkule (synlig i profil fra grav ved siden av, mot N/N-V. Alle oppgitte mål er omtrentlige da kutt ikke er synlig.	Are	0,3	0,2	NV-SØ	12825	12825
20907	Beinkule	Mulig beingrop ? Inneholdende SZ 20908, SL 20910, 2SK 20911, 12SK 20911, fotonr hodenr 5316	Anne	0,27	0,29	NØ-SV		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
20930	Grav	Graven inneholder SL20931, SK20932, SZ20939 og B20941-44.	Lars	0,38	0,25	NV-SØ		
20945	Stolpehull	Sirkulært kutt fylt med lysegrå leire, mulig stolpehull. Inneholder: SL 20946, SK 20947	Stefan	0,4	0,4			
21050	Stolpehull	Ovalt kutt under SL 8117, tolket som mulig stolpehull. Inneholder SL 21051, SK 21052	Stefan	0,35	0,25	Ø-V		
21065	Grav	Grav inneholdende restene av et spedbarn. Ikke spor etter kiste. Sekundært forstyrt av SA 20546 mot vest. Inneholder 3SZ 21066, 1SL 21068, 2SK 21069, 12SK 21069, 1B 21085-86, EX situ 1F 21088, fotonr 5335. Hagejord 8117 er over.	Anne	0,14	0,1	Ø-V		
21073	Grav	Graven inneholder SL21074, SK21075, SZ21079 og B21081-84.	Lars	0,22	0,1	NV-SØ		
21197	Grav	Graven inneholder SL21198, SK21199, SZ21203 og B21205-08.	Lars	0,2	0,15	NØ-SV	8117	
21233	Grav	Grav inneholdende underbein og føtter fra voksent individ. Inneholder 3SZ 21234, 1SL 21237, 2SK 21239, 12SK 21239, 1B 21256, funn 1F 21238, ex situ 1F 21260, fotonr 5385.	Anne	0,58	0,18	Ø-V		
21261	Beinkule	Beinkule med to kranier og kun noen få bein. Kutter ned i en grav med tilsynelatende kun nederste del av beinene til et individ. Inneholder SZ 21262, SL 22631, SK 22632. Foto: 5403	Stefan	0,5	0,4	Ø-V	12825	22711

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
21287	Grop	Nedgravning/kutt, mulig grøft, av ukjent funksjon som går ned på sandlaget under. 110 til 190 cm lang, men fullstendig avgrensning ukjent da den forsvinner ut av feltet/inn i profilkant mot øst. Også noe omrotet pga en stor trerot. Det er flere mulige gravkutt som kutter nedgravningen. Det er en in situ-grav mot nord, og flere graver i profilveggen over nedgravningen. Uklar overgang. Blir kuttet av moderne forstyrrelse mot sør. Det ligger noen større steiner ca midt i. Består av delvis tegl- og kullblandet leire/sand. Det ble funnet en slaggklump i fyllet.	Are	1,9	1,6		12825	
21309	Grav	Grav med restene av venstre og høyre fot, pluss distal ende av fibula sin. Inneholder 3SZ 21310, 1SL 21312, 2SK 21313, 12SK 21313, 1B 21364-66, fotonr 5400.	Anne	0,24	0,2	NV-SØ	12825	
22555	Grav	Grav inneholdende venstre underben og begge føtter. Inneholder numrene 3SZ 22556, 1SL 22558, 2SK 22563, 12SK 22563, 1B 22560-62, fotonr 5411, ex situ 1F 22559.	Anne	0,6	0,25	Ø-V	8117	
22688	Grav	Graven inneholder SL22689, SK22690, SZ22697, B22699-702 og Ex-situ:22703	Lars	0,25	0,2	NV-SØ	20681	

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
22711	Grav	Grav bestående av to in situ leggbein og deler av venstre fot orientert ø-v. Den vestlige delen av skjelettet ,dvs overkroppen, er kuttet av en moderne nedgraving, 2M 15396, mens den østlige delen, ved tærne, er omrotet med mye småstein og røtter. Kun deler av venstre fot igjen. Inneholder numrene 3SZ 22712, 1SL 22713, 2SK 22714, 12SK 22714, 1B 22731, Ex situ 1F 22735.	Stefan	0,53	0,3	Ø-V	12825	
22738	Grav	Grav med restene av venstre underben og fot. Inneholder 3SZ 22739, 1SL 22741, 2SK 22747, 12SK 22747, 1B 22742-45, fotonr: 5444, ex situ 1F 22746. Ikke tatt prøver pga forstyrrelse.	Anne	0,34	0,12	NV-SØ	8117	
22753	Grav	Graven inneholder SL22754, SK22755, SZ22765 og B22767-70.	Lars	0,45	0,15	Ø-V	22774	
22774	Grav	Graven inneholder SL22775, SK22776, SZ22781 og B22783-86.	Lars	0,38	0,12	Ø-V		22753
22929	Stolpehull	SA22929 er et stolpehull i grophuset SA19516. Stolpehullet er mest sannsynlig i relasjon til SA23045. Kuttet SK22930 og laget SL22942 inngår i konstruksjonen.	Reidar					
22989	Grav	Graven inneholder SL22990, SK22991, SZ22998, B23000-03 og Ex-situ:23005.	Lars	0,75	0,15	Ø-V	22774	
23045	Stolpehull	SA23045 er et stolpehull i grophuset SA19516. Stolpehullet er mest sannsynlig i relasjon til SA22929. Kuttet SK23046 og laget SL23055 inngår i konstruksjonen.	Reidar					
23077	Nedgravning	Overbeskrevet stolpehull som er sansynligvis moderne.	Erlend	0,37	0,37		24435	22864
23141	Grav	Graven inneholder SL23142, SK23143, SZ23152, B23154-57 og Ex-situ:23158.	Lars	0,55	0,25	NV-SØ		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
23182	Grav	Graven inneholder SL23183, SK23184, SZ23191, B23193-96, Ex-situ:23266 og Slagg:23197.	Lars	0,2	0,13	NV-SØ		
23233	Stolpehull	Mulig stolpehull sør for grophuset/19516. Rund/litt oval. Kutt 23234, fyll 23243.	Erlend					
23251	Stolpehull	SA23251 er (muligens) et stolpehull i SV i grophuset. Kuttet SK23252 og fyllet SL23264 inngår i konstruksjonen.	Reidar	0,3	0,4	Ø-V		
23733	Grøft	Liten grøft gravd ned i undergrunnen, eventuelt i rester av gammelt dyrkningslag rett over undergrunnen. Vestre ende foreløpig ikke gravd frem, men antagelig er det ikke mye igjen siden skråningen ned mot jernbanen begynner omtrent her. Østre ende kuttet av Reidars søkesjakt, muligens kan fortsettelsen av grøften finnes igjen øst for sjakten når dette området graves. Kutt 23734, fyll 23750.	Erlend			Ø-V		
23806	Grav	Graven inneholder SL23807, SK23808, SZ23815, B23817-20 og Ex-situ:23821.	Lars	0,4	0,16	Ø-V		
23856	Grav	Graven inneholder SL 24156, SK 24157, SZ 24165, Fotopunkt 24167-70, Ortofoto 5581.	Stefan	0,6	0,35	Ø-V	24133	
23858	Grav	Graven inneholder SL23859, SK23860, SZ23869, B23871-74 og Ex-situ:23875.	Lars	0,48	0,4	Ø-V		
23983	Grav	Graven inneholder SL23984, SK23985, SZ23995 og B23997-24000.	Lars	0,45	0,2	Ø-V		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
24001	Staur	20 staurhull, hvorav 18 er rimelig sikre, to litt tvilsomme. Alle staurhullene målt inn som 2SL. 23753, 23758, 23763, 23768, 23773, 23778, 23783, 23788, 23793, 23798, 24xxx 10 stk. Området er avgrenset i nord av nedgravning til grophus 19516, i vest av skråningen ned mot jernbanen, i sør av foreløpig uutgravd område. I øst er muligens en del fjernet ved graving av søkesjakt, se under, videre på østsiden av sjakten kan nye dukke opp når dette området blir gravd ned til det aktuelle nivået. Med forbehold om at det til nå avdekkede området ikke er særlig stort ser det ut til at de først og fremst finnes nord for grøft 23734 og vest for steinsamlingen i undergrunnen i bunn av sjakten (NR?). Det kan også være at staurhull lengre øst er forsvunnet i forbindelse med graving av sjakten, som har gått rundt 20-30 cm ned i undergrunnen, relativt sett mer i øst enn i vest grunnet terrengets helning. Det er i alle fall åpenbart at de fleste av staurhullene på overflaten vest for sjakten ikke ville være bevart om man grov ned til nivået i bunn av sjakten. Som det er nå, er 14 godt bevarte staurhull på overflaten ved siden av sjakten, og 4 i bunn av sjakten. Det kan se ut som en rekke går omtrent nv-sø, vinkelrett på grøften, omtrent 20 cm V	Erlend					

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
24053	Beinkule	Beinkule som kutter gjennom to, muligens tre graver (deriblant SA 23856, hvor beina bærer tydelig preg av å være kuttet). Beinkulas merkelige L-aktige form tyder på at den selv kan være kuttet av en yngre grav, muligens SA 22711. Fragmenter av et kranie b	Stefan	55	25	N-S	20265	12825
24133	Grav	Kun 4 rygg/nakkevirvler orientert i ø-v retn. Inneholder: SL 24134, SK 24135, SZ 24142, Fotopunkt 24144-47, Ex situ 24148	Stefan	0,15	0,1	Ø-V	24053	23856
24281	Grav	Graven inneholder SL24282, SK24283, SZ24292, B24294-97, Ex-situ:24298, Nagle1 :24441 og Nagle2 :24442.	Lars	1	0,3	Ø-V	23983	
24299	Gulv	Brent treverk om ser ut til å være det samme som ST 22641 i nord. Flere mer eller mindre hele plank ble dokumentert i strukturen (ST 24373). Noe av kull-laget er iblandet brent sand, ikke ulikt laget over, SL 24215. Like under ligger et lag av nevestore varmepåvirket stein SL 50436, men mellom disse lagene finnes på noen steder noe som kan ligne et lag med mørtel el.l. Steinene ble dokumentert som del av profil 50426, men kull-laget startet litt inn i strukturen og kom derfor ikke med i dokumentasjonen.	Stefan	2,3	1	NØ-SV		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
24434	Brønn	SA24434 er muligens en Kjeller fra en kjellerbua. Kuttet SK24435 og laget SL24440 inngår i brønnen. På toppen av kjelleren var det sentrert en nedsenkning (Ø:90) etter ovnen 20631. Videre graving har avdekket en laftekasse med utvendige mål på 1.3x1.3x0.6 meter. Treverket til sidene, som vender inn mot midten, er forholdsvis godt bevart. Hjørnet i øst var forstyrret av nedgravingen til ovnens trakt. Treverket på baksiden av laftekassen er meget forvitret. For nærmere beskrivelse av laftekassen se (ST) 24435.	Reidar	1,3	1,3	NØ-SV	20631	
24454	Grav	Grav med kun nedre del av rygg, pelvis og øvre lårbein bevart. Inneholder: SZ 24455, SL 24505, SK 24584, Georef. 24580-83, Ex Situ 24596, Tarmprøve 24597, Nøytralprøve 24598, Foto: 5664, Ortofoto 5665.	Stefan	0,65	0,35	Ø-V		
24456	Grav	Graven inneholder SL24457, SK24458 og SZ24462. Ingen fotopunkter.	Lars	0	0	Ø-V		
24466	Beinkule	Beingropen inneholder SL24467, SK24468 og SZ24478. Ingen fotopunkter.	Lars	0,42	0,39			
24491	Grav	Graven inneholder SL24492, SK24493, SZ24493, B24499-24502 og Ex-situ:24503.	Lars	0,1	0,07	Ø-V		
24521	Grav	Grav med kun en høyre (?) fot. Inneholder: SZ 24522, SL 24523, SK 24560, Ex situ 24573, Fotopunkter: 24569-72.	Stefan	0,2	0,15	Ø-V		
24633	Grav	Graven inneholder SL24634, SK24635, SZ24642, B24644-47 og Ex-situ:24648.	Lars	0,2	0,1	NV-SØ		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
24731	Grav	Graven inneholder SL24732, SK24733, SZ24737, B24739-42 og Ex-situ:24743.	Lars	0,15	0,1	NV-SØ		
24757	Grav	Graven inneholder SL24758, SK24767, SZ24780, B24782-85 og Nagle:24786.	Lars			Ø-V	24633	24731
24843	Grop	Grop som er fra det tidligst fase i kirkegårdenområde	MD	0,61	0,51		21089	24855
24855	Grop	Grop som er fra det tidligst fase i kirkegårdenområde.	MD	1,27	0,65		24843	
24870	Ovn	En små oval ovn som besto av en oval boll mellom to store steiner som har vært brukt som en vindskjøld. Avfall fra ovn ligger i en haug utenfor strukturen mens materiale fra den siste bruksfasen lå i bunn. Sannsynligvis brukt for metallproduksjon.	MD	0,66	0,47			
24950	Beinkule	Mulig beinkule Inneholder: SZ 24951, SL 24952, SK 24953, Foto: 5710	Stefan	0,5	0,5			
25000	Grav	Graven inneholder SL25001, SK25002, SZ25016, B25018-21, Ex-situ:25022, Nøytralprøve:25025, Brystprøve:25023, Mageprøve:25116, Tarmprøve:25024, TM1-H:25112, TM5-H:25113, TM10-H 25114, TM20-H:25115 og Naglefunn:25141.	Lars	0,65	0,33	Ø-V	24757	
25146	Grav	Tre keramikkskår. Fra sk 21289.	Mick					
25306	Stolpehull	Stolpehull.						
25321	Grav	Graven inneholder SL25322, SK252323, SZ25331, B25334-37, Ex-situ: 25333 og SS25353.	Lars	0,35	0,18	Ø-V		
25395	Grav	Grav						
25530	Grav	Graven inneholder SL25531, SK25532, SZ25541, B25544-47 og Ex-situ:25548.	Lars	0,5	0,2	Ø-V		
25543	Vei	Group number for stone road	Des			N-S		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
25648	Ovn	A keyhole kiln comprising a flue where bellows would have blown air into a bowl. from a channel on its south eastern side. The raw material would have been added to the kiln through a stone lined passage on the south-western side.	Des					
26146	Produksjonsavfall	Massene i SA26146 bestod sansyneligvis av produksjonsavfall fra ovn SA24870 som ligger like i nærheten. Anlegget ble i sin helhet tatt ut som prøve (26371) og inneholdt flere kompakte klumper med slag og produksjons avfall fra jernfremstiling.	Hilde	0,78	0,5	NØ-SV	25866	
26439	Nedgravning	Nedgravning rundt stein SS26111.	Hilde	1,97	1,69	NV-SØ	25866	
26998	Stolpehull	Stolpehull.						
27085	Stolpehull	Round shaped cut vizible in profil 26924. Cut has sharp break of slope top, rounded break of slope bottom, slightly diagonal sides and flat bottom. Filledby 2sl27618, 1sl27616, 1sl27019,.	Des		0,5			
27086	TOM GRAV	SA for tom grav. Inneholder kutt 2SK 27087, fyll 1SL 27101, prøve fra hovedregionen 1P 27210, phosfat prøve fra mitten av graven1P 27211, pollenprøve 1P27212, makrofosil prøve fra å tømme graven 1P 27213, prøve av et område med mulig oppløst bein 1P?, profilsnor 3C 27466.	Anne	1,32	0,5	Ø-V		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
27105	Stolpehull	Mulig stolpehull, kutt 27106, fyll 27118 og 27119. Kuttet ned i undergrunnen, og gjennom et annet lag rett over undergrunnen. Usikkert om stolpehullet kunne observeres høyere opp, jfr Des som grov lagene her? Stolpehullet var delvis snittet da det ble observert, i forbindelse med fjerning av lag sør for kutt 27064, og ble derfor snittet til bunn og undersøkt i profil. En del forstyrrelser i området, bla dyregang som gikk inn i bunn av stolpehullet. Øverste lag i stolpehullet ser ut som det kan fortsette mot øst og nord, heller en del ned her. Mulig dette laget er større, og ikke bare et fyll i sthullet. Sammenlign strukturbeskrivelsen for 27064 og de øverste lagene i denne. Vanskelig å vurdere nærmere på grunn av en stor nedgravning 27064 og feltkanten i dette området. Virker likevel rimelig klart at det øverste laget i fyllet i 27064 går over selve stolpehullet.	Erlend					
27123	Nedgravning	Nedgravning med forbindelse til ovnskonstruksjonen SA25648. Strukturene ligger helt intill hverandre og det er ikke spor etter at noen av de har kuttet den andre. Dette kan tyde på at disse to konstruksjonene har vært i bruk eller har vært åpne til samme tid. Nedgravning ble ikke gravdlagvis, men ble snittet.det ble i allt tolket å være fem forskjellige lag, disse ble registrertmed hvert sitt SL nr (27124, 27125, 27126, 27127, 27130) for beskrivelse sehvert enkelt lag.	Hilde	1,58	1,39		18206	

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
27134	Grøft	Group number for ditch visible in profile	Des			Ø-V		
27148	Staur	Staurrekke i skråningen til dreneringsgrøften langs vestveggen av saxegårdsgata 15, funnet ved registrering. De to for seg selv i nord (kan ha vært tre) var skrå og helte noe mot sør, av de andre i den store konsentrasjonen i sør ble to undersøkt, disse var rette. Se ellers foto og tegning.	Erlend					
27236	Stolpehull	Stolpehull i mulig rekke med bla. SA26998 kun bunnen av stolpehullet var bevart ca 12 cm. Massene og fargen hadde likhetstrekk med SA26998 og SA27085. Inneholder: SK27237, SL27250 og P27251.	Hilde	50	40	NV-SØ	26473	
27252	ovn	Ovnskonstruksjon inneholder: SK27253, SK27497, SL27495, SL27496, 27538, SL27537, SL27536, SL27535, SL27534, SL27539. Konstruksjonen inneholt i alt 7 ulike lag. Veggene var vertikale og bunnen noe ujevn. Strukturen kan muligens ha hatt to bruksfaser da det finnes to forskjellige nivåer der massene er mye mer kompakt en de øvrige lagene. I det øverste laget som var noe omrottet, her ble det funnet rester av ovnsforing, slagg og en liten bit med bronse. Over det første kompakte laget ble det funnet et bryne og en kule med bronse. I laget unner ble det funnet en bit med bronse tråd. Rett over bunden lå det et tynt lag med ubrent treverk.	Hilde	0,52	0,28			
27325	Grøft	Ditch visible in profil 26924	Des	0,5	0,6	Ø-V		
27414	Grav	Ser bekken i profilen pluss fingre. Deler av den gravd fra før?	Anne			Ø-V		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
27423	Grav	Målt inn som grav i østprofil. Ser ikke lengre bein i profilen. Deler av graven gravd fra før?	Anne			Ø-V		
27442	Stolpehull	Stolpehull inneholder SK27452, SL27464, P27465	Hilde	0,42	0,36		26473	
27443	Grav	Grav i østprofil: ser to femur som har blitt kuttet. Grav gravd og målt inn fra tidligere?	Anne			Ø-V		
27558	Grøft	Grøft.	MD			NØ-SV		
27601	Staur	Staurhull ved kanten av lag 27579, se foto og innmåling. Ble ikke undersøkt nærmere. Mulig det var et slags hjørne i nordenden av rekken, der rekken kan ha svingt 90 grader mot øst. Fulgte kanten av 27579, gikk delvis gjennom dette og ned i undergrunnen, eller bare rett i undergrunnen.	Erlend					
27634	Grav	Grav i profil						
27648		Grav i profil. Ugravde.						

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
27793	Staur	Multipunkt 0SA 27793 for tre mulige stauer. Meningen var å gi de tre seperate numre, men misforstod;-), så det ble ikke gjort. Det er derfor samme nummer til alle tre, men forskjellige kutt og fyllnummer. To av stauerne ligger tett sammen på en linie nord-sør (største, SK27811,14x17 cm, minste, SK 27797, 6x8 cm), nærmest østprofil og den siste ligger nordvest for de andre to (mellomste, SK 27826,12x14 cm). De to nærmest østprofil er ganske grunne, så måler kun 4 cm. Den som er dypest er den mellomste, som går ned i de brente planker i gulvet (ST?) Og måler 6 cm. De ligger på linie med stauerne 27601. Ingen rest av treverk i noen av de. Tatt prøve fra hver: Minste: p27798,Mellomste: p27809, Største: p27824.	Anne					
27842	Staur	Staurrekke v nordenden av Reidars sjakt. Løst humusfyll, rester av treverk i en, dette ble tatt som prøve. Hullene 3,5-4 cm i diameter, rett ned, ca 15-25 cm dype. Ikke veldig spisse i bunn, men smaler av. Rekken står på/langs sørkanten av grøft 27558, delvis gjenno m lag 27840 som er fyll i grøften.	Erlend					
27889	Nedgravning	Nedgravning med ukjent funksjon. Inneholder SL 27905, SK 27890, funn 28392 og makroprøve 28391.	Solveig	1,2	0,6			
27921	Stolpehull	Mulig stolpehull eller stort staurhull, ble ikke undersøkt videre. Kutt 27922, fyll 27929	Erlend				27558	

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
27930	Stolpehull	Mulig stolpehull eller enden av liten grøft, i bunn av grøft 27558. Ene enden forsvinner ut av feltet, så størrelse og form er ikke helt kjent. Kutt 27931, fyll 27942.	Erlend				27558	
28048	Gulv	SA for mulig gulv? Se beskrivelse av treverkerket under treverk 28195.	Anne	2,14	1,53	NV-SØ		
28238	Gulv	Wooden plank orientert to a south west direction. Plank is Sb badly burnt. Full descrition on st28239	Des	0,6	0,17	NØ-SV		26688
28250	Grop	Avfallsgrop	Hilde					
28280	Grop	Avfallsgrop.	MD					
28538	Stolpehull	Mulig stolpehull, kuttet ned i undergrunnen. Funnet ved maskinrensing av litt uklar sandoverflate under kulturlag/bygningsrester/kirkegård. Kutt 28539, fyll 28555.	Erlend					
28626	Grav	Graven ble påvist ved overvåking av graving for drenering rundt Saxeg.15 hvor skinnbeinene ble avdekket av gravemaskinen. Graven består av deler et voksent individ som ligger på en øy av arkeologi på østre side av Saxegården 15. Grava ligger i kirkegårdsjord SL 29663. Graven inneholdet SZ 28627, SL 29752, SK 29753, ex-situ F 29766, funn av liten grønnirret metallbit i fyllet F 29765.	Solveig	1,5	0,3	NV-SØ		
28724	Grav	SA for grav inneholdende rester av høyre og venstre fot pluss dist. Fibula. Inneholder dessuten 1SL 28725, 2SK 28726, 3SZ 28737, 1B 28791. Ingen prøver, ingen funn.	Anne	0,35	0,22	Ø-V		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
28756	Stolpehull	Stolpehull med stolpeavtrykk. Kutt 28757, gjennom dyrkningslag ned i undergrunnen. Litt vanskelig å si om det egentlig var kuttet gjennom lag over dette også, området virket omrotet. Fyll i stolpeavtrykk 28780, fyll i kuttet 28871 og 28779.	Erlend					
28798	Grop	Grop med kutt 2SK 28799, lagene SL 28907, 28908, 28909, 28910, 28911, vatersnor 3C 28913. Ligger under kirkegårdsjorden 18206	Anne	1,64	1	Ø-V	18206	
28832	Stolpehull	Mulig lite ovalt stolpehull, sk 28833, sl 28847.	Erlend					
28849	Staur	Staur, se foto, ingen beskrivelse i boka.	Erlend				28849	27579
28941	Grøft	To grøfter som møtes i en ca rettvinkel, hjørnet er mot sør vest. Grøften SL 29108 har retningen ca øst vest og ligger muligens over grøft SL 28942 som ligger nord sør. Grøftene kan mulig stamme fra en parsell.	Solveig/Hil	1,1	0,93		27579	
29000	Grøft	Mulig bunn av ovn eller grøft. Strukturen har form som et "bein" med en ujevn oval form i den nord østre enden og en rund form i den mot sør vest disse to er koblet sammen av en rektangulær form. I massene ble det funnet noe slagg og sammen smeltede klumper mednoe som ser utsom jern, kull og noen brente bein.	Hilde		0,36	N-S	27579	
29133	Staurrekke	Mulig stauer-rekke i tilknytting til grøft 29138. Mr. Derrick gravde bort alt før jeg rakk å gjøre mer.....BAD man!!	Anne			NØ-SV		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
29138	Grøft	Mulig eiendomsgrøft?? Inneholder 2SK 29222, SL 29139, SL 29140, SL 28480, SL 29269, SL 29270, SL 29271, SL 29272, 12SK 29222, Makromorfologi prøve fra SL 29140, F 29141, 3C 29235	Anne			NØ-SV		
29153	Ovn	Sub oval shaped cut with evidence of intense heat. Cut was filled by a burnt stone layer along the en bottom 1sl29103, a primary humus sand layer 1sl29102 and a secondary humus layer 2sl28567. Possibly an oven	Des	3,1	1,4	Ø-V		
29157	Grøft	Parsell grøft						
29246	Staur	Fyllt med gråbrun sand, litt utflytende og utydelige. 9-17 cm diameter. Noen ujevne, flest runde. To snittet, se foto. Ca 10 cm dype, moderat spiss.	Erlend					
29316	Staur	Staur ved sørenden av Reidars sjakt. Fyllet er ganske løs brun humus. De fleste er runde, noen ujevne, 4-7 cm diameter, flest rundt 5 cm. Noen av dem var synlige i lag 27579, alle var synlige i lag 29178. Ingen var helt tydelig i undergrunnen, altså rundt 10-15 cm dype. Litt spisse i bunn så vidt jeg kunne se, og rett ned.	Erlend					
29369	Grop	Large flat bottomed pit which is filled with material relating to some industrial processes possibly metal woirking. There is a mound for a house nearby which comprises white clay. Could this have been a quarry pit for this mound?						

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
29699	Ovn	Mulig ildsted, ovn eller lignende, såpass kraftig brent at det bør være brukt til noe metallarbeid, glass eller lignende. Ved avdekking var det mye omrotet brent masse i området, etter en del rensing og fjerning av de mest blandete massene viste det seg en konsentrasjon av sterkt brent stein, leire/silt midt på det som kan være et gulvlag. Noe slaggaktig materiale, lett og porøst, ikke jern. Se videre under beskrivelsene: sl 29700, st 29711, sl 29900, sl 29975. Under disse et lag som ikke er tolket som en del av konstruksjonen, men kan være et slags utjevningslag/underlag for konstruksjonen: sl 30111. Konstruksjonen ligger på/i sl 30180, tolket som et gulv. Ovnen er plassert midt på dette gulvet, med forbehold om at laget er kuttet av en grøft i sør og ikke gravd ut i nord, slik at det bare er avgrensningen i øst og vest som er kjent. Gulvet ligger delvis under konstruksjonen, men ikke under hele. Konstruksjonen og gulvet er antagelig anlagt samtidig, og etterpå har konstruksjonen falt sammen eller blitt revet slik at deler av massene fra den ligger over gulvet. En annen mulighet er at gulvlaget er eldre og ble delvis fjernet når ovnen ble bygget. Nærmere udersøkelser av prøver og funn vil	Erlend					30180
29740	Grav	Grav på østsiden av huset, Saxg. 15. Inneholder SZ 29742, SL 29741, B 29767-70, fotonummer 6730, SK 29744, prøver 29783 og 29784.	Anne	0,46	0,45	NV-SØ	8117	

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
29913	Grav	Grava inneholder SZ 29914, SL 29916, SK 29917, Ex-situ 29932, funn av bryne og bit av kar F 29931, prøve under hode P 30037.	Solveig	0,6	0,35	NØ-SV		12825
30136	Grav	Grav øst for huset Saxeg. 15 i østprofil. Inneholder SZ 30137, SL 30139, SK 30140, B 30146, fotonr 6793.	Anne	0,56	0,29	NV-SØ	8117	
30154	Grav	Grav nord for huset, Saxeg. 15: inneholdende SZ 30158, SL 30155, Ex situ 30156, SK, B, fotonr	Anne	0,78	0,45	NV-SØ	29913	
30512	Grav	Graven består av nesten komplett skjelett SZ 30577, gravfyll, SL 20580, kutt SK 30581, funn 30598, prøve fra bryst P 30599, prøve fra mage P 30606, nøytralprøve P 30600 og fotopunkter 30602-30605. OBS-Nøytralprøven ble tatt utenfor graven, ettersom det ikkevar rominnenfor graven for å ta prøven. Det ble dessuten funnet et brukket vevlodd ikikrkegårdsjord u dsr skjelettet i graven, F 30665.	Anne	1,14	0,49	NV-SØ		30513
30513	Grav	Graven er svært ødelagt, og kun høyre skulderparti er bevart. Graven inneholder SZ 30634, SL 30640, kutt SK 30641, fotopunkt 30636-39, ex-situ F 30648 og ex-situ F 30601.	Solveig	0,2	0,16	NV-SØ	30512	
30524	Grøft	Ditch beneath the graveyard. See kutt sk 30525 for description	Des	5	1,5	NV-SØ		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
30668	Grav	Intakt grav hvor dessverre bare halve graven blir utgravd pga nordlige utgravningsgrense. Sørlig del utgravd. Graven består av SZ 30672, kutt SK 30674, gravfyll SL 30686, nøytralprøve P 30687, fotopunkter B 30688-91 og foto 6888. NB! Det var noe vanskelig å ta gode ortofoto pga broa som leder inn til Sax.15 som går delvis over skjelettets høyre side. Ble derfor tatt et større antall bilder. NB! En av få graver hvor det er mulig å se omrisset av kuttet for grava.	Solveig	0,76	0,46	NV-SØ	12825	
30855	Dobbeltgrav	Dobbeltgrav med et voksent individ SZ 28037 og et lite barn SZ 30870 . Høyst trolig mor og barn ettersom de ligger helt tett inntil hverandre. Barnets kropp ligger inntil kvinnens venstre side, hvor barnets hode og hake hviler sett i overkant av kvinnens øvre kant av bekkenskålen. Ut i fra plasseringen, er kvinnen lagt ned i graven før barnet. Ingen av skjelettene bærer tegn til å være svøpt. Skjelettene ligger i det som defineres som Klemenskirkens kirkegårdsjord SL 29663. Graven inneholder ellers SL 30856, kutt SK 30883, funn F 30857, nøytralprøve P 30910, hodeprøve barn P 30912, mageprøve voksen P 30911 , foto 6946, fotopunkter B 30876-81.	Solveig	1,51	0,7	NV-SØ		

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
31019	Grav	Grav sekundært forstyrret mot sør av moderne nedgravning. Graven fortsettter videre inn i nordre utgravningsgrense. Inneholder SZ 31020, SL 31022, SK 31032, ex-situ 31040, funn diverse F 31041, fotopunkter B 31028-31, foto 7011, nøytralprøve 31042.	Solveig	0,85	0,53	NV-SØ		
31043	Stolpehull	Mulig stolpehull med stolpeavtrykk i bunn av nedgravningen, dette kunne ikke observeres i fyllet. Delvis fjernet av moderne nedgravninger i nord og vest. Kutter gjennom nedre grå leirelag i huset rett nord for Saxegaardsgata 15.	Erlend					
31109	Stolpehull	Stolpehull i rekke sa 31147. Med et par stein på overflaten, rundt 30x20x10 cm str. Se foto. Sk 31113, sl 31119. Første innmålte kutt er antagelig stolpeavtrykk, stolpehull målt inn på nytt: sk 31263. Se forøvrig tegning 50.	Erlend					
31110	Stolpehull	Stolpehull i rekke sa 31147. Synlig som en mørk flekk i fyllet i grøften. Snittet, se foto. Svært lik 31111 og 31112 i plan. Sk 31120, sl 31146. Første innmålte kutt er antagelig stolpeavtrykk, stolpehull målt inn på nytt: sk 31257. Se forøvrig tegning 50.	Erlend					
31111	Stolpehull	Stolpehull i rekke sa 31147. Synlig som en mørk flekk i fyllet i grøften. Snittet, se foto. Svært lik 31110 og 31112 i plan. Sk 31130, sl 31137. Første innmålte kutt er antagelig stolpeavtrykk, stolpehull målt inn på nytt: sk 31251. Se forøvrig tegning 50.	Erlend					

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
31112	Stolpehull	Stolpehull i rekke sa 31147. Synlig som en mørk flekk i fyllet i grøften. Snittet, se foto. Svært lik 31110 og 31111 i plan. Sk 31138, sl 31229. Første innmålte kutt er antagelig stolpeavtrykk, stolpehull målt inn på nytt: sk 31244. Se forøvrig tegning 50 og 51.	Erlend					
31147	Grøft	Stolperekke vest for grått leiregulv 31164. I overflaten så det ut som en grøft, ble derfor målt inn m kutt osv. Kutt 31148, fyll 31163. Form og mål se innmåling. Har minst tre stolpehull i n del, like, mørkt fyll ca 20 cm diameter. Disse har sa nr 31110, 31111, 31112. Sør for disse er et stolpehull med et par stein, sa 31109. Sør for dette igjen nok et stolpehull med rester av treverk sa 31232, ikke synlig på overflaten men dukket opp ved graving. Mulig s ende av grøften er hjørnet av veggen, eller nær dette, da stolpen her virker kraftigere og har en flat stein i bunn. Etter videre graving er det tydelig at det er en grøft, som kutter sl 31870 (del av vegg sa 31836). Grøften ser ikke ut til å fortsette sør for sa 31232. Se forøvrig tegning 50 og 51.	Erlend			N-S		
31232	Stolpehull	Stolpehull s i rekke sa 31147, med en flat stein i bunn. Sk 31234, sl 31242. Prøve tatt av rester av treverk, kanskje mulig å datere, p 31243. Første innmålte kutt er antagelig stolpeavtrykk, stolpehull målt inn på nytt: sk 31270. Se forøvrig tegning 50 og 51.	Erlend					
31454	Stolpehull	Stolpehull, beskrevet på tegning	MD					

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
31836	Rest av vegg	Antagelig rest av vegg, i form av forkullet stokk med akkumulert org. masse inntil og brannlag over/rundt. Kan være syllstokk eller nederste stokk i laft lagt rett på bakken. Treverk st 31837, masser rundt sl 31870. Ligger tilsynelatende rett på gammelt sandete dyrkningslag. Stokken er kuttet av stolpehull sa 31232. Massene inntil stokken er tydelig kuttet av grøft sa 31147. I nord kuttet av sk 31044, i sør av mod. nedgr. til det hvite huset. Form og størrelse, se innmåling.	Erlend			N-S	31147	
32114	Grøft	Grøft, mulig parsell eller veggrøft. Ikke så lang, kuttet i nord av vårt forrige felt. Sk 32115, sl 32144. Se tegning 51.	Erlend			N-S		
32146	Stolpehull	Stolpehull i undergrunn eller i gammelt dyrkningslag, sk 32147, sl 32155. Se tegning 51.	Erlend					
32156	Stolpehull	Stolpehull i undergrunn eller i gammelt dyrkningslag, sk 32157, sl 32164. Se tegning 51.	Erlend					
32227	Stolpehull	Stolpehull i undergrunn eller i gammelt dyrkningslag, sk 32228, sl 32234. Ikke tydelig i plan, tydeligere i profil. Ble først oppdaget ved snitting av sa 32146 og sa 32156. Se tegning 51.	Erlend					
32301	Grøft	Hard brent oransje kompakt mineralsk masse med mye små brente steinbiter/fragmenter og noe kullfragmenter. Strukturen inneholder også spetter av mørkebrun siltholdig sandholdig humus med kullbiter/fragmenter. Nærmest rektangulær form i plan.	Solveig					

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
50002	Grav	Graven inneholder SZ50003, SL50004, SK50005, 1B50014-17 og 12SK50005. Graven er forstyrret, kun en liten del igjen.	Reidar	0,4	0,4	NØ-SV		
50251	Grav	Grav sekundært forstyrt mot vest uten spor av kiste. Inneholder SZ over er SL 50254, SK 50255, F 50266, 1B 50307. Over er også SA 15301. Obs! riktig høyde: 8,95 m (feil innmåling).	Anne	0,62	0,4	Ø-V	14725	12825
50291	Beinkule	Graven inneholder SL50292, SK50293, SZ50302 og B50303-06.	Lars	0,63	0,28		8117	
50331	Grav	Graven er svært forstyrret, bare høyre fot, skinn- og leggbein er bevart. Graven består av skjelett SZ 50332, gravfyll SL 50334, kutt SK 50335, fotopunkt B 50335. Det er ikke tatt nøytral prøve eller andre prøver, fordi graven er svært forstyrret.	Solveig	0,52	0,2	Ø-V	16885	
50351	Grav	Graven inneholder SL50352, SK50353, SZ50362, B50364-67, Ex-situ: 50371, Nøytralprøve: 50368, Brystprøve: 50369, Mageprøve: 50370 og Slaggfunn:50423.	Lars	0,84	0,55	Ø-V	50291	
50471	Beinkule	Beinkule som inneholder bekken, lårbein, ryggvirvler og andre skjelettdeler. Graven inneholder skjelettdeler SZ 50472, lag SL 50473, kutt SK 50475, fotopunkter B 50488-51, funn i grava F 50492. Beinkula ser ut til å ligge direkte på et skinnebein til et in-situ skjelett.	Solveig	0,55	0,46		15201	50374
50497	Grav	Graven inneholder SL50498, SK50499, SZ50507, B50509-12 og Ex-situ skjelett: 50525.	Lars	0,83	0,35	Ø-V	50374	

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
50519	Dobbeltgrav	Dobbeltgrav for voksen kvinne SZ 50520 og et yngre barn SZ 18395. Graven inneholder også SL 18397, SK 18401, fotopunkter 18415-19, ex-situ 18420. Fra SZ 50520 er det tatt prøver under hode P 18655 og prøve fra mage SZ 50520. Fra Sz 18395 er det tatt prøve under hode, P 18654. Det er også tatt dna-prøve fra SZ 50520, P 50526, av 2. molar høyre side, overkjeve. Ex-situbein fra graven er lagt i kassen til SZ 50520, men beina kan være fra begge skjeletter i graven. Det bes også å være oppmerksom på at posen med såldete bein kan inneholde deler fra foten til spedbarnet som ligger direkte under SZ 50520.	Solveig	0,95	0,55	Ø-V	8117	18878
50521	Dobbeltgrav	Graven inneholder SL19174, SK19690, SZ50522, SZ50524, B19667-72, B19684-89, Nøytralprøve:19178 og 19194, Brystprøve:19179 og 19197, DNA:19195, 19196, 50852 og 50853, Tarmprøve:19259 og 19260, Mageprøve:19774 og 19786, Hodeprøve:19771 og 19785, Ex-situ:19772, Metallfunn:19176 og 19193, Brynestein:19301, Keramikk:19310, TM1_H:19775, TM5_H:19776, TM10_H:19777, TM20_H:19778, TM1_V:19781, TM5_V:19782, TM10_V:19783, TM1_V:19787, TM5_V:19788, TM10_V:19789.	Lars	2	0,85	NV-SØ	18318	
50530	Grav	Graven inneholder SL50531, SK50532, SZ50539, B50541-44, TM1-H, TM5-H, TM10-H, TM25-H, TM1-V, TM5-V og TM10-V.	Lars	0,5	0,29	Ø-V	50374	

IntrasisId	Name	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Orientering	Konstruksjon over	Konstruksjon under
50841	Beinkule	Graven inneholder SL50842, SZ50851 og SK50843.	Lars	0,43	0,4		50374	
51000	Beinkule	Graven inneholder SL51001, SK51002 og SZ51012.	Lars	1,04	0,6		50374	
51033	Grav	Graven inneholder SL51034, SK51035, SZ51044, B51046-49 og TM1-H: 17258, TM5-H: 17259, TM10-H: 17260, TM25-H: 17261, TM1-V: 17481, TM5-V: 17482 og TM10-V: 17483.	Lars	0,53	0,26	Ø-V		
289069	Stolpehull	Stolpehull fra en rekke på vestsiden av et hus i område rundt moderne bygning (Follo 15).	MD					
289684								
289689								
290270	stolpehull			0,84	0,84			
290271	stolpehull			0,8	0,8			
290318	stolpehull							

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
198	Grav		Erlend	0,4	0,15	0,07	rectangulær	rett	flatt	dårlig			NV-SØ		125	
5478	Moderne	Modern stolpehull i Saxegaarden hage. Drivhuset?														
5492	Moderne	Modern stolpehull i Saxegaarden hage. Drivhuset?														
5507	Moderne	Modern stolpehull i Saxegaarden hage. Drivhuset?														
5881	Grøft	Kuttet danner en grøft, som har retning mot dreneringssystem i kjeller. Kuttet er fylt med masser med numrene 5880 og 7510. Grøften er loddrett i vestlig retning og skrår i østlig retning. C		5	0,6	0,6	Rektangulær	Vertikal	Plan	Intakt	Avrundet		NØ-SV			
7000	Tønnehull	Kutt for SA 11629. Kvadratisk/tilnærmet rund i plan. Vertikale sider som avrundes noe mot bunnen. (Bunnen skråner noe opp mot NØ, men ellers tilnærmet plan.) Disregard this, he didnt get to the bottom. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,68 m (feil innmåling).	Are	0,55	0,55	0,36	Kvadratisk	Vertikal	Plan	Sammenrast	Avrundet	0,55	NØ-SV			
7046	Stolpehull	Et kutt for nedgravning eller mulig stolpehull. Kuttet skjærer ned gjennom SL11415 og SL5913. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,90 m (feil innmåling).		0,75	0,43	0,33	Halvsirkel	Vertikal	Plan	Intakt	Spiss	0,75				
7057	Moderne	Kutt for nedgravning. Kuttet ligger i profil 7097-7098. Største lengde er 0.8m og mål for største bredde er 0.5 m. Største dybde er 0.15m.		0,8	0,5	0,15	Triangulær	Jevn krumning	Plan	Intakt	Vinklet		NV-SØ			
7085	Nedgravni	Kuttet tilhører nedgravning og SL 7084. Kuttet ligger i hjørnet mellom profilene 7095-7096 og 7099-7100 . Kuttet har derfor rette sider mot øst og nord, pga profilene. Mot vest og sør er formen mer eliptisk. Kuttet er trolig en moderne nedgravning/grøft som skrår nordvest - sørøst. Kuttets sider er noe buet, nærmest konkave.		1,4	0,65	0,37	Amorf	Konkav	Plan	Intakt	Avrundet		NV-SØ			
7166	Stolpehull	Tolkes som stolpeavtrykk i SA7045. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,90 m (feil innmåling).		0,2	0,15	0,17	Halvsirkel	Vertikal	Rund	Forvitret	Spiss	0,2				
7251	Nedgravni	Kutt for nedgravning SN 7250. Omtrent 166 cm i diameter, fra sør-sør øst til nord-nord vest. Irregulær sirkulær, tilnærmet rektangulær form i overflaten. Blir kuttet i nord østlig hjørne av et rør/nyere nedgravning.				1,28	Irregulær	Jevn krumning	Konveks	Demontert	Avrundet	1,66				
7290	Grøft	Samme som 5881. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,73 m (feil innmåling).														
7695	Grøft	Samme som 5881. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,70 m (feil innmåling).														
10419	Moderne	Modern stolpehull i Saxegaarden hage. Drivhuset?														
10632	Moderne	Modern stolpehull i Saxegaarden hage. Drivhuset?														
10641	Moderne	Modern stolpehull i Saxegaarden hage. Drivhuset?														

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
10650	Moderne	Modern stolpehull i Saxegaarden hage. Drivhuset?														
10951	Grøft	Sjekk om dette er beskevet på pcn. Grøften skal være beskrevet som helhet med SA-nr 10950. Sjekk også lengde og bredde på pcn, sidene er smuldret en del opp siden innmålingen. Har to fyll i bunn, kan ikke se noe overlapp mellom disse: 11366 og 11080. Murer og dørhelle har ligget oppå disse lagene i grøften. Bunn av kuttet er ganske ujevnt, ser litt ut som steinavtrykk. Kan også skyldes variert undergrunn, elveavsetning med striper og lommer av silt, sand, grus, leire og humus. Disse er ikke horisontale, og grøften har dermed kuttet dem i vinkel også i bunn av grøften slik at denne ser noe rotete og uklar ut. Noen av disse naturlige skiktene er svært løse, andre er faste. Når man graver er det derfor litt vanskelig å følge kuttet like nøyaktig hele veien.	Erlend			0,3	Irregulær	skrå	flatt	Sammenrast	Avrundet		NV-SØ			
11426	Levelling	Et kutt for SA11424, for legging av steinrekke. Kuttet går ned gjennom og kutter SL11415. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,60 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	0,93	0,8	0,1	Rektangulær	Skrå	Plan	Fragmentert	Avrundet		NØ-SV	11424	11415, 5913	
12073	Grøft	Kutt for SA12073. Blir kuttet av SA12148 mot sør. Varierende dybde, ligger i skråning opp mot nord. Blir delvis kuttet av moderne dreneringsgrøft mot øst. Det er moderne nedgravninger inne i nedgravningen som skriver seg fra Saxegårdshagen. Obs! riktig høyde: 4,55 m (feil innmåling).	Are	6	3	0,2	Amorf	Jevn krumning	Konkav	Sammenrast	Avrundet		Ø-V		13695	
13008	Grav	Langoval grav u/ spor av kiste, orientert "litt off" i henhold til øst-vest, dvs mer nv-sø? Tilhører Clemens kirken? Eller kanskje de ikke var så nøye med orienteringen, når barnet ble gravlagt utenfor kirkegården? Graven er akkurat stor nok til å rumme barnet SZ12822, dvs 2 cm ekstra plass i fotenden og ca det samme i hovedenden. Armene ligger akkurat på kanten av nedgravningen, og med tanke på, at barnet hadde fedt- og muskelvev, da han/hun ble gavlagt, så har hullet kun akkurat vært stort nok! Graven ligger rett øst for steinsamling ? og kutter denne. Og kutter mot nord? Vanskelig å erkjenne kuttet mot sør og øst.	Anne	1,25	0,35	0,2	Oval	Konkav	Plan	Sekundært forstyrret	Avrundet		NV-SØ	8117		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
13055	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses sikkert, dermed ble det innmålt etter skjønn. Selve skjelettet ses ut til å være uforstyrret av andre nedgravninger og det kan tenkes at kuttet også er uforstyrret av andre graver. I nordvest er graven skjært, trolig skyldes dette jernbanens opprettelse.	Lars	0,89	0,44	0,29	Rektangulær	Uregelmessig	Plan	Sekundært forstyrret	Spiss		NV-SØ	12825		
13069	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses i plan, dermed ble det innmålt en fiktiv kutt rundt skjelettet. Men trolig har graven kuttet minst 2 andre graver, en i syd og en i nord, siden det ser ut til at gravene er blitt forstyrret av dette kutt. Graven er skjært i vest trolig av jernbanens anleggelse.	Lars	1,4	0,4	0,29	Rektangulær		Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	12825		
13194	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses i plan, dermed ble det innmålt en fiktiv kutt rundt skjelettet. men graven er skjært i øst av ukjente årsaker, trolig av en annen grav. Det samme har trolig skjedd i syd. I vest er det trolig jernbaneutbyggingen som har skjært graven. I nord er graven mest sannsynlig skjært av graven SA13067.	Lars	1,1	0,4	0,29	Irregulær		Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	13067		
13211	Grop	Kutt av en grop som er kutt av 13315.	Mick	0,75	0,5	0,25	Oval	Skrå	Rund	Intakt	Avrundet		Ø-V			
13230	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses sikkert, dermed ble det innmålt etter skjønn. Siden skjelettet viser sterke tegn på forstyrrelser, ble nok graven skjært av minst av grav 13047 i nord og 13067 i syd.	Lars	0,9	0,45	0,29	Rektangulær		Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	13047,13067		
13245	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble derfor fiktivt målt inn. Likevel har graven blitt skjært av minst en grav. I syd ble den nok skjært av grav 13192. Mulig ble den skjært av grav 13067 eller underliggende grav i nord og øst.	Lars	0,5	0,17	0,3	Irregulær		Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	13067		
13299	Beinkule	Kutt for SA13297 som er nedgravning for skjelletnr 13298. Kuttet har ingen klar avgrensning i overflaten. Bunnen av tilnærmet konkav til flat. Ligger oppå grav for skjellet 13205. Form på sider er ukjent da kun de redeponerte knoklene er igjen. Tilnærmet sirkulærform på beinansamling. Total utstrekning ukjent.	Are	0,6	0,4		Amorf		Konkav	Fragmentert	Avrundet	0,4	Ø-V		13205	13298
13315	Ovn	Kutt av luftkanal til ovn13312. Det er kutt gjennom et brannlag som jeg skal gi nummer til seinere. Det er stein som har kollapset inne i en renne til en ovn.	Mick	1,09	0,53	0,34	Oval	Vertikal	Rund	Intakt	Avrundet		NV-SØ	8117		
13417	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses pga omrotet kirkegårdsjord, og derfor innmålt etter skjønn. Skjelettet er forstyrt av andre nedgravninger: i vest, hvorfor hodet mangler og det ser ut som, at det kommer ny grav sør for denne, som da evt kan kuttet denne? Overflaten og sidene har derfor ikke vært mulige å beskrive.	Anne	1,6	5,5	25			Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V			

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
13435	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses så kuttet ble fiktivt målt inn. Uansett har graven blitt skjært i nordvest og i syd. Hva som har skjært kuttet er ukjent, men det kan være en blanding av anleggelse av jernbanen og nedgravninger til andre graver.	Lars	0,68	0,3	0,15			Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	12825		
13465	Grav	Kutt til grav. Eller gravde hull!														
13485	Beinkule	Kutt for SA13484 med hodeskaller SZ13495 og SZ13496. Kuttet er en nedlegging av skallene og andre beinrester i en egen grop. Beinrestene og skallene er trolig samlet sammen ved graving for ny gravlegging, enten ved at de er gravd ned som en grop i kirkegårsdjorden, eller at de er lagt på topp av grav SA13452. Kuttet kan ikke sees i plan, og ble målt inn etter skjønn. Det er heller ikke mulig å se nedgravningens sider eller bunn, annet enn etter avtrykket etter skallene. Massen er imidlertid noe mer humusholdig enn massen somligger rett under leggbeinet til grav SA13452, som er sandig.	Solveig	0,48	0,3	0,24	Oval		Rund	Intakt			Ø-V	8117	SA13452	
13498	Grav	Kuttet kunne ses i nord, ellers var den utydelig. Av det som kunne ses av kuttet, virker det som at kuttet er sirkulært. Kuttet skjærer en grav under.	Lars	0,65	0,55	0,3	Halvsirkel			Intakt				8117		
13514	Ovn	'Keyhole ovn' som lå mot elva. Ovn besto av en luftkanal og boll. Obs! riktig høyde: 5,00 m (feil innmåling).														
13613	Grav	Kuttet kunne bare ses sikkert i syd og den var rett, dvs øst-vest. Resten kunne ikke ses og ble målt inn fiktivt. Kuttet har blitt skjært i vest av ukjente årsaker, men anleggelsen av jernbanen kan være syndern. Den blir skjært i sydvest, kanskje av en annen grav. I øst blir den skjært av en annen grav. Det er vanskelig å si noe om gravformen på kuttet. Dette skyldes forstyrrelser og likhet med øvre kirkegårdsjord. Men det kan være en liten antydning på at bunnen var litt avrundet og at det vestlige hjørne var avrundet.	Lars	1,2	0,7	0,32			Rund	Sekundært forstyrret	Avrundet		Ø-V	13497		
13655	Grav	Ikke mulig å se hele kuttets utstrekning i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Det var kun mulig å se kuttet mot sør og NV, men tenker, at det har vært mer eller mindre langoval, med konkave sider og tilnærmet flat bunn, akkurat som i graven SA 13821, som er rett ved siden av (10-20 cm avstand).	Anne	0,9	0,34	0,2	Oval	Konkav	Plan				Ø-V	13647	13848	
13685	Moderne	Fill av en moderne stolpehull.														
13707	Moderne	Moderne stolpehull i nærheten til elvaområdet.														

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
13719	Moderne	Moderne.														
13796	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble målt inn fiktivt, men graven hadde blitt forstyrret av andre nedgravninger. I nord ble den trolig skjært av graven 13611. I øst kan den ha blitt skjært av en eller to graver. Også i syd ble den troligskjært, men ukjent av hva. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,62	0,26					Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	13611		
13917	Ovn	Kutt for SA13672. Pølseformet nedgravning fra øst mot vest. Kommer ut fra feltkanten, fullstendig avgrensning ukjent. Varierende dybde. Ser ut til å krumme i retning av ovn eller mulig overstruktur for ovn.	Are	1,5	0,2	0,3	Amorf	Jevn krumning	Konkav	Sekundært forstyrret	Spiss		Ø-V	13738		
14505	Grav	Kuttet kunne ses i syd ved høyre arm som var rett. Kuttet er skjært av en annen nedgravning i sydøst. Kuttet i nord, øst og vest kunne ikke ses. Den ligger rett over en annen grav og kan være årsaken at kuttet ikke kunne ses i nord, øst og vest. Bunnform og form i plan kunne ikke ses. Hjørnene og side/vegg er usikre da de ikke kan ses tydelig. Ingen form for kiste eller annet.	Lars	1,3	0,43	0,5		Jevn krumning		Sekundært forstyrret	Avrundet		NV-SØ	8117		
14542	Grøft	En eiendoms/dreneringsgrøft som ble gravde på topp av det innfylte vollgrav. Retningen følge den gamle orientering for middelalder Oslo og det ser ut som at grøften har vært en grense. Grøften inneholdte flere lær biter og sko. Det tyder på at det var mettet i dette området. Obs! riktig høyde: 5,91 m (feil innmåling).	MD		2,09	0,76	Linjær	Rett	flatt	God			NV-SØ	Moderne	14770	
14559	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses utenom en liten del ved venstre humus. Siden så ut til å være skrående tett inntil kroppen. Bunnform, form i plan og hjørner kunne ikke ses eller bestemmes. Ellers er kuttet skjært i syd/ovenpå av SA14500. I øst er kuttet skjært av en annen grav. Graven skjærer selv graven 13611 i nord.	Lars	1,28	0,4	0,1		Skrå		Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	14500	13611	
14592	Grav	Grav kutt som var ikke registert i felt. Jeg har beskrevet det fra minne og bilder med hjelp av Anne (MD).	Reidar				Rectangular	rett	flatt	god			NV-SØ	8117		
14685	Grav	Kutt av grav 14676. Ikke mulig å se kutt i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Heller ikke mulig å se kutt i bunn. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,01 m (feil innmåling).	Anne	0,75	0,23	0,1		Skrå	Plan				Ø-V	8117		
14713	Grav	Kutt for en doble grav. Ingen synlig kutt i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,20 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	0,9	0,6	0,55	Oval	Vertikal	Plan	Forvitret	Avrundet		NØ-SV	8117		
15204	Beinkule	Kuttet tilhører beinkulen SA15201 og SZ15202. Kuttet skjærer gravene SA50002 og SA15201.	Reidar			0,3	Rund		Rund	Sekundært forstyrret		1		8117		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
15236	Grav	Kutt for grav 15234. Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men ut fra skjelettet har graven blitt skjært i syd og nord. Posisjonen på skjelettet kan tyde på at graven var ujevn og for liten, men andre nedgravninger kan ha forstyrret skjelettet. I tillegg kan det være en kollapset grav. Bunnform, form i plan, side/vegg og hjørner kunne dermed ikke bestemmes. Graven ble fiktivt målt inn.	Lars	0,92	0,32	0,3				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		
15263	Grav	Kuttet er ikke opprinnelig, meget forstyrret, og målt inn etter skjønn. Kuttet tilhører grav SA15260 og SZ15261.	Reidar	0,4	0,4	0,2	Amorf	Skrå	Rund	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	8117		
15294	Grav	Kutt for grav 15284. Nedgravningen var ikke synlig, dermed ble kuttet fiktivt målt inn. Defor kan heller ikke sees bunnform, form i plan, sideform eller hjørner. Nedgravningen må ha blitt skjært i nordvest av en nedgravning siden store deler av skjelettet er borte. Trolig skyldes dette nedgravningen SA14725. Høyre fot på skjelettet mangler, fordi en moderne nedgravning har skjært ned i sørøstre del av grava. Skjelettet i kuttet heller ned 10-15 cm mot sørøst. Trolig er dette fordi kuttet ikke er plant, men det kan også være forårsaket av en kollaps fra tidligere grav.	Solveig	1,1	0,5	0,8			Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	14725		
15304	Beinkule	Kutt for beinkonsentrasjon SA15301. Ikke synlig kutt, noe ujevn bunn.	Are	0,51	0,36	0,64	Amorf	Jevn krumning	Konkav	Sekundært forstyrret	Avrundet		NØ-SV			
15345	Grav	Kutt for grav 15312. Kuttet ikke ses, men det ble målt på utsiden av stenene da det antas at disse lå i sidene på kuttet. Men i øst har den på et tidspunkt blitt forstyrret av en eller flere nedgravninger, muligens av SA14725. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne bestemmes/defineres.	Lars	0,4	0,24	0,15				Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	14725		
15376	Grav	Ikke mulig å fastslå dybde, da nedgravningen ikke sås i overflaten, og plutselig spratt de små spedbarneknokler opp. Kutt sås heller ikke i bunn, og alt ble målt inn etter skjønn. Lå inntil SA15396 mot sør, kuttet ned i lyst sandlag SL? Mot øst. Kan se ut, pga flere stein i henholdsvis øst- og vestenden, at det kommer en grav rett under denne, men da fra voksent individ?	Anne	0,6	0,3				Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		
15455	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke sees, men den har blitt skjært i vest, syd og øst av andre nedgravninger. Den ble målt inn der skjelettet ble skjært. Det var ikke mulig å se kuttets overflate, bunn, hjørner, endringer, diameter og sider.	Lars	0,33	0,25	0,12				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	15301		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
15471	Beinkule	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble derfor målt inn fiktivt. Trolig kan graven ha skjært SA15453 i syd. Bunnform, orientering, hjørner, side/vegg og form og plan.	Lars	0,35	0,33	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret				8117	15453	
15492	Grav	Gravkutt tilhørende SA15485. Ikke mulig å se kutt i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Dog målt inn som langoval.	Anne	0,8	0,3				Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		12825
15524	Grav	Kutt erkjennes ikke i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Reel dybde derfor ikke mulig å måle, men er minimum 25 cm. Graven har blitt kuttet i henholdsvis vest og øst, således at kun torsoen er igjen. Ser heller ikke kutt i bunn, men da bunnen er flat, er det målt inn ét bunn-punkt. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,05 m (feil innmåling).	Anne	0,45	0,45	0,25			Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		12825
15549	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men ved å se på skjelettet har graven minst blitt skjært i øst og vest. Trolig skyldtes dette moderne nedgravninger. Kuttet ble målt inn rundt skjelettet. Øvre del av det gjenværende skjelett ligger høyere enn den nedre del. Årsaken kan være en sammenkollaps under graven eller at nedgravning i øst skubbet skjelettet ned. Bunnform, orientering, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne bestemmes eller ses. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,23 m (feil innmåling).	Lars	0,8	0,38	0,2				Sekundært forstyrret				8117		
15677	Stolpehull	Kutt til mulig stolpehul? Ikke mulig å se kuttet i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn, men formen er tilnærmelsesvis rund/oval i overflaten. Kuttet er under innmåling relatert til skoningsstenene fra stolpehullet.	Anne	0,7	0,6		Oval			Intakt				8117	12825	
15692	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men graven har blitt skjært i nord, vest og syd. Kuttet fortsatte mot øst under utgravningsgrensen, dette ble ikke utgravd. I vest og nord ble den skjært av SL15569. Kuttet ble målt inn rundt skjelettet. Bunnform, form i plan, side/vegg og hjørner kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,2	0,1	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	15569		
15706	Beinkule	Kuttet kunne ikke sees, og er derfor målt inn som et fiktivt kutt. Form, bunn, sider, hjørner og endringer kan derfor heller ikke beskrives. Beinkula kan være skjært av moderne nedgravning SL15569 på østre og nordre side. Det kan se ut til at beinkula nærmest er lagt direkte på skinnbeinet til skjelett SZ 15919 i SA16918 når denne ble gravlagt, derav inget synlig kutt for beinkula.	Solveig	0,57	0,4	0,15				Sekundært forstyrret				15569	15918	

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
15924	Stolpehull	Kuttet til SA15921 var ikke mulig å finne, så det er gravd ut og målt inn fiktivt som 0,6 m i diameter. Høyden på kuttet er muligens 0,5 m. Kuttet har ikke blitt tømt helt.	Reidar			0,5	Rund			Forvitret	Avrundet	0,6		8117		8117
15943	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men det var kraftig forstyrret i nord, syd, vest og øst. Det er flere graver omkring graven, men det var umulig å si hvem som skjærte hvem da alle graver er sterkt forstyrret. Kuttet ble dermed fiktivt målt inn rundt skjelettet. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses eller bestemmes. Ut fra skjelettet kan bunnen ha vært plan. Slått sammen med 16241.	Lars	0,14	0,08	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		
15954																
15977	Grav	Kutt ikke mulig å erkjenne i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Dybden er derfor minimum 0,2 m. Graven har blitt kuttet mot vest antakeligvis av jernbaneverket på 1800 tallet, hvorfor lengden er minimum 0,8 m. Da de fleste grav uten kiste er langovale er også denne målt inn som oval.	Anne	0,8	0,2	0,2			Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		12825
15994	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men det var kraftig forstyrret i nord, syd, vest og øst. Det er flere graver omkring graven, men det var umulig å si hvem som skjærte hvem da alle graver er sterkt forstyrret. Kuttet ble dermed fiktivt målt inn rundt skjelettet. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses eller bestemmes.	Lars	0,18	0,11	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret				8117		
16012	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men den er kraftig forstyrret av andre graver. Den er skjært i alle retninger og det er umulig å si hvem som skjærte hvem. Kuttet ble målt rundt skjelettet. Bunnform, orientering, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes. Slått sammen med 16241.	Lars	0,13	0,07	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret				8117		
16030	Stolpehull	Kutt for staur. Staurkuttet er relatert til kuttet SK16115.	Reidar	0,05	0,05	0,25	Rektangulær	Vertikal	Plan	Intakt				8117		
16071	Grav	Kuttet kan ikke sees, men er innmålt fiktivt, etter skjelettet. Graven er skjært av moderne nedgravning SL 15569 mot nord og øst. Mot vest graven skjært av moderne graving trolig i forbindelse med skråning forjernbanen. Mot sør er graven skjært av andre graver, men uklart av hvilke. Beinkule SA15675 ligger direkte over, på skinnbeinet. Ettersom kuttet ikke er synlig, kan ikke form, sider, hjørner eller bunn sees.	Solveig	1,7	0,4	0,2				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	15675		
16115	Stolpehull	Kuttet til stolpehullet SA16126.	Reidar			0,25	Rund	Vertikal	Plan	Intakt	Avrundet	0,35		8117		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
16164	Bunnpunkt	Bunnpunkt av grav 15918.														
16241	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble målt fiktivt inn rundt skjelettet. Ved å se på skjelettet hadde den blitt skjært eller forstyrret i nord og øst. Dette skyldes trolig andre nedgravninger som SA15941, 15992 og 16010. Disse lå like over graven. Begge femurene er kappet ved samme sted og indikerer en annen nedgravning. Høyre fot samt tibia og fibula ligger høyere enn resten av kroppen, mulig tegn på trang grav. Bunnform, form i plan, Side/vegg og hjørner kunne ikke ses eller bestemmes.	Lars	1,05	0,35	0,12				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V			
16292	Stolpehull	Sirkulær nedgravning. Mørkt fyll, 16301. Grunt stolpehull?	Erlend	0,4	0,3	0,15	Rund	Vertikal	Plan	Intakt		0,4				
16482	Stolpehull	Kutt for stolpehull SA16481 med fyll SL16492.	Reidar			0,85	Rund	Vertikal	Konkav	Forvitret	Avrundet	0,25		16481		16493
16493	Stolpehull	Kutt for stolpehull SA16480 med fyll SL16504.	Reidar			0,65	Rund	Vertikal	Konkav	Forvitret	Avrundet	0,4		8117		16482
16745	Stolpehull	Kuttet tilhører stolpehullet SA16744.	Reidar			0,35	Rund	Vertikal	Plan	Forvitret	Avrundet	0,3		8117	16756	
16763	Ovn	Kutt til mulig ovn eller lignende konstruksjon. Litt utydelig da massene både utenfor og inne for er noe omrotet, noe av konstruksjonen er fjernet av en grav og noe av konstruksjonen ligger i kanten av feltet.	Erlend				Halvsirkel	Skrå	Konkav	Sammenrast						
16774	Beinkule	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble målt inn fiktivt. Rett under graven kommer en annen grav. Spørsmålet er om skjelettdelene ble kastet ned i gravfyllet til graven under.	Lars	0,41	0,25	0,15								8117		
16801	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble fiktivt målt inn, men den har minst blitt skjært av SA16772 ovenfra nord. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses eller bestemmes. Slått sammen med 16941.	Lars	0,2	0,2	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	16772		
16893	Grav	Graven er skjært mot sør, vest og øst. Graven er kuttet av moderne nedgravning mot øst, der venstre fot skulle vært. Mot sør er graven kuttet rett over høyre ankelen. Dette kuttet kan ikke sees i plan. Det kan heller ikke sees et kutt mot nord, men her har det ligget et bortgravd skjelett. Bunnform, plan i form, side, vegg eller endringer kan ikke sees eller tolkes.	Solveig	0,64	0,25	0,2				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	14697	50331	

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
16941	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble målt inn fiktivt, men den har blitt skjært ovenfra i øst av SA16772. Det er ikke mulig å si om denne grav skjærte SA16799 eller omvendt, dette skyldes forstyrrelser fra minst SA16772 og mangler på synlige kutt. Pga dette sidestilles denne grav og SA16799 på matrixen, begge under SA16772. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,33	0,26	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	16772		
16973	Vollgrav	Kutt for vollgrav. Sees best på profiltegning og bilder fra sjakten tvers over vollgraven. Vanskelig å få komplett bilde i og med at den ene siden av vollgraven ligger utenfor feltet. Antagelig har vi likevel bunn av vollgraven i profilet, jfr tegning. Kuttet går gjennom to hovedlag undergrunn, først elveavsatt sand/silt mm, deretter marin leire. Den siden av kuttet som vi kan se heller først slakt, deretter brattere mot bunn. Knekken i skråningen er målt inn som en linje etter at vollgraven ble tømt så vidt mulig. Det ble også målt konturpunkter over den delen av kuttet som ble avdekket. Form i plan er vanskelig å vurdere ut fra den delen som er avdekket, men det er kan se ut som det er en svak antydning til bue på vollgraven, hvor kongsgården er på 'innsiden'. Kan være en illusjon. Bredde og lengde er ikke mulig å angi ut fra det vi har gravd ut. Bevart dybde er omtrent 1,5 m. Hvis vi antar at bunn av vollgraven lå midt i, har bredden vært omtrent 8 m.	Erlend			1,5		Trinnvis	Konkav	Intakt			NV-SØ		14765	
17118	Vollgrav	Linje hvor hellingen i siden av vollgraven knekker. Brattere under denne linjen. Se 16973. Se også konturpunkter målt inn i vollgraven.														
17127	Stolpehull	Kutt til mulig stolpehull 17126. Nordøstre hjørne tydelig i plan, resten ganske diffust. Snittet ca SV til NØ. I dette profilet ser bunnen relativt flat ut, litt ujevn, sidene er relativt rette, NØ siden litt rundere mot bunn.	Erlend				Irregulær	Vertikal	Plan	Sammenrast	Avrundet					
17139	Nedgravni	Kutt til nedgravning 17138. Omtrent oval i plan, litt ujevn på nv side.	Erlend				Irregulær			Sammenrast						
17149	Nedgravni	Kutt til nedgravning 17148. Rimelig tydelig i plan, men ujevn form. Først observert i profil i sjakten tvers over vollgraven. Rund bunn. Runde sider, den mot Ø mer slak.	Erlend				Amorf	Jevn krumning	Rund	Sammenrast	Avrundet					

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
17790	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke erkjennes i overflaten, og ble derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Har blitt forstyrt mot vest og nord, således at full og opprindelig utstrekning på kuttet ikke oppnås. Da kuttet ikke kunne ses i overflaten, er toppen av gravfyllet antakeligvis blitt fjernet og opprinnelig dybde nås da ikke.	Anne	1,13	0,38	0,17	subrektangulær		Plan				Ø-V	50374		
17856	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men den ble skjært i øst og syd. I øst ble den skjært av en moderne nedgravning, det samme ble den i syd. Kuttet ble målt inn fiktivt.	Lars	0,7	0,5	0,4				Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	8117		
17913	Beinkule	Kutt for beinkule 17912.	Egil	0,5	0,43	0,25	Oval	Vertikal	Konkav	Intakt	Avrundet		Ø-V	17923	17945	
17930	Grav	Har blitt kuttet av moderne anleggsarbeid, noe som gir kuttet vinklede kanter, særlig i vest. Ellers er det ikke mulig å se kuttet i overflaten, det er derfor målt inn etter skjønn.	Stefan	0,9	0,42	0,25			Konkav	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V			
17992	Moderne	Moderne forstyrrelse.	MD				Rektangulær	Irregular	rund	dårlig						
17995	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men den hadde blitt skjært i nord og øst. Trolig er det en eller flere moderne nedgravninger som hadde skjært den. Det kommer en grav under kuttet. Graven har blitt kuttet av dobbelgrav SA18421 . Kuttet ble fiktivt målt inn. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,26	0,17	0,48				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		
18044	Beinkule	Kuttet kunne ikke sees, og er derfor målt inn som et fiktivt kutt. Form, bunn, sider, hjørner og endringer kan derfor heller ikke beskrives. Det virker som om beinkula har skjært seg ned gjennom SA 50519 og SZ 50520. Beinkula strekker seg til moderne stolpehull ST 19303 i vest. Beinkule ligger direkte på in-situskjelett SZ 19170 i grav SA 19169. Det kan være at ikke hele beinkula er utgravd i østlig del. Årsaken til dette, er at beinkulas østre del ble utgravd kun for at føttene til underliggende skjelett SZ 19170 skulle graves frem, ettersom man graver utgravningsområdets østre grense og at man derfor ikke kan utvidet mer i dette området.	Solveig	1,83	0,6	0,04				Sekundært forstyrret					19169	
18113	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men den har blitt skjært av SA17961 i øst. I nordøst kom det en ny grav og den virket som å ha skjært denne grav. I matrixen ligger den nordøstlige graven over denne grav. I vest ble den skjært av en ukjent nedgravning. Kuttet ble fiktivt målt inn. Bunn, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke bestemmes/ses.	Lars	0,45	0,28	0,4				Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ			

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
18320	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men den var kraftig skjært av andre nedgravninger. Den var skjært i alle retninger, men det kunne ikke bestemmes av hva. Mest trolig var den skjært av andre graver. Kuttet ble målt inn fiktivt. Trolig var bunnformen plant. Hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke bestemmes/ses.	Lars	0,3	0,17	0,45			Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		
18381	Nedgravni	Kuttet tilhører nedgravingen SA18380 med fyllet SK18394.	Reidar	0,7	0,4	0,3	Rektangulær	Vertikal	Konkav	Forvitret	Avrundet		NØ-SV	8117		
18401	Grav	Dobbeltgrav. Kuttet kunne ikke sees, og er derfor målt inn som et fiktivt kutt. Form, bunn, sider, hjørner og endringer kan derfor heller ikke beskrives. Graven er skjært mot øst og sør av senere nedgravninger, slik at skjelettet er svært forstyrret og ødelagt. Rett sør for det voksne individet er det en moderne nedgravning, et moderne stolpehull ST 19303. Trolig er det nedgravningen for denne som har fjernet den voksenes høyre overkropp. Mot øst kan det ikke sees noen nedgravning eller annen grunn til hvorfor graven er kuttet.	Solveig	0,95	0,55	0,3				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117	18878	
18535	Beinkule	Kutt for beinkule SZ18534/SA18533. Ikke godt synlig i overflaten. Ca 20 cm dyp. Ikke mulig å si noe om sidene i kuttet eller om orientering.	Are	0,71	0,32	0,2	Amorf		Konkav	Sekundært forstyrret	Avrundet					
18594	Beinkule	Kutt til beinkule SA 18593. Litt usikker avgrensning, tilsynelatende sirkulær i formen. Inneholder rester etter syv meget fragmenterte hodeskaller og en del løse bein (SZ 18605).	Stefan			0,2	Rund	Jevn krumning	Rund	Fragmentert	Spiss	0,7		18206		
18840	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, så den ble målt inn fiktivt rundt skjelettet. Den har skjært grav 18111 i syd. I nordøst dukker en annen grav opp som har blitt skjært av denne grav. Ellers virker det som at ingen andre nedgravninger har skjært denne grav. Bunnformen var trolig plant. Hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	1,95	0,55	0,6			Plan	Intakt			NV-SØ	8117		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
18884	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, og kuttet er derfor innmålt fiktivt. Det ligger fem stein rundt graven mot øst og sør. Disse antas å kunne markere kuttet til graven, og gravens kutt er derfor målt inn ved disses ytterkant. Det er sannsynlig at det opprinnelig kan ha ligget flere steiner som kan ha markert graven, men som ved et senere tidspunkthar blitt fjernet i forbindelse ny gravlegging/nedgravning. Det lå da også fjernet en ca 5 x 7 cm stein med noe mørtel på delvis over venstre bekken til barnet. Mot sørøst er graven noe skjært av grav SA50519, og hvor skjelettets SZ 50520 kranie har ligget kun to-tre cm fra spedbarnets SZ 18879 kne. Det var dessuten kun få millimeter jord mellom ryggvirvlene til SZ 50520 og skinnebeinet til SZ 18879. At det kun var millimeter med jord mellom de to skjelettene kan tyde på at spedbarnets grav har vært markert med flere stein, og at det ved gravlegging av SZ 50520 ble tatt hensyn til skjelettet i den et steinsatte graven, evnt hvor stein over spedbarnet eller ved fotenden ble fjernet. En annen tolkning er at de to skjelettene ble gravlagt samtidig. Det er ikke mulig å se andre direkte skjæringer i graven. Det kan se ut som om det ligger en ny grav under leggene til spedbarnet.	Solveig	0,73	0,45	0,2				Sekundært forstyrret				50519		
19091	Moderne	Kutt for redeponering av steiner og bygningsmasser (tolkning). Skjærer ned gjennom deler av kirkegårdsjorden, fylt opp med hagejord rundt. Kuttet er noe synlig i overflaten, men blir kuttet mot S, og forsvinner ut av feltet mot N. Datering: 1600+	Are	1	0,64	0,6	Irregulær	Jevn krumning	Konkav	Demontert	Avrundet		N-S	8117	12825	
19452	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 19169 kunne ikke erkjennes i overflaten, så målt inn etter skjønn. Beinkula 18041 ligger rett over og har kuttet ned i grav SA 19169 og dermed kuttet deler av skjelett SZ 19170. Se beskrivelse av skjelett. Stolpehull 19302 (avsk. moderne) kutter graven n og deler av kraniet. Graven SA 19169 har også kuttet grav SA 19978.	Solveig	1,83	0,4	0,3			Konveks	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	18041	19978	

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
19690	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og dermed ble kuttet målt inn fiktivt. Kuttet er dypere fra ca begge individs bekken og ned til føttene. Da kuttet ikke kunne ses, er det uvisst om graven på et vis har kollapset eller om det ble gravd dypere der når graven ble laget. Graven er uforstyrret, i det minste etter det man kan se på skjelettene. Den ligger under SA18318. Det kan ikke ses om den har selv skjært andre graver. Kuttet var bredt da den inneholdt 2 individer. Bunnformen er muligens konkav eller fallende fra vest til øst, men som nevnt kan bunnen ha kollapset. Hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses eller bestemmes. Mulig at bunnen skjærer ned i et lyst siltet sandlag, men det var stadig vanskelig å bestemme bunnformen hundre prosent.	Lars	2	0,85	0,9			Konkav	Intakt			NV-SØ	18318		
19820	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble fiktivt målt inn. Graven har blitt skjært i sydøst, men det er usikkert hvilken eller hvilke andre nedgravninger som har gjort dette. Mulig skjærte beinkule 18041 graven i sydøst, den ligger uansett over graven. Selv skjærer graven trolig 50519 i syd. Bunnform, form i plan, side/vegg og hjørner kunne ikke ses eller bestemmes. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,20 m (feil innmåling).	Lars	0,35	0,23	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	18041	19819	
19951	Grav	Kuttet erskjentes ikke i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Har blitt kuttet av stolpe/stolpehul SA 19764 på høyre side helt i fotenden og ovenfra av beingrop 18593, således at armene er kuttet og fingrene ligger spredt ut (spesielt opp over på høyre side). Under kommer et evt mørtel eller brannlag, SL? Bredden på kuttet er målt inn således, at den varierer veldig, dvs bredden ved hodet er målt manuelt til 32 cm, bredden ved armer og hofter til 52 cm og 25 cm ved føttene. Veggen på høyre side skråner veldig ned mot bunnen, således at vedkommende ligger på skrå, den følger med andre mørtellaget SL? Som kommer rett under?! Påtruffet 88 cm under bakken. Obs! riktig høyde: 8,62 m (feil innmåling).	Anne	1,77	0,52	0,25		Konkav			Vinklet		Ø-V	18593		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
19979	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. En eller flere nedgravninger hadde skjært graven. Rett over skjærte SA19169 graven ovenifra. Det er også mulig at beinkula SA18041 skjærte den i nordøst. Det ser ut som at graven heller litt fra øst til vest, men dette kan skyldes eksterne forstyrrelser som de andre nedgravningene. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,27 m (feil innmåling).	Lars	0,38	0,13	0,05				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	19169		
20209	Staur	Staurhull som kan være tilknyttet til grense aktivitet.	stefan			0,17	rund	rett	spiss	god		0,12			naturbakken	
20247	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble målt inn fiktivt. Graven hadde blitt kraftig forstyrret av andre nedgravninger. I øst ble den skjært av moderne nedgravning SA19089. I de andre retningene syd, vest og nord var det mer uklart hva som hadde skjært graven, men trolig var det andre graver. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes. Det kom et nytt skjelett rett under graven. De lå såpass tett på hverandre, at det kan stilles et spørsmål om dobbeltgraven kan ha vært en trippelgrav. De må i tilfellet blitt lagt ovenpå hverandre i motsetning til andre dobbeltgraver der de ligger ved siden av hverandre eller et barn/spedbarn ligger i armkroken/brystet.	Lars	0,45	0,28	1,1				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	19089		
20285	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. Muligens har graven skjært et brannlag i syd og øst. Den ble selv skjært i vest, muligens av jernbanetrasén fra 1870-tallet. Om den skjærte noe i nord er ukjent. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,55	0,25	0,15				Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	22711		
20349	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og dermed ble kuttet målt inn fiktivt. Den ble skjært i øst, enten av en annen grav eller SA19089. Femurene lå under SA20281 og da disse regnes med å tilhøre graven, ligger denne grav under SA20281. Den for øvrig skjært i alle retninger, trolig av andre graver. Skjelettet hélte noe fra vest til syd, dette skyldtes nok ikke et ujevnt kutt men forstyrrelser fra anleggelser av andre nedgravninger. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke bestemmes/ses.	Lars	1	0,55	0,05				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	20281		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
20373	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 20368. Kuttet ses ikke i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Det er stor nivå forskjell, ser nærmest ut som en trapp således at hode og overkropp frem til omtrent nederste brysthvirvel ligger plant, heretter skråner det 8 cm ned til lårbeinene, som også ligger plant og så skråner det til slutt 12 cm ned til føttene. Da vi ikke har topp kutt, er dybden målt til ca 0,25 m.	Anne	0,7	0,2	0,25			Konveks				Ø-V		50372	
20394	Beinkule	Kutt til beinkule SA 20393. Kutter i kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825.	Stefan	0,4	0,4	0,86	Rund	Jevn krumning	Rund	Intakt		0,4				12825
20437	Beinkule	Kutt for beinkule SA20433. Kuttet er ikke synlig i overflaten. Mål og form er derfor omtrentlig. Blir kuttet av SA19089 mot vest.	Are	0,6	0,61	0,15	Rund	Jevn krumning	Konkav	Sekundært forstyrret	Avrundet			8117	12825	
20558	Beinkule	Kutt for beinkule 20555. Ikke mulig å se kuttet i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Lag over? Under kommer grav SA?	Anne	0,3	0,3	0,2										
20574	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble målt inn fiktivt, men den ble skjært i vest, syd og øst. I øst ble den skjært av stolpehullet 19302. I syd ble den skjært av en eller flere graver, trolig av beinkule 50471. I vest er det mest trolig at graven ble skjært av 20368. I matrixen blir 20368 liggende over. Bunnform, form i plan, side/vegg og hjørner kunne ikke bestemmes/ses.	Lars	0,9	0,2	0,05				Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	20368		
20592	Grophus	Kutt for en kjeller bygning som had en små tre føret kjeller rett i bunn. Denne types bygning kalles for en kjellerbuloft.				0,95	kvadratisk	rett	flatt	God		3,03				
20632	Ovn	Kuttet er egentlig kun en avgrensning av ovnen SA20631.	Reidar			0,6	Rund	Vertikal	Plan	Sammenrast	Avrundet	1,2	Ø-V			
20683	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed målt inn fiktivt, men graven har blitt skjært i alle retninger. Det er usikkert hvem og hva som har skjært graven, men mest sannsynligvis var det andre graver. Mulig i vest ble den skjært av 50372. I syd/sydøst kan den ha blitt skjært av beinkule 20555. Uansett ligger 20555 over denne grav i matrixen. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	1,03	0,35	0,05				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	20555		
20773	Grav	Grav med to bevarte leggbein i retn. Ø-V. En mulig barnegrav i fotenden. Ingen hele føtter bevart. Overdelen er kuttet av et moderne stolpehull i vest. Kutter ned i kirkegårdsjorda (SL 12825). Ser ut til å kutte ned i en barnegrav, SA 21065.	Stefan	0,75	0,5	0			Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V			12825

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
20790	Grav	Kutt for grav SA20786. Ikke synlig i oveflaten, ingen synlig overgang. Derfor ikke mulig å si noe sikkert siden om i kuttet og form i overflate. Alle mål er derfor omtrentlige. Dybde målt fra grav over.	Are	0,3	0,2	0,1	Irregulær	Jevn krumning	Konkav	Sekundært forstyrret	Spiss		NØ-SV	12825	12825	
20911	Beinkule	Kutt for mulig beingrop SA 20907, dog kun indeholdende deler av artikulert ex situ skjelett. Ikke mulig å se kutt i overflaten, derfor målt helt inn til skjelettet og følger det dermed rundt.	Anne	0,27	0,29	0,1			Plan				NØ-SV	18206		
20932	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed målt inn fiktivt, men den ble på et tidspunkt skjært av en eller flere nedgravninger i øst, trolig moderne. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,38	0,25	0,4				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		
20947	Stolpehull	Sirkulært kutt til SA20945, mulig stolpehull.	Stefan				Rund			Intakt		0,4		8117		
21052	Stolpehull	Ovalt kutt til SA 21050 med en lysebrun fyllmasse. Ligger tilsynelatende i hagejordslaget (SL8117) og kutter ned i laget under.	Stefan	0,35	0,25		Oval			Intakt				8117		
21069	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 21065. Ikke mulig å se kuttet i overflaten. Det var kun 4 halshvirvler som var igjen av skjelettet. Målte kuttet inn rundt skjelettet, da annet ikke var mulig.	Anne	0,14	0,1	0,1			Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117	18206	
21075	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed målt inn fiktivt, men den ble på et eller flere tidspunkter skjært av andre nedgravninger. Det er usikkert hva og hvem som hadde skjært graven, men det er sannsynlig at det skyldes andre graver. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke bestemmes/ses.	Lars	0,22	0,1	0,5				Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	8117		
21199	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed målt inn fiktivt, men den har blitt kraftig forstyrret av andre nedgravninger. Det kan spørres om det hele tatt vært et kutt og en grav, isteden kan hånden være ex-situ. Om det er i tilfelle en grav så var den skjært i alle retninger av andre nedgravninger, sannsynligvis av andre graver. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,2	0,15	0,65				Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	8117		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
21239	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 21233. Ikke mulig å se kuttet i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Har kuttet grav SA 21309 mot nord, så øm kun deler av høyre fot er igjen under denne graven. Graven har selv blitt kuttet av moderne stolpehull SA 21182 mot vest, så kun underbein og føtter er igjen. Bunnen heller litt mot øst, og derfor tilnærmelsesvis konveks i fotenden av graven.	Anne	0,58	0,18	0,1			Konveks	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117	21309	
21289	Grop	Nedgravning/kutt, mulig grøft, av ukjent funksjon som går ned på sandlaget under. 110 til 190 cm lang, men fullstendig avgrensning ukjent da den forsvinner ut av feltet/inn i profilkant mot øst. Også noe omrotet pga en stor trerot. Det er flere mulige gravkutt som kutter nedgravningen. Det er en in situ-grav mot nord, og flere graver i profilveggen over nedgravningen. Uklar overgang. Blir kuttet av moderne forstyrrelse mot sør. Det ligger noen større steiner ca midt i. Består av delvis tegl- og kullblandet leire/sand. Det ble funnet en slaggklump i fyllet.	Are	1,9	1,6	0,9	Oval	Vertikal	Smalende	Sekundært forstyrret	Avrundet			26630		
21313	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 21309. Kuttet erkjennes ikke i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Graven kuttes av SA 21233 mot sør og moderne stolpehul 21182 mot vest. Orienteringen er NV-SØ men det skyldes antakeligvis forstyrrelsene?!	Anne	0,24	0,2	0,1			Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			NØ-SV	12825		
22563	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 22555. Kuttet erkjennes ikke i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Graven har blitt kuttet av moderne stolpehul SA 21182 mot vest og har selv kuttet ned i grav SA, således at høyre underben mangler herfra. Venstre fot ligger dypere enn høyre, så det her blir en en mer konveks bunn, mens den under høyre fot fortsatt er plan. Grav påtruffet 0,5 m under bakken.	Anne	0,6	0,25	0,1			Konveks	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		
22632	Beinkule	Ovalt kutt til beinkule, SA 21261. Kutter ned i en grav med tilsynelatende kun bena til et individ.	Stefan	0,5	0,4	0,07	Oval	Konkav	Plan	Intakt	Spiss		Ø-V			12825
22690	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed målt inn fiktivt, men graven hadde blitt forstyrret i alle retninger. Det var uklart hvilke nedgravninger som hadde forstyrret graven, men sannsynligvis var det andre graver. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,25	0,2	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	20681		
22714	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 22711. Kuttet erkjennes ikke i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn.	Anne	0,53	0,3				Plan				Ø-V	8117		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
22747	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 22738. Graven er forstyrret av moderne stolpehull SA? Mot nord og grav SA 22555 har kuttet ned i denne fra sør og dermed tatt høyre underbein og fot. Sluttelig har moderne stolpehull 21182 kuttet ned i graven fra vest og dermed fjernet kroppen frem til resterende underben.....	Anne	0,34	0,12	0,1			Konveks	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	8117		
22755	Grav	I nordøstre hjørne kunne det ses et kutt som trolig tilhørte graven, ellers kunne ikke kuttet ses og dermed ble resten målt fiktivt inn. Den ble skjært i syd, vest og øst. I syd ble den skjært av en grav, samme grav skjærte den trolig også i vest. I øst kunne det ikke ses hva som skjærte den, men trolig var det en annen grav. Det nordøstre kuttet var svakt skrående. Bunnform, hjørner og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes. Slått sammen med 50353.	Lars	0,45	0,15	0,15		Skrå		Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	22774		
22776	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed målt inn fiktivt. Graven hadde skjært graven 22753 i nord og vest, mens den selv ble skjært av en grav i syd og øst. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,38	0,12	0,15				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V		22753	
22844	Nedgravni	Kuttet av Reidars søkesjakt i øst, muligens av Reidars store grop/ovn/hus i nord. Eller så er nordkanten forstyrret av utgravningen, eventuelt av dyreganger. Mye store dyreganger i området umiddelbart nord for dette. Sidene som er bevart er ganske rette, den lengste siden er orientert omtrent N S eller NNV SSØ. Mer eller midre avrundet bunn, men med et rundt hull i bunn, med flat bunn og litt konkave sider, bulig bunn av stolpeavtrykk. Sml kutt 22856, lag 22863 og 22866. Fyll 22855 og 22866. Denne nedgravningen har helt tydelig kuttet lag 22864 og laget under, et brunt humus/sand/silt-lag. Et tynt grått skikt er kuttet lengre ned og et til er delvis kuttet i bunn rett under lag 22866.	Erlend				Irregulær	Skrå	Konkav	Intakt	Vinklet			22864		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
22856	Stolpehull	Rundt, steinsatt med kantstilte stein som er 2 til 5 cm tykke og rundt 10 x 20 cm. Disse er stort sett in situ men tydelig presset inn i massene på utsiden av kuttet, et par er rast inn i hullet. All steinen er av samme type, kantete, finkornet, lagdelt, tydelig varmepåvirket. Rester av stolpe i fyllet, lag 22863. Diameter og form, se innmåling. Stoplehullet sitter i fyllet i en nedgravning 22844, litt usikkert om det har gått gjennom. Sml lag 22866, som enten er bunnfyll i stolpehullet, eller bunn i nedgravning 22844. Det er også mulig at 22844 er nedgravningen til dette stolpehullet og at kutt 22856 i virkeligheten er stolpeavtrykket. Skal gi begge kutt felles sa-nr, da vil også alle lag høre sammen.	Erlend			15	Rund	Vertikal	Plan	Intakt				22863	22855	
22930	Stolpehull	Kuttet SK22930 danner stolpehullet SA22929, og er en del av grophuset SA19516.	Reidar			0,2	Rund	Vertikal	Konkav	Intakt	Avrundet	0,18		22824		
22991	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed målt inn fiktivt. Graven hadde blitt skjært i alle retninger. I nord ble den trolig skjært av graven 22774. Det er uvisst hva som har skjært graven i de andre retningene, men mest sannsynlig var det pga andre graver. I vest derimot kan det ha vært etableringen av jernbanelinjen som kan ha vært synderen. Bunnform, form i plan, side/vegg og hjørner kunne ikke bestemmes/ses. Slått sammen med 50353.	Lars	0,75	0,15	0,15				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	22774		
23046	Stolpehull	Kuttet SK23046 danner stolpehullet SA23046, og er en del av grophuset SA19516.	Reidar			0,6	Rund	Vertikal	Konkav	Intakt	Avrundet	0,18		22824		
23143	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. Muligens har graven skjært et brannlag i syd og øst. Den ble selv skjært i vest, muligens av jernbanetrasén fra 1870-tallet. Om den skjærte noe i nord er ukjent. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,55	0,25	0,15				Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	22711		
23184	Grav	Ingen kutt kunne ses og dermed ble kuttet fiktivt målt inn. Graven hadde blitt skjært i alle retninger, men ukjent av hva og hvem. Muligens ble graven skjært av jernbanetrasén fra 1870-tallet i vest. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke bestemmes/ses.	Lars	0,2	0,13	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	8117		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
23234	Stolpehull	Kutt til 23233, fylt med 23243. Så først rund ut i plan, litt mer oval eller sitronformet etter tømming. Kuttet ned i, men ikke gjennom lag 24193 (mulig undergrunn el gammelt dyrkningslag). Dimensjoner, se innmåling.	Erlend			0,1	Oval	Skrå	Plan	Intakt			N-S		23199	
23252	Stolpehull	Kuttet SK23252 danner stolpehullet (eller kun en flekk) SA23251, og er en del av grophuset SA19516.	Reidar	0,3	0,4	0,25	Amorf	Vertikal	Plan	Sammenrast	Avrundet			22571		
23734	Grøft	Se også beskrivelse under konstruksjon 23733. Fyll 23750. Orientert omtrent Ø-V. Dypere og bredere i øst, går fra 10 cm dyp og 30 bred ved sjaktkanten til 7 cm dyp og 22 bred der den forsvinner ut av feltet i vest. Skrå, relativt rette sider, sørsiden litt brattere. Avrundet spiss bunn. Grøften ser ut til å helle litt mot vest.	Erlend		0,3	0,1	Rektangulær	Skrå	Spiss	Intakt			Ø-V	23199		
23808	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. Den hadde blitt kraftig skjært i syd, vest og nord. I vest kan det ha vært under anleggelsen av jernbanetrasén fra 1870-tallet som kan ha skjært graven. I syd og nord var det trolig andre graver som hadde skjært graven. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,4	0,16	0,75				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		
23860	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. Graven var skjært i nord, syd og vest. Hva og hvem som hadde skjært graven er usikkert, men trolig var det andre graver. Graven fortsetter utover utgravningsgrensen i øst. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,48	0,4	1,1				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	15234		
23985	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. Graven var skjært i vest og nord. I vest ble den trolig skjært ved anleggelsen av jernbanetrasén i 1870-tallet. I nord var det uvisst hva som skjærte den, men siden jorden var meget løs der kunne det ha vært en moderne nedgravning som skjærte graven. Siden det manglet enkelte yttertær, kan også graven ha blitt skjært i øst. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes. Dette har vært slått sammen med 23808.	Lars	0,45	0,2	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	23806		
24118	Beinkule	L- formet kutt til beinkule (SA 24053). Den sære formen ser ut til å komme av at beinkula har blitt kuttet av en yngre grav, muligens SA 22711. Selv kutter beinkula ned i en grav, SA 23856.	Stefan	0,55	0,25	0,1	Irregulær	Uregelmessig	Plan	Sekundært forstyrret	Avrundet		N-S	20265		12825

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
24135	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke sees og ble derfor fiktivt konstruert rundt skjelettdelene. Kuttet er kuttet av beinkule, SA 24053, i øst, de andre kuttene som har fjernet resten av skjelettet er usikre, men mest sannsynlig er det de andre gravene da de ligger rimelig tett. Hverken bunnform eller sider var mulig å se tydelig etter utgraving.	Stefan	0,15	0,1	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret				24053		12825
24157	Grav	Ovalt kutt til grav, vanskelig å skille fra resten av kirkegårdsjorda (12825).	Stefan	0,6	0,35	0,05	Oval			Råtten				24133		12825
24283	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. Graven hadde blitt skjært i vest, sannsynligvis ved anleggelsen av jernbanetrasén i 1870-årene. Selve skjelettet lå skjevt der høyre side lå lavere enn venstre og den fallt fra vest mot øst. Dette skyldtes nok eksterne forstyrrelser og ikke kuttet i seg selv. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	1	0,3	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	23983		
24443	Bunnpunkt	Bunnpunkt														
24458	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. Da graven lå inn under utgravningsområdet var det ikke mulig å se eventuelt bunnform, hjørner etc. Det ble gravd et hull inn i profilen for å få ut skjelettet. Ingen kutt i profil kunne ses. Graven ble skjært i vest av den nedgravningen 18533. Da det ikke ble funnet føtter, tibia og fibula, kan det tenkes av graven har blitt kuttet i øst. Lengde og bredde vites ikke.	Lars	0	0	1,2				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		
24468	Beinkule	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. Den kan ligge under nedgravning 19091. Det kom en annen grav i syd/sydøst som lå noe høyere opp. Relasjonen mellom disse er uvisst da begge var forstyrret av andre nedgravningener. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,42	0,39	1,25				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	19091		
24493	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. Graven hadde blitt skjært i alle retninger. Det er uvisst hva som hadde skjært den men sannsynligvis var det andre graver. I nord og vest kunne forstyrrelsen komme av en grav som dukket opp lengre nede, men dette var vanskelig å bekrefte.	Lars	0,1	0,07	0,95				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		
24504	Grav	Kutt er laget av arkeolo ikke gravkutt.														

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
24560	Grav	Ikke mulig å se kuttet, fiktiv grense ble målt inn. Graven ble kuttet i nord og vest av andre graver, SA 24454 og to større steiner, SS 24506. Bunnform, sider, vegg o.l var ikke mulig å skille fra massene.	Stefan	0,2	0,15	0,08				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	20265		
24584	Grav	Ikke mulig å se kuttet, fiktiv avgrensning ble målt inn. Heller ikke hjørner eller bunn vr mulig å skille ut. Mellom 10 cm dyp i vest og 20 i øst. Østlig del er kuttet av 2 steiner SS 24506, som kan være en steinsatt grav som forsvinner inn i profilen. Ellers er det flere graver i området som har kuttet denne.	Stefan	0,65	0,35	0,2				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	24521		12825
24635	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. Graven hadde blitt skjært i vest av den moderne nedgravningen 19091. Den ble skjært i syd og øst, trolig av andre graver. I nord var det uvisst om den ble skjært eller selv ble skjært. Skjelettet lå høyere i øst, men dette skyltes trolig at ved nedgravningen til 19091 dyttet den ned i vest. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke bestemmes/ses.	Lars	0,2	0,1	0,95				Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	19091		
24662	Stolpehull	Dette er ikke moderne erlend!. Dette er andre side av 31043														
24733	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. Graven var skjært i alle retninger. I nord lå graven 24633, men da begge gravene var forstyrret vites det ikke hvem som skjærte hvem. I vest kom det en ny grav og det virket som at den hadde skjært denne grav. I syd lå graven 24491 tett på, men det var ikke mulig å finne ut hvem som skjærte hvem. I øst lå utgravningsgrensen og det vites ikke hva som hadde skjært graven.	Lars	0,15	0,1	1				Sekundært forstyrret			NØ-SV			
24767	Grav	Eneste sted kuttet kunne ses var øst-nordøst i graven, dog var den noe uklar. Resten av kuttet kunne ikke ses pga andre forstyrrelser. I nord og vest ble den skjært av 19091 som var moderne. I syd ble den trolig skjært av en flere graver. En nagle ble funnet mellom føttene i øst. Om den tilhørte graven er uvisst da de fleste nagler som oftest er å finne i hjørnene. Skulle naglen tilhøre graven indikerer dette en kiste, men som nevnt er dette usikkert. Side/vegg kunne ses i fotenden som var tålig inntakt. Veggen var skrående, dvs ca 45°. Bunnform, hjørner og form i plan kunne ikke ses. Kutt slått sammen med 25002.	Lars	0,5	0,4	1,1		Skrå		Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	24633	24731	
24833	Grop	Kutt av grop 24843.	MD				Oval	Skrå	flatt	god				21089	24855	

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
24856	Grop	En grop som er kutt gjennom en dyrkningsslag. Det var sansynligvis oval.	MD				Irregular	skrå	rund	god				24867		
24871	Ovn	Kutt av en ovn som er tilknyttet til bearbeiding.	MD				Oval	grunn	flat/rund	gode				26311	dyrkningsslag	
24953	Beinkule	Ikke mulig å skille kuttet fra undergrunnen. Tolket som beinkule, men mulig kun løsfunn.	Stefan			0,2	Rund	Vertikal	Plan	Sammenrast		0,5		20265		
25002	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble fiktivt målt inn. Den var skjært i syd og øst. I syd ble den skjært av en moderne nedgravning. I øst ble den skjært av graven 24757. Den lå over en annen grav som strakte seg mot vest. Siden den østlige del av kroppen lå høyere enn resten, kan kuttet ha vært noe for lite i forhold til kroppen. Kroppen lå også en liten anelse nedad mot nord, siden formen på bunnen ikke kunne ses kan det ikke bestemmes om det var selve kuttet som var skjevt. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,65	0,33	1,3				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	24757		
25199	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses utenom en liten del i det nordøstre hjørne, resten ble fiktivt målt inn. Graven ble skjært i vest, syd og sydøst. I vest ble den skjært av en annen nedgravning, mulig var det 15677. I syd ble den skjært av den moderne nedgravningen 17982. I sydøst ble den på et tidspunkt skjært av en ukjent grav. Den lå under grav 25000. Overkroppen til skjelettet lå høyere enn bekkenet, men fra bekkenet og opp steg den igjen. Dette skyldtes nok et ujevnt kutt/bunnform. I sydøst hvilte skjelettet på en rekke stener, trolig stoppet graverne da de ikke gadd/orket å grave vekk stenene. Graven har da en spiss bunnform. Under bekkenet kunne det skimtes undergrund. Ved venstre skulder lå det en større sten. Det er usikkert om stenen tilhørte graven eller lå der tilfeldig, men om den tilhører graven lå den godt tilpasset skjelettet. Hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	1,55	0,5	1,45			Spiss	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	25000		
25308	Stolpehull	Kutt til SA 25306. Kuttet er kun et skille i massene, hvor SA 25306 er mørkre og inneholder en del mer stein. Kutter ikke ned i det omringende laget.	Stefan			0,06	Rund	rett	rund	Intakt		0,4				
25323	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble dermed fiktivt målt inn. Den hadde blitt skjært i alle retninger, trolig av andre graver. I nord dukket det helt sikkert opp en ny grav som skjærte denne grav. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,35	0,18	1,2				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V			

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
25397	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble fiktivt målt inn. Graven hadde skjært grav 25321 i syd. Selv ble graven skjært i nord, ukjent av hva men trolig av en annen grav. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	1,05	0,35	1,2				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117	25321	
25532	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble fiktivt målt inn. Graven var kraftig skjært i alle retninger. Trolig hadde den blitt skjært av andre graver, uvisst av hvilke. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,5	0,2	1,2				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	8117		
25698	Ovn	Kutt til SA25648 (mulig ovn konstruksjon). Massene skiller seg klart fra områdene rundt ved mye nevestore stein (se lagbeskrivelse SL 25648). Mot NØ går kuttet ute i felt avgrensning dette medfører at ikke hele kuttet kan renses frem. Mot SV liggerdet en mulig steinlagt luftekanal som har ført til ovnskonstruksjonen, i dette området går det også en dyregang noe som fører til at området er litt uoversiktelig. Mot V skjærer kuttet inn i et mulig stolpehull/grop.	Hilde	1,68	1,4	42	Oval	Skrå	Plan	Sammenrast	Avrundet			25549	Undergrunn	
26440	Nedgravni	Kutt i SL26373 ligger rundt stein i ovnkonstruksjon SA24870. Kuttet er forholdsvis rektangulært med avrundete hjørner og går runt SS26111. Først ble ca halve kuttet fjernet, profilen som gjensto ble da dokumentert og hvert lag ble målt inn og fikk sit et	Hilde	1,2	1,69	0,62	Oval	Konkav	Rund		Avrundet			25866		
27000	Stolpehull	Mulig stolpehull, ikke så langt unna ovnkonstruksjon SA25648. Stolpen har klare likhetstrekk i både form og fyll med SA27236, SA27442, SA27085.	Hilde	0,57	0,57	0,17	Rund	Jevn krumning	Rund	Intakt				18206		SA27085
27012	Stolpehull	Se profil	Magman		0,49	0,24								27019		
27064	Ovn	Kutt i forbindelse med ovnkonstruksjon SA25648. Hele kuttet ble ikke renset frem da det fortsetter in i feltes avgrensnings profilen både mos S og Ø.	Hilde	1,58	1,39	0,46			Plan					18206		
27087	Grav	Kutt av en tomt grav som ligger under et lag med industrial material inne i.	AØJ			0,15	sub rektangulær	rett	flatt	god				26473	naturbakken	
27106	Stolpehull	Kutt til stolpehull 27105, se strukturbeskrivelsen. Beskrevet fra profil. Inneholder lagene 27118 og 27119. Kuttet går gjennom minst ett lag, så ned i undergrunnen. Sidene virker delvis rast inn, det er ganske løs sand i undergrunnen. Det øverste laget	Erlend			0,25	oval	rett	Rund	Sekundært forstyrret		0,55				
27214	Ovn	Bunn av kutt i nedgravningen 26440. Nivåpunkter.														
27237	Stolpehull	Stolpehull beskrivelse i SA27236 og 27250.	Hilde	0,5	0,4	0,12	Oval	rett	rund				NV-SØ	26473		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
27253	Grop	Kutt i SA27252. Nedgravnig i forbindelser med konstruksjon av ovnsanlegg. Sidene i kuttet er avrundet, bunnen er ikke lenger synelig da et annet kutt SK 27497 skjerer ned i midten av SK27252. Kuttet ligger i en profil å det er ikke lenger mulig å se dets fulle utstrekning.	Hilde	0,59		0,18	Irregulær	Konkav	Konkav					26473		
27452	Stolpehull	Kutt til stolpe 27442. Se struktur beskrivelse. Kuttet skjærer ned i 26473. Sidene i kuttet er forholdsvis skrå og bunne flat.	Hilde	0,42	0,36	0,22	Oval	Skrå	Konkav					27103		27130
27469	Stolpehull	Kutt av en mulig tomt grav.	MD	0,83	0,45	0,07	sub rektangulær	rett	flatt				NV-SØ	27086		28538
27497	Ovn	Kutt i SA27252. Kuttet ble i utgangspunktet tolket som et stolpehull etter nærmere undersøkelse ble det tydelig at det var snakk om en ovn. Ovnskuttet skjærer ned i et annet kutt SK27253 som antagelig har en forbindelse med anleggelsen av ovnen. SK27497 har vertikalevegger og en noe ujevn bund.	Hilde	0,35	0,33	0,29	Kvadratisk	Vertikal						27103		27130
27559	Grøft	Kutt av grøft.			0,87	0,5	linjær	skrå	flatt	god			NV-SØ			
27771	Ovn	Kutt til en små ovn i kirkegården. Ovn er tilknyttet til bearbeiding.	MD				Kvadratisk	lodrette	Flatt	God						
27799	Staur	Kutt av en staur.					oval	rett	spiss	god		0,07				
27811	Staur	Staurhull.	anne			0,04	rund	rett	spiss	god		0,16		27688		
27826	Staur	Staurhull.				0,03	rund	rett	spiss	god		0,14				
27851	Planke	Mulig avtrykk av planke i bunnen av mørtellag SL 27688. Ikke noe tre igjen, derfor ikke målt inn som treverk. Bredden varierer fra 0,1-0,14 : smallest mot vest. Tykkelse 0,5 cm	Anne	0,56	0,1								Ø-V	26522	28048	
27890	Nedgravni	Strukturen er ikke gravd helt frem, ettersom strukturen fortsetter videre inn i profil mot øst. Nåværende form i plan er derfor halvsirkulær, med noe ujevne kanter. Strukturen er klart avgrenset mot oransjebrunt brannlag.	Solveig	1,2	0,6	0,3	Halvsirkel	skrå	rund	Intakt	Avrundet					
27922	Nedgravni	Mulg lite stolpehull eller stort staurhull, fikk beskjed om å la det være.	Erlend				Rund			Intakt						
27931	Nedgravni	Kuttet er mer eller mindre rektangulært i plan, men i øst er det ikke enden avdekket. Ujevne sider og bunn.	Erlend			0,16	Irregulær	Skrå	Konkav	Intakt						
28251	Grop	Kutt av avfallsgrop.	Hilde	2,07	1,54	0,6	oval	skrå	rund	god				28960		
28281	Grop	Kutt av en avfallsgrop.	MD	1,85	1,4	0,14	oval	skrå	rund	god				28299	naturbakken	
28539	Stolpehull	Runde sider, potetform. Rund, litt ujevn både i plan og i bunn. Dypest i vestenden, ca 10 cm.	Erlend			0,1	Irregulær	rett	Konkav	Intakt						

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
28726	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 28724. Veldig forstyrret pga moderne fordtyrrelser, bl.a. moderne stolpehull 28818 mot nord og sørøst SA? Ligger over grop 28798. Ikke mulig å se kutt i overflaten, så målt inn etter skjønn. Tærne ligger opp kanten, så bunnen har sikkert vært konkav ell tilnærmelsesvis rund.	Anne	0,35	0,22					Sekundært forstyrret				25199		
28757	Stolpehull	Kutt til stolpehull 28757. Fyll 28780, 28779, 28871. Ca 57 cm dypt. Ganske rund bunn, flat men med noen hakk, 22 cm diameter. Ganske hard grå silt i bunn, dette er neste lag i undergrunnen. Kuttet går gjennom dyrkningslag og gjennom øvre del av undergrunnen. Nederste 20-25 cm av kuttet er sylindrisk, rette sider og rund form. Over dette går nordsiden ganske rett opp, mens ø, v og særlig s-siden heller utover slik at øvre del av kuttet har form som en skjev trakt. Litt ujevn og kantete øverst. Massene rundt er ganske løse.	Erlend			0,57	Irregulær	Uregelmessig	Plan	Intakt				27570		
28799	Grop	Kutt for grop SA 28798. Har blitt forstyrt av moderne stolpehull SA 28818 og 28629 nærmest nordprofil. Grav SA 28744 ligger over i nordøstlig hjørne. Gropen fortsetter inn i østprofil, så full utstrekning ses ikke. Sidene er rette og bunnen rund. Gropen e	Anne	1,64	1	0,76		Vertikal	Rund	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	18206		
28833	Stolpehull	Relativ flat bunn, litt skrå, ujevne sider.	Erlend			0,07	Oval	Uregelmessig	Konkav	Intakt				28847	27579	
28943	Grøft	Kutt i SA 28941 kuttet har en rektangulær form, med avrundede vertikale vegger og buet bund. Hjørnene er også avrunede.	Hilde	0,93	0,36	0,15	Rektangulær	Konkav	Rund		Avrundet		N-S	27579		
28978	Grøft	Grøft. Noe uklar form i plan, se beskrivelse forhold mellom SL 29108 og SL 28942 under SA 28941. Strukturen har avrundet nesten avflatet bunn, på bunnen ca 20 cm bred. kantene er ujevne, noe rettere på nordsiden enn på sørsiden. Østlig del av strukruren går inn i østlig utgravningsgrense, og kan derfor ikke beskrives.	Solveig	1,1	0,7	0,15	Irregulær	Jevn krumning	Rund				Ø-V	27579		
29002	Grøft	Kutt i SA 29000. Kuttet hadde en ujevnt form i plan minnet noe om et kjøtt bein. sidene var avrundet det samme var bunnen dog noe ujevn. Obs! dette er sanssynligvis et lag og ikke en kutt. Det er en del av laget som er tilknyttet til ombygningsfase/ovnfase.	Hilde	0,93	0,36	0,15	Irregulær	Uregelmessig	Konkav				NØ-SV	27579		
29049	Stolpehull	Litt ujevn oval form, sidene går ganske rett ned, en liten del inn mot kanten av feltet ble ikke helt tømt for å unngå å undergrave skråningen. Tydelig avtrykk av stolpe på bunn av nedgravningen, men avtrykket var kun noen millimeter dypere enn bunnen.	Erlend	0,55	0,33	0,57	Oval	Vertikal	Plan	Sekundært forstyrret						

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
29059	Ovn	Sub oval shaped cut in plan orientated in a east -west direction. The cut is positioned on a slope and is c.7m deep at the east end and 5cm deep at the western end. The sides are vertically cut with rounded edges top and bottom that submerge on to a slightly concave base which is quite uneven. Around the outer edge of the bottom of the cut was evidence of intense heat. Here the sand had become baked hard and reddish in colour. The primary fill in this cut was a layer of fire cracked stones along the bottom and some charcoal chunks and flecks, making up approximately 10% of the total fill (1sl29103). The secondary fill was two layers of sandy humus (1sl29102) which was fairly compact and contained some burnt stones and (2sl28567) which was less compact and without stones. These two layers made up the rest of the fill 90%. A profile was drawn showing the north facing edge of the cut 3c29154.	Des	3,1	1,4	0,8	Oval	Skrå	Konkav	Intakt	Avrundet		Ø-V			
29080	Ovn	Bottom of oven cut.	Des	3,1	0,9	0,8	Oval	Vertikal	Konkav	Intakt	Spiss		NV-SØ	29103		
29111	Grøft	Gråbrun sandholdig jord. Skjærer delvis gjennom SL27579. Tatt ut jordprøve 29156.	Øystein	2,55	0,2	0,05			Konveks				NØ-SV			
29142	Grøft	Bunnpunkt i grøft.	Solveig				linjær									
29222	Grøft	Kutt for grøft SA 29138: da profilen ble tegnet kjenntes ikke full utstrekning på kuttet. Det ser ut som om, at grøften har blitt kuttet ned i natural depression?? (finner ikke norsk ord). orientert NØ-SV. Kuttet har avrundede hjørner, rette sider og konkav/ litt ujevn bunn. Kun de første 1,28 m fra østprofil ble gravd for hånd. Resten ble gravd med maskin og en profil nr 2 ble tegnet av Hilde. Lag nr 2 i Hilde sin profil samsvarer med lag 8 i min profil.	Anne	2,59	1,1	1,05		Vertikal	Konkav	Sekundært forstyrret	Avrundet		NØ-SV			
29237	Staur	Rund i plan, butt spiss i bunn, rette sider. Kan være steinopptrekk. Andre strukturer ble prioritert.	Erlend			0,1	Rund	Vertikal	Spiss	Intakt				29178		
29370	Grop	Kutt av en grop som har lager i som kan være tilknyttet til bearbeidingsavfall.	Erlend			1	subrektangulær	lodrette	flatt	gode				28567		
29385	Grop	Oval grop		1,55	1,34	0,15	Oval	skrå	rund	god				28480	naturbakken	
29744	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 29740. Ser ikke kutt i overflaten, så målt inn etter skjønn. Blir kuttet av moderne grøft o. Ø-V. Så kun hode og deler av bryst er igjen. Ligger på østsiden av huset.	Anne	0,46	0,45				Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	8117		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
29753	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 28626. Det er ikke mulig å skille kuttet for grava ut fra den omkringliggende kirkegårdsjorda. Innmålingen av kuttet er derfor gjort etter skjønn. Grava er kuttet i sørøstre ende av moderne grøftegraving og i nordvedtre del av graving for	Solveig	1,5	0,3	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret					29663	
29917	Grav	Det er ikke mulig å skille den omkringliggende kirkegårdsjorda fra gravfyllet, og derfor heller ikke mulig å se kuttets avgrensning, hverken dens form, sider, bunn etc. I nmålingene er derfor gjort etter skjønn. Grava er kuttet av senere nedgravninger bpde mot vest og sør. Mot sør er grava kuttet av en moderne nedgravning for rør, og har i de forbindelse fjernet skjelettets underkropp. Det var ikke mulig å se at skjelettet firtsatte på andre siden av grøfta. Mot vest er grava og skjelettet kuttet av en nedgravning av uviss alder. Denne nedgravningen har fjernet høyre del av overkroppen , slik at bare ryggraden ligger tilbake. Dybden på grava er ned mot 20 cm dybde ved hodepartiet.	Solveig	0,6	0,35	0,2				Sekundært forstyrret			NØ-SV			
30140	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 30136. Lårbeinet har blitt kuttet av moderne nedgravning mot nord og nordvest. Underbenene fortsetter inn i østprofil og ble ikke gravd ut pga graveskråning. Ser ell ikke kutt i overflaten, så resten er målt inn etter skjønn.	Anne	0,56	0,29				Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	8117		
30307	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 30154. Blitt kuttet av moderne grøft o. V-Ø, så underkroppen mangler. Avdøde fra SA 29913 har ligget omtrent rett ovenpå, hvilket kan være årsaken til at dette skjelettet er så dårlig bevart.	Anne						Rund	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	29913		
30525	Grøft	This context is visible in the south east facing profile and the south west facing profil but is mainly destroyed in between. The west facing profile is at an angle to the cut giving the impression that the ditch is wider. This context undelies grave soils. The direction is south west north east. The cut has concave sides converging onto a slightly concave base. In the mid section is another ditch running at right angles to this context, and although the relation has been destroyed by a modern service trench it is thought that the two were connected.	Des	5	2	0,5	Rektangulær	Konkav	Konkav	Intakt	Avrundet		NV-SØ	30531		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
30581	Grav	Kuttet erkjennes ikke mot øst, men har blitt kuttet av moderne grøfter mot vest, nord og sør, som har tatt kraniekassen, mesteparten av humerus dex, diafysen og dist ende av tibiae.	Anne	1,14	0,49				Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	8117		
30641	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke erkjennes i plan pga at gravfyllet er det sammesom den omkri gliggende kirkegårdsjorda. Det er derfor heller ikke mulig å beskrive kuttets form, hjørnes, bunn etc. Grava er kuttet av moderne nedgravning mot sør, og av yngre nedgravning av grav Sa 30512 mot øst. Det er også mulig at vestre side av grava er kuttet og forstyrret av en yngrenedgravning av uviss karakter eller funksjon, ettersom også høyre overarm er så svært dårlig bevart.	Solveig	0,2	0,16	0,05				Sekundært forstyrret			NØ-SV			
30674	Grav	Kutt for grav SA 30688. Kuttet kunne sees mot omkringliggende lag, som bestod av kullblandet brannlag? Selve gravfyllet bestod av kirkegårdsjord SL 12825. I plan hadde graven rette sider mot vest og øst mens sørlige side var krummet, slik at man fikk inntrykk av at graven var ovalformet. Graven er svært grunn, trolig fordi øvre del ble gravd bort før man fikk bekretftet at det lå en grav her. Nordlige halvdel av graven ble ikke gravd frem pga utgravningsgrense.	Solveig	0,76	0,46	0,1	Oval	Jevn krumning		Intakt	Avrundet		NØ-SV	12825		
30883	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke erkjennes i plan pga at gravfyllet er det samme som den omkringliggende kirkegårdsjorda SL 29663. Det er derfor heller ikke mulig å beskrive kuttets form i plan, bunnform, sider, hjørner eller endringer. Kuttet er målt inn etter skjønn. Grava er kuttet av moderne nedgravning/stolpehull mot nord, og mot vest er grava er forstyrret og kuttet av gravearbeidene i forbindelse med dreneringen rundt huset.	Solveig	1,51	0,7					Sekundært forstyrret						
30956	Grøft	Flattbunn. Linjær i plan. Men! det er mulig at dette er ikke en grøft men at det er kanten av en haug som skrå ned.	Mick			0,08	Linjær	Vertikal	Flatt	God			N-S			

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
31032	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke klart skilles fra omkringliggende kirkegårdsjord, derfor er omrisset tegnet inn etter skjønn. Grava er kuttet i sørenden av moderne grøft, mens nordlig del av grava ikke er gravd frem, ettersom den går inn i nordlige utgravningsgrense. Bunnen, hjørnerform, sider er derfor uvisst. Skjelettet lå riktignok nokså skjevt, det var Rb 10 cm høydeforskjell mellom lårfestene. Grunnen skrår ned mot øst, mulig forårsaket av nedgravning, og der skjelettter har falt noe ned i.	Solveig	0,85	0,53	0,1	Rektangulær			Sekundært forstyrret			NØ-SV	8117	12825	
31044	Stolpehull	Litt kantete ujevn form i plan, rette sider ned. Litt skrå i s ø. Bunn er litt ujevn, svakt konkav, med en ca 20 cm diameter 7 cm dyp forsenkning midt på. Denne har bratte skrå sider. Mulig stolpeavtrykk. N, n v side av kuttet fjernet av mod nedgravning i feltet ved siden av? Se bilder.	Erlend			0,5	Irregulær	Vertikal	Konkav	Sekundært forstyrret				31054		
31113	Stolpehull	Kutt til sa 31109, stolpehull.	Erlend			0,46	oval	bratt	rund	Intakt		0,56			31164	
31120	Stolpehull	Kutt til sa 31110, stolpehull/-avtrykk i fyllet i grøft sa 31148. Form og størrelse i plan, se innmåling. Fyll sl 31146. Se tegning 50.	Erlend							Intakt						
31130	Stolpehull	Kutt til sa 31111, stolpehull/-avtrykk i fyllet i grøft sa 31148. Form og størrelse i plan, se innmåling. Sider ganske vertikale, bunn litt rund. 45 cm dyp, ca 22 cm diameter i profil. Fyll sl 31137.	Erlend			0,45	Rund	Vertikal	Rund	Intakt		0,22				
31138	Stolpehull	Kutt til sa 31112, stolpehull/-avtrykk i fyllet i grøft sa 31148. Form og størrelse i plan, se innmåling. Sider rel rette, bunn tilsynelatende litt spiss. Ca 25 cm bred i profil, 50 cm dyp. Fyll sl 31229. En skoningsstein i s side, en i n.	Erlend			0,5	Rund	Vertikal	Spiss	Intakt		0,25				
31148	Grøft	Grøftlignende struktur (sa 31147) med en rekke stoplehull/-avtrykk i fyllet. Form og størrelse i plan, se innmåling. Sidene er mer eller mindre vertikale, ganske rette. Bunn ganske flat. Bunn av grøften litt grunnere i nord, rundt 30 cm. Dypest i sør. Stolpeavtrykkene i nord noe ned i bunn av grøften.	Erlend			0,42	Rektangulær	Vertikal	Konkav	Intakt			N-S			
31234	Stolpehull	Kutt til sa 31232, stolpehull/-avtrykk i fyllet i grøft sa 31148. Form og størrelse i plan, se innmåling. Sider . Xx cm dyp. Fyll sl 31242.	Erlend							Intakt						
31244	Stolpehull	Se tegning 50 og 51.	Erlend													
31257	Stolpehull	Stolpehull, se tegning 50.	Erlend							Intakt						
31263	Stolpehull	Et stolpehull i stolperekke sa 31147. Uklare sider, kan være forstyrret av eller forstyrre nabostolpehullene. Bunn flat. Kuttet gjennom lag 31164 og ned i lag under? Micks stolpehull, se tegning nr 50.	Erlend				Eliptisk	Vertikal	Konkav	Sammenrast					31164	

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
31270	Stolpehull	Tilhører sa 31232, se tegning 50 og 51	Erlend													
31455	Stolpehull	Kutt stolpehull sa 31454, beskrevet på tegning	MD													
31464	Stolpehull	Stolpeavtrykk sa 31454, beskrevet på tegning	MD													
31732	Nedgravni	Gulvets gulvfyll ligger i dette kuttet. Kan være en n tidligere nedgravning/grøft med uviss funksjon, og at det har blitt fylt med ekstra silt for å jevne ut gulvet. Sidene på kuttet skjærer ned gjennom SL 31720 og SL 31903. Sidene er skrå og skrår ned mot østlig retning. Kuttet er dessverre kuttet av et moderne stolpehull, slik at det er usikkert hvilken form kuttet har hatt. Ved utgravningen kunne det se ut som om kantene var tilnærmet rette og at de ville møttes med en viss vinkel i det området hvor det moderne stolpehullet nå ligger. Men det kan også være tilnærmet rundet. Utstrekningen av kuttet, orientering, endringer, hjørner eller bunnen av kuttet er uviss ettersom det ligger i østlig profilvegg som ikke graves ut. Mulig grøft eller grop fra samme period som søppel området vest for huset.	Solveig			0,15		Skrå		Intakt				31573	31903	
32115	Grøft	Mulig grøft, gravd ned i gammelt dyrkningslag, delvis ned i undergrunn? Se tegning 51.	Erlend			0,15	Amorf	Jevn krumning	Rund	Sekundært forstyrret				32144		
32147	Stolpehull	Kutt til stolpehull sa 32146, se tegning 51.	Erlend				Rund			Sekundært forstyrret				32147		
32157	Stolpehull	Stolpehull sa 32156, gravd ned i gammelt dyrkningslag. Se tegning 51.	Erlend				Rund			Sekundært forstyrret				32164		
32187	Staur	Row of four staur holes ranging in diameter from 0.1, 0.08, 0.06 and 0.05. All four have tapering sides that converge onto a rounded point and are sub oval in plan. Holes are aligned i a east west direction. Each staur was orientated vertically. The staur are filled by the dyknings lag sl32213 which is the same as sl32053.	Des											32053	32245	
32228	Stolpehull	Kutt til stolpehull sa 32227, se tegning 51.	Erlend				Irregulær		Spiss	Intakt				32234		
50005	Grav	Kutt for grav 50002. Kuttet er ikke opprinnelig, meget forstyrret, og målt etter skjønn.	Reidar	0,4	0,4		Oval		Rund	Sekundært forstyrret			NV-SØ	8117		
50019	Beinkule	Kutt for beinkonsentrasjon grop14725. Kuttet er ikke synlig i overflaten. Ujevn/konveks bunn. Ser ut til å være skjært relativt rett ned. Dybde fra overflate er 52-63 cm. Uklar avgrensning mot øst, forsvinner inn i profilkanten.	Are	1	80	0,52	Amorf	Jevn krumning	Konveks	Sekundært forstyrret	Avrundet		Ø-V	8117		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
50255	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses i overflaten, derfor målt inn etter skjønn. Lag over? Obs! riktig høyde: 8,95 m (feil innmåling). Slått sammen med 17930.	Anne	0,62	0,4	0,15	Oval		Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V			
50293	Beinkule	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og ble målt fiktivt inn. Bunnform, form i plan, side/vegg og hjørner kunne ikke ses/bestemmes.	Lars	0,63	0,28	0,25				Intakt				8117		
50312	Sjakt	Reidars søkesjakt, gravd ned til undergrunn, eller nesten undergrunn. Sand i bunn unntatt en liten flekk silt helt i SV, og litt nord for midten av sjakten, hvor man ser deler av fyllet i grophuset i bunn av sjakten. Gravd ned gjennom de fleste lagene i dette området, flere profiler tegnet. Begynte å grave fra lag 8117?														
50335	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke sees, og er derfor målt inn som et fiktivt kutt. Form, bunn, sider, hjørner og endringer kan derfor heller ikke beskrives. Graven har blitt skjært mot vest og nord, trolig av andre graver. Grava ligger i kirkegårdsjord SL 12825. Det ligger 5-6 stein i kirkegårdsjorden nord for skjelettet, der skjelettets venstre fot antas å ha ligget. Rett vest for grava ligger det en forhøyning av gul sand. Skjelettets kne ligger i overgangen mellom sandlag og gravfyll. Det samme gule sandlaget fortsetter mest sannsynlig under kirkegårdsjorden hvor graven ligger. Sandforhøyningen ligger ca 15 cm høyere enn skjelettets kne, og fra skjelettets kne til hel skrår graven ca 5 cm ned mot øst. Det kan derfor virke som om bunnen i grava kan ha skrånet ned mot øst. Dette kan være forårsaket av at noe har kollapset i kirkegårdsjorden.	Solveig	0,52	0,2	0,2				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	16885		
50353	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men hadde blitt skjært eller forstyrret i alle retninger. I vest hadde den trolig blitt skjært av jernbanen, samme synder er nok også i sydvest. I øst hadde den blitt skjært av beinkule SA50291. Kuttet ble målt etter skjelettet. Bunnform, form i plan, side/vegg og hjørner kunne ikke bestemmes/ses.	Lars	0,84	0,55	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	50291		
50464	Moderne	Vertikalt kutt for en moderne stolpehull	Stefan		0,55	1	Kvadratisk	Vertikal	Rund	Sekundært forstyrret	Avrundet		NV-SØ	8117	50442	
50465	Veggrøft	Det videste kuttet til den gamle veggen (SA 50434). Kuttet inneholder i alt 4 lag med fyllmasser (SL 50443, 50444, 50446 og 50447). Denne tidlige nedgravingen ser ut til å være grunnen til at de overgående lagene faller ned i en liten grop rundt det dypere veggkuttet (SK 50464).	Stefan		1,25	0,45		Vertikal	Plan	Forvitret	Avrundet		NV-SØ	50436, 50438, 50439		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
50469	Grøft	Et veldig bredt kutt som ser ut til å være eldre enn kuttet til modern stolpehull (SK 50465), og derfor ikke relatert til den da stolpekuttet kutter gjennom dens 3 lag med fyllmasse (SL 50450, 50451 og 50452)	Stefan		1,35	0,4		Jevn krumning	Plan	Forvitret	Avrundet		NV-SØ	50449	50448	
50475	Beinkule	Kuttet kunne ikke sees, og er derfor målt inn som et fiktivt kutt. Form, bunn, sider, hjørner og endringer kan derfor heller ikke beskrives. Beinkula ligger direkte over in-situ graver SA ....., som ennå ikke er utgravd. NB! Lag over og under stemmer ikke!! Er trolig ført inn feil av noen andre!! Nummer som er ført innover 15201, og under 50374.	Solveig	0,55	0,46	0,3				Sekundært forstyrret				8117		
50499	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses men den har blitt skjært i alle retninger. I vest ble den skjært av en inngravning i siden av bomser. I nord, syd og øst var den blitt skjært av andre nedgravninger. Minst i øst lå den under eller var blitt skjært av SL50374. Kuttet ble målt inn fiktivt. Bunnform, form i plan, side/vegg og hjørner kunne ikke ses eller bestemmes.	Lars	0,83	0,35	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	50374		
50532	Grav	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men den har blitt skjært i vest, øst og muligens i nord. I vest ble den trolig skjært av en inngravningen i jorden gjort av hjemløse. I øst ble den skjært av SL50374. I nord er det usikkert om den blir skjært eller skjærer en benkule. Kuttet ble målt inn fiktivt. Bunnform var trolig plant. Form i plan, side/vegg og hjørner kunne ikke ses eller bestemmes.	Lars	0,5	0,29	0,1			Plan	Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	50374		
50843	Beinkule	Kuttet kunne ikke ses og det var usikkert om noe hadde kuttet graven. Likevel var graven trolig skjært av SL50374 i øst. I vest har den trolig blitt skjært av den tidligere jernebanetrasén. Bunnform, hjørner, side/vegg og form i plan kunne ikke ses eller bestemmes.	Lars	0,43	0,4	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret				50374		
51002	Beinkule	Kuttet kunne ikke ses, men den hadde blitt skjært/lå under SL50374 i øst og ble skjært i vest av en inngravning av hjemløse. Kuttet ble målt inn fiktivt.	Lars	1,04	0,6	0,1				Sekundært forstyrret				50374		

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Dybde m	Form i plan	Side/vegg	Bunnform	Tilstand	Hjørner	Diameter m	Orientering	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
51035	Grav	Kuttet ses ved venstre femur, dog er den litt uklar. Siden så ut til å være nogenlunde vertikal. Eller var ikke kuttet synlig, men i vest ble den trolig skjært av den gamle jernbanetraseén. I øst ble den skjært av SL50374 men den ligger under SA50841 i matrixen. Skjelettet lå noe lavere i vest, men dette skyldtes nok at jernbanen "dro" skjelettet noe ned. Bunnform, hjørner og form i plan kunne ses/bestemmes.Obs! riktig høyde: 8,87 m (feil innmåling).	Lars	0,53	0,26	0,05		Vertikal		Sekundært forstyrret			Ø-V	50841		
51062	Tønnehull	Kutt for tønnehullet. Tidligere 12786.					Rund	loddrette	rund	god				51054	naturbakken	
289404	Vollgrav															
290281	stolpeavtry	Kutt til SA31109, stolpehull/-avtrykk i fyllet i grøft sa 31148. Form og størrelse i plan, se innmåling. Sider noe utydelige, kan være kuttet flere ganger eller kuttet av annet stolpehull ved siden av. Bunn ser flat ut. 18 cm dyp. Fyll sl 31119.				0,18	oval	rett	flatt			0,28			31164	

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Bestanddeler sekundært	Farge	Bredde m	Bunn	Komprimeringsgrad	Konsistens	Lengde m	Lukt	Akkumulasjon	Karakter	Diameter m	Tykkelse m	Form i plan	Hovedinnhold	Tolkning lag	Overflate	Homogenitet	Type avsetning	Metode
5218	Brannlag	Et rødt kompakt brannlag, som ligger i i sørøstre hjørnet til en steinmur, som er samme steinmur som ble funnet av Erik Skia i 1993. Brannlaget består av rødbrent leire , sand og kull. Leira er hardtbrent, ligner nærmest tegl. Sanda er også hardtbrent, og det er flere klumper som er slaggaktige. Enkelte steder veksler fargen mot gult. I sørvestre kant av anlegget ligger flere forkullede treplank i laget, to i sø-nv retning og noen som følger murens retning sv-nø. Det røde laget ligger da både over og under treverket. Det ligger også forkullet treverk parallelt med muren men på utsiden, i en slags nedgravning/renne. Lagets dybde varierer mellom 5-20 cm. Laget er så hardt at man stedvis må hakke seg ned i det. Fjernet et brent tre-/plankelag som delvis ligger oppå/imellom. Se foto 3028-3031. Det er en døråpning i muren i øst. Det ble funnet jernbeslag naglet til tre, tolket som mulig rest av en dør (se foto av brent treplankelag 3028-3031). Beslag målt inn som 5940. Dør målt inn som 5941.	Umettet sone			Rødt		Ujevn	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Hard		Ingen lukt	Fort (In situ)	Brann			Kvadratisk	Brent leire	Brandlag	Undulerende	Homogent	Brannlag	Graveskje
5880	Grøft	5880 danner topplaget i kuttet 5881 (dreneringsgrøft). Massene er kompakte. I enden mot NV termineres grøften i et hulrom i veggfundamentet, og grøften har direkte kontakt med brønnen i kjellergulvet.	Umettet sone	Ingen		Mørkebrunt	0,6	Flat	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Hard	5	Ingen lukt	Redeponert	Utjevning		30.00	Rektangulær	Sand	Utfyllingslag	Regelmessig	Heterogent	Fyllmasse	Graveskje
5913	Brannlag	Laget er et type blandet brannlag med fyllmasse. Tykkelse på laget varierer mellom 3 cm i sørlige kant til 20 cm mot nordlige del. Form i plan: Laget er avgrenset og avskåret av nedgravningskant mot sør og mot profilnr.6955-6956 i øst. Mot nord fortsetter trolig laget videre inn i ikke-utgravde masser (mot under bro). Massen består av brungrå til mørk brungrå siltig sand med noe humus med varierende innhold av kull. I vestre og østre del massen mye mer sandholdig i de øvre cm. Laget blir noe mer fuktig og noe mer humusholdig inn mot N-del inn mot ikke-utgravde masser (kan nok ha sammenheng med at laget ikke har tørket ut i like stor grad her). laget har varierende konsentrasjon av kull. Laget blir mer kullholdig mot vest og inn mot N-del. I vest går laget over til et eget kullag. Kullbitene har ulik størrelse, fra fragmenter til større biter på 5x5 cm. Det er også observert forkullede neverbiter, 3 x 2 cm. Store stein er ansamlet i i nv-hjørne. En kuppelstein ligger ved østre kant av laget. I sørlige kant ligger mye mørtel rundt flate kantete stein. Dette mørtellaget SL8036 tilsvarer laget som ligger under hele SL 5913. Laget SL5913 har ellers innslag av en del brentebeinfragmenter (hovedsaklig i østre eller vestre del), brente stein/flintfragmenter, enkelte mørtelbiter og teglbiter. Noe småstein. Enkelte spredte små biter brent leire, hovedsaklig mot vestre del. Det ligger av rester av brannlag i SV-kant. SL5913 ligger over kullag SL 7951. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,75 m (feil innmåling).	Umettet sone	Middels		Mørkt brungrått	2	Flat	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Tørr	2,4	Ingen lukt	Ubestemmelig	Ødeleggelse		10.00	Kvadratisk	Sand	Brandlag	Regelmessig	Heterogent	Brannlag	Graveskje
7069	Moderne	Nedgravning sh 7056. Laget erklart avskilt fra omliggende lag og består av brungrå silt-og humusholdig sand. Mye fragmenter av mørtel og tegl. Noe stein, glass, keramikk, og smågrus. Enkelte spredte dyrebein. Massen er tørr og hard. I plan er laget mot øst kuttet av profil 7097-7098. Mot nord har laget nærmest en 90 graders vinkel, se bilde.	Umettet sone	Middels		Spettet brun	0,4	Ujevn	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Hard	1,2	Jord	Ubestemmelig			0.25	Irregulær	Sand	Primær gjenfylling	Undulerende	Homogent	Fyllmasse	Graveskje
7084	Moderne	Moderne nedgravning (sn 7070). Mørk brun siltig og noe humusholdig sand. Endel smågrus. Enkelte teglfragmenter. Noe flatt og kantet glass. Nedgravningen er kuttet i plan av profil 7095-7096 mot øst og av profil ...mot nord. Form i plan er derfor påvirket av disse profilene, og nedgravningen er nærmest halvsirkulært men med en skarp kant mot sør.	Umettet sone	Middels		Brun	0,4			Hard	0,75	Ingen lukt	Ubestemmelig			40.00	Halvsirkel	Sand	Primær gjenfylling	Regelmessig	Heterogent	Fyllmasse	Graveskje
7224	Naturlig sil	Sand/silt, naturlig. Sør for kjelleren på feltet Sax. sør. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,70 m (feil innmåling).																					
7261	Brønn	Fyll for nedgravning SN 7251. Består av brent leire, trekull og brun til rødlig sand. Kraftig brannlag. Ser ut til å være brente treplanker eller påler i hjørnene/kanten. Ellers en del stein, innslag av brente og ubrente bein og tegl. Det ble funnet en jernagle og en mulig vindusdel (kleber med spor), F 8008. Kullprøve er tatt ut. Ulik nivådeling i laget/omrotet. Utflytende i overflaten. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,64 m (feil innmåling).		Dårlig		Lys brun til rød		Ujevn	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Hard		Jord	Ubestemmelig	Brann				Brent leire	Primær gjenfylling	Undulerende	Heterogent	Fyllmasse	Graveskje
7510	Grøft	7510 danner bunnlaget i kuttet 5881. Bunnen heller mot SØ. Det er mulige rester etter treverk på bunnen. I bunnen har det dannet seg spor etter treverket i form av en cirka 5 x 20 cm nedsenkning. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,38 m (feil innmåling).	Umettet sone	Middels		Mørkebrunt	0,4	Flat	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Kornete	5	Ingen lukt	Redeponert	Utjevning		30.00	Rektangulær	Sand	Utfyllingslag	Regelmessig	Heterogent	Fyllmasse	Graveskje
7951	Brannlag	Mørk brunsvart kullag, med noen spetter av gult brannlag i vestre del. Det spettete området måler ca 20 x 25 cm. Det ligger forkullet treverk i midtre mot østre del, som er orientert i Ø-V-retning. I massen er det innskal av teglfragmenter, brente og ubrente beinfragmenter. Det ligger 6-8 stein inntil mørtelgulvet, som ligner den typen stein som er brukt i mørtelgulvlaget SL 8036 i laget. Disse ligger ikke i et lag av mørtel, men usikkert hvorvidt mørtelen her er fjernet på et tidspunkt. Det er tatt inn funn og kullprøve fra laget. Fnr: 8088, 8095 og kullprøve nr 8090. Det kan stilles spørsmålstegn til hvorvidt. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,60 m (feil innmåling).																					

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Bestanddeler sekundært	Farge	Bredde m	Bunn	Komprimeringsgrad	Konsistens	Lengde m	Lukt	Akkumulasjon	Karakter	Diameter m	Tykkelse m	Form i plan	Hovedinnhold	Tolkning lag	Overflate	Homogenitet	Type avsetning	Metode
7970	Brannlag	Laget består av to ulike flekker i grunnen. Det som beskrives under er det største som ligger under kullag/brannlag sl 7951. Det andre mindre laget er mest å regne som en liten flekk/leirkake som ligger vest for det største laget. Denne er nærmest sirkulær i plan, med en diameter på 22 cm. Oppmot 5 cm tykt.Den har samme masse som i det store laget; kompakt lysegrått mot gult leirelag med kullbiter. Leira er brent i varierende grad. Enkelte små stein. Hovedlaget: Kompakt lyst grått mot lys gul leire med kullbiter. Den grå leira ligger noe mer over den gule brente leira. Leira føles askeblandet. Noen større stein (opppm mot 15 cm i diameter). Det er innslag av noen ubrente dyrebein og jernfragmenter. En større mengde brente beinfragmenter. Det er funnet noen bygningsmasserester med avtrykk etter kvist, som er tatt inn som funn. Laget er trolig del av SL 7951 og SL 8009, da lagene går noe over i hverandre. Laget har dessuten egentlig samme utstrekning mot nord som SL 8009. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,55 m (feil innmåling).	Umettet sone	God		Grå mot gul	0,4	Ujevn	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Hard	0,6	Ingen lukt	Ubestemmelig	Brann		6.00	Amorf	Brent leire	Brandlag	Undulerende		Brannlag	Graveskje
8061	Brønn	Lys til mørk grå leire med litt grønnskjær. Omtrent tilsvarende som i SL 6140, men noe mer homogent. Ingen markant overgang. Følger SD 6121. Fullstendig utbredelse ukjent. Innslag av rødbrent leire/sand i kantene. Enkelte flekker med trekull/kull og rødbrent leire. Blir kuttet i nord østlig hjørne av et rør/nyere nedgravning. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,52 m (feil innmåling).				Lys grå	0,57	Ujevn	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Hard		Jord	Ubestemmelig	Ødeleggelse		6.00	Irregulær	Leire	Primær gjenfylling	Undulerende	Homogent	Fyllmasse	Graveskje
8117	Hagejord	Hagejord med funn fra alle alder med hovedsakelig fra 1600-1900's.		God		medium gråbrun		Flat	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Tørr			Sakte (in situ)	Bosetning		0,65		Humus	Utkastlag	Regelmessig	Heterogent	Aktivitetslag	Gravemaskin
10416	Moderne	Modenre fyll med moderne glass osv.																					
10417	Moderne	Moderne fyll med moderne glass osv.																					

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
5066	Lag	Brannlag fant under registrering i Sjakt 1. Det ser ut som at de ex-situ tømmer har vært forstyret når follobanen ble byg i 1878(?).	MD	15.05.2014	5,55	Mod		1,35		0,19	Brannlag	undulere		flatt	oransjrød	sand leire	middels	rask	ingen	graveskjer	umettet	middels				dårlig	2	15	70		3	3	sand 30, leire 40, tømmer 10	stein 3, kullbiter 5, 2 bein									
7101	Vollgrav	7101 er et påfyllingslag/brukslag som skråner ned mot nord vekk fra kjellerkonstruksjonen. Laget bestod i hovedsak av humus blandet med bein, keramikk, teglstein, leirflekker, mørtelrester, kullbiter, steiner. Noen utfyllende detaljer lagt av Erlend: bein er delvis hele (først og fremst virvler), delvis fragmenterte, kommer fra storfe, småfe, gris, noe fugl og fisk. En del tenner også. Tegl, mørtel, keramikk osv er fragmentert, de fleste stykker under 5 cm. Teglfragmentene ofte større også, trekullfragmentene stort sett under 2 cm. Laget kan være påfylt, feks som planering eller havejord, men kan også være avsatt på stedet, som et avfallslag forbundet med bruk av bygningen, evt også ande bygninge i området. Påfylling/redeponering er kanskje mer sannsynlig: ingen antydninger til sjikt i laget, bein og annet materiale hadde varierende inklinasjon og var spredt jevnt i massen. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,55 m (feil innmåling).	Reidar	27.06.2014 00:00:00	7,5		8334/6119=10569	2		0.30	Brukslag	Stor nivåforskjell	Irregulær	Ujevn	Mørkebrun	Myk	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	5	70	20	5	Middels	Elendig	Humus 70 %, sand 20 %	Bein 4,5%, fragmenter av tegl og mørtel 2,5 % hver, skjell 0,5 %.						3			
7164	Stolpehull	Noe lysere en gråbrunt siltholdig noe humusblandet sand. Enkelte små fragmenter av tegl og kull. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,90 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	28.07.2014 00:00:00	0,2	Moderne	7165	0,15		0.17	Stolpeavtrykk	Regelmessig	Halvsirkel	Rund	Gråbrun	Myk	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen		0	10	90	0			10 % humus, 57 % sand og 30 % silt.	3 % kull og teglfragmenter.									
7165	Stolpehull	Gråbrunt silt-og noe humusholdig sand. Det er flere stein i massen, ca 10 x 15 cm. I massen er innslag av enkelte teglfragmenter, bein, mørtelrester, fin smågrus og kullfragmenter. Det ligger en stor stein i N-del, synlig måler steinen ca 55 x 10 x 15 cm. Steinen er flat på den ene siden. Den fortsetter inn i N-profil, og heller nedover mot vest, hvor den ser ut til å ligge i den rødbrune massen under. Det er funnet keramikkskår i fyllet, som er tatt inn. Det er tatt inn kullprøve kp.nr 7222. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,90 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	11.06.2014 00:00:00	0,75	Moderne		0,43		0.33	Fyll i stolpehull	Regelmessig	Halvsirkel	Ujevn	Gråbrunt	Hard	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Redeponert	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig	Ingen		1	15	83	1	Dårlig	Elendig	40% sand, 30 % silt, 15% humus, 10 % stein av ulik størrelse.	1 % bein, 2 % mørtel, 2 % tegl, 0,2 % keramikk									
8009	lag	Kullag SL8009. Svart lag av kull, som er noe aske-og sandblandet. Enkelte rødlige linser av brent leire og enkelte små stein. Laget er nokså kompakt. I nordlige del er laget noe blandet mellom lagene SL7951 og SL7970. Laget er tynt, med tykkelse fra 1 til 4 cm. Kullets størrelse varierer, fra svært fragmentert og askeblandet til større kullbiter, 5-1 cm. Det er enkelte små teglfragmenter hovedsaklig i nordlig del. I nordlige del er det også funnet en brent bit mørtel/bygningsmasse, Fnr:8094. Det ligger biter av forkull treverk i NNV-SSØ-retning. Det er tatt en KP fra sørlig del av laget, Kp8091. Laget har hatt en noe større utbredelse i plan, enn hva som er synlig på foto. På foto er er opprinnelig utbredelse av plan blitt skisset opp, ettersom kullaget her var så tynt at det forsvant i forbindelse med opprensing. Laget har riktig utbredelse ved innmåling i intrasys.Obs! riktig høyde: 6,49 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	27.06.2014 00:00:00	1,3	7970, 7951	12034, 8036	0,35		0.04	Kullag	Undulerende	Irregulær	Ujevn	Svart	Tørr	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort (In situ)	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen		0	0,96	4	0		God	96 % kull.	Stein 1%, sand 1%, aske 1 % , mørtel/bygningsmateriale 1 %									
8036	Gulv	Gulvet består av grove kantede steiner som ligger i/på et mørtelfundament. Steinene måler mellom 5 x 10 cm til 20 x 20 cm. Mørtellaget er lyst grått lag av mørtel, sand og stein. Enkelte partier er mer jordblandet og fremstår som mørkere partier som tørker saktere. Mørtelens tykkelse varierer, og noen steder virker den nærmest helt slitt bort/oppsmuldret. Enkelte steder er det nærmest som mørtelstøv, mens andre partier ligger mørtelen som klumper eller et dekket, mens smuldrer raskt opp ved rensing/graving. Ettersom mørtelen smuldrer, blir flere steiner liggende løse. Det har blitt gått over gulvet en del etter at det har blitt renset frem, selv om gulvet har vært tildekket, samtidig som gulvet har ligget noe uker før det har blitt dokumentert. Flere av steinene er hvite på den ene eller flere sider, hvorav et flertall av disse synes å være vatmepåvirket. Særlig steinene i Ø-kant er hvite og krakelerte, men også mot NV-del ligger hvite mindre stein. Disse steinene motNV-lå godt omgitt av brann-kullag SL7951. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,45 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	28.07.2014 00:00:00	1,9	5913		1,8			Gulv	Nivåforskjell	Rektangulær		Lys grå	Tørr	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort (In situ)	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig	Ingen																		
10569	Vollgrav	Antagelig øvre lag i fyllet øverst i siden i vollgraven. Over midten av vollgraven antagelig fjernet av store moderne nedgravninger. Noen funn, bla lite bryne, skår av kleberkar, jernklump, slagg, keramikk. Muligens samme lag som 6119 som antagelig er slettet nå. Fjernet 11-12. august. Har ligge avdekket i et par måneder. Grått, relativt kompakt men ikke hardt. Sand, silt, humus, stein, dårlig bevart flis og bein. Tykkelsen på laget ble av en eller annen grunn ikke notert, men se bilder og innmåling. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,25 m (feil innmåling).	Erlend	11.08.2014 00:00:00						0.20	Fyll i vollgrav	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels	1	31	67	1	Dårlig	Elendig	Sand 40, humus 30, silt 26 %	Stein 1, bein 1, treflis 1, gjenstander 1 %		1							
10671	Moderne	Lag10671 består av mye bein, en del matjord, og er relativt moderne. Laget er avgrenset i sør mot noe rødlig sand, og i nord mot moderne påfyllingslag.	Reidar	02.07.2014 00:00:00	2,4	Moderne	Sandholdig	0,8		0.20	Påfyllingslag	Nivåforskjell	Halvsirkel	Ujevn	Mørkebrun	Myk	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels	10	0	5				Humus 60 %, matjord 20 %, bein 10 %							4			2
10884	Utjevning	Mørk brun humus, m noe silt. Flekker av sand, de fleste grå noen orange, de fleste rundt 5-10 cm. Laget ligger under kuppelsteinsgulvet i kjelleren på feltet Saxegården sør, men kun i det østre hjørnet. Laget ligger delvis inntil veggene, men følger ikke disse hele veien. Noen steiner i kanten av laget, ikke klart om disse er i laget eller i lag som er under/ved siden av laget. Steinene er kantete, rundt 10-30 cm. En del trekullfragm., stort sett rundt 1-2 cm, noen mindre. Spredte små fragmenter av tegl, de fleste under1 cm, noen få større opptil 6 cm. Klumper og små biter av mørtel, fra 0,5 - 7 cm, fra litt oppløst til nesten helt. Fragmenter av bein, under 10 cm. Små rester av treflis. Gravd ut 21.07. Noen funn av keramikk, glass, jern, en gjenstand av kobberlegering. Noen bein med merker etter redskaper. Overflaten under laget er ujevn, det ser ut som om det er avtrykk etter et steingulv av mer eller mindre samme type som det som lå over laget. Avtrykkene har en relativt klar kant parallelt med veggene i kjelleren. Innmåling vil vise hvor nært sammenfallet er. Altså er dette laget mest sannsynlig deponert/avsatt i avtrykkene etter fjernet stein i forbindelse med at det yngre gulvet ble anlagt. Det kan for eksempel være at dette hypotetiske eldre gulvet gulvet ikke var tilstekkelig flatt, eller at man måtte heve nivået noe for å få til dreneringssystemet som fantes i det yngre gulvet, jfr egen beskrivelse. Mot bunn av laget er massen noe mer sandblandet. Noen klumper av ren lys blågrå leire eller velo fin silt. To samleposer tatt inn, en med bein med merker på en med tegl, mørtelklumper og lignende.	Erlend	10.07.2014 00:00:00	3,25	6358, 6638		1,7		0.15		Undulerende	Irregulær	Ujevn	Mørk brun	Kornete	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen	Elendig	5	40	52	3	Dårlig	Elendig	38 % humus, 30 % silt, 12 % sand, 10 % stein.	5 % bein, 2 % treflis, 1,5 % tegl, 1 % mørtel, 0,5 % keramikk, glass, jern, kobberlegering.		1			1	2		1	1
10930	lag	Lys gråbrun humøs sandig silt, noe grus, fragmenter av tegl og mørtel, små fragmenter av trekull. Et par større beinfragmenter. Ett stort stykke tegl, 8 x 9 x 9 cm. Flekker av lys grå ren silt (0.5-2 cm) og orange sand(2-5 cm). Lag over og under må sjekkes i intrasis. Bunnen av laget/overflaten av laget under er ujevn med 'huller' som se ut som steinopptrekk. Laget kan være masser fra havejorde over brannlaget som er kommet ned i avtrykk fra stein som er tatt opp fra kjellergulvet. Det var små flekker av brannlagsmasser i laget. Et lite stykke antatt vindusglass, under 0,5 cm. Beinfragmentene varierende bevart, fra et nesten helt ribbein med godt bevart overflate og struktur, til oppsmuldrende biter på 1-2 cm. Gravd vekk 14.7. Overflate under fotografert.	Erlend	10.07.2014 00:00:00	0,8			0,6		0.10		Regelmessig	Irregulær	Ujevn	Lys gråbrun	Kornete	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen	Middels	5	15	75	5	Middels	Elendig	Silt 40 %, sand 25 %, humus15 %, stein 10 %	5 % bein, 4 % tegl, 1 % mørtel, 0,01 % glass.						3		1	
10992	Moderne	Liten flekk nyere havejord, m bla en del glass, mørtel og teglfragmenter. Alle fragmenter under 3 cm. Div. glass, båd fra vindu og flaske. Massen mørk brun siltig/sandig humus noe grus og småstein. Muligens bunn av en moderne nedgravning, men målt inn som et lag for enkelhets skyld d den er liten, på kanten av feltet, og ikke har blitt notert i forbindelse med lagene over. Gravd vekk 11.7. Ingenting å tilføye.	Erlend	10.07.2014 00:00:00	0,52			0,4		0.07		Regelmessig	Irregulær	Rund	Brun	Kornete	Vanskelig å dele	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Ingen		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	0	65	33	2		Elendig	Humus 65 %, silt 10, sand 10 %	småstein 8 %, grus 5 %, teglfragmenter 1 %, glass og mørtel 0,5% hver								1	
11000	lag	Midt i huset, mot kanten av utgravningen. Sand og silt, humus, diffust, litt vekslende farve og sammensetning. Gra 28.7. Fragmenter av tegl og mørtel, 1 - 5 cm str. Beinfragmenter 2-% cm str. En klump rust/jern tatt inn som funn. Laget under har noe avtrykk av stein, ser likt ut som overflaten under lag 10884 men kanskje litt mindre tydelig. Altså kan dette være påfyllt masse i forbindelse med omlegging av gulvet i kjelleren. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,45 m (f innmåling).	Erlend	10.07.2014 00:00:00	3,2	6358		1,9		0.07	Planering	Regelmessig	Irregulær	Ujevn	Gråbrun	Kornete	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Utydelig	Ingen	Middels	2	35	60	3	Elendig	Elendig	Humus 30 %, sand 30 %, silt 30 %	Treflis 5 %, bein 2 %, teglfragmenter 2 %, mørtelklumper 1 %		1				1			1
11080	Veggrøft	Fyll under mur i grunnmursgrøft 10950. Svært heterogent lag, klumper av blågrå leire eller fin silt blandet med mørk brun nesten ren humus, mer sandblandet brun humus, flekker med gul sand og blandet elvegrus. Knust tegl og no mørtel, de fleste fragmentene 1-3 cm, noen opptil 10 cm. Noe stein i omtent samme størrelser. En dårlig bevart jerngjenstand, mulig brudd av knivblad. Ett lite fragment sterkt oksidert kobberlegering. Noe svært oppløst treflis, no trekull, de fleste fragmentene rundt 1 cm. Ett stykke delvis forkullet tre stikker opp av en flekk i laget under, litt uklart hvilket lag dette tilhører. Noe fragmentert bein, litt varierend bevaringsgrad. Jevnt over dårligere bevart og mere spredt enn i lagene høyere opp (feks 10884 eller 7101). Under laget er overflaten ujevn, striper og flekker av sand, silt og grus med en del jernutfelling og muligens tynne striper av humus. Noen mulige spor av gnagerganger/bol, noen spor av røtter. Prosentvis fordeling av de ulike bestanddelene i massen er litt vanskeligere enn vanlig å vurdere siden de e veldig ujevnt fordelt. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,23 m (feil innmåling).	Erlend	28.07.2014 00:00:00	6,4			0,6		0.15		Hakket	Irregulær	Ujevn	Lys gråbrun	Hard	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Elendig	1	30	65	4	Elendig	Elendig	35 % sand, 30 % humus, 20 % silt. 0,01 % jern og kobber	5 % grus, 5 % stein, 1 % bein, 2 % mørtel, 2 % tegl		1			1	2			1
11351	Gulv	NB, målt inn som et kutt, skal være et lag. Lag under eldre gulv i kjeller på felt Saxegården sør. Blandet lag med mye sand, omrotet overflate fra byggingen vegger/gulv? Altså: fø byggingen har man fjernet torv, kanskje gravd noe ned i terrenget, så har jordsøl blandete masser fra området rundt blitt tråkket ned i sand/silt-undergrunnen som fantes i bunn av byggegropen. Deretter har man jevnet denne overflaten etter at grunnmurene er påbegynt og lagt det første gulvet. Dette laget er altså massen steinene har blitt satt ned i, sannsynligvis bestående av omrotet undergrunn med jord f området rundt i byggeperioden. Samme type lag, men annen sammensetning, finnes også vest for dette laget, var ikke mulig å si om det ene lå over det andre på noen måte. Beskrivelse av massen: brungrå silt/humus/sand med flekk av gulgrå til orange sand, små klumper av lys grå leire/fin silt. Overflaten av laget hadde avtrykk av fjernet steingulv, tydeligst i Ø hjørne av kjelleren. Under laget ser det ut som undergrunn, elveavsetninger? Vekslende striper og sand, silt, leire, humus, noen flekker med grus. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,68 m (feil innmåling).	Erlend	31.07.2014 00:00:00	3,46	10884, 12345		0,95		0.07		Undulerende	Irregulær	Ujevn	Gulgrå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	1	22	77		Elendig	Dårlig	Sand 40 %, silt 30 %, humus 20 %	Grus 4 %, leire 3 %, treflis 2 %, bein 1 %						1			1
11366	Veggrøft	Fyll i grunnmursgrøft 10950. Keramikkfragment og jernbit, mulig naglehode. Mørtel- og teglfragmenter, str fra 2 - 5 cm Beinfragmenter opptil 5 cm, dårlig bevart. Små fragmenter av trekull, rundt 1 cm. Noe små treflis, det meste svært oppløst, noen delvis forkullet. Bunnen av grøften under dett laget, se beskrivelse av 10951 (kutt) og 10950 (SA). Noen steder litt vanskelig å følge bunnen av laget, jfr overnevnte beskrivelser. Massen i laget ganske kompakt, fastere og no mer homogent enn det andre fyllet i denne grøften (11080). Likevel litt flekkete og ujevn både i farve og sammensetning Hovedsaklig lys gråbrun silt/humusblanding, flekker av grå sand, flekkr av lys grå fin silt, klumper av mørk grå leire.	Erlend	30.07.2014 00:00:00	3,22			0,55		0.08		Regelmessig	Irregulær	Ujevn	Lys gråbrun	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	1	31	66	2	Dårlig	Elendig	Silt 30 %, sand 30 %, humus 30 %	7 % leire, 1 % mørtel, 1 % tegl, 1 % treflis, 1 % bein.						1			

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
11415	lag	Brungrått noe siltig jordblandet sand, med spetter av lys gulbrun sand. Laget inneholder teglfragmenter, smågrus, brente og ubrente beinbiter/fragmenter, kullbiter/fragmenter Laget finnes på hver side av steinrekka SA11424. Laget ha ingen spesifikk form, hverken øst eller vest for steinrekka. Laget er gravd bort tidligere ved opprensing mot øst og sør. Mot nord går laget videre inn i profilveggen. Det er mulig at laget har vært tydeligere over SL5913 også videre sør for området laget ligger, men dette har i så fall vært såpass tyn at det har blitt fjernet ved opprensing for SL5913. SL5913 var mer sandholdig østre del, og kan i større grad være blandet med SL11415. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,80 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	23.07.2014 00:00:00	0,55	Moderne	5913	0,4		0.05	Lag	Regelmessig	Irregulær	Flat	Brun grått	Tørr	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig	Ingen		1	6	93	0	Dårlig	Dårlig	76% sand	8% humus, 1 % tegl, 1 % ubrente og brente beinfragmenter, 6% småstein, 8 % silt									
11425	Mur	Tilhører steinrekke SA11424. Laget er definert av kuttet, SK11426. Laget består av løs mørkere brungrå siltig og sandig jord iblandet stein av ulik størrelse hvor flere bygger på hverandre. Det er steinene som er fremtredende i laget. Det er innslag av småstein, teglfragmenter, kullfragmenter beinfragmenter i laget, samt en halv teglstein og jernklump Steinene i laget varierer i størrelse, fra 15 x 30 x 10 cm til 30 x 45 x 20 cm. Steinene er hovedsaklig flate og kantede. Det ligger flere mindre stein, ca 15 x15 cm, mellom de store steinene. Det ligger også flere flate ca 15 x 15 cm stein sør for de større steinene. Det ligger treverk ST11433, i østre del av laget, nærmest som på grensen mellom laget og SL11415. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,60 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	23.07.2014 00:00:00	0,93		5913	0,8		0.40	Utfyllingslag	Stor nivåforskjell	Rektangulær	Ujevn	Mørkere gråbrun	Tørr	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak		1	20	78	1	Elendig	Elendig	42% stein, 20 % humus, 25 % sand, 10 % silt	1 % bein og 1% jern.									
11630	Tønnehull	Fyll for SA 11629, SK 7000. Fyllmassene består av leire/brent leire, forkullet tre, brent og ubrent bein, noe forkullet tre i sidene (kledning?) og tegl/bygningsrester: taktegl og rester av veggkledning. Noe av teglen var nærme gulbrent. Kompakt sandblandet leirelag i bunnen (kledning? Delvis brent leire. NB this was not finished at all. Erlend: gravd ut og beskrevet på nytt 1.8. Humus med noe silt og sand, klumper med grå leire, noe helt eller delvis rødbrent, 15 cm str. Det var 5-10 cm igjen av laget i bunn av hullet, kommer et annet lag under igjen. Forkullet treverk, noe av det opptil 10x5 cm, men faller fra hverandre når man tar de opp. Mesteparten ligger tilnærmet parallellt med bunn av laget, i bunn av laget rett over neste. Bunn av laget er relati flat, men litt konveks, altså går det litt ned rundt kanten. Kul /jordprøve tatt.	Are	23.07.2014 00:00:00	0,55			0,55		0.42		Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Rødlig gråbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort (In situ)	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Svak	Middels	5	50	40	5	Dårlig	Dårlig	Humus 40 %, leire 20 %, silt 10 %, sand 10 %, forkullet treverk 10 %	Bein 5 %, tegl og mørtel 5 %						2			1
11742	Mur	Liten topp av sand/silt m litt humus, svært oppløst treflis, knust tegl og mørtel. Et større stykke mørtel ca 5 x 10 cm, 1,5 cm tykt, med en side som er jevn, flat og har mulige spo etter redskap i form av parallelle linjer over hele overflaten. Kan altså være en bit murpuss. Overflaten under laget er som under 10884 og 11000, mao spor av tidligere gulv. Ikke like godt bevart som under 10884. Lengde og bredde, jfr innmåling. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,58 m (feil innmåling).	Erlend	28.07.2014 00:00:00	0,7			0,4		0.10		Regelmessig	Irregulær	Ujevn	Gulbrun	Kornete	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Rimelig tydelig	Ingen		1	10	87	2	Elendig	Elendig	Sand 60 %, silt 27 %	Humus 8 %, treflis 2 %, bein 1 %, mørtel 1 %, tegl 1 %						2			1
12034	Avfallslag	Mørk gråbrun siltig- og sandig humus . I de øvre 10 cm var det stedvis en del treflis/huggflis, men det ligger også enkel spredte biter av tre i laget. Ellers innslag av småstein, og de er observert fragmenter av blåskjell, østers og sneglehus. I massen ligger stein av varierende størrelse, hovedsaklig mellom 5 x 10cm til 15 x 15 cm, og for det meste kantet stein. Det er også observert klumper av humusholdig mass hvorav enkelte av klumpene var lys brune med tynne sjikt a mulig gress. Laget er fra ca 5 til oppmot ca 20 cm tykt. Massen i laget endrer noe karakter. Massen virker noe løsere i sørdel enn i nordre del. Dette kan være forårsaket av større slitasje og uttørking av sol, vær og vind i sørlig del I sørlige del ligger det noe mer tegl og stein enn i resten av laget. Laget er også noe dypere og noe løsere mot sør. I sørøstre hjørne var det antydning til en nedgravningskant mot nord, og det ble innmålt et mulig kutt og nedgravning, men ble innmålt kun som et lag12019. Ved graving kunne det ikke sees eller kjennes en forskjell i massene i sørlig de hvor lagene SL12019 og SL12034 hang sammen. SL12019 ble i stedet innlemmet i SL12034 ettersom massene var nokså ensartede og siden lagene hadde en irregulær bølgende form både i plan og bunn. Funn 12147 i samleposer: jern, teglbiter/fragmenter, keramikk, irret grønt metall hvorav et er et beslag i fire deler. Svært mye dyrebein; kjever, tenner, lårbein etc. Funn av tekstil/ull fra under/ved en av de store steinene som tilhører SA11424. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,32 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	29.07.2014 00:00:00	2,6			1,6		0.20	Utjevningslag	Undulerende	Irregulær	Ujevn	Mørkt gråbrunt	Porøst	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Krafse	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig	Svak		5	50	43	2	Middels	Dårlig	45 % humus, 20 % sand,	9% silt, 4 % treflis, 4 % ubrente bein, smågrus 4 %, kullfragmenter 2%, stein 5%, tegl 5 %,		3		2	2	2			
12072	Grøft	Fyll av en eiendoms/dreneringsgrøft. Obs! riktig høyde: 4,55 m (feil innmåling).	Are	30.07.15		8117	Naturbakken			20 cm	Fyll		Linjær		Mørk brun	myk		ubestemelig	jord	graveskjer	mettet	God					10	1		1	4	2	Silt 60	leire 5, trekull 1, bein 10, skjørbrentstein 5, keramikk 1									
12345	Gulv	Påfylt omrotet masse i forbindelse med omlegging av gulv i kjelleren på feltet Saxegården sør. Fyller bunn av en del av steinavtrykkene i lag 11351. Under 10884. Alle innslagene små fragmenter 1-2 cm str. Massen er litt spettet, små klumper av grå leire eller veldig fin silt i en masse av gråbru humus/sand.	Erlend	31.07.2014 00:00:00	1,5	10884	11351	0,62		0.08		Nivåforskjell	Irregulær	Ujevn	Gråbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels	1	36	60	3	Dårlig	Elendig	Humus 35 %, sand 30%, silt 25%	Leire 5 %, mørtel og tegl 3 %, bein 1 %, treflis 1 %						1			1
12611	Gulv	Lag under eldre gulv i kjeller på felt Saxegården sør, vest i kjelleren. Blandet lag med mye sand, omrotet overflate fra byggingen vegger/gulv? Altså: før byggingen har man fjerne torv, kanskje gravd noe ned i terrenget, så har jordsøl blandete masser fra området rundt blitt tråkket ned i sand/s undergrunnen som fantes i bunn av byggegropen. Deretter har man jevnet denne overflaten ut etter at grunnmurene er påbegynt og lagt det første gulvet. Dette laget er altså massen steinene har blitt satt ned i, sannsynligvis bestående av omrotet undergrunn med jord fra området rundt i byggeperioden. Samme type lag, men annen sammensetning, finnes også øst for dette laget, var ikke mulig å si om det ene lå over det andre på noen måte. Beskrivelse av massen: gulgrå sand med noe silt og humus til dels mye jernutfelling, små klumper av lys grå leire/fin silt Jernutfellingen er delvis diffus i laget, delvis i tydelige røde skikt på 1-3 cm. Jernutfellingen er antagelig grunnen til at laget er ganske hardt, mesteparten av laget var så hardt at jeg måtte hoppe på spaden for å komme igjennom. En del større fragmenter av mørtel og tegl 10-15 cm, noe bein. Noe knust flint, fem rullestein av samme type som i gulvet over, men litt mindre 8-15cm. Disse ligger samlet nær kanten av laget i sør nær 7000. Overflaten under laget relativt flat, me litt vanskelig å vurdere på grunn av veldig variert undergrun (elveavsetninger).	Erlend	01.08.2014 00:00:00						0.18		Nivåforskjell	Irregulær	Flat	Grågul	Hardt	Vanskelig å dele	Fort	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels	1	9	87	3	Dårlig	Elendig	Sand 50 %, silt 17 %, grus 10 %, stein 10 %	Humus 8 %, mørtel 2 %, tegl 1 %, treflis 1 %, bein 1 %						2			
12633	lag	Lite lag rett utenfor og inntil østre hjørne av kjelleren på felt Saxegården sør. Mest grått, hovedsaklig silt og sand, hardt trekull. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,68 m (feil innmåling).	Erlend	01.08.2014 00:00:00						0.05		Regelmessig	Irregulær	Ujevn	Brungrå	Hardt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels		1	99			God	Silt 49, sand 45 %	Leire 5, trekull 1 %									
12655	Utjevning	Et mellomlag mellom SL12034 og SL12713. Laget er trolig avfallslag brukt som utjevning under mørtelgulv SA8093. Massen består av brun til rødbrun spettet siltig og sandig humus. Laget er mellom 2-15 cm tykt, hvorav laget ligger dypest mot sør. Laget ble først tolket å være del av SL1203 ettersom massen kan stedvis være nokså ensartet, og store deler av laget er derfor gravd samtidig som SL12034. Men SL12655 er mer spettet med mørkebrune spetter enn SL12034. Det er dessuten noe mer porøst og inneholder noe mer småfragmentert tegl og grove sandkorn. Inneholde ellers en del ubrente bein, teglbiter, knyttneve store stein. Det er funnet jern og keramikk i laget, men disse er tatt inn under fnr 12147, som tilhører SL12034. Det er brukt både krafse og graveskje ved graving.	Solveig	05.08.2014 00:00:00	3,4	12034	12703, 12713	2,5		0.15	Nedre del av utjevningslag	Undulerende	Irregulær	Ujevn	Spettet rødbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Krafse	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak		5	50	43	2	Middels	Dårlig	46 % humus, 20 % sand.	Silt 9%, ubrente bein 5%, tegl 7%, smågrus %,, kullfragmenter 1%, ærlighet 6%,		3				3			
12713	Avfallslag	Trolig et avfallslag. Mørk gråbrun mot rødbrun sandig siltblandet humus. Innehar ulike konsentrasjoner med kante stein rundtom i laget. Steinene er ca 10 - 18 cm i diameter. Laget inneholder noe treflis, blåskjell, østersskjell, sneglehu jernnagler, en hestesko, kråkesølv, mye og nokså kraftige dyrebein. Laget er ujevnt og med ulik dybde, opp mot 50 cm tykt. Funn: f.nr 14808. Det ble funnet keramikk, bakstehellefragmenter, jernfragmenter og en hestesko. Detble tatt inn en prøve P 14809. Ved innmåling av SL1271 var ikke SA12702 gravd bort, selv om det teknisk sett ligger over 12713. Dersom dette viser seg å ikke stemme, skal grensene flyttes til samme som kant på SK12704.	Solveig	22.08.2014 00:00:00	3,7			2,65		0.50	Avfallslag	Nivåforskjell	Irregulær	Ujevn	Mørk gråbrun	Mykt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Spade	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak		10	31	56	5	God		Humus 28%, sand 29%, silt 19%, dyrebein 12 %,	Stein 6%, tegl 3%, Keramikk 1%, treflis og annet organisk 1%, jern 1%		4							
12739	Utjevning	Laget ligger under gate/gulv 8471 og tenkes dermed som et leveleringslag. Enkelte keramikkskår og en bearbeidet stenbit ble funnet samt en del dyreben. Enkelte spiker og annet metall. Laget består av mye småsten opptil 5 cm. Jorden var siltet sand og meget løst. Laget kunne ses som øyer da laget var delt opp av moderne nedgravninger. Lage i sydøst fortsetter under utgravningsgrensen. Sydøstlaget hadde lengde 2,60 meter og bredde 1,22 meter. Midterste lag hadde lengde 1,35 meter og bredde 0,80 meter. Nordvestlaget hadde lengde 2,0 meter og bredde 1,40 meter.	Lars	01.08.2014 00:00:00		11698				0.20	Utjevning	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Ujevn	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Jord	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen		2		97	1	God	Ingen		Keramikk og bearbeidet sten.		1				4			
12805	Tønnehull	Lag lengre ned i tønnehullet 7000, kraftig orange farve, klumper med oppløst mørtel, diffuse grålige flekker, sand/si m noe humus og en del finkornet jernutfelling. Mykt. Riktig høyde: 6.60 m (topp)	Erlend	01.08.2014 00:00:00		11630														Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig																			
12824	Gravfyll	Mørk gråbrunt gravfyll tilhørende grav (SA 12821), bestående primært av fint sand m/litt humus, enkelte småstein, enkelte trekull, et par dyre- og menneskebein (ex situ). Fyllet er mellom 20 og 25 cm tykt, med sørøst enden som dypest. Fyllet var løst og derfor lett å grave i, og redskapene som ble brukt var derfor graveskje og spatel.	Anne	07.08.2014 00:00:00	1,25	8117		0,35			Gravfyll	Undulerende	Oval	Rund	Mørk gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen		2	8	90	0	God	God	Sand (90%), humus (8%), dyrebein (1%), menneskebein (1%)	Ex situ menneskebein, også anført ovenfor,m ble funnet i fyllet						2			
12825	Kirkegårdsjord	Dette er kirkegårdsjord over gravene. Laget inneholder mye dyre og menneskeben, og noen graver ligger bare noen få cm under toppen av laget. Ellers inneholder laget annet avf fra senere tid, altså moderne avfall som glass, keramikk, te og jern. Det kan derfor trygt sies at laget er omrotet. Laget fortsetter utover utgravningsgrensen til øst og nord.	Lars	05.08.2014 00:00:00						0.4-0.8	Kirkegårdsjord	Undulerende		Ujevn	Gråbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	dårlig		Tydelig	Svak		60	10	15	15	God	God	Sand 75 %, stein 10 %, silt 15%.	Keramikk og kleberstein er 5.						5			
13048	Gravfyll	Fyllet består av blandede masser, helt øverst var det moderne masser og overgangen til gravfyllet kunne ikke se Massene lignet hverandre i karakter. Det er ingen sikre funn i fyllet utover noen dyreben. Trolig var gravfyllet meget tynt.	Anne	07.08.2014 00:00:00	0,89	12825		0,44		0.29	Gravfyll	Undulerende	Irregulær	Flat	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Jord	Graveskje	Overgangssone	Middels		Utydelig	Svak		10	10	75	5	God	God	Sand 40%, humus 40%, silt 10%, dyrebein 10%							3			
13068	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra det øvre kirkegårdsjord SA12825, så det var ingen sikre funn utover enkelte dyrebe som lå tett til eller rundt skjelettet.	Lars	08.08.2014 00:00:00	1,4	12825		0,4		0.29	Gravfyll	Regelmessig	Irregulær	Flat	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Utydelig	Svak		10	5	85	0	God	God	Sand 50%, silt 15%, humus 25%, dyrebein 10%.							5			
13193	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra det øvre kirkegårdsjord SA12825, så det var ingen sikre funn utover enkelte dyrebe som lå tett til eller rundt skjelettet. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	Lars	08.08.2014 00:00:00	1,1	13067		0,4		0.29	Gravfyll	Regelmessig	Irregulær	Flat	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Utydelig	Svak		10	5	85	0	God	God	Sand 50%, silt 15%, humus 25%, dyrebein 10%.							5			
13207	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra det øvre kirkegårdsjord da farge og konsistensen var lik. Videre var det lite tilbake av graven ditto lite fyll. Det ble funnet en del ex situ menneskebein(SZ13450) og dyrebein.	Anne	13.08.2014 00:00:00	1,6	11918		5,5		25.00	Gravfyll				Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Utydelig	Ingen	Middels	10	10	80		God	God	Sand 80%, humus 10%, dyrebein 10%										
13209	Grop	Fyll av grop 13210 som er kutt av mulig grav 13312.	Mick	08.08.2014 00:00:00		8117	13211 (kutt)				Grop fyll	Regelmessig			Lys gråbrun	Porøst	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels	5	5	85	5	Middels	Middels	Clay 30 silt 30 humus 40	Lys grå leire flekker						3			
13229	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra det øvre kirkegårdsjorden 1282 farge og konsistens var meget likt. Men et par dyreben ble funnet meget tett på skjelettet og var sikkert in situ.	Lars	11.08.2014 00:00:00	0,9	13047,13067		0,45		0.29	Gravfyll	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Flat	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Utydelig	Svak		10	15	75	0	God	God	Dyrebein 10%, humus 10%, sand 70%, røtter 10%.	Enkelte menneskeben som kan tilhøre skjelettet.						4			
13244	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra det øvre kirkegårdsjord da farge og konsistensen var lik. Videre var det nesten ingenting tilbake av graven, ditto lite fyll. Enkelte dårlig bevarte dyreben ble funnet tett på skjelettet.	Lars	05.08.2014 00:00:00	0,5	13067		0,17		0.30	Gravfyll	Hakket	Irregulær	Flat	Gråbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Utydelig	Svak		10	10	80	0	Dårlig	God	Sand 80%, dyrebein 10%, grus 10%.							2			
13314	kollaps i ovn	Fyll i luftkanal til en ovn som består av stein, som lå rundt kanten av strukturen.	Mick	09.09.2014 00:00:00		8117					Gravfyll				Med. Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	5	25	69	1	God	Middels	Sand leire humus 10, 30, 60	Stein, mortar frags., teglstein, skjørbrentstein g kullbiter									

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn
13434	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra det øvre kirkegårdsjord da farge og konsistensen var lik. Videre var det lite tilbake av graven ditto lite fyll. Enkelte dyreben ble funnet tett på skjelettet og antas å tilhøre fyllet.	Lars	13.08.2014 00:00:00	0,68	12825		0,3		0.15	Gravfyll			Flat
13454	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra det øvre kirkegårdsjorden 1282 farge og konsistens var meget likt. En del ex situ humane bein ble i tillegg funnet sammen med.	Anne	14.08.2014 00:00:00	6	12825		3,5		25.00	Gravfyll	Hakket		Flat
13531	Ovn	Skål, eller kjerne, i ovn SA13512. Brun til rødbrun siltblande leire, innslag av brent leire og trekull. Små fargenyanser, lagvis oppbygd. Det ble funnet en trebit på bunnen, tatt ut som prøve (P13692). Ca 5 til 18 cm tykt. Noe dyrebein i fyllet. Obs! riktig høyde: 4,99 m (feil innmåling).	Are	15.08.2014 00:00:00	0,5	13738	13695	0,4		0.18		Undulerende	Rund	Rund
13542	Ovn	Rand rundt ovn, SA13512, som smalner ut i en luftekanal mot øst. Består av kullblandet rødbrent leire med innslag av sand og småstein. Randen blir kuttet mot sør/sør-øst, men hele randen er synlig i profil. Omtrent 5-10 cm tykk. Noe skjørbrent stein i profil. Klart markert skille mellom rand, ska og mellomlag. Obs! riktig høyde: 5,00 m (feil innmåling).	Are	15.08.2014 00:00:00	2	13738	13695	0,2		0.10		Undulerende	Irregulær	Rund
13561	Ovn	Kraftig trekullag i utkanten av rand rundt ovn SA13512, glir over i randen (se SL13542). Obs! riktig høyde: 5,00 m (feil innmåling).	Are	15.08.2014 00:00:00	0,2	13738	13695	0,1		0.05		Regelmessig	Amorf	Rund
13567	Ovn	Mellomlag i ovn SA13512, mellom ytterrand og skål. Består av lys sandblandet leire med innslag av kull. Ca 10cm tykt. Mål er omtrentlige; ovnen blir kuttet, mellomlaget er ikke synlig i profil. Obs! riktig høyde: 4,98 m (feil innmåling).	Are	15.08.2014 00:00:00	0,9	13738	13695	0,54		0.10		Regelmessig	Rund	Flat
13601	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra det øvre kirkegårdsjorden 1282 farge og konsistens var meget likt. Da det nesten ingenting av graven var tilbake, var det ditto lite fyll. Enkelte små dyreben kunne ses kloss på skjelettet og regnes med å tilhøre fyllet.	Lars	19.08.2014 00:00:00	0,25	8117		0,2		0.30	Gravfyll			Flat
13612	Gravfyll	Under skjelettet i nordvest er det sort jord med aske/trekull. Dette kan skyldes at de gravde igjennom et brannlager. Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra det øvre kirkegårdsjord 12825. Slag ble funnet samt en mulig bearbeidet sten. En del dyreben ble funnet tett på skjelettet.	Lars	19.08.2014 00:00:00	1,2	13497		0,7		0.32	Gravfyll			
13615	Nedgravning	Fyll i moderne nedgravning MA13593. Store mengder rød tegl i overflaten, en del moderne glass nedover i fyllet, omrotete masser. Noen antydninger til brent leire. Noe jernutslag mot bunnen.	Are	15.09.2014 00:00:00			13695			0.41	Fyll i nedgravning	Undulerende	Oval	Ujevn
13646	Gravfyll	Grav SA 13642 har kuttet ned i mørtellag 13848 og fyller 2 del av graven. Siste 1/3 del i vest har graven kuttet ned i leirelag 13813. Se beskrivelsene for disse.	Anne	18.08.2014 00:00:00		13647	13848				Gravfyll			
13684	Moderne	Moderne staurhull.	Are											
13695	Naturbakken	Naturlig lag under Saxegårdshagens sørlige avgresning, sa for teglsteinsfundament. For det meste bestående av leire. Lys grå til gulaktig i fargen. Noe sand og stein, innslag av trevirke (røtter). Litt tegl i overflaten innimellom, skriver seg fra lag over. Laget er målt inn som avgrensning av den nederste delen mot sør, vanskelig å si noe om avgrensning og dybde. Det er et leirelag rundt teglsteinsfundamentet, omtrent 1 meter bredt. Sannsynligvis påfylt. Ellers en del forstyrrelser og strukturer som er gravd ned i laget, en del e dratt ut ved graving. Derfor nokså forstyrret i overflaten. Vanskelig å si noe om prosentforhold av bestanddelene i laget. Obs! riktig høyde: 4,98 m (feil innmåling).	Are	22.09.2014 00:00:00		13738					Naturlig	Nivåforskjell		
13737	Moderne	Moderne grop i forbindelse med hageanlegget til Saxegården. Består av lys grå til gul leire, noe sandblandet småstein, teglstein, vindusglass (fra veksthuset som sto he rundt 1900?), og noe porselen.	Are	30.10.2014 00:00:00	0,6			0,57		0.50	Moderne nedgravning	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund
13738	lag	Mørkt fyllag bestående av leire, silt, sand og småstein. Innslag av tegl i overflaten og lyse leireflekker. Ubestemme avgrensning og dybde. Lag er synlig i profil mot enden av utgravningsfeltet.	Are	22.09.2014 00:00:00		13673	13695				Redeponering	Undulerende	Amorf	
13795	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825. Ingen funnnærmest skjelettet.	Lars	20.08.2014 00:00:00	0,62	13611		0,26			Gravfyll			
13848	Kirkegårdsjord	Samme som kirkegårdens jord 12825.												
13944	Grøft	Fyll i grøft SA13672. Består av lys grå leireblandet sand me mørkebrune sandinnslag og noe kull, småstein og dyrebein samt brent leire og teglfragmenter.	Are	19.08.2014 00:00:00	1,5	13738		0,2		0.30	Grøft	Nivåforskjell	Amorf	Rund
14504	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825, men d kuttet kunne ses i syd antas det at de nedre 12-13 cm av fyllet tilhørte graven. Det ble funnet en del dyreben, to slag klumper og en bennål. Vidre ble det funnet noen løse menneskeben. For bunn se kutt. Et keramikkfragment og e glasskår ble funnet under vannsolning.	Lars	25.08.2014 00:00:00	1,3	8117		0,43		0.50	Gravfyll		Rektangulær	
14541	Vollgrav	Samme som 14776. Obs! riktig høyde: 5,99 m (feil innmåling).												
14558	Gravfyll	Fyllet hadde ingen funn utenom en del dyrebein og enkelte menneskebein. Fyllet i seg selv lignet på det øvre kirkegårdsjord 12825 med tanke på farge og konsistens. Overflate og form i plan kunne ikke bestemmes. En annen grav lå rett ovenpå, så det var ikke mye tilbake av fyllet.	Lars	27.08.2014 00:00:00	1,28	14500	13611	0,4		0.10	Gravfyll			Ujevn
14591	Gravfyll	Redeponert gravjord.												
14626	Profil	Tynt lag av jord som er topp lag i kirkegården og også utenfor kirkegårdens grenser.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00		8117	14627, 14642			0.10		Regelmessig		Flat
14627	Gulv	Lyst, undulerende leirelag med litt teglsteinsbiter og noe kul	Reidar	16.09.2014 00:00:00		16273				0.05	Utfyllingslag	Undulerende	Amorf	Flat
14628	Profil	Brannlag som ligger innefor kirkegårdens grense. Det kan ha blåst i fra en bygning som har brent ned utenfor kirkegården eller kirkegården kunne ha utvidet og lager kunne representerer i situ brenning.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00			14629			0.08	Brannlag			Flat
14629	Profil	Brannlager av kull, hvit brente stein og mørtel. Mellom disse er tynn (1 cm tykk) hvit asklager. Det er mulig at materiale har blåst innefor kirkegården men det er også mulig at kirkegården har utvidet.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00			14630			0.12	Brannlag			Flat
14630	Profil	Lag av relativt ren materiale fra innefor kirkegården.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00		14629	14631			0.17	Kirkegårds masser			Flat
14631	Profil	Et tynt brannlag som kunne ha blåst inne i kirkegården fra en bygning som har brent ned utenfor.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00		14630	14632, 14639			0.06	Brannlag			
14632	Profil	Et lag som inneholder lys grablå leire flekker, mørtel og teglfragmenter. Det ser ut som en lag som er tilknyttet til riving av bygninger.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00		14631	14633, 14639, 14640			0.12	Riving lag			Flat
14633	Profil	Tynn lag av organisk materiale (tre) som ligger flat i kirkegårdens området.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00			14634, 14635, 14636			0.02				Flat
14634	Profil	Nederst lag som ligger rett over natur sand som ligger innefor kirkegårdens grense. Mulig dyrkningslag blandet med kull og aske.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00			14637, 14638			0.07	Dyrkningslag (?)			Flat
14635	Profil	Et lag av knust mørtel frags og pulver. Det ligger innefor kirkegårdens området men kanskje det er i situ og kirkegården har utvidet.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00		14633	14636			0.07	Bygningsrester			Rund
14636	Profil	Lag av kull som ligger rett under 14635. Dette kan bli fra samme aktivitet (brann/riving av bygning for example).	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00		14635	14634			0.12				Rund
14637	Profil	Dyrkningslag som er nederst i profilen. Det ligger både under kirkegården og under brannlagene som ligger utenfo	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00			Natur sand			0.20	Dyrkningslag			Flat
14638	Profil	Omrottet natur sands som kunne ha blitt forstyrt under dyrkning.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00			Natur sand			0.03				Ujevn
14639	Profil	Samme lag som 14647. Laget er kutt av en staur med fyll 14650. Det er rett på grensen av kirkgården. Staurhullet ka bli fra et gjerde som lå langs grensen.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00			14640			0.07				Flat
14640	Profil	En blanding av lys gråoransj siltholdig sand og lys gråblå siltholdig leire. Det ligger flat og ligger i kirkegården det kunne ha vært blåst inne i kirkegården.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00			14633			0.13	Vindblåst			Flat
14641	Profil	Masser fra en brannlag som ligger hovedsaklig utenfor kirkegården. Laget skråner fra nord til sør.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00		14627	14628,14629			0.13	Brannlag			Rund
14642	Profil	Laminert lag av humus og kullager. Laget ligger utenfor kirkegårdens grense. Det skråner ned fra nord til sør.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00		14626	14648, 14856, 14658			0.13	Brannlag			Flat
14643	Profil	Laget som ligger utenfor kirkegårdens grenser.lagene hit er stablet opp på hverandre som forslaget at det har vært en kollaps (under brenning?) og at massene har falt over hverandre. Laget skråner ned fra sør til nord.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00		14642	14644			0.07				Flat
14644	Profil	Brannlag som ligger utenfor kirkegården. Laget skråner ned fra sør til nord. Farge: Blanding lys oransj/mørk oransje.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00		14643	14645, 14647			0.07	Brannlag			Flat
14645	Profil	Materiale fra riving / brann aktivitet. Laget skråner ned fra sør til nord.	Mick	28.08.2014 00:00:00			14654			0.05	Brannlag/ kollaps			Flat
14646	Profil	Typisk brannlag som liggerutenfor kirkegårdens grense. Laget skråner ned fra sør til nord.	Mick	29.08.2014 00:00:00			14648, 14654			0.05	Brannlag			Flat
14647	Profil	Materiale fra en brann som består av mørtel, brent stein og store kullfragmenter. Laget skrånee ned fra nord til sør.	Mick	29.08.2014 00:00:00		14644	14648			0.09	Brannlag/ kollaps			Flat
14648	Profil	Riving/ brann debris som ligger i lager. Jeg skal beskriver dem i et lag fordi det er fra en brann fase. Laget består av små tynn lager av poros mellom grå askeholdig humus silt (20 30 50), brent oranje sand og mørtel (60 40) , lys blågrå silt leire (40 60) og lys grå hvit aske blandet med kull (50/50). Lager er lagt opp i en haug og skråner opp fra nord til sør. Lagene inneholder brente stein frags., kullbiter og fragmenter og mørtel frags. og pulver.	Mick	04.09.2014 00:00:00			14637, 14655, 14659, 14660			0.18	Brannlag/ kollaps			
14649	Stolpehull	Sekundær fyll av en stolpehull med kutt nr. Stolpehullet ligg utenfor kirkegårdens grense. Samme type masser som 14641. Lagt til av Reidar: Fyllet er inntil staurkuttet SK1603	Mick	29.08.2014 00:00:00		14652	14651			0.12	Fyll av en stolpehull			Flat
14650	Stolpehull	Fyll av en stolpehull som består av lys grå silt sand blandet med lys/mørk oransj brannlag (se 14644). Det ser ut som a brannlaget har kollapsert inne i stolpehullen etter fjerning a stolpen. Stolpehull kutt er *****	Mick	29.08.2014 00:00:00		14629				0.34				Flat
14651	Stolpehull	Primar fyll av en stolpehull med kutt *****. Stolpehullen ligg utenfor kirkegården og er kutt ganske høy i profilen derfor er det mulig at stolpehullen er relativt moderne. Lagt til av Reidar: Laget ligger inntil staurkuttet SK16030. Laget bestå av leire og store, flate steiner.	Mick	29.08.2014 00:00:00		14649	16152			0.13	Fyll av stolpehull			Flat
14652	kirkegårdsjord	Mulig utfyllingslag med varierende tykkelse. Mørk, sandholdig humus, kull, steiner, dyrebein, teglsteinsbiter. Laget er kuttet av en grav i NØ. NB lagt til av Erlend 30.09: denne beskrivelsen stemmer kanskje ikke med det laget so har fått dette nummeret i plan. Sjekk med Reidar. Beskrivelsen som er på pcn viser også til et helt annet lag, fyll i et stolpehull. Nytt tillegg: av de tre delene som er målt inn er den nordligste antagelig ikke en del av laget, men et annet lag forbundet med kollaps av liten ovn sa 16762.	Mick	29.08.2014 00:00:00	3		14626			0.10	Utfyllingslag	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn
14653	Profil	Typisk brannlag. Laget skråner ned fra sør til nord.	Mick	03.09.2014 00:00:00			14648, 14654			0.05	Brannlag			
14654	Profil	Laminert lag som består av poros lys grå siltholdig leire (40 60) med flere kullbiter blandet med poros tynn mørk grå aske silt (50/50) lager og poros lys oransj aske silt (40 60). Laget skråne ned fra sør til nord. Jeg skal beskriver dem i e lag fordi det er fra en brannfase.	Mick	03.09.2014 00:00:00			14648			0.09	Brannlag/ kollaps			
14655	Profil	Transisjonslag mellom dyrkningslag og lagene over.	Mick	03.09.2014 00:00:00			14637			0.11	Dyrkningslag			
14656	Profil	Typisk brannlag. Laget skråner ned fra sør til nord.	Mick	03.09.2014 00:00:00		14642	14657			0.04	Brannlag			
14657	Profil	Laget ligger under brannlaget og skråner ned fra ord til sør og er sansyligvis tilknyttet til brann/riving aktivitet. Det har sansyligvis lå opp på en haug.	Mick	03.09.2014 00:00:00		14856	14658			0.04				
14658	Profil	Laget ligger utenfor kirkegården og skråner ned fra nord til sør. Det ser ut som at det er en del av en haug som var skapt etter en brann og kollaps episode.	Mick	03.09.2014 00:00:00		14657	14659			0.10	Brannlag/ kollaps			Ujevn
14659	Profil	Middels sortert lag som kan være dyrkningslag blandet me bygnings materiale. Kanskje bosetningslag. Det skråner ne fra nord til sør.	Mick	03.09.2014 00:00:00		14658	14660			0.12	Bosetningslag			Flat
14660	Profil	I situ brent tre planker eller kolappsert treverk (?)	Mick	03.09.2014 00:00:00		14659	14655			0.03	Brent tre			Flat
14661	Profil	Er lik som lag 14659. Laget skråner ned fra nord til sør og e en del av kollaps etter en brann epispde.	Mick	03.09.2014 00:00:00			14655			0.06	Kollaps			
14662	Stolpehull	Fyll av stolpehullmed kutt nr.****	Mick	03.09.2014 00:00:00		8117	14856			0.39	Fyll av stolpehull			
14680	Gravfyll	Fyllet kan ikke skilles fra resterende kirkegårdsjord (SL12825). Obs! riktig høyde: 9,01 m (feil innmåling).	Anne	29.08.2014 00:00:00	0,75	8117		0,23		0.10	Gravfyll	Regelmessig		Flat

IntrasisId	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander
13434	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Utydelig	Svak		10	10	80	0
13454	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen		5	15	75	0
13531	Brun til rødbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels	5	0,1	80	5
13542	Lyserød til grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Svak	Middels		20	80	
13561	Mørk grå til svart	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Svak	Middels		50	50	
13567	Lys til mørk grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Svak	Middels		5	95	
13601	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Utydelig	Ingen		10	10	80	0
13612	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Utydelig	Svak		15	10	70	5
13615	Lys grå til mørk brun.	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels		10	60	30
13646						Graveskje				Rimelig tydelig						
13684																
13695	Lys gråoransje	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Gravemaskin	Overgangssone	Middels		Tydelig	Middels	Middels				
13737	Lysegrå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels			60	40
13738	Mørk brun, svart	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels			95	5
13795						Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig						
13848									12825							
13944	Lysegrå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels	10		80	10
14504	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Utydelig	Ingen		10	10	70	10
14541																
14558	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Utydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	10	10	80	
14591																
14626	Lys grøngrå	Porøst	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig			100	
14627	Lys grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels				
14628	Mørk gråhvit	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	15	15	70	
14629	Mørk grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	1		99	
14630	Mørk gråbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels	1	10	89	
14631	Lys gråoransje	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		1	99	
14632	Veldig lys gråoransje	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		3	97	
14633	Lys oransjebrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God		90	10	
14634	Mørk grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		5	95	
14635	Lys grågul	Hardt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1	99	
14636	Mørk grå	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God		70	30	
14637	Mørk grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God		75		
14638	Lys hvitgul	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God			100	
14639	Lys grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God	14647	Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1	99	
14640	Lys guloransje, lys gråblå.	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1	99	
14641	Lys gråoransje	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	2	2	96	
14642	Middels gråbrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		4	96	
14643	Lys grågul	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1	99	
14644	Se beskrivelse	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		2	98	
14645	Lys grågul	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		1	99	
14646	Lys/mørk oransj blanding.	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1	99	
14647	Lys gråhvit	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		5	95	
14648	Se beskrivelse.	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		10	90	
14649	Lys gråoransj	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1	99	
14650	Lys grå / lys oransj blanding	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1	99	
14651	Mørk gråbrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1	99	
14652	Mørkebrun	Porøst	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	5	1	20	
14653	Lys oransje/mørk oransje	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1	99	
14654	Lys grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1		
14655	Lys grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1		
14656	Lys oransje/mørk oransje	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1		
14657	Middels grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1		
14658	Middels grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig				
14659	Mellom grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		1	99	
14660	Mørk grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God		100		
14661	Mellom grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		1	99	
14662	Medium gråbrun	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		1		
14680	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Utydelig	Ingen	Middels	0	10	90	0

IntrasisId	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
13434	God	God	Dyrebein 10%, sand 90%.							4			
13454	God	God	Sand (70%), humus (10%), røtter (5%), dyrebein (5%)							1			
13531	Dårlig	Middels	55% leire, 15% silt, 10% småstein.	5% brent leire, 7% kull, 3% treverk. 5% dyrebein.						2			3
13542			60% leire, 10% sand, 10% småstein, 20% trekull.										
13561		Middels	50% trekull, 50% leire.										
13567			85% leire, 10% sand.	5% kull.									1
13601	God	God	Sand (70%), humus (10%), røtter (10%) og dyrebein (10%).							4			
13612	God	God	Dyrebein 15%, røtter 10%, sand 70 %.	Bearbeidet sten (?) funnet nær kropp. Et slagg.					4	4			
13615		Dårlig	45% leire, 25% tegl, 10% trevirke.	5% glass, 5% humus, 5% småstein, 5% jern/jernholdig leire.									
13646													
13684													
13695													
13737			40% leire, 10% stein, 10% sand. 20% tegl, 10% glass, 10% porselen.									2	
13738			50 % leire, 25% silt, 10 % sand, 10 % stein.	5% tegl.									
13795													
13848													
13944	Dårlig		60% leire, 10% sand, 10% stein. 10% dyrebein.	5% brent leire, 5% tegl.						3			
14504	God	God	Dyrebein 10%, røtter 10%, sand/humus 70%, gjenstander 10%.	Bennål: 4 , keramikkfragment: 4.					4	4			
14541													
14558	God	God	Dyrebein og menneskebein 10%, røtter 10%, sand 80 %.							4			
14591													
14626	Ingen	Ingen	Silt 40 leire 60	Kullbiter og brent leire fragmenter.									
14627			Leire 95%										
14628	God	Middels	Silt 30 leire 70	Mange kullbiter og fragmenter. Stein fragmenter og frag. av brent leire.									
14629	God		Aske 40 silt 60	kullbiter, hvit brente stein og mørtel.									
14630	Middels	Dårlig	Humusholdig leire silt 30, 30, 40.	Kullbiter medium stein frags.									
14631		Dårlig	Mørtelholdig sand silt 30, 30 40.	Kullbiter.									
14632			Leireholdig sand silt 30, 30 40.	Mye kullbiter, mer enn 14631. Også mørte fragmenter									
14633		God	Silt med bevart tre. 10, 90										
14634		Dårlig	Humusholdig silt 30, 70	Fin kullbiter og asklager.									
14635		Dårlig	Sand mørtel 30, 70.	Kullbiter									
14636		Middels	Kullholdig silt 30, 70										
14637		Middels	Sand humus 40, 60.	Små rundstein, lite trekull.									
14638			Sand.										
14639		Dårlig	Sand silt 40, 60.	Aske, mørtelflekker og kullbiter.									
14640		Dårlig	Nesten 50/50 blanding av silt sand 40, 60 og silt leire 40, 60.	Kullbiter.									
14641	God	Dårlig	Sand silt 40, 60.	Brent oransj leire biter (nesten pulver) og kullbiter.									
14642		Dårlig	Humus silt 40, 60	Kullager, små kantete steinfrags. Og kullbiter									
14643		Dårlig	Kullholdig sand silt 30, 30, 40.	Kullbiter.									
14644		Dårlig	Aske leire silt 30, 30, 40	Kullbiter, mørtel frags (nesten pulver), små fragmenter brent stein.									
14645		Dårlig	Kullholdig sand silt 30, 30, 40.	Kullbiter.									
14646		Dårlig	Aske leire silt 30, 30, 40	Kullbiter, mørtel frags (nesten pulver), små fragmenter brent stein.									
14647			Sand silt 40, 60.	Brentstein frags. (1cm), store kullfragmenter.									
14648		Dårlig	Se beskrivelse.	Kullbiter, brent stein frags. mørtel frags/pulver.									
14649		Dårlig	Brent sand silt 40, 60.	Kullbiter.									
14650		Middels	Silt sand 40, 60.	Brent stein, kullbiter.									
14651		Middels	Humus silt 40, 60	Lite trekull og stein.									
14652		Middels	Humus 40%, sand 30%, stein 20%	Lite trekull.									
14653		Dårlig	Aske leire silt 30, 30, 40	Kullbiter og frags., brentstein frags., mørtel pulver.									
14654		Dårlig	Silt leire 40, 60. Se beskrivelse.	Flere kullflekker, mørk grå askesilt lager.									
14655		Dårlig	Humus sand silt 30, 30, 40.	Kullbiter, steinfragmenter									
14656		Dårlig	Aske leire silt 30, 30, 40	Kullbiter og frags., brentstein frags., mørtel pulver.									
14657		Middels	Humus silt sand 30, 30, 40	kullbiter									
14658			Sand silt 30, 70.	Noen kullflekker, mørtel pulver.									
14659			Sand silt 40, 60.	Kullflekker, mørtel pulver.									
14660		Dårlig	Brent trekull.										
14661		Dårlig	sandsilt 40, 60.	Kullflekker og mørtel pulver									
14662		Dårlig	Leire humus 40 60	Lite trekull									
14680	Ingen	Middels	Sand 90 %, humus 10 %										

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m
14698	Gravfyll	Fyll i dobbeltgrav SA14697 med skjelettene SZ14699 og SZ14702. Benyttet minste kost, spatel og pinsett ved fremgraving av skjelettene, pga skjelettenes størrelse og skjørhet. Fyllet består av den mørke brune kirkegårdsjorder SL 12825 som ligger i området. Under SZ14699 er massen mer sandblandet. Det er mye smårøtter som forstyrrer skjelettdelene. Det er også en kraftig rot som har forstyrret venstre zide av SZ14699s overkropp. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,2 m (feil innmåling).	Solveig	29.08.2014 00:00:00	0,9	8117		0,6		0.55
14765	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Laget består av blågrå leire med litt silt, sand o skjellfragmenter. Skjellfragmentene er hovedsaklig blåskjel noen få fragmenter er usikre. Fragmentene er fra 0,5 mm ti 5 cm str. Leiren er myk men kompakt, fuktig og lukter litt. Lukten blir ikke borte over tid. Farven forandrer seg sakte (over et par dager) og får da litt gulskjær. Dette går omtrent 1 mm inn i leiren, lar seg lett skrape av igjen, men virker likevel som en forandring i selve leiren snarere enn noe vekst utenpå. Laget er minst 1,2 m tykt, men antagelig tykkere da det fortsetter ned under bunn av profilet.	Erlend	02.09.2014 00:00:00						
14766	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Laget består av sand, med noe silt, leire og humus. heller svakt ned mot vest. Humusen er delvis helt oppløst, men det finnes også gjenkjennelige små fragmente av kvist/røtter og mose. Disse er opptil 3 cm lange, og såpass godt bevart at de har beholdt litt farve og bøyelighet	Erlend	02.09.2014 00:00:00			14765			0.05
14767	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Laget består av blandet sand og leire med noe silt, fremstår som en heterogen blanding av lagene 14765 o 14766 (lagene under). Ikke godt blandet, bestanddelene i relativt horisontale linser, litt ujevne. Rundt 0,5 til 1 cm tykk og 2 til 5 cm lange.	Erlend	02.09.2014 00:00:00		14768	14766			0.05
14768	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Mørk grå sand med noe silt, leire og humus, noe vannrullet småstein. Lukter litt mineralsk, som knust stein, og litt svovel. Svak lukt. Kompakt.	Erlend	02.09.2014 00:00:00		14769	14767			0.10
14769	Nedgravning	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Mørk gulgrå sand, leire og silt, noe humus og stein. Ligner på lag 14768, laget under, men 14770 har større stein og litt annen farve. Har også noe dårlig bevart treflis på rundt 1 cm str, og noe sterkt forvitret stein, muligens varmepåvirket. Noe av steinen helt oppløst. Stein opptil 10 cm str. Laget ser ut til å ligge i bunn av en nedgravning som kutter lagene 14781 og 14780 i vollgrave 14770 ligger i samme nedgravning, over laget som er beskrevet her. Både 14769 og 14770 bør være yngre enn vollgraven, yngre enn den tidligeste gjenfyllingen (lag 14781?), men eldre enn den senere gjenfyllingen (lag 14782?).	Erlend	02.09.2014 00:00:00		14770	14768			0.35
14770	Grøft	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Spettet og blandet mørk grå og lys gulgrå sand silt, leire, humus og vannrullet småstein. En stokk i overgangen til lag 14769, tydelig hugget til. Omtrent 7 cm diameter. Kompakt, svovellukt. Små mørtelfragmenter spre i massen, under 0,5 cm str. Laget ser ut til å ligge i en nedgravning som kutter lagene 14781 og 14780 i vollgrave 14769 ligger i samme nedgravning, under laget som er beskrevet her. Både 14769 og 14770 bør være yngre enn vollgraven, yngre enn den tidligeste gjenfyllingen (lag 14781?), men eldre enn den senere gjenfyllingen (lag 14782?). Farge: Mørk grå med lys gulgrå flekker.	Erlend	02.09.2014 00:00:00						0.25
14771	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Gulgrå sand, silt, humus og leire med noe stei Kompakt. Svovellukt. Diffuse svarte flekker i massen, ikke mulig å se trekullpartikler. Småstein er vannrullet, de større er kantete og til dels forvitret, mulig varmepåvirket. Opptil 1 cm str. Laget ser ut til å være fyll i en sekundær nedgravning i fyllet i vollgraven, over og delvis ned i en tidligere sekundær nedgravning representert ved lagene 14770 og 14769. Laget kan se ut til å ligge i bunn av denne mulige nedgravningen. Bunnen er i så fall ujevn. Måten det lagets helning følger helningen på laget under kan tyde på a det ikke er bunn likevel, og plasseringen av kuttet på tegningegner dermed muligens litt suspekt. Kuttet til nedgravningen skal ha fått et nummer, det bør føres inn når pcn er tilbake.	Erlend	02.09.2014 00:00:00			14770			0.10
14772	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Grågul sand, silt, humus, leire med noe stein. Relativt grov sand, merkbar forskjell fra 14771, laget under. Litt annen farve. Mer kompakt enn laget under, og har inger svarte flekker. En del helt oppsmuldret stein, noe fragmente bein, middels bevart. Laget ser ut til å være fyll i en sekundær nedgravning i fyllet i vollgraven, over og delvis ne i en tidligere sekundær nedgravning representert ved lagen 14770 og 14771. Laget heller ganske kraftig ned fra kanter av denne nedgravningen, kan være blandet med en del innraste masser fra kanten. Kuttet til nedgravningen skal ha fått et nummer, det bør føres inn når pcn er tilbake.	Erlend	02.09.2014 00:00:00		14775	14771			0.10
14773	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Rødbrun humus med litt sand, fragmenter av tegl, lær, treflis. Litt svovellukt, mer jordaktig. Bra bevaring. Treflis og kvist er opptil 8 cm lange. Små trekullfragmenter, rundt 1 til 2 mm. Kompakt, fjærende konsistens. Farven forandrer seg i løpet av omtrent et minutt til mørk brun. Dett laget ligger i bunn av en tredje mulig sekundær nedgravning i vollgravfyllet, sammen med laget over,14774. 14773 og -4 er relativt like, grensen mellom dem er utydelig.	Erlend	02.09.2014 00:00:00		14774	14771			0.20
14774	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Ligner mye på laget under, 14773, men er grovere i strukturen, noe mørkere og har mer stein og bein. Mørk brun humus med litt sand og stein. Stein opptil 30 cm str. Det meste av steinen finnes i øvre halvdel av laget. Bei er stort sett bra bevart, stammer fra storfe, småfe og gris. Både hele bein og fragmenter. En del skallefragmenter og hornkjerner. Dette laget ligger øverst i den tredje (kronologisk/stratigrafisk sett) av de tre mulige nedgravningene i vollgravfyllet. Ett annet lag ligger under dette i samme mulige nedgravning: 14773. Det kan imidlert være at den andre og den tredje nedgravningen er en enke (for eksempel en avfallsgrop), og at forskjellen mellom lagene i de to tenkte gropene skyldes at sand og silt fra sidene av nedgravningen har blandet seg med fyllet i større grad nær sidene enn mot midten av gropen. I så fall vil lag 14775 og 14772 i 'grop 2' være de samme som henholdsvis lag 14774 og 14773 i 'grop 3', bare med mer sand og silt og litt mindre bevart organisk materiale. Det horisontale skillet mellom lagene i grop tre ligger dessuten på linje med det i grop to.	Erlend	02.09.2014 00:00:00		14777	14773			0.15
14775	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Brun humus, sand og silt med noe stein, bein og tre. Laget er kompakt, fuktig og lukter litt kulturlag. Trestykkene er fra små flis til 20 cm str. Relativt store stykker bein, godt bevart. Treflis middels godt bevart. Dette laget ligger øverst i den andre (kronologisk/stratigrafisk sett av de tre mulige nedgravningene i vollgravfyllet. To andre la er tolket som fyll i samme nedgravning: 14772 og 14771. D kan imidlertid være at den andre og den tredje nedgravningen er en enkelt (for eksempel en avfallsgrop), o at forskjellen mellom lagene i de to tenkte gropene skyldes sand og silt fra sidene av nedgravningen har blandet seg med fyllet i større grad nær sidene enn mot midten av gropen. I så fall vil lag 14775 og 14772 i 'grop 2' være de samme som henholdsvis lag 14774 og 14773 i 'grop 3', bar med mer sand og silt og litt mindre bevart organisk materiale. Det horisontale skillet mellom lagene i grop tre ligger dessuten på linje med det i grop to.	Erlend	02.09.2014 00:00:00		14777	14772			0.15
14776	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Består av mørk rødbrun humus med litt stein, teglfragmenter, treflis, bein og litt sand. Teglfragmentene og steinen er rundt 10-30 cm str. Treflis og småkvist fra 1 til 8 cm. En del røtter. Lær, mørtelrester, små trekullfragmenter til 5 mm. Dette laget kan være det øverste bevarte fyllet i nedgravningen til de mulige avfallsgropene øst i profilet gjennom vollgraven, eller det kan være at laget har vært en mødding/avfallshaug over disse nedgravningene. Det kan s ha sunket noe ned ettersom lagene under brytes noe ned o blir mer kompakte. Under laget som beskrives her og over lagene som er tolket som fyll i en avfallsgrop ligger lag 14777, som inneholder mer sand og stein. Det er altså muli 14777 representerer et slags opphold eller en periode med mindre deponering av avfall mellom fyllet i gropen og lag 14776.	Erlend	03.09.2014 00:00:00			14777			0.25
14777	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Kompakt brun humus med en del sand, noe stein, bein og tre. En del røtter. Treflis 1 til 8 cm str., stein opptil 30 cm store, kantete. Dette laget er relativt likt 14776 laget over, men humusen virker noe mer nedbrutt og det er mer sand og stein sammenlignet med 14776. Begge disse ligger over to eller tre mulige sekundære nedgravninger i vollgravfyllet, tolket som avfallsgroper. Det er altså mulig 14777 representerer et slags opphold eller en periode med mindre deponering av avfall mellom fyllet i gropen under og lag 14776.	Erlend	03.09.2014 00:00:00		14776				0.12
14778	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Svartbrun løs, porøs humus med en del sand, silt og leire. Vann siver ut av denne massen raskere enn av eks lag 14766, som ligger på samme nivå. Vannet avgir jernoksider, slik at overflaten vannet renner over blir rød i løpet av natten, og vannet som samler seg under har litt iriserende overflate. Laget ligger i øvre halvdel av en rund flekk øverst i den naturlige undergrunnen, den nedre delen av flekken har et annet fyll med mer sand og silt. Formasjonen kan være spor av en stokk eller rot som har råtnet bort.	Erlend	03.09.2014 00:00:00		14767				0.07

IntrasisId	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering
14698	Gravfyll	Undulerende	Oval	Ujevn	Mørk brun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Rimelig tydelig	Svak	
14765	Undergrunn, marin leire	Stor nivåforskjell			Blågrå	Plastisk	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Sulfider	Graveskje	Mettet sone	Utmerket		Tydelig	Middels	God
14766	Undergrunn	Regelmessig		Flat	Blågrå	Porøst	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Overgangssone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels
14767	Undergrunn	Undulerende		Flat	Blågrå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Overgangssone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig
14768	Omrotet undergrunn	Nivåforskjell		Flat	Mørk grå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Sulfider	Graveskje	Overgangssone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels
14769	Fyll i nedgravning	Stor nivåforskjell		Flat	Mørk gulgrå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig
14770	Fyll i nedgravning	Stor nivåforskjell		Ujevn	mørk grå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Sulfider	Graveskje	Overgangssone	Middels		Tydelig	Middels	Dårlig
14771		Stor nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Gulgrå med svarte flekker	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Sulfider	Graveskje	Overgangssone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Middels	Dårlig
14772		Stor nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Grågul	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Overgangssone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Dårlig
14773	Avfall	Nivåforskjell		Flat	Rødbrun	Svampete	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Overgangssone	God		Rimelig tydelig	Middels	Dårlig
14774	Avfall	Regelmessig		Rund	Mørk brun	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Overgangssone	God		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Dårlig
14775		Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Grågul	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Sulfider	Graveskje	Overgangssone	Middels		Tydelig	Svak	Dårlig
14776	Avfall	Hakket	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørk rødbrun	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig
14777	Avfall	Undulerende		Ujevn	Brun	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Rimelig tydelig		Middels
14778		Nivåforskjell		Flat	Svartbrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Mettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Middels

IntrasisId	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
14698																	
14765	1		99		Middels		Leire 85, silt 10 pst	Fin sand 4, skjell 1 pst									
14766		5	95			Middels	Sand 70, silt 10 pst.	Leire 5, humus 5 pst.									
14767		2	98			Dårlig	Leire 50, sand 40 pst	Silt 8, humus 2 pst									
14768		10	90			Dårlig	Sand 40, leire 25, silt 20, humus 10 pst.	Småstein 5 pst.									
14769		10	90			Elendig	Sand 40, leire 25, silt 20 pst.	Humus 9, treflis 1 pst.									
14770		13	87			Dårlig	Sand 30, silt 30, leire 20, humus 10 pst.	Småstein 7, treflis og stokk 3 pst.									4
14771		20	80			Elendig	Sand 40, silt 20, humus 20, leire 10, stein 10 pst.										
14772	1	20	79		Middels	Elendig	Sand 40, silt 20, humus 20, leire 10 pst.	Stein 9, bein 1 pst.						3			
14773		88	10	2		God	Humus 85, sand 10 pst.	Treflis 3, tegl 1, lær 1 pst.	3								
14774	2	88	10		God	Middels	Humus 85 pst.	Sand 5, stein 5, treflis 3, bein 2 pst.						4			
14775	3	62	35		God	Middels	Humus 60, sand 20, silt 10 pst.	Stein 5, bein 2, tre 2 pst.									
14776	2	83	12	3	God	Middels	Humus 80, stein10 pst.	Tegl 3, tre 3, sand 2, bein 2 pst, lær.	3								
14777	3	72	25		God	Middels	Humus 70, sand 15, stein 10 pst.	Bein 3, tre 2 pst.									
14778		60	40			Elendig	Humus 60, sand 20, silt 10, leire 10 pst.										

Intrasistid	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
14779	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Består av gulgrå kompakt silt med noe fin sand leire og humus, fragmenter av trekull 1 til 3 mm str. Litt usyr blandet. Har en svak ubehagelig lukt, som dyptliggende lei med en del organisk innhold. Dette laget er litt usyret. Det k ut til å være det nederste laget i fyllet i voligraven. Det kutte sandlaget 14780 i undergrunnen og går noen cm med i leiren under, lag 14765. Laget kan enten være avsatt i bun av voligraven (under vann?), eller være dannet ved omrotin av undergrunnen i forbindelse med arbeid i bunn av voligraven, ved konstruksjonen eller ved senere oppressni av bunnen. Det vil i beste fall ha vært fuldig i voligraven, og alt arbeid i bunn vil ha medført at leire og silt ble trukket til 6 20 til 30 cm tykt gjørmelag som vanskelig lot seg rense helt ut.	Erlend	03.09.2014 00:00:00		14780			0.20	Silting	Stor nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Gulgrå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Sulfider	Graveskje	Mettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels		10	90				Slitt 70, fin sand 10, humus 10, leire 10.										
14780	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Laget består av silt, med noe sand, leire og humus, inkludert noe dårlig bevart trefils 1 til 2 cm str. Laget er ganske likt 14779, laget under, men har litt mer sand. Laget under har heller ikke trefils. Laget kan være avsatt over tid mens voligraven var åpen, ved at masser fra området rundt er vasket eller rast ned. Det er også mulig at laget er dannet ved omroting av dypere masser i forbindels med vedlikehold av voligraven. Lengre opp i siden av voligraven går dette laget gradvis over i 14790, som har me og grovere sand. Skillet mellom de to lagene er utydelig. Kj være dannet ved samme prosess, men under litt forskjellig forhold, for eksempel vannstand og skraining. Det er også mulig sammenheng med undergrunnen, skillet mellom 147 og 14790 ligger i området hvor undergrunnen skifter fra hovedsaklig leire til hovedsaklig sand (skillet mellom 14765 og 14793).	Erlend	03.09.2014 00:00:00					0.30	Silting	Stor nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Gulgrå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Sulfider	Graveskje	Overgangssone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels		10	90				Dårlig	Slitt 60, sand 20, leire 10, humus 10 pst.									
14781	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Gulgrå silt med sand, noe leire og humus med litt fis og kvist 5 til 10 cm str., noe stein 5 til 10 cm str. Sma 1 mm fragmenter av tegl eller brent leire/silt, fragmenter av trekull 1 til 2 mm. Når laget er eksponert dukker det etter noen timer opp 0,5 til 1,5 mm store lysebla prikker spredt relativt jevnt utover. Treflisene ligger tilnærmet horisontalt d det er mulig å se. Overflaten av laget er relativt horisontal, mens lagene under i større grad følger helningen på siden av voligraven. Laget er også vesentlig tykkere enn lag leng ned i voligravfyllet, og litt mer homogent. Dette kan tyde på dette laget representerer den første bevisste gjenfyllingen voligraven, og det må ha redusert forsvarsverdien av anlegget ganske vesentlig. Den senere videre gjenfyllinge representert ved lag 14782 kan eventuelt være mer en planering av området til annen bruk, eller for å bli kvitt massee fra andre steder. Hvis det er riktig at lag 14769 og 14770 er fyll i en nedgravning som har kuttet 14781, har 14781 altså vært overflaten en liten stund før 14782 kom til og med at sistnevnte ligger over deler av den mulige nedgravningen.	Erlend	03.09.2014 00:00:00		14782		14780	0.40	Gjenfylling	Regelmessig		Ujevn	Gulgrå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Sulfider	Graveskje	Overgangssone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels		10	90				Dårlig	Slitt 60, sand 15, leire 10, humus 10 pst.	Småstein 5 pst.								
14782	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Lys grå silt med litt sand, humus og trefils, småstein og spredte trekulltfragmenter 1 til 3 mm str. Litt knust skjell. Trekulltfragmentene er større helt øst i laget, opptil 3 cm. Trefils og stein også litt større mot øst. Svak kulturlagslukt. I midtre og vestre del av laget er det en del linser av renere sand og humus, disse er 1 til 2 cm tykke og opptil 15 cm lange. Disse har en vinkel som er litt forskjellig ulike deler av laget. Der vinkelen på trefils er mulig å se følger den samme vinkel som linsene. Generelt er helninge ned mot vest midti i laget, og ned mot øst vest i laget. Noe mer variert mellom de to områdene. Vinklene er forsøkt indikert på tegningen. Dette laget kan være planering av området etter at den dypeste delen av voligraven allerede v vært fylt igjen en stund, jfr beskrivelsen av lag 14781. Laget ligger delvis over fyllet (lag 14770) i en mulig nedgravning i den antatte primære gjenfyllingen av voligraven (lag 14781	Erlend	03.09.2014 00:00:00					0.35	Planering	Hakket		Ujevn	Lys grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Sulfider	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels		5	95				Dårlig	Slitt 80, sand 10 pst.	Humus og trefils 5, småstein 5 pst.								
14783	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Lys grå redspettet silt med noe sand, litt humu og stein. Jernutfelling, en del av det i tynne striper og skikt Kompakt. Laget kan ha samme bakgrunn som lag 14782, d kuttes på samme sted av den andre mulige nedgravningen voligravfyllet. Er relativt likt lag 14782, men skiller seg fra dette ved å ha jernutfelling og litt mer sand.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00		14782			0.08	Planering	Regelmessig		Flat	Lys grå, rødspettet	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig		5	95				Dårlig	Slitt 75, sand 15 pst.	Humus 5, småstein 5 pst.								
14784	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Brun grov sand og humus med silt, stein og ro bein. Relativt kompakt. Noe av steinen er vannrullet, noe e sterkt forvitret, muligens varmespalvirket. 5 til 15 cm str. Stor beinfragmenter, en del hugget eller knust. Overgangen fra dette laget til lag 14785 er noe diffus.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00					0.10		Regelmessig		Flat	Brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Middels	5	30	65		Middels	Dårlig	Grov sand 30, humus 30, silt 20, stein 15 pst.	Bein 5 pst.								
14785	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Brun humus med litt silt, sand og trefils, mang parallelle lag eller skikt med grå silt/leire. Kompakt. Trefliser laget er delvis hutter til hutter, men omtrent halvparten ligge flatt, parallelt med laget. Grensen mellom dette laget og lag 14784 er litt uklar. Usikrt hva dette laget representerer, sen litt ut som det er deponert kort etter at noe har forstyrret overflaten på lag 14782 og kanskje fjernet noe av lag 1478 De tynne stripene med grå silt/leire ber bety noe.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00		14782			0.10		Hakket		Ujevn	Brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels		65	35				Dårlig	Humus 60, sand 20, silt 10 pst.	Leire 5, trefils 5 pst.								
14786	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Består av grå silt med noe sand, litt humus og småstein. Kompakt, ingen merkbar lukt. Ligner noe på lag 14782, men har til forskjell noe mørtelrester og mangler de tydelige linsene.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00					0.20		Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Middels		10	89	1			Dårlig	Silt 70, sand 10, humus 10 pst.	Stein 9, mørtelrester 1 pst.								
14787	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Laget ligner lag 14785, men de grå skiktene e mindre tydelige. Laget består av gråbrun humus, med litt si og sand, noe trefils. Litt grågrere enn 14785.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00		14788			0.10		Nivåforskjell		Rund	Gråbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels		60	40				Dårlig	Humus 55, sand 20, silt 15 pst.	Trefils 5, leire 5 pst.								
14788	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Består av grå silt med sand, litt humus og småstein. Kompakt. Laget kan ha samme bakgrunn som lag 14782, d kuttes på samme sted av den andre mulige nedgravningen voligravfyllet. Er relativt likt lag 14782, men skiller seg fra dette ved å ha jernutfelling og litt mer sand.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00					0.15		Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels		5	95				Dårlig	Silt 80, sand 10 pst.	Humu og trefils 5, småstein 5 pst.								
14789	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Lys grå silt med noe sand, deler av den ganske grov, litt humus og småstein, spredte trekulltfragmenter 2 til mm str. Laget ligner en del på 14788, men er i sammenligning noe lysere, har mindre trefils, har litt mer og grovere sand og har noe trekulltfragmenter.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00					0.13		Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Lys grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels		5	95				Dårlig	Silt 75, sand 10 pst.	Småstein 5, grov sand 5, humus m noe trefils 5 pst.								
14790	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Gulgrå kompakt silt og sand, med litt humus o leire. Ligner på lag 14780, men inneholder litt mer sand, og sanden er litt grovere. Grensen mellom disse to lagene er li diffus. Laget kan være utlast fra vedlikehold av voligraven eventuelt masser som har seget eller blitt vasket ned fra kanten over. Det første virker litt mer sannsynlig ut fra sammensetning, form og plassering av laget.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00					0.14	Utkast?	Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Gulgrå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels		10	90				Dårlig	Slitt 50, sand 30, humus m noe trefils 10, leire 10 pst.									
14791	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Et heterogent lag. Klumper av relativt ren grå silt med linser av lys gråbrun sand, flekker og linser av brun humus med noe trefils. Noe grus vest i laget. I likhet med la 14790 kan dette være enten utlast fra vedlikehold av voligraven, eller masser som har rast/seget ned. Det første virker noe mer sannsynlig.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00					0.08	Utkast	Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Gråbrun, blandet	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels		20	80				Dårlig	Silt 40, sand 40, humus med noe trefils 20 pst.									
14792	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Undergrunn av sand og silt/leire i separate skj og linser, med noen striper av humus. Striper med jernutfelling parallelt med skiktene, noen steder mer diffust sandlinsene. Antagelig elveavsetninger. Skiktene er i store deler av laget relativt flate med en svak helning ned mot ve men i øvre deler av laget er skiktene til dels nesten vertikal og har mange forskjellige vinkler. Noen steder ganske buet skikt. Silt/leireskiktene er ganske kompakte, sanden er stort sett løs, men noe sementert og hard av jernutfelling imellom.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00			14765		1.00	Undergrunn, elveavsetning	Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Orangegrå	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig		10	90				Dårlig	Sand 40, silt 40, leire 10, humus 10 pst.									
14793	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Lys grå silt med litt sand, humus og småstein. Kompakt, brunflekket, heterogent. Vanskelig å si noe mer, laget er litt for seg selv avsett på profilet.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00			14794		0.10		Regelmessig		Flat	Lys grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Dårlig		10	90				Eliendig	Slitt 75, sand 10, humus 10 pst.	Småstein 5 pst.								
14794	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Lys gulgrå sand med litt silt, litt humus, litt vannrullet grus. Humusen er delvis blandet i hele massen, men det finnes også noen renere bær med humus. Humusen er helt oppløst. Fragmenter av skjell. Noe av silte er også i rene lysegrå klumper og linser. Noe ganske oppløst trefils. Massen er generelt ganske heterogen. Dette laget blander seg litt med 14795 og 14796 på den måten at det ser ut som tynne striper og linser av lagene ligger litt om hverandre der de møtes. Denne overgangssonen er omtrent 2 til 5 cm tykk. Mulig utkast, jfr beskrivelsen av 14796.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00		14793			0.22	Utkast?	Regelmessig		Ujevn	Lys gulgrå	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig		10	90				Eliendig	Sand 70, silt 10, humus 10, grus 10 pst.									
14795	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Lys grå ren silt med linser av humus og sand, litt grus. Litt sand i silten også. Noe jernutfelling. Humusdelmene brune. Dette laget blander seg litt med 1479 og 14796 på den måten at det ser ut som tynne striper og linser av lagene ligger litt om hverandre der de møtes. Denne overgangssonen er omtrent 2 til 5 cm tykk. Mulig utkast, jfr beskrivelsen av 14796.	Erlend	04.09.2014 00:00:00		14794	14796		0.10		Undulerende		Ujevn	Lys grå med brune linser	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig		5	95				Eliendig	Silt 75, sand 15 pst.	Humus 5, grus 5 pst.								
14796	Voligrav	Lag i profil gjennom voligrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn avsett p profilkanten. Mørk brun godt oppløst humus noe blandet me sand, sand i linser, små klumper og linser med lys grå silt 1 til 3 cm store. Ligner på et ukasttag, men stratigrafisk er dette laget yngre enn gjenfyllingen av voligraven. Hvis det e ukast må det være fra noe annen graving, ut fra dasseeringen antagelig noe på flaten over voligraven i vest. Dette laget blander seg litt med 14794 og 14795 på den måten at det ser ut som tynne striper og linser av lagene ligger litt om hverandre der de møtes. Denne overgangssonen er omtrent 2 til 5 cm tykk.	Erlend	05.09.2014 00:00:00					0.13	Utkast?	Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Mørk rødbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig		70	30				Eliendig	Humus 70, sand 25 pst.	Silt 5 pst.								

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
14797	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Grov grå sand med en del vannrullet grus, klumper og linser av noe som ligner veldig på lag 14792, jfr beskrivelsen av dette. Dette er hovedsaklig i bunn av laget vest i laget nær grensen mot 14792. Klumpene er rundt 10 20 cm. Massene varierer fra kompakt til porøs. En del av sanden er farvet av jernutfelling. Brune flekker og striper av humus, 1 til 2 cm tykke, ser ut som råtne røtter. Dette laget er tolket som fyll i en grøft hvor det for eksempel kan ha stå en palisade. Dette må undersøkes nærmere med videre graving i området bak profilet om mulig. Slik det ser ut i profilet kan man ikke helt utelukke at det er naturlig, for eksempel kan en elv ha gravet i avsatte masser og så avsa nye. Deler av laget kan også være innraste masser fra lag 14792 hvis dette har blitt undergravet av vann. NB strukturen/laget også observert i plan senere, da målt inn som SA 17148, SK 17149, SL 17159. Altså skal 14797 vær det samme som 17159.	Erlend	05.09.2014 00:00:00			14792			0.50	Mulig nedgravning	Nivåforskjell		Rund	Grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Dårlig		5	95			Elendig	Grov sand 70, grus 15 pst.	Silt 5, leire 5, humus 5 pst.									
14798	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Blandet sand med orange og grå striper, noe vannrullet grus og humus. Ganske løs konsistens.	Erlend	05.09.2014 00:00:00						0.18		Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Orange og grå	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels		10	90			Elendig	Sand 80, grus 10, humus 10 pst.										
14799	Vollgrav	Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav. Beskrevet fra profilet, lagets utstrekning derfor ikke kjent. Nummeret er målt inn øverst p profilkanten. Laget består av orangegrå sand og silt med no leire og humus. Laget ligner lag 14792, men er omrotet og har ikke de samme naturlige skiktene. Har også noen trekullfragmenter rundt 1 mm str. Mer kompakt enn 14792. Dette laget kan være utkast fra noe graving vest for vollgraven, hvor man raskt vil ha kommet ned i lag 14792. Avgrensingen mot lag 14794 er litt diffus.	Erlend	05.09.2014 00:00:00			14798			0.20	Utkast?	Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Orangegrå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels		10	90			Elendig	Sand 40, silt 40, leire 10, humus 10 pst.										
15203	Beinkule	Fyllet i beinkulen er redeponert gravjord og menneskebein. Fyllet tilhører graven SA15201. Noe dyre- og fiskebein i fyllmassene.	Reidar	02.09.2014 00:00:00		8117		1			Gravfyll		Rund	Rund	Mørk brun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	12825	Tydelig	Ingen	Middels	45	2	2	1	God	God	Gravjord 50% og menneskebein 40%.	Noe funn av jern.		3				5			
15235	Gravfyll	Overflate, form i plan og bunn kunne ikke ses eller defineres. Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra det øvre kirkegårdsjord SL12825. En liten jordprøve ble tatt tett ved høyre tibia og fibula og regnes å tilhøre orginale fyllet. Enkelte dyreben ble funnet tett på skjelettet. Nøytral prøve ble tatt (15246).	Lars	03.09.2014 00:00:00	0,92	8117		0,32		0.30	Gravfyll				Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Utydelig	Ingen		10	10	80	0	God	God	Dyrebein 10%, røtter 10%, sand 80 %.							4			
15262	Gravfyll	Fyllet tilhører SA15260. Fyllet er omrotet, og forstyrret av beinkule i sør. Fyllet består av kirkegårdsjord.	Reidar	03.09.2014 00:00:00	0,4	8117		0,4			Gravfyll		Amorf	Rund	Mørk brun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	12825	Utydelig	Ingen	Middels	40				God		Gravjord 50% og menneskebein 40%.										
15285	Gravfyll	Fyllet kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsfyllet, SL12825, men vi antar fyllet nærme skjelettet tilhører grava. Det er funnet en del dyrebein og ex-situ bein som tilhører gravfyllet. Ingen nøytral prøve ble tatt, for fare for at andre gravleggelser har forstyrret fyllet.	Solveig	04.09.2014 00:00:00	1,1	14725		0,5		0.80	Gravfyll			Ujevn	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Utydelig	Ingen		10	10	80	0	God	God	60 % sand, 20 % silt, 10 % dyrebein	5 % humus, 5 % røtter						4			
15303	lag	Fyll i SA15301. Massen består av humusholdig kirkegårdsjord med noe stein. Massene er omrotet. Innslag av dyrebein.	Are	04.09.2014 00:00:00	0,51			0,36		64.00	Redeponering	Regelmessig	Amorf	Rund	Mørk brun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Salt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	12825	Utydelig	Svak	Middels	50		50				30 % humus, 10% sand, 10% stein. 50% bein, dyr og mennesker.							3			
15315	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL12825, men fyllet tett på skjelettet må ha tilhørt graven. Enkelte løse dyr og menneskeben ble funnet. En nøytral prøve ble tatt (15362). Overflate, form i plan og bunn kunne ikke bestemmes.	Lars	04.09.2014 00:00:00	0,4	14725		0,24		0.15	Gravfyll				Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Utydelig	Ingen		10	10	80	0	God	God	Dyreben og menneskeben 10%, røtter 10% og sand 80%.							4			
15375	Gravfyll	Kan ikke skilles fra resten av sand SL8117. Dog inneholdt laget et kamfragment med dekor.	Anne	03.09.2014 00:00:00	0,6	8117		0,3		0.20	Gravfyll	Undulerende			Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Utydelig	Ingen	Middels	0	9	90	1	Ingen		Sand 90 %, humus %, gjenstand 1% dog							1			
15454	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825. Det va lite fyll tilbake da graven var kraftig forstyrret.	Lars	05.09.2014 00:00:00	0,33	15301		0,25		0.12	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825												45								
15470	Gravfyll	Samme som kirkegårdsjorden SL12825.	Lars	08.09.2014 00:00:00	0,35	8117	15453	0,33		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
15489	Gravfyll	Kan ikke skilles fra resterende kirkegårdsjorden 12825	Anne	09.09.2014 00:00:00		8117					Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone		12825	Tydelig																			
15523	Gravfyll	Kan ikke skilles fra resterende kirkegårdsjorden SL12825. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,05 m (feil innmåling).	Anne	09.09.2014 00:00:00		8117					Gravfyll	Regelmessig		Flat						Graveskje	Umettet sone		12825	Utydelig																			
15548	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra SL12825. Fyllet nær skjelettet b antatt å tilhøre graven, og i dette ble det funnet et menneskeben. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,23 m (feil innmåling).	Lars	09.09.2014 00:00:00	0,8	8117		0,38		0.20	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone		12825	Tydelig																			
15569	Moderne	Steinansamling, trolig moderne nedgravning. Nærmest rektangulær i form, men går ut i sørøstre del, slik at den nærmest har en L-form. Fyllet har en øst-vest retning. Fylle fortsetter videre inn i profil i øst, noe som også kan sees som en mørkere skygge i østre profil, hvor det kan se ut so om det går en nedgraving fra toppen. Fyllet består av mørk gråbrun siltig humusholdig sand iblandet stein. Det ligger teglbiter i massen, hvorav enkelte har mørtel på, som ligner moderne. Steinene er både noe rundet og kantet, og kan være bygningsrester. Det ligger to tettere steinsamlinger i østre del. Det ligger ellers både menneskebein og dyrebein i fyllet. Det er også noe rett gjennomsiktig tykt og tynt glass firkantede jernspikre og keramikk, en knapp, steingods, hovedsaklig moderne elementer fra ca 1800-tallet. De 55 c av laget mot nord ligger det større konsentrasjon av 5x5 cm stein i en oppsmuldret steinet masse, og ligner nærmest en grøft, i samsvar med nedgravningen som synes i profilen.	Solveig	10.09.2014 00:00:00	1,6	8117		1,6		0.20	Steinansamling	Undulerende	Irregulær		Mørk gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Undulerende	Ingen		10	11	74	5	God	God	Stein 45 %, sand 20 %, silt 9 %, humus 10 %,	10% dyre-og menneskebein, 4 %tegl, 1% moderne materiale, 1% røtter		5				4		5	
15691	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra SL12825.	Lars	10.09.2014 00:00:00	0,2	15569		0,1		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Rimelig tydelig																			
15705	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825.	Solveig	11.09.2014 00:00:00	0,57	15569	15918	0,4		0.15	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
15922	Stolpehull	Fyllet 15922 tilhører stolpehullet 15921, og omkranser stolpen 15933 (rot?) in situ. I fyllet ble det funnet teglstein, bein, keramikk osv.	Reidar	11.09.2014 00:00:00		8117				0.50	Fyll i stolpehull		Rund		Mørk brun	Kompakt			Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	8117	Utydelig	Ingen		10		20	2	God		Humus 50%, sand 10%, stein 20%, bein 10%.	Keramikk						5			
15942	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra SL12825. Fyllet nær skjelettet b antatt å tilhøre graven, og i dette ble det funnet menneskeben. Ex-situ benene kan også tilhøre nærliggend graver.	Lars	11.09.2014 00:00:00	0,14	8117		0,08		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone		12825	Tydelig																			
15976	Gravfyll	Ikke mulig å skille gravfyll fra resten av kirkegårdsjorden 12825.	Anne	12.09.2014 00:00:00		8117					Gravfyll									Krafse	Umettet sone		12825	Tydelig																			
15993	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra SL12825. Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra nærliggende graver, så det er mulig at noen dele fra ex-situ 15949 tilhører graven.	Lars	11.09.2014 00:00:00	0,18	8117		0,11		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig																			
16011	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra SL12825. Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra nærliggende graver, så det er mulig at noen dele fra ex-situ 15949 tilhører graven.	Lars	12.09.2014 00:00:00	0,13	8117		0,07		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone		12825	Tydelig																			
16033	Stolpehull	Fyllet til staurkuttet SK16033.	Reidar	12.09.2014 00:00:00	0,05	8117		0,05		0.35	Fyll i stolpehull	Regelmessig	Kvadratisk	Flat	Mørkebrun	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels							Humus 99%										
16070	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825.	Solveig	12.09.2014 00:00:00	1,7	15675		0,4		0.20	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Utydelig																			
16125	Stolpehull	Mørk gråbrun, sandholdig humus. Laget er inntil staurkuttet SK16030.	Reidar	12.09.2014 00:00:00	0,35	14652	14649	0,35		0.05	Fyll i stolpehull	Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Mørk gråbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen	Middels							Sand 40%, humus 50%										
16152	Nedgravning	Bunnlaget i SA16126. Mørkebrun sandholdig leire med noe dyrebein.	Reidar	12.09.2014 00:00:00	0,35	14651		0,35		0.05	Fyll i stolpehull	Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Mørkebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels	5				God		Sand 20%, humus 30%, leire 30%										
16183	Gulv	Komprimert, og meget kompakt, leirelag som muligens har vært gulv. Et mindre felt har muligens sunket i lagene unde	Reidar	15.09.2014 00:00:00		8117	16102, 14652			0.02	Gulv?	Undulerende	Irregulær	Ujevn	Lysegrå	Hardt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels			90	5		5	Sand 10%, leire 80%	Tegl 5 og kull 5.									
16240	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra SL12825, men fyllet nærmest skjelettet regnes som å tilhøre graven og her ble det funnet dyr- og menneskebein.	Lars	16.09.2014 00:00:00	1,05			0,35		0.12	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Rimelig tydelig																			
16273	Gulv	Veldig hardt lag, ganske tynt. Flekkete. Mange farver. Generelt mørk brun, rødlige og lys grå spetter og flekker. E del stein, fragmenter av tegl og litt mørtel. Knust bein, dårlig bevart. Trekullfragm. Kuttet av to graver. Mulig skittent gulvlag. Mest silt, noe humus, litt leire, litt sand og stein.	Erlend	16.09.2014 00:00:00						0.05	Gulv?	Regelmessig	Amorf	Ujevn	Blandet	Hardt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Dårlig		10	90			Elendig	Silt 75, humus 10 %	Leire 5, sand 5, stein 5 %									
16301	Stolpehull	Brungrå silt med humus, noe sand, litt smågrus. En del knu tegl, virker ikke typisk middelaldersk. En stein som ser hugget, kanskje litt slipt ut, kan være detalj fra en bygning. Dessverre sterkt varmepåvirket. Funnr 16303.	Erlend	16.09.2014 00:00:00	0,4			0,3		0.13	Stolpehull	Regelmessig	Irregulær	Flat	Brungrå	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig		Middels		30	70			Dårlig	Silt 50, humus 30, sand 10, stein 10 %										
16492	Stolpehull	Fyllet i stolpehullet SA16481 med kuttet SK16482. Det ble funnet moderne gjenstander som glasskår, keramikk, teglstein og porselen.	Reidar	16.09.2014 00:00:00		16273				0.85	Stolpehull	Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Mørkebrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	16504	Tydelig	Ingen	Middels							Sand 30%, humus 50%, stein 10%	Porselen.									
16504	Stolpehull	Fyllet i stolpehullet SA16480 med kuttet SK16493. Det ble funnet moderne gjenstander som glasskår, keramikk, besla krittpipe, teglstein og porselen.	Reidar	16.09.2014 00:00:00		8117				0.65	Stolpehull	Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Mørkebrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		3		2		Middels	Sand 20%, humus 50%, stein 25%	Porselen.									
16506	Lag	Gråbrun silt med noe humus, sand, stein, dårlig bevart bein grus, trekull, små fragmenter tegl, korte tykke jernnagler. Klumper av grå leire. Stein str 5 til 20cm, dels vannrullet, dels kantete, kanskje varmepåvirket. Et stk grov keramikk, mulig taktegl e.l. Et fragment kobberlegering. En jerngjenstand, mulig spiss til armbrøstpil?	Erlend	16.09.2014 00:00:00	1,5	16273		0,7		0.08	Mulig grav	Hakket	Amorf	Flat	Gråbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Middels	2	32	65	1		Elendig	Silt 40, humus 32, sand 10, stein 10 %	Leire 5, bein 2, funn 1 %		2			3				
16704	Ovn	Redeponering, muligens i forbindelse med ovn SA13512. Kan være redeponering av naturlig lag, SL13695. Dybde varierer noe, fra ca 10 til 30 cm. Laget ligger delvis i en skråning. Utflytende form, avgrensning, dvs lengde og bredde, er kun omtrentlig. Består for det meste av lys til mørk leire. Enkelte kullflekker og mørkebrune sandflekker. Obs! riktig høyde: 5,00 m (feil innmåling).	Are	22.09.2014 00:00:00	1,5		13695	1,2		0.30	Redeponering	Nivåforskjell	Amorf	Ujevn	Lys grågul	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak			10	90			Dårlig	70% leire, 10% kull, sand 15%	5% småstein.									
16755	Stolpehull	Stolpehullsfyllet til stolpehullet SA16744 og kuttet SK16745 Fyllet består av mørkebrun, sandholdig humus med steiner grus, teglstein, brent bein og bein.	Reidar	19.09.2014 00:00:00		8117		0,3		0.35	Stolpehull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Mørkebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Regelmessig	Ingen	Middels	3		97		Middels		Sand 40%, humus 37%, stein 20%										
16771	Ovn	Spettet blandet masse, det meste er silt med noe leire som er i varierende grad varmepåvirket. Dette har gjort at noe e mørkt grått og hardt, noe er rødlig og hardt, noe er lys grått og mykt, noe er rødlig og mykt. Mye overgangsformer. Mye av det harde smulder relativt lett, noe må man ta litt i for å knekke. I de mykere massene er det en del kanske smuldrete trekull. I de harde mørkere grå klumpene kan ma se masse små hulrom. Disse er ikke bobler, men tynne og avlange og kan være spor av noe organisk materiale som e brent ut. En liten pose med klumper som viser dette fenomenet er tatt inn som funn. Finhugget strå eller oppsmuldret møkk fra feks hest er mulig. Midt i ovnsresten er laget mer jevnt lyst grå og mykt, mens de hardeste mørkegrå delene danner en ring ytterst i laget mot kuttet. D hele er likevel behandlet som ett lag da det er ganske blandet.	Erlend	18.09.2014 00:00:00		14590	16928			0.10	Sammenrast ovn	Hakket	Halvsirkel	Flat	Mørk grå, lys grå og gråorange	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig		5	95			Dårlig	Silt 60, leire 35 %	Trekull 5 %									
16773	Beinkule	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsfyllet 12825. En slaggeklump ble funnet meget tett på skjelettet.	Lars	18.09.2014 00:00:00	0,41	8117		0,25		0.15	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig										Slaggeklump.					4				
16776	Ovn	To leirflekker over mulig "ovn". Leirflekkene inneholder noe små teglbiter og noe kull.	Reidar	19.09.2014 00:00:00	0,3	16183	16762	0,3		0.05	Lag over ovn	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Lysegrå	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Undulerende	Ingen	Middels			100				Sand 10%, leire 90%										
16800	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL12825, dog ble det funnet et metallobjekt meget tett på skjelettet. Derm regnes det med at funnet tilhører graven.	Lars	19.09.2014 00:00:00	0,2	16772		0,2		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig										Blyobjekt 16809.					5				
16888	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825.	Solveig	19.09.2014 00:00:00	0,64	14698	50331	0,25		0.20	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
16928	lag	Massen er blandet, flekker av brun silt/humus, brent silt, klumper av leire, stein og tegl. Steinene er tydeligere varmepåvirket på den siden som vender inn mot midten av strukturen. Største stein ca 20x15x10, tegl ca 15x10x10. Tegl and stein ligger flatt. Laget ligger oppå et større brannlag, 17232.	Erlend	19.09.2014 00:00:00			17232			0.10	Planering	Regelmessig	Amorf	Ujevn	Blandet	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	16771	Rimelig tydelig				5	85	10		Elendig	Silt 60, sand 10, stein 10, tegl 10 %	Leire 5, humus 5 %									
16940	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsfyllet 12825.	Lars	19.09.2014 00:00:00	0,33	16772		0,26		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God																					

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
17137	Vollgrav	Fyll i kutt 17127, struktur 17126. Massene kort beskrevet under beskrivelsen av strukturen, mer utfyllenede på profiltegning. Kort sagt rotete: Fyllet er klumper av undergrunnen med litt linser av humus, tydeligere i bunn. Fra beskrivelsen på profiltegningen: 7 lag eller linser, som muligens kan fordeles på tre grupper. A: Vest i kuttet, lag 4 og 5 på tegningen går fra overflaten og ned til bunn, 5 er en klump i lag 4, består av en kompakt klump lys grå silt med f sand 10 og leire 10 %, 4 består ellers av grov gul sand med noen orange striper, deler av massen smuldrer opp, det meste er hardt. Små klumper lys grå silt, 0,5 mm, utgjør ca %. B: I bunn av resten av kuttet, men ikke under 4/5 finnes lag 6 på tegningen, rel. jevntykt ca 6 cm, undulerende, består av mørk brun humus 70, silt 20, sand 10 %. Små fragmenter mulig brent leire. Mykt. C: Over lag 6 er lag 7-10 hvor 7 og 10 er linser i 8/9, sistnevnte ulike men med en diffus grense. 7 er nederst i lag 9 på overgangen til 6, bestå av en klump hard grå rødspettet leire. 10 er to linser på overflaten av 8 og 9 (altså på overflaten av strukturen) og består av kompakt lys grå silt med 20 % fin sand. Lag 8 består av grov gulgrå porøs sand med striper og flekker av humus og silt, 10 % hver. Lag 8 går gradvis over i lag 9 som består av lys brungrå sand med striper av grå silt 20 % og prikker med brun humus 5 % (markganger?)																																									
17147	Vollgrav	Blandet undergrunnsmasse med noe humus, fragmenter av trekull og brent leire (i overflaten). Fra profiltegningen etter snitting: grå silt 55, sand 40, humus 5 %, litt mørkere enn undergrunnen. Noen små flekker 3-7 mm gul grov sand. Spredte fragmenter av trekull. Noen flekker renere grå silt. Mulige rester av treflis, kanskje røtter, svært oppløst. Små fragmenter mulig brent leire, ca 2 mm. Kan være samme la som 17183 og/eller 17163, men det må vurderes når de 'speilvendte' innmålingene blir rettet opp. 17163 finnes bare på en tegning, ser ikke ut til å være en eksisterende inmmåling.	Erlend								Fyll av stolpehull		oval	Flatt																													
17159	Stolpehull	Fyll i mulig stolpehull snittet av sjakten gjennom vollgraven, profiltegning av vollgraven, skal svare til lag 14797 som ble beskrevet fra profilet. Beskrivelse kopiert fra 14797 (stemmer ganske bra): [Grov grå sand med en del vannrulle grus, klumper og linser av noe som ligner veldig på lag 14792, jfr beskrivelsen av dette. Dette er hovedsaklig i bun av laget og vest i laget nær grensen mot 14792. Klumpene er rundt 10 til 20 cm. Massene varierer fra kompakt til porøs En del av sanden er farvet av jernutfelling. Brune flekker og striper av humus, 1 til 2 cm tykke, ser ut som råtne røtter. Dette laget er tolket som fyll i en grøft hvor det for eksempe kan ha stått en palisade. Dette må undersøkes nærmere med videre graving i området bak profilet om mulig. Slik de ser ut i profilet kan man ikke helt utelukke at det er naturlig, for eksempel kan en elv ha gravet i avsatte masser og så avsatt nye. Deler av laget kan også være innraste masser fra lag 14792 hvis dette har blitt undergravet av vann.]																																									
17163	stolpehull										stolpehull																																
17183	Vollgrav	Sannsynligvis samme som 17147, dette må kontrolleres nå de 'speilvendte' innmålingene blir rettet opp. Se forøvrig beskrivelse under 17147. Kan også være samme som 17163, hvis dette eksisterer.																																									
17232	Ovn	Brent lag, delvis skåret av 16762. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,35 m (feil innmåling).	Erlend	29.09.2014 00:00:00		16928	17291													Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig																			
17789	Gravfyll	Kan ikke skilles fra resterende kirkegårdsjorden SL12825	Anne	01.10.2014 00:00:00		50374					Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig																			
17802	Utjevning	Lag med mye trekull, fragmenter i alle størrelser opptil ca 4 cm. En del beinfragmenter, dårlig bevart, gule og smuldrende, opptil 10 cm str. Noe fiskebein, både små og ganske store (virvler, fra 2 mm til 3 cm). En del fragmenter av brent bein, 0,5 til 2 cm. Varierende grad av brenning, noen fragmenter er helt hvite, krakelerte og skjøre, andre har litt blåskjær og svarte flekker og er mer solide. De ubrente beinfragmentene er stort sett av størrelse som stor og småfe, de brente virker jevnt over mindre. En del stein, mesteparten varmepåvirket i varierende grad, str opptil 15 cm. Mye er gått i oppløsning. Flere bryner, forskjellig form, størrelse og materiale. Jernnagler. Massen i laget er ikke jevnt blandet, det er linser av sand, linser av nesten rent trekull, linser av mørk gråbrun silt/humus. Overgangen til laget under er tydelig der det ligger over mørtellaget i sør og øst, mens mot nord og vest ligger det over et annet lag og overgangen her er litt mer diffus. Ved feltkanten stikker det mye brent stein opp fra laget under, og massen i laget unde er svært løs. Overgangen her er tydelig, men vanskelig å følge helt nøyaktig under graving.	Erlend	01.09.2014 00:00:00	2,4			1,5		0.10		Regelmessig	Irregulær	Ujevn	Mørk brun, nesten svart	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Regelmessig		Dårlig	4	50	45	1	Elendig	Dårlig	Humus 25, trekull 25, silt 25, stein 10, sand 10 %	Bein 4, funn 1 %		2							
17845	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsfyllet 12825, men 2 metallobjekter ble funnet tett eller på skjelettet og disse regnes å tilhøre det opprinnelige fyllet. Metallet 17846 lå tet ved høyre skulder mens metallet 17847 lå ytterst på høyre ribben. Nøytralprøven 17870 ble tatt fra fyllet, tett ved skjelettet. Det ble funnet flere løse menneskeben i fyllet.	Lars	01.10.2014 00:00:00	0,7	8117		0,5		0.40	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig										To stk metallobjekter: 17846 og 17847. Ex-situ: 17889.					2				
17923	Gravfyll	Fyllmasse i beinkule 17912.	Egil	01.10.2014 00:00:00	0,5		17945	0,43		0.25	Fyll i beinkule	Nivåforskjell	Oval	Rund	Mørkebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Elendig		Utydelig	Svak	Dårlig	10	20	65	5	Dårlig	Elendig	Sand 45, humus, 20, grus 10, stein 10, bein 10	Takstein 5									
17929	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet skiller seg ikke fra kirkegårdslaget.	Stefan	02.10.2014 00:00:00							Gravfyll									Graveskje				Rimelig tydelig																			
17945	lag	Gråsvart humusholdig sand med store mengder pulverisert skjørbrent stein. Også enkelte intakte, men kraftig skjørbrente steiner. Spredte menneske- og dyrebein. I sørvest lå et mørtellag innunder 17945. 17945 lå også over et grått sandlag (noe anriket). Laget tolkes som fyllmasseblant og under steiner i lag 50553. Laget var for porøst til å være etablert som del av fundamentet for støpul 50372.	Egil	02.10.2014 00:00:00	2	50553		1,6		0.05	Fyllmasse	Regelmessig	Oval	Ujevn	Mørk grå	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Elendig		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	10	10	80		Elendig	Elendig	Sand 70%, stein 10%, humus 10%	Dyrebein 8%, menneskebein 2%.									
17962	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL12825, mer det ble funnet en del menneskeben tett på skjelettet. Dog k noen av disse deler tilhøre andre fyll. Ex-situ skjelett: 1803	Lars	02.10.2014 00:00:00	0,6	8117		0,3		0.48	Gravfyll0									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig																			
17969	Gulv	Hardt skittent leirelag, noe silt og humus, noe knust tegl el brent leire og trekull, alle fragmenter under 5 mm. Ligger dels over trekulllag, dels over brent mørtellag i bunn av graven, dels over humøst lag øst i graven. Graven det er snakk om er 14500. Laget er bevart i fire usammenhengende flekker, antagelig pga graven. Deler av laget ligger ned i graven over kanten av denne i sør. Farven varierer noe, mest spettet skitten lys grå, deler er mer brungrå. De vestligste flekkene viser seg å være forstyrret av en moderne nedgravning, 18095. Den delen som ligger ned i graven må antas å ha vært delvis skåret av graven, og den delen som ikke er kuttet har sunket ned på grunn av noen endringer i massene under graven.	Erlend	02.10.2014 00:00:00						0.05		Regelmessig	Amorf	Ujevn	Grå	Hardt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Middels		10	90			Dårlig	Leire 60, silt 20, sand 10, humus 10 %										
18043	Gravfyll	Gravfyll er det samme som den sandige kirkegårdsjorden S 18206, og kan ikke skilles fra denne.	Solveig	02.10.2014 00:00:00	1,83	12825	19169	0,6		0.40	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18206	Utydelig																			
18067	haug	Stripe med kulturlag, tydelig avgrenset av brannlag på alle kanter. Laget fortsetter inn i profilet i øst, så total utstrekning kan ikke avgjøres. Laget bestod av mørk brungrå silt- og sandholdig humus. Ellers inneholdt laget skjørbrent stein, hvorav noe var fullstendig pulverisert, brente trebiter, små brente beinfragmenter, og noen jernfragmenter, inkl. en klinknagle. I nordre del var overgangen til lsget under nivåmessig gradvis, mens det i sør var mer som et kutt. I dette søndre området ble det også funnet et mulig lite stolpehull. Laget ligger stratigrafisk over en liten haug med mørtel og stein, umiddelbart i nord, og kan muligens ha blitt akkumulert inntil denne. Utover dette, kan ikke nærmere tolkning gis.	Egil	02.10.2014 00:00:00	2,1	17614		0,65		0.10	Kulturlag	Regelmessig	Irregulær	Flat	Brungrå	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	1	37	60	2	Elendig	Dårlig	Humus 35%, sand 30%, silt 30%	Brent tre 2%, jernfragmenter 2%, brente bein 1%					1				
18112	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL12825.	Lars	02.10.2014 00:00:00	0,45			0,28		0.40	Grav									Graveskje	Umettet sone		12825	Tydelig																			
18135	Forkullet treverk	Trekulllag rundt hode enden av grav 14500, kuttet av denne Lag under: brunt humus/silt lag, brent mørtel. Lag ved siden av i nord: trekull, store stykker. Kuttet av moderne stolpehu nordvestre hjørne av sjakten. Laget er mørkt brunt med mye trekull, ser svart ut på deler av overflaten. Trekullet er knust ingen fragmenter over 1 cm. Varierende konsentrasjon av trekull i overflaten, mot bunn er laget mer generelt brunt, humøst og siltig. Klumper og tynne linser av lys grå leire mo bunn av laget, spredt, opptil 10 cm utstrekning og 1 cm tykke. En del dårlig bevart bein, omtrent halvparten fisk. E del fiskevirvler er artikulerte, opptil ca 10 cm lange rekker. E par jernnagler, ellers ingen funn.	Erlend	03.10.2014 00:00:00		17969				0.10	Brent bygning	Regelmessig	Amorf	Ujevn	Brunsvart	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels	1	60	39		Middels	Dårlig	Silt 30, trekull 30, humus 30 %.	Sand 9, bein 1 %.		2							
18166	lag	På overflaten synlig som en forhøyning med store mengde kalkmørtel og en del skjørbrent stein. Avgrensningen av lag er markert av en brent rand, som viser in situ aktivitet. Lage bestod av beige kalkmørtel, blandet med små fragmenter a skjørbrent stein, samt noe grus fra fullstendig pulverisert stein. Det var også noe silt i laget. Konsentrasjonen av stein var størst i sør. I vest var haugen mer utflytende og mer blandet med silt og sot. Laget hadde skarp avgrensning mo det underliggende brannlaget. I nord lå mørtelhaugen inntil, men stratigrafisk over en konsentrasjon av skjørbrent stein og grus som var uten innslag av mørtel og sot/kull. 18166 e ikke nedgravd, men ligger i stedet direkte på den eldre, brente overflaten. Det ble funnet to jernfragmenter og et brynefragment i laget. Også noe skjellfragmenter.	Egil	03.10.2014 00:00:00	1,7	18067		1,7		0.09	Kalkmørtelhaug	Nivåforskjell	Rund	Flat	Beige	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels	2	2	95	1	Elendig	Middels	Kalkmørtel 85%, stein 5%, grus 3%, silt 2%	Trekull og sot 2%, ubrente bein 1%, brente bein 1%, jernfragmenter 0,5%, bryne 0,5%		1							
18206	lag	Løst sandlag som ligger under "hagejorda"; SL 8117 i sørøstlig del og under "kirkegårdsjorda"; SL 12825 i nordlig del. Laget kuttes på steder av flekker med kull, brent leire o stein. Det ser ut til at det befinner seg flere graver i jorda.	Stefan	03.10.2014 00:00:00	7,5			2,5				Regelmessig	Irregulær		Lysebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	God			100														
18261	haug	SL18261 er et lyst siltlag med litt kull, humus, stein, brent bein og bein.	Reidar	06.10.2014 00:00:00	3,1	14652		0,6		0.10		Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Lysegrå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels	2		98		Dårlig		Silt 50, humus 30, stein 18										
18291	Utjevning	Noe heterogent lag, under trekulllag 18135, over knust steinlag, over annet brunt lag i kutt gjennom brent silt med slagg? Over brent mørtel i bunn av grav? Litt beinfragmente dårlig bevart. Klumper med rust. Ganske tynt, rundt 3 cm, med tynne linser av aske eller oppløst mørtel. Litt tykkere flekk ved kanten av feltet. Spredte trekullfragmenter i hele noe mer i den tykkere flekken.	Erlend	06.10.2014 00:00:00		18135				0.05		Regelmessig	Amorf		Gråbrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig		30	70			Dårlig	Silt 40, humus 30, sand 20, stein 10 %										
18319	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL12825.	Lars	06.10.2014 00:00:00	0,3	8117		0,17		0.45	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
18333	lag	SL18333 består hovedsakelig av sandholdig humus med leirflekker, kull, brent bein og bein.	Reidar	06.10.2014 00:00:00	2,5	18261		0,6		0.10		Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørkebrun	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels	2	50	48		Dårlig	Middels	Humus 50, stein 10, sand 38										
18378	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206, men siden graven var urørt vil fyllet over skjelettet tilfalle fyllet. E spiker ble funnet ved høyre skulder. En mulig metallnål ble funnet ved øvre venstre bryst. En metallspenne ble funneg mellom femurene. En del dyreben ble funnet, det var både fisk og landdyr. En del menneskeben ble funnet som har nummer 18860.	Lars	09.10.2014 00:00:00	1,95	8117		0,55		0.60	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18206	Tydelig			10	20	68	2	God	God	Dyreben 10%, røtter 20%, mineralske komponenter: se 18206.	Spiker: 18379, Metallnål: 18422 og Metallspenne: 18700.		4			2				
18394	Nedgravning	Fyllet tilhører kuttet SK18381 og SA18380. Fyllet inneholde humus, sand, stein, menneskebein og dyrebein.	Reidar	06.10.2014 00:00:00	0,7	8117		0,4		0.30	Nedgraving	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Rund	Mørkebrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels	2	50	48		Middels	God	Humus 50, stein 10, sand 38										
18397	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet skiller seg ikke fra laget SL 18206.	Solveig	07.10.2014 00:00:00	0,95	8117	18883	0,55		0.30	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18206	Utydelig																			
18450	Forkullet treverk	Målt inn omkrets av forkullet treverk, noen relativt store stykker, de største orientert omtrent sv-nø, andre omtrent p tvers av disse eller mer hulter til bulter. Ganske tynne, 1-2 cm, men dette kan delvis skyldes hardhendt rensing etter a flaten har ligget åpen lenge og blitt tråkket mye på. Bildene viser orientering og form. Ble fjernet sammen med lag 18479, da treverket virket som en del av dette laget (brannlag). 18479 hadde en del trekull også andre steder i laget, men ikke så mye på et sted ellers.					18479																																				

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning
18479	Avfallslag	SL18479 består for det meste av rødlig silt og kull, men ogs litt brent bein og bein forekommer. Jordprøve med nummer 18532 er tatt. En keramikkbit og en bronsegjenstand med nummer 18546 ble funnet i laget.	Reidar	07.10.2014 00:00:00	2	8117		1,8		0.10	
18543	Beinkule	Fyll i beinkule SA18533/SZ18534. Består av mørtelblandet humus som går over til mørk grå leire blandet med sand. Noe glass og tegl i fyllet.	Are	07.10.2014 00:00:00	0,71			0,32		0.20	Redeponering av bein
18547	Brannlag	Lyst sandlag med grus, stein og noe kull. Bunn av brannlag 18479.	Reidar	07.10.2014 00:00:00	1,2	18479		0,6		0.06	
18604	Gravfyll	Fyll i en beinkule (SA 18593) som kutter ned i SL 18206. Ligner veldig på laget den ligger i da begge hovedsakelig består av sand. Ingen klar avgrensning til kuttet (SK 18594) eller fyllet. Syv fragmenterte hodeskaller og en del løse bein ble funnet i graven.	Stefan	07.10.2014 00:00:00	0,7	18206		0,7		0.20	
18606	Brannlag	Lyst gruslag med mye stein.	Reidar	07.10.2014 00:00:00	1,9	18547		1,9		0.10	
18702	lag	Mørk, sandholdig humus med en del stein og kull.	Reidar	22.10.2014 00:00:00	1,9	18606	18745	1		0.11	
18745	Hus SA 101	Et mulig gulv som består av rødlig silt over et kulllag med n brent bein. Jordprøve med nummer 18780 er hentet ut av laget. Kontemp med 18702.	Reidar	28.10.2014 00:00:00	2,7	18702	18794	2		0.06	Gulv
18781	Grøft	Ligger nord for området med 18745. Avgrenset i sør av forkullet stokk/planke som har samme orientering som kanten på 18745. Ligger inntil eller kanskje litt under 18479 nord. Grå flekker i orange masse av brent silt og sand, noe knust mørtel, en del trekull. Noe vannrullet småstein 2 til 3 cm, noe brent stein 5 til 15 cm. Brent bein 1 til 2 cm.	Erlend	09.10.2014 00:00:00		18702				0.10	Redeponert brannlag?
18794	Brannlag	Rødlig/brunt, flekkete siltlag med noe kull og brent bein.	Reidar	08.10.2014 00:00:00	1,1	18702	18825	1,2		0.09	
18825	haug	Lysegrått, flekkete siltlag med noe kull.	Reidar	08.10.2014 00:00:00	1,5	18794		0,9		0.12	
18883	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet kan ikke skilles fra og tolkes som samme som SL 18206. Det kan se ut som om graven er steinsatt, da det ligger flere stein rundt kraniet og armene, mot vest og sør. Det lå enkelte stein i gravfyllet over skjelettet, deriblant en liten stein med noe mørtel på. Steinene er nærmere beskrevet under SS 18913 og under kutt SK 18884.	Solveig	09.10.2014 00:00:00	0,73	50519		0,45		0.20	Gravfyll
18987	kollaps i ovn	18987 er en lys og rødlig sandflekk vest for grøften. Sandflekken består av finkornet sand.	Reidar	09.10.2014 00:00:00	0,4	8117	19007	0,4		0.02	
19007	kollaps i ovn	Mørkt, flekkete siltlag med lyse flekker, humus og noe kull. Laget heller nedover vest for grøften.	Reidar	09.10.2014 00:00:00	0,4	18987	19023	0,4		0.04	
19023	kollaps i ovn	Hardt, mørkebrunt, flekkete lag med silt, grus, kull, tegl. Laget heller nedover vest for grøften. Noe keramikk og en b av en bakstehelle ble funnet i laget med nummer 19056.	Reidar	09.10.2014 00:00:00	1,4	19023		1,4		0.03	
19090	Moderne	Leire-, mørtel- og sandblandet humus. Store til middels sto steiner i midten, lagt opp som en slags mur. Ellers noe tegl, keramikk, glass og bein i fyllet. Omrotet.	Are	14.10.2014 00:00:00	1	8117	12825	0,64		0.60	Redeponering
19171	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet består dels av vanlig kirkegårdsjord SL 12825 (fr midt bryst til hodet), og det grå sandlaget SL 18206. Rett over lå beinkula SA 18206.	Anne	16.10.2014 00:00:00		18041					Gravfyll
19174	Gravfyll	Det øverste lag på ca 60 cm kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206. Den østre del av graven gikk dypere og de siste 30 cm skilte seg ut fra 18206. Det er dette laget som skildres her. De nederste 30 cm bestod av meget tørr jord. En mulig metallobjekt ble funnet ved den voksnes skjeve. En spiker ble funnet ved barnets hode. Brynesteinen og keramikkbiten ble funnet den østre del av graven.	Lars	17.10.2014 00:00:00	2	18318		0,85		0.90	Gravfyll
19224	Moderne	Fyll i moderne nedgravning 19198, mye rødlig granittaktig stein kantstilt rundt mulige spor av en stolpe. En stor jordfas stein stikker inn i siden av kuttet. Dyreganger. Mye røtter. En del moderne skrap. Undergrunn under, havejord over. S forøvrig beskrivelse av kutt 19199	Erlend	06.11.2014 00:00:00							Moderne
19257	Nedgravning	Fyllet til SA19238 (endres til moderne)med kuttet SK19239 består av mørkebrun humus, sand, silt, noe bein og en bit a moderne keramikk (1800-tallet?). Masse stor stein, se beskrivelse av kutt.	Reidar	15.10.2014 00:00:00	0,8	8117		0,4			Nedgraving
19261	kollaps i ovn	Rødbrun silt med grus, kull, tegl, sand, brent bein.	Reidar	15.10.2014 00:00:00	0,9	19023	19311	0,9		0.15	
19738	kollaps i ovn	Blandingslag bestående av leireflekker, silt, grus, tegl, stein bein, brent bein og humus. Biter av moderne keramikk og glass ble funnet tilknyttet en luftlomme i laget - mulig dyregang? NIKUs feltstab er delt på midten i synet på to randskår, som ble funnet i laget. Den ene gruppen heller m tanken om at det kan være kleberstein, mens den andre gruppen synes å være av den oppfatning at det muligens kan være keramikk. Hovedargumentet for klebersteinsteori er at farge og tekstur kan hentyde at randskårene har vært utsatt for varme, da tildels meget sterk varme på opptil 100 grader celsius. Klebersteinsteoretikerne mener også at form og overflatespor kan lede i retning av kleberstein fremfor keramikk. Randskårene ligner uansett ut i fra form og farge på funn gjort i Arkeologigropa. Disse funnene kan dateres t 1200-tallet.	Reidar	17.10.2014 00:00:00	1,8	19261		0,35		0.20	
19821	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206. We used a new way of measuring here where we tried to incorporate both cut and fill. It didnt work and we have nowhere to put the fill. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,20 m (feil innmåling).	Lars	21.10.2014 00:00:00	0,35	18041	50519	0,23		0.10	Gravfyll
19914	Dyregang	Dyregang i kjellerbua med mye moderne gjenstander.									
19952	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet skiller seg ikke fra resten av kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825. Dog er det en større konsentrasjon av kull under hodet?! Rett over ligger beinkula 18593, lag? Rett under kommer det et mørtellag med store trekulsbiter eller et brannlag, SL?	Anne	21.10.2014 00:00:00		18593					Gravfyll
19980	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206. Det va også nesten ikke fyll tilbake pga størrelsen på graven og at graven over lå meget tett på.	Lars	22.10.2014 00:00:00	0,38	19169		0,13		0.05	Gravfyll
20096	kollaps i ovn	Lys leire med grus, bein og stein. Det ble gjort funn av jern (20206) og keramikk (20207).	Reidar	24.10.2014 00:00:00	1,4	20033	20218	1		0.09	
20163	Kirkegårdsjord	Samme som 12825									
20218	kollaps i ovn	Lysebrun humus med rødlige leirflekker og et sotlag over o under. Laget inneholder (brente?) steiner av ulike størrelse (5-30 cm D), små lommer med (mørtel)sand, teglstein, krittpipebit, fiskebein, brente bein, bein og kull. Laget er mulig forstyrret av dyr, siden området laget inngår i virker omrotet (huleganger), med funn av moderne glass og keramikk. Det ble funnet eldre keramikk og jern. Laget tilhører SA19516.	Reidar	28.10.2014 00:00:00	1,8	20096		1,8		0.11	
20246	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL12825, men det ble funnet en del menneskeben tett på skjelettet samt e brynesten. Disse regnes med å tilhøre fyllet i graven.	Lars	27.10.2014 00:00:00	0,45	19089		0,28		1.10	Gravfyll
20282	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825. Siden den lå rett under en annen grav var det nesten ikke fyll tilbake. Enkelte løse skjelettdeler (20292) lå tett på skjelette og ble regnet med å tilhøre fyllet. Et par deler kom fra et spedbarn og siden denne grav ligger så tett inntil graven 20245, antas det at disse to deler tilhører graven over. Så e pose med de to deler ble lagt ned i SA20245 med spedbarnet SZ20257.	Lars	28.10.2014 00:00:00	0,53	20245		0,33		0.02	Gravfyll
20331	Fyll i grophus	Mørkebrun humus blandet med silt. Laget hadde sot på toppen. Det inneholdt mye bein, kull, fiskebein og en del ku Laget inngår i SA19516. Samme som 20413.	Reidar	29.10.2014 00:00:00	1	20218		1		0.16	
20346	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825, men nærliggende fyll til skjelettet ble regnet med å tilhøre graven I fyllet ble det funnet flere spedbarndeler spredt rundt, siden det var så mye har det sikkert på et tidspunkt ligget et barn der. Det ble i tillegg funnet løse deler av voksne individer. I tillegg ble det funnet 2 femurer helt øst i graven som helt sikkert tilhører skjelettet. Disse hadde blitt på et lagt ved siden av hverandre, liggende syd-nord. Trolig var det ved nedgravningen av SA19089 som la bena pent ved siden, men det kan også ha vært andre nedgravninger. En keramikkbit ble funnet i venstre illum.	Lars	29.10.2014 00:00:00	1	20281		0,55		0.05	Gravfyll
20372	Gravfyll	Gravfyll kan ikke skilles fra resten av kirkegårdsjorden 12825.	Anne	29.10.2014 00:00:00			50372				Gravfyll
20405	Gravfyll	Fyll i beinkule SA 20393. Består av kirkegårdsjorda SL 12825. Lite bein og kun én fragmentert skalle.	Stefan	29.10.2014 00:00:00	0,4			0,4		0.27	Beinkule
20413	Fyll i grophus	Mørkebrun humus med fiskebein, bein, kull, grus og en større leirklump i sør med brente bein og en stor stein unde Laget tilhører SA19516.	Reidar	30.10.2014 00:00:00	1,2	20218		1,2		0.17	
20434	Beinkule	Fyll i beinkule SA20433. En del innslag av mørtel, uklar/glidende overgang mellom hagejord, "mørtellag og kirkegårdsjord. Ellers en del dyrebein, glass, teglfragment, jern (se F20524) og keramikk (se F20523). Noe kull. Ellers leireblandet sand. Kommer tidvis ned på sandlaget under. Tilnærmet rund , men kuttet er ikke synlig. Alle mål er omtrentlige.	Are	30.10.2014 00:00:00	0,6	8117	12825	0,61		0.15	Redeponering av bein
20557	Gravfyll	Fyll kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206. Lag over? Under kommer grav SA	Anne	30.10.2014 00:00:00							Gravfyll
20573	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206, men d ble funnet en del løse skjelettdeler tett på skjelettet og diss tilhører fyllet.	Lars	30.10.2014 00:00:00	0,9	20368		0,2		0.05	Gravfyll
20661	kollaps i ovn	Lag 20661 tilhører en ovn med nummer SA20631 og kuttnummer SK20632. Laget består av humus og kompakt silt med grus, brent stein, kull, brente bein og bein. Sideveggene, som består av blant annet stein og rødfarget leire, har rast ut i SV, og falt oppå laget i midten. Laget fortsetter delvis under lag SL20835. To klebersteinsbiter (20680) ble funnet øverst i laget mot "trakten" i øst. Noe moderne glass og keramikk har blitt funnet rundt om i laget, og dette skyldes trolig (forhåpentligvis) omroting av dyr, mulig grevling.	Reidar	30.10.2014 00:00:00	0,6		20835	0,8		0.13	
20682	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206, men enkelte løse menneskeben ble funnet tett på skjelettet og måtte tilhøre fyllet.	Lars	31.10.2014 00:00:00	1,03	20555		0,35		0.05	Gravfyll
20700	Brannlag	Heterogent, løst, mørkebrunt, med flekker av kompakt grå leire/silt. Trekullfragmenter 1 til 5 cm og noen større fragmenter av delvis forkullet treverk. Mye delvis oppsmuld varmepåvirket stein, 5 til 10 cm. Noe brent bein, fragmenter rundt 1 cm str. Mye røtter. Små klumper oksidert jern. Fragmenter 2 til 5 cm rød skjør (brent?) finkornet sandstein. Noe dårlig bevart dyrebein. Bunn av brannlag 18479.	Erlend	06.11.2014 00:00:00		18479	21089			0.05	Omrotet eller planering
20707	Overflate SA 190	Grått kompakt men ikke veldig hardt silt/leire lag, mulig gulv mye brune markganger. Litt plastisk. Laget er tynnere i nord og vest, kanskje slitt? Her stikker stein fra laget under opp gjennom. Kuttet av mange moderne forstyrrelser, i alle fall sth 20742 og 20752, 20735 og 19199. Kuttet i sør av 20919 men mulig dette er spor av en stokk, stein eller lignende so har avgrenset gulvet. Denne kanten er parallell med flere rettekantede stratigrafiske objekter sørover i samme områd Muligens parallell med gate. Opptil 15 cm tykt i sør mot kutt 20919. Litt sand, men det kommer antagelig fra oppsmuldre brent stein.	Erlend	06.11.2014 00:00:00		18479	21089			0.15	Mulig gulv
20784	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825.	Stefan	03.11.2014 00:00:00							
20787	Gravfyll	Fyll i grav SA20786. Består av leireblandet sand med innsla av småstein og kull, foruten menneskebein (se SZ20788). Form i plan og overflate ukjent, alle mål er omtrentlige. Dybde er målt fra grav over.	Are	31.10.2014 00:00:00	0,3	12825	12825	0,2		0.10	Gravfyll
20801	haug	Spredt leirelag som hovedsakelig er konsentrert i to deler; e lag under SL18333 samt en "klump" like sør for denne. Den sørlige delen ligger litt høyere og det er usikkert om den i d heletatt er en del av det samme laget. Haug materiale fra e hus tomt?	Stefan	03.11.2014 00:00:00	1	18333		1,25		0,16	
20835	Lag i ovn	Laget består av lys leire langs innsiden av ovnen (SA20631 fra S mot Ø. I Ø har muligens leiren dannet et lokk over lufttilførselen (trakt) til ovnen. Det ble funnet porselen i overgangen til laget under (20661).	Reidar	03.11.2014 00:00:00	1,2	20661		0,25		0.08	
20910	Beinkule	Fyll i beingrop SA 20907 skiller seg ikke fra resten av kirkegårdsjorden SL 18206.	Anne	03.11.2014 00:00:00		18206					Fyll

IntrasisId	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering
18479	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Rødlig	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone			Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	
18543	Undulerende	Amorf	Rund	Mørk grå	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Utydelig	Svak	Middels
18547	Regelmessig	Amorf	Ujevn	Lysegrå	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels
18604	Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Brun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Utydelig	Ingen	God
18606	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Lysegrå	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
18702	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørkebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
18745	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Rødlig og svart	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
18781	Undulerende	Irregulær	Rund	Orangegrå	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig
18794	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Rødbrun	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
18825	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Lysegrå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
18883									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18206	Tydelig		
18987	Nivåforskjell	Eliptisk	Ujevn	Lyserød	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels
19007	Nivåforskjell	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørkebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels
19023	Regelmessig	Amorf	Flat	Mørkebrun	Hardt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
19090	Hakket	Irregulær	Rund	Mørk brun til mørk grå	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels
19171									Graveskje				Rimelig tydelig		
19174				Gråbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Svak	
19224	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Flat	Brunt	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Jord	Spade	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	God		Tydelig	Svak	Dårlig
19257	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Ujevn	Mørkebrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
19261	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Rødbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
19738	Nivåforskjell	Halvsirkel	Ujevn	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
19821									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18206	Rimelig tydelig		
19914															
19952									Graveskje	Umettet sone		12825	Tydelig		
19980									Graveskje	Umettet sone		18206	Tydelig		
20096	Undulerende	Amorf	Flat	Lysegrå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
20163															
20218	Undulerende	Eliptisk	Ujevn	Lysebrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
20246									Graveskje		God	12825			
20282									Graveskje	Umettet sone		12825	Tydelig		
20331	Undulerende	Triangulær	Ujevn	Mørkebrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	20413	Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
20346									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig		
20372									Graveskje	Umettet sone		12825	Tydelig		
20405	Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Mørkebrun	Kompakt	Vanskelig å dele	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	12825	Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
20413	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørkebrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	20413	Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
20434	Undulerende	Rund	Rund	Mørk gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Utydelig	Svak	Middels
20557									Graveskje	Umettet sone	Ingen	18206	Tydelig		
20573									Graveskje	Umettet sone	Ingen	18206	Rimelig tydelig		
20661	Undulerende	Rund	Flat	Mørkebrun	Løst	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
20682									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18206			
20700	Undulerende	Rektangulær	Flat	Mørkebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig
20707	Regelmessig	Amorf	Flat	Grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		
20784										Umettet sone		12825	Tydelig		
20787	Undulerende	Irregulær	Rund	Mørk brun til mørk grå	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Utydelig	Svak	Middels
20801	Regelmessig	Irregulær	flatt	lys grå	myk	god	rask		Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		
20835	Regelmessig	Oval	Flat	Lysegrå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels
20910									Graveskje			18206	Rimelig tydelig		

IntrasisId	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
18479	1	30	69		Dårlig	Middels	Silt 49, sand 20, kull 30						4				
18543	40		40	20	Middels		10% mørtel, 10% stein, 10% sand, 10% leire, 10% humus, 30% menneskebein, 10% dyrebein.	5% tegl, 5% glass.						3		3	
18547		2	98			Middels	Sand 30, grus 28, stein 40.										
18604								Bein						4			
18606			100				Grus 40, sand 10, stein 50.										
18702		32	68			Middels	Sand 33, stein 35, humus 32.										
18745		1	99			Middels	Silt 33, leire 66	1 kull									
18781	1	9	90		Dårlig	Middels	Silt 60, sand 20, stein 10 %	Trekull 9, bein 1 %									
18794		6	94			Middels	Sand 23, silt 71.										
18825		4	96			Middels	Sand 32, silt 64.										
18883																	
18987			100				Sand 100.										
19007		32	68			Middels	Sand 26, silt 42, humus 32.										
19023		2	98			Middels	Sand 20, silt 46, grus 32.										
19090	15		60	25	Middels		Humus 20%, leire 10%, sand 10%, stein 20%. Dyrebein 10%.	Tegl 5%, keramikk 5%, mørtel 10%, jern 1%, glass 4%. Menneskebein 5%.		1				3		3	
19171																	
19174	10	10	79	1	God	God	De nederste 30 cm i øst: dyrebein 10%, røtter 10%, silt 39%, sand 40%.	Metall spiker: 19176 og 19193, brynestein: 19301, keramikk: 19310.		2				3			
19224		30	70			Dårlig	Stein 40, humus 30, silt 15, sand 15 %										
19257	2	24	74		Middels		Humus 24, sand 12, silt 14, stein 48.										
19261	1	4	95		Middels	Middels	Sand 19, grus 17, silt 69.										
19738	2	23	75			Dårlig	Silt 26, sand 12, grus 11, stein 12, humus 14.										
19821																	
19914																	
19952																	
19980																	
20096	1		99		Dårlig		Leire 53, grus 14, stein 32.										
20163																	
20218	4	43	53			Middels	Humus 42, sand 29, stein 24.	Kull 1.									
20246								Brynsten 20264 og ex-situ skjeletter 20263									
20282																	
20331	4	44	52			Middels	Sand 27, humus 43, silt 25.	Kull 1.									
20346								Keramikk:5.									
20372																	
20405		20	80											3			
20413	6	67	27		Middels	Middels	Humus 66, sand 12, stein 15.	Kull 1.									
20434	40		40	20	Middels		30% menneskebein, 10% dyrebein. 20% leire, 10% sand. 10% stein.	5% keramikk, 5% mørtel, 5% glass, 2% tegl, 3% jern.		2				3		2	
20557																	
20573																	
20661	6	42	52		Middels	God	Sand 24, humus 28, stein 42.										
20682																	
20700		50	50			Dårlig	Humus 50, silt 25, sand 10, stein 10 %	Leire 5 %									
20707		5	95			Dårlig	Silt 80 %	Leire 5, sand 5, stein 5, humus 5 %									
20784																	
20787	30		70		Middels		40 % leire, 20 % sand, 10 % stein, 30% menneskebein.							3			
20801			100														
20835			100				Sand 36, leire 64.										
20910																	

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning
20931	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825.	Lars	03.11.2014 00:00:00	0,38	8117		0,25		0.40	Gravfyll
20946	Stolpehull	Fyll i SA 20945. Består tilsynelatende hovedsakelig av lysegrå leire i et sirkulært kutt på 40x40cm.	Stefan	03.11.2014 00:00:00	0,4	8117		0,4			
21051	Stolpehull	Fyllmasse til SA 21050. Lysebrun silt med noen flekker av mørkere silt i et ovalt kutt under hagejorda (SL 8117).	Stefan	04.11.2014 00:00:00	0,35	8117		0,25			
21068	Gravfyll	Gravfyll er det samme som den sandige kirkegårdsjorden S 18206, og kan ikke skilles fra denne.	Anne	04.11.2014 00:00:00		8117					Gravfyll
21074	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles ut fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206. Da graven var meget forstyrret var det ikke mye fyll tilbake.	Lars	04.11.2014 00:00:00	0,22	8117		0,1		0.50	Gravfyll
21089	Stein lag	Mørkt brunt lag med mye varmepåvirket stein, bein, humus trekull. Samling med brente klebersteinsskår et sted inne v feltkanten. Et par andre funn fra overflaten også, laget er ikke gravd ut foreløpig (5.11.) Går muligens under 19057, kanskje også under 19516? Kutt 20919 er kuttet ned i men antagelig ikke gjennom laget. Moderne kutt som ser ut til å gå gjennom laget: 20742, 20752, 21250, Reidars sjakt, 20735, 20315, 21182.	Erlend	11.12.2014 00:00:00						0,25	Planering, bakgård e.l.
21109	Lag i ovn	Laget tilhører SA20631 og SK20632, og består av rødlig sil blandet med humus og kull. Laget heller ned mot vest. I bunnen er det et tydelig brannlag, som består av kull og lys okerfarget silt. En "trakt" i øst med målene 0,5x0,4 tilhører laget. Jordprøve med nummer 21137 er tatt.	Reidar	04.11.2014 00:00:00	0,7	20835		0,8		0.07	Bunn av ovn
21140	Ovn	Laget består av rødlig silt delvis in situ, delvis rast ut, som danner innsiden av "ovnen" SA20631. Laget er formet som en hestesko.	Reidar	05.11.2014 00:00:00	0,8			0,1		0.35	Lag
21198	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206. Det va nesten ikke fyll tilbake pga kraftige forstyrrelser fra andre nedgravninger.	Lars	05.11.2014 00:00:00	0,2	8117		0,15		0.65	Gravfyll
21209	Dyregang	Laget består i hovedsak av mørk humus i tillegg til kull, mye bein, stein, brent bein, små lommer med rødlig silt. Laget danner baksiden av SL21140. I laget ble det funnet moderr keramikk og glass, spiker, og kleberstein.	Reidar	06.11.2014 00:00:00	1,4	21140	21267	0,2		0.65	
21237	Gravfyll	Gravfyll i grav SA 21233. Ikke mulig å skille dette fra resten av kirkegårdsjorden SL 18206.	Anne	06.11.2014 00:00:00							Gravfyll
21267	Lag i ovn	Laget ble først antatt å være bunnlaget (pga. en stor stein SS21875 i senter), men et nytt lag dukket opp etter fjerningen av laget. Laget består av leire, noe kull og mindre stein.	Reidar	06.11.2014 00:00:00	1	21209	22067	0,8		0.16	
21288	Grop	Fyll i SA21287. Består av leire og mørtelblandet sand, mørk brun i fargen. Kommer delvis ned på den lyse sanden unde kirkegårdsjorden/flekker av lysere leire. Innslag av kull, tegl og noe rød-/brunbrent leire, kommer ned på brannlag? Noe stein (delvis skjørbrent og fragmentert) og bein i fyllet. Menneske- og dyrebein. Det ligger i alle fall en grav i tilknytning til nedgravningen. Uklar overgang. Det ligger no større steiner ca midt i. Det ble funnet en slaggklump i fyllet 15/1-15: Funn av enkelte metallobjekter av liten størrelse samt en liten rød ukjent objekt. En del dyreben, håndstore stener (noen brente), noen små mørtelbiter, noe råttent treverk og mye trekull i bunden. Det ble sett 3-4 planker på ca 10-20 cm liggende NV-SØ i sydenden av kuttet. Trolig var ikke dette en konstruksjon, men avfall. En prøve ble tatt fra en av plankene. LH.	Are	06.11.2014 00:00:00	1,9	12825		1,6		0.20	Redeponering?
21312	Gravfyll	Fyll i grav SA 21309, kan ikke skilles fra resten av kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825.	Anne	06.11.2014 00:00:00							Gravfyll
21330	Mørtel lag	Mørtellag/leireblandet mørtellag i kirkegårdsjorden som kommer ned på sanden (naturbakken?) under kirkegårdsjorden, muligens i forbindelse med steinfundame (SA50372/nytt lag/steinlag under SA50372) sør for mørtellaget. Laget er delvis kullblandet. Laget er kuttet/forstyrret, fullstendig utstrekning ukjent. Delvis ispedd kull og brent leire (oransje til rødlig i fargen). Noe varierend dybde, ca. 2-5 cm.	Are	06.11.2014 00:00:00	0,25	12825	12825	0,2		0.02	
22067	Lag i ovn	Laget består av en lysebrun blanding av silt/sand med grus kull, bein og brent bein.	Reidar	07.11.2014 00:00:00		21267		0,73		0.23	
22360	lag	Kullholdig silt/leire. Innslag av skjørbrent stein/fragmenter p opptil ca 3 cm. Løst sammensatt/ikke kompakt. Innslag av mørtel i fyllet og langs kantene. Kommer ned på det oransje brannlaget vi har ellers.	Are	07.11.2014 00:00:00	2,5	50372		1,5		0.10	Redeponering?
22558	Gravfyll	Gravfyll kan ikke skilles fra resten av kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825	Anne	07.11.2014 00:00:00		8117					Gravfyll
22571	Fyll i grophus	Laget er relativt stort i utstrekning, og dekker hele området med unntak av ovnen i midten. Laget består i hovedsak av lysegrå sand og leire. I øst ved "trakten" til ovnen er laget blandet med mørkere leire, som inneholder en del bein og humus.	Reidar	12.11.2014 00:00:00	3			3			
22631	Beinkule	Fyll i beinkule, SA 21261. Tilsynelatende samme jordsmon som SL 12825.	Stefan	07.11.2014 00:00:00	0,5			0,4		0.07	Fyll i beinkule
22689	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206. Det va nesten ikke fyll igjen pga forstyrrelser fra andre nedgravninger. Det ble funnet enkelte løse menneskeben t på skjelettet som anslås å tilhøre fyllet.	Lars	07.11.2014 00:00:00	0,25	20681		0,2		0.10	Gravfyll
22713	Gravfyll	Gravfyll i grav SA 22711. Kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825.	Anne	10.11.2014 00:00:00							Gravfyll
22741	Gravfyll	Gravfyll i grav SA 22738. Kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825.	Anne	11.11.2014 00:00:00		8117					Gravfyll
22754	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206. Lite fyl var tilbake da den var kraftig skjært.	Lars	11.11.2014 00:00:00	0,45	22774		0,15		0.15	Gravfyll
22775	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206. Nester ingenting av fyllet var tilbake da den var kraftig forstyrret.	Lars		0,38		22753	0,12		0.15	Gravfyll
22789	Ovn	Fyll i en dreneringsgrøft som er plassert i sørvest hjørnet a en bygning under kirkegården. Silting.	Mick	11.11.2014 00:00:00							Fyll
22824	Fyll i grophus	Den øverste delen av laget består av lys leire med et kull/sotlag på toppen. Lengre ned i laget er leiren blandet med stein, bein, kull, fiskebein, humus og brente bein. Lage ligger oppå stolpehullene SA22929 og SA23045, og er orientert NØ i grophuset.	Reidar	14.11.2014 00:00:00	2	22571		0,8		0.34	
22853	lag	Finkornet kompakt, ganske hardt, brunspettet rødbrent silt, spor av trekull (fragm under 1 mm). Spettene er markganger, disse er fylt med humus, massen i seg selv er bare silt. Ingen form på laget, flyter ut mot sør, diffus overgang her. NB, laget fortsetter mot sør, resten graves nå utgravningsområdet utvides. Den brente massen er lamine med brune lag, samme konistens og sammensetning, men ubrent? Tynne mørkegrå skikt også. Små fragm brent bein, 2 til 3 mm. Liten slaggperle med tydelig grønn farve, annen liten slaggklump med mulig kobberfragment på.	Erlend	12.11.2014 00:00:00		23078	23105, 22864			0.03	Brannlag
22855	Stolpehull	Fyll av en stolpehull som kutter intill en dyrkningsslag.	Erlend	12.11.2014 00:00:00		22856	22844				Stolpehull
22863	Stolpehull	Gråbrun løs, porøs, mørkerøde spetter, trekullfragmenter 2 mm til 1 cm. Trerester, veldig dårlig bevart. Helt oppløst me såvidt mulig å se at det har en vært treverk. Mer trerester mot bunn av laget.	Erlend	12.11.2014 00:00:00			22855			0.15	Stolpeavtrykk
22864	lag	Mulig rester av gulv, enten omrotet eller utkast. Målt inn i flere deler. Lys grå brunspettet fin silt, litt sand og humus. Spor av trekul, finknust. Kompakt, amorf, undulerende. Drittvær. Kuttet i nord og øst av grophus og sjakt, blir tynnere og forsvinner av seg selv mot sør og vest. Opptil 5 cm tykt midt på. Kuttet av 23077.	Erlend	13.11.2014 00:00:00						0.05	Gulv?
22866	Stolpehull	Bunnlag i 23077, stolpehull med stolpeavtrykk. Sml form og plassering med K22856, som antagelig ikke er kutt men stolpeavtrykk. Lag 22866 er altså antagelig fyll i bunn av stolpeavtrykket i stolpehull 23077. Ser ut som omrotet brannlag, mest silt, delvis rødbrent, med en del humus og sand. Noe brent bein, få men relativt store fragmenter. Fle 5 cm store, brent helt hvite, oppsprukne. Laget er finkornet, smuldrete, løst. Store trekullfragmenter mot bunn av laget, oppt 5 cm. 10 til 12 cm tykt. Ser litt femkantet ut i plan.	Erlend	12.11.2014 00:00:00		22855	24193			0.12	Stolpeavtrykk
22896	Gulv SL22896	En rødbrent leire gulv med spor etter brent planker. Gulvet fortsett videre under profilen og det ser ut som at det er eldre enn kirkegården men yngre enn de store gropene.	Mick	10.11.2014 00:00:00		18206	21368			0.07	Gulv
22942	Stolpehull	Fyll i stolpehullet SA22929. Noe treverk ble funnet i fyllet. Jordprøve er hentet ut av hullet.	Reidar	12.11.2014 00:00:00		22824		0,18			Stolpehull
22990	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 18206.	Lars	12.11.2014 00:00:00	0,75	22774		0,15		0.15	Gravfyll
23055	Stolpehull	Fyll i stolpehullet SA23045. Noe bein ble funnet i fyllet. Jordprøve er hentet ut av hullet.	Reidar	13.11.2014 00:00:00		22824		0,18			
23085	Ovn	Lag SL23085 er siste rest av "trakten" til ovnen SA20631. Laget består i hovedsak av humus med mye bein, leire, stein, brente bein og noe moderne keramikk.	Reidar	13.11.2014 00:00:00	0,4			0,4			
23142	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825. Like over skjelettet ble det funnet en femur som må ha tilhørt fyllet.	Lars	14.11.2014 00:00:00	0,55	22711		0,25		0.15	Gravfyll
23161	Dyrkningslag	Dette laget ser ut til å ligge på nivå, stratigrafisk sett, med d laveste tydelig ikke-naturlige lagene ø for sjakten, altså under det store steinete laget. Brunt eller svakt rødlig gråbrunt lag med tydelig organisk preg, finkornet, men litt klumpete. Mykt, litt porøst. Virker 'bearbeidet', som pløyd jord, kompost eller lignende. Mest humus, noe silt og sand, litt stein og bein. Stein ca 5 til 10 cm str, ikke synlig varmepåvirket. Beinfragmenter opptil 10 cm str, varierende bevaringsgrad, store og små dyr, fisk. Spredte fragmenter trekull, rundt 1 mm str. Andre funn: slagg, slått flint, avkapp av gevir. 5 til 15 cm tykt, ujevn bunn.	Erlend	13.11.2014 00:00:00			23199, 23243, 23841			0.15	Nedbrutt kulturlag
23183	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden12825. Lite var igjen av graven, ditto fyll. Det ble funnet en slagge tett på skjelettet og som må ha tilhørt fyllet. En løsdel av et skjelett ble funnet tett på skjelettet og ble tatt inn som ex-situ.	Lars	14.11.2014 00:00:00	0,2	8117		0,13		0.10	Gravfyll
23199	Dyrkningslag	Kompakt men litt mykt. Mørk brun humus med noe silt og sand, litt stein. Fragmenter av smeltet leire. Mye knust trekull, ujevnt fordelt, særlig mye rundt 23233, sammen me med linser av nærmest hvit masse, kanskje aske. Svakt undulerende overflate og litt ujevn bunn. Spredte beinfragmenter i bunn av laget, 2-15 cm str, dårlig bevart. Diffus overgang til laget under. Gradvis mer sand, mindre trekull og humus mot bunn. Askelinsene kun i øvre 2-3 cm laget. Ser ut til å ha rast inn delvis i grophuset. Mer stein m bunn av laget. Muligens varmepåvirket, men ikke voldsomt. Sprukket, men smuldrer ikke. 5-10 cm diameter. Lag under er grålig flekkete sandlag 24054 og undergrunn eller mulig gammelt dyrkningslag 24193. Jord-/makroprøve 23394, to store poser, mulige funn i disse. Laget er kuttet av 23077 o 23233.	Erlend	17.11.2014 00:00:00			24054			0.10	
23243	Stolpehull	Fyll i kutt 23234, struktur 23233, mulig stolpehull. Brungrå, litt kompakt, men porøs. Humus og silt med lit sand. Spredt steinfragmenter ca 5 cm str. Små klumper av bent silt/leire, opptil 5 mm store. Spor av trekull, små fragmenter 1 til 2 mi str.	Erlend	14.11.2014 00:00:00		23161	23199, 24193			0.10	Stolpehull
23264	Stolpehull	Fyllet SL23264 tilhører stolpehullet (?) SA23251. Fyllet består i hovedsak av humus og sand. Jordprøve P23265 er hentet ut av fyllet.	Reidar	14.11.2014 00:00:00	0,3	22571		0,4		0.25	
23750	Grøft	Gråbrun porøs humus/sand med litt smågrus. Spredte beinfragmenter, 2 til 5 cm str, middels godt bevart. En del røtter. Hele fyllet i den avdekkede delen av grøften tatt inn som prøve, to store poser, prøvenr. 23751. Spor av trekull. SAnr for grøft er 23733, kuttet er 23743.	Erlend	17.11.2014 00:00:00		23199	24054			0.10	Parsellgrøft
23753	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Størrelse: 6x4 cm, dybde: 4 cm heller mot vest, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn. NB relater til SAnr 24001.	Erlend	19.11.2014 00:00:00	0,06	23161	Undergrunn	0,04		0.04	Staurhull
23758	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Mål: 6x5 cm, dybde: 14 cm, heller mot vest, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn. NB relater til SAnr 24001.	Erlend	19.11.2014 00:00:00	0,06	23161	Undergrunn	0,05		0.14	Staurhull

IntrasisId	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering
20931									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig		
20946	Regelmessig	Rund		Lysegrå	Hardt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	God
21051	Regelmessig	Oval		Lysebrun	Hardt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig		Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
21068									Graveskje			18206	Rimelig tydelig		
21074									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18206	Tydelig		
21089				Mørk brun			raskt		Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		
21109	Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Rødlig	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
21140	Regelmessig	Halvsirkel	Ujevn	Rødlig	Løst	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
21198									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18206	Tydelig		
21209	Regelmessig	Halvsirkel	Flat	Mørkebrun	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
21237									Graveskje			18206	Rimelig tydelig		
21267	Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Lysegrå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
21288	Undulerende	Rund	Rund	Mørkebrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Svak	Middels
21312									Graveskje			12825	Rimelig tydelig		
21330	Regelmessig	Amorf	Ujevn	Lyserød til grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig	Svak	Middels
22067	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Lysebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
22360	Hakket	Rund	Rund	Svart til lys gulgrå.	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig	Svak	Middels
22558									Graveskje				Rimelig tydelig		
22571	Nivåforskjell	Rund	Ujevn	Lysegrå/mørkebrun	Løst	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
22631	Regelmessig	Oval	Flat	Mørkebrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Utydelig	Ingen	Middels
22689									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18206	Tydelig		
22713									Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig		
22741									Graveskje				Rimelig tydelig		
22754									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18206	Tydelig		
22775									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18206			
22789	Undulerende			Mørk gråbrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	God
22824	Nivåforskjell	Amorf	Ujevn	Lysegrå/mørkebrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
22853	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Orange	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		
22855		Oval		gråbrun	porøs	god	raskt	ingen	graveskjer	Umettet sone	god		Tydelig	ingen	dårlig
22863	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Gråbun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		
22864	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Lys grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig		
22866	Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Orangebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		
22896	Regelmessig	Irregulær	Flat	Rød oransj	Plastisk	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God
22942	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Mørkebrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
22990									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18206			
23055	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Mørkebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Mettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
23085	Regelmessig	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørkebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
23142									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825			
23161	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Brunt	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		
23183									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825			
23199	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørk brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		
23243	Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Brungrå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig		
23264	Stor nivåforskjell	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørkebrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels
23750	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Rund	Gråbrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		
23753	Regelmessig	Oval	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels
23758	Regelmessig	Oval	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels

IntrasisId	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
20931																	
20946			100														
21051																	
21068																	
21074																	
21089		60	40				humus 60 sand 20 stein 20										
21109		27	73			Middels	Humus 25, sand 32, silt 41.	Kull 2.									
21140			100				Sand 46, silt 54.										
21198																	
21209	4	32	64			Middels	Sand 35, humus 32, stein 29.										
21237																	
21267		1	99			Middels	Sand 14, leire 63, stein 22.	Kull 1.									
21288	15	10	69	6	Middels	Dårlig	10% menneskebein,10% kull, 30% leire, 19% sand,20% stein.	5% dyrebein, 5% tegl, 1% slagg.						3			1
21312																	
21330		10	30	60		Dårlig	30% leire, 60% mørtel, 10% kull.										
22067	3	2	95		Middels	Middels	Sand 42, silt 31, grus 22.										
22360	5	45	50		Dårlig	Dårlig	45% trekull, 10% stein- og steinfragmenter (skjørbrent), 15% leire, 10% silt, 10% mørtel.	5% dyrebein, brent og ubrent. 5% sand.									
22558																	
22571		12	88			Middels	Sand 33, leire 55, humus 12.										
22631	45		55		Middels		45% bein, 55% sand/jord										
22689																	
22713																	
22741																	
22754																	
22775																	
22789	1	3	99				Silt sand 10, 90.	Kullbiter. Noen små brent stein frags.						4			3
22824	2	42	56		God	Middels	Sand 16, leire 29, stein 11, humus 42.										
22853		5	95			Elendig	Silt 95 %	Humus 5 %									
22855		45	55			3	sand 10 silt 30 humus 45	grus 9 stein 6									
22863		55	45			Elendig	Humus 50, silt 30, sand 15 %	Oppløst treverk 5 %									
22864		5	95			Elendig	Silt 90 %	Sand 5, humus 5 %									
22866		10	90			Elendig	Silt 70, sand 20, humus 10 %	Se beskrivelsen.									
22896		5	95			Middels	Silt Leire 10 90	Mørtel flekker. Små stein frags.									
22942		86	14			Middels	Treverk 35, sand 14, humus 51.										
22990																	
23055	2	42	56			Middels	Humus 42, sand 23, silt 33.										
23085	4	45	51		Middels	Middels	Humus 45, sand 26, stein 13, leire 12.										
23142																	
23161	1	60	39		Middels	Dårlig	Humus 60, silt 20, sand 15 %	Stein 4, bein 1 %									
23183																	
23199	1	60	39		Dårlig	Dårlig	Humus 60, silt 20, sand 15 %	Stein 4, bein 1 %									
23243		50	50			Dårlig	Humus 50, silt 40 %	Sand 9, stein 1 %									
23264		83	17			Middels	Humus 83, sand 17.										
23750	1	45	54		Middels	Elendig	Sand 45, humus 45 %	Fin grus 9, beinfragmenter 1 %									
23753		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
23758		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
23763	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Mål: 8x5 cm, dybde: 8 cm, rett, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn. NB relater til SAnr 24001.	Erlend	19.11.2014 00:00:00	0,08	23161	Undergrunn	0,05		0.08	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Oval	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
23768	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 8x7 cm, dybde: 4 cm fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn. NB relater til SAnr 24001.	Erlend	19.11.2014 00:00:00	0,08	23161	Undergrunn	0,07		0.04	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
23773	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 7 cm, dybde: 15 cm, heller litt mot vest, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn. NB relater til SAnr 24001.	Erlend	19.11.2014 00:00:00	0,07	23161	Undergrunn	0,07		0.15	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
23778	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Mål 7x5 cm, dybde: 10 cm, heller litt mot vest, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn. NB relater til SAnr 24001.	Erlend	19.11.2014 00:00:00	0,07	23161	Undergrunn	0,05		0.10	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Oval	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
23783	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 5 cm, dybde: 11 cm, rett, fyll: brun siltig humus, klumper med grå leire/silt. Kompakt. Mulige rester av staur, svært oppløst rødbrunt organisk materiale mot bunn. Kan være rest av rot. I og me at staurhullet ligger i bunn av sjakten, som ble gravd et stykke ned i undergrunnen uten å dokumentere lag, er det ikke mulig å si sikkert hvilket lag som har ligget over. Antagelig har det vært det samme som vest for sjakten. NB relater til SAnr 24001.	Erlend	19.11.2014 00:00:00	0,05		Undergrunn	0,05		0.11	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, leire 30, silt 15 %										
23788	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 5 cm, dybde: 10 cm, rett, fyll: brun siltig humus, klumper med grå leire/silt. Kompakt. Ligger helt inntil sjaktkanten, og det ser ut som o det er noe spor av staurhullet i profilet, har i såfall vært min 5 cm dypere. I og med at det ligger i bunn av sjakten, som ble gravd et stykke ned i undergrunnen uten å dokumentere lag, er det ikke mulig å si sikkert hvilket lag som har ligget over. Antagelig har det vært det samme som vest for sjakte NB relater til SAnr 24001.	Erlend	19.11.2014 00:00:00	0,05		Undergrunn	0,05		0.10	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, leire 30, silt 15 %										
23793	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 6 cm, dybde: 12 cm, rett, fyll: brun siltig humus, klumper med grå leire/silt. Kompakt. I og med at det ligger i bunn av sjakten, som ble gravd et stykke ned i undergrunnen uten å dokumentere la er det ikke mulig å si sikkert hvilket lag som har ligget over. Antagelig har det vært det samme som vest for sjakten. NB relater til SAnr 24001.	Erlend	19.11.2014 00:00:00	0,06		Undergrunn	0,06		0.12	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, leire 30, silt 15 %										
23798	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 5 cm, dybde: 10 cm, rett, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn. Ligger helt inntil sjaktkanten og det ser ut som om det er noe spor av staurhullet i profile har i såfall opprinnelig vært minst 5 cm dypere. I og med at det ligger i bunn av sjakten, som ble gravd et stykke ned i undergrunnen uten å dokumentere lag, er det ikke mulig å sikkert hvilket lag som har ligget over. Antagelig har det væ det samme som vest for sjakten. NB relater til SAnr 24001.	Erlend	19.11.2014 00:00:00	0,05		Undergrunn	0,05		0.10	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
23807	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkrgårdsjorden 12825. Graven var kraftig forstyrret og bare en liten del var tilbake, ditto lite fyll. Det ble funnet en liten konsentrasjon av spedbarnsknokler (23821) tett på skjelettet og antas å tilhø fyllet.	Lars	18.11.2014 00:00:00	0,4	8117		0,16		0.75	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
23859	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825. Flere løse ben lå like ved eller like over skjelettet og ble antatt å tilhøre fyllet til graven (Ex-situ:23875). En stor trerot gikk nord-sydøst over skjelettet.	Lars	19.11.2014 00:00:00	0,48	15234		0,4		1.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig																			
23877	Fyll i grophus	Lyst siltlag i NØ i grophuset. Laget inneholder noe stein, bein og kull.	Reidar	20.11.2014 00:00:00	2,4	22824	23931	0,8		0.18		Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Lysegrå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels	1	1	98			Middels	Sand 32, silt 53, stein 13.										
23931	Fyll i grophus	Lys silt med et mørkt, tynt lag på toppen med humus, bein, stein, østers-skjell, fiskebein, never. Mørke humuslag forekommer lagvis i silten, som lasagne.	Reidar	24.11.2014 00:00:00	3	23877		1		0.56		Stor nivåforskjell	Amorf		Lysegrå/mørkebrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels	1	32	67				Humus 32, sand 14, silt 42, stein 11.										
23984	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825. Det va lite fyll tilbake da graven var kraftig forstyrret.	Lars	20.11.2014 00:00:00	0,45	23806		0,2		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
24003	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 3 cm, dybde: 3 cm, rett, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt. Ligger helt inntil sjaktkanten, og det ser ut som om det er spor av staurhullet i profilet, mar muligens vært omtrent 10 cm dypere. I og med at det ligger i bunn av sjakten, som ble gravd et stykke ned i undergrunnen uten å dokumentere lag, er det ikke mulig å si sikkert hvilket lag som har ligget over. Antagelig har det vært det samme som vest for sjakten.	Erlend	20.11.2014 00:00:00	0,03		Undergrunn	0,03		0.03	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
24008	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Dette ligger i bunn av grøft 23733, som det eneste. Diameter: 5 cm, dybde: 9 cm, rett, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn.	Erlend	20.11.2014 00:00:00	0,05	23161	Undergrunn	0,05		0.09	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
24013	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 8 cm, dybde: 15 cm, rett, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn.	Erlend	20.11.2014 00:00:00	0,08	23161	Undergrunn	0,08		0.15	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
24018	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 5 cm, dybde: 10 cm, heller litt mot vest, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn.	Erlend	20.11.2014 00:00:00	0,05	23161	Undergrunn	0,05		0.10	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
24023	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 4 cm, dybde: 12 cm, heller litt mot vest, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn.	Erlend	20.11.2014 00:00:00	0,04	23161	Undergrunn	0,04		0.12	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
24028	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 5 cm, dybde: 11 cm, rett, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn.	Erlend	20.11.2014 00:00:00	0,05	23161	Undergrunn	0,05		0.11	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
24033	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 5 cm, dybde: 4 cm, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt. Dette staurhullet er i bunn av et stolpehull, 23077, so er skåret et stykke ned i undergrunnen, og er dermed dårligere bevart enn de andre. Det er ikke helt sikkert dette er et staurhull, kan være et lite steinopptrekk, spor av en ro eller dyregang.	Erlend	20.11.2014 00:00:00	0,05		Undergrunn	0,05		0.04	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
24038	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 4 cm, dybde: 7 cm, rett, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn.	Erlend	20.11.2014 00:00:00	0,04	23161	Undergrunn	0,04		0.07	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
24043	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 6 cm, dybde: 8 cm, rett, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn. Dette staurhullet ble snittet etter at det var formgravd, og i bunn viste det seg å være 2 cm dypere enn det som kunne observeres ved formgraving Denne siste delen var relativt spiss og noe asymmetrisk. Fyllet var det samme.	Erlend	20.11.2014 00:00:00	0,06	23161	Undergrunn	0,06		0.08	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
24048	Staurhull	Staurhull, ett av flere i en samling som er beskrevet under konstruksjonsnummer 24001 (flere detaljer og tolkning und konstruksjonsbeskrivelsen). Diameter: 5cm, dybde: 12 cm, heller litt mot vest, fyll: brun humus med noe sand og silt. Kompakt men ikke hardt, litt løsere mot bunn.	Erlend	20.11.2014 00:00:00	0,05	23161	Undergrunn	0,05		0.12	Staurhull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Brunt	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig		Middels		55	45			Elendig	Humus 55, sand 30, silt 15 %										
24054	Dyrkningslag	Grått sandlag, brunspettet, nesten ren sand unntatt markgangene som er brun humus/silt. Litt varierende farve, noen steder gradvis overgang til laget under, andre steder skarp. Målt inn som fire flekker. Ser ut til å være kuttet av parsellgrøften (23733) Mulig rest av dyrkningslag. Funn: lys blå glassperle, ca 1,5 mm diameter, ganske rund. To store poser til prøve, resten av laget for det meste lagt til side for mulig solding, 6 bøtter. Jord-/makroprøve 24130, funn 24131.	Erlend	21.11.2014 00:00:00			24193			0.10	Dyrkningslag	Regelmessig	Amorf	Flat	Grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		God		2	98			Elendig	Sand 98 %	Humus 2 %								5	
24128	Beinkule	Fyll i beinkule SA 24053, ikke mulig å skille fra kirkegårdsjorden, SL 12825.	Stefan	21.11.2014 00:00:00		20265					Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	12825	Rimelig tydelig																			
24134	Gravfyll	Fyll til grav, ikke mulig å skille fra kirkegårdsjorden, SL 12825. Noen menneskebein som lå tett intil skjelettet ble ta ut som ex situ bein (F24148).	Stefan	21.11.2014 00:00:00	0,15	24053	23856	0,1		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	12825	Rimelig tydelig																			
24156	Gravfyll	Ikke mulig å skille fra kirkegårdsjorden, SL 12825. Ser ut ti å ligge mørtel og kull under graven, mulig samme lag som "huset"?	Stefan	21.11.2014 00:00:00		24133					Gravfyll									Graveskje			12825	Utydelig																			
24174	Kirkegårdsjord	Løs rødbrun, siltholdig sand med en del dyrebein og noe kull. Ser meget omrotet ut. Mulig nedre omrotet del av kirkegårdslaget SL 12825.	Stefan	24.11.2014 00:00:00	1	12825	24215	0,65				Regelmessig	Irregulær	Flat	Rødbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	15	15	70		Middels	Middels											
24193	Dyrkningslag	Orangegrå sand, spettet med brune humøse markganger. Porøs. Sementert sammen av jernutfelling noen steder, me smuldrer lett andre steder. Jernutfellingen synlig som lys orange prikker under 1 mm str. Stedvis diffus grense mot laget over (24054), tydeligere avgrensning mot laget under (lys grå silt undergrunn). Delvis fjernet 25.-26., resten blir inntil videre liggende under mye annen stratigrafi mot nord, øst og vest. Rundt 20-30 cm tykt. Staurhullene 24001 går ned i dette laget, men kun 3 av 20 går gjennom, på et punk hvor laget under ko mer høyere opp.	Erlend	26.11.2014 00:00:00		24054	Undergrunn			0.20	Undergrunn	Undulerende	Amorf	Flat	Orangegrå	Porøst	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig		God		1	99			Elendig	Sand 99 %	Humus 1 %									
24215	Gulv	Lysegult brent leire silt over brente treplanker. Mulig del av gulv..	Stefan	24.11.2014 00:00:00	2,5		24299	0,9				Regelmessig	Irregulær		Lysebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God			100				100% brent silt										
24282	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825, men d ble funnet noen løse skjelettdeler (24298) tett på skjelettet som må ha tilhørt fyllet.	Lars	25.11.2014 00:00:00	1	23983		0,3		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
24440	Brønn	Lag SL24440 er øverste laget i brønnen SA24434. Laget er omkranset av kuttet SK24435. I overflaten er det en ramme av tre (cirka en tomme). I Ø er laget forsyrret av trakten til ovnen. Laget består i hovedsak av humus med en del treflis blåskjell, stein (noe skjørbrent), bein*, fiskebein, moderne glass, kleberstein, brente bein, trebiter. *Bein (Anne Østergaard Jensen): Cirka 60 liter. Primært unge dyr, slaktespor på underkjever/halvsvirvler, mest ku, noe gris og sau/geit. Beintyper: Kranier, kraniekasser, underkjever, ryggvirvler (epifysen har ikke vokst på), fotbein/mellombein og tenner. Jord- og kullprøver er tatt. 02.12.14: Brønnen er foret de første 60cm i høyden på innsiden med treverk, mulig laftet tømmer (vanskelig å se nå). Treverket er delvis forvitret, men noen av stokkene er forhåpentligvis godt bevart. Flaskeglass og porselen har blitt funnet i laget nærme treveggene. 03.12.14: Alle sidene er renset frem og grafiske punktbilder er tatt. Treverket ser ikke ut til å strekke seg lenger ned i laget under. I siste del av laget mot SV ble det funnet noe keramikk, (jern)nagle og en skosåle. 04.12.14:	Reidar	28.11.2014 00:00:00	1,2	22067		1,2		0.70	Brønnfyll?	Regelmessig	Kvadratisk	Flat	Mørkebrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Middels	Middels	6	90	4		God	God	Humus 90.		4	2			2	4		5	2
24457	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825.	Lars	27.11.2014 00:00:00	0	8117		0		1.20	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig																			
24467	Beinkule	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825.	Lars	27.11.2014 00:00:00	0,42	19091		0,39		1.25	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig																			
24492	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825. Det ble funnet en del løse skjelettdeler av et spedbarn tett på skjelettet og dette antas å tilhøre fyllet (Ex-situ:24503).	Lars		0,1	8117		0,07		0.95	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig																			
24505	Gravfyll	Ikke mulig å skille fra kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825.	Stefan	02.12.2014 00:00:00	0,65	24521		0,35		0.20	Gravfyll	Regelmessig			Mørkebrun og svart	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone		12825	Utydelig	Ingen	Middels														4			
24523	Gravfyll	Kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825.	Stefan	01.12.2014 00:00:00		20265														Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	12825	Utydelig																			
24524	Brønn	Laget er en del av bunnfyllet i "brønnen" SA24434 (trekassen ST24435). Skillet mellom SL24524 og laget over (SL24440) er meget tydelig. Laget består i hovedsak av mørtel (?)(prøver er tatt ut, og disse vil eventuelt gi svar på dette) blandet med sand og silt. Noe forekomst av kull og treverk (to eller tre stokker mot nord-øst-veggen: ST25292). Laget brer seg muligens inn under syllstokkene. 17.12.14: "Mørtellaget" fortsetter inn under syllstokkene. Laget har muligens hatt en utgjevningsfunksjon for konstruksjonen.	Reidar	01.12.2014 00:00:00	1,1	24440	25287	1,1		0.05	Mørtellag?	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Flat	Lysegrå	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels			98				Sand 32, silt 33, mørtel 33	Humus 1, treverk 1.									3
24529	haug	Lys til mørk brun heterogen hard kompakt fin silt med noe humus, litt sand, trekull og stein. Ujevn overflate og tykkels uklar grense mot laget under, et renere grått siltlag. Trekullstykkene kantete og relativt store, 1 til 5 cm. Steinen er kantete og rundt 4-8 cm str. 1-5 mm str klumper/flekker a rødbrent silt. Keramikkfragment, F24784.	Erlend	01.12.2014 00:00:00		20801	24686			0.03	Tråkket lag	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Brun	Hardt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Utydelig		Dårlig		22	78			Dårlig	Silt 70, humus 20 %	Sand 5, trekull 3, stein 2 %									
24543	Stolpehull	Samme som 31043 (gravde seinere), se beskrivelse av denne. Rester av treverk bevart i midten uten at bevaringsforholdene er spesielt gode.	Erlend								Moderne												31043																				
24632	Gravfyll	Fyll i en mulig steinsatt grav. Løs mørkebrun sand iblandet silt.	Stefan	02.12.2014 00:00:00	0,3	12825		0,5		0.20	Mulig gravfyll	Regelmessig	Kvadratisk		Mørkebrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God																	
24634	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825. Lite va igjen av graven, ditto fyll. Det ble funnet enkelte løse skjelettdeler tett på skjelettet, dette ble bestemt å tilhøre fyll Det ene ex-situ benet (fot) fikk en spiker igjennom seg ved uhell av undertegnede.	Lars	03.12.2014 00:00:00	0,2	19091		0,1		0.95	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig																			
24686	haug	Laget er kuttet av søkesjakten, M24652 og M24674. Slutter av seg selv i nord og nordøst. Flekkete, skitente store klumper lys grå silt. spettete, linsert med humus. Stein størrelse 5-15 cm. Trekull små fragmenter.	Erlend	03.12.2014 00:00:00		24529	24699, 24745				Utkast? Omrotet?			flatt	Lys gulgrå	kompakt	ikke mulig å ta opp blokk	rask		Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		dårlig	1	11	89	1	dårlig		sand 10, humus 9, sand 10, silt 60	stein 9, bein 1, kullbiter 1									
24699	Avfallslag	Mulig brannlag/søppelag som ligger under en haug av lage som har vært bygde opp å lager et hus platform. Laget kan være en utjevnslag eller bare søppel over et hus som ligger under.	Erlend			24686, 18702, 18745, 19057	24745			0,12	Avfallslag	flatt		relativt flatt	Gråbrun	porøs	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	saktig	ingen	graveskjer	Umettet sone	god		Tydelig	ingen	dårlig		1	99			4	silt 39 sand 59	kullbiter 1 brente stein 1									
24732	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825. Det va nesten ingenting igjen av graven, ditto lite fyll. Enkelte løse skjelettdeler ble funnet tett på skjelettet og ble antatt å tilhø fyllet.	Lars	03.12.2014 00:00:00	0,15			0,1		1.00	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
24734	Lag	Fyll i en grøft, ikke mulig å skille fra kirkegårdsjorda. Hadde en del graver i seg (SA 22711, 24053, 24133, 23856, 24521, 24454). Ligger over et steinlag som faller ned i en grop med brent treverk i nord og sør, denne gropa kan ha kuttet gjennom treverket. En nagle ble funnet i fyllet F 2475	Stefan	08.12.2014 00:00:00	1,8			0,8		0.16		Regelmessig	Irregulær		Mørkebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone		12825	Utydelig	Ingen	Middels																	
24745	lag	Sammen som SL31533. Sannsyligvis en brannlag men kan også bli en avfallslag.	Erlend			24686	21089			0,18	Brannlag	Flatt		utjevn	Mørk brun	løs	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	raskt	ingen	graveskjer	umettet	god			ingen	dårlig	2	65	33		middels		Humus 60 sand 25	trekull 5 varmpåvirket stein 4, leire klumper (5-10 cm) 3, dyrebein 3									
24758	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825.	Lars	04.12.2014 00:00:00	0,5	24633	24731	0,4		1.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
24845	Stolpehull	Fyll av en mulig stolpehull tilknyttet til dyrkning.	MD			21089					Stolpehull				Mørk grå	porøs	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	raskt	ingen	graveskje	umettet	god			ingen	middels	1	1	98		3	3	sand silt 39 / 58	brent stein 1 , trekull 1, dyrebein 1									
24867	Grop	Fyll av en grop.	MD								Grop				Mørk grå	porøs	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	raskt	ingen	graveskjer	umettet	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk			ingen	middels	1	20	79		3	3	humus 20 silt 19 sand 59	brent stein < 1, dyrebein < 1									
24882	Ovn	Materiale tilknyttet til bearbeiding fra siste bruksfase av ovn	MD							0,12	Ovn fyll		oval	rund	Mørk grå	myk	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	raskt	ingen	graveskjer	umettet	god			ingen	god		40	60			2	kull 38 silt 58	ukjent organisk 1 , rund småstein 1 , trekull frags. 1, mørtel 1									
24952	Beinkule	Ser ikke ut til å skille seg fra det øverste laget av fyll i grøfta	Stefan	05.12.2014 00:00:00	0,5	20265		0,5		0.20	Mulig gravfyll	Regelmessig	Rund	Ujevn	Mørkebrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Utydelig	Ingen	Middels																	
25001	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825, men d ble funnet en del løse skjelettdeler (25022) tett ved skjelett og dette ble regnet å tilhøre fyllet. Det ble funnet nagle rett under thoraric 7.	Lars	11.12.2014 00:00:00	0,65	24757		0,33		1.30	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
25036	Fyll i grophus	Laget ligger rett utenfor laftekassen ("brønnen") mot øst, og inngår i kuttet SK24760. Laget omkranser novene til hjørne i sør, og følger kanten av laftekassen til litt over halvveis, fø det ender i siltlaget i det østlige hjørnet, som delvis omgir la 25036. Laget er som en lomme i silten. Laget består av humus og silt (cirka 50/50), samt treverk, bein, stein, kull og brente bein. Jordprøver er tatt: P25195. Ingen gjenstandsfunn.	Reidar	18.12.2014 00:00:00	1,4	23931		0,7		0.32		Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørkebrun og lysegrå	Hardt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels		41	58			Middels	Humus 41, sand 25, silt 33.	Bein, stein, treverk.						3			2
25147	Gravfyll	Fyllet hadde lik farge som kirkegårdsjorden 12825, men de var let leret sand med mye mørtelbiter spredt i fyllet samt en del røtter og dyreben. Mye løse ex-situ skjelettdeler (25219 Det ble funnet to nagler, begge løse i fyllet. Nagle 1 (25148 ble funnet ved venstre fotende. Nagle 2 (25154) ble funnet ved venstre bekken. En liten klump av brent leire ble funnet ved venstre femur. En liten glassbit og en liten keramikkbit ble funnet ved venstre humerus. En liten bit av mørtel med slagg ble funnet ved venstre pelvis.	Lars	15.12.2014 00:00:00	1,55	25000		0,5		1.45	Gravfyll			Ujevn	Gråbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen		10	10	78	2	God	God	Sand 40, grus 20, mørtel 18.			3				3		5	
25287	Brønn	Laget består hovedsaklig av sand og silt med "humuslommer". Overgangen fra laget over (SL24524) er tildels vanskelig å oppdage. I toppen av laget ble det funnet noe blåskjell-skall, brente bein, treflis, fiskebein og noe kull. Ingen gjenstandsfunn. Massene virket dels kompakte nedover i laget, som i naturlig avsetning, og i profilene lang kantene i nord-vest og sør-øst synes massene å helle i samme vinkel som terrenget. Etter å ha gravd frem pålene i både nord-øst (ST25292) og sør-vest ble det påtruffet blåleire (i hjørnet mot øst). Massene i laget ligner veldig på de massene som er påtruffet i nederste delen av kuttet/nedgravningen på utsiden av laftekassen. Dette ble bekreftet etter at det ble avdekket med maskin på sør-øst-siden av laftekassen. Et forventet brønnkutt ble ikke funnet.	Reidar	18.12.2014 00:00:00	1,1	24524	Blåleire	1,1				Regelmessig	Kvadratisk		Lysegrå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels		23	76			Middels	Humus 23, sand 48, silt 28.	Treverk, bein.						3			4
25307	Stolpehull	Mørk humusholdig silt med en del nevestore skjørbrente steiner i et sirkulært kutt. Alt fyllet ble tatt inn som makroprøve P.Nr. 25318.	Stefan		0,4			0,4		0.06	Mulig stolpehull	Hakket	Rund	Flat	Mørk/svart	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		10	90			Middels											
25322	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825, men te på skjelettet ble det funnet flere løse skjelettdeler som må h tilhørt graven.	Lars	07.01.2015 00:00:00	0,35			0,18		1.20	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig																			
25380	Utjevning	Uneven layer of mostly humus mixed with coarse sand and grit with frequent small stones. This layer is under a burnt clay layer floor .	Desgaylord	08.01.2015 00:00:00		24174				0,15		Nivåforskjell	Irregulær	Ujevn	Mørk brun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900		242151	Tydelig	Ingen		1	70	29		Dårlig	Dårlig											
25396	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825, men te på skjelettet ble det funnet flere løse skjelettdeler som må h tilhørt graven. En stor slagge (25413) ble funnet ovenpå høyre tibia.	Lars	09.01.2015 00:00:00	1,05	8117	25321	0,35		1.20	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig															4				
25495	Kollaps i kirke ovn	Lag av kollaps som lå over steinlaget som lå under kirkegården. Laget bestått av kollapset stein blandet silt, kullbiter og brent materiale.	Mick	09.01.2015 00:00:00		25380					Kollaps	Nivåforskjell	Rektangulær	Ujevn	Mørk Gråbrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	1	20	79		Middels	Middels	Sand silt 40 50 med skjørbrent stein10.	Kullbiter 8 skjørbrenttein 10 mørtel 2.									
25531	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden 12825. Et enkelt skjelettdel ble funnet tett på skjelettet og antas å tilha graven.	Lars	12.01.2015 00:00:00	0,5	8117	25530	0,2		1.20	Grav									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
25549	Kollaps i kirke ovn	Kollapset lag. Ujevn oval i plan med mørkebrun/beige brun omrotet masser. Laget ligger over mulig ovnstruktur i kirkegården. Massene var stortsett porøse med untak av de områdene de hadde blitt nedtrampet. Laget besto i hovedsa av humusholdig silt, sand, grus i blandet noe dyrebein, røtte og stei. Det ble også funnet noe slagg i laget F25629, en flintbit F25630 og en bit glass. Lage hadde en utstrekning p ca.1.60m x1.50m og var 5-15 cm dypt.	Hilde	13.01.2015 00:00:00	1,6	25495	25648	1,5		0.15	Kollapset lag	Regelmessig	Oval	Flat	Mørkebrun/beige brun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Ingen		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels	5	3	91	1	God	God	Sand 40, silt40, grus 10, stein 10.						5	5			
25689	Kollaps i kirke ovn	Steinpakning definert som ovn. Pakningen består av i hovedsak nevestore steiner og mørkbrun/svart humusholdi silt sand. Laget var ca 10-30 cm tykt. En stor andel av steinene er skjørbrente. Flere har fått et rødskjær mens andre er hvitbrente.	Hilde	14.01.2015 00:00:00	1,6	25549	25796/25739	1,5		0.30	Ovn	Nivåforskjell	Oval	Rund	Mørbryun/svart	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen		5	5	91	1	God	God	Sand 20, silt 20, grus 4, stein 47							5			
25739	mørtel lag	Lys beige mørtellag. Lage befinner seg under den mulige ovnen på kirkegården. Under fjerning ble det observert noe brent bein. Dybden på laget varierte fra 5-10 cm. Det ble tatten en prøve under fjerning av laget F25750.	Hilde	15.01.2015 00:00:00	0,68	25648	Undergrunn	0,52		0.10	Mørtel lag	Stor nivåforskjell	Oval	Rund	Lys beige	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen		3	1	96	0	God	God	Sand 40, silt 50, stein 6.							3			
25784	Utjevning	This context is composed of several layers of sand used to make a flat surface for the construction of a stone track or road 25543 . The layers are laid horizontally and each measure between 5 and 10 cm in thickness. The layers are quite compact and vary in colour from light to dark brown.	Des	15.01.2015 00:00:00	1,4	25719		0,7		0.20	Leveling layers	Regelmessig	Rektangulær		Light brown	Kompakt		Fort		Gravemaskin	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Dårlig		Tydelig			5		95		Dårlig												
25796	Kollaps i kirke ovn	Mørkt gråbrunt lag i mulig ovnstruktur under kirkegårds området. Laget besto i hovedsak avsilt og sand, det ble ogs funnet noen brente bein. Nederst i laget ble det observert små restter av leire sansyneligvis rast ned fra SL25607 som ligger SØ for laget. Det ble tatt en prøve under fjerning av laget P 25814.	Hilde	15.01.2015 00:00:00	1,05	25648	Undergrunn	1,07		0.10	Utjevnings lag	Undulerende	Irregulær	Rund	Mørk gråbrun	Svampete	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen		3	2	95	0	God	God	Sand 45, silt, 45, leire 5							3			
25830	Mørtellag	Dette var et rent mørtellag med enkelte få små stener og so fortsatte utover utgravningsgrensen mot øst. Et tydelig avfallsmateriale etter byggeri. Da laget lå nære kirken kan det tenkes at mørtelen kan knyttes konstruksjonsjobb på kirken. Laget var dypest i midten. Laget fallt noe fra syd til nord.	Lars	15.01.2015 00:00:00	1,3	21288		0,75		0.07	Avfallslag	Regelmessig	Oval	Flat	Gulhvit	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God	0	0	2	0	Ingen	Ingen	98 % mørtel blandet med 2 % sand/grus.										
25866	Utjevning	Layer of dark brown sand and silt and a small amount of clay. Possibly a levelling layer for construction of road 25566. This layer has slumped in the middle due to a cut. This context is quite mixed my dear chap and contains a frequent amount of small an large stones between 2cm an 15cm across with occasional patches of black grit.	Des	15.01.2015 00:00:00	3	25784		1,1		0.05	Burnt lag	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Flat	Dark brown ashy black	Svampete	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig			10	10	80		Dårlig	Middels											
25987	Avfallslag	Brunsvart kullholdig let leret sand. Funn av metall (26003). Laget fortsetter mot øst under utgravningsgrensen. Laget e et avfallslag av byggerester, og siden laget er lokalisert tett på Skt. Nicolai kirken kan det tenkes at det er avfall etter konstruksjonsaktiviteter på kirken. Dette laget har flere mindre forskjellige lag målt inn som ett felles lag. I laget kor det ett par lommer med mørtelavfall som igjen ble avløst av brunsvart kullholdig let leret sand. Da alle disse lagene er avfallslag etter byggaktivitet, er de ganske sikkert dumpet samtidig. I lagene ble det funnet en del mørtel, tegl, enkelte dyreben der noen var brente og en del ildpåvirkede sten.	Lars	19.01.2015 00:00:00	1,7	25830	26238	1,75		0.30	Avfallslag	Hakket	Oval	Ujevn	Brunsvart	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God	5	5	90	0	God	God	Sand: 70, lere: 20, ildpåvirkede sten samt tegl- og mørtelbiter: 10.						2				
26147	Produksjons avfall	Laget består sannsynligvis av produksjons avfall fra jernfremstillings ovnen SA24870 som ligger SØ for dette laget. Massene var veldig hardt komprimert og besto i hovedsak av slagg brent leire og noe kull. Hele fyllet ble ta ut som prøve P26371. Man får	Hilde	29.01.2015 00:00:00	0,78	25866		0,5		0.25	Produksjons avfall	Stor nivåforskjell	Oval	Flat	Mørk grå bryn	Hardt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Svak	Elendig			30	70			Sand 10, silt 20, slagg 40, kull 10, brent leire 10.										
26238	Avfallslag	Laget består av brent treværk. Treværket så ikke ut som å være en konstruksjon, men avfall fra byggeaktivitet som de andre lagene i gropa. Laget fortsetter mot øst inn under utgravningsgrensen. Siden treværket anses som avfall, ble det målt inn som fyll og ikke som treværk.	Lars	19.01.2015 00:00:00	0,7	25987	26267	0,6		0.04	Avfallslag	Hakket	Halvsirkel	Ujevn	Kullsort	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig	Ingen	God	0	0	0	0	Ingen	Ingen											

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn
26267	Leskegrop	Brunsvart kullholdig let leret sand. Laget er meget lik lag 25987. Enkelte håndstore brente sten i det øvre laget. Enkelte dyreben. Noe mørtel. Laget var som de andre lag i gropen et avfallslag for byggmaterialer. Det var mange ildpåvirkede stener i bunden på laget, men disse virket løse og ble trolig dumpet i gropen. Det virket som at stenene fortsatte inn under kuttet og kunne ses ut som å være et seperat konstruksjon. Men det visste seg at kuttet på et tidelig tidspunkt raste ned i gropa og dekket til laget i ytterkantene.	Lars	20.01.2015 00:00:00	1,4	26238	26330	1,05		0.25	Leskegrop	Hakket	Halvsirkel	Flat
26285	Ovn	Laget befinner seg SØ for ovskonstruksjon SL26311 og hsr formet som et par briller. Mot SV og NØ er det en runde forhøyninger, disse er bunnet sammen i en smal stripe i en forsenkning. Massene var forholdsvis og ha kompaktet dde en lys beige brun farge. Det var få forstyrrelser i massene men det ble funnet noen få dyrebein. Massene ser ut til å være en del av konstruksonen av ovnen rett NVfor laget.	Hilde	20.01.2015 00:00:00	1,36			0,52		20.00	Konstruksjons element	Nivåforskjell	Irregulær	Flat
26311	Ovn	Ovnkonstruksjon SA 24870. Laget inneholdt i hovedsak sammenrast ovnsmasser i form av ovnsforing. Massene i laget var forholdsvis kompakte og hadde en brunorang farge. Laget befinner seg mellom to steiner (begge målt inn som 26111)den enne er veldig forvitret muligens pga høy varme. Den andre minner noe om en liggende bauta.	Hilde	20.01.2015 00:00:00	0,57			0,35		0.10	Ovnsforing	Regelmessig	Oval	Flat
26373	Ovn	Lag 1 i profil C26649. Lys grå silt sand med enda lysere grå flekker.	Hilde	26.01.2015 00:00:00	1,97	25866	26714	1,69		46.00		Regelmessig	Oval	Rund
26404	Utjevning	Layer of sand used as a levelling layer for construction of the stone road. This layer has collapsed into a animal burrow. This context contains frequent amount of small stones, and some bigger ones. The layer continues south to the same extend as the stones above it.	Desgaylord	22.01.2015 00:00:00	1,7	25866		1		0.15	Leveling layers	Undulerende	Rektangulær	Flat
26441	Grop	Bunn av 21287. Naturbakken.												
26473	Anleggsområdet	Aktivitetslag som kan ha å gjøre med kirkebygget, evt byggingen av kirken. Laget kuttes av blandt annet en ovn (SA 25648) og en leskegrop (SA 21287) (for fremstilling av mørtel). Laget inneholder en del kull, skjørbrent stein og dyrebein og består hovedsakelig av mørk/grå sandholdig si	Stefan	30.01.2015 00:00:00			27086				Aktivitetslag	Regelmessig	Irregulær	
26519	Staurhull	Fyll av en staur.	Stefan								staurhull			
26522	Brannlag	Orangebrunt brannlag (farge resultat av brent ler?), påtruffe 0,8 m under bakken. Laget er Veldig plastisk og feit med små trekullsflekker, men uten lukt og funn. Strekker seg flekkvist fra nord mot sør og inn i østlig profil, men det antas at laget har vært over et sammenhengende område på minimum 2,38 m. Det er målt inn fire flekker; 1,2x1,16 meter, 0,3x0,12 m, 0,3x0,3 m, 0,61x0,15 m. Sistnevnte fortsetter videre inn i østprofil og videre i sørlig rettning. Fu utstrekning denne veien ble ikke avklart, da laget strekte se utenfor teltet og var på daværennde tidspunkt tildekket med vintermatter. Laget er ondulerende, sikkert som følge av kollaps pga brannen. Høyeste punkt er på midten og skråne deretter ned i alle rettninger. Nivåforskjell fra høyest til laveste punkt er på ca 4 cm. Laget er samtidig som et kullsvart brannlag SL 26720, som strekker seg langs med østlig profil. De ligger begge over et mørtellag SL? Funksjo gulv eller annet fra kollapset hus, eks veggene?? Tatt 1 makrofosil prøve: 1p26648.26522.	Anne	22.01.2015 00:00:00	2,38	25866				0.05	Brannlag	Undulerende		Ujevn
26714	Ovn	Lag 2 i profil C26649. Mørk brun svart silt, sand med noe kull.	Hilde	26.01.2015 00:00:00		26373	26715			0.05				Ujevn
26715	Ovn	Lag 3 i profil. Brun beig silt, sand. Ble tatt en kull prøvet av dette laget P 26772.	Hilde	26.01.2015 00:00:00		26714	26t716			0.10				Rund
26716	Ovn	Lag 4 i profil C26649. Brun grå silt, sand.	Hilde	26.01.2015 00:00:00		26715	26717			0.09				Rund
26717	Ovn	Lag 5 i profil C26649. Mørk grå brun humusholdig silt, sand og røtter.	Hilde	26.01.2015 00:00:00		26716	26718			0.03				Spiss
26718	Ovn	Lag 6 i profil C26649. Grå brun silt, sand med noe røtter.	Hilde	26.01.2015 00:00:00		26717	26719			0.18				Rund
26719	Ovn	Lag 7 i profil C26649. Lys beige hardpakket silt, sand. Muligens er dette laget naturlig (undergrunn).	Hilde	26.01.2015 00:00:00		26718				0.04		Nivåforskjell		
26720	Brannlag	Kullsvart brannlag, bestående av siltholdig sand og masse små kullpartikler. Kullpartiklene gjør det løst og lett å grave. Pånær en svær leireklump(B:22-25 cm, L:52cm, tykkelse 3 cm, orientert N-S: blitt kastet i brannlaget?,ikke målt inn me tatt det som en del av brannlaget) er laget rent. Ingen lukt. Ingen funn. Laget er påtruffet i 0,74-0,8 meters under bakken, ondulerende fra nord mot sør. Laget er samtidig med det orangebrune brannlaget SL26522. Fortsetter inn i østprofil. L:1,1 m, B:0,7 m. Brannlaget ligger som "klump" ovenpå mørtellag SL? Tatt kullprøve: p26752. Funksjon: kollapset byggning?, noe som er kastet på? Gulv?	Anne	23.01.2015 00:00:00	1,1	25866		0,7			Brannlag	Nivåforskjell		
26774	Brannlag	Lys orange brent sand og silt, stykker delvis forkullet treverk store trekullstykker, mørtel og puss, brent bein, spiker, ett fragment 1600-tallskeramikk. Mange store fragmenter av taktegl, disse er sotete på overflaten, virker brent. Ingen hele, vanskelig å si noe sikkert om størrelse og form. Omtrent 1-2 cm tykke.	Erlend	27.01.2015 00:00:00			26787, 26872			0.10	Brannlag/bygningsrester	Regelmessig	Amorf	Flat
26917	Profil	Lag beskrevet fra profilet i dreneringsgrøften vest for Saxegaardsgata 15. Noe av laget er fjernet for å få en trygg skråning til dreneringsgrøften. Utstrekningen av laget defor ikke kjent. Dette er det øverste laget under nivået med kuppelsteinsbroleggingen (26787). Smuldrete brun silt og humus med noe sand. Noe knust trekull, 2-5 mm, noe småstein, litt grus, rester av oppløst mørtel øverst i laget, el bare flekker med lys sand. Dette laget er relativt tydelig og ca 20 cm tykt under brolegningen, blir tynnere og utydelig nord for brolegningen, ca 5 cm tykt. Blir borte ca en meter nord for brolegningen, i alle fall i profilet.	Erlend	28.01.2015 00:00:00			26918			0.20	Underlag for brolegning	Regelmessig		Flat
26918	Profil	Lag beskrevet fra profilet i dreneringsgrøften vest for Saxegaardsgata 15. Noe av laget er fjernet for å få en trygg skråning til dreneringsgrøften. Utstrekningen av laget defor ikke kjent. Kompakt rødbrun silt og humus med noe stein, c 5-10 cm str, noen kraftig forvitret. Noe dårlig bevart bein, spredte fragmenter trekull 5-10 mm. I bunn av laget i nordlig del av profilet ligger en trekulllinse, ca 1 cm tykk. Trekullet i denne er mer eller mindre finknust. Linsen dukker opp i profilet ca 20 cm nord for der brolegningen på toppen av profilet slutter. Bunn av laget heller ned mot sør i profilet.	Erlend	28.01.2015 00:00:00			26919			0.30	Havejord	Nivåforskjell		Flat
26919	Profil	Lag beskrevet fra profilet i dreneringsgrøften vest for Saxegaardsgata 15. Noe av laget er fjernet for å få en trygg skråning til dreneringsgrøften. Utstrekningen av laget defor ikke kjent. Kompakt brun silt/humus med noe stein 5-10 cm noen forvitret. Noe dårlig bevart bein, spredt i massene. Lit sand. Tynne litt utvaskede horisontale skikt med grå leie/sil Ligner på laget over, men mindre rødlig, mer humus, litt sand.	Erlend	28.01.2015 00:00:00		27118	27920			0.25	Havejord	Regelmessig		Ujevn
26920	Profil	Lag beskrevet fra profilet i dreneringsgrøften vest for Saxegaardsgata 15. Noe av laget er fjernet for å få en trygg skråning til dreneringsgrøften. Utstrekningen av laget defor ikke kjent. Lys rødbrun silt/sand/humus, kompakt, men myk Gradvis noe mørker mot nord i profilet. Spredte fragm forvitret stein, uklart om de er varmepåvirkede. Laget er jev ca 20 cm tykt sør i profilet, blir fra omtrent midt på profilet tykkere mot nord og ville antagelig vært litt over 40 cm tykt ved hjørnet av huset, men er forstyrret av en moderne nedgravning der.	Erlend	28.01.2015 00:00:00		26719	26721			0.35		Nivåforskjell		Flat
26921	Profil	Lag beskrevet fra profilet i dreneringsgrøften vest for Saxegaardsgata 15. Typisk undergrunn for området, lys gulgrå kompakt silt med noe sand og litt leire, evt veldig fin silt. Harde små gule prikker, antagelig en form for jernutfelling. Tykkelse ukjent, men minst 60 cm. Ser ut som det er to eller tre staurhull som går ca 10 cm ned i dette laget, hvor høyt i stratigrafien de begynner er vanskelig å si og med skråningen. Flere staurhull i skråningen sør for den delen som ble tegnet, alle er målt inn med hvert sitt enkeltpunkt med felles SAnr 27148.	Erlend	28.01.2015 00:00:00		26920	Undergrunn				Undergrunn	Regelmessig		
26928	Avfallslag	Mørk humusholdig sand med mye kull og noen skjørbrente stein, samt en del dyrebein. Laget tolkes som et avfallslag f den mulige bygningen sør for denne.	Stefan	30.01.2015 00:00:00	2,6	26404	27020	2		0.05	Avfallslag	Regelmessig	Irregulær	Flat
26950	Utjevning	Layer of coarse grained sand with frequent patches of humus mixed in used as a leveling layer for stone road 25566. Layer is uniform in thickness and contains occasional small angular stones. At the northern extent the sand falls into a ditch. There are occasional small patches o charcial throughout this layer	Desgaylord	28.01.2015 00:00:00	1,1	26404		1,05		0.06	Leveling layers	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Flat
26999	Stolpehull	Stolpehull. Muligens del av en rekke, har klare likhetstrekk med SA27085. Stolpen befinner seg NV for ovn SA25648	Hilde	28.01.2015 00:00:00	0,57	18206		0,57		18.00	Stolpehull		Rund	Rund
27019	Stolpehull	Lag 27019 er c 5cm tykk. Det er ca45cm bredt og er avgrenset som et fyll i kuttet 2sk27012. Kuttet går 50cm fra profil 2c26924 og inn tiltaksgrensa i øst. Laget består av lysbrunn sand. See des book if this makes no sense.	Magnus	27.02.2015 00:00:00		26950	27616				Fyll			
27020	Grøft	Tynt lyst sandlag som ligger som en stripe over et tydelig brent lag.	Stefan	30.01.2015 00:00:00	1,5	26928		1		0.05		Regelmessig	Kvadratisk	Flat
27101	Gravfyll	Lys brungrå siltholdig sand med masse små flekker av humøs jord som følge av markhuller. I bunnen var det dessuten masse flekker av jern utfelling? I Et område omkring bekkenprtiet, så det ut som om det kunne være res av bein igjen. Det ble tatt nærbilde og tatt prøve. Det ble tat flere prøver, bla. Pollenprøve, makrofosil fra hode, phosfat og til slutt ble graven tømt. Før noen av prøvene ble tatt, ble de øverste 3 cm fjernet for å unngå mulig kontaminering.	Anne	02.02.2015 00:00:00	1,35	26473		0,5		0.23	Gravfyll	Undulerende	Oval	Rund
27103	Utjevning	Thin layer of humus and sand with frequent charcoal patches throughout. This layer contains a frequent amount of small stones	Desgaylord	29.01.2015 00:00:00	1,1	26950		1,05		0.03	Leveling layers		Rektangulær	Flat
27118	Stolpehull	Øverste lag i stolpehull 27105, ser ut som det kan fortsette mot øst og nord, heller en del ned her. Beskrevet fra profil. Mulig laget er større, og ikke bare et fyll i sthullet. Se strukturbeskrivelsen for 27105, muligens også 27064. Vanskelig å vurdere nærmere på grunn av en stor nedgravning 27064 og feltkanten i dette området. Virker likevel sannsynlig at det øverste laget i fyllet i 27064 går ov selve stolpehullet. Består av sand med noe silt og litt leire, noe finknust trekull, gul utfelling i små prikker og linser, mange humøse markganger. Heterogent intrykk, sementer noen steder, ellers kompakt. Leireinnholdet består av små grå flekker.	Erlend	29.01.2015 00:00:00			27119			0.14		Regelmessig	Irregulær	Flat
27119	Stolpehull	Bunnlag i mulig stolpehull 27105. Beskrevet fra profil, jfr strukturbeskrivelsen. Mørk gråbrun/brun, litt stripete, særlig øst i profilet. Linsene ligger paralellt med bunn av nedgravningen. Kompakt, men litt mykt. Et par forvitrede småstein. Spor av trekull, små klumper grå leire nederst i laget. Makroprøve 27128.	Erlend	29.01.2015 00:00:00		27118		0,55		0.10		Nivåforskjell	Irregulær	Flat
27122	Grøft	Secondary fill of cut 50469. This context is a heterogenic sand deposit of very coarse grained sand lightbrown in colour mixed with a fine grained sand darker brown in colour. Frequent small angular stones.	Desgaylord	29.01.2015 00:00:00	1,1	27103		1,05		0.10		Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Flat
27124	Profil	Lag 1 i profil C27204 i kutt 27064 en del av SA27123. Massene i laget var beige brune siltholdig sand med innslag av grå brune striper. Lage inneholt også noe røtter og stein.0	Hilde	30.01.2015 00:00:00		18206	27125			12.00		Nivåforskjell		Flat
27125	Profil	Lag 2 i profil C27204 i kutt 27064 en del av SA27123. Massene i laget var noe stripete lys grå beig og grå brun siltholdig sand. Laget var stedvis noe omrotet og inneholdt noen bein.	Hilde	02.02.2015 00:00:00		18206				15.00				Ujevn
27126	Profil	Lag 3 i profil C27204 i kutt 27064 en del av SA27123. Massene i laget var mørke brun grå siltholdig sand med innslag av brun orange langs kantene.	Hilde	02.02.2015 00:00:00		18206				0.07				Ujevn

IntrasisId	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander
26267	Kullsort	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God	5	5	90	0
26285	Lys beige brun	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Svak	God	1	2	97	
26311	Brun orange	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God			70	30
26373	Lys grå	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God		5	95	
26404	Light brown	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig		God			100	
26441																
26473	Mørk Gråbrun	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen	Middels	10	10	80	
26519	gråbrun	porøs		raskt	ingen	graveskjer	umettet	god			ingen	dårlig		2	98	
26522	Orangebrun	Plastisk	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	0	30	70	
26714			Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Ingen		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		10	90	
26715	Brun beige	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God		5	95	
26716	Brun grå	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		5	95	
26717	Mørk grå bryn	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		20	80	
26718	Grå brun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		5	95	
26719	Lys grå beige	Plastisk	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God			100	
26720	Kullsort	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig			0	70	30	0
26774	Lys orange	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig		Dårlig		15	75	10
26917	Brun	Løst	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig				40	60	
26918	Rødbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig			1	49	50	
26919	Brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Middels	1	54	45	
26920	Rødbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig				30	70	
26921	Lys gulgrå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig					100	
26928	Mørk brun	Hardt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	God	20	20	60	
26950	Light brown	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig		God		30	70	
26999	Grå brun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	27085	Tydelig	Ingen	God			100	
27019						Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig						
27020	Lysebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God			100	
27101	Brungrå	Mykt			Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig			0	0	100	0
27103	Dark brown ashy black	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig		Middels		80	20	
27118	Gulgrå	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	Hildes lag	Tydelig					100	
27119	Brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig				70	30	
27122	Light and dark brown	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig		Dårlig			100	
27124	Beige brun.	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen			5	95	
27125	Lys grå beige/grå brun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen		5		95	
27126	Mørk brun grå	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen				100	

IntrasisId	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
26267	God	God	Sand: 70, lere: 20, ildpåvirkede sten samt tegl- og mørtelbiter: 10.										
26285			Sand 50, silt 40, leire 10.							1			
26311			Sand 40, silt 30, ovnsforing 30.										
26373			Sand 50, silt 45.										
26404													
26441													
26473	Middels	Middels	silt 60 sand 20	brent bein 5 ubrent bein 5 kullbiter 10									
26519		3	sand 38 leire 60	2 trekull									
26522		Middels	Siltholdig sand 80 %, humus 20 %, trekull 10%	9									
26714		God	Kull 10, sand 40,silt 50.										
26715			Sand 45, silt 50.										
26716		God	Sand 45, silt 50.										
26717		Middels	Røtter 15, sand 35, silt 45.										
26718		God	Sand 45, silt 50.										
26719			Sand 40, silt 60.										
26720			Sand 20 %, silt 10%, kullpartikler 70 %										5
26774		Dårlig	Silt 60, sand 15, taktegl 10, trekull og forkullet treverk 15 %										
26917		Dårlig	Humus 40, silt 40, sand 20 %										
26918	Dårlig	Dårlig	Silt 50, humus 49 %	Bein 1 %									
26919	Dårlig	Dårlig	Humus 54, silt 45 %	Sand 5, bein 1 %									
26920		Elendig	Silt 40, sand 30, humus 30 %										
26921			Silt 70, sand 20, leire 10 %										
26928	Middels	Middels	Dyrebein 20%, humus 20%, sand og stein 60%.										
26950		God											
26999			Sand 40, silt 55.										
27019													
27020			100% sand										
27101			Silt 20%, sand 80%										
27103		God											
27118			Sand 60, silt 30, leire 10 %.										
27119		Elendig	Humus 70, sand 20, silt 10 %.										
27122													
27124		God	Sand 50, silt 40, stein 5.										
27125	Middels		Sand 50, silt 45.										
27126			Sand 55, silt 45.										

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
27127	Profil	Lag 4 i profil C27204 i kutt 27064 en del av SA27123. Massene i laget besto av kompakte grå beige siltholdig sand. Laget var spessielt kompakt nedmoft bunnen.	Hilde	02.02.2015 00:00:00		18206				0.13				Ujevn	Grå beige	Hardt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen				100				Sand 55, silt 45.										
27130	Profil	Lag 5 i profil C27204 i kutt 27064 en del av SA27123. Massene inneholdt mørk brune humusholdig sandholdig sil Lage inneholt også noe røtter.	Hilde	02.02.2015 00:00:00		18206				13.00				Ujevn	Mørkebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen			40	60				Humus 40 ,Sand 25, silt 35.										
27186	Grøft	Secondary fill of ditch sa27134. This context is a heterogenic mix of very coarse grained sand mixed with fin silty sand containing a frequent amount of small sub rounded stones. A stone mould if27203 was found in this layer.	Desgaylord	02.02.2015 00:00:00	1,1	27122	27208	1,05		0.07		Undulerende	Rektangulær	Ujevn	Medium brownish yellow	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Dårlig		Tydelig		Dårlig			100														
27190	Ovn	Laget befinner seg under stein SS26111 i kutt SK26440. I dette kuttet ble det laget en profil og alle lagene ble målt inn Dette laget var ikke synlig i profilen men befant seg unnder det nederstelaget. Laget virket noe omrotet fargen var i hovedsak grå brun med en del brun orange flekker i tillegg noen grå silt flekker (undergrunn). Inblanet i massene var det noen biter som lignet på produksjons avfallet som ble funnet i SL26147. Dette kan tyde på at steinen som som da ligger over laget har blitt plasert der etter at produksjonen i ovnen ble startet.	Hilde	02.02.2015 00:00:00	0,97	26716		0,49		0.07		Nivåforskjell	Irregulær	Ujevn	Grå brun med orange flekker	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig			95				Sand 50, silt 45.										
27208	Grøft	Primary fill of ditch sa27134. This context is a very compac heterogenic mix of sand silt and clay. Sand component is 70%, silt is 20% and clay 10%. Context contains occasiona sub rounded small stones throughout the layer with more frequent amount of larger angular stones at the bottom. The boundary at the top is sharp. Some occasional lenses of charcoal and burnt clay throughout this fill.	Desgaylord	02.02.2015 00:00:00	1,1	27186	50469	1,05		0.15	Primary fill	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Rund	Light grey	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Fort		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	God		Tydelig		God			100														
27250	Stolpehull	Stolpehull mulige del av en rekke med bla. SA26998. Fylet hadde klare likhetstrekk med denne i tillegg til SA27085. Massene besto i hovedsak av grå brune siltholdig sand me noen små stein og enkelte røtter.	Hilde	03.02.2015 00:00:00	0,5	26473		0,4		0.12	Stolpehull	Regelmessig	Oval	Rund	Grå brun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen			5	95				Sand 50, silt 42.										
27326	Grop	Primary fill of oval shaped pit. This context mostly consisted of humus fill 50% mixed with light brownish sand 40%. Several large chunks of burnt clay and charcoal patches were found within tbis context. Halfway down this fill a sunken layer of sand was found. A frequent amount of large burnt stones and some burnt animal bone fragments was also found. It is possible that this area has been disturbed by an animal burrow causing the layer from above to sink into it.	Desgaylord	04.02.2015 00:00:00	1,1	27122	27508	0,6		0.20	Primary fill	Regelmessig	Oval	Rund	Dark brown	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	God		Tydelig		God	50		50		God												
27464	Stolpehull	Stolpehull i SA 27442. Stolpen som muligens er en del av e rekke, hadde klare likhetstrekk med de øvrige stolpene i rekken (SA26998, SA27236) i tillegg til SA27085 som befinner seg noe S for rekken (dette stolpehulle kan muligens høre til en motstående rekke å derfor være del av samme konstruksjon). Likhetstrekkenegjeller form og fyll. Den eneste store forskjellen er at SA27464 er betydlig dypere en de øvrige (22,5 cm).	Hilde	06.02.2015 00:00:00	0,42	26473		0,36		0.22	Stolpehull	Regelmessig	Oval	Rund	Mørk grå bryn	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig	Ingen			5	95				Sand 50, silt 40, stein 5.										
27495	Grop	Lag 7 i profil C27540 del av SA27252. Laget var spettet me grå brun, brun orang, svarte. Massene besto av sandholdig silt i tillegg til brent leire, brente bein og noe kull. Laget er delt opp i to forskjellige lag nr forde det ene er på innsiden av selve ovnskuttet mens det andre bare er over nedgravningen. Dette kan tyde på at massene på ettidspun har rast inn over selve ovns konstruksjonen.	Hilde	06.02.2015 00:00:00		26473		0,18		0.17	Lag i ovn	Undulerende		Ujevn	Grå brun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900		27496	Tydelig	Ingen		5	5	85	5			Sand 40, silt 45.										
27496	ovn	Lag 7 i profil C27540 del av SA27252. Laget var spettet me grå brun, brun orang, svarte. Massene besto av sandholdig silt i tillegg til brent leire, brente bein og noe kull. Laget er delt opp i to forskjellige lag nr forde det ene er på innsiden av selve ovnskuttet mens det andre bare er over nedgravningen. Dette kan tyde på at massene på ettidspun har rast inn over selve ovns konstruksjonen.	Hilde	06.02.2015 00:00:00		26473	27538/27537	0,33		0.09	Lag i ovn	Undulerende		Ujevn	Grå brun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone		27495	Tydelig	Ingen		5	5	85	5			Sand 40, silt 45.										
27533	Grøft	Coarse grained sand fill.	Desgaylord	05.02.2015 00:00:00		27326					Modern									Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	God		Tydelig					100														
27534	Ovn	Lag 2 i profil C27540 en del av SA27252. Laget hadde en grå svart farge og inneholder sandholdig silt med noe kull. Under fjerning ble det funnet en liten bit av kobber tråd F27769.	Hilde	06.02.2015 00:00:00	0,28	27535	27539	0,33		0.04	Lag i ovn	Nivåforskjell	Oval	Flat	Grå svart	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen			5	95	1		God	Sand 44, silt 50.						1				
27535	Ovn	Lag 3 i profil C27540 del av SA27252. Laget var laminert medmasse tynne lag disse hadde grå bryn, lys grå og brun orang farge. Massene besto av sanholdig silt. Under fjernin av laget ble det funnet et lite bryne F27684 og en bronse kule F27685. I tillegg ble det funnet en fjenstand av ugjenkjennelige gjenstand av jern F 27687 sammen med denne lå detbrun orange klomper som så ut som Jernutfelling.	Hilde	06.02.2015 00:00:00	0,28	275537	27534	0,33		0.04	Lag i ovn	Regelmessig	Oval	Flat	Grå brun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig	Ingen				98	2			Sand 43, silt 55						1				
27536	Ovn	Lag 4 i profil C27540 del av SA27252. Brun orang kompakt sanholdig silt på toppen av dette lage ligger det en tyn strip hardpakkete masser som muligens inneholder noe slagg. Denne linjen ble tatt ut som prøve P27615	Hilde	06.02.2015 00:00:00		27539		0,33		0.04	Lag i ovn	Regelmessig								Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig					95	5			Sand 40, silt 55.										
27537	Ovn	Lag 5 i profil C27540 del av SA27252. Laget som ligger under og på siden av steinen midt i strukturen, har en mørk grå farge og inneholder sandholdig silt med noe kull	Hilde	06.02.2015 00:00:00		27496	27535	0,24		0.05	Lag i ovn	Nivåforskjell		Flat	Mørk grå	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig	Ingen			5	95				Sand 40, silt 55.										
27538	Ovn	Lag 6 i profil C27540 del av SA27252. Laget hadde en grå brun farge og var noe om rotet mot N. Her var det innslag a mørke grå masser og noen røtter det ble også funnet noe kull som ble tatt ut som prøve P27686.	Hilde	06.02.2015 00:00:00	0,28	27496	27537	0,14		0.08	Lag i ovn	Regelmessig	Oval	Ujevn	Grå brun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig	Ingen			5	95				Sand 40, silt 55.										
27539	Ovn	Lag 1 i profil C27540 del av SA27252. Laget var forholdsvis kompakt og hadde en brunorang farge. Massene besto av sandholdig silt. Etter at profiln ble fjernet kom det det frem e tunt trelag over de harde massene disse ble tatt ut som prø P 27770. Det ble også forsøkt å ta ut en kakestykke prøve, denne prøven ble også laget over SL27534 tatt med.	Hilde	06.02.2015 00:00:00	0,28	27534		0,33		0.02	Lag i ovn	Regelmessig	Oval	Flat	Brun orang	Hardt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen			5	91	1		God	Sand 44, silt 50						1				3
27543	Dyrkningslag	Layer of light grey silty sand mixed with small amount of humus. This context contains a frequent amount of small su rounded stones. Context has a sharp boundary top and bottom. As you move down through the layer the clay content increases to 40 %	Desgaylord	06.02.2015 00:00:00	0,6	26950		0,8		0.20	Leveling layers	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Flat	Light grey	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Fort		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig		God		10	90			God											
27570	Grøft	Rødbrunt organisk lag. Sørligste 1/3 av laget noe mer brunt Deler av laget uforvarende fjernet sammen med overliggen lag, da det ble veldig smuldrete og løst når det tørket. Laget mørkner og mister. Dette beskrivelse passer ikke med notbøker eller innmålingsinfo. Derfor tror jeg at Erlend har beskrevet bare en fyll i grøft SA27558. Alle funn og prøve e fra det små laget som er målt i Intrasis.	Erlend	18.02.2015 00:00:00							Grøft fill									Krafse	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig																			
27579	Dyrkningslag	Antagelig dyrkningslag, fjernet i etapper. Div grøfter, staurrekker og mulige stolpehull. Har dekket en stor del av feltet sør for området med flest graver. Heterogent 'skittent' sandlag med noe trekull, spredt stein, spredte beinfragmenter, fragmenter av slagg eller smeltet silt/leire. Stort sett mørk grå sand med litt silt og humus, lysegrå flekker, brune flekker, samlinger med små orange spetter. Noen diffuse områder er litt mer humøse. Mange brune markganger. Blir gradvis mer jevn orangebrun i farve mot sør, fra omtrent området hvor lag 27688 lå.	Erlend	23.02.2015 00:00:00			24193, 29178			0.15	Dyrkningslag	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørk grå, flekkete	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	Middels	24054	Utydelig			1	9	90		Middels	Elendig	Sand 80, silt 10 %	Humus 9, bein 1 %.									
27616	Stolpehull	Fill of stolpehul. This context is mostly humus with several discreet layers of silty sand bands. A frequent amount of angular stones was inthe layer towards the bottom. This contexts was very friable and was the secondary fill of 25085. Contains orangey yellow bands.	Desgaylord	09.02.2015 00:00:00		27019	27618	0,4		0.20	Fill of stolpehull	Regelmessig	Oval	Flat	Dark brown	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig		Middels		60	40			God											
27618	Stolpehull	Primary fill of possible post hole sa27085. Mostly silty coarse grained sand mixed with some humus. Frequent amount ofvery small angular stones. This context has a sharp boundary with the overlying layer.	Desgaylord	09.02.2015 00:00:00		27616		0,3		0.10	Primary fill	Regelmessig	Oval	Rund	Light greyish brown	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig		Middels		20	80			God											
27688	Brannlag	Lysebrunt forholdsvis kompakt mørtellag under brannlag 26522 og 26720 og ovenpå enda et brannlag (?) .Utgående fra østprofil. Rar form: bredest mot østprofil = 0.9 m, smallest på mitten = 0,33 m, og bredere igjen i vest = 0,7 m Ondulerende: høyest i øst og vest = 8 cm, og smallest på mitten med 2 cm. Usikker på tolkning: mulig gulv? Grøft? Ovn;-)?? Mulig kobbergjenstand funn på toppen av laget 1F27767.Tatt 1 prøve: 1P27768	Anne	09.02.2015 00:00:00	1,45	26522, 26720		0,9		0.08		Undulerende	Irregulær		Lysebrun	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig			0	5	94	1			Mørtel 60%, sand 34%	Røtter 5%, mulig kobbergjenstand 1%									
27780	Grøft	Ligger i nordsiden av grøft 27558, delvis over kanten av grøften og ca 10 cm ned i siden av grøften. Mick had a wee scratch, og fjernet antagelig en del av laget. Mørk brun, kompakt, litt smulete humus med sand, trekull og litt stein. Det meste trekullet ganske finknust, noen fragm opptil 5 cm de større bare delvis forkullet. Stein ca 5-15 cm str, delvis sterkt forvitret. Noen beinfragmenter, dårlig bevart.	Erlend	09.02.2015 00:00:00			27840			0.05		Nivåforskjell	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørk brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig				70	30			Dårlig	Humus 50, sand 20, trekull 20, stein10 %										
27798	Stolpehull	Lysbrunt mørtel tilsvarende mørtellaget SL 27688.	Anne	10.02.2015 00:00:00		26522	28048				Fyll i stauer									Graveskje	Umettet sone		27688	Tydelig																			
27840	Grøft	Lag i grøft 27558. Gråbrun sand med en del humus og litt sand, litt varierende farve. Spredte trekullfragmenter ca 0,5 3 cm. Spredte små stein, ca 2-5 cm. Porøs, litt kompakt. Staur 27842 går delvis gjennom dette laget. Spredte dårlig bevarte beinfragmenter. Noen klumper lys grå leire/fin silt, 2 cm str. Dette laget ser ut til å fortsette utover flatene sør o nord for nedgravningen, kan være samme lag, eller så er dette laget innraste masser fra flatene ved siden av. Laget på flatene i n og s er 27579, mulig dyrkningslag, sml beskrivelse av dette.	Erlend	10.02.2015 00:00:00		27780	27942, 27929, undergrunn			0.10		Nivåforskjell	Amorf	Ujevn	Gråbrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig				30	70			Dårlig	Sand 60, humus 30, silt 10 %										
27905	Nedgravning	Fylllet er mørkebrunt, enkelte steder mot svart eller lyse brungule spetter. Fyllet består av noe knyttneve store stein, mye kull, humus, leire, sand og silt. Enkelte småstein. Det e enkelte kullkonsentrasjoner i fyllet. I nordvestre kant på strukturen ligger en noe mørkere brunoransje klebrig lag, med høyere leireinnhold. I nordre del, inntil østre profilkant, ligger et brunt fetere og renere humuslag. Det ligger et tynt kullag under dette humuslaget. Det er funnet noe keramikk kleberstein, dyrebein, bent bein, slagg og jern i nedgravningen.	Solveig	10.02.2015 00:00:00	1,2			0,6		0.30	Nedgravning	Regelmessig	Halvsirkel	Ujevn	Mørk brun	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen		2	35	67	1			Humus 30, sand 25, silt 20, leire 17.	Dyrebein 2, gjenstander 1.		3				4			
27929	Stolpehull	Ble ikke undersøkt nærmere, men så ut til å være veldig likt sl 27942.	Erlend	10.02.2015 00:00:00			Undergrunn				Mulig stolpehull		Rund		Gråbrun					Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig																			
27942	Stolpehull	Gråbrun sand m noe humus, litt stein. Steinene er rundt 10 cm str, forvitret, sprukne. Massen porøs, men ganske hard. Noe knust trekull, 2-10 mm.	Erlend	10.02.2015 00:00:00		27840	Undergrunn			0.15	Mulig stolpehull	Undulerende	Rektangulær	Ujevn	Gråbrun	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig				20	80			Dårlig	Sand 75, humus 20 %.	Stein 5%									
28279	Grop	Fyll av en avfallsgrop.	Hilde								Avfallsgrop				mørk gråbrun	porøs	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	raskt	ingen	graveskjer	umettet	god			ingen	dårlig		1				4	leire silt 40 59	kullbiter 1									
28299	Grop	Mørkt sandlag med mye kullstøv og enkelte mindre kullbiter Laget hadde områder med brent leire og varmepåvirket småstein. Laget lå mellom et gråbrunt jordlag (over), og et lyst sandlag (under).	Øystein	13-02-2015								Nivåforskjell	Oval		Mørk gul	Kompakt			Ingen lukt	Krafse	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig									Sand										
28315	lag	Layer of humus containing some sand. This context contained a moderate amount of animal bone and occasional charcoal chunks and flecks and a little cbm. This layer had a clear boundary top and a diffuse boundary bottom.	Desgaylord	26.02.2015 00:00:00			28960			0.25	Leveling layer	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Ujevn	Dark brown	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	God		Tydelig		Middels	5	80	15		Middels	God	humus 80 sand 15										
28393	Brannlag	Antakeligvis samme som mørtellaget SL 27688 lengre mot nord. Dog her mer blannet med større og små kullbiter. Ser ut som noe som har blitt kastet på? Påtruffet 85 cm under bakken. Veldig ondulerende; faller veldig ned mot SV.	Anne	10.02.2015 00:00:00		25866	28739													Graveskje	Umettet sone		27688	Tydelig																			
28480	Avfallslag	Dark brown humus layer containing 20% sand , frequent charcoal chunks and flecks and occasional small ceramic building materials fragmets. Frequent animal bones. This context is friable and has a clear boundary top and diffuse boundary bottom.	Des	27.02.2015 00:00:00		28315				0.50	Leveling layer	Hakket	Rektangulær	Ujevn	Dark brown	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels	28567	Tydelig		Middels	5	75	20		Middels	God	humus 70 sand 20	kull 5, dyrebein 5									
28555	Stolpehull	Grå sand, brune markganger. Porøs. Små svarte prikker rundt 1 mm str., ikke trekull. Liten blå glassperle funnet på overflaten etter avdekking med maskin.	Erlend	13.02.2015 00:00:00			Undergrunn			0.10	Mulig stolpehull	Regelmessig	Amorf	Rund	Grå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig					100				Sand 100%	Antagelig spor av humus, men svært lite. Humøse markganger. Liten glassperle.								5	
28702	Utjevningslag	Organisk lag under Gulv 112. Kan være en transition lag mellom hus og gulvet.	MD		5,16	28238	27579	1,61		0,05	Utjevningslag	flatt		flatt	rødbrun	kompakt	godd	rask				god				dårlig	1			1	3	3	silt 29; humus 68	1						3			
28725	Gravfyll	Fyll i grav SA 28724. Tilsvarer kirkegårdsjord 18206, dog med litt høyere kondentrasjon av små mørtelfragmenter, hvilket antakeligvis skyldes, at vi er så nærme kirken.	Anne	18.02.2015 00:00:00		25199														Graveskje	Umettet sone		18206	Tydelig																			

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning
28739	Ovn	Kullstøv/aske. Flekk ved sø hjørne av Reidars sjakt, kuttet a sjakten og av to mod. stolpehull e.l. Tilnærmet ren knust trekull/aske veksler med linser av humus blandet med silt o fin sand. Det som er tolket som aske ligner også litt på finkornet oppløst mørtel. Kompakt men litt myk masse. Noe trekullfragm 1-2 mm str. Spredte fragm av brent bein 1-2 cr str. En liten stokk eller staurende stikker inn i laget fra nv, denne er forkullet i enden som stikker inn i laget, men ikke i den som stikker ut. Enden som stikker ut er ikke forkullet, men råtnet vekk nesten inn til den forkullete delen. Restene av stauren ligger i makroprøven. Laget var opptil 2 cm tykt. Mest grått midt på øverst, mer rent svart i bunn. Ujevn litt bolleformet bunn. To klumper rødbrent silt/leire. Kan være e bålplass, agt rett på kulturlag eller markoverflate. I såfall relativt lav temperatur, ingen rødbent masse under. Masser under var relativt organiske. En annen mulighet er at aske osv fra et ildsted har blitt dumpet her, flere ganger i så fall. Dette virker mindre sannsynlig, forklarer ikke den grunne forsenkningen under laget eller den brente stauren.	Erlend	19.02.2015 00:00:00		28393	27570			0.02	Bål?
28779	Stolpehull	Fyll i stolpehull sa 28756, gråbrun kompakt spettet sand me en del silt og humus. Spredt knust trekull, opptil 5 mm str. Samme gjelder klumper ren gulgrå leire eller fin silt. Fire stein ca 5x5x10, en 5x10x20. Går ikke gjennom lag 28871. Ca 10 cm tykt.	Erlend	19.02.2015 00:00:00			28871			0.10	
28780	Stolpehull	Stolpeavtrykk i stolpehull sa 28756. Mørk brunt med litt rødskjær, myk, noe trekull 1-10 mm str. Humus med noe sil og sand. Går ikke gjennom 28779. Ca 10 cm tykt.	Erlend	19.02.2015 00:00:00			28779			0.10	Stolpeavtrykk
28847	Stolpehull	Oval flekk, brun porøs humus med en del sand og silt. Spredte små trekullfragmenter, 1-2 mm. Ligger under 28739, men det kan være at en tynn linse av 27570 går mellom 28739 og 28847.	Erlend	19.02.2015 00:00:00		28739	27579			0.07	Mulig stolpehull
28871	Stolpehull	Brun rand ytterst i stolpehull sa 28756. Brun/gråbrun humus med noe silt og sand. Trekullfragmenter 2-10 mm, beinfragmenter 1-5 cm, dårlig bevart. Laget har en løs, porøs, klumpete konsistens. Noen rødbrune flekker, antagelig ren svært oppløst humus. Spor av treflis, svært dårlig bevart. Ca 35 cm tykt. Mer sandblandet mot bunn.	Erlend	19.02.2015 00:00:00			27579			0.35	
28907	Grop	Lag i grop SA 28798: Blannet sandholdig ler; brungrå farge med linser av gult sand, grått sand pluss en større linse med lys orange mørtel i toppen av laget. Laget er ondulerende o høyest på mitten og skråner ned mot øst. I bunnen av laget ses en større kantet stein 7x7 cm. Litt plastisk. Klar avgrensning til underliggende lag SL 28908.	Anne	20.02.2015 00:00:00	1,42	18206	28908	1		0.25	
28908	Profil	Lag i profil C28913, en del av grop SA 28798/kutt 28799: tynnt kullsvart brannlag med knust og en del større biter me trekull, pluss en del ildpåvirket stein. Går som en fin stripe under 28907 og over 28909.	Anne	20.02.2015 00:00:00	1,42	28907	28909	1		0.04	
28909	Profil	Lag i profil C28913, en del av grop 28798/kutt 28799: tykt lystgrått fin- grovkornet sand, som har blitt kastet i/ fyllt på. Sandet er grovest i vestlig del. Enkelte humøse markgange et par kantete småstein 5x5 cm og enkelte røtter. Klar avgrensning til underliggende lag SL 28910. Brent stein i bunnen (19 cm tykt), som ikke sås i profilen. Ujevn bunn. Heller mot øst. Nesten kompakt.	Anne	20.02.2015 00:00:00	1,48	28908	28910	1		0.36	Lag i grop
28910	Profil	Lag i profil C 28913, del av grop 28798/ kutt 28799: mediun brunt organisk (poo farge) lag. Primært humus med enkelte glatte runde småstein i bunnen mot øst, litt grått siltholdig sand, brent blåshell masse dyrebein (småfæ, storfæ, fugl, fisk). Klar avgrensning til underliggende lag SL 28911. Litt uje n bunn pga underliggende SL 28911.Tatt mikromorfolog prøve fra overgangen mellom dette laget og SL 28910 (P28919), samt 1 fra overgangen mellom dette laget og underliggende lag 28911 (P28918).	Anne	20.02.2015 00:00:00	1,76	28909	28911	1		0.10	Lag i grop
28911	Profil	Lag i profil C 28913, del av grop 28798/kutt 28799: mørkebrunt organisk lag. 100 % humus. Strå bevart, veldig fuktig, ektrem gode bevaringsforhold, kanskje som følge av det har blitt fyllt igjen raskt? Klar avgrensning til undergrunn SL 28912. Funksjon: kumøkk? Dog ingen lukt, men det kan være vasket ut.Tatt mikromorf prøve fra overgangen mellon dette laget og laget over SL 28910 (P 28918).	Anne	20.02.2015 00:00:00	0,88	28910	28912	1		0.05	Lag i grop
28912	Høyde ref. under grop	Gult grovt undergrunnssand med litt jernutfelling i vestlig de Under SL 28911 i grop SA 28798. Minimum tykkelse 0,16 m.	Anne	20.02.2015 00:00:00	1,76	28912		1		0.16	Undergrunn
28917	Grop	Lag helt på toppen i grop SA 28798. Sås ikke i profil, men ble bestemt i etterkant, at det formentlig har gått helt ut til profilen, men blitt fjernet derfra ved en feil. Tegnet det derfo inn i etterkant. kullsvart brannlag med masse ildpåvirket ste (mye av det er knust og derfor får det en litt gruset overflate). Masse røtter, lyst grått finkornet sand inn i mellom. Heller ned mot nord. Kommer direkte under kirkegårdsjord SL18206. Tykkelse: 2-4 cm.	Anne	20.02.2015 00:00:00	1,52	18206		1		0.04	Lag i grop
28942	Grøft	Grøft del av SA 28941 strukturen består av to grøftene 28942 og 29108. Grøfte 28942 er orientert ca nord sør mens 29108 er orientert ca øst vest. Tilsammen utgjør de e hjørne. Det er vanskelig å avgjøre om disse to grøftene er samtidige eller om de ligger over og under hverandre, men det ser ut som 29108 kanskje ligger over 28941. Massene i 28942 er to delte mot øst liggr et inslag av grå beige masse bestående av silt holdig sand. Resten av massene har en g brjn farge og inneholder også siltholdig sand. Strukturen er forstyrret av en del markganger som inneholder humus.	Hilde	24.02.2015 00:00:00	93	27579		36		15.00	Grøft
28960	Avfallslag	Humus lag som var omtrent 10cm tykk men ujevn. Det inneholdte mye dyrebein som var god bevart. Massen i lage er homogen, men med enkelte steiner og rester etter trever En mindre bit av treverk målt inn som ST 29020. Laget inneholdt også noe bein. Laget gjennomskjæres av en sma sjakt i øst.	Øystein	23.02.2015 00:00:00		28567	29102			0,10	Avfallslag
29001	Grøft	Lag i SA 29000. Massen besto av mørk brunsvart sandhold silt. Strukturen er orientert NØ-SV og hadde form som et kjøtt bein dvs. To ovaler satt samen av en smalere grøft. Ovalen i den SV delen hadde en noe mer brunorang farge i midten, men den hadde et belta rundt hele seg som lignet p resten av strukturen. Det er vanskelig å si noe om hvilken type struktur dette er da det kunn er bevart ca 5 cm av massene i den. Den undelige formen i tillegg at laget overinneholdt noe slagg og sammen smeltede klumper me jern innhold kan muligens tyde på at det er bun en av en ov eller bare en søppel grop.	Hilde	25.02.2015 00:00:00	0,98	27579		0,96		0.05	Ovn/grøft
29057	Stolpehull	Fyll i sk 29049. Lys gulgrå sand og silt, kompakt, noe småstein, noen små klumper grå leire str. 5-10 mm. Nær bunn av laget små lommer og 1-2 cm tykke linser av brun humus og sand. Tettere med leirklumper i bunn. Fyllet/lage lå i kuttet, men også som en brem over kanten av kuttet og stykke ut på flaten rundt, opptil 15 cm fra kuttet og rundt 2 cm tykt. I siden av stolpehullet var det et tydelig stolpeavtry med rester av stolpe, dette ble fjernet tidligere, tolket som moderne. Uklart om det betyr at det var en moderne stolpe tilfeldig plassert i utkanten av et gammelt stolpehull eller om den antatt moderne stolpen i virkeligheten var gammel. Om stolpen var gammel må opptil flere lag ha blitt avsatt rundt denne etter at stolpehullet ble gravd, i og med at stolperesten/stolpeavtrykket var synlig mye høyere i stratigrafien. Bør være mulig å finne denne innmålingen og se hvilket nivå den dukket opp på. 27772?	Erlend	25.02.2015 00:00:00			27579			0.58	Stolpehull
29102	Ovn	Approvimately 40cm down in cut25059 and below layer 2sl28567 is continuation of the humus layer 28567 but with a different compaction. The layer consists of the same particle type but becomes more compact and slightly lighter in colour. There was also a higher frequency of animal bones and angular stones in this layer.	Des	26.02.2015 00:00:00		28567	29103			0.30	Secondary fill
29103	Stein fyll	Layer of fire cracked medium sized angular stones that lie on the bottom of cut 25059.	Des	26.02.2015 00:00:00		29102	25059				Burnt stones
29108	Grøft	Laget er del av SA 28941. Massen består av grå mot gråbrun siltig sand med innhold av noe humus og spredte lyse leireklumper. Det er enkelte småstein og en del mørke markganger i laget.	Solveig	24.02.2015 00:00:00	1,1	27579		0,7		0.15	
29139	Avfallslag	Lag over grøft SA 29138, som har kollapset i: medium gråbrunt grovt sand med enkelte dyreganger. Klar grense ti overliggende lag SL 29272 (6 i profil) og underliggende SL 29140 (8 i profil). Tykkelse 10-20 cm. Ikke full avgrensning mot sør, da alt ikke ble gravd da profilen ble tegnet. Bredde er derfor minimum 1,88 m. Blitt beskrevet fra før og målt inn fra før?	Anne	25.02.2015 00:00:00	1,28	29272	29140	1,88		0.20	Lag over grøft
29140	Grøft	Mørkt brunt 100% organisk lag i grøft SA 29138. Eneste reelle lag fra grøften. Tatt makromorf prøve P 29279. Ble funnet et mulig bryne fragment F 29141. Tykkelse 2-20 cm. Klar overgang til ovenliggende lag SL 29139 (7 i profil).	Anne	25.02.2015 00:00:00	2,59	29139		0,92		0.20	Fyll i grøft
29178	Dyrkningslag	Laget strekker seg over et større område, se innmålingsdat Massen består av gråbrun siltig sand med noe innhold av humus. Mye markganger i laget, noe jernutfellinger, oe småstein, og innslag av enkelte kullbiter. Fargen på laget e noe varierende, fra noe gulbrunt mot rødbrunt. Laget er noe varierende i tykkelse ettersom undergrunnen er ujevn og undulerende. Det er tatt inn en kullprøve fra topp av lag, P 29195, og en kullprøve fra bunnen av laget, P 29221. Kullet fra den nederste prøven ble funnet samlet i et noe mer kompakt lag. Det er også tatt inn en makroprøve, P 29196. Når dyrkningslaget var fjernet kom flere flere staurhull 2924 til syne i undergrunnen.	Solveig	24.02.2015 00:00:00						0.20	Dyrkningslag
29245	Stolpehull	Kompakt silt med sand og litt leire, rødspettet, hardt. Snittet se foto.	Erlend	25.02.2015 00:00:00		29178	Undergrunn			0.10	Mulig stolpehull
29269	Grøft	Lag i grøft SA 29138: heterogent medium brunt humus med flekker av gråleire og litt finkornet sand. Diffus grense mot SL 28480 (1 i profilen). Tykkelse 2-4 cm. Lengde er minimum 1,28 og full utstrekning kjennes ikke, da dette lag ikke sås i profil nr 2 (som Hilde har tegnet). Bredde er også et minimum, da full bredde ikke var tilgjengelig da profilen ble tegnet.	Anne	25.02.2015 00:00:00	1,28	28480	29270	1,32		10.00	Lag i grøft
29270	Avfallslag	Grovkornet grågult sand med linser av gråleire i sørlig ende og en del humøse brune mark dyreganger. Diffus grense til SL 29269 (2 i profil) SL 28480 (1 i profil), men klar overgang til SL 29271. Laget er kollapset ned i grøft SA 29138 og strekker seg i sør- og nordlig rettning ut over grøftens grenser, derfor mål oppgitt er minimum. Blitt målt inn og beskrevet fra før?	Anne	25.02.2015 00:00:00	1,28		29271	2,3		0.26	lag
29271	Grøft	Lag over grøft SA 29138, som har kollapset ned i: medium brunt homogent, fint-til grovkornet sand med litt silt. Klar grense til ovenliggende lag SL 29270 (3 i profil), og underliggende lag SL 29272 (6 i profil). Laget er forstyrt av en stor dyregang (4 i profil), som gjør at det får et litt hakkete utseende. Full bredde på laget erkjennes ikke pga forstyrrelse i sørlig ende. Tykkelse 2-18 cm.	Anne	25.02.2015 00:00:00	1,28	29270	29272	1,46		0.18	
29272	Grøft	Lag i grøft SA 29138, som har kollapset i: mixet fint og grov sand, lys brun farge med litt silt. Klar grense til ovenliggend lag SL 29271 (5 i profil), men mer diffus overgang til sandlaget SL 29270 i sørlig ende. Klar grense til underliggende lag SL 29139 (7 i profil). Tykkelse 2-10 cm. Lengden er antakeligvis ikke korrekt, da kun deler av grøfte ble gravd. Lengden i overflaten ble målt til 2,59 m.	Anne	25.02.2015 00:00:00	1,28		29139	2,1		0.10	lag

IntrasisId	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%
28739	Regelmessig	Oval	Ujevn	Svart/grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig				60	40			Dårlig	Trekull 30, humus 30, silt 30, sand 10 %	
28779	Nivåforskjell	Rund	Ujevn	Gråbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig				20	80			Elendig	Sand 50, silt 25, humus 20 pst.	Stein 5 pst.
28780	Stor nivåforskjell	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørk rødlig brun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig				70	30			Elendig	Humus 70, silt 15, sand 15 pst.	
28847	Regelmessig	Oval	Flat	Brunt	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig				50	50			Dårlig	Humus 50, sand 25, silt 25 pst.	
28871	Regelmessig		Ujevn	Gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig			1	70	29		Dårlig	Dårlig	Humus 70, silt 15, sand 14 pst.	Bein 1 pst.
28907	Undulerende		Flat	Brun grå	Plastisk	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen		0		100	0			Sand 20%, ler 76%	Mørtel 5%, stein 1%
28908	Regelmessig			Kullsvart	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen		0	35	65	0			Sand 65%, silt 20%, trekull 10%	Stein 5%
28909	Regelmessig			Lys grå	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig			0		100				Sand 67%, brent stein 30%	Ubrent småstein 1%, dyreganger 1%, røtter 1%
28910	Regelmessig			Mørk oransjebrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen		5	1	96	0	God	God	Humus 86%	Småstein 2%, røtter 1%, brent blåshell <1%, dyrebein 5%, grått siltholdig sand 5%
28911	Regelmessig			Mørk brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen		0	100		0			Humus 100 %	
28912				Mørk gul	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone			Tydelig			0	0	100				Sand 100%	
28917	Undulerende			Kullsvart					Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig			0	5	95				Sand 60%, humus 25%, brent stein 10%	Røtter 5%
28942	Regelmessig	Rektangulær	Rund	Veldig lys grå brun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen			5	95				Sand 75 silt 20.	
28960	Regelmessig		ujevn	Brunt	porøs	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	fort	Ingen lukt	graveskjer	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig	ingen	middels	5	80	15		1		80 Humus 10 sand 5 leire	dyrebein 5
29001	Regelmessig	Irregulær	Ujevn	Mørk brun svart	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen			5	95				Sand 30, silt 65.	
29057	Regelmessig	Oval	Flat	Gulgrå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig				5	95			Elendig	Sand 50, silt 45 %.	Humus 5 %.
29102			Ujevn	Light brown	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort		Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Middels	5	75	20		Middels	Middels	Humus 75, sand 10, clay 5	
29103									Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig										
29108	Regelmessig	Irregulær	Rund	Veldig lys gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Utydelig	Ingen		0	5	95	0		Elendig	Sand 80 %, silt 10 %	Leire 5 %, humus 5 %.
29139	Undulerende		Rund	Medium gråbrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone			Tydelig			0	2	98	0			Sand 98%	Dyreganger 2%
29140	Undulerende		Rund	Mørk brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone			Tydelig			0	99		1			99 % humus	Bryne 1%
29178	Undulerende		Ujevn	Gråbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Middels	0	5	95	0		Elendig	85 % sand, 10 % silt, 5% humus.	
29245	Regelmessig	Rund	Spiss	Grå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)			Krafse	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen				100				Silt 40, sand 30, leire 30 %	
29269	Undulerende		Rund	Medium brun	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig			0	90	10	0			Humus 90%	Gråleire 5%, sand 5%
29270	Undulerende		Flat	Grågul	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig			0	2	98	0			Sand 93%	Gråleire 5%, dyreganger 2%
29271	Hakket		Rund	Medium brun	Løst			Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig			0		100	0			Sand 95 %,	Silt 5%
29272	Undulerende		Rund	Lysebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig			0		100	0			98 % sand	Silt 2%

IntrasisId	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
28739									
28779									
28780									
28847									
28871									
28907									
28908									
28909									
28910						5			3
28911									
28912									
28917									
28942									
28960									
29001									
29057									
29102									
29103									
29108									
29139									
29140									
29178									
29245									
29269									
29270									
29271									
29272									

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning
29384	Grop	Tilnærmet rund (mulig) nedgraving - 122 cm i diameter. Massen består av brun sandholdig jord med flekker av gulbrun jord og grå leire. Kullflekker i toppen. Like under overflaten blir laget mer kullholdig med noe skjørbrent stein og litt dyrebein. Nederste del av laget består av lysebrun sandholdig jord. (Laget kan være utkast fra SA 29369?)	Øystein	26.02.2015 00:00:00						0.10	
29407	Profil	Lag i grop sa 29369. Beskrevet fra profilet. Mørkt brunt kompakt organisk lag, nesten ren humus m litt grov sand, s ut som forvitret brent stein. Noen stein, ca 5-10 cm str, brent/forvitret. Spredte trekullfragmenter, 0,5-2 cm str. Hel massen har en litt grov klumpete struktur. Bunnlag i nedgravningen, stort sett 10-20 cm tykt.	Erlend	26.02.2015 00:00:00		29408				0.20	
29408	Profil	Lag i grop sa 29369. Beskrevet fra profilet. Kompakt men li myk brun humus, med noe sand, litt silt og stein. Steinen er forvitret, antagelig brent, 3-6 cm str. Linser eller klumper av gulgrå sand, 2-3 cm tykke lag, disse er mest i bunn av lage og i sørsiden.	Erlend	26.02.2015 00:00:00						0.30	
29409	Grop	Lag i grop sa 29369. Beskrevet fra profilet. Lys gulgrå nærmest hvit, myk, aske? Oppløst mørtel? Virker som silt med litt sand og stein. Steinene er svært forvitret, virker hardt brent, smuldrer lett vekk. Stein ca 5-10 cm str., ligger bunn av laget.	Erlend	26.02.2015 00:00:00		29410	29408			0.12	
29410	Profil	Lag i grop sa 29369. Beskrevet fra profilet. Gråbrun, kompakt men ganske myk humus med en del silt og litt san Litt ujevn farve. Spredte beinfragmenter ca 2-5 cm str, dårli bevart. Øverst i dette laget et skikt trekull på ca 1 cm, det meste finknust, noen fragmenter opptil 5 cm str. Trekulllins er på tegningen markert nederst i laget over, men dette er ved nærmere ettersyn tvilsomt.	Erlend	26.02.2015 00:00:00		29412				0.12	
29411	Profil	Lag i grop sa 29369. Beskrevet fra profilet. Lys grå, delvis rødbrent, myk silt/sand/aske? Ligner mye på 29409, men dette har ikke rødbrente partier.Tynn kullstripe nederst/ytterst.	Erlend	26.02.2015 00:00:00		29412	29408			0.04	
29412	Profil	Lag i grop sa 29369. Beskrevet fra profilet. Blandet masse, gråbrun og mørk brun om hverandre, humus med en del sil og litt sand. Delvis kompakt, delvis løs. Klumper/linser med gulgrå sand, noen småstein. Spredt trekull, ujevnt fordelt, fr støv til 5 cm fragm. Ca 1 cm store klumper brent silt/leire spredt i massene, mest midt i laget.	Erlend	26.02.2015 00:00:00		29413				0.30	Gjenfylling
29413	Profil	Lag i grop sa 29369. Beskrevet fra profilet. Blek gulgrå omrotet sand og silt, kompakt, små linser og flekker av brun humus. Spredte småstein og trekullfragmenter under 1 cm.	Erlend	26.02.2015 00:00:00			29412			0.30	
29447	Avfallslag	Lysegult sandholdig lag med små kullflekker. Laget er også spettet med små flekker av grå leire. Tykkelsen på laget varierte mellom 5 - 20 cm. Det ble tatt ut en prøve fra laget, 1P 29477.	Øystein	26.02.2015 00:00:00						0.20	
29638	Utjevning	Layer of humus containing some sand. This context had occasional fragmented animal bone and a moderate amour of burnt angular stones ranging between 5cm and 15cm diameter. The top of this layer had been removed prior to excavation and the bottom boundary was clear and slightly undulating. Adjacent to this layer to the west is a continuation of this layer that has been truncated by a modern services trench. In this smaller section a skeleton sz28627 was unearthed. Below this was a small section of burnt plank st29937. Similar burnt planks were unearthed o the larger section of this layer to the east of the modern service trench. These planks appear on the transition between this context and the one below: sl30038.	Desgaylord	04.03.2015 00:00:00	3			0,9		0.10	Leveling layer
29663	Kirkegårdsjord	Kirkegårdsjord som kan tilhøre Klemenskirken? Mørk gråbrunt siltholdig sandig humus. Hvite eller lysegule mellomgrove sandkorn samt spetter med lys grå leire i massen. En del dyrebein og fiskevirvler, noe trekull, småstein og stein av varierende størrels	Solveig	04.03.2015 00:00:00							Kirkegårdslag
29700	Ovn/ildsted	Lag øverst i sa 29699. Brent silt/leire/stein med litt fin sand, veldig ujevn farve med orange, røde, grå og svarte flekker. Svært klumpete og heterogent. Relativt løse masser, men med en del harde flekker. Steinene div størrelser opptil ca 20 cm diameter. Det virker som de største og flateste ligger mot bunn av laget, og kanskje noe mer mot sidene. Alle virker brent. Noen er sprukne, noen er skjoldete med sotlignende belegg, noen er rødlige og noen smuldrer helt opp. Noen har også smeltet boblete overflate. Steinene i bunn av laget virker tildels mer varmepåvirket på oversiden mens en del av steinene lengre opp i massen i sidene av laget tydelig er mer brent på siden som vender inn mot midten. Spredte små fragmenter brent bein. En del trekull, mye av det finknust, men stykker på opptil 5 cm str. Mye klumper av både brent leire/silt og slaggaktig smeltet masse En del av den brente leiren er litt porøs, som om det har vært noe organisk magring som har brent vekk. Laget er de i tre flekker av to moderne grøfter, en dyp parallelt med det hvite huset og en grunn n-s. Det er imidlertid ikke helt sikke at flekken nærmest huset egentlig tilhører dette laget, massen der er mer rene rød brent silt og leire med litt brent stein. Inneholder ikke noe slagg/smeltet masse. Virker også mer omrotet, hulter til bulter. Ligger noe lavere enn resten a laget nord for den store moderne grøften. Dessverre ikke mulig å si hva sammmenhengen er, i og med de moderne forstyrrelsene. Formen på laget n for grøften virker som den kan ha vært rektangulær, kanskje oval.	Erlend	04.03.2015 00:00:00			29711, 29900			0.10	Ovn
29741	Gravfyll	Gravfyll i SA 29740. Samme som gravjord 12825.	Anne	04.03.2015 00:00:00		8117					
29752	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL 29663. S beskrivelse av denne. Det er mye dyrebein og fiskevirvler i gravfyllet. Det ligger to større stein øst for individets venstre bekken.	Solveig	04.03.2015 00:00:00			29663			0.10	Gravfyll
29830	Grøft	Several layers used as leveling material for burnt plank floo st29820. This context was mostly humus with several discreet burnt sand bands and a charcoal strip. This contex contained frquent animal bone and medium sizes burnt angular stones. Boundary top and bottom was sharp. This layer is seen to slump into ditch sa30525.	Des	12.03.2015 00:00:00	1,35		29820, 29638	0,5		0.20	Leveleringslag
29900	Ovn/ildsted	Lag i sa 29699. Mørk brunsvart finkornet silt og humus med en del knust trekull. Under Ujevn overflate, stein fra laget over har vært presset delvis ned i dette laget. Spredte fragmenter brent leire, brent og ubrent bein, delvis forkullet never, forkullet nøtteskall, noen biter rødlig tett slaggaktig masse. Alle fragmentene små, 1-2 cm str unntatt et par bit trekull og ubrent bein opptil 5 cm store. Liten klump med merkelig lyst gult mineral, tatt inn som prøve/funn. Tynne lysegrå linser/flekker, muligens aske. Uklart hva laget representerer, det virker litt malplassert mellom ulike lag so mer tydelig har med konstruksjonen å gjøre.	Erlend	05.03.2015 00:00:00		29700	29975, 30111			0.02	
29916	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL12825, o beskrives som denne. Det er en del dyrebein i massen.	Solveig	05.03.2015 00:00:00						0.20	Gravfyll
29975	Lag	Lag i sa 29699. 'Skitten leire', mulig underlag for ovnskonstruksjon? Leire med mye silt, en del humus, litt stein og bein. Mykt men ganske kompakt, 2-10 cm tykt. Grå til gråbrun spettete farve, ujevnt fordelt, men mest brunskjæ midt på laget under ovnsrestene midt i lag 29700. Laget et tykkest i vest og nordvest, og danner her en slags voll rundt strukturen, dersom denne har eksistert rundt hele vil den ha blitt fjernet i sør av den moderne grøften. Mot øst er det antydning til voll, men her er det mer forstyrret, bla av mye trerøtter. Den best bevarte delen av vollen er 20-30 cm bre og 5-10 cm høy. Laget har et hull i østre del, hvor lag 29900 har ligget rett på lag 30111. Bein både hele og fragmenter, stort sett svært dårlig bevart. Ser ut til å være mest legg- og fotbein fra husdyr. Trekullfragmentene 1-3 cm str.	Erlend	05.03.2015 00:00:00		29900	30111			0.10	Gulv?
30038	Utjevning	Layer of sand mixed with occasional humus patches possibly due to roots. This context is coarse grained and light orangey brown colour. The boudary top and bottom is level and clear. Some occasional very small rounded stone Quite compact layer throughout. This layer has been cut b a ditch cut which is only partially visible as it is cut at an angle. Ditch number is sa30524. This layer has been truncated on the eastern and western edge by modern pipe trenches . Levelling for the plank floor?	Des	12.03.2015 00:00:00	3	29638	30072	0,9		0.05	levelling
30072	Utjevningslag	Mixed layer of humus 60% and sand 40% 20cm thick. This context is friable and breaks apart with little pressure. This context is even throughout its extent with a sharp boundary top and a clear boundary bottom. It contains occasional charcoal flecks and frequent very small angular stones and occasional medium very angular stones. Also contains a moderate amount of burnt stone and animal bone fragment At the transition between this layer and sl30425 a sub square patch of charcoal and burnt sand was unearthed sa30257.	Desgaylord	12.03.2015 00:00:00		30038	30425			0.20	
30111	lag	Lag under sa 29699, mulig utjevningslag. Ligger kanskje på brannlag18794, men det kan være at det ligger en tynn lins av et lignende lag mellom dette og 18794, i og med at	Erlend	06.03.2015 00:00:00		29975	30540/30862			0.08	
30139	Gravfyll	Fyll i grav SA 30136 samme som resten av kirkegårdsjorde i samme område, nemlig 29663.	Anne	09.03.2015 00:00:00		8117					
30155	Gravfyll	Gravfyll i SA 30154. Samme som kirkegårdsjord 12825.	Anne	09.03.2015 00:00:00							
30180	Hus SA 103	Mulig gulv rundt ovn eller ildsted sa 29699. Lys grå leireakt masse, mesteparten av flaten ganske ren, ellers litt skitten. En del silt i leiren, litt stein. Kompakt, hardt. Noen heller, se under, og en stor kantete stein ca 30 cm diameter, noe mindre stein rundt 5 cm. Mange virker varmepåvirket. Rett under laget ligger spredte flekker med et tynt skikt svært dårlig bevart plank eller lignende, under 1 mm tykt. Disse restene av treverk er orientert N-S, ligner på rester funnet i bunn av lag 30111, se beskrivelse. Laget ligger inntil sa 29699, eller (mindre sannsynlig) kuttet av denne. Massene fra 29699 ligger litt over kanten av laget, skyldes trolig kollaps. Vestre del av laget renest og tydeligst i avgrensningen, østre del mer rotete bla på grunn av mye røtter. Det er likevel en ganske tydelig rett avgrensning i øs under forkullet treverk st 30160. I SV ligger det en del små heller i/på laget, se ss 30330. Rundt dette området virker overflaten ujevn, ellers er det ganske jevnt.	Erlend	09.03.2015 00:00:00			18794, leire, brunt lag i øst.			0.10	Mulig gulv
30258	lag	Sub square shaped patch of charcoal and burnt sand.	Des	12.03.2015 00:00:00	0,45	30072	30425	0,4		0.05	Fireplace
30425	Dyrkningslag	15cm thick layer showing evidence of activity. This context is coarse grained silty sand with a clear boundary top and diffuse boundary bottom. Truncated on the east and west b modern service trenches.	Des	12.03.2015 00:00:00		30072				0.15	Dyrkningslag
30531	Grøft	This context is the primary fill of ditch 30525 and is composed of 60%humus, 20% sand and 10% angular medium sized stones. A discreet layer of light grey soft and non plastic clay is visible in the right side of the profile. Contains occasional animal bone and burnt stone.	Desgaylord	12.03.2015 00:00:00		28930	30525			0.35	Primary fill
30540	Utjevning	samme som 30862 Tynt brunt blandet lag under 30111 og 30180. Grav kutter laget. Utjevningslag?	EN			30180, 30111	31164			0,20	Utjevningslag
30563	Beinkule	Fyll i beingrop SA 30561. Samme som SL 12825.	Solveig	13.03.2015 00:00:00		8117					Fyll i beingrop
30580	Gravfyll	Gravfyll samme som kirkegårdsjord 12825	Anne	13.03.2015 00:00:00		8117					
30640	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825 se derfor beskrivelse av denne. Det lå noe oppsmuldret bein, trolig både dyrebein og menneskebein, i massen.	Solveig	13.03.2015 00:00:00	0,2			0,16		0.05	Geavfyll

IntrasisId	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering
29384	Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Brunt	Løst			Ingen lukt	Krafse	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig		
29407	Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Mørk brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		
29408	Nivåforskjell		Rund	Brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		
29409	Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Lys gulgrå	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig		
29410	Nivåforskjell		Rund	Gråbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		
29411	Nivåforskjell		Ujevn	Lys grå	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		
29412	Nivåforskjell		Rund	Gråbrun	Løst	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Fort	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		
29413	Nivåforskjell		Rund	Gulgrå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		
29447	Nivåforskjell	Amorf	Ujevn	Lysegult	Løst			Ingen lukt	Krafse	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig		
29638	Regelmessig	Oval	Spiss	Dark brown	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig		God
29663									Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig		
29700	Hakket	Irregulær	Rund	Oransjrød	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig	Ingen	
29741									Graveskje			12825	Rimelig tydelig		
29752				Mørk brungrå	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	29663	Utydelig	Ingen	
29830	Regelmessig	Irregulær	Flat	Orangey brown and medium brown	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig
29900	Hakket	Irregulær	Rund	Mørk brunsvart	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		
29916				Mørk gråbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Dårlig	12825	Utydelig	Ingen	Middels
29975	Nivåforskjell	Amorf	Rund	Grå-gråbrun	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		
30038	Regelmessig	Irregulær	Flat	Orangey brown	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig		God
30072		Irregulær	Flat	Medium brun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Jord	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig	Middels	Middels
30111	Nivåforskjell	Amorf	Rund	Brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels
30139									Graveskje			29663	Rimelig tydelig		
30155									Graveskje			12825	Rimelig tydelig		
30180	Nivåforskjell	Irregulær	Ujevn	Lys grå	Hardt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Middels
30258		Kvadratisk	Flat	Dark grey	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)			Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig		
30425	Undulerende		Ujevn	Light orangey brown	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte		Krafse	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig		Middels
30531		Rektangulær	Rund	Medium brun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Jord	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig		Middels
30540	flatt		flatt	Brun	Kompakt		raskt		graveskje		god	30540			dårlig
30563									Graveskje				Rimelig tydelig		
30580									Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900		12825	Tydelig		
30640				Gråbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	12825	Tydelig	Ingen	

IntrasisId	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
29384																	
29407		90	10			Dårlig	Humus 90 %	Grov sand 5, stein 5 %									
29408		75	25			Dårlig	Humus 75, sand 15 %	Silt 5, stein 5 %.									
29409			100				Silt 80, sand 15 %	Stein 5 %									
29410		60	40			Dårlig	Humus 60, silt 30, sand 10 %										
29411			100				Silt 80, sand 20 %										
29412		60	40			Dårlig	Humus 60, silt 35%	Sand 5 %									
29413			100				Silt 50, sand 50 %										
29447																	
29638	5	75	20		Dårlig	God	Humus 75% sand 20%							1			
29663																	
29700		1	99			Dårlig	Leire 30, silt 30, stein 30 %	Stein 9, trekull 1 %									
29741																	
29752				1				Gjenstander , under 1 %. Funn av liten grønnirret metallklump F 29765.					1				
29830		70	30			Middels	65% humus 30% sand 5% charcoal										
29900		60	40			Dårlig	Silt 40, humus 40, trekull 20 %										
29916																	
29975	5	20	75		Elendig	Dårlig	Leire 40, silt 30, humus 20 %	Stein 5, bein 5 %									
30038		20	80			Dårlig	20% humus 80% sand										
30072	5	60	25		Dårlig	Middels	Humus 60% sand 25%							3			
30111	5	65	30		Elendig	Dårlig	Humus 65, silt 20 %	Sand 5, stein 5, bein 5 %									
30139																	
30155																	
30180			100				Leire 65, silt 30 %	Stein 5 %									
30258		80	20			Ingen	80% charcoal 20% sand.										
30425			100														
30531		60	40			Middels											
30540	1	51	48	6	3	3	humus 50, silt 40	stein 5, sand 3, trekull 1, brent bein 1									
30563																	
30580																	
30640																	

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
30686	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet defineres som den øvrige kirkegårdsjorden i området, SL 12825. Se beskrivelsen av denne. Det ble forøvrig funnet flere teglbiter opp mot 2 x 3 cm som lå rett i gravfyllet rett på skjelettet. Det lå også flere steiner i kirkegårdsjorden på topp av skjelettet, trolig som steindekk for graven. Disse ble dessverre ikke målt inn.	Solveig	17.03.2015 00:00:00	0,76	12825		0,46		0.10	Gravfyll		Oval	Flat	Gråbrun	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	12825	Tydelig	Ingen																		
30856	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet kan ikke skilles fra det omkringliggende kirkegårdslaget, og beskrives derfor som dette, se SL 29663. Funn av flere glaserte keramikkskår, bakstehelle, teglbiter, enkelte mørtelbiter og trekullbiter i massen. Funn 30857.	Solveig	18.03.2015 00:00:00	1,51			0,7			Gravfyll				Mørk gråbrun	Mykt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	29663	Utydelig	Ingen																		
30862	Utjevning	Samme som 30540 og 30111? Tynt brunt blandet lag unde 30111 og 30180. Grav kutter laget. Utjevningslag?	Erlend	19.03.2015 00:00:00		30180	30913			0,20	Utjevningslag	Flatt		Flatt	Medium brun	kompakt	middels	raskt	nei	graveskjer	Umettet sone	god		Tydelig		dårlig	1				1	1	humus 50 silt 40	stein 5 sand 4, trekull 1						1			
30913	Hus SA102	Et brent gulv som ligger under hus SA103. Laget er ganske flat Det kan være at laget er en tidligere gulv fase men det kan også ha kommet fra en tidligere brann og har vært plenet. Vi må skjekk datering å se om det tilhører huset fase eller en tidligere fase.	Mick	23.03.2015 00:00:00							Brannlag	Undulerende	Amorf	Flat	Lys gråoransj	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	18794	Tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig		10	90			Middels	80 leire 10 silt	kullbiter 5 brente stein 3 sande 2									
30950	lag	i boka BESK!	EN																																								
31007	Avfallslag	Lag som ligger vest for huset. Det ligger rett opp på og er ganske ren.	Mick	24.03.2015 00:00:00		8117				0.15	Lag	Undulerende			Lys oransjbrun	Porøst	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels	1	95	4		Dårlig	Dårlig	Silt 4 humus 94	Kullbiter 1 brente stein 1									
31022	Gravfyll	Gravfyll i SA 31019. Kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden S 12825, se beskrivelse av denne.	Solveig	24.03.2015 00:00:00	0,85	8117	12825	0,53		0.15	Gravfyll				Gråbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	12825	Utydelig	Ingen																		
31054	Stolpehull	Gråbrun silt, sand, humus, noe stein ca 5-10 cm str. Litt kompakt, litt porøs. I en nedgraving i hjørnet av huset. Spredte fragm av trekull, 2-4 mm. Mer humus mot bunn. Noe dyrebein i bunn, dårlig bevart.	Erlend	24.03.2015 00:00:00						0.50	Nedgravning	Regelmessig	Rund	Ujevn	Gråbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels		20	80			Elendig	Sand 40, silt 35, humus 20 %	Stein 5%									
31119	Profil	Fyll i sk 31113, sa 31109, stolpehull/-avtrykk grøft sa 31147 Synlig i plan som en samling stein med litt mørkere masse rundt enn fyllet i grøften forøvrig. Snittet, beskrevet fra profil Massen ganske lik andre stolpehull/-avtrykk i grøften. Se tegning	Erlend	25.03.2015 00:00:00			31164				Stolpehull/-avtrykk		Rund				Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels																	
31137	Profil	Fyll i sk 31130, sa 31111, stolpehull/-avtrykk i grøft sa 31147. Synlig i plan som en rund brun flekk. Snittet, beskrevet fra profil. Massen ganske lik andre stolpehull/-avtrykk i grøften.	Erlend	25.03.2015 00:00:00			31164				Stolpehull/-avtrykk		Rund				Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels																	
31146	Profil	Fyll i sk 31120, sa 31110, stolpehull/-avtrykk i grøft sa 31147. Synlig i plan som en rund brun flekk. Snittet, beskrevet fra profil. Massen ganske lik andre stolpehull/-avtrykk i grøften.	Erlend	25.03.2015 00:00:00			31164				Stolpehull/-avtrykk		Rund				Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels																	
31163	Grøft	Se tegning 50, 51?	Erlend	26.03.2015 00:00:00																Spade	Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig																			
31164	haug	Grått silt/leirelag, kompakt, noe flekkete med sand og humu Tynt svært finkornet brunt organisk lag skilte dette fra brannlaget over, ikke dokumentert for seg. To avtrykk av brent treverk trykket ned i laget, delvis fylt av trekull, mest brent silt ol. Disse orientert ca ø-v, en 3,4 m og 1,2 m. Ca 10 cm brede, opptil 2 cm dype. Se foto. Laget ellers ca 8-12 cm tykt.	Erlend	24.03.2015 00:00:00		30913				0.20	Gulv/underlag	Undulerende	Irregulær	Flat	Grå	Kompakt	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Fort	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Middels		5	95			Dårlig	Silt 55, leire 40 %	Humus 5 %									
31231	Stolpehull	Fyll i sk 31138, sa 31112, stolpehull/-avtrykk i grøft sa 31147. Synlig i plan som en rund brun flekk. Snittet, beskrevet fra profil. Massen ganske lik andre stolpehull/-avtrykk i grøften.	Erlend	25.03.2015 00:00:00			31164				Stolpehull/-avtrykk		Rund				Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels																	
31242	Stolpehull	Fyll i sk 31234, sa 31232, stolpehull/-avtrykk i grøft sa 31147. Ikke synlig i plan. Snittet, beskrevet fra profil. Massen ganske lik andre stolpehull/-avtrykk i grøften. Løst i bunn, mer brunt organisk matriale og rester av treverk. Noe av dette tatt som prøve, 31243.	Erlend	25.03.2015 00:00:00			31164, 32313				Stolpeavtrykk		Amorf				Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig		Middels																	
31293	Avfallslag	Avfallslag med mye dyrebein og fiskevirvler. Ikke ulikt kirkegårdslag SL 29663, men med langt større andel av dyreavfall. Det ble blant annet funnet et kneledd, usikkert til hvilket dyr, hvor leddene fortsatt lå sammen/"in-situ" (huske ikke riktig ord for beskrivelse), slik at iallefall noe av dyreavfallet har blitt kastet dit mens leddene ennå hang sammen med hud og sener. Laget består av mørk gråbrun siltig sandig humus med innslag av kantet knyttnevestore stein, mørtel-, tegl- og kullfragmenter. Det er en del røtter i laget. Dyrebeinene ligger noe samlet i konsentrasjoner og består av kjevepartier, noe kraniedeler, ryggvirvler, ribbein og bein fra ulike typer dyr. Rett over laget lå dobbeltgraven SA 30855, der skjelettene lå direkte på mye av dyrebeinene Mye av avfallslaget har derfor vært iblandet gravens gravfyl slik at det var en nokså glidende overgang mellom disse to lagene. NB! Avfallslaget kan være det samme som det som ble funnet på vestsiden av huset. Under avfallslaget fremko fire delvis forkullede planker. Tolkning- avfallslaget kastet p for utjevning av branntomt? Funn av grønnirret slagg, jern o flintavslag/flekke F 31329. I overgangen ned mot laget unde var det noe større innslag av små mørtel- og teglfragmenter og småstein/grovere sandkorn.	Solveig	27.03.2015 00:00:00	1,47	12825		0,65		0.10	Avfallslag	Undulerende		Flat	Mørkt gråbrunt	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen		15	45	39	1	God	Elendig	Humus 45 %, sand 25 %, silt 15 %, dyrebein og fiskevirvler 15 %	Stein 5 %, funn 1 %, mørtel- og teglfragmenter 2 %, trekullfragmenter 2 %		2							
31353	Utjevning	Et lag under gulvplank ST 31330. Massen består av brun m mørk brun og svart sandig, kullholdig humus, med innslag a stein, brente beinfragmenter og ubrente dyrebein, jern, sanda er fra mellom fin til grov. De skjørbrente steinene av avrundede oppmot 5x 15 cm. Det ble funnet F 31368: bly, jern, flint, samt en kam F 31367. Rundt kammen hadde de oppstått en kjemisk reaksjon pga merallet i kammen. Masse var her bedre bevart og bestod av synlige treflis av ulik størrelse samt annet udefinerbart organisk materiale. Laget blir gradvis noe mindre humusholdig mot bunnen, trolig me som en gradvis overgang mot underliggende lag som er me sandig.	Solveig	27.03.2015 00:00:00	1,47	31330		0,65		0.09	Avfallslag under gulv	Regelmessig		Flat	Brun mot mørk brun	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	3	60	36	1	God	Dårlig	Sand 10%, kull 25%, humus 60 %	Stein 1%, brente bein 1%, ubrente dyrebein 2 %, brent leire 1%, funn 1%.		3			3				
31371	Avfallslag	Lyst grått spettete leirelag med litt silt og humus, flekker av brent leire, noe knust trekull. Kompakt. Tynt i sør, opptil 12 cm tykt i nord. Små jernklumper. Ligger over mørkt brunt la med mye bein (31380).	Erlend	27.04.2015 00:00:00			31380			0.12	Utkast	Regelmessig	Amorf	Ujevn	Lys grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Middels		10	90			Dårlig	Leire 80, silt 10, humus 10 %	Noen små jernklumper		1							
31380	Avfallslag	Mindre utkastlag med relasjon til huset (nord for saxeg.15 huset): heterogent humusholdig sand iblannet en del silt. Veldig flekkete/varierende utseende fra mørkbrun, brungrå, brunsvart med en del små biter av tegel og enkelte steder mørtel, samt et par større flekker med leire (20×30 cm) lengst vest. Lengst mot vest blir laget dessuten mer grusete/steinete med flere småstein og to større naturstein (10x30 cm), som ligger helt på kanten av profilen mot vest. Ganske plan overflate. Funn: Brynefragment 1F 31392 Jernfragment 1F 31393Jernfragment 1F 31394 Prøver: Makrofosill prøver 2stk 1P 31395.	Anne	30.03.2015 00:00:00		8117					Utkastlag	Regelmessig			Varierende	Sementert	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen		5	50	42	3	God		Humus 50%, sand 30%, silt 12%	Gjenstander 3 %, dyrebein 5		3				5			
31396	Avfallslag	Et søppel lag som har vært kastet ut av huset og som har falt ned på kanten av haug som huset har vært byggde på. Laget består av søppel (kokestein, brent og ubrent bein, kullbiter og andre avfallsmessig ting. En vegggrøft med en plank i ligger over.	Mick	30.03.2015 00:00:00						0.13	Søppellag	Undulerende	Irregulær	Ujevn	Mørk brungrå	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	2	72	25	1	Middels	Dårlig	Silt 25 humus 70	Kullbiter 2, bein 2, funn 1					5	3			
31402	Avfallslag	Mørktbrunt siltig sandig humus, med konsentrasjon av dyrebein og fiskevirvler. Inneholder også skjørbrent stein, kullfragmenter. Flere av fiskevirvlene samt underarms- og overarmsbein til geit/sau lå artikulert, noe som tyder på at mye av avfallet har blitt kastet hit som fersk søppel. Sanda består av blant annet synlige hvite/helt lyse mellomfine sandkorn. Det lå en kullkonsentradjon i sørdlig del av laget ca 20 cm i diameter, tatt egen separat kullprøve fra dette. Også en kullkonsentrasjon i nordlig del, som kan ha vært e brent plankerest. Funn av flere biter metall/jern F 31418, in nagle med mulig klinkplate. Også funn av brent og fragmentert vevtyngde, F 31417. Generell kullprøve fra lage P 31416. Størrelse på lag, se innmålingsdata.	Solveig	30.03.2015 00:00:00		31353	31497			0.05	Lag	Regelmessig		Flat	Mørk brun	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen		3	50	46	1	God	Dårlig	Humus 50%, sand 35 %	Silt 5, dyrebein og fiskevirvler 3, skjørbrent stein 2, kullfragmenter 4, funn 1.		2							
31413	haug	Et veldig tynt lag som ligger mellom to tykk lager leire silt (31164 og *). Det ser ut som at d e t er et lag x om er blandet med 31164 og kan være en lag tråkket på. Det er mulig at det et kort pause i haugbyggnings fase, før arbeid ble tatt opp igjen noe timer seinere. Tråkket lag. Siltholdig humus blandet med lys gul hvite leire klumper (31164). My brente stein i dette lag. 2-0.5 cm thick	Mick	30.03.2015 00:00:00		31164	31474			0.02	Tråkket lag	Regelmessig		Flat	Brungrå	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen	Dårlig	1	72	24	1	Dårlig	Middels	Silt 24 humus 72	Brent stein 2, bein 1 funn 1						1			
31463	Stolpehull	Fyll stolpehull sa 31454, beskrevet på tegning	MD																																								
31473	Stolpehull	Fyll stolpeavtrykk sa 31454, beskrevet på tegning	MD																																								
31474	Hus SA113	Irregulært grått leire/siltholdig lag; del av haugen? Ikke helt så rent som leirelaget 31164 som ligger over; flere små linser av grovt gult sand, trekullsbiter, og flekker med brunsvart/mørkbrun siltholdig sand. Nederst i laget mot øst ses det flere	Anne	30.03.2015 00:00:00		31413		0,1			Haug	Flatt	Irregulær		Grå med brunsvarte flekker	Sementert	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)		Jord	Krafse	Umettet sone			Tydelig			0		99	1			Silt 50%, leire 40 %,	Sand 9%					5				
31497	Brannlag	Brannlag, som muligens er en del sv SL 31510. Består av sandig humus med kull og siltige siltige leirespetter, både brente guloransje og ubrente lysegrå. Laget er skilt ut som et eget pga større kullkonsentrasjon, skjørbrente stein og med brente siltspetter. Laget ser ut til å ligge i en liten fordypning i laget under. Bunnen er relativ plan, mens nordre side er svakt krummet. Sidene kan ikke sees mot øs vest eller sør pga profiler eller kutt for moderne nedgravning	Solveig	30.03.2015 00:00:00	0,6	31402	31510	0,49		0.05	Brannlag	Regelmessig		Rund	Mørk brunt	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen			40	59	1			Kull 20, sand 30, humus 40,	Leire 5, silt 5									
31510	lag (abandonment)	Brunt til mørkt brunt humusholdig sand med spetter av lys grå leireholdig silt. Også spetter av mer brun humusmasse. Innslag av dyrebein, kullfragmenter og kullbiter på max 2-3 cm, småstein og fingrus. I sanda er det lys gule og hvite middels grove til middels fine sandkorn. Laget blir mer sandig mot bunnen før siltgulvet. En del markganger med mer grov sand og teglfragmenter. Ett rottehull og en del røtter. SL 31497 ligger i en liten forsenkning i sørlig del av laget.	Solveig	30.03.2015 00:00:00	1,16	31497	31573	0,44		0.08	Lag	Regelmessig		Ujevn	Brun mot mørk brun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen		1	40	59		Middels	Dårlig	Humus 40, sand 45	Silt 5, fingrus/småstein 5, kullfragm/biter 4, dyrebein 1.									
31533	Gulv	Heterogenic layer of mostly humus mixed with sand and frequent clay lumps. Deposit contains a frequent amount of burnt stone , animal bone and occasional charcoal chunks. Both boundaries top and bottom are quite level. Some of th clay clumps have evidence of being burnt.	Desgaylord	09.04.2015 00:00:00		31474	32053			0.10	Gulv	Regelmessig		Flat	Medium brun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte	Jord	Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Middels		Tydelig	Middels	Middels		60	40			Middels	60 % humus, 20% sand, 20% clay										
31538	Stein lag	På nordlig side av huset (Saxeg. 15); steinlag/steinhaug, svært ondulerende med hellning fra vest mot øst, og fortsetter under de de brente planker/kull-laget (SL 32078), med en nivå forskjell fra vest til øst på 30 cm = som om de faller ned i noe?! Øverst i laget består det primært av løstliggende kokestein, noen ildskjørnet, andre knapt så kraftig brente. Øverst i laget er det primært småstein 5x5x7 cm, mens de lengre nede er større 20x25x10 cm, og ligger her mer sammenhengende, hvorfor de først ble tolket som en del av en evt mur? Men under disse stein, sluttet de å være sammenhengdene og teorien ble forkastet. Jorden rundt steinene består av mørkgrå mot svartgrå silt, med flekker av leire, små fragmenter av tegel og mørtel, en del større og mindre røtter og oppløste trebiter. L: 1,85 m, B: 0,61 m, T: 30. Under kull-laget kommer resten av steinlage Full lengde er nå 2,4 m, og full bredde er 2,4 m, da det nå også strekker seg over på sørlig side av huset. Laget har bl kuttet av grøft orientert øst-vest. I vestlig ende (på nordlig side av huset) er det en liten forsenkning (naturlig?), hvor hovedparten av steinene på denne siden ligger. Bl.a. byggningsstein (gulvhelle? - F 32178). Laget er også tykke her i forhold til resten av laget, dvs 12 cm, fremfor 7 cm. Alle steinene som ligger her er svært skjørbrente. Mellom steinene består massene av svært mye kull, kanksje noe fr ovenliggende lag?, og noen av bitene er ganske store 5-10 cm, men de ligger under steinene. Ellers består massene a mørkebrunt mot svart sandholdig/siltholdig humus, små røtter, og brente og ubrente dyrebein. Kullkonsentradjonen er størst på nordlig side av huset. Steinene måler her 3x3x5 10x10x15 cm. På sørlig side av huset heller laget også litt mot øst og vest, som i en liten forsenkning?	Anne	31.03.2015 00:00:00	2,8	32078		2,4		0.42		Undulerende			Mørkebrun-brunsvart		Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Rimelig tydelig			2	25	72	1	Middels	Middels	Stein 60%,	Silt 10%, sand 5%, humus 5%, trekull 18%, røtter 2%, dyrebein 2%, funn 1%									

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring lær	Bevaring jern	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall øvrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
31573	Gulv SA106	Lys grå leiret silt med mørke brune spetter av humusholdig sand fra markganger og røtter. Laget tolkes som et gulv til e bygning. Generell tykkelse på laget er mellom 3-5 cm. Lage heller ned mot øst og nord, og er her ca 10-15 cm, trolig pg mulig en ti	Solveig	31.03.2015 00:00:00		31510	31732			0.05	Gulv	Regelmessig		Flat	Lys grå	kompakt	Vanskelig å dele	Fort	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Ingen		0	5	95			Middels	30 silt, 60 leire	Humus 5, sand 5									
31720	Avfallslag	Mørkt gråbrunt humusholdig sandlag, tolket som avfallslag eller utjevningslag under siltgulv SL 31573. Laget er stedvu noe brun mot oransjespettet. Inneholder fin grus, enkelte stein, dyrebein, kullfragmenter og jernbiter. I et lite område, ca 30 x 30 cm, var det større innhold av humus, og her var det også bevart tre- eller treflisrester. Helt i sørlig del var de en ca 20 cm i diameter stor kullansamling, ca 3 cm tykk. De er en del røtter i laget. Et moderne stolpehull med skoningsstein kutter ned midt i laget. Selvet laget var oppm 10 cm tykt, men tykkelsen var noe varierende. Tatt en makroprøve fra laget, P 31969. Funn av jernklumper F 31968, 31980.11	Solveig	07.04.2015 00:00:00	3	31903	32007	0,9		0,10	Avfallslag under gulv	Undulerende			Mørk gråbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen		1	40	59	1	Dårlig	Elendig	Humys 40, sand 50	Fin grus 5, stein 1, kullfragmenter 1, jernbiter 1.									
31870	Brannlag	Masse inntil/rundt forkullet stokk 31837, del av mulig vegg s 31836. Linser/skikt av lys gulgrå/gulhvit fun sandaktig mass (aske?) i øvre del av laget, resten svært mørk brun finkorne nesten ren humus med litt sand og finknust trekull (<1mm fragm). Noe svært dårlig bevarte tynne treflis i bunn av lage Kuttet av 31044, 31147. Funn i samlepose, jern, br leire og liten slaggperle. Alle disse rett ved stokken, alle vest for stokken.	Erlend	07.04.2015 00:00:00		31533	32053			0.07	Rest av vegg	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Se beskrivelse	Mykt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		God		95	5			Elendig	Humus 95 %	Aske/sand 5 %									
31903	Utjevning	Lag i en grunn fordypning i utjevningslag/avfallslag SL 31720. Lys brungrå mot mellombrun humusholdig sand, no siltig. Inneholder også småstein/fingrus, siltige flekker, stein ca 5 x 5 cm. Sanda er mellomgrov til fin, og inneholdet av humus er hovedsaklig i de øvre 3 cm av laget, dvs at sanda blir renere siltig sand mot bunnen av laget. Bunnen er tilnærmet flat mens sidene er svakt buet i sørlig del, mens det er noe mer buet i nordlig del. Det lå også et tynt, 1-3 cm tykt humusholdig sandlag mellom gulv siltgulv og sandlaget Dette tynne laget er ikke in målt som et selvstendig lag, me synes tydelig i profil før gulvet ble fjernet.	Solveig	31.03.2015 00:00:00		31732	31720			0.15	Sandlag	Regelmessig		Flat	Gråbrun	Mykt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone	God		Tydelig	Svak			10	90			Elendig	Humus 10, sand 70, silt 15	Småstein 5									
31981	Dyrkningslag	Dyrkningslag. Mellom brungrå humusholdig og smågrusholdig sand med spetter av oransjebrun sand. Enkelte kullfragmenter og brente og ubrente dyrebeinsbiter eller fragmenter. Ble også observert små teglsteinsfragmenter, men det er usikkert om disse er kommet ned i laget med markgangene, som det er mange av. Opp mot 12 cm dybde, noe ujevn dybde. Makroprøve P 32007.	Solveig	07.04.2015 00:00:00	3	31720		0,9		0.12	Dyrkningslag	Regelmessig		Flat	Brungrå	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Krafse	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Ingen		1	15	89		Dårlig	Elendig	Humus 13, smågrus 10, sand 75	Kullfragmenter 1, dyrebein og teglfragmenter 1.									
32008	Gulv	I østprofil, ut for NØ-hjørne av huset; liten flekk av et leiregulv. Fortsetter inn i østprofil. Har blitt kuttet av modern 2 grøfter i nord og sør. Har ikke vært på andre siden av gørftene. Ligger rett ovenpå kull-lag 32078. Består av gråleire, enkelte mellomstore skjørbrente stein 5×10×10-10×10×15 og mellombrente stein 5x10x15 cm. Små biter av trekull, dyregange (mark dyregange), brent leire (orange), flekkvist siltholdig mørkbrunt sand, som gir gulvet et flekket utseende.	Anne	07.04.2015 00:00:00	0,99	12825	32078	0,48		0.06	Leiregulv	Regelmessig			Grå	Sementert	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)		Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig				3	97				Leire 80 %,	Silt 3%, sand 7%, røtter 1%, trekull 2%, stein 5%, brent leire 2%									
32053	Dyrkningslag	Dykningslag ranging betwwen 5 and 20cm thick, this conte is compact and consists of 80% humus and 20% sand. Boundary top and bottom is clear and udulating. Some occasional animal bone fragments.	Desgaylord	09.04.2015 00:00:00		31533	32245			0.20	Dyknings lag			Ujevn	Reddish brun	Kompakt	Vanskelig å dele	Fort		Krafse	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Dårlig		Tydelig		God		80	20			God	80% humus 20% sand										
32078	Forkullet treverk	Veldig brent tre, veldig dårlig bevart, dvs "slimy" og omtrent bare silt og litt lyst finkornet sand inn imellom. Kanskje ligge åpent etter brannen? Litt brent bein, + litt ubrente dyrebein (blitt kastet her etter brannen). Heller ned mot øst og vest. Løst på toppen, mer kompakt nedetter. Ligger både nord og sør for huset. Kuttet av moderne grøft o. Øst-vest. Fortsette inn i både nord- og østprofil.	Anne	07.04.2015 00:00:00	2,8	32008	31538	2,4		0.10	Kull-lag	Undulerende			Svart				Ingen lukt	Graveskje	Umettet sone			Tydelig			1	98	1		God		Kull 98 %	Dyrebein 1%, sand 1%									
32144	Grøft	Brun humus med litt sand, stein og bein. Steinen er brent, rundt 5 cm str. Beina er dårlig bevart, fragmenter ca 5-15 cm, husdyr. 5-15 mm str spredte fragmenter trekull. Laget e kompakt, særlig i bunn.	Erlend	08.04.2015 00:00:00						0.15	Grøft	Regelmessig	Amorf	Rund	Brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Middels	5	85	10		Dårlig	Dårlig	Humus 85 %	Sand 5, stein 5, bein 5 %									
32155	Stolpehull	Likt som eller samme som 32164, se beskrivelse av dette.	Erlend	08.04.2015 00:00:00							Fyll									Spade	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig																			
32164	Stolpehull	Se tegning 51. Kompakt brun humus med litt sand og silt. Spredte små fragmenter brent leire, ditto brent stein og bre bein, knust trekull, alt rundt 5-10 mm str.	Erlend	08.04.2015 00:00:00						0.04	Stolpehull	Regelmessig	Rund	Flat	Brun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Rimelig tydelig		Dårlig		80	20			Dårlig	Humus 80, sand 10, silt 10 %.										
32213	Staurhull	Same as 32053	Desgaylord	09.04.2015 00:00:00		32053	32187				Fill of staur									Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	God		Tydelig																			
32234	Stolpehull	Mørk brungrå sand med en del humus, svært oppløst, kompakt, gulspettet, litt småstein 1-2 cm.	Erlend	08.04.2015 00:00:00						0.20	Stolpehull	Regelmessig	Amorf	Rund	Mørk gråbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Spade	Umettet sone	Dårlig		Tydelig		Middels		20	80			Dårlig	Sand 80, humus 20 %										
32245	Dyrkningslag	Old dyrkningslag comprising of 80% coarse grained sand and 20% humus. This context was very loose and containe occasional charcoal flecks and verysmall angular stones. Boundary top was undulating and sharp. This layer was 10 to 15cm thick.	Desgaylord	09.04.2015 00:00:00		32053				0.15	Old dyknings lag	Undulerende			Yellowish brown	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Sakte		Graveskje	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Dårlig		Tydelig		Dårlig																	
32313	Stolpehull	Lag i bunn av stolpehull, dukket opp ved avdekking av undergrunnen. Hører til stolpehull sa 31323? Beskrivelse p tegning 51: grå kompakt sand med litt humus, spettet med små gule og mørkebrune flekker, noe småstein 1-2 cm str.	Erlend	08.04.2015 00:00:00			Undergrunn			0.16	Stolpehull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Grå	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig		Middels		10	90			Elendig	Sand 90, humus 10 %										
32322	Stolpehull	Lys gråbrun sand, kompakt, finkornet, litt humus, ligner 32313 men virker mer utvasket. Overgangen mot undergrunnen er diffus.	Erlend	08.04.2015 00:00:00			Undergrunn			0.28	Stolpehull	Regelmessig	Rund	Rund	Lys gråbrun	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Utydelig		Middels		5	95			Elendig	Sand 95 %	Humus 5 %									
32333	Stolpehull	Fyll ligner SL32313, men uten stein. Kompakt grå sand me litt humus, litt gulspettet. Dette er primær fyll i stolpehullen.	Erlend	08.04.2015 00:00:00			Undergrunn			0.26	Stolpehull	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Grå	Kompakt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Dårlig	24662	Tydelig		God		10	90			Elendig	Sand 90, humus 10 %										
50004	Gravfyll	Fyllet tilhører SA50002. Fyllet er omrotet, og forstyrret av beinkule i sør. Fyllet består av kirkegårdsjord.	Reidar	01.09.2014 00:00:00		8117					Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Rimelig tydelig																			
50028	Beinkule	Fyll i SA14725. Massen består av humusholdig kirkegårdsjord med noe stein og lys grusblandet sand mot bunnen. Massene er omrotet. Innslag av moderne glass og keramikk. Det dukket opp gjenstander i fyllet og på bunn av grop. Se F15254,55 og 57.	Are	02.09.2014 00:00:00	1			0,8		52.00		Regelmessig	Amorf	Ujevn	Mørk brun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels	12825	Utydelig	Svak	Middels	45		50	5			Humus 30%, sand 10%, stein 10%. 40% menneskebein.	5 % dyrebein og 5 % moderne gjenstander som glass og keramikk.						4		2	
50254	Gravfyll	Gravfyll kan ikke skilles fra resten av kirkegårdsjorden 12825. Obs! riktig høyde: 8,95 m (feil innmåling).	Anne	17.09.2014 00:00:00							Gravfyll									Graveskje			12825	Rimelig tydelig																			
50292	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra SL12825, men fyllet nærmest skjelettdelene regnes med å tilhøre graven og fyllet innehol dyrebein.	Lars	17.09.2014 00:00:00	0,63	8117		0,28		0.25	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	8117																				
50334	Gravfyll	Gravfyllet kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL 12825.	Solveig	23.09.2014 00:00:00	0,52	16885		0,2		0.20	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
50352	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL12825. Enkelte dyre- og menneskebein ble funnet tett på skjelettet og regnes for å tilhøre graven.	Lars	23.09.2014 00:00:00	0,84	50291		0,55		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825											En slaggklump 50423.					5				
50374	Utjevning	Fyll består av svært tettpakket sand- og kullblandet leire. Redeponert og omrotet utjevningslag, en del innslag av bei og stein, noe skjørbrent og fragmentert. Mørk til lys brun i fargen. Kommer ned på et brannlag. Kan virke som om steiner fra steinsetting, SA50372, er blitt dratt ut. Ble funnet keramikk fra ca 15-1600 og glass fra omtrent 1600. Funn-nr: F50493-495. Det er forkullete treplanker i laget, kan ha falt ut fra konstruksjon. Brent og ubrent. Ratio dyre- og menneskebein: 7 % dyr, 3% menneske.	Are	23.09.2014 00:00:00	5	12825	12825	0,6		0.07	Utjevning	Nivåforskjell	Halvsirkel	Ujevn	Mørkebrun og svart	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels	10	20	66	4	Dårlig	Dårlig	49% sand, 10% leire, 10% stein, 10% trekull, 10% trevirke/røtter, 10% bein. Brent og ubrent.	1% teglrester, 1% taksteinstegl, 1% keramikk og 1% glass.						3		2	2
50405	lag	Tettpakket sandlag over steinsetting. Lys til rødaktig sand med mørkebrune flekker. Redeponert og omrotet kirkegårdsmasse, innslag av bein og stein. Svært kompakt lag som følger en tilnærmet hesteskoform (den andre halvdelen er utenfor feltet) rundt steinsetting SA50372. Det ble funnet en jernnagle i laget, F50419.	Are	23.09.2014 00:00:00	1,5	12825		1		20.00	Redeponering	Undulerende	Amorf	Ujevn	Lys til mørk brun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Jord	Graveskje	Umettet sone	Middels		Rimelig tydelig	Svak	Middels	10	5	84	1	Dårlig	Dårlig	59% sand, 10% stein, 10% silt, 10% bein. Ratio dyre- og menneskebein: 8 % dyr, 2% menneske.	1% funn, jernnagle. 5% kull.		3				3			
50436	Profil	Steinpakket lag i profil.	Stefan																		Fyllmasser senere end 1900			Tydelig																			
50437	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Mørkt fyll i et ovalt kutt (SK 50468), mulig grav. Noen beinbiter skimtes i profilen, men overgangen til laget over er uklart.	Stefan	24.09.2014 00:00:00		50436	50440	0,3		0.20				Rund	Mørk brun	Kompakt		Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Utydelig	Ingen		5				Middels												
50438	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Lyst sandlag som faller ned mot gropa rundt kuttet til den gamle veggen (SK 50464), på begge sider. Laget ser ut til å også oppstå over de moderne redeponerte steinene i kuttet, men her litt høyere opp og litt tykkere enn i nordre del. Dette tyder på at laget også er gravd ut og redeponert over det moderne steinfyllet i røvergropa. Laget er løst sammensatt og homogent. Laget blir kuttet nord i profilen av SK50468, i midten av veggkutte og helt sør er den sammenrast. Fyll-laget 50443 ligger unde den nordlige delen ved veggkuttet, på den sølige delen finn vi fyll-laget 50446 og SL 50449.	Stefan	24.09.2014 00:00:00		50436				0.10				Flat	Lysebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen								100% sand										
50439	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Veldig mørkt kullholdig siltlag med linser a hvitbrent sand. Den nederste centimeteren langs laget ser u til å være ganske homogen brun silt. Laget faller ned mot gropa rundt kuttet til veggen, SK 50464, men slutter før den når helt ned. I alt 3 lag/fyll ligger under; 50440, 50441 og 50443.	Stefan	24.09.2014 00:00:00		50438				0.05				Flat	Svart/brun	Svampete	Blokk (bevarer blokkform ved opptak)	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels																	
50440	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Grå sand med en reltivt tydelig ovalt kutt (SK 50468), som gir grunn til å tolke det som et mulig gravfyll. Det er dog ikke noen synelige beinrester eller anne som kan bekrefte dette i profilen. Bunnen av kuttet når per nå ikke helt ned til undergrunnen, men senere utgraving vil mest sannsynelig vise at den ligger over steril grunn, baser på resten av profilens lende.	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50436				0.30				Rund	Grå	Kompakt			Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen																		
50441	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Lysegrå siltholdig sand mellom to kutt (SK 50467 & SK 50465). Ser ut til å være en øvre del av undergrunnen som ligger like under, foruten en mindre fargeforskjell og en viss kornforskjell er det lite som skiller disse to lagene.	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50439	50442			0.25	Undergrunn			Flat	Lysegrå	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen	God																	
50442	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Lysebrun siltholdigsand som strekker seg under veggkuttet (SK 50464) og sees på begge sider, tolke som undergrunn. Like under kuttet har den en linse med svart sand som er tolket som en del av SL 50470. På nordsiden av kuttet har det SL 50441 og SL 50444 over seg på sørsiden ligger det under SL 50448.	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00						0.40	Undergrunn				Lysebrun	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen	God																	
50443	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Brun sandholdig silt som er tydelig avgrenset av et rettvinklet kutt i nord (SK 50465) og veggkuttet i sør (SK 50464). Det nordlige kuttet fortsetter forbi fyllet og avgrenser laget under (SL 50444). Kuttet ser ut til å ha skapt en liten grop over fyllet hvor lagene over renner ned mot fyllet og veggkuttet.	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50439	50444			0.30	Fyllmasse i kutt			Flat	Brun	Porøst	Vanskelig å dele		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen	God																	
50444	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Nedre del av fyllmassen i SK 50465. Lysegrå silt som følger kuttet inn mot veggkuttet.	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50443	50442			0.15	Fyllmasse i kutt			Flat	Lysegrå	Porøst	Vanskelig å dele	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen	God																	
50445	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Lysegrå grusholdig sand som er fylt (redeponert) i veggkuttet (SK 50464). Massen ser kun ut til fylle deler av kuttet, men dens løse sammensettning kan ty på at resten har falt ut ved eksponering med maskin.	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50438	50470			0.30	Fyllmasse i kutt				Lysegrå	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Elendig		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels																	
50446	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Lysebrun silt som fyller et kutt (SK 50465) liksom SL 50443, men på sørlig side av veggkuttet. Massen fyller også her kuttet som skaper en grop rundt veggkuttet c får de overliggende lagene til å helle nedover. I motsetning til sin nordlige motpart har dette fyllet en gradvis avgrensnir oppover i laget, hvor det blir tynnere oppover til det møter laget over. Det har også en meget tydelig avgrensning til laget under.	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50438	50447			0.15	Fyllmasse i kutt			Flat	Lysebrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen	God																	
50447	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Mørk humusholdig silt som ser ut til å fylle samme kutt (SK 50465) som laget over (SL 50446), og er derfor det første fyll-laget i kuttet.	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50446	50448			0.15				Flat	Svart	Løst	Vanskelig å dele	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels		5				Dårlig	Sand 90%, humus 10%										
50448	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Lysegrå leireaktig silt, mest sannsynelig undergrunn. Overdelen er kuttet av SK 50469, hvorpå fyllmassen SL50452 ligger.	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50452				0.40	Undergrunn				Lysegrå	Hardt	Bevarer noe blokkform ved opptak	Sakte	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	God		Tydelig	Ingen	God																	
50449	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Lysebrun sand ispettet linser av mørk og lys silt. SL 50438 ser ut til å ha rast over laget i enden mot veggkuttet. Både SL 50450 og SL 50453 ligger under dette laget.	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50438				0.20				Flat		Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Fyllmasser senere end 1900	Dårlig		Tydelig	Ingen	Middels																	
50450	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Lysegrå sandholdig silt, øverste lag av fyllmasse i kutt 50469. Skillet mellom dette og laget under, selv det nederste laget i kuttet er vanskelig å skille, kun minimale fargenyanser skiller dem, noe som kan skyldes utvasking. Kuttes i nord av 50465.	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50449	50451			0.15	Fyllmasse i kutt			Flat	Lysegrå	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	God		Utydelig	Ingen	God																	

Intrasist	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Dato	Lengde m	Lag over	Lag under	Bredde m	Høyde m	Tykkelse m	Tolkning	Overflate	Form i plan	Bunn	Farge	Konsistens	Komprimeringsgrad	Akkumulasjon	Lukt	Metode	Grunnvann	Tilstand	Samme som	Overgang	Luktstyrke	Sortering	Zoologiske komponenter	Botaniske komponenter	Mineralske komponenter	Gjenstander	Bevaring zoologiske komp	Bevaring botaniske komp	Bestanddeler mer enn 10%	Øvrig materiale <10%	Bevaring tær	Bevaring ann	Bevaring horn	Bevaring tekstil	Bevaring metall avrig	Bevaring bein	Bevaring tau	Bevaring glass	Bevaring tre
50451	Profil	Fra profil 50429. Lysegrå sandholdig silt, øverste lag av fyllmasse i kutt 50469. Skillet mellom dette og laget under, selv det nederste laget i kuttet er vanskelig å skille, kun minimale fargeforskjeller skiller dem, noe som kun skyldes utvasking. Kuttes i nord av SK 50465.	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50450	50452			0.10	Fyllmasse i kutt			Flat		Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	Ubestemmelig	Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Utydelig	Ingen	God																				
50452	Profil	Fra profil 50429. Lysegrå silt med noen små linser av sand. Vanskelig å skille fra laget over, men ligger rett over undergrunnen. Fyller nederste laget av fyllmassen i et stort kutt (SK 50469), mulig tilknyttet oppreising av vegg	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50451	50448			0.10	Fyllmasse i kutt			Flat	Lysegrå	Kompakt	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone			Utydelig	Ingen	God																				
50455	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Lysebrun sand med noen radige flekker i seig, mulig undergrunn. Skiller seg tydelig fra de omringende lag. Øverst mot grensen til SL 50453 kimtes noe grått silt, dette regnes som avrenning, selv om det først ble tolket som et eget lag	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00						0.50					Lysebrun	Porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone	Middels		Tydelig	Ingen	God																				
50470	Profil	Fra profil 50426. Svart sand i bunnen av veggkuttet (SK 50464). Mulig del av gammel fyllmasse	Stefan	25.09.2014 00:00:00		50442									Svart	Løst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk		Ingen lukt	Gravemaskin	Umettet sone			Tydelig	Ingen	God																				
50473	Beinkule	Gravfyll i beinkule. Kan ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjords	Solveig	25.09.2014 00:00:00	0,55	15201	50374	0,46	0,30	Gravfyll										Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
50498	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL12825. Forøvrig var det lite fyll igjen siden den var kraftig forstyrret. Men tett på skjelettet lå det flere løse ben som antas å tilhø graven og skjelettet.	Lars	25.09.2014 00:00:00	0,83	50374		0,35		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825																				
50531	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL12825.	Lars	25.09.2014 00:00:00	0,5	50374		0,29		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God																				
50842	Beinkule	Gravfyll																																								
51001	Beinkule	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsjorden SL12825.	Lars	26.09.2014 00:00:00	1,04	50374		0,6		0.10	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig																		
51034	Gravfyll	Fyllet kunne ikke skilles fra kirkegårdsfyllet 12825.	Lars	29.09.2014 00:00:00	0,53	50841		0,26		0.05	Gravfyll									Graveskje	Umettet sone	God	12825	Tydelig																		
51053	Tannehull	Fyll av en grop som har tidligere inneholdte en tønne. Det var en del av en dreneringssystemet til en stein kjeller.	Erlend			51054					Brannlag fyll		rund		Lys grått	porøs	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	raskt	ingen	graveskjer	umettet	god			ingen	dårlig		1	99			4	sand 18 leire 20 silt 58	sand flekker 1; mortar 1; humus 1, kullbiter 1									
51054	Tannehull	Fyll av en grop som har tidligere inneholdte en tønne. Det var en del av en dreneringssystemet til en stein kjeller. Del var spor etter en tønne i hullet og noen tjære som har sannsynligvis vært brukt som vanntetting til tønnen selv.	MD			51053	51062 = 12786								Med. oransjebrun	porøst	Ikke mulig å ta opp i blokk	raskt	tjære	graveskjer	umettet	god			sterk	dårlig	1	1	98		5	3	silt 38 sand 58	tjære 1, dyrebein 1, blågrå leire klumper 1									
51084	Hagejord	Hagejord som har vært lagt på i 16 - 1800 talls.					51086			0,79	hagejoed				lys brungrå			raskt								2	2	90				silt 30 leire 60	legl 2, kullbiter 2, stein, 1, bein 2, glass 1, mørtel 1, murstein 1									
51088	Hagejord	Height referanse								0,80	Hagejord				mørk gråbrun											2	42	51	4			Humus 40, silt 50	legl 2, kullbiter 2, stein, 1, bein 2, glass 1, mørtel 1, murstein 1									
29031	4 fyll	Fyll i grop eller grøft som inneholde 14796.				14770	14796			0,35	Lag i grøft eller grop			flatt	Mørk grå	myk	3	raskt	ingen	spade	mettet	3		flatt	ingen	2							silt leire 40/60									

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
12822	4-5 årigt barn, komplett bevart, dog med knust hodeskalle. Brud på venstre tibia(premortem?), og distale del av venstre fibula mangler også. Ellers er der ingen synlige tegn på patologi, som kan ha forårsaket døden. Barnet er gravlagt i langoval nedgravning uten kiste og ingen funn ble registrert. Det kan se ut som om, at barnet er gravlagt utenfor kirkegården? D ble kun tatt to tungmetall-prøver (M1_H, og TM25_H), da det ble vurdert, at de mellomliggende prøver ikke er pålitelige!	13003	Anne		107	24	Ryggleie	Redin B \/	H hånd over V	Utstrakt - det ser ikke ut som om, at barnet har vært svøpt	God	Uten kiste
12857	Ex-situ bein											
13049	Skjelettet ligger in situ, men er kuttet fra og med bekkenet og opp. Dette skyldes sannsynligvis moderne forstyrrelser. Epifysene er ikke fusjonert med høyre lårbein. Annet: kunne ikke se spor av kiste. Ingen prøver ble tatt ut pga forstyrrelser.	13051	Lars			35	Ryggleie			Begge føttene peker utover.	Middels	Annet: se beskrivelse
13081	Av skjelettet er øverste deler av korsbenet tilbake samt venstre femur, tibia, fibula og fot. Høyre tibia og fibula samt fot er tilbake. Korsbenet har ikke fusjonert, et tegn på at individet er ung. Epifysen manglet på venstre femur og kunne derfor ikke måles. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Fotopunkter: 13083-13086.	13083	Lars		104		Ryggleie			Venstrefot peker utover mot nord. Høyrefoten ser ut til å helle mot nord.	Middels	Uten kiste
13199	Bare deler av hånden er alt av det som er tilbake. Mulig at dette var høyre hånd. Kropp-, arm-, hånd- og fotstilling kunne ikke bestemmes. Heller ikke gravtype kunne bestemmes. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	13608	Lars								God	Annet: se beskrivelse
13206	Nesten komplett skjelett lagt i ryggleie orienterende øst-vest med hendende plasseret på magen, dvs armstilling C, som datererer det til sen middelalder. Dette passer fint med barnet som blev funnet utenfor kirkegården, som ligger på samme nivå og hadde samme armstilling. Hodet mangler som følger av kutt fra annen grav SA? Umiddelbar kjønnsestimering: kvinde, alder: slutt tenårene/begynnelsen av 20'erne. Rett ovenpå underbenene var det deponert en stor konsentrasjon av kranier og større rørknokler (SA13297). I forb. m redeponeringen ser det ut som om de har kommet til å treffe begge lårbein, derav kutt samme sted på hvert bein. Rett v/ høyre overarm ble det funnet amulett (13208)	13413	Anne			40	Ryggleie	Redin C =	Ved siden	Utstrakte, parallellt liggende	God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
13227	Lite av skjelettet er tilbake pga forstyrrelser fra andre graver. Av det som er tilbake er høyre kneskål, fibula, tibia og deler av foten samt deler av venstre fot er tilbake. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	13237	Lars		40		Ryggleie			Høyre fot pekte innover mot nordøst. Venstre fot var ganske forstyrret, men det så ut til at foten pekte innover mot sydøst. Det kan ikke tas en beslutning på om forstillingene antyder på svøb, til dette var forstyrrelsene for store.	Middels	Uten kiste
13249	Skjelettet er i meget dårlig stand pga ytre påvirkninger fra andre graver og at beinene er myke. Dette kan skyldes alderen når døden inntraff, dvs et yngre barn. Av det lille som er tilbake er kraniet, som er knust, samt mulig venstre humerus og et par venstre ribben. Mulig lå enkelte fingre på brystet, men dette er usikkert. Det lå noe jord mellom fingrene og ribbena, noe som gjør den tvilsom, og dermed kan fingrene tilhøre et annet individ. Skjelettets i gjenværende lengde var 0,35 meter.	13251	Lars				Ryggleie				Dårlig	Uten kiste
13298	Redeponering av bein fra flere ulike/tidligere graver som er gravd opp i forbindelse med senere begravelser. Ansamling av bein bestående av kjevebein, kranierester, lårbein og diverse andre knokler. Kutter grav for skjelett 13205. Uklar avgrensning.	0	Are								Middels	Annet: se beskrivelse
13439	Bare venstre fibula, tibia og fot er igjen av skjelettet, resten er skjært bort. Skjelettet lå trolig på ryggen. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	13441	Lars				Ryggleie			Foten pekte utover mot nordøst.	God	Uten kiste
13450	Løsfunn i graven											
13453	De fremste tær til venstre bein viste seg å ligge veldig høyt i terrenget, hvorfor det først ble antatt, at graven kun inneholdt 4 tær. Etter de ble fjernet, dukket resten av foten opp under og legg- og skinnebein til begge bein kom også frem. Høyre bein ligger rett under redeponerte kranier i grop 13484. Det er snakk om et voksent individ, og ut fra de kraftige muskeltilheftninger, er det antakeligvis en mann. Prox. På fibula sin. Ses det opphelet brud. Sås først da beinet ble tatt opp, derfor ble det ikke fotografert i felt.	13463	Anne				Ryggleie			Utstrakt, ser ikke svøpt ut.	God	
13481	Ex-situ bein.											

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
13495	2 skaller. En som ligger mot vest i redeponert grop SA13484. Skallen er fragmenert og ligger med ansiktet ned, orientert nord-sør. Kjevebeinet ligger opp ned inne i skallen. Usikkert hvorvidt denne egentlig tilhører. Skallen ligger på høyre leggbein tilhørende grav SA13452. Andre skalle ligger mot øst i redeponert grop SA13484. Skallen er fragmenert. Skallen ligger med ansiktet ned, orientert nord-sør. Det ligger flere ex-situ bein ved hodeskallen. Disse er også tatt inn under SZ13496. Det mangler tenner og underkjeve. Skallen lå opp ned.	0	Solveig									
13507	Av skjelettet var det bare deler av en hånd som lå tilbake i igraven. Hånden var trolig en høyre hånd. Resten av skjelettet har blitt gravd vekk på et vis. Dermed er det lite informasjon å hente ut fra skjelettet. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	13608	Lars								Middels	
13626	Kraniet mangler, samt venstre skulderblad og kravbein, deler av venstre humerus. Høyre arm er forsvunnet. Venstre femur, tibia, fibula og fot er vekk. På høyre er tibia, fibula og fot forsvunnet.	13629	Lars		98	0,42	Ryggleie	Redin C =			Middels	Uten kiste
13640	Ex-situ bein.											
13643	5-6 åring?, med kun underkroppen til stede, godt bevart og ingen synlige tegn på patologi. Ligger med føttene opp langs kanten på nedgravningen, som om den ble gravd på vinterstid; de hadde det travelt, ble ikke prioritert? Under øverste del av lårbenene og noe av bekkenet på barnet ble det funnet rester av en planke, som dog ikke tolkes til å ha vært en del av en kistebunn, men nærmere bare en plankerest (13715). Det var kun mulig å ta en prøve fra tarmen.	13651	Anne			31	Ryggleie			Føttene ligger utstrakt ved siden av hverandre opp kanten på nedgravningen, således at de ikke ligger flatt ned.	God	Annet: se beskrivelse
13803	Skjelettet er ca 3 måneder gammel og var i meget dårlig stand. Bare små deler av ribbenene, store deler av nakke- og ryggvirvlene, noe av venstre og høyre bekken samt venstre femur er igjen. Resten er enten skjært bort eller oppløst. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	13805	Lars			12	Ryggleie				Dårlig	Steinsatt

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
14501	Skjelettet er et eldre barn. Kraniet var knust. Armene ligger på hver sin side på brystet, dvs venstre arm og hånd på venstre bryst, mens høyre hånd lå på høyre bryst/midt på brystet. Selve høyre arm lå litt lengre nede, mulig at den kan ha sklidd ned. Det er vanskelig å si om hendene ligger over eller under hverandre. Armstillingen til venstre arm peker på likklede, men høyre arm tilsier at den ikke lå i likklede. Som nevnt kan høyre arm sklidd ned på et tidspunkt og nettopp lå tett inntil som venstre arm. Nedre del av korsryggen er forstyrret av en senere nedgravning. Høyre pelvis er forstyrret/delvist borte og det samme er høyre femur uten en liten bit av. lårkulen. Føttene ligger tett samlet, et tegn på likklede. Men selve venstre og høyre bein ligger ikke så tett, en indikasjon at kroppen ikke var gravlagt i likklede. Siden høyre pelvis var delvis vekk, ble det ikke tatt en prøve av tykktarmen. Kvikksølvprøven ble tatt ved venstre femur. 10 cm vertikalt ble prøvd tatt, men en annen grav lå tett til og stoppet forsøket. Det var vanskelig å skille høyre og venstre hånd, dermed er ikke posene med hendene veldig sikre med tanke på tilhørighet.	14519	Lars		116	28	Ryggleie	Redin D /\		Venstre fot peker mot høyre fot. Høyre fot peker utover mot syd.	God	Annet: se beskrivelse
14528	Løsfunn i graven											
14571	Skjelettet var i mindre god stand og ofte ved rensing kunne benet bli skallet av. Kraniet var knust ved ansiktet og har ødelagt kjeve. Høyre arm mangler, men hånden lå over nedre venstre mage og igjen over venstre albue. Av venstre arm mangler hånden. Armstillingen var en blanding av B og C. Høyre bekken var forstyrret av graven over. Fibula og tibia samt føtter var vekk på begge sider. Prøve 13 ble tatt ved venstre bekken. Nedre femur, både høyre og venstre, hadde knusning/skader. Dette skyldes sannsynligvis fra en nedgravning i øst.	14574	Lars				Ryggleie	Annet: se beskrivelse	H hånd over V	Ingen føtter.	Middels	Uten kiste
14580	Ex-situ bein.											

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
14604	Skjelettet er velbevart, med unntak av nederste av lårbein, underbein og føtter (ikke vaskes!). Påført skade i kraniet under utgraving. Høyst sannsynlig mann, hvilket sees ut i fra kraftig beinbygning og muskelheftninger, samt tydelig mannlig morfologi på kranie og bekken. Umiddelbart ingen patologi, bortsett fra føttene ("smeltet sammen"). Skjelettet ligger i en svak bue med bekkenet som høyeste punkt, med en stein plassert nedenfor bekkenet. Nederste delen av graven var steinsatt med naturstein med 10 cm diameter. Noen av steinene har falt ned over skjelettet, og steinene ble fjernet under utgraving. Stein ved kjeven. Hodet hviler ned mot venstre skulder. Mulig bevart brusk på ribbein? Alderen kan være i midten av 20-årene?	14607	Reidar		173	46	Ryggleie	Redin B \/	H hånd over V	Føttene ligger vridd utover. Se bilder nr. 3938-40.	God	Steinsatt
14677	Spedbarn, liggende øst-vest uten spor av kiste. Underbeina spratt opp under utgravning, da jorden er veldig løs. Skjelettet er middels bevart. Ingen armer, hender og føtter er til stede. En stor rot har forstyrt skjelettet på kryss og tvers. Ingen patologi observert. 20 cm nord for skjelettet kommer "beinkule" SA (?). Ligger litt som i en S, så barnet ligger ikke helt utstrakt på ryggen. Obs! riktig høyde: 8,91 m (feil innmåling).	14681	Anne			12	Ryggleie				Middels	
14699	I dobbeltgrav (SA14697) med tvilling SZ14702. To spedbarn med ti cm avstand imellom. Hodeskallen er svært fragmentert, skjørt og nærmest papirtynt. Venstre side av overkroppen er mer eller mindre borte, det er kun enkelte skjelettdeler bevart. Skjelettet var forstyrret av en rot, og trolig årsaken til at venstre side ikke er bevart. Barnet lå ikke helt utstrakt, men lå ryggen lå litt bøyd mot venstre, nesten litt på siden. Ellers er skjelettet godt bevart. Det er stor høydeforskjell mellom hode og føtter, ca 30 cm. Mulig kistekollaps kan ha absolutt forsaket nivåforskjell i fotenden. Pga kollapset har skjelettet sklidd noe i fra hverandre, særlig tydelig er dette i overgang lårbein og underbeinet. Skjelettets målte lengde samsvarer derfor ikke med skjelettets egentlige lendge. Ingen patologi observert. Obs! riktig høyde: 8,65 m (feil innmåling).	14707	Solveig		61	9	Ryggleie	Redin C =		Kun høyre fot som var mulig å se. Den lå noe vendt ut mot høyre.	God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
14702	I dobbeltgrav (SA14697) med tvilling SZ14699. To spedbarn med ti cm avstand imellom. Hodeskallen er svært fragmentert, skjørt og nærmest papirtynt. Venstre hånd ligger langs med kroppen, men har trolig sklidd ned ettersom den andre hånda lå i posisjon C, som tvillingen. Ellers er skjelettet godt bevart. Det er stor høydeforskjell mellom hode og føtter, ca 30 cm. Mulig kistekollaps kan ha absolutt forsaket nivåforskjell i fotenden. Pga kollapset har skjelettet sklidd noe i fra hverandre, særlig tydelig er dette i overgang lårbein og underbeinet. Skjelettets målte lengde samsvarer derfor ikke med skjelettets egentlige lengde. Ingen patologi observert.	14707	Solveig		61	9	Ryggleie	Redin C =		Venstre fot ligger vendt innover. Høyre kan ikke sees.	God	Uten kiste
14726	Redeponering av tidligere graver, innhold er ex-situ. Består av 4-5 delvis fragmenterte lårbein, rester av to til tre kranier og diverse andre bein og småbein. Ligger som en ansamling av bein i en haug. Fullstendig avgrensning er uklar. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,50 m (feil innmåling).	50031	Are								Dårlig	Annet: se beskrivelse
14727	Ex-situ bein. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,10 m (feil innmåling).											
15202	Sirkelformet beinkule som inneholder arm, lår- og leggbein, hodeskalle, tenner, ribbein mm. Beinene "står" opp av kulen. Ulike beinstørrelser indikerer flere individer, kanskje 4 stykk? Beinkulen skjærer muligens inn i gravene SA50002 og SA15260.	15215	Are									Uten kiste
15244	Skjelettet var i mindre god stand. Ved rensning ble deler av Ischium ødelagt av undertegnede. Skjelettet var kraftig forstyrret av andre nedgravninger og de resterende deler av skjelettet var ofte i flere deler. Av det som er tilbake er delvis høyre side av pelvis, delvis nedre sacrum, høyre femur, delvis eller hele venstre og høyre tibia og fibula. Begge føttene ligger tilbake. Føttene ligger tett samlet samt høyre og venstre tibia og fibula, et mulig tegn på liksvøb. Kneet ligger høyere enn resten av kroppen, dette er nok andre forstyrrelser enn nedbrytning av den døde.	15250	Lars			40	Ryggleie			Begge føttene lå flatt, dvs hælen ned.	Middels	Uten kiste
15261	Veldig lite bevart in situ, kun nederste del av ryggrad, noe ribbein venstre side, og høyre bekken. Ødelagt av beinkulen 15201.	15274	Reidar								Middels	Uten kiste
15278	Ex-situ bein											
15286	Kun femur, fibula, tibia, patella og venstre fot er bevart. Resten er skjært bort av andre nedgravninger. Høyre femur er brukket. Trolig en voksen person. Det er ikke tatt kvikksølvprøve ved høyre femur, pga fare for forstyrrelser.	15289	Solveig			49	Ryggleie			Høyre fot mangler. Venstre fot peker utover mot nordøst.	God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
15288	Ex-situ skjelett i SA15284.	0	Solveig									
15302	Ansamling av bein i forbindelse med redeponering. Består av deler til 3-4 kranier, ellers leggbein og diverse småbein. Fotopunkt 1B15364 til 67.	15364	Are								God	Annet: se beskrivelse
15313	Skjelettet er et spedbarn og dermed var ikke benene fusjonerte. Kraniet var i mange deler. Deler av cervical vertabrae samt øvre og høyre og venstre ribben lå tilbake. Høyre arm og hånd lå i D-stilling. Venstre humerus var bare en liten del tilbake av samt ulna og venstre hånd lå i en C-stilling. Lenger nede i graven ble en femur funnet men ikke in-situ, den tilhører nok skjelettet. Kravbenene og skulderbladene lå inntakt. Resten har blitt skjært bort av andre nedgravninger. Selve gravtypen kan ha vært en steinsetning, se SS15316.	15357	Lars				Ryggleie	C/D?			Middels	Annet: se beskrivelse
15361	Ex-situ skjeletter.	0	Lars									
15373	Spedbarn, liggende på ryggen, med hodet vendt mot sør. Kraniet er knust, men hoderetningen ses altså fortsatt. Underkjeven dog noenlunde intakt. Hele venstre side pånær venstre lårbein mangler. Lårbeinet fragmentert, hvorfor ikke mulig å måle full lengde. Høyre skinnebein fragmentert. Ingen føtter tilstede, og kun ganske få fingre, som dessverre ligger omrotet i bekkenregionen, og derfor umulig å fastslå arm- og håndstilling. 4 ribbein på høyre side sitter fortsatt in situ, men er fragmenterte. Ryggen ser ganske komplett ut, og de øverste hals- og brysthvirvler sitter fortsatt in situ, mens de nederste bryst- og lendehvirvler ligger i en stor bunke.	4054	Anne				Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste
15374	Ex-situ bein.											
15460	Det som er igjen av skjelettet er øvre vertabrae opptil halsvirvlene, venstre kragebein, skulderblad, det meste av ribbeina og humerus, samt noedeler av høyre nedre ribbein. Mulig at en løs pelvisskål tilhører skjelettet, da det ble gravd løs under rensing av flaten. Ingen kiste eller annen form kunne sees. Ingen andre prøver enn fra mage kunne taes. Arm-, fot- eller håndstilling kunne ikke sees.	15463	Solveig				Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste
15480	Benkulen bestod av minst 3 individer, ellers var det få ben i graven. Ingen kiste eller annen form ble sett. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	15481	Lars									

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
15487	Deler av barn (5-6 års alder?) Registrert svært skrånende ned mot vest, sikkert kuttet i forbindelse med anleggelse av smålensbanen på slutt1800 tallet. Høyre lårbein fragmentert og veldig omrotet er det ut for begge lårbein, hvorfor ingen prøver ble tatt horisontalt. Det forsøkes å ta prøver vertikalt. Høyre leggbein er borte, sammen med venstre fot, og kun enkelte tæer er igjen fra høyre fot. Ingen patologi observert. Rett ut for venstre lårbein dukker det opp et kranie, som ikke er mulig å si om det ligger in situ på nåværende tidspunkt	14508	Solveig			30,5	Ryggleie			Ikke mulig å si	God	Uten kiste
15522	Eldre barn/ungdom dårlig bevart og sekundært forstyrt, således at kun torsoen er igjen pluss del av scapula og proximal humerus sin. Costae ser ganske komplette ut. De fleste av cervicale vertebra er borte, samt de nederste lumbale vertebrae. Venstre hånd ligger på høyre skulder, og restene av høyre hånd har seget litt ned, så fingrene peker ut over, frem for opp over (jf. Venstre hånd). Kun mulig å ta prøve fra mage. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,20 m (feil innmåling).	15534	Reidar				Ryggleie	Redin D /\	Ved siden		Dårlig	Uten kiste
15557	Skjelettet er kraftig forstyrret av andre nedgravninger. Av det som er tilbake er meste av høyre femur og hele høyre patella. Vidre som er tilbake er deler av venstre femur, tibia og fibula. Resten er skjært vekk. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen kiste eller en annen form ble sett. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,17 m (feil innmåling).	15559	Anne			0	Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste
15676	Redeponering av bein. Tre fragmenterte skaller, skinne- og leggbein, kjevepartier og andre beinrester. Underkjeven ser ut til å mangle på to av skallene, men det er mulig at de løse kjevene kan tilhøre skallene. Den ene skallen er fra et barneskjelett, og i overkjeven kan det sees både melketenner, samt blivende tenner som fortsatt ligger inne i beinet.	15705	Lars								God	Annet: se beskrivelse
15696	Skjelettet var sterkt forstyrret og skjært av SL15569. Bare enkelte ribben og mulig deler av en hånd var in-situ. Ribbene var fra venstre side. Siden graven ligger i utgravningsgrensen ble ikke resten av skjelettet i øst utgravet. Mulig ble deler av skjelettet puttet i en løsfunnkasse. Se spesielt etter ribben og fingre. Ingen prøver tatt. Ingen kiste eller noe annet ble sett.	15698	Lars		17	0	Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste
15919	Eldre lang kraftig mann. Skjelettet mangler store deler av venstre side, med unntak av skulderblad, noe ribbein, venstre hånd og ulna. Høyre side er mer intakt. Mangler også hodeskalle. Muligens er høyre skinnbeinet noe fortykket. Ellers kan det ikke sees noe patologi. Det er tatt horisontale prøver fra høyre lårbein, på 1cm, 5 cm, 10 cm og 20 cm.	16091	Solveig			46	Ryggleie			Venstre fot mangler. Av høyre er kun helbeinet bevart, som ligger noe vridd utover.	God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
15947	Bare deler av tibia og fibula var tilbake. En del av en tibia lå tett inntil, dog ikke in-situ. Mulig tilhører denne graven. Skjelettet er et barn. Ingen kiste eller annen form ble sett. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	15950	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste
15972	Barn, 6-7 år?, godt bevart, men sekundært forstyrt mot vest, antakeligvis i forb. med anleggelsen av Smålensbanen på slutt 1800 tallet. Derfor mangler overkroppen! Høyre lårbein var kuttet, således at kun den distale ende var til stede. Derfor ble tungmetallprøvene tatt ut fra venstre lårbein. Etter ferdig registrering dukket resten av høyre lårbein pluss del av bekkenskålen opp i forb. med tømning av graven. Det lå veldig dypt i henhold til resten av kroppen og derfor ikke mulig å oppdage under utgravning. Det var kun mulig å ta fire tungmetallprøver horisontalt. Ut fra bein/knestilling og fotstilling er det mulig å anta, at barnet har blitt svøpt. Mellom lårbeina distalt ble det funnet mulig kobbergjenstand (nålhode fra nål til feste av likklede?).	15986	Anne			26	Ryggleie			Lå helt tett sammen som en indikasjon på at barnet har blitt svøpt.	God	Annet: se beskrivelse
15998	Nesten ingenting er tilbake av skjelettet, bare få deler av ryggvirveler og en hånd. Resten har blitt gravd vekk av andre nedgravninger. Skjelettet er et spedbarn. Ingen tegn på kiste eller en annen form. Kropp- arm-, hånd- og fotstilling kunne ikke bestemmes/ses. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	16000	Lars		0	0					Middels	Uten kiste
16016	Nesten ingenting er igjen av skjelettet, bare få deler av en fot er tilbake. Det er trolig venstre fot. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Kroppstillingen kunne ikke bestemmes samt gravtype.	16018	Lars		0	0					God	
16253	Skjelettet er forstyrret og deler mangler. Det som mangler er meste av venstre arm, nedre ryggrad og høyre side av bekkenet er vekk. Begge femurene skjæres halvveis nede der de nederste deler er forsvunnet. Høyre tibia, fibula og deler av foten er tilbake. Disse ligger høyere enn resten av kroppen. En tibia ble funnet, men ikke in-situ. Plasseringen og størrelse tilsier den tilhører skjelettet. Individetet er et barn på rundt 2 år. Høyre arm lå i en D - stilling mens meste av venstre arm manglet. Deler av det som trolig var venstre hånd lå spredt rundt på skjelettet. Hånd- og fotstilling kunne ikke bestemmes. Ingen kiste eller annen form sett.	16256	Lars		87	0	Ryggleie	Annet: se beskrivelse			God	Uten kiste
16782	Gravkulen bestod av 2 kranier. Flere menneskeben ble sett nær kraniene, men uten en klar nedgravningsgrense ble disse regnet som løsfunn. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	16783	Lars		0	0					God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
16807	Lite var igjen av skjelettet, bare delvis av høyre og venstre fot kunne finnes. Resten var skjært bort av andre nedgravninger. Det var et spedbarn som trolig lå på ryggleie. Ingen tegn på kiste eller annet. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Arm- og håndstilling kunne selvfølgelig ikke bestemmes da de var vekk.	16812	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie			Usikkert, men høyre fot pekte mot øst. Venstre var forstyrret til å bestemmes.	God	Uten kiste
16886	Skjelettet er svært forstyrret og består kun av venstre legg- og skinnbein, samt høyre fot. Skinnbeinet er kraftig og langt, trolig mann. Ingen patologi kan sees.	16889	Solveig				Ryggleie			Venstre fot mangler. Høyre fot er komplett og godt bevart. Helen og foten ligger vendt innover. De ytterste leddene har stått opp, men falt bakover i det skjelettet har brutt sammen.	God	Uten kiste
16949	Skjelettet var sterkt forstyrret spedbarn. Av det som lå in-situ var kraniet, resten var mer eller mindre forstyrret. Utover enkelte ryggvirvler, fingre og ribben kunne ikke det ses noen deler fra underkroppen. Ingen kiste eller noen annen form ble sett. Det ble bare tatt en prøve og det var under hodet. Barnet lå trolig på ryggen.	16951	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste
17787	Fragmentert skjelett av voksent individ, liggende med føttene opp på steinkonstruksjonen SS50553, og under det kompakte laget som gikk rundt steinene SL50374. Forstyrt av SA17729/SZ17738, således at venstre hofteskål og lårbein mangler. Og samtidig forstyrt mot vest i forb med anleggelse av smålensbanen, og derfor mangler hele overkroppen, pånær L5. Det som er igjen av korsbenet og høyre hofteskål er veldig dårlig bevart. Føttene er fragmenterte, men nesten komplette. Høyre lårbein og tibia har dessuten blitt dreid ut mot høyre/sør, således at tibia nå ligger på feil side av fibula. Distal ende av venstre tibia har blitt knust, antakeligvis pga nivåforskjellen, da individet ble lagt ovenpå steinene. Ser ut som om vedkommende har vært svøpt?	17790	Anne				Ryggleie			Føttene ligger tett sammen. Dreid ut mot høyre/sør, og ser ut som et resultat av at vedkommende har vært svøpt.	Dårlig	Uten kiste
17864	Skjelettet var meget forstyrret. Hode og hals var best bevart med tanke på skjelettkvaliteten, resten var middels. Bare øvre kropp lå tilbake, men deler av venstre side var vekk eller delvis vekk. Resten var skjært vekk av en moderne nedgravning. Kraniet ble først plukket med en misforståelse men ble lagt nogenlunde der den lå for foto. De aller fleste deler var brukket eller skjært i toppen. Venstre arm lå i en C/D-stilling mens høyre lå i en D-stilling. Bryst- og nøytralprøve ble tatt.	17866	Lars			0	Ryggleie	Redin D /\			Middels	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
17909	Fragmentert skjelett, voksent individ. Forstyrret av kutt til steinsamling (SA 50553). Forstyrret i vest av moderne anleggsarbeid, derfor hodet mangler. Graven kutter ned i graven sør for den, SA 17786. Lårbeina ligger skrått oppover mot øst, noe som skaper en stor nivåforskjell. Ingen umiddelbare tegn på patologi. En liten staur ST 17729 er stukket ned i brystregionen og har ødelagt noe av ribbeina. Begge lårbein er brukket og kan derfor ikke måles. Det var ikke mulig å ta TM 25-H så den ble tatt på 20 istedenfor.	17925	Anne				Ryggleie	Redin D /\			Dårlig	Uten kiste
17924	Beinkule (17912) med tre delvis fragmenterte hodeskaller og spredte knokler. Moderne glass og takstein viser at beinkula er gravd i moderne tid. Det var også en del steiner i beinkula. Fyllet bestod av løs humusholdig sand med noe grus.	0	Egil								Dårlig	Annet: se beskrivelse
17993	Skjelettet var sterkt forstyrret og mange ben hadde splitret. Det som vae igjen var høyre humerus og deler av høyre ribben. Ingen kiste eller andre former ble sett.	18002	Are		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste
18042	Beinkule med høy konsentrasjon som er meget pent lagt ned. Inneholder sju kranier, to underkjever, bekken, tre lårbein, sacrum, tre underarmer, kragebein og andre skjelettdeler. Kraniene ligger pent samlet, og ser ut som om de har blitt lagt forsiktig ned hvilende på lemmeknokler (hovedsaklig mellom lårbein og underarmer), og skjermet av disse. Kraniene ligger enda ovenpå hverandre, hvilket ikke ses tydelig på bildene. To lårbein ligger rett på hverandre i øst-vestlig retning. To underarmer og skinnbein og kragebein er lagt etter hverandre i øst-vestlig retning. Kraniene er stort sett fragmentente, og opptagelse veldig vanskelig grunnet gjennomborende røtter. Flere av skjelettdelene er lagt direkte på underliggende skjelett, SZ 19170. Dette sees spesielt tydelig ved en av skallene, som er lagt pent ned rett på begge hendene til individet, som beinkula hviler på. Beinkula ble utvidet senere mot øst, hvor det fremkom flere bekken, kranier og en mengde andre skjelettdeler. Også disse skjelettdelene lå rett ovenpå samme skjelett.	0	Solveig								God	Annet: se beskrivelse
18118	Skjelettet er sterkt forstyrret. Det som er tilbake var deler av nakken og øvre ryggrad. Meste av høyre arm og deler av høyre side av ribbenene lå tilbake. Liten del av brystplaten lå også igjen. Armen lå i en D-stilling. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen kiste eller noen andre former ble sett.	18120	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie	Redin D /\			God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
18327	Skjelettet var kraftig forstyrret. Det eneste som var tilbake var deler av øverste venstre ribben og deler av en hånd. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Det var et voksent individ. Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett.	18329	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste
18395	Ungt barn, som kan se ut som om det ligger på høyre side, med ansiktet vendt inn mot voksen kvinde (mor?), med kvindens høyre hånd hvilende på hodet. Hodet ligger dessuten helt opp til venstre ribbein og høyre humerus, med høyre hånd hvilende på bekkenet til kvinden. Dessverre er barnet veldig dårlig bevart, således at kun høyre humerus, høyre hånd og kraniet er igjen. Kraniet er svært fragmentert.	18415	Solveig								Dårlig	Annet: se beskrivelse
18421	Skjelettet var komplett. Det øvre kraniet hadde falt tilbake, men har nok på et tidspunkt kikket rett opp. Venstre arm lå i en C-stilling, mens høyre arm lå på høyre bryst. Om høyre arm ble lagt ned slikt er tvilsomt, særlig da de fleste deler av hånden lå noe nedenfor. Føttene lå samlet, begge pekende mot sydøst. Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett. To av vertabraes hadde avtrykk etter venstre arm. Det ble ikke tatt kvikksølvprøver, pga at det komet skjelett umiddelbart under lårbeinet.	18854	Lars		169	44	Ryggleie	Annet: se beskrivelse		Begge føtter ligger samlet pekende mot sydøst.	God	Uten kiste
18534	Redeponering av bein fra flere ulike/tidligere graver som er gravd opp i forbindelse med senere begravelser. Ansamling av bein bestående av to kranier, bekkenbein og diverse andre knokler. Uklar avgrensning.	0	Are				Ukjent		Se besk.	Se besk.	Middels	Annet: se beskrivelse
18605	Beinkule med syv forskjellige fragmenterte hodeskaller og en del løse bein. Individene ser voksne ut, men skallene er veldig fragmentere og knuste, foruten én som er relativt intakt	0	Stefan				Ukjent				Middels	Annet: se beskrivelse

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
18879	Intakt spedbarn. Barnet ligger på siden, med høyre side ned, nærmest i fosterstilling, men ikke med beina trukket så høyt opp som ved fosterstillining. Vinkel mellom lår og leggbein er ca 90 grader. Barnets ansikt ligger vendt mot sør-sørøst. Kraniet er fragmentert, men resten av skjelettet ser ut til å være intakt og godt bevart. Armene ligger pent samlet foran brystet, opp mot ansiktet. Det er vanskelig å se hvordan fingrene har ligget, trolig ligger høyre hånd over høyre underarm, mens venstre hånd ligger noe under og ved siden av venstre underarm. Det kan således se ut som om hendene har ramlet over underarmene ved begravelsen eller ligget vendt inn mot kroppen. Føttene, legg-, og lårbein ligger pent og tett samlet på topp av hverandre. Høyre lårbein ligger en cm mer mot vest enn venstre. Høyre legg-og skinnbein ligger 0,5 cm mer mot sør enn venstre. Føttene ser ut til å ligge direkte over hverandre, kanvære at detbare er høyre fot som er bevart. Vinkelen mellom leggbein og føtter ser også ut til å være i 90 graders vinkel, mao føttene peker mot sør mens leggen ligger i øst-vestlig retning.	18983	Solveig		53	8,5		Annet: se beskrivelse		Foten ligger pekenende rett mot sør. Det kan være at venstre fot ikke er bevart, men bare høyre, ettersom det ikke ble funnet nok ledd til to føtter? Vanskelig å skille føttene ettersom de trolig har ligget oppå hverandre.	God	Steinsatt

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
19170	Fragmentert, men nesten kompelett skjelett av kraftig voksen mann. Det er stor nivåforskjell på ca 14 cm fra hoften og ned mot hodet, og cm fra knenene og ned til føttene. Det betyr, at det kun lårbeina og hoften, som ligger plant, og så skråner beina og overkropp ned i hver deres rettning. Hodet ligger dog jevnt og dreid mot nordøst, og er da anderledes enn mange av de andre skjelettene som ligger med hodet dreid mot sør-øst. Vedkommende har to stein (1F 19172) i munnen, som ser plassert ut?! Dessverre ble en av de borte. Hennene ligger ved siden av hverandre foran på bekkenet, altså armstilling B. Rett ovenpå lå det et kranie fra beinkule SA18041, som da har presset hennene ned og lagd et avtrykk. Tatt bilde! Ser også ut om, at de nederste brysthvirvlene og lendehvirvlene har blitt kuttet i forb med nedleggelse av beinkulen, og samtidig har de knust det meste av bekkenet. Tatt bilde! Rett under skjelettet kommer det en ny grav (SA?), hvis venstre overarm og fingre ses på bildene. Rett under skjelettet ble det funnet en dyretå (gris?) Med to huller, som er borret rett ved siden av hverandre = brukt som feste til likklede? (1F 19710) .Patologi: etter fjernelse av forsiden på ribbeina på høyre side, ses det hvertfall 4 sammenvokste ribbein, hvor to av de i tillegg er fusjonert med to vertebrae (som da i tillegg er vokst sammen). På et av de fusjonerte ribbein ses det et tydelig brudd, men ellers ses det ingen umiddelbar klare tegn på, hvorfor så mange costae er vokst sammen. Tatt inn i funneske med	19490	Anne		170	48	Ryggleie	Redin B \/	Se besk.	Lå dreid ut mot siden, således at kun fremste tærne ses på pm bildet. Venstre fot ligger enda mer dreid, som følge av at underbeinet ligger dreid ut mot siden.	Middels	Uten kiste
19827	Skjelettet var et spedbarn og var kraftig forstyrret av en eller flere nedgravninger. De gjenværende deler av skjelettet var delvis ødelagte og oppsprukket. Det som lå igjen var kraniet, deler av cervicale, høyre og venstre skulderblad, enkelte ribben fra øvre del av kroppen fra begge sider og øvre del av venstre humerus. Resten var skjært vekk. Bare en hodeprøve var mulig å ta. Ingen tegn på kiste eller annet. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,12 m (feil innmåling).	19829	Solveig		0	0	Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
19834	Nesten komplett skjelett, pånær hodet. Dog forstyrt, antakeligvis av beinkula SA som lå rett over, hvilket betyr, at høyre over- og underarme har blitt kuttet, det samme gjelder høyre lårbein og venstre underarme. Fingrene har dessuten blitt forstyrrt, og ligger derfor ikke lengre på samme plass, men har blitt forskjøvet opp mot brystet og spredt mere ut. Fordi armene har blitt kuttet er det ikke mulig å bestemme armstilling 100 %, men det antas, at det har vært en C eller D. Vedkommende ligger dessuten ikke helt rett, hvilket kan være et resultat av, at vedkommende har blitt svøpt = overkroppen ligger dreid ned mot venstre, mens beina ligger dreid mot høyre og føttene igjen mot venstre. Det er også her nivåforskjell, således, at hodet ligger høyest for da å synke til hoftepartiet, for igjen å stige, så føttene omtrent kommer på samme høyde som halsregionen. Det at overkroppen ligger dreid ned mot venstre side, hvilket kan skyldes grop 21287, som graven har kuttet ned i. Patologi: mulig opphelet brudd på høyre skinnbein og et på venstre ribbein? Kun mulig å ta horisontale tungmetallprøver, og måtte ta 20 cm fremfor 25 cm. Vedkommende vurderes til å være voksen dame, med forandringer på skjelettet på rygghvirvlene, som gjør henne ganske gammel 45 pluss. Også tatt nøytral prøve. Obs! riktig høyde: 8,52 m (feil innmåling).	19935	Anne				Ryggleie	Redin C =		Venstre fot ligger rett ovenpå høyre, som et resultat av at vedkommende har blitt svøpt stramt.	God	Uten kiste
19987	Lite er igjen av skjelettet, men det var et voksent individ. Det som er tilbake er venstre humerus og trolig deler av høyre hånd. Det ble funnet flere hånddeler der venstre skulder skulle ha vært. Disse ble samlet opp i en pose med en gang, men disse tilhører trolig venstre hånd. Om venstre hånd lå in-situ må venstre arm ligget i en D-stilling mens høyre arm trolig lå i en C-stilling. Dette er uansett usikkert da det mangler flere armdeler. Trolig lå individet i ryggleie. Ingen kiste eller annet kunne ses. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,20 m (feil innmåling).	19989	Solveig		0	0	Ryggleie	Annet: se beskrivelse			God	Annet: se beskrivelse
19994	Nesten komplett prematurt spedbarn, fra 3. Trimester (7 mnd). Gravd opp i feil (trodde det var dyreskjellet!)	0	Erlend								Middels	
20255	Individet er en voksen og lå sammen med et spedbarn (20257). Spedbarnet lå på venstre bryst. Skjelettet hadde blitt sterkt forstyrret. Av det som var tilbake var deler av venstre ribben, thoracic og enkelte fingre. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen tegn på kiste eller annet.	20259	Are		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
20257	Skjelettet er et spedbarn som lå på venstre bryst på en voksen (20255). Deler av spedbarnet ble fjernet i begynnelsen og lagt i en pose før det ble oppdaget at barnet lå in-situ. Det som kunne ses var deler av kraniet, ribben, ryggrad, armer og en illum som trolig ikke lå in-situ. Spedbarnetets deler var ofte i stykker. Da spedbarnet var meget forstyrret, var det ikke en annen mulighet og sortere de i større poser. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen tegn på kiste eller noe annet.	20259	Are		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste
20283	Skjelettet er et voksent individ og var sterkt forstyrret av andre nedgravninger. Av det som var tilbake var thoracic og lumbales, deler av øvre høyre ribben og nedre venstre ribben., deler av høyre hånd og saccrum samt øverste del av brystplaten. Ingen prøver ble tatt pga de mange forstyrrelser. Armstillingen var noe usikker da bare deler av høyre hånd var tilbake, men utfra hvor hånden lå bør høyre arms posisjon vært en C-stilling. Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett. Det visste seg at ryggraden hadde tegn på skader av noe slag. Thoracic 7 og 8 (om det er riktig nummer) hadde vokst/presset seg sammen, noe som gjorde at de ble deformerte. Det så også ut til at thoracic 12 var deformert. Detaljbilder ble tatt.	20293	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie	Annet: se beskrivelse			God	Uten kiste
20347	Av det som er tilbake av det voksne individet er lumballes og 8-9 thoracic, meste av venstre og høyre ribben, høyre og venstre ulna og radius, deler av venstre hånd og hele høyre hånd, hele saccrum og pelvis. Femurene som ble funnet ex-situ tilhører nok skjelettet. Mage-, nøytral- og tarmprøve ble tatt. Armene lå i en C-stilling, dog lå venstre arm i en C/D-stilling. Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett.	20360	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie	Redin C =			God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
20369	Dårlig bevart spedbarn, alder omkring fødsel. Akkurat blitt døpt?! Lendehvirvler, korsben, haleben, og bekken ikke bevart. Femur dex distal ende opløst, hvor avtrykk ses på overflaten. Det samme gjelder vertebrae og fibula dex. Det kan dessuten se ut som om, at tærne r oppløste, derfor blir det tatt opp i blokk, og utgraves senere inne. Hode og brystkasse tas også inn som blokk, da det ell vil smuldre opp. Armstilling vurderes til å være Redin B, hvilket kun er basert ut fra venstre arm og hånd, da høyre ikke er bevart, så det kan hende at armen har sklidd ned og det i utgangspunktet har vært en armstilling C. Det ble i første omgang ikke tatt nøytral prøve, da det lå masse bein rett over. Det tas derfor en rett under kroppen, men ikke sikkert, at den da kan brukes? Graven heller ned i østlig rettning, således at hode og bryst ligger plant, og faller så 8 cm til lårbeina, som også ligger plant, og faller igjen 12 cm til underbeina, som stikket skrått ned. Ligger ovenpå steinfundament SA 50372 og under ?.	20407	Solveig		51	9	Ryggleie	Redin B V		Føttene kan ikke sees tydelig ved graving, og er trolig dårlig bevart, nærmest oppsmuldret.	Dårlig	Uten kiste
20406	Fragmentert skalle i beinkule SA 20393. Lite bein ellers i beinkula.	0	Stefan									Annet: se beskrivelse
20436	Beinkule bestående av minst 3-4 kranier, 3 relativt hele + fragmenter, i tillegg til to bekkenbein og diverse småbein. Ingenting lå in-situ, beinkulen lå ikke over en annen grav.	0	Are								Middels	Annet: se beskrivelse
20556	Bein fra beingrop SA 20555. bestående av et komplett, men knust kranie voksent individ. Femur sin., fra yngre barn, del av pelvis fra enda yngre barn, pluss et par mindre fragmenter av vertebrae barn. Ligger rett over bekkenet til SZ og grav SA	0	Anne								God	Annet: se beskrivelse
20585	Lite var igjen av skjelettet, det meste ble skjært bort av andre nedgravninger. Bare venstre femur, tibia, fibula og deler av øverste del av foten er tilbake. Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett. Det ble ikke tatt noen tungmetallprøver da stener fra 50372 lå tett inntil femuren.	20587	Lars		0	40,5	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
20693	Skjelettet var kraftig forstyrret. Det som var tilbake var høyre skulderblad (kunne være ex-situ), enkelte ribben på høyre side, enkelte fingre trolig fra venstre hånd, en del av venstre ulna eller radius, alle lumbales, deler av saccrum, venstre side av pelvis og hele venstre femur. Venstre arm kan ha vært i en D-posisjon basert på det lille som var igjen av armen og hånden, men dette er usikkert. Ingen prøver ble tatt (det var ikke mulig å ta tungmetallprøver ved venstre femur da et annet kutt fra en annen grav hadde skjært seg meget nære femuren). Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett. Det ble funnet en metallgjenstand i venstre hånd. Denne del kan ha vært del av en smykke eller lignende.	20695	Anne		0	44,5	Ryggleie	Annet: se beskrivelse			God	Uten kiste
20763	Skjelettet er sterkt forstyrret av andre nedgravinger. Det eneste som er igjen er en del av venstre femur, hele venstre og høyre tibia og fibula. Deler av ankelbein på begge føtter. Tilsynelatende et voksent individ.	20769	Stefan		0	0	Ryggleie			Sprikende i hver sin retning.	God	Uten kiste
20788	Kuttet grav, kun deler av høyre fot ligger igjen. Deler av foten igjen. Prøver ble ikke tatt ut da det ikke var nok bevart skjelettmateriale. Fotopunkt-ID: 20795-20798.	20795	Are				Ukjent	Annet: se beskrivelse	Se besk.	Etter høyre fot å dømme, peker foten inn mot venstre, men foten er noe fragmentert/forstyrret. Derfor vanskelig å si noe om fotstillingen.	Middels	Annet: se beskrivelse
20908	Deler av artikulert skjelett, dog ex situ i mulig beingrop SA 20907. Det som er igjen er 9 vertebrae thorakale fra T12 og opp etter og 4 costae dex og tre små stumper costae sin. Hodeenden er NØ. Alle vertebrae har blitt kuttet frem til og med T10, sikkert i forb med opptakelse. Da deler av brystryggen er artikulert, antas det, at vedkommende ikke har vært fullstendig skeletert, i det det skulle graves ny grav. Alle ligger ellers dreid på siden med processus spinousus snudd mot costae dex. Kanksje det kommer en grav rett under? Da det er tatt inn som en beinkule, har det ikke blitt målt inn georeferansepunkter.	0	Anne								Middels	
20939	Skjelettet som var et voksent individ var kraftig forstyrret av andre nedgravninger. Bare kraniet og enkelte cervicale virvler var tilbake, resten var skjært vekk. De fleste virvler var sterkt forstyrret og ødelagte. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen tegn på kiste eller annet. Trolig ryggleie basert på nakke virvlene. Undertegnende flyttet det meste av kraniet før det ble oppdaget at det fantes enkelte halsvirvler og at det var en in-situ grav.	20941	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
21066	4 halshvirvler fra spedbarn som det eneste igjen i graven: Har blitt kuttet av grav SA 20546 mot vest. Hvirvlene ligger rettning SV-NØ, men ryggen på så små barn ligger ofte ikke helt rett, men mer som en S, ellers kan den i forb med andre forstyrrelser ha blitt flyttet på. Ikke mulighet til å ta prøver og derfor heller ikke nøytral prøve.	21088	Stefan				Ryggleie				god	Uten kiste
21079	Skjelettet var sterkt forstyrret og bevaringen var middels. Det eneste som var tilbake av individet, som var et barn under 5 år, var tibia og fibula. Begge ender på tibia og fibula var ødelagte av andre nedgravninger. Fibulaen var i tillegg i mindre oppløste deler. Basert på at fibulaen ligger lengst mot nord, var dette venstre benet. Barnet lå etter all sannsynlighet på ryggleie. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen kiste eller annet sett.	21081	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste
21203	Bare deler av en hånd var tilbake der de fleste ble gravet opp av undertegnede før det ble oppdaget at dette kunne være en grav. Det er et voksent individ. Hånden pekte mot nordvest som kan indikere at det var høyre hånd liggende over venstre skulder, men dette er spekulativt. En mulighet er at hånden kan tilhøre beinkule 20906 som lå like øst. 20906 lå ex-situ men med flere ledd sammen. Det kan tenkes at hånden ikke var skeletert når den ble flyttet/skubbet, slik at det virket som en in-situ grav. Igjen blir dette spekulasjoner. Kroppstillingen og gravtype vites ikke. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	21205	Lars		0	0					God	
21234	Godt bevart voksent individ, men pga moderne forstyrrelse M 21182, har skjelettet blitt kuttet mot vest, så det kun er underbein og føtter igjen. kjønn? På bildene ses føtter fra SZ og SA som går under denne graven og som dessuten har blitt forstyrt i forb med nedleggelse av avdøde. I grav SA 21233. Føttene ligger lavere enn underbenene, hvorfor det ble målt inn to bunnpunkter (12SK 21239). Ikke tatt prøver, da det var forstyrt.	21256	Anne				Ryggleie			Ligger tett sammen, som følge av svøp? Venstre fot dreid ut mot venstre, så den ligger på siden.	God	Kiste
21262	Beinkule med relativt lite bein og kun to meget fragmenterte kranier. Beinkula kutter ned i en grav tilsynelatende kun bena til et individ.	0	Stefan								God	Annet: se beskrivelse
21310	Kun en komplett venstre fot, enkelte mellomfotsben fra høyre fot, samt distal ende av venstre fibula er igjen pga forstyrrelse ovenfra av grav SA 21233 og pga moderne stolpehull 21182 mot vest. Høyre fot ligger dessuten til dels under under grav SA 21233. Som bildene viser, så ligger foten spredt, med kun enkelte av beina in situ. Foten ble desuten forstyrt av undertegnede i forb med graving av grav SA 21233.	21364	Anne							Føttene har ligget tett, antakeligvis har vedkommende også vært svøpt som SZ 21234.	God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
22556	Pga moderne stolpehul og forstyrrelse SA 21182 mot vest er det kun venstre underben og begge føtter igjen. Høyre fot er dog en del omrotet, hvor flere av 2 og 3 ledd phalanges ligger ovenpå 1 phalanges og metatarsalene. Venstre fot ligger generelt penere, men få av tærne er også her bøyd inn over resten av foten og stikker lodrett opp i jorden til venstre for foten. Kanksje lite plass i graven i tillegg? Ingen synlig patologi.	22560	Anne				Ryggleie			Ligger med en go avstand, så ikke indikasjon på svøp. Litt dreid mot høyre.	God	Uten kiste
22697	Bare venstre fot av et voksent individ lå tilbake, til gjenngjeld var den komplett. Fotens posisjon kan indikere forråtnelse, for liten grav eller liksvøpe. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Kroppstillingen er ukjent. Gravtypen er ukjent, ingen tegn på kiste eller lignende, men fotens posisjon kan indikere på liksvøpe.	22699	Lars		0	0	Ukjent			Foten lå mot øst der de to ytterste phalanges var bøyd. Det mellomste phalanges var bøyd opp mens ytterste phalanges falt tilbake på plass.	God	Annet: se beskrivelse
22712	Del av skjelett, voksent individ, kun bestående av to underben og del av venstre fot (primært tarsaler). Medium bevart, høyre tibia er spesielt dårlig bevart og er begynnt å gå i oppløsning. Må derfor ikke vaskes! Ingen synlig patologi. Ses knokler øst for dette, som kan ha forstyrt denne graven? Grav reg av Stefan, men Anne har tilføyet en del	22731	Stefan				Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste
22739	venstre underbein og fot fra mellomstort barn. Godt bevart, men forstyrret av grav SA 22555 mot sør, derfor kun venstre ben igjen, samt forstyrret av moderne stolpehull SA ? mot nord, som har kuttet prox ende av fibula og en flig av prox epifyse tibia. Orientering NV-SØ, men kan skyldes forstyrrelse? Ingen synlig patologi. Foten skråner ned mot øst, dvs en forskjell i høyden fra underbein til fot på 3-4 cm. Lengde tibia: 22 cm. Påtruffet ca 0,5 m under bakken	22742	Anne				Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste
22765	Bare helt nederste del av venstre femur, deler av fibula og hele tibia var tilbake. Epifysen hadde ikke grodd helt sammen og størrelsen på skjelettet kunne indikere en tenåring. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett.	22767	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste
22781	Lite var igjen av skjelettet, størrelsen indikerte et barn, kanskje 8-10 år. Bare meste av venstre tibia og fibula samt øvre del av foten var tilbake. Både tibia og fibula var skjært i vestenden. Epifysen nederst på tibian mot øst hadde ikke grodd sammen. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett.	22783	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
22998	Av det som var tilbake av skjelettet var høyre femur, muligens høyre patella (den var meget liten i forhold til resten av skjelettet), samt høyre tibia og fibula. Epifysene hadde ikke grodd sammen og størrelsen på skjelettet kan indikere et barn i tenårene. I enden av tibia og fibula ble det funnet noe løse fotdeler, de lå løse pga en stor sten lå trykt ned jorden og de ble løse når stenen ble flyttet. Ingen prøver av tungmetaller pga forstyrrelser tett ved femur. Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett.	23000	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste
23152	Lite var igjen av skjelettet, bare høyre og venstre tibia, fibula og føttene var tilbake. Individet var liten av vekst, men epifysen på øvre tibia var sammenvokst og ingen linjer var synlige. Mest sannsynlig er det snakk om en voksen kvinne. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Siden venstre og høyre tibia, fibula og føtter lå meget tett sammen, må ha kroppen ligget i et liksvøp.	23154	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie			Tettliggende, der høyre fot lå en anelse over venstre fot. Begge føttene pekte mot øst.	God	Annet: se beskrivelse
23191	Nesten ingenting var igjen av skjelettet, bare 4 brystvirvler (thoracic?) og deler av brystplaten var tilbake. I tillegg var alle delene delvist ødelagte av andre nedgravninger. Størrelsen indikerer et voksent individ. Mest sannsynlig lå individet på ryggleie. Ingen prøver ble tatt pga eksterne forstyrrelser. Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett.	23193	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste
23815	Lite var igjen av skjelettet, bare tibia, fibula og en fot var tilbake. Det var et voksent individ. Det var uklart om det var høyre eller venstre ben. Storetåen lå lengst mot syd, foten burde derfor være venstre fot. Men fibula lå også mot syd, en indikasjon at det var høyre fot. Fibula og tibia ble flyttet litt på under gravning ved uhell og lå ikke 100% in-situ når den endelig ble eksponert. Mest trolig er det venstre fot, tibia og fibula. Som nevnt under fotstilling, kan indivdet ha ligget i svøp. Ellers var det ingen tegn på kiste eller annet. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	23817	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie			Phalanxene på foten lå kollapset ovenpå resten av foten, de hadde blitt på en måte bendt tilbake. Dette kan skyldes for trang grav eller liksvøp der phalanxene fallt bakover på et tidspunkt.	God	Annet: se beskrivelse

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
23869	Skjelettet var et voksent individ og forstyrret av andre nedgravninger. Skjelettet lå skjevt der høyre side lå lavest, dette skyldes en stortrerot som når den vokste løftet de venstre ribben. Dermed ble skjelettet liggende til sist meget skjevt. Det som var tilbake av det splitrende skjelettet var deler av trolig det som var høyre hånd, deler av stenum, deler av venstre og høyre ribben, thoracic 7 til 12, alle lumballes, deler av saccrum, hele bekkenet. Venstre hoftekule kunne skimtes i utgravningsgrensen. Det er ganske sikkert at resten eller deler av skjelettet fortsatt finnes i utgravningsgrensen mot syd. Hoftekulen ble ikke tatt opp. Ingen prøver ble tatt pga ytre forstyrrelser. Ingen kiste eller annert sett.	23871	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste
23995	Lite var igjen av skjelettet som var et voksent individ. Av det som var tilbake var høyre fibula, tibia og fot. Øverste del av fibula og tibia var skjært. Enkelte av ytre tær ble ikke funnet, mulig kan dette skyldes en annen nedgravning.	23997	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste
24117	Beinkule med et meget fragmentert kranie og en del småbein. Et leggbein med tibia og fibula ble funnet intakt, samt muligens et halvt leggbein til. Beinkula er kuttet av en grav, SA 22711 og kutter ned i en grav; SA 23856. Det finnes også rester etter minst en grav til, denne tette gravleggingen uten klare kutt, gjør det vanskelig å skille beinene fra hverandre og noen deler av beinkula kan ha havnet i en gravs ex situ-poser og slik kan også bein fra forskjellige graver blitt blandet, selv om dette har blitt unngått etter beste evne.	0	Stefan								Middels	Annet: se beskrivelse
24142	Fire virvler av bryst, trolig øverste del av thoracic, orientert ø-v. Et voksent individ. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen spor etter kiste eller annet ble sett. I ettertid slått sammen med SZ24455 og SZ24165	24144	Stefan				Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste
24165	Skjelettet består av syv ribbein fra høyre side, høyre skulderplate og brystbein. Flere deler av fingre ble funnet, trolig fra venstre hånd. Ser ut til å være et voksent individ. Skjelettet lå meget skråstilt på venstre side og ser ut til å ha blitt kuttet av graven over, SA 24133. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	24167	Stefan				Ryggleie	Redin D /\	V hånd over H		Dårlig	Uten kiste
24292	Av det som var tilbake av skjelettet var meste av venstre femur, patella, tibia, fibula og fot. Av høyre side var tibia, fibula og fot tilbake. Skjelettet lå skjevt og fallende, se kuttbeskrivelsen. Individet var voksen, trolig mann basert på størrelsen av skjelettet. Ingen prøver ble tatt pga eksterne forstyrrelser. 2 nagler ble funnet i hvert sitt hjørne ved føttene. Dette indikerer at individet lå i en form for kiste.	24294	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie			Føttenes hæler lå mot hverandre, men pga store røtter og stener hadde føttene blitt presset ut av sin opprinnelige stillinger. Opprinnelig lå de pekende ut mot hver sin side.	God	Kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
24455	Skjelettet består av nedre del av rygg; 1 stk. Toacic (T12) og 5 stk. Lumbales virvler, Pelvis og Saccrum. Øvre del av høyre og venstre Femur, men disse er kuttet i øst av to større steiner (SS 24506) som kan tolkes som en mulig steinsatt grav. Disse steinene (evt gravkuttet) ser ut til å ha dyttet skjelettet litt ned i øst da den ligger hele 10 cm høyere i vest. Deler av en hånd under venstre del av Pelvis kan tyde på en Redin B håndstilling. Det ble tatt tarmprøve ved skjelettets bekkenskål, Pnr 24597, samt en nøytralprøve Pnr. 24598.	24580	Stefan				Ryggleie	Annet: se beskrivelse			Middels	Annet: se beskrivelse
24462	Skjelettet av et spedbarn ble sett i profilen i utgravningsgrensen. Det ble sett en del av en kjeve og ryggvirvler. Det ble bestemt å få mest mulig ut ved å grave loddrett inn. Når dette ble gjort kunne det ses at spedbarnet lå på ryggen. Av det som ble gravd ut var del av en kjeve, begge skulderbladene, begge armene, mange fingrer fra både venstre og høyre, ryggvirvler og ribben, pelvis og en femur. Kraniet ble skjært av en moderne nedgravning. En femur, tibiaene, fibulaene og føttene har trolig blitt skjært vekk på et tidspunkt. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Intet tegn på kiste eller annet.	0	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste
24478	Beinkule med 3 kranier av ulik kvalitet samt enkelte andre løse ben. Et kranie er ganske inntakt, mens en er i flere deler mens den siste er bare en mindre del. De 3 kranier er alle voksne individer. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen kiste eller annet sett.	0	Lars		0	0					God	Uten kiste
24497	Lite av spedbarnet lå in-situ, en del av de tilhørende ben fallt ut ved rensning av området. Av det som lå tilbake var et par ryggvirvler, tre fingre og et par ribben fra høyre side. Skjelettet virket forstyrret av andre nedgravninger. Kroppstillingen kunne ikke bestemmes. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen kiste eller annet sett.	24499	Lars		0	0	Ukjent				middels	Uten kiste
24522	Kun en fot, mest sannsynlig høyre. Inneholdt fire tær samt hælbein, vrist og en mulig del av nedre fibula. Resten ser ut til å være kuttet av andre graver. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	24569	Stefan							Hæl lå vendt mot nord, mens tærne pekte mot øst. De så ut til å være trykket nedover i jorden.	God	Annet: se beskrivelse
24642	Lite var igjen av skjelettet, bare en hånd var tilbake. Deler av hånden, da ved øverste del tett ved armen, var borte. Trolig var det venstre hånd til et voksent individ. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett.	24644	Lars		0	0					God	Uten kiste
24737	Av skjelettet lå det bare 2 ribben fra venstre side tilbake in-situ. Disse var også i flere deler. Individet var en voksen som sannsynligvis lå på rygg. Ribbene var fra øverste del av venstre side. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen kiste eller annet ble sett.	24739	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
24780	Lite var igjen av skjelettet. Høyre tibia samt deler av høyre og venstre fot lå in-situ. En nagle ble funnet mellom de to føtter, en mulig indikasjon på kiste. Men naglens plassering var uvanlig da de pleier å være i hjørnene. Føttene hviler dessuten på veggen, så indivdet kunne også ha ligget uten kiste. Leddene i tærene hadde ikke fusjonert med epifysen, så det indikerer en ung person. Mulig var individet i slutten av tenårene da skjelettet var relativt stort.	24782	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie			Begge føttene pekte oppover. Dette skyldtes at føttene hvilte på den skrående vegg.	God	Annet: se beskrivelse
24951	Den mulige beinkula bestod av noen få intakte bein (lår?), flere små fragmenter av bein og kun én hodeskalle. Mulig det bare er snakk om løsfunn.	66666	Stefan									
25016	Skjelettet var et barn på 3-4 år. Meste av kraniet var skjært vekk, men deler av kjeven var tilbake. Øvre høyre humerus var skjært vekk. Under venstre femur og epifyse og høyre femur var borte. Resten av skjelettet som ikke er nevnt lå tilbake. Kroppen lå en anelse nedad mot nord. Femurene lå noe høyere enn resten av kroppen, så det er mulig at tibiane, fibulane og føttene også lå høyere enn overkroppen. Armene lå i en C-stilling der høyre arm og hånd lå over venstre arm og hånd. Høyre hånd hvilte litt over venstre hånd. Tungmetallprøven 25 er egentlig 20, da det ikke var mulig å ta en 25 cm. Det ble funnet nagle rett unded ryggraden, men denne lå løst i fyllet. Dermed var det ingen bevis på kiste eller annet.	25018	Lars		0	20	Ryggleie	Redin C =	H hånd over V		God	Uten kiste
25196	Skjelettet var et voksent individ som var forstyrret av andre nedgravninger. Kraniet manglet, enkelte av de øverste cervicale virvlene var vekk, høyre ribben var enten delvist skjært eller manglet helt, høyre krageben var helt borte (muligens en liten bit tilbake), hele høyre arm var borte men meste av hånden lå igjen, venstre hånd var delvist tilbake, deler av saccrum kunne finnes, høyre del av pelvis var borte, av høyre femur var bare nederste del tilstede, høyre patella, tibia, fibula og fot var borte, venstre patella kunne ikke finnes og store deler av venstre fot var vekk. Armstillingen var en blanding av B og C der venstre arm hadde en B-stilling mens høyre hånd hadde en C-stilling. På halsen ble det sett en del halve ringer. Dette kan være brusk fra spiserøret. Det ble tatt tungmetallprøver fra den venstre femur. Tungmetallprøven Tm25-h ble tatt på 20 cm. Ingen kiste ble sett men mulig at det var en stensatt grav.	25240	Lars		1,44	48	Ryggleie	Annet: se beskrivelse			God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
25331	Av det som var tilbake av skjelettet var høyre og venstre tibia og fibula som var noe skjært i vest samt deler av høyre og venstre fot. Enkelte deler av foten ble gravd opp ved rensning ved uhell, disse ble lagt i en egen pose. Fotstillingen kunne dermed ikke ses. Individet var et yngre barn, kanskje rundt 4 til 6 år. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen kiste ble sett, men det ble funnet 3 stener (25353) tett opptil skjelettet, så en mulighet er at graven hadde stenpakning. I tillegg lå høyre og venstre tibia og fibula meget tett, en indikasjon på liksvøpe. Men stenene kan også ha gjort graven smal og førte til at skjelettet lå kompakt.	25334	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Annet: se beskrivelse
25410	Skjelettet var et ungt barn, kanskje 8-12 år. Skjelettet var skjært ved nedre mageregion. Av det som lå in-situ var venstre humerus og halve ulna, deler av venstre hånd kunne ses ved venstre bryst, høyre radius samt deler av høyre hånd, deler av nedre lumbales og saccrum, venstre og deler av høyre pelvis, høyre og venstre femur, tibia, fibula og føtter. Høyre tibia var ødelagt av en stor slaggklump (25413). Venstre arm kan ha ligget i en D-stilling da det som trolig var deler av venstre hånden lå på venstre bryst. Det som var tilbake av høyre arm og hånd lå i en C-stilling. Da skjelettet var sterkt forstyrret ved mage og brystregionen er det vanskelig å bestemme en endelig armstilling. Nøytral- og tungmetallprøver ble tatt. For å unngå større skader på neste lag under skjelettet ble det ikke tatt tungmetallprøve dypere enn 10 cm vertikalt. En treplanke (25513) ble funnet like under ryggrad/pelvis og kan indikere at individet ble lagt i en kiste eller i det minste ble lagt på en plankebunn.	25486	Lars		0	29,5	Ryggleie	Annet: se beskrivelse		Begge føttene lå med hælen ned, mao pekte de mot øst.	God	Annet: se beskrivelse
25541	Lite var igjen av skjelettet. Det som var tilbake var venstre tibia og fibula samt deler av høyre fot. Tibia og fibula var skjært i begge ender. Siden tibia og fibula og foten ikke hang sammen kan det stilles et spørsmål om de tilhørte samme skjelett. Men begge visste samme størrelse av et voksent individ og de lå perfekt med hensyn til hverandre. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Ingen kiste ble sett, men tibia og fibula og foten lå tett som kan være en indikasjon på liksvøb. Men siden skjelettet var så mangelfullt blir dette meget usikkert.	25544	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie			Høyre fot lå på siden med storetåen oppad, pekende mot øst-sydøst.	God	Annet: se beskrivelse

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
28037	Ung, spinkel voksen kvinne. Ligger i en dobbeltgrav med barn SZ 30870 Ingen patologi sees. Veldig godt bevart, men høyre side er forstyrret i forbindelse med overvåkningsarbeidene, hvor hennes høyre lårbein og bekken ble gravd opp. Skjelettets kranie er også gravd vekk i forbindelse med moderne nedgravning/stolpehull, samt høyre kragebein. Det ble funnet flere kraniefragmenter i tilknytning dette stolpehullet som defor kan tilhøre skjelettet. Det er også funnet en underkjeve ca 1-1,5 meter nord for skjelettet. Mangler høyre kragebein, brystplate, høyre overarm. I nåværende tilstand måler skjelettet 131cm fra kragebein til helbein. Høyre underarm ligger på oversiden av venstre underarm. Skjelettet er ellers intakt. Ribbeina flaker seg opp ved fremgraving og korsbeinet er knust. Under brystkassa/under ribbeina er det hull i kirkegårdsjorda, trolig forårsaket av det ligger en mrngde dyrebein under graven. Ligger plant. Ikke tegn på å ha blitt svøpt, da hun ligger så tett sammen med barnet. Bakstehelle ble funnet mellom bekkenpartiet til kvinnen og barnets hode.	30876	Solveig			39	Ryggleie	Redin C =	Se besk.	Venstre fot ligger over høyre. Begge ligger på skrå innover.	God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
28627	Voksent individ. Kraftig bygget. Trolig mann. Ingen patologi kan ses. Kun deler av skjelettet er bevart; venstre bekken, venstre lårbein, begge kneskåler, begge skinnbein, høyre leggbein. Bekkenet er dårlig bevart og smuldrer opp i biter, mens beina er fragmenterte men i bra stand. Det ble funnet helbein og deler av fot i masser fra graven. Kan ikke se spor etter ribbein eller in-situ skjelett over bekkenpartiet, men det ligger mye oppsmuldrete skjelettdeler i fyllet. Dette er såpass dårlig bevart at det ikke er mulig å si om det er fra menneske eller dyr. Noe kan være ribbeinrester. Det er ikke funnet fingre i graven, noe som kan bety at skjelettets hender er plassert over bekkenpartiet? Graven ligger på en bevart ca 35 cm bred øy av arkeologi mellom nedgravningskant rundt husveggen og en moderne grøft som går parallelt med husveggen. Skjelettets føtter er delvis kuttet av den moderne grøfta, mens partiet fra bekkenet og opp er gravd vekk og fjernet i forbindelse med byggingen av huset. Flere deler av føttene kan derfor uvisst blitt gravd vekk av gravemaskinen ved overvåkingen eller røsket ut tidligere ved gravingen av den moderne grøften. Det ble funnet et stort skallefragment helt inntil husveggen, ca 1,5 -2 m nord for bekkenet, som kan tilhøre skjelettet. Det er ikke tatt noen prøver da såpass mye av graven er grava er forstyrret.	29760	Erlend			44	Ryggleie			Uvisst ettersom føttene er gravd opp eller vekk tidligere. Kan derfor ikke sin noe om fotstilling eller om individet har vært svøpt.	Middels	Uten kiste
28737	Pga moderne forstyrrelser er det kun dist. Fibula og deler av høyre fot igjen i grav SA 28724. Fibula har tydlig kutt tvers over, som følge av gravning for moderne stolpehull SA ? Mot nordvest. Foten peker litt opp over mot øst, dvs det blir en nivåforskjell på 6-7 cm ondulerende fra øst mot vest. Voksent individ.	28791	Anne				Ryggleie			Veldig forstyrret, så vanskelig å si	Middels	Uten kiste
29742	Middels bevart skjelett, voksen person, antakeligvis mann, med kranie og underkjeve (toppen kuttet av gravmaskin), v. Cervicales, og evt et par v. Thoracales, begge claviculae,, men ble ødelagt under opptakelsen. Fragmenterte costae på venstre og høyre side, distale ender av ulna sin og radius sin, samt humerus diafyse. Ble tatt prøve under kraniet p 29783 og neutal prøve p 29784. Overkroppen borte pga moderne grøft o. Ø-V. Ingen tegn på patologi. Får ikke gravd frem beina, pga 45 graders graveskråning. Får allikevel lov å ta ut høyre lårbein av profilen.	29767	Anne				Ryggleie	Redin D /\			Middels	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
29914	Voksent individ. Trolig liten kvinne. Slitte tenner. Ingen patologi kan sees. Skjelettet er veldig dårlig bevart. Hodet på individet må ha tippet noe bakover ved begravelsen, da selve toppen av skallen ligger ned i jorda. Underkjeven har falt ned på halspartiet. Overkjeven har falt inn i kraniet. Bortsett fra hodet er bare individets venstre del av overkropp bevart, men denne er i tillegg så dårlig stand, at det kun er deler av overarmen og kragbeinet som ikke smuldrer opp ved opptak. Ryggsøylen kan sees, men er helt oppsmuldret. Ribbeina er i så dårlig befatning at kun enkelte er mulig å skille ut fra jordmassene. Det er forsøkt å ta inn venstre brystparti som en blokk, slik at det kan sees på senere. Høyre arm må ha ligget i stilling redin D, da det ligger fingre ved venstre kragebein. Venstre hånd har ligget i stilling redin C. Trolig har venstre arm sklidd ned. Det ligger knyttneve store stein under skjelettets venstre nedre overkropp, under ribbeina og underarmene. Det ligger kun et tynt, 1-4 cm tykt jordlag mellom skjelettet og steinene. Noe av steinen kan være varmepåvirket. Pga senere nedgravninger er skjelettet ødelagt og kuttet, både underkroppen og høyre side av overkroppen er fjernet. Det var heller ikke mulig å gjenfinne føtter på andre siden av den moderne grøften for rør. Enten må føttene være svært dårlig bevart eller så kan det være at i individet har vært svært lav av vekst, ca 140 cm, og at føttene har ligget i passasjen fordenmoderne utgravningen. Det ble kun tatt ut en ptøve under hodet.	29933	Solveig				Ryggleie	C/D?	Se besk.	Føttene er ikke bevart	Dårlig	Uten kiste
30137	Femur og patella voksent individ i grav 30137. Tibia fortsetter inn i østprofilen, så ikke gravd ut pga graveskråning. Prox ende av femur borte pga kutt til moderne nedgravning i nordvest. Ingen tegn på patologi. Påtruffet ca 66 cm under bakken	30146	Solveig				Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
30158	Veldig dårlig bevart skjelett av gammel mann? = ingen tenner igjen i underkjeven og kjeven er remodellert. Ser ikke umiddelbart overkjeven. Flere steder brunost konsistens, så derfor tatt flere mål på beina i felt, da det vil bli ødelagt under opptakelsen. Kraniekassen mer ell mindre knust. Ser mot venstre. Ligger med underarmene ved siden av hver andre over magen i armstilling C 1250-1350? Beina har blitt fjernet av moderne grøft orientert N-V. Radius/ulna 24 cm. Pannemål tvers max 12 cm, høyre humerus 33 cm. Resten er i 1000 biter, så ikke mulig å måle. Ser avskygninger av vertebrae og enkelte costae (dorsale delen) på venstre side. 3/4 lumbale vertebrae ble tatt inn? Det som er igjen på høyre side ses mer som avtrykk. Tatt detaljfotos av kranie, armene og armene sammen med bekkenet. Ser kun prox ende av humerus sin. Antar at det er deler av sacrum igjen, men vanskelig å skjelne, da alt er så oppløst. Enkelte av mellomhåndsbeinene er forholdsvis godt bevart på høyre hånd. Ser kanskje rester av prox femur sin.	30320	Solveig				Ryggleie	Redin C =	Se besk.		Dårlig	Uten kiste
30562	Beinkule SA 30561. Inneholder kranie som ble knust av Mich med en krafse, ellers radius, ulna, underkjeve. Alt kan være fra samme individ. Ser ikke dette som en beinkule, men mer ex situ, da de ligger rett ovenpå skjelettet til SA 30512.	0	Mick									
30577	Nesten komplett skjelett, voksent individ, dog uten kraniekassen og har blitt kuttet, så kun prox del av tibiae er igjen. Ligger rett over grav 30513, hvor skulderpartiet kommer under lårbeinene til dette skjelettet. Begge femur og patellae er komlette, resten av skjelettet er fragmentert og høyre side er i dårlig stand, antakeligvis pga forstyrrelsen fra grøften som også kan ha fjernet prox + diafysen av humerus dex. En del exsitu bein. Sacrum veldig lite igjen og vertebrae og costae og veldig dårlig stand. Ingen tegn på patologi. Fibulae og høyre skulderblad ble markert som rødt i artflow, men de er ikke tilstede.	30602	Solveig			42	Ryggleie	Redin C =		Føttene er ikke bevart.	dårlig	Uten kiste
30634	Kun høyre skulderblad, noe ribbein fra høyre side, fragmenter av høyre overarm og noe av venstre fingre bevart. Skjelettet er generell fragmentert og i middels til dårlig bevart. Skjelettet er kuttet av moderne nedgravning mot sør, mens venstre del av overkroppen er fjernet i forbindelse med nedgravningen for SZ 39577 i SA 30512.	30636	Solveig				Ryggleie			Ikke bevart	Middels	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
30672	Voksent individ. Spinkel liten, grasiøs kvinne, 20-30 års alder. Ingen tegn på patologi. Skjelettet måler 77 cm fra lårfeste til helbein. Kun deler av skjelettet er fremgravd, ettersom skjelettets bekken ligger midt i nordre kant av utgravningsområdet. Derfor er kun lår, legg, skinnbein og hel gravd frem og tatt opp. Individets føtter kunne ikke erkjennes. Det lå en del gulbrune spetter i massen, som kan ha vært svært nedbrutte skjelettdeler/rester av føtter. Det virker som å ha vært svært dårlig plass i grava, ut fra gravas synlige kutt, for at føttene kunne peke rett nedover i skjelettets lengderetning. Trolig har de derfor ha stått opp ved nedleggelsen. Over leggbeinene lå det 6-7 knyttnevestore kantet stein. Steinene er mest sannsynlig lagt ned direkte på graven. Uvisst om det har ligget flere stein over skjelettet før fremrensing eller om det ble fjernet flere stein i forbindelse med fremrensing. Høyre side er ibedre tilstand enn venstre side, uvisst hvorfor. Både venstre lår, legg- og skinnbein fliset seg opp ved opptaking. Venstre kneskål ble observert under graving, men var i så dårlig stand at den bare smuldret opp ved fremgraving. Denne er derfor ikke tatt inn. Høyre bekken kan skimtes ved uttak av høyre lårbein, og virker tilsynelatende i bra stand. Men pga utgravningsgrense blir altså resten av skjelettet liggende igjen i en gjenstående øy i et ikke utgravd mellom utgravningsområde til Nikolaikirken og utgra ningsområde til Saxegården 15. Nøytral prøve tatt.	30688	Erlend			39	Ryggleie			Kun høyre helbein kunne sees, men det var likevel ikke mulig å si noe om individets fotstilling.	Middels	Annet: se beskrivelse

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
30870	Barn, ca 2-4 år. Intakt og godt bevart. Ingen patologi kan sees. Barnet ligger i en dobbeltgrav med en ung kvinne SZ 28037, mulig moren. Barnet ligger helt inntil kvinnens venstre side. Barnet og moren mest trolig ikke svøpt, pga ligger så tett samt føttenes stilling. Hodet ligger i overkant av bekkenet, med haken hvilende på kvinnens øvre kant av bekkenskål. Kraniet er knust, men tilsynelatende intakt. Barnet har fått 2-årsjeksler. Kan se de blivende tenner i overkjeven, både fortenner og jeksler, som ikke har brutt frem. Fortennenne i overkjeven er svært nedslitt! Barnet "ser" rett opp, men hodet er vridd inn mot moren, slik at bakhodet ligger mot øst. Metopisk sutur i pannen er ikke vokst samme. Barnets høyre skulder ligger nesten under morens bekkenskål. Funn av bakstehelle mellom bekkenparti til mor og hode til barnet. Som moren, ligger barnets armer i stilling redin C og der høyre underarm ligger på oversiden av venstre. Mulig mangler noen av barnets venstre fingerledd. Høyre overarm ligger innenfor og langs morens venstre lårbein. Mangler venstre kragebein og mulig venstre bekken. Mangler epifyser til et lårbein. Venstre lårbein ligger opp 10 cm høyere enn høyre lårbein ved kneleddet, slik at kneet nærmest ligger i knebøy. Uvisst hvorfor. Ellers ligger skjelettet plant. Det er kun tatt prøve under hodet.	30876	Anne		91	20	Ryggleie	Redin C =	Se besk.	Venstre fot ligger over høyre. Begge ligger på skrå innover.	God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
31020	Voksent individ. Skjelettet og grava er kuttet av moderne grøft mot sør, mens skjelettet ikke er utgravd fra albueleddene og mot hodepartiet pga nordre utgravningsgrense. Derfor skjelettet utgravd fra øverste cm av legg-og skinnbein til albueledd. Skjelettet er middels mot dårlig bevart, lårbeina er best bevart. Lendevirvlene kan sees, men er som "brunost". Bekkenet også i svært dårlig bevaring. Overgangen mellom over og underarmer ligger helt i utgravningsgrensa. Derfor trolig resten av skjrlettet bevart nord for utgravningsområde. Høyre underarmer og overarm ligger under to stein, og underarmene går opp mot en redin D stilling. Venstre underarmer ligger i redin C stilling. Trolig har en arm forflyttet seg under begravelsen. Det ligger enkelte fingerbein fra venstre hånd in-situ. Skjelettet har nokså bred armstilling? Fra albue til albue måler det 45 cm. Lendevirvlene skimtes, men i elendig bevaring. Bekkenskåleneog lendevirvlene smuldrer helt opp ved opptagelsen. Kan ikke se rester etter saccrum. Venstre kneskål ble funnet, men høyre mangler. Bare de tre øvesrte cm av venstre legg- og skinnbein er bevart, resten er kuttet av moderne grøft. Lengde på bevart skjelett var ca 85 cm. Skjelettet ligger nokså skjevt, dvs at dens venstre side ligger opp mot 10 cm lavere enn høyre side (lårfestenes høydeforskjell). Mulig skjelettet har sunket ned i nedgravning/grøft som går ca N-S? Det er den samme nedgravningen som har forstyrret SA 30154 og SA 29913. Det var ikke mulig å ta prøve fra bekkenet, men det ble tatt nøytralprøve.	31027	Solveig			41	Ryggleie	Annet: se beskrivelse		Føttene mangler.	dårlig	Uten kiste
50003	Lite av skjelettet er bevart in situ, kun nakken, kjeve og deler av brystkasse og kragebein. Tilhører SA50002. Prøver ikke mulig.	50014	Reidar								God	
50018	Løsfunn i graven											
50252	Voksent individ, antakeligvis kvinde, kun med underbeina og føttene igjen pga sekundær forstyrrelse mot vest. Tibiae har blitt kuttet skrått, således at nesten hele høyre tibia er igjen, mens kun 2/3 deler er igjen på venstre. Venstre fibula følger lengden på tibia, mens høyre kun har distale ende igjen, og har samtidig blitt forstyrt av en stein, således at den har blitt forskjøvet opp i rettning kneet. Føttene er godt bevart og nesten komplette. Venstre bedre enn høyre. Obs! riktig høyde: 8,80 m (feil innmåling).	50307	Anne				Ryggleie			Føttene ligger dreid ut mot høyre, dvs i sørlig rettning		
50302	Det var flere store skjelettdeler som f.eks kranie, femur, tibia, ribben og mer. Ingen prøver ble tatt. Kropp-, arm-, hånd- og fotstilling kunne naturligvis ikke bestemmes da det var en beinkule.	50303	Lars		0	0					God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
50332	Skjelettet er forstyrret, og består kun av høyre fot, legg- og skinnbein. Ingen patologi kan sees. Høyre skinnbein måler 35 cm.	50347	Solveig				Ryggleie			Venstre fot mangler. Høyre fot er intakt. Helen ligger vendt innover og tærne peker noe opp mot øst.	God	Uten kiste
50362	Skjelettet var sterkt forstyrret og det som var tilbake var ofte i flere biter. Venstre skulder, arm og ribben lå tilbake, deler av nedre høyre ribben samt ulna og radius lå in-situ. Virvler fra hals og ned til begynnelsen av pelvis lå tilbake. Deler av pelvis lå igjen. Det ble tatt en nøytral-, bryst- og mageprøve. Venstre arm lå i D-stilling mens høyre lå i en C-stilling. Mulig har høyre arm fallt ned på et vis, men den ligger i en perfekt C-stilling. Ingen kiste eller annen form ble sett.	50364	Lars		0	0	Ryggleie	Annet: se beskrivelse			God	Uten kiste
50472	Beinkule som inneholder et loddrett stående lårbein, voksent bekken i flere deler, ryggvirvler og en mengde andre mindre skjelettdeler. Sammensetningen av type bein kan gi en indikasjon på at løsbeinene kan stamme fra en oppgravd grav, i og med at det ligger lår, bekken og ryggvirvler. OBS- det ligger trolig in-situ skjeletter rett under beinkula og rett øst for beinkula, begge mest sannsynlig bestående av kneskåler, skinnebein, og et av skjelettene også med lårbein. Det kan stilles spørsmålstegn til om beinkula opprinnelig kan være tilknyttet en av disse skjelettene.	50488	Solveig								God	Annet: se beskrivelse
50507	Skjelettet var kraftig forstyrret. Av det som lå in-situ var 2 nedre ryggvirvler og høyre del av pelvis. En femur lå like ved pelvis og antas å tilhøre skjelettet. Ingen kiste eller annen form ble sett.	50509	Anne		0	0	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste
50520	Voksen kvinde, forstyrt mot sør, således at høyre overarm og underarme mangler. Mot øst er skjelettet også veldig forstyrt, således at hverken bekken eller bein er igjen. På vestlig side av kvinnen, inntil ribbeina og venstre overarm ligger et yngre barn,og kvindens høyre hånd hviler på barnets hode. Ingen mulig patologi synlig. Det ligger fem ryggvirvler nedenfor kvinnens bekkenparti, disse kan tilhøre kvinnen, og er lagt i egen pose i skjelettkassa. Det er tatt dna-prøver fra skjelettet, p.nr 50526, 2. molar høyre side, overkjeve. Skjelettet ligger direkte på et spedbarn, SZ 18879 , dvs de øvre ryggvirvler/hals ligger direkte på topp av spedbarnets skinn- og leggbein. Det er kun et par millimeter jord mellom individene.	18415	Solveig				Ryggleie	Redin D /\			God	Uten kiste

IntrasisId	Beskrivelse	Fotopunkt	Skjelett registrert av	Jordprøver	Lengde skjelett	Lengde av høyre lårbein	Kroppsstilling	Armstilling	Håndstilling	Fotstilling	Bevaring	Gravtype
50522	Individet er ung voksen kvinne. Kraniet er skadet i toppen, muligvis av gravmaskinen. Skjelettet er i godt stand, men ofte i mindre deler. Det ble tatt en DNA prøve av M1 Dex Maxilla og M2 Dex Maxilla. Kvinnens bekken var meget stort og det virket som at underkroppen var en del lengere enn overkroppen. Ansiktet lå vendt mot syd. Kvinnen må ha blitt nedlagt først da barnets venstre arm lå noe over kvinnens høyre arm. Både venstre og høyres tibia viste tegn på sykdom. Begge var deformerte og en teori at dette kan skyldes spedalskhet. Høyre arm lå i en D-stilling mens venstre arm lå i en C-stilling. Muligens hadde den venstre arm fallt ned på tidspunkt. Ingen kiste eller annen form kunne ses. Da det lå tett på barnet SZ50524 kunne det ikke tas horisontale tungmetallprøver. Men det var mulig å ta noen vertikale prøver.	19667	Lars		175	50	Ryggleie	Annet: se beskrivelse		Begge føtter peker nedover mot sydøst.	God	Uten kiste
50524	Skjelettet var i godt stand, men ofte i mindre deler. Individet er et barn, muligens rundt 6 år. Kraniet var skadet i toppen, muligens av gravmaskinen. Det ble tatt en DNA prøve av PM2 Maxilla Venstre og M1 Maxilla Venstre. Ansiktet var vendt mot syd. Barnet må ha blitt lagt ned sist i dobbelgraven da barnets venstre arm lå noe under kvinnens høyre arm. En jævla idiot tråkket på barnets høyre skulder og humerus som førte til at den ble knust. Barnets underkropp lente seg mot kvinnen, derav også føttene. Høyre patella ble trolig gravd vekk, forhåpentligvis blir den funnet i sollen.Tungmetallprøven TM25-H er 20 cm.	19684	Lars		115	30	Ryggleie	Redin D /\		Føttene pekte mot nordøst.	God	Uten kiste
50539	Av det som er igjen av skjelettet er meste av pelvis og begge femurene. Den blir skjært helt nederst ved kneregionen. Individetet er et yngre barn.	50541	Anne		0	0	Ryggleie				Middels	Uten kiste
50851	Beinkulen består minst av 3-4 individer, det meste er deler av kranier. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	0	Anne		0	0					God	Uten kiste
51012	Benkulen består av minst 3 individer. Ingen prøver ble tatt.	0	Anne		0	0					God	Uten kiste
51044	Venstre lårben ble målt. Det eneste som er tilbake av skjelettet er meste av pelvis og femurene. Individet er et ungt barn. Ingen kiste eller annen form ble sett.	51046	Anne			27	Ryggleie				God	Uten kiste
289547	Det som var tilbake var et knust kranie med noe nakkevirvler fra et barn tilhørende dobbelgrav SA18377. Kraniet ligger helt tett inn til, nesten ovenpå den voksne i graven (omkring brystkassen). Nøytral- og hodeprøve ble tatt.		Lars									

IntrasisId	Type	Subclass	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Type funksjon	Høyde m	Lengde m	Bredde m												
6177	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6757	Mur	Stein	stein																	
6762	Mur	Stein	stein																	
6767	Mur	Stein	stein																	
6772	Gulv	Stein	stein																	
6782	Gulv	Stein	stein																	
6786	Gulv	Stein	stein																	
6790	Gulv	Stein	stein																	
6796	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6808	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6816	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6822	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6833	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6839	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6845	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6863	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6871	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6889	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6901	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6916	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6922	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6929	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6957	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6963	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6973	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6980	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6989	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
6996	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
7011	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,63 m (feil innmåling).																	
7016	Mur	Stein	Stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,60 m (feil innmåling).																	
7156	Stolpehull	Stein	stein. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,90 m (feil innmåling).																	
20141	Ovn	Stein	Stående stein som er en del av en ovn (inngangs til ovn) - Inngangen ble brukte for å sett i råmateriale.	MD	Kantstein		0,53	0,22												
20152	Ovn	Stein	Stående stein som er en del av en ovn (inngangs til ovn) - Inngangen ble brukte for å sett i råmateriale.	MD			0,45	0,08												
20547	Grav	Stein	Stein i en grav.		Kantstein		0,1	0,05												
20551	Grav	Stein	Stein i en grav.	Reidar	Kantstein		0,11	0,04												
21875	Ovn	Stein	Flatt stein i bunn av ovn / topp av brønnfyll.	Reidar			0,5	0,43												
24506	Grav	Stein	Gravtetning/foring.	Lars																
IntrasisId	**Type**	**Subclass**	**Beskrivelse**	**Signatur**	**Lengde m**	**Bredde m**	**Høyde m**	**Type mur**	**Materiale**	**Materialstørrelse**	**Bearbeiding**	**Mørtel**	**Orientering**	**Tilstand**	**Forband**	**Diameter m**	**Metode**	**Tolkning**	**Tykkelse**	**Form**

6141	Grunnmur	Mur	Nord-østlig hjørne av en bygning/firkantet (kvadratisk?) murfundament. Det andre hjørnet (intrasysnr SM) går mot sør-vest. Det er en døråpning i muren, omtrent 78 cm bred, hvor det ble funnet rester av en brent/forkullet dør (se intrasysnr ST 5941) med et brent dørhengsel (F 5988). Fundament av en ytre mur. Muren består av delvis tilhugget naturstein, ganske grove blokker på ca 30-50 cmmed mindre stein innemellom og i midten. Blandete steintyper; naturstein med innslag av flintblokker og tegl. Ikke kassemur. Bruddsteinsskift med (mulig) delvis hjørnekvader (grovt tilhugget). Lys til gråbrun mørtel. Delvis sand (naturlig) under muren, se foto av profil mot Klypen/graveskråning. Det var et leireblandet rødlig brannlag over muren (SL 5218). Det er rester av et kuppelsteinsgulv på innsiden mot sør/sør-vest. Se intrasysnummer. Muren er kuttet mot øst/nord-øst av Klypen og av arbeider i forbindelse med gangbro og mur i 1993. Det ble da funnet tilsvarende mur. Se Schias rapport fra 1993. Schias datering er ca 1600. Det er funnet noe keramikk, ca 1600-tall.		5	0,58	0,1	Grunnmur	Stein	Ca 30-50 cm. Mindre stein innemellom.	Hugget	No	NØ-SV	Sekundært fo	Bruddsteinskift		Graveskje		0.58	Fundament
IntrasisId	**Type**	**Subclass**	**Beskrivelse**	**Signatur**	**Lengde m**	**Bredde m**	**Høyde m**	**Tolkning**	**Diameter m**	**Orientering**	**Tilstand**	**Mørtel**	**Materialstørrelse**	**Materiale**	**Bearbeiding**	**Tykkelse m**	**Form i plan**	**Metode**	**Lag over**	**Lag under**
6293	Mur	Steinkonstruksjon	Fortsettelse/hjørne av SM 6141, orientering fra NØ til SV. Blir kuttet av utgravning/gravekant ved Klypen, i forbindelse med jernbaneutbyggingen samt nyere tids arbeider i forbindelse med gangbro/støttemur (se Schias rapport fra 1993). Ca 4 meter av muren er fjernet, det er nå et mellomrom inn til gulvet. Muren er en rest av et fundament av en murkjeller. Datering er sent 1400 se Schias rapport fra 1993. Det ble fjernet et brannlag over muren, SL 5218. Muren består av større natursteinsblokker, delvis grovt tilhugget. Ellers ubearbeidet. Muligens grovt tilhugget hjørnesteinskvader. Innslag av mindre stein/rullestein. Rester av mørtel. Muren går inntil en drenering mellom mur og gulv, se eget nummer/beskrivelse. Det ble funnet litt 1600-tallskeramikk i forbindelse med opprensing. Det ble også funnet et brent dørhengsel, F 5988, som kan tilskrives den brente døren, ST 5941.	Are	5	0,58	12	Fundament		NØ-SV	Sekundært forstyrret	No	50	Stein	Ubearbeidet	58.00		Graveskje	5218	
7337	Hellelegnir	Steinkonstruksjon	Helle og en litt mindre stein lagt i døråpningen i veggen i kjelleren på feltet Saxegården sør. Flat og fin på oversiden. Målt inn for seg da den ikke egentlig er en del av hverken gulvet eller veggen. Den større steinen/hellen ble desverre fjernet uten at den ble beskrevet nærmere, men ut fra avtrykket har den vært omtrent 20-30 cm tykk, og ujevn på undersiden. Nb, fjernet en gang tidlig i juli. Jfr bilder og innmåling. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,60 m (feil innmåling).	Erlend	0,8	0,48		Dørhelle		NV-SØ	Intakt	No		Stein	Ubearbeidet	0.25	Rektangulær	Gravemaskin		
7376		Steinkonstruksjon	Kuppelsteindekk gulv i SA10. Obs! riktig høyde: 6,68 m (feil innmåling). Se 6358.									No								

8471	Kuppelstei	Steinkonstruksjon	Et lag med kuppelstein, som trolig er rester etter et gulv eller vei. Kuppelsteinslaget finnes i to områder; nord for SA8397 og sør for SA8397. Beskrivelse nordlig område: Mål: ..... Steinene er fra 5-10 x 10-30 cm store, og ligger i en større konsentrasjon mot nord og nordvest. Mot nord og nordvest er steinene er lagt ned pent og tett. Steinene er naturlig rundede og rødlige. Flere av steinene er tydelig skjørbrente/varmepåvirket. Mot sør ligger steinene mer spredt, og består også av stein i mer ulike størrelser og former, trolig forstyrret av nyere nedgravning, SK10822. Steinene ligger i en mørk gråbrun siltig noe humusblandet sand med noe småstein, oppmot 1 cm i diameter. I massen er det funnet enkelte kullbiter og ubrente store beinbiter. Over steinene har det ligget hagejord (SL 8117) med moderne elementer som glass, porselen osv. Det er funnet noe glass, porselen, 1600-1800-talls keramikk i massen, men trolig stammer mye av dette fra hagejorda over. I nordvestre del skrår steingulvet hardt ned mot sørvest. Dette er trolig forårsaket av utrasing av masser i forbindelse med utgraving av jernbanen og dens skråning? Det er ca 65 cm høydeforskjell mellom kuppelsteinene der gulvet/veien skrår. Det ser ut til å ligge en liten forsenkning med en steinrekke i kuppelsteinsgulvet i vestre del. Steinrekken er forsenket oppmot 5 cm, og består av stein som ligger orientert i retningen NV-SØ. Dette tolkes som en mulig renne.		2,4	2					Sekundært forstyrret	No		Stein						
11439	Kjeller	Steinkonstruksjon	Konstruksjon bestående av stein og fyllmasse. Tilhørende kutt SK11426, lag SL11425, treverk ST11433 og funn nr 11437. Består av en samling av stein av ulik størrelse, ca 15 stk, som ligger i en jordblandet masse i NØ-SV retning. Steinene ligger hovedsaklig med en flatere side opp. Det er fjernet en stein i forkant/sør for den største og sydligste steinen. Denne fjernede steinen lå på et brannlag, SL5913. De gjenliggende steinene ser også ut til å ha av samme brannlag under. Konstruksjonen fortsetter videre inn i nordre profil. Det ligger et leireblandet lag over konstruksjonen, også som bue over de høyest liggende steinene. Dette må tyde på at steinene har stått opp noe før påfylling av leira.	solveig	0,89	0,84	0,27	Mur?		NØ-SV	god	No		stein			linjær	graveskje		
11698	Drenering	Steinkonstruksjon	Dren/renne i SS8471. Selve 8471 er delt av andre strategrafiske objekter, så drenet kan ses i to deler. Hele drenet/rennen ligger noe lavere enn resten av 8471og funksjonen var helt klart å dirigere vannet. Det sydligste dren er ca 1,11 meter langt, 0,17 meter bredt og 0,05 meter dypt på sitt dypeste. Det nordligste dren er ca 1.40 meter langt, 0,12 meter bredt og 0,06 meter dypt på sitt dypeste.	Lars	1,4	0,17		Renne		NØ-SV	Sekundært forstyrret	No	0.21×0.13 meter	Tegl	Ubearbeidet		Rektangulær	Graveskje	8471	
13329	Ovn	Steinkonstruksjon	lag av stein.		0,2	0,2	0,3				god	No		Stein				håndgravd		
13729	Grav	Steinkonstruksjon	Det lå en samling stener i graven som tolkes tilhørende, det vil si en stensatt grav. Det er mulig at noen ble fjernet når den øvre jord ble skyflet vekk. Det kan også tenkes at noen stener har blitt skjært vekk av andre tidligere nedgravninger. De største stenene var litt over håndstore. Stenene lå ved siden av skjelettet.	Lars	14	0,08		Annet		Ø-V	Sekundært forstyrret	No		Stein	Ubearbeidet		Irregulær	Graveskje	13611	
15316	kollaps i o	Steinkonstruksjon	Fire stener som lå i sidene av kutt 15345. Disse naturstenene lå rundt skjeltettet. Enten var dette en stensetning i graven eller skulle fungere som et varsel for senere graver. Graven er forstyrret av en eller flere nedgravninger, så det er mulig at flere stener ble fjernet.	Lars				Annet		NV-SØ	Sekundært forstyrret	No	8-10 cm	Stein	Ubearbeidet	0.05		Graveskje	14725	

15619	Stolpehull	Steinkonstruksjon	Mulige skoningssten?!, fra mulig stolpehul, 16 cm nordvest for stolpe ST? Inneholdende mindre og mellomstore natur- og brud stein (5-15 cm og 20-35 cm). Ikke mulig å si med sikkerhet, men det kan se ut som om steinene fortsetter inn i nordprofilen mot kirken?. Steinene ligger ovenpå kirkegårdsjorden 12825 og er derfor post-kirkegård.	Anne	0,7	0,5		Annet			Intakt	No		Stein			Oval	Graveskje	8117	12825
18913	Grav	Steinkonstruksjon	Det ligger fem steiner rundt grav SA 18878 til skjelett SZ 18879, spedbarn. Steinene er av ulik størrelse, den største måler 22x 20 cm, den minste 6 x 7 cm. Sett sammen måler konstruksjone 61 x 22cm. Fire av steinene er kantet, mens en er noe rundet. Steinene ligger sør og øst for skjelettet, nesten som i en halvsirkel. Steinene tolkes å tilhøre graven, trolig en steinsatt grav, ettersom kraniet ligger helt tett inntil de to nordligste steinene. Det er sannsynlig at det kan ha ligget flere steiner rundt skjelettet, men som er fjernet ved en senere nedgravning.	Solveig	0,61	0,22	0,07	Annet		NØ-SV	Sekundært forstyrret	No		Tegl				Graveskje	50519	
19101	Moderne	Steinkonstruksjon	Steiner i SA19089. Mørtel i fyllet, og noe tegl innimellom. Men ligger sannsynligvis ikke in-situ: tolket som redeponering fra tidligere bygningskontekst. Noe av steinen er grovt tilhugget. Ligger delvis stablet, men ikke i forband e.l.	Are	1	0,64	0,6	Annet		N-S	Demontert	No		Tegl	Ubearbeidet	0.64	Lineær	Graveskje	8117	12825
19360	Ovn	Steinkonstruksjon	Stein i ovn(?)									No							
19837	Stolpehull	Steinkonstruksjon	Steinpakning fra en stolpehull. Den midterste steinen er frostsprengt, noe som gjorde det lettere å fjerne den. Steinkonstruksjonen ligger nederst på nøytral sandgrunn. En skal ikke utelukke at steinkonstruksjonen kan være helt naturlig. Det ble funnet en større stein, litt høyere opp i lagene, mot vest. Steinene er målt inn med nummeret SS19837. Det er mulig at steinene lå i en grop og var råmaterial for Kalkmørtel produksjon. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,03 m (feil innmåling).	Reidar	0,7	0,85	0,45	Annet		NØ-SV	Forvitret	No		Stein	Ubearbeidet		Rund	Graveskje		
20979	Ovn	Steinkonstruksjon	Kollapset superstruktur i ovn.	Reidar	0,85	0,5		kollapset superstruktur ovn			god	No	0,20 x 0,15 x 0,10	kalkstein			sirkulær		20835	21109
21368	Lag	Steinkonstruksjon	Nytt steinlag i SA50372. Består av ca knyttnevestore steiner til 25x15x10 cm store, delvis skjørbrent. Det ligger i et kutt, samme nr som laget over. Se SL17774.	Are				Fundament			Sekundært forstyrret	No						Graveskje	50553	
23269	Ovn	Steinkonstruksjon	Steinlagt renne. Består av steiner fra ca knyttnevestørrelse til ca 25x20 cm som er lagt ned i en slags brolegning. Delvis skjørbrent, det er aske og brent leire mellom steinene. Steinene ligger i et system med to store steiner på enden som står på siden (se eget nummer), orientering er nord/nord-øst mot sør/sør-vest. Sansyligvis del av en ovn.	Are	0,25	0,2	0,05	Renne		NØ-SV	Demontert	No	se beskrivelse	Tegl	Ubearbeidet	0.05	Rektangulær	Graveskje	12825	
23397	Lag	Steinkonstruksjon	Stein kollaps. Størrelse fra ca knyttnevestørrelse til 20x20 cm. Kraftig skadet, kun noen få steiner igjen. skjørbrent. Men man kan se tydelig forskjell i undergrunnen: kuttet for veggen er kullholdig og inneholder rester av skjørbrent stein. Ellers brent leire og innslag av mørtel.	Are	0,2	0,2	0,05	Fundament		Ø-V	Demontert	No	se beskrivelse	Stein		0.05	Lineær	Graveskje	12825	23005
24692	Mur	Steinkonstruksjon	Utenfor utgravningsområdet, mellom nordligste del av utgravningsområdet og Sankt Clemens kirke, ble det sett en forhøyning i landskapet. Tidligere har Erik Schia hatt arkeologiske utgravninger tett på forhøyningen der han fant rester av Sankt Nicolai kirken. En mulighet er at denne forhøyning viser en del av Sankt Nicolai kirken. Om det skulle vise seg å være en del av kirken, bør dette være en del av søndre kor basert på de tidligere arkeologiske undersøkelsene.	Lars	2,6	1		Vegg		Ø-V		No								
25220	Grav	Steinkonstruksjon	Ved venstre skulder på skjelett 25196 lå det en større sten. Det er usikkert om stenen tilhørte graven eller lå der tilfeldig, men om den tilhører graven lå den godt tilpasset skjelettet. Stenen var av naturlig granitt.	Lars	0,4	0,19	0,1	Annet			Sekundært forstyrret	No		Stein	Ubearbeidet		Oval	Graveskje	25000	

25353	Grav	Steinkonstruksjon	I grav 25321 lå 3 naturlige stener rundt skjelettet 25331. Disse var av håndstore størrelse og kan ha tilhørt graven som en stensatt grav.	Lars				Annet			Sekundært forstyrret	No						Graveskje		
25566	Vei	Steinkonstruksjon	Del av en steinlagt vei som ser ut til å ha gått mellom Clemenskirken og Skt. Nikolai-kirken, i nø-sv retning. Veien dukker muligens opp også i den sørlige delen av feltet, som i såfall vil gi oss ca 10m i lengde, mer eller mindre uavbrutt, men hittil er kun 2.40m utgravd/dokumentert. Veien forsvinner inn i profilen i østlig kant, så den dokumenterte bredden er ca 1.20m på det bredeste. Veien er undulerende og nivåforskjellen er tidvis stor, det samme gjelder tykkelsen av steinlaget som varierer fra 10 til 20 cm. Veien er kuttet av flere graver og noen moderne stolpehull, det samme gjelder laget med treverk som ligger over (SA 24299), det er usikkert hvor dette treverket har kommet fra, kanskje har bygninger langs veien kollapset ved brann? I profilen under veien kan det se ut til at det er gravd en større grøft, kanskje kan dette forklare veiens nivåforskjeller da deler kan ha kollapset som følge av denne grøfta. Gravene som kutter veien kan se ut til å være en del av en utvidelse av Nikolaikirkens kirkegård i østlig del.	Stefan	2,4	1,2		Annet		NØ-SV	Sekundært forstyrret	No	8-5cm	Tegl	Annet	0.20	Lineær	Graveskje	24299	
26111	Ovn	Steinkonstruksjon	Mulig byggnings stein, NØ i ovnkonstruksjon SA24870 og er en del av denne, trolig som en sekunder bruksfase. Møt SV har steinen en tilhugget flate som er veldig rett og fin, her kan du tydelig se spor etter prikkhuggung. På flaten som vender opp i dagen ser man flere steder tydelige slipemerker. Disse kan ha en kobling til jernfremstillings ovnen den nå er en del av. Stein har vært gjenbrukt og det er sannsynlig at det har sprukket under meisling. Det ser ut som at det ville ha vært en del av en kolonne fra 1000 talls.	Hilde	1,4	0,65		Bautastein		NV-SØ	Intakt	No		Stein	Hugget	0.34	Irregulær	Graveskje	25866	
26754	Kvernstein	Steinkonstruksjon	Dette er en funn (kvernstein).									No								
26787	Kuppelsted	Steinkonstruksjon	Mulig liten brolagt vei. Vannrullede stein av varierende str mest rundt 10-15 cm diameter, en del mindre også, ulike bergarter. Jevnt over noe rødfarvet, men ikke tydelig varmepåvirket. Noe større stein langs kantene der disse er bevart, steinene her er også lagt slik at kanten av brolegningen blir relativt rett og jevn. Ganske godt bevart den delen som er målt inn, noe av brolegningen er imidlertid fjernet i vest da feltet her ble avdekket. Noe av brolegningen antas å være bevart under uutgravd område mellom det innmålte området og feltet i vest. Mulig at brolegningen har vært avsluttet i øst rett ved grunnmursgrøften til det hvite huset, men det er litt vanskelig å vurdere dette da det er litt dårligere bevart her. Det kan se ut som det ligger en rekke med små heller langs den mulige avslutningen. Dekket heller noe ned mot vest hele veien, men knekker og blir urimelig bratt nær den vestre kanten av det avdekkede området. Kanten er ganske rett og går tvers over veien. Antagelig er det en struktur under her, med fyll som har falt sammen eller sunket. En del løse stein på overflaten av brolegningen, særlig på den bratte delen. En del keramikk på overflaten. Myk mørk grå siltig humus mellom steinene, litt sand, litt trekull.	Erlend				Passasje/gate			Intakt	No	5-15 cm diameter	Stein	Ubearbeidet		Rektangulær	Krafse	26774	

26816	Kuppelstei	Steinkonstruksjon	Trekantet felt med kuppelstein, fortsetter ut av feltet mot vest. Ser ut som en utvidelse av kuppelsteinsveien 26787 på sørsiden av denne. Ligger pent inntil kanten av denne. Kantene er ikke så tydelig markert som på 26787, men det ser likevel ut som den opprinnelige kanten er bevart. I 'spissen' av trekanten er det større stein, jfr foto. Ellers er steinene generelt tydelig mindre enn dem i 26787, og muligens litt mer rotete lagt. Steinene er av samme type som i 26787, bortsett fra at det er enkelte tydelig varmepåvirkede stein. Lignende 'utvidelse' av den mulige veien finnes også på nordsiden, se beskrivelse av 26872. Steinstørrelse?	Erlend				Passasje/gate			Intakt	No		Stein	Ubearbeidet		Triangulær	Graveskje		
26872	Kuppelstei	Steinkonstruksjon	Felt med kuppelsteinsbrolegging, lagt inntil mulig brolagt vei 26787 på nordsiden. Jfr 26816 på sørsiden av 26787. Litt mindre stein enn 26787 og litt løsere lagt, men samme type stein. Litt markert kant mot 26787, mens kanten mot nord ikke er bevart så vidt vi kan se. Tolkes som en utvidelse av den mulige veien 26787, kan også ha vært en mindre vei eller sti som har vært koblet på 26787. Vanskelig å si når ikke mer er bevart.	Erlend				Passasje/gate			Sekundært forstyrret	No		Stein	Ubearbeidet		Irregulær	Graveskje	26774	
29198	Grøft	Steinkonstruksjon	En enkelt stein i bunn av SL 28942en del av SA28941. Steinen var helt flat og lå langssiden mot øst i strukturen.	Hilde	0,26	0,37		Annet			Intakt	No				0.02		Graveskje	28941	
30330	Ildsted	Steinkonstruksjon	Stein/heller i eller på lag 30180, delvis helt gjennom, i SV hjørne av laget (mulig gulvlag av grå leire). Ligger flatt. Alle omkring 3-5 cm tykke, den største ca 35x30 cm i flate. Kan være forstyrret av mod grøft i sør. Noen av hellene virker litt varmepåvirket. En lå delvis under en annen, dette er den lengst i sør som er orientert Ø-V. Kan være hellelegning ved inngangen til huset i og med at dette er nær den antatte kanten av gulvlaget, eller det kan være fyll i gulvmassene, gjenbrukt fra en eller annen struktur forbundet med en tidligere gulvfase feks, i og med at underlaget for lag 30180 virket særlig ujevnt i dette området. Form og størrelse, jfr innmåling. Jeg tror det er en ildsted (MD 210415)	Erlend						Ø-V	Sekundært forstyrret	No		Stein	Ubearbeidet	0.05	Irregulær	Graveskje		18794, 30180 (conte
30462	Overflate	Steinkonstruksjon	Flatt samling av stein som ser ut som en overflate over grøft 30515.	DOL	0,75	0,3		Overflate eller vei		NV-SØ	god	No	0,15 x 0,10 m	stein	nei	0,09	flatt	graveskjer		30524
30762	Steinsamli	Steinkonstruksjon	Steinsamling, mulig over grav.	Solveig				Annet			Sekundært forstyrret	No		Stein			Irregulær	Graveskje		
31309	Stolpehull	Steinkonstruksjon	Skoningstein i et stolpehull.									No								
50553	Lag	Steinkonstruksjon	Steinfundament midt i SA50372. Består av knyttnevestore til noe større steiner. Skjørbrent, en del av steinene er forvitret. Ikke innslag av trekull/brannlag mellom steinene, men kull og noe brent leire i det kompakte laget rundt steinene. tilnærmet kvadratisk form, men noe dratt ut og forstyrret. Det er graver over og under. Steinfundamentet ligger omtrent 1 meter (+/-) under dagens overflate. Obs! riktig høyde: 8,87 m (feil innmåling).	Are	2,3	1,6	0,15	Fundament			Forvitret	No	0,10	Stein	Ubearbeidet	0.15	Kvadratisk	Graveskje	12825	12825

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Tykkelse i	Brent/forkullet	Verktøysspor	Orientering	Tilstand	Vinkling	Kontekst	Foredling/snitt	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
5942	dør	For beskrivelse se 5941					No									
5950	dør	Dør					No									
5959	dør	Dør					No									
5962	dør	Dør					No									
5967	dør	Dør					No									
5973	dør	Dør					No									
5978	dør	Dør					No									
5983	dør	Dør					No									
8250	Brønn	Treverk rundt kanten på nedgravning SN 7250. Indre bordkledning i brønnen. Stokker og tverrliggende planker. Svært forkullet, og derfor ikke mulig å angi lengde o.l. Omfatter også ST 8258 til og med ST 8325.	Are	0,2	0,11	0.70	No			Forkullet	Skråstilt	In situ	Halvkløyvd			
8258	Brønn	Treverk i en brønn.					No									
8267	Brønn	Treverk i en brønn.					No									
8272	Brønn	Treverk i en brønn.					No									
8280	Brønn	Treverk i en brønn.					No									
8297	Brønn	Treverk i en brønn.					No									
8309	Brønn	Treverk i en brønn.					No									
8316	Brønn	Treverk i en brønn.					No									
8325	Brønn	Treverk i en brønn.					No									
13715	Grav	I grav SA 13642/ lag 13646, ble det rett under femur i prox ende, funnet rester av en muligplanke?! Som dog ikke ble tolket til å være rest av kistebunn, mest ut fra orienteringen? Men den kan ha flyttet på seg?	Anne	0,23	0,15		No		NØ-SV							
15933	Stokk	En stolpe in situ i SA15921. Høyden er foreløpig ukjent, siden hullet ikke er gravd helt ut ennå.	Reidar	0,6			No			Rätten		In situ		8117		8117
17730	Staur	Staurstolpen ble trolig slått ned da ingen kutt kunne ses, men jorden var også omrotet. Stolpen lå under SL50574 og det er usikkert om den skjærte grav 51033 i vest. Stolpen kan lenkes til stauren 17738 som ligger ca 1,40 meter mot nord. Hva slags funksjon denne stolpe samt stolpen 17738 utgjør er usikkert. En tanke er at stolpene kan tilhøre det mulige klokketårnet SA50372. Stolpen har blitt på et tidspunkt blitt kuttet i toppen, trolig av en nedgravning. Obs! riktig høyde: 8,87 m (feil innmåling).	Lars	0,06	0,05		No			Forvitret	Vertikal	In situ		50574		17738
17738	Staur	Staurstolpen ble trolig slått ned da ingen kutt kunne ses, men jorden var også omrotet. Stolpen lå under SA51000 og skjærer selv en grav som var SA . Stolpen kan lenkes til stauren 17730 som ligger ca 1,40 meter mot syd. Hva slags funksjon denne stolpe samt stolpen 17730 utgjør er usikkert. En tanke er at stolpene kan tilhøre det mulige klokketårnet SA50372. Stolpen har blitt på et tidspunkt blitt kuttet i toppen, trolig av en nedgravning.	Lars	0,02	0,03		No			Forvitret	Vertikal	In situ		51000		
17748	Planke	Kraftig forkullet planke som ligger i det kompakte laget rundt steinfundament i SA50372. Orientering er sør-øst til nord-vest. Ser ut til å ha rast ut i forbindelse med brann e.l., går ut fra steinfundamentet. Ligger delvis under. Vanskelig å si noe om foredling/snitt etc da den er kraftig forkullet. Prøve tatt ut, se P17761. Obs! riktig høyde: 9,01 m (feil innmåling).	Are	0,9	0,11	0.05	No		Ø-V	Forkullet		In situ		12825	12825	
17763	Planke	Tilsvarende til ST17748. Svært forkullet, vanskelig å si noe om tilsnitt o.l.	Are	0,8	0,11	0.05	No		NV-SØ	Forkullet		In situ		12825	12825	17748
19057	Gulv SA11	Forkullet treverk, muligens in situ siden den ligger parallelt med andre strukturer på feltet, men såpass forkullet og oppsprukket at opprinnelig form er vanskelig å vurdere. Bevart lengde og bredde er målt inn, tykkelse opptil 7 cm. Tykkest på sørsiden. Danner eller sammenfaller med avgrensningen av laget som ligger sør for planken. Kuttet av søkesjakten, en liten bit er bevart vest for denne. Fortsetter inn i profilet ved feltkanten. Trekullprøve tatt.	Erlend			0.07	No		Ø-V	Fragmentert	Vertikal				21089	
22641	Planke	Forkullet plankelag som ser ut til å ligge in situ, kommer ned på det oransje brannlaget. Følger tilsynelatende den gamle gateplanen. Fullstendig utstrekning ukjent da plankene forsvinner ut av feltet, i tillegg er de kraftig forkullet. Mål er omtrentlige, kun basert på hva som er synlig.	Are	0,5	0,2	0.10	No		NØ-SV	Forkullet	Horisontal	In situ		8117		
23034	Planke	Brent planke, er en del av gulv, planken lå over lag med brent leire SL22896 som er del av hus SA22895. Se Ares beskrivelse fra tidligere da den brente planken er det samme som ST22641.	Magnus				No			Forkullet	Horisontal	In situ			22896	22641
23244	Stokk	Trestykket, som er en bit av en stokk, ble funnet (muligens) in situ i hjørnet i SØ av grophuset SA19516. Det er registrert dendroprøve med nummer 23250.	Reidar	0,45			No		N-S	Rätten				22571		
24150	Stokk	Knekket stokk fra en kjellerbua.					No									

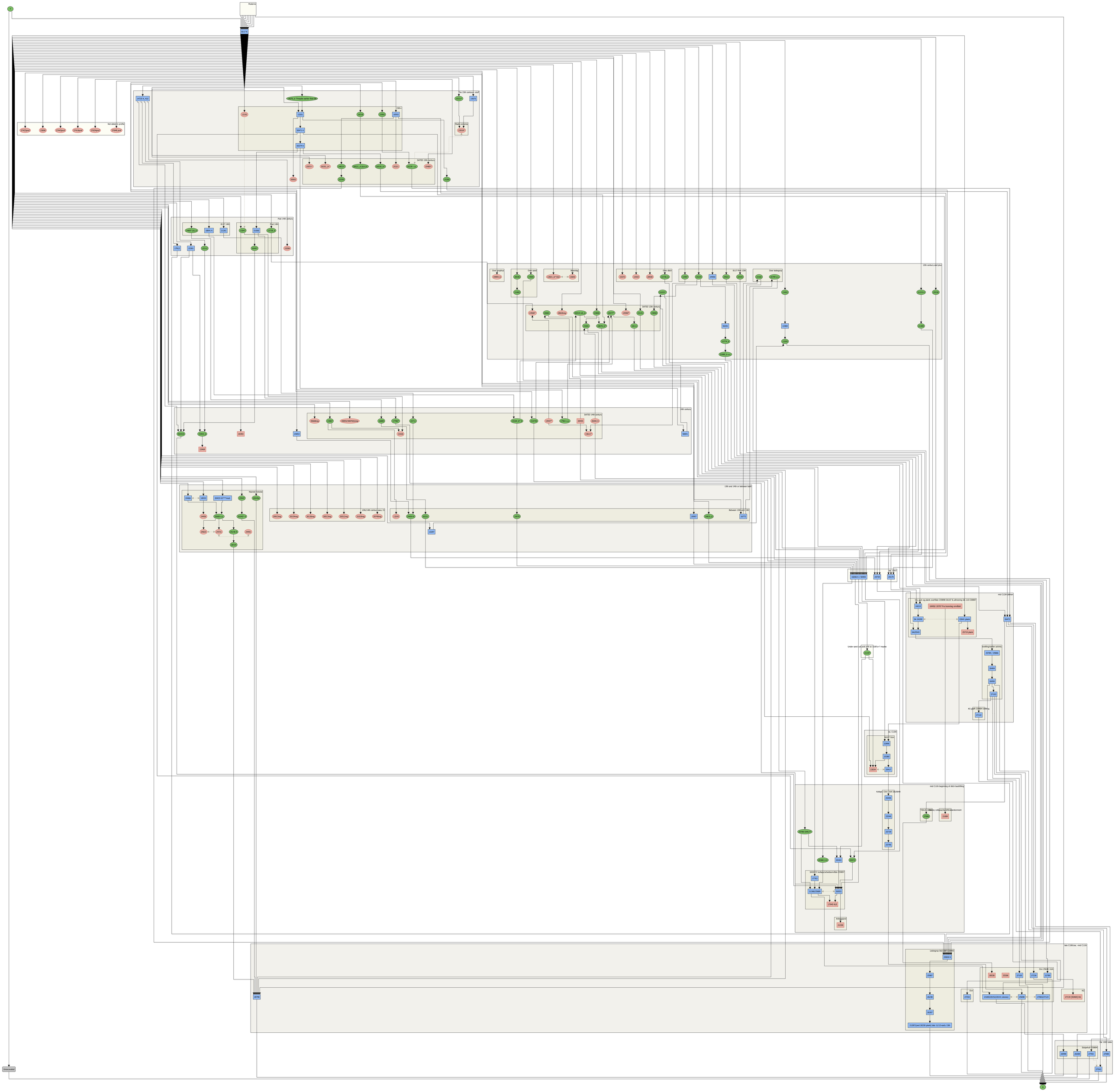
IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Tykkelse i	Brent/forkullet	Verktøysspor	Orientering	Tilstand	Vinkling	Kontekst	Foredling/snitt	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
24373	Planke	Brente plankedeler i SA 24299 som ser ut til å være en del av et gulv. De tydeligste plankene er målt inn og varierer i lengde fra ca. 60 cm til 30 cm, bredden varierer fra 10 til 30 cm, mens tykkelsen varierer fra noen få millimeter til 5 cm. Det ble tatt ut C-14 prøver; P24464.	Stefan	0,6	0,1	0.05	No		NV-SØ	Forkullet	Horisontal	In situ	Tverrplank	24215		
24435	Brønn	Se 24434					No									
25117	Stokk	To trestokker i ulike størrelser: Den i sør har målene 0.6x0.12 meter, og den mot vest er 0.05x0.10 meter, har muligens vært større, men forvitret. Stokken i sør er tydelig plassert under bunnstokken til laftekassen. Stokkene har muligens blitt slått inn i kuttet, og hatt en understøttende funksjon for bunnstokken i SV. Massene rundt stokkene virker naturlige, og ikke redeponerte.	Reidar				No			Brukket		In situ				
25135	Stokk	Ødelagt stolpe. Raste ut fra en stolpehull sansynligvis.	Reidar	0,16	0,09		No			god		grophus				
25292	Staur	To eller tre (målt inn to stykker, pålen i hjørnet mot nord er nesten borte) påler som er slått ned/gravd ned i lagene SL24524 og SL25287, og plassert inn mot nord-øst-veggen til laftekassen. Pålene var meget råtne i høyde med laftekassen, men var bedre bevarte lengre ned, og de kunne følges lett nedover i lagene. Den midterste pålen har en større diameter enn de to andre, og er med sikkerhet større enn pålene i hjørnet mot øst og nord. Pålene har åpenbart hatt en støttende funksjon av enten deler eller hele nord-øst-veggen i laftekassen. Pålen mot øst har målene Ø 0.05 x 0.55 meter, mens den i midten er på Ø 0.1 x 0.8 meter.	Reidar				No			Rätten	Vertikal	In situ	Rundstokk	24440	25287	
25417	Planke	Plankerestene ligger inne i huset, se ut til å ha falt delvis ned i en grop under huset. Mer eller mindre dekket av rødbrent silt/leire (22896), Mick har beskrevet denne og fjernet mesteparten, jeg fjernet noe. Plankerestene ligger delvis under et brunt lag med noe stein, litt bein og sand (25380) som Des har beskrevet og fjernet. Plankerestene lå slik at noen biter lå flatt i bunn av gropen, noe lå skrått nedover siden av gropen, noe langs siden av gropen og litt oppe på kanten av gropen. Treverket var stort sett veldig oppsprukket, mest langs fiberne, noe som kan tyde på at det ikke var fullstendig forkullet. Det ser litt ut som at undersidene er midre brent enn oversidene, men eventuelt ubrent treverk er ikke egentlig bevart. Opprinnelige dimensjoner på treverket er vanskelig å si da det er såpass oppsmuldret at man bare kan gjette hvor en planke slutter og neste begynner. Kan ha vært 5-10 cm tykt og 10-20 cm bredt. Tykkeste bevarte lag er omtrent 8 cm. Det som er	Erlend		0,1	0.08	No		NØ-SV	Forkullet		In situ		22896, 25380		
25513	Planke	Under ryggrad og pelvis til skjelett 25410 ble det funnet en planke liggende øst-vest. Tilstanden til planken var råtten. Planken kan være en del av en kistebunn til graven 25395. En makro/c14 prøve (25520) ble tatt.	Lars	0,28	0,15	0.02	No		Ø-V	Rätten	Horisontal	In situ		8117	25321	
25719	Planke	Forkullet planker som ser ut til å ligge in situ, kommer ned på planker under. Følger tilsynelatende den gamle gateplanen. Fullstendig utstrekning ukjent da plankene forsvinner ut av feltet, i tillegg er de kraftig forkullet. Mål er omtrentlige, kun basert på hva som er synlig.					Yes	ingen synlig		Forkullet						
26330	Planke	To brente treplanker, en stor og en meget liten. Trolig av eik. Begge lå flatt NV-SØ i bunnen av gropa. Siden de lå på en måte som de så ut til å være lagt ned med ettertanke, kan det være en form for konstruksjon. Men da det bare er to planker, blir det umulig å si noe sikkert. Da gropen de ligger i er en avfallsgrop med byggmaterialer, blir disse regnet som et avfallslag men ble målt inn som treverk. Naturlig undergrunn under treverket.	Lars	0,62	0,26	0.05	No		NV-SØ	Forkullet	Horisontal	Forflyttet	Tverrplank	26267	21289	

IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Tykkelse i	Brent/forkullet	Verktøysspor	Orientering	Tilstand	Vinkling	Kontekst	Foredling/snitt	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
28195	Planke	Mulig gulv, bestående av brente planker, orientert NV-SØ, med en 6 cm i diameter liten stokk (L: 153cm), som deler plankene i to. Den er ikke komplett, men avtrykket ses hele veien. Plankene går over stokken. Plankene måler ca 26 cm i bredden. Lengden på hver side av stokken måler 53-66 cm. To av de tre stauerne 27793 treffer så vitt plankene, mens den tredje SK27826 går ned i treverket. Se skitse. Plankene er mest intenst brent lengst mot øst, men treet er bevart innvendig, hvilket må bety, at det har vært en brann med høy varme, som har brent langsom og uten oksigen?! Plankene her har fortsatt knekkmotstand, mens de mot vest er mer brunost i konsistens. Mot sørvest har plankene kuttet ned i? Det ble målt inn en enda en mulig stauer 28188 vest i gulvet, nætmest vestprofilen. Har antakeligvis en sammenheng med SA 28238? Vil formentlig treffe på stokken i østprofilen, hvis man følger den i en rett linie mot øst. Tatt prøve: p 28364	Anne	2,4	1,53	0.07	No		NV-SØ	Forkullet	Horisontal	In situ	Tverrplank	27688		
28239	Planke	Single burnt planl extending out of the profile in a south west direction. Plank is too deteriorated to describe properly. Probaby continuois with sa28048	Des	0,6	0,17	0.03	No		NØ-SV	Forkullet	Horisontal	In situ	Midtblokk	27668		
29020	Planke	Svært rått trebit, trolig del av planke. Muligens skråhogd i S-del.	Øystein	0,36	0,22	0.02	No			Rått	Horisontal					
29711	Planke	Brent treverk, de fleste bitene er plank. Ligger delvis over, delvis under lag i sa 29699, noe som kan skyldes at denne konstruksjonen har falt sammen. Plankelaget er n og nø for denne strukturen, oppå mulig utjevningslag sl 30111. Treverket er ujevnt brent, noen steder forkullet tvers gjennom, noen steder tilsynelatende brent helt vekk, mens mesteparten av det er tydelig ubrent på undersiden. Det ubrente er kun rundt 1-2 mm tykt, men den kan være at resten har rått vekk. Veldig oppsprukket, hvis ikke ville det kanskje vært mulig å dendrodatere det, da det er tydelige og mange årringer. Slik åringene ligger kan det se ut som plankene er radialkløvd. Ser ut som furu eller gran. Et par steder er det kvist i plankene, disse er bedre bevart og en av dem var helt tydelig hugget, ikke saget. Det er ikke mulig å skille enkelte planker fra hverandre, men på tvers av plankene ligger det noen andre biter treverk, noen biter omtrent n-s 5 cm diameter oppå og en kraftigere	Erlend			0.07	No	Øks	Ø-V	Fragmentert	Horisontal	In situ		29700	29900, 29975	
29820	Planke	Small section of burnt plank in situ and possibly a floor. This context lies over several discreet layers of burnt sand, charcoal and humus (29830) that appear to be levelling layers. To the south of this context is ditch sa30524 which runs in a nw-se direction and probably destroyed western part of this context. Visible in the adjacent profile east of this context is another section of this burnt floor. Here the relationship between the two sections has been truncated by a modern services pipe trench.	Des	0,57	0,22	0.04	No		N-S	Brukket	Horisontal	In situ		29830		
29937	Gulv	Fire forskjellige biter målt som en. Disse befinner seg på den nord østre siden av huset. Tre av bitene ligger nord øst for en moderne grøft (vannrør). Disse har målene L:22 cm B:7 cm T:3 cm, L:34 cm B:12 cmT:3 cm, L:9 cm B:8 cm T:2 cm. Disse ble tatt inn som prøve 29970. Sør vest for gropen lå det også en bit bevart den hadde målene L: 28 cm B: 12 cm T: 2 cm. Over denne biten ble det funnet en grev SA28626. Alle trebitene var brent og i dårlig forfatning og stammer muligens fra an et gulv.	Hilde				No		NØ-SV	Rått en	Horisontal	In situ		29638	29937	
30160	Planke	Treverk ved/på kanten av lag 30180, parallellt med avgrensningen av laget. Flere biter, lengste sammenhengende 55 cm. Ganske oppsprukket.	Erlend	0,55	0,15	0.05	No		N-S	Fragmentert	Horisontal				30180	
30282	Planke	Rester av plankegulv? Kun ca 1 cm tykt bevart. Forkullet på oversiden, ikke på undersiden. Ligger på et tynt orange siltlag, brannlag? Noe av den samme massen ligger også oppå plankerestene, flekker. Mick grov det vekk, han bør vite hva som er over og under. Bevart lengde litt over 40 cm, men de fleste delene er kortere. Best bevart ved kanten av feltet, fortsetter nok videre mot nord.	Erlend	0,4		0.01	No		N-S	Fragmentert	Horisontal	In situ				

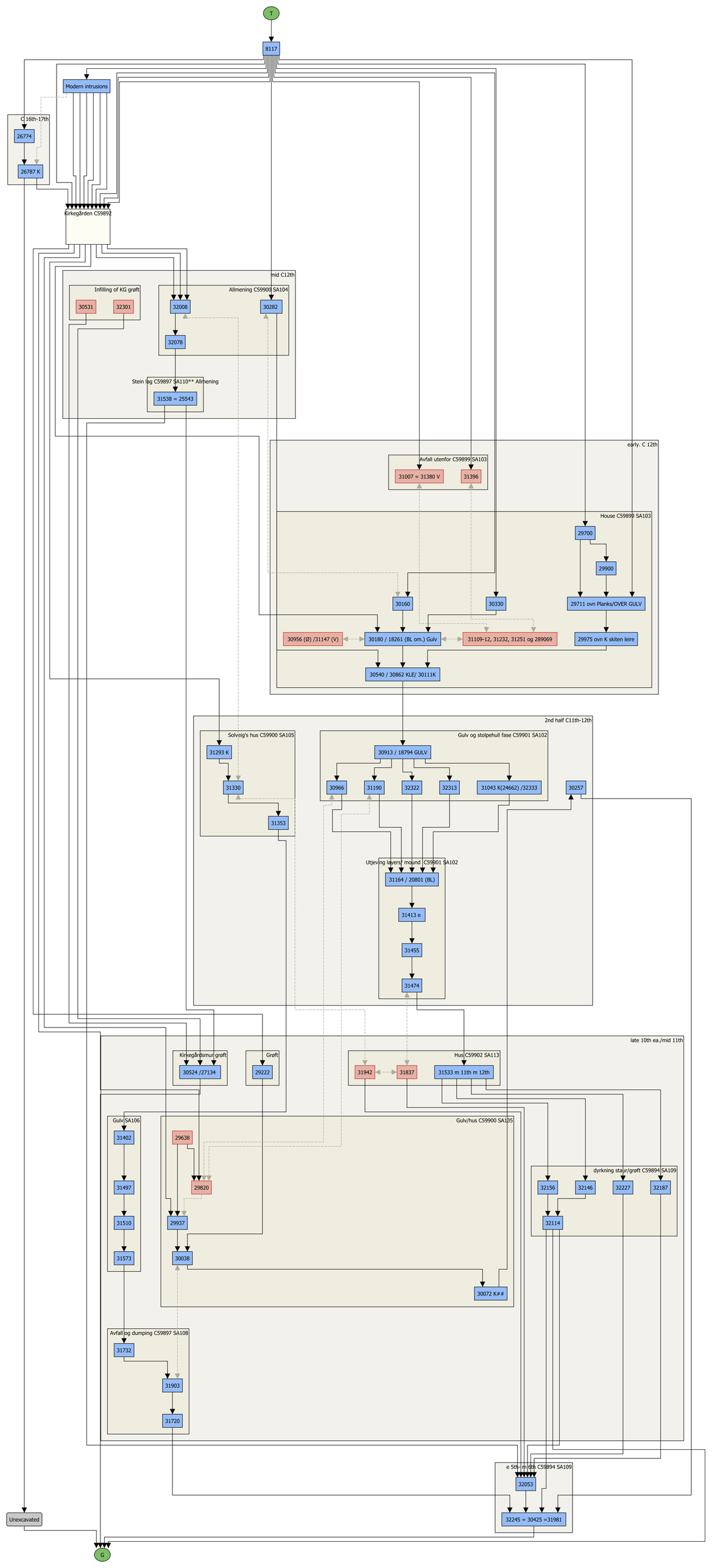
IntrasisId	Type	Beskrivelse	Signatur	Lengde m	Bredde m	Tykkelse i	Brent/forkullet	Verktøysspor	Orientering	Tilstand	Vinkling	Kontekst	Foredling/snitt	Lag over	Lag under	Samme som
30966	Planke	Brent plank som ligger i situ. Det ligger rett intill huset gulv og er sansynligvis tilknyttet til det. Det også ligger rett på kanten hvor bakken heller øst over. Jeg tror at det heller øst over på grunn av drenering.	Mick	0,75	0,2	0.05	No		N-S	Fragmentert	Horisontal	In situ	Tverrplank	31164	30913	
31190	Planke	Plankavtrykk under gulv 30913.	MD	3,52	0,09	0,5	Yes			dårlig		Under gulv		30913		
31330	Gulv SA 1	Treplank. Fire stykk liggende i ø-v retning. Plankene ligger med ca 20 cm avstand til hverandre. Det ligger enkelte Skjørbrente steiner mellom noen av planken, ca 7 x 12 cm. Plankene er best bevart i vestlig ende, hvor treet er godt forkullet. Noen cm fra enden på plankene blir derimot treverket kun forkullet i overflaten, mens kjernen består av forråtnet treverk. Plankene blir mer diffus og mer opprâtnet mot øst. Planken er innmålt til å være oppmot 40 cm lange, men ettersom treverket blir gradvis mer diffust mot øst, kan det være at de egentlig burde være oppmålt til å være oppmot 25-30 cm lange. Den østligste del av plankene som er oppmålt består derfor mest av trekull iblandet humusmasse, som er antatt å være rester av planken. Mellom treplankene ligger et nokså humusholdig brent lag med kullbiter og kullfragmenter, se lagbeskrivelse SL 31353. Ettersom plankene hovedsaklig har forkullet overflate kan det være at disse har brent uten mye oksygentilførsel over tid	Solveig	0,4	0,9	0.01	No		Ø-V	Forkullet	Horisontal	In situ		31293	31353	
31837	Sillstokk	Rester av mulig syllstokk eller nederste laftestokk, lagt rett på bakken? Se beskrivelse av sa 31836 for relasjoner osv. Ser litt ut som to stokker når det er renset skikkelig, men for dårlig bevart til å si sikkert. Se bilder. Lag 31870 ligger over/rundt og delvis under? Bunn er ikke forkullet. Hvis det er to stokker har den øverste falt litt ut mot vest. Bunn er helt flat. Halv stokk? Markspist og kanskje litt rátten før den brant, veldig løs og porøs struktur. Tydelige markganger.	Erlend		0,21	0.10	No		N-S	Fragmentert	Horisontal	In situ		31533		
31942	Planke	Two small sections of burnt planks possibly part of a floor. Wood is too badly preserved to describe.	Des	0,47	0,28	0.02	No			Fragmentert	Horisontal	In situ		31533	32053	

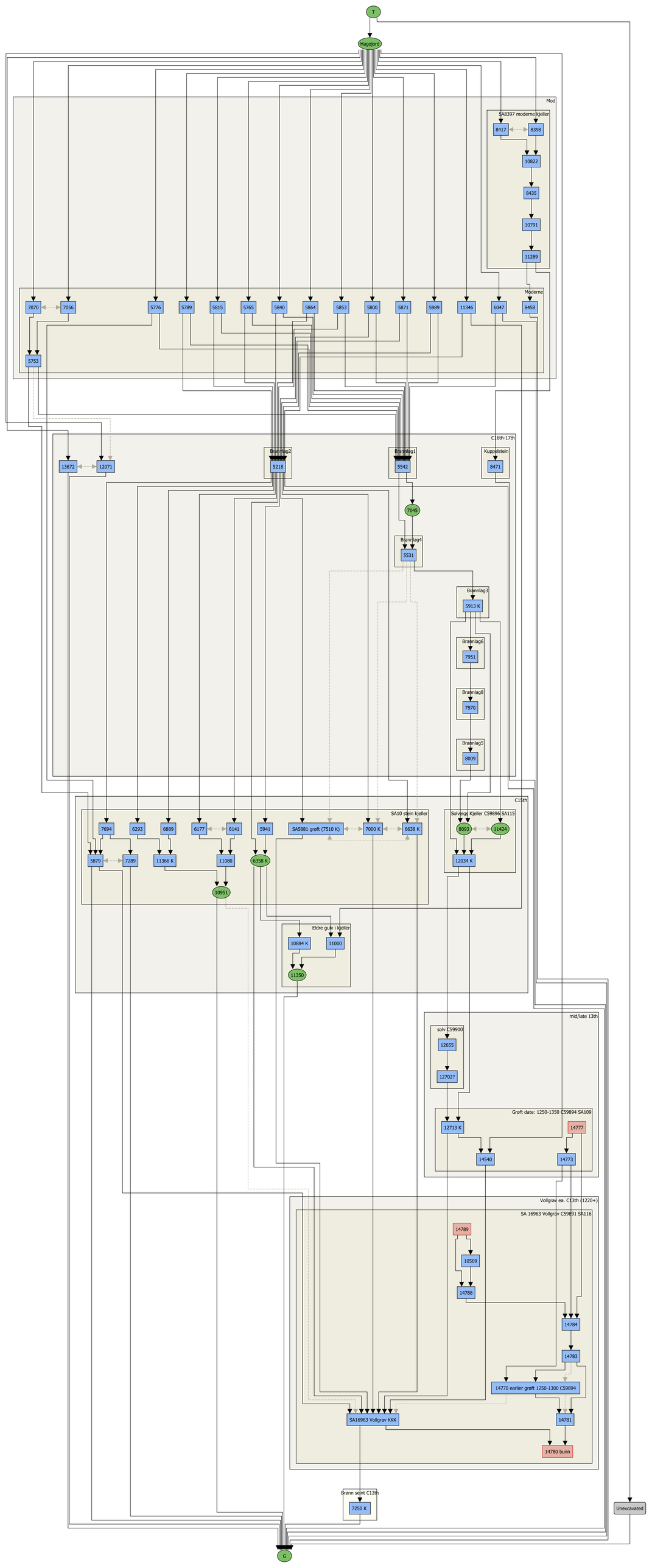
VEDLEGG III

HARRIS MATRIX FOR OMRÅDER A-D


Modern
8117 K
The 15th century+ stuff
Not dated/pr profile
27423prof
15690
27441prof
27619prof
27629prof
27648 prof
14725 K, KLE
15391
15001
50471 K
50374 K
DATED 15th century
50002
15295
Post 14th century
8117 14th
Post 14th
24037 (d) S
18041 K
21261
17752
15301
15331
15294
Over gropihus
19994_b
Over sand
20096
15949
22065
Blanntag
13821_1F KLE
13842
Over ditch
15372
15431
20050
22728_b
15365
15334
19950
15321
15355
Over leakagring
15332
15799 k.b.
15452
22237
13319
15535
14500*
15861
28616mtg
15519 (d)_b
15366
16377*
14090*
21191
15349
15351
16774_1F
16721
15370
22774 K
22989_b S.b
13464
13420
30366mtg
13362
30855/30870(b)mtg
18685
17780
22721
19169_1F S
21073b
14537*
17961 k.b.
20555
20281 K
13617*
30641
32710
22451_b
15469
22333
24023
13226
44th century
13th and 14th or between both
24666
18533
20413 K?***mod.
15587
20245?
24456
20366 k.b.
22345* K
24613?
24731
22146 K
24691
22731
Nearest (lokalat
29913mtg
30154mtg
30136mtg
30513mtg
30512mtg
31019mtg
29740mtg
13th/14th century+ 15
13245
24456 K
30231
13207
19979
Between 13th and 14th
20067
19818_b
16772
13th century wed plus
18206 K / 50405
24734
24174
Ung. 13th?
mid C12th pitfeat
Yng. gark og plank overflate C59898 SA107 & allmæring SA 110 C59897
24215
18450/ 20707? Fra brannlag området
SA 24299
22641 plank
SA23542
25719 plank
26472
Under sand lv/ævet plnk sa. 2/207s+7 mas/se
26107
Svedtring/vædet activity
26784 / 25866
26404
26595
27193
KG plæft C58844 Svedtring
27122
Ny C12th
SA107 Gulv
25094
25380
23034
25417
mid C11th begrovning of ditch backfilling
Kollapsl i Ovn i kirk SA25648
25445
25349
25775
25756
Kollapsl i kirk SA25648
Cobbley collapse/backfill/abandonment
25488
Cobbley collapse/backfill/abandonment
25488
60786 60867?
22346_b K
26161
26572
SA50372 Kollaps/arbedsborm/bås C59897
17763
21366/25689
50553
17945 KLE
Anleggsgrav
22190
late C10th/ea. -mid C11th
Leskegrop SA23 C59895
25830 K
Ovn 25648 i kirk
19367
28238
26267
21287(Sand 26330 plank) late 11/12-early 13th
28838
25306
27105
27236
22789
Ovn
27252
Ovn
21306/25532/25541 stones)
25698
27064/27123
KG
27134 [50468] KG
25794
Under sand lv/ævet plnk sa. 2/207s+7 mas/se
26107
Stolpehul C59894
26098
26108
27442
27260
27041
Unexcavated

T
Modern
28521
28668
27135
27139
28685
28186
21209
27872
27772
21250
21193
18095
19198
19238
21182
16291
19797
16480
21050
16481
20945
19914 K
14871
20742
16126
20752
20735
24652
24674
8117
Latest activity
C 16th-17th Backgård C59897
26774
29020
26787, 26816, 26872 K
27958=28567=28960
Late C15th-16th backgård C59897
28315
28480
29384
27889 K
28039
28280 K
ea./mid C13th
Kirkegården utvid. C59892
19994
12821
13067
13047
14500
13192
13642
13497
14557
14590
13433
13728
20546
13243
13226
13611
21065
SA19516 Kollaps av superstruktur til ovn C59893 1250-1350 SA 125
13314
19023 K
19007
19360
18987
19261
20096 K
19738 K
20218
ea. C13th
Backyard pitting
28250
29369
16273
Ovn SA175 C59897
16776
16928/16771
17232
Hus SA114 C59900
16506 K
16183
14627 GULV
14652 K
17969
18450
18067
17802 K cont. med smed 103 m/l 1100
18166
18135
18291 K
Mid C12th roads
Gulv C59900
24215
24299 Part of allm. se KG matr
SA20631 ovn C59893 SA150 11-1200
23085
20661 K, KLE
21267
20835
21875
20979
22067
21109
13315
13312
21140
20632
ea. C12th Floor Phase
Infilling av grophus
22571 KLE
20331
20413
22824
23877
23931
18606
18479
Gulv faser 18745 C59899 SA101
18745
18702
18781 KLE
Brannlag nord C59597
20700
18547
20707 grå gulv C59900
2nd half C11th/12th
2nd house round house C59901 SA102
18825= 18794 (31164)
28757
19837HUS
18261
16744
18333
Haug materiale for 2nd hus and related C59901 SA102?
24662 K /31044*SH
28756
20801Top haug
28739
24529 K
24686 (31474) bottom haug
24745 (31533)
Mid-C11th delapidation and grophus
Interesting stoney layer C59897 and delapidation SA110
21089 K, KLE
Brannlager for SA112
24699 KLE
26522 /26720
27688
28393
late10th / ea/mid 11th
Grophus SA 24434 og brønn SA125 900-1000
24440 K, KLE
24524
25292
25287
25036
25135
24435
22929
25117
23251
20592
23045
C59893 Large stone + teardrop ovn
29153
24882
26219
26147
26285
26311
26111
24871
27190
26440
Anne BL house C59900 SA112 contemp with 3rd hus rund hus
19057
27570 KLE
27851
27793
28195 / 28239
28702
Stefan outside house
26928
parsell og dyrkning 980-1030
27922
27842
29049
22853 Ss kbua
23077 Ss kbua
24843
27780 slumping into ditch 27020
24003
29157
29133
27148
29138
22864 Ss kbua
24855
28832 /29316
27931
23733
27579 /23161
27558
23233 Ss kbua
29245, 29246, 29258
23199date
24054
C 5th/6th dyrkning
29178 / 24193
C 3rd dyrkning
28941
Unexcavated
G


T
8117
Modern intrusions
C16th-17th
26774
26787 K
Kirkegården C59892
mid C12th
Infilling of KG grøft
30531
32301
Allmening C59900 SA104
32008
30282
32078
Stein lag C59897 SA110** Allmening
31538 = 25543
early. C 12th
Avfall utenfor C59899 SA103
31007 = 31380 V
31396
House C59899 SA103
29700
29900
30160
30330
29711 ovn Planks/OVER GULV
30956 (Ø) /31147 (V)
30180 / 18261 (BL om.) Gulv
31109-12, 31232, 31251 og 289069
29975 ovn K skiten leire
30540 / 30862 KLE/ 30111K
2nd half C11th-12th
Solveig's hus C59900 SA105
31293 K
31330
31353
Gulv og stolpehull fase C59901 SA102
30913 / 18794 GULV
30966
31190
32322
32313
31043 K(24662) /32333
30257
Utjevning layers/ mound C59901 SA102
31164 / 20801 (BL)
31413 e
31455
31474
late 10th ea./mid 11th
Kirkegårdsmur grøft
30524 /27134
Grøft
29222
Hus C59902 SA113
31942
31837
31533 m 11th m 12th
Gulv SA106
31402
31497
31510
31573
Gulv/hus C59900 SA135
29638
29820
29937
30038
30072 K##
dyrkning staur/grøft C59894 SA109
32156
32146
32227
32187
32114
Avfall og dumping C59897 SA108
31732
31903
31720
e 5th- m 6th C59894 SA109
32053
32245 = 30425 =31981
Unexcavated
G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Hagejord
Mod
SA8397 moderne kjeller
8417
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Moderne
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5815
5765
5840
5864
5853
5800
5871
5989
11346
6047
8458
5753
C16th-17th
13672
12071
Brannlag2
5218
Brannlag1
5542
Kuppelstein
8471
7045
Brannlag4
5531
Brannlag3
5913 K
Brannlag6
7951
Brannlag8
7970
Brannlag5
8009
C13th
SA10 stein kjeller
7694
6293
6889
6177
6141
5941
SA5881 grøft (7510 K)
7000 K
6638 K
Solvelgd Kjeller C59896 SA115
8093
11424
5879
7289
11366 K
11080
6358 K
12034 K
10951
Eldre gulv i kjeller
10884 K
11000
11350
mid/late 13th
solv C59900
12655
12702?
Grøft date: 1250-1350 C59894 SA109
12713 K
14777
14540
14773
Vollgrav ea. C13th (1220+)
SA 16963 Vollgrav C59891 SA116
14789
10569
14788
14784
14783
14770 earlier grøft 1250-1300 C59894
SA16963 Vollgrav KKK
14781
14780 bunn
Brønn sent C12th
7250 K
Unexcavated
G

VEDLEGG IV

RØNTGENBILDER

Røntgenbildeliste

Funn nummer under, relaterer til posisjonen av gjenstander på tavlen.

B265

C59891/F5670 C59894/289611

B266

C59892/F16053 C59894/289611 (gjent. fra B265 - annen vinkel)

C59892/F29674 (kassert)

B267

C59893/F22345 C59893/F20206 (kassert)

C59893/F289612 C59893/F289621 (kassert)

C59893/F25523

B268

C59893/F29612 (gjent. fra B267) C59893/F27687

C59893/F25523 (gjent. fra B267)

B269

C59892/F14588 C59900/F16664

C59892/F19192 C59893/F27685

C59892/F289627

C59892/F289628

B270

C59891/F289619 (kassert) C59990/F17302

B271 (Gjent. fra B169)

C59892/F14588 C59892/F19192

C59892/F289628

B272

C59899/F30130 (kassert) C59897/F7906

C59900/F289622 C59897/F289143

C59899/F289629(kassert) C59900/F31968 (kassert)

C59899/F30279 C59897/F289616

B273

C59896/F12069(kassert) C59898/F30281

C59896/F12067

C59896/F5940

B274

C59897/F8095 C59896/F5988

C59897/F11437 C59896/F11695

B275

Plansjenr ikke i bruk.

B276

C59896/F11337 C59897/F19929

C59896/F12383 C59900/F17370

C59894/F289622 C59897/F24730

C59896/F289625

B277

C59897/F27184

B278

C59900/F18094 C59900/F14808

C59900/F289613

C59900/F16667

B279

C59900/F289620

C59900/F289195

C59900/F31418 (kassert)

B280

C59901/F31495 C59901/F30153

C59902/F289617 (kassert)

B281

C59900/F16302

C59900/F31368

C59899/F24730

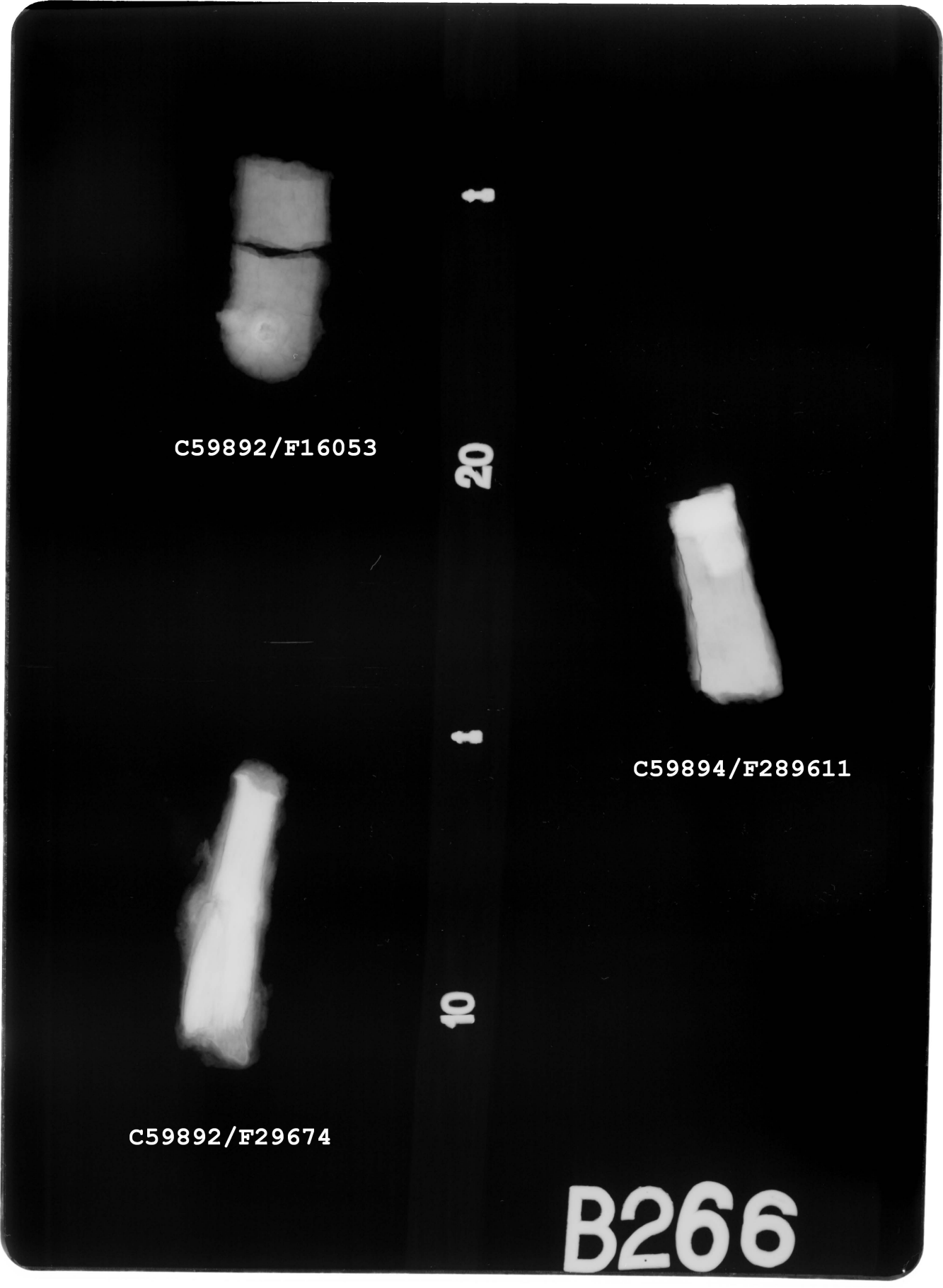
B282

C59900/F16302

C59900/F31368

C59894/F289611
C59891/F5670
B265

B265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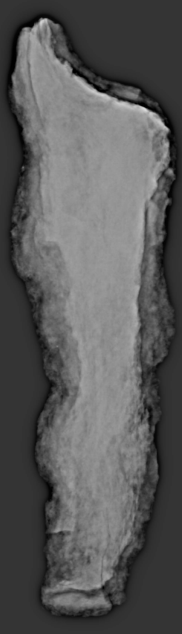
C59894/F289611
C59892/F29674
B266

B266

C59893/F22345



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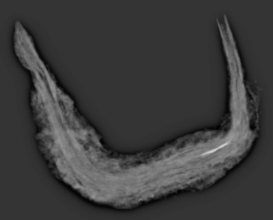

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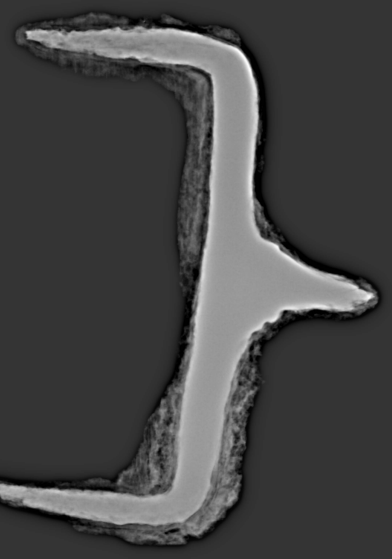

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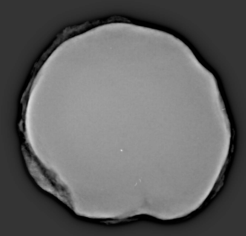
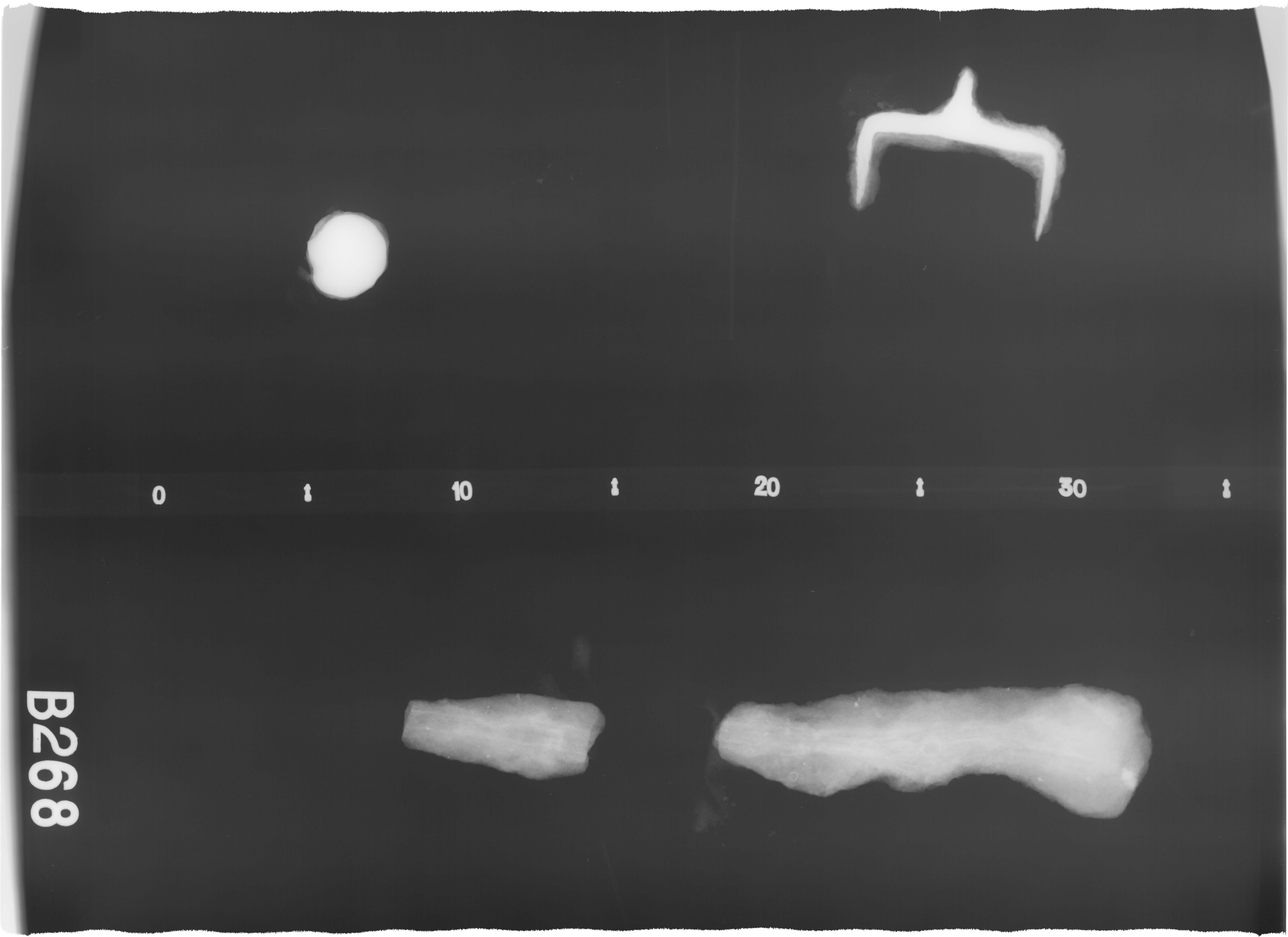


C59893/F25523

B267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B268

B268

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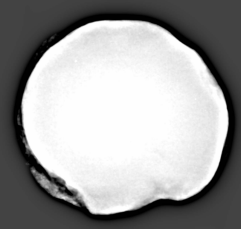
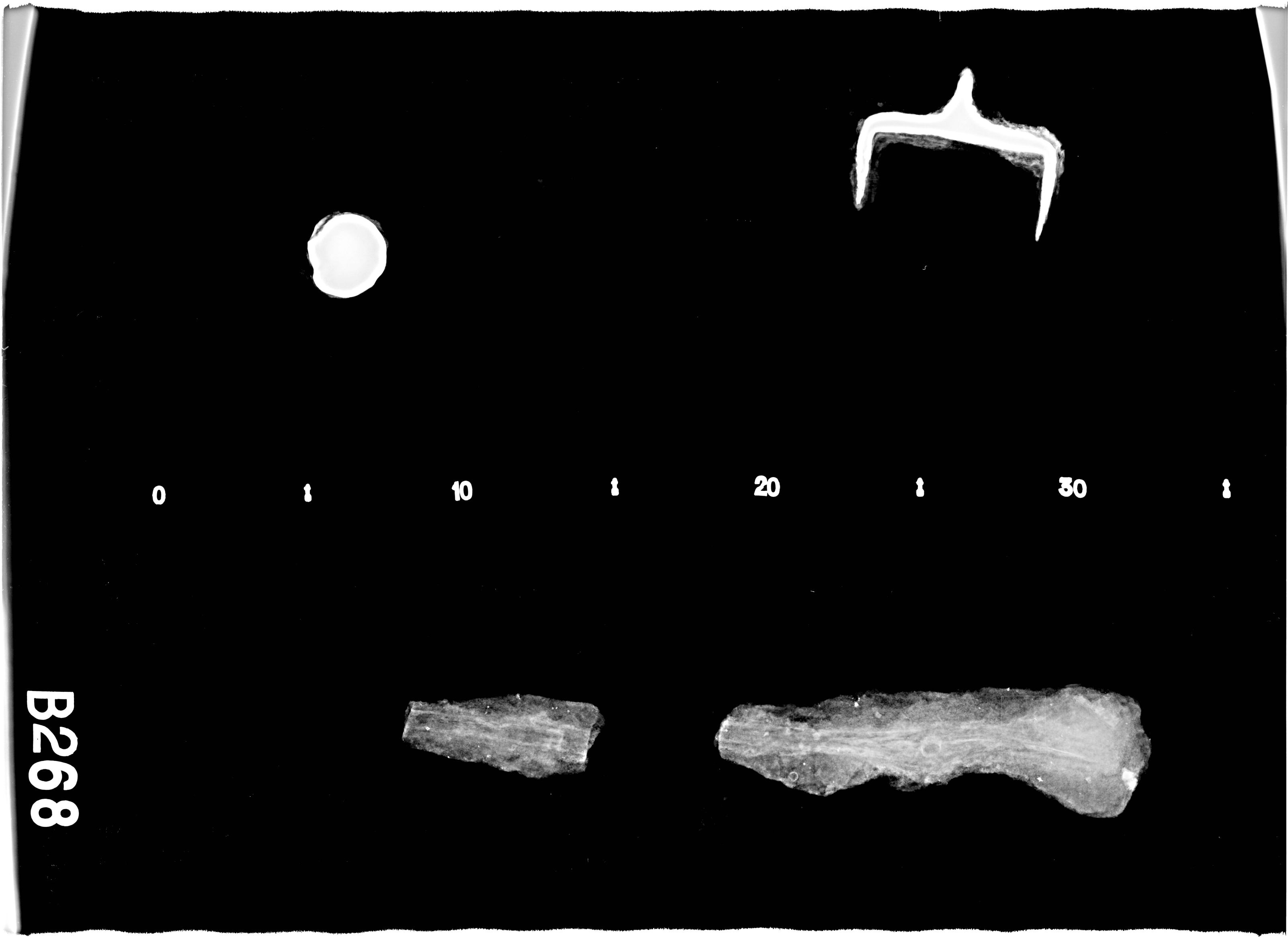


C59893/F25523

C59893/F27687

B268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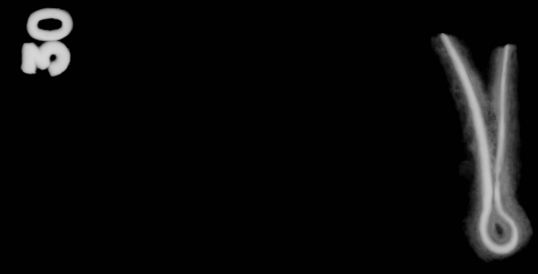

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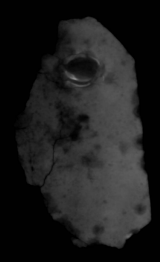

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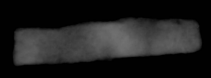
C59892/F289627

C59893/F27685



C59892/F289628

B269

B269

C59891/F289619

C59893/F17302

B270

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B270

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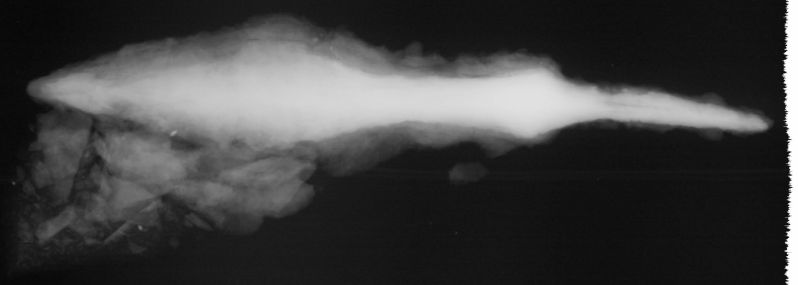
C59892/F14588
C59892/F19192
C59892/F289628
B 271

C59899/F30130



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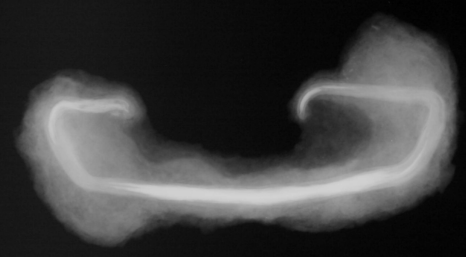

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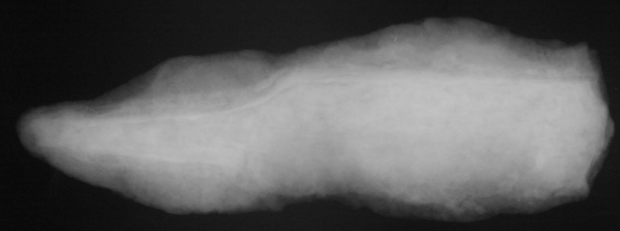

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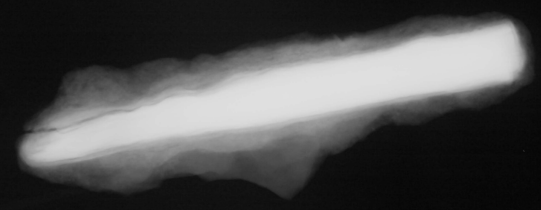

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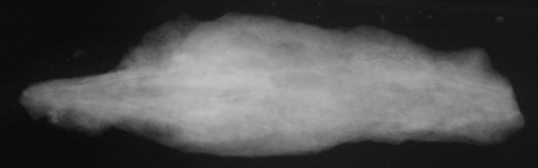

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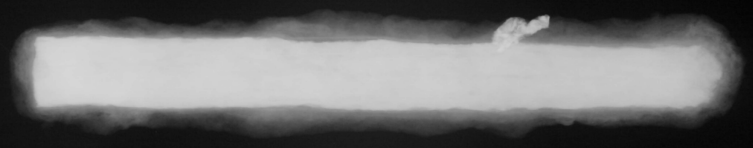

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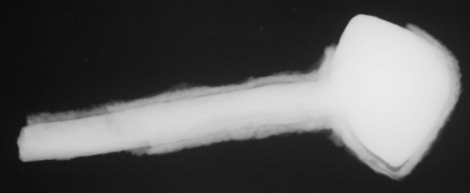

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B272

B272

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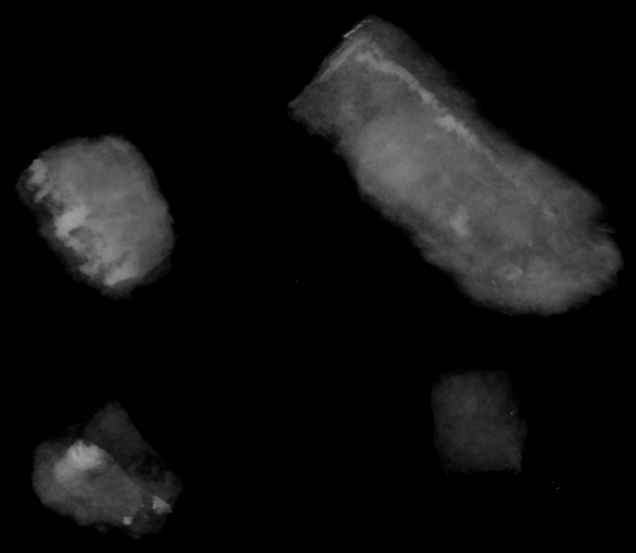

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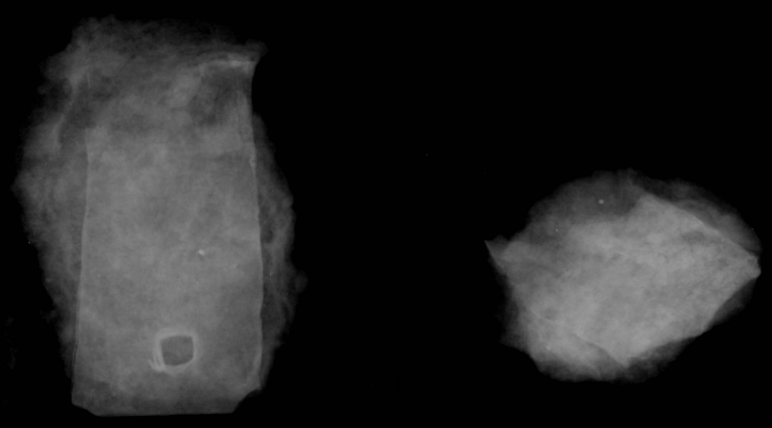

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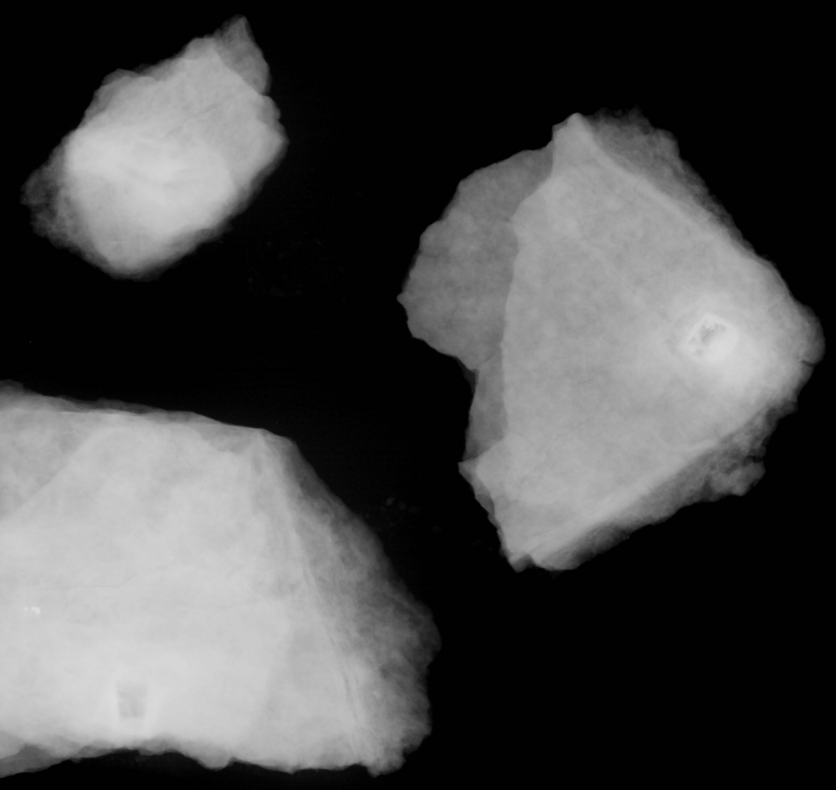

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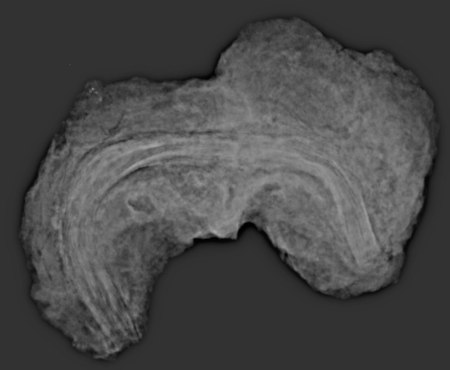

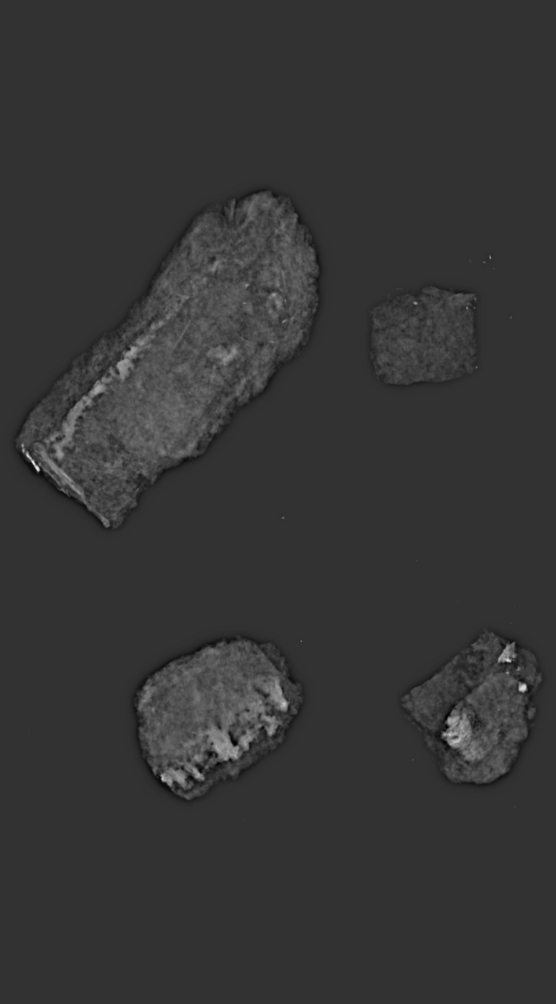

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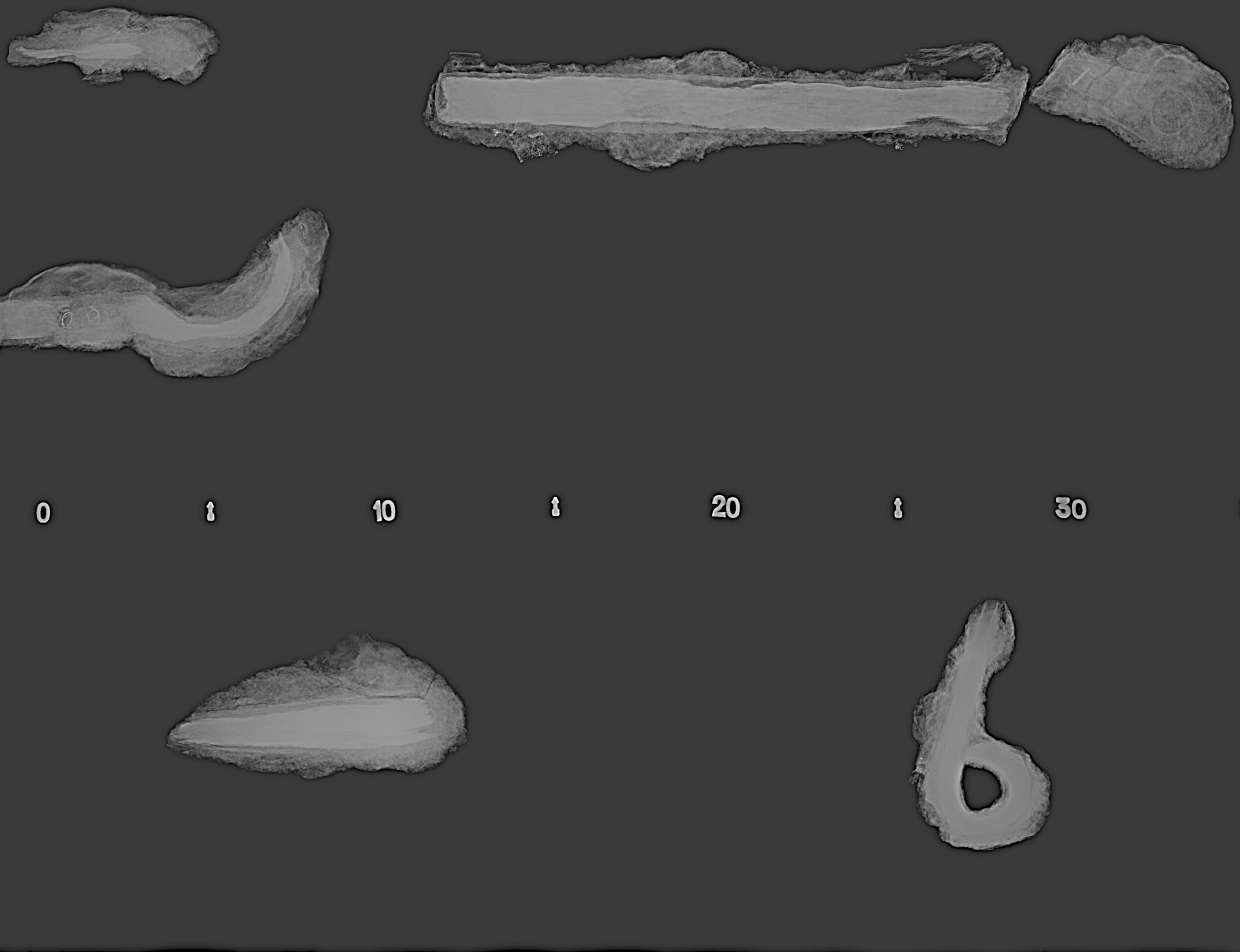
B274

B279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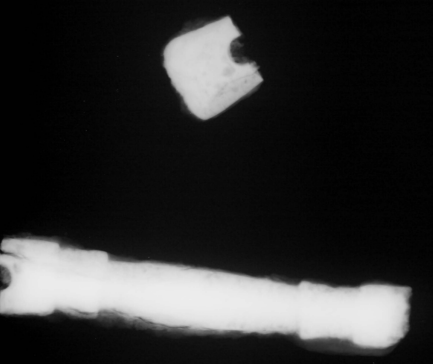

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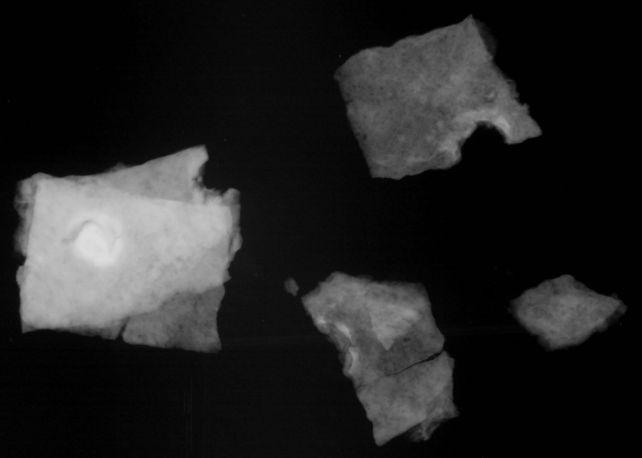

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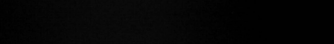

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C59896/F289625

C59897/F24730

B276

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B276

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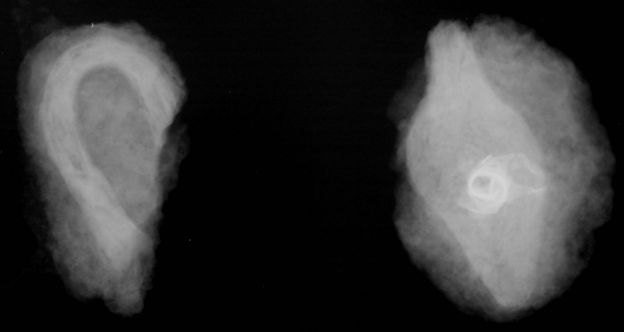
C59897/F27184
B277



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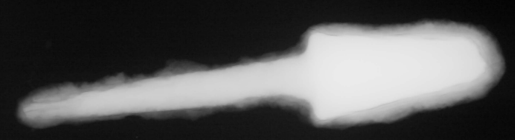
C59900/F289613

C59900/F289615



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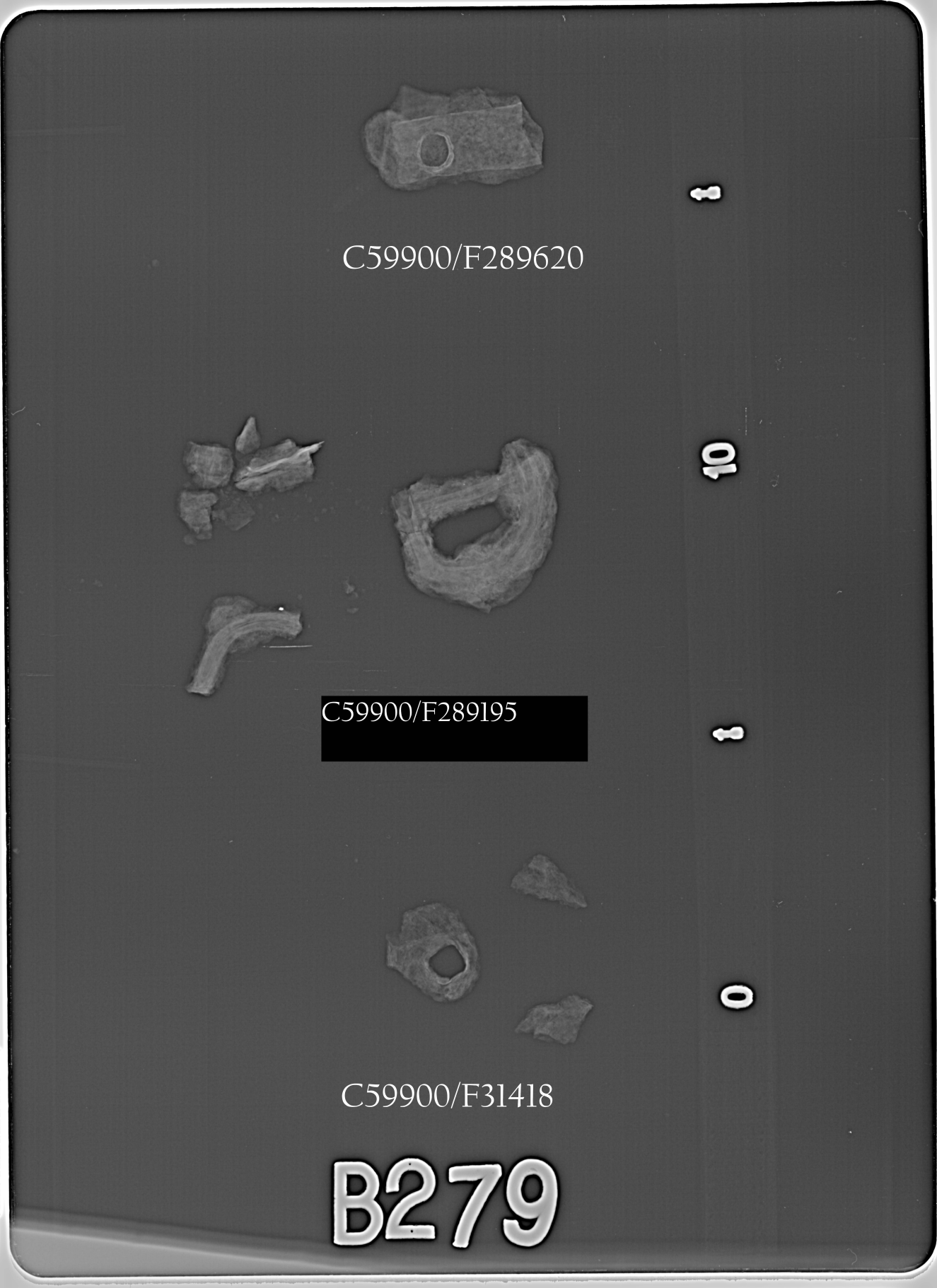
B278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C59900/F31418
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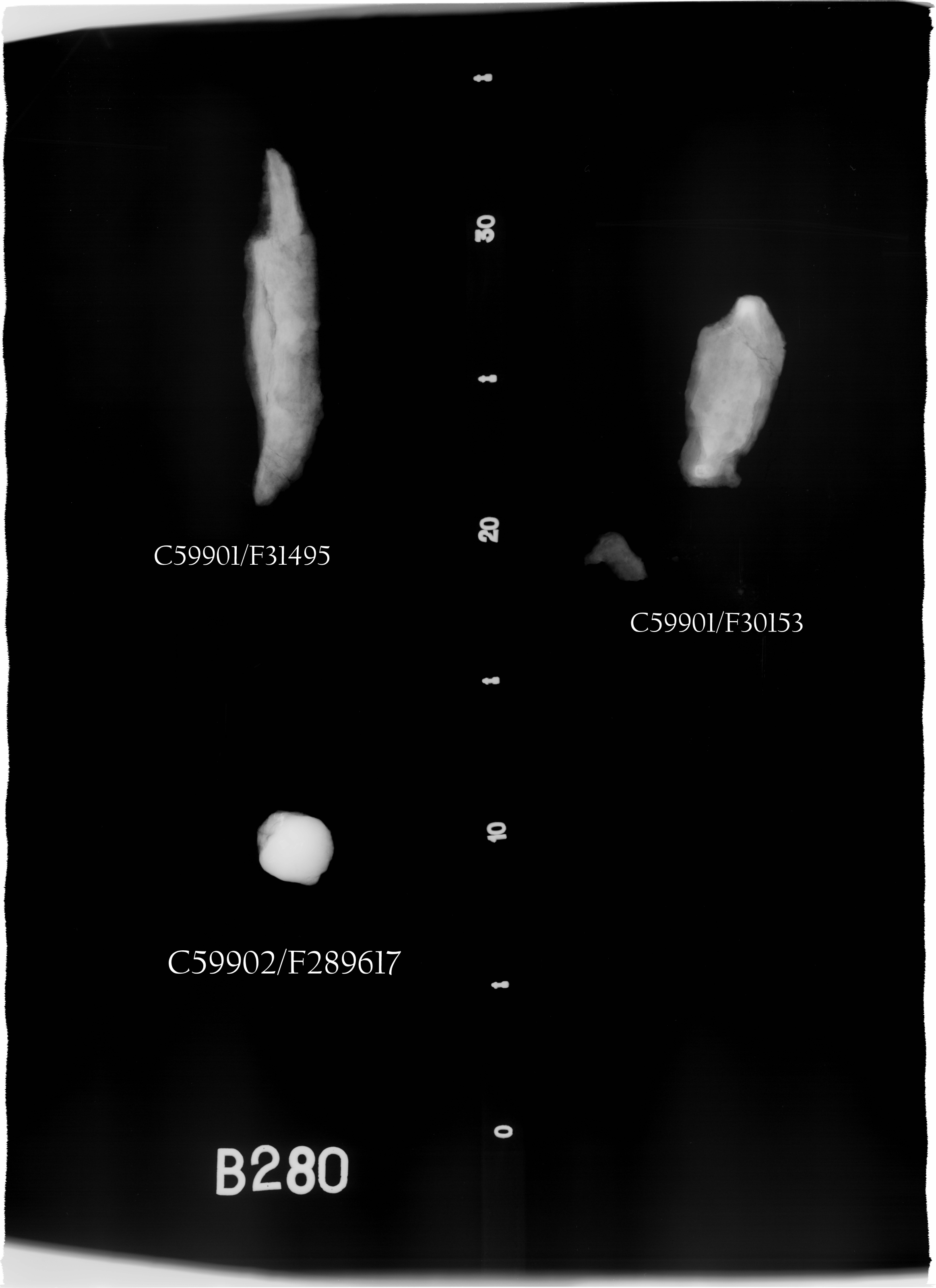
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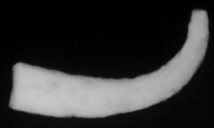

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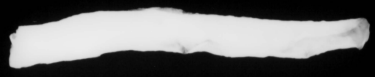

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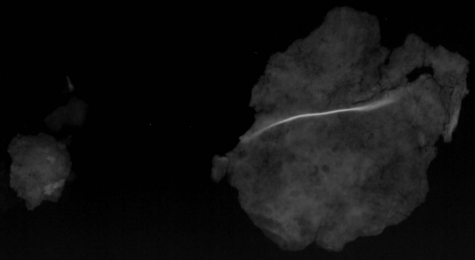

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B281

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B282

VEDLEGG V: FOTOLISTE

Cf35113

Filnavn	Motiv	Strukturnr/Objektnr	Sett mot	Fotograf	Opptaksdato
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Cf35113_NIKU_0001.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, langs Klypen Øst		S	MD	28.04.2014 07:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0002.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, langs Klypen Øst		S	MD	28.04.2014 07:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0003.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, langs Klypen Øst		SØ	MD	28.04.2014 08:03
Cf35113_NIKU_0004.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, langs Klypen Øst		SØ	MD	28.04.2014 08:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0005.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, langs Klypen Øst		NØ	MD	28.04.2014 08:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0007.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, langs Klypen Øst		NNØ	MD	28.04.2014 10:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0008.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, langs Klypen Øst		S	MD	28.04.2014 10:11
Cf35113_NIKU_0009.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, langs Klypen Øst		SV	MD	28.04.2014 10:12
Cf35113_NIKU_0010.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, langs Klypen Øst		V	MD	28.04.2014 10:13
Cf35113_NIKU_0011.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, Saxegården		NØ	MD	28.04.2014 10:14
Cf35113_NIKU_0012.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, Saxegården		NØ	MD	28.04.2014 10:14
Cf35113_NIKU_0013.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, Saxegården		N	MD	28.04.2014 10:34
Cf35113_NIKU_0014.jpg	Forarbeid, arbeidsbilde, Saxegården		N	MD	28.04.2014 10:34
Cf35113_NIKU_0015.jpg	Fjerning av svartlistede plater		SØ	MD	05.05.2014 09:33
Cf35113_NIKU_0016.jpg	Riving av steinmur		NØ	MD	08.05.2014 07:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0017.jpg	Riving av steinmur		NØ	MD	08.05.2014 07:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0018.jpg	Riving av steinmur		SØ	MD	08.05.2014 07:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0019.jpg	Riving av steinmur		Ø	MD	08.05.2014 07:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0020.jpg	Riving av steinmur		Ø	SCT	08.05.2014 07:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0021.jpg	Riving av steinmur		Ø	SCT	08.05.2014 07:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0022.jpg	Riving av steinmur		SØ	SCT	08.05.2014 11:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0023.jpg	Riving av steinmur		SSØ	SCT	09.05.2014 11:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0024.jpg	Riving av steinmur		Ø	SCT	09.05.2014 11:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0025.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, skråning		Ø	SCT	09.05.2014 11:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0026.jpg	Masser bak betongmur		NØ	SCT	09.05.2014 12:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0027.jpg	Naturlig vannavsetning, profil bak mur		Ø	SCT	09.05.2014 12:03
Cf35113_NIKU_0028.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	SCT	09.05.2014 12:04
Cf35113_NIKU_0029.jpg	Arbeidsbilde opprensing bak mur		Ø	SCT	09.05.2014 12:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0030.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av skråning		S	LTLA	12.05.2014 13:12
Cf35113_NIKU_0031.jpg	Arbeidsbilde nordlige del		S	EN	14.05.2014 08:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0032.jpg	Arbeidsbilde nordlige del		S	EN	14.05.2014 08:02

Cf35113_NIKU_0033.jpg	Prøvesjakt gjennom s. del		Ø	EN	14.05.2014 14:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0034.jpg	Prøvesjakt gjennom s. del		NØ	EN	14.05.2014 14:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0035.jpg	Oversiktsbilde N. del		SØ	EN	14.05.2014 14:03
Cf35113_NIKU_0036.jpg	Klypen vest N. del		NØ	EN	16.05.2014 08:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0037.jpg	Klypen vest N. del		NØ	EN	16.05.2014 08:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0038.jpg	Klypen vest N. del		Ø	EN	16.05.2014 08:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0039.jpg	Klypen vest N. del		Ø	EN	16.05.2014 08:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0040.jpg	Klypen vest N. del		Ø	EN	16.05.2014 08:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0041.jpg	Klypen vest N. del		Ø	EN	16.05.2014 08:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0042.jpg	Klypen vest N. del		Ø	EN	16.05.2014 08:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0043.jpg	Detalj av tømmerlag i nord del av Klypen Øst		Ø	EN	16.05.2014 08:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0044.jpg	Detalj av tømmerlag i nord del av Klypen Øst		Ø	EN	16.05.2014 08:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0045.jpg	Detalj av tømmerlag i nord del av Klypen Øst		Ø	EN	16.05.2014 08:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0046.jpg	Detalj, brannlag i profil		Ø	EN	16.05.2014 08:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0047.jpg	Detalj, brannlag i profil		Ø	EN	16.05.2014 09:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0048.jpg	Detalj, brannlag i profil		Ø	EN	16.05.2014 09:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0049.jpg	Detalj av mulig brannlag i plan		Ø	ASK	16.05.2014 09:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0050.jpg	Detalj av mulig brannlag i plan		Ø	ASK	16.05.2014 09:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0051.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av Klypen Øst fra Bispegata		SØ	ASK	16.05.2014 10:07
Cf35113_NIKU_0052.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av Klypen Øst fra Bispegata		SØ	ASK	16.05.2014 10:07
Cf35113_NIKU_0053.jpg	Saxegården oversikt / arbeidsbilde før graving		SSV	ASK	22.05.2014 10:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0054.jpg	Saxegården oversikt / arbeidsbilde før graving		N	ASK	22.05.2014 10:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0055.jpg	Saxegården oversikt / arbeidsbilde før graving		S	ASK	22.05.2014 11:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0056.jpg	Saxegården og utgravningsområdet.		Ø	ASK	22.05.2014 11:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0057.jpg	Saxegården arbeidsbilde m. Mick		S	ASK	23.05.2014 10:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0058.jpg	Saxegården arbeidsbilde m. Mick		S	ASK	23.05.2014 10:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0059.jpg	Saxegården arbeidsbilde m. Mick		S	ASK	23.05.2014 12:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0060.jpg	Arbeidsbilde med mur		S	MD	27.05.2014 10:41
Cf35113_NIKU_0061.jpg	Arbeidsbilde med mur		S	MD	27.05.2014 10:41
Cf35113_NIKU_0062.jpg	Arbeidsbilde med mur		S	MD	27.05.2014 11:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0063.jpg	Arbeidsbilde med mur		S	MD	27.05.2014 11:41
Cf35113_NIKU_0064.jpg	Arbeidsbilde med mur		S	MD	27.05.2014 11:41
Cf35113_NIKU_0065.jpg	Saxegården, utgraving i forgrunnen		Ø	MD	27.05.2014 11:42

Cf35113_NIKU_0066.jpg	Saxegården, utgraving i forgrunnen		Ø	MD	27.05.2014 11:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0067.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	MD	30.05.2014 10:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0068.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	MD	30.05.2014 10:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0069.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	MD	30.05.2014 10:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0070.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	MD	30.05.2014 10:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0071.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	LH	30.05.2014 10:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0072.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	LH	30.05.2014 10:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0073.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	LH	30.05.2014 10:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0074.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	LH	30.05.2014 10:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0075.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		SØ	LH	30.05.2014 10:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0076.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	LH	30.05.2014 11:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0077.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	LH	30.05.2014 11:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0078.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	LH	30.05.2014 11:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0079.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	LH	30.05.2014 11:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0080.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	LH	30.05.2014 11:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0081.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	LH	30.05.2014 11:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0082.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		S	LH	30.05.2014 11:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0083.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		SV	LH	30.05.2014 11:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0084.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		SV	LH	30.05.2014 11:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0085.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		SV	LH	30.05.2014 11:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0086.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		N	LH	30.05.2014 11:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0087.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		NV	LH	30.05.2014 11:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0088.jpg	Oversiktsbilde		NV	LH	30.05.2014 11:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0089.jpg	Oversiktsbilde med brent treverk i SA10	SL 5218	SV	LH	03.06.2014 12:26
Cf35113_NIKU_0090.jpg	Oversiktsbilde med brent treverk i SA10	SL 5218	SV	LH	03.06.2014 12:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0091.jpg	Oversiktsbilde med brent treverk i SA10	SL 5913	V	LH	03.06.2014 12:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0092.jpg	Oversiktsbilde med brent treverk i SA10	SL 5913	S	LH	03.06.2014 12:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0093.jpg	Brent treverk i dreneringssystem i SA10	SL 5218	V	LH	04.06.2014 07:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0094.jpg	Brent treverk i dreneringssystem i SA10	SL 5218	V	LH	04.06.2014 07:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0095.jpg	Brent treverk i dreneringssystem i SA10	SL 5218	Ø	LH	04.06.2014 07:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0096.jpg	Brent treverk i dreneringssystem i SA10	SL 5218	Ø	LH	04.06.2014 07:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0097.jpg	Profil av v. Avgrensning av felt Saxegården		Ø	SCT	04.06.2014 10:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0098.jpg	Profil av v. Avgrensning av felt Saxegården		Ø	SCT	04.06.2014 10:50

Cf35113_NIKU_0099.jpg	Profil av v. Avgrensning av felt Saxegården		Ø	SCT	04.06.2014 10:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0100.jpg	Profil av v. Avgrensning av felt Saxegården		Ø	SCT	04.06.2014 10:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0101.jpg	Profil av v. Avgrensning av felt Saxegården		Ø	SCT	04.06.2014 10:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0102.jpg	Profil av v. Avgrensning av felt Saxegården		Ø	SCT	04.06.2014 10:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0103.jpg	Profil av v. Avgrensning av felt Saxegården		Ø	SCT	04.06.2014 10:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0104.jpg	Oversiktsfoto kjellermur SA10, SL5218.		SSV	ASK	04.06.2014 14:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0105.jpg	Oversiktsfoto kjellermur SA10, SL5218.		SSV	ASK	04.06.2014 14:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0106.jpg	Oversiktsfoto kjellermur SA10, SL5218.		V	ASK	04.06.2014 14:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0107.jpg	Oversiktsfoto kjellermur SA10, SL5218.		V	ASK	04.06.2014 14:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0108.jpg	Profil under kjellermur		Ø	SCT	06.06.2014 08:22
Cf35113_NIKU_0109.jpg	Profil under kjellermur SA10		S	SCT	06.06.2014 08:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0110.jpg	Oversikt kjellermur SA10 Saxegården		S	SCT	06.06.2014 08:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0111.jpg	Oversikt kjellermur SA10 Saxegården		S	SCT	06.06.2014 08:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0112.jpg	Profil C6745-6746 i NØ-hjørner av feltet Saxegården.	C6745-6746	S	SCT	10.06.2014 08:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0113.jpg	Profil C6745-6746 i NØ-hjørner av feltet Saxegården.		V	SCT	11.06.2014 08:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0114.jpg	Overflate S. for bru, N. for kjeller med Schias sjakt.		SV	SCT	11.06.2014 12:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0115.jpg	late S. for bru, N. for kjeller med Schia's sjakt.		SV	SCT	11.06.2014 12:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0116.jpg	late S. for bru, N. for kjeller med Schia's sjakt.		SV	SCT	11.06.2014 12:26
Cf35113_NIKU_0117.jpg	late S. for bru, N. for kjeller med Schia's sjakt.		SV	SCT	11.06.2014 12:26
Cf35113_NIKU_0118.jpg	late S. for bru, N. for kjeller med Schia's sjakt.		SV	SCT	11.06.2014 12:26
Cf35113_NIKU_0119.jpg	late S. for bru, N. for kjeller med Schia's sjakt.		SV	SCT	11.06.2014 12:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0120.jpg	late S. for bru, N. for kjeller med Schia's sjakt.		SV	SCT	11.06.2014 12:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0121.jpg	Profil motsatt Schia's sjakt		N	SCT	12.06.2014 07:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0122.jpg	Profil motsatt Schia's sjakt		NV	SCT	12.06.2014 07:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0123.jpg	Profil motsatt Schia's sjakt		NV	SCT	12.06.2014 07:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0124.jpg	Profil motsatt Schia's sjakt		NV	SCT	12.06.2014 07:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0125.jpg	Profil motsatt Schia's sjakt		NV	SCT	12.06.2014 07:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0126.jpg	Profil motsatt Schia's sjakt		VNV	SCT	12.06.2014 07:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0127.jpg	Profil motsatt Schia's sjakt		VNV	SCT	12.06.2014 07:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0128.jpg	Profil C7099-7100	C7099-7100	VNV	SCT	12.06.2014 08:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0129.jpg	Profil C7099-7100	C7095-7016	VNV	SCT	12.06.2014 10:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0130.jpg	Område D		V	SCT	12.06.2014 12:44

Cf35113_NIKU_0131.jpg	Oversikt/detalj bilde av drenerings sytemet m. tønnehull i SA10		SØ	SCT	13.06.2014 08:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0132.jpg	Oversikt/detalj bilde av m. tønnehull SA11629		SSØ	SCT	13.06.2014 08:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0133.jpg	Oversikt/detalj bilde av m. tønnehull SA11629		SSV	SCT	13.06.2014 08:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0134.jpg	Oversikt/detalj bilde av m. tønnehull SA11629		SSV	SCT	13.06.2014 08:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0135.jpg	Oversikt/detalj bilde av m. tønnehull SA11629	5776	SØ	SCT	13.06.2014 10:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0136.jpg	Oversikt/detalj bilde av m. tønnehull SA11629	5776	Ø	ASK	13.06.2014 10:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0137.jpg	Oversikt/detalj bilde av m. tønnehull SA11629	5776	Ø	ASK	13.06.2014 10:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0138.jpg	Stolpehull, plan	SH 7045	Ø	ASK	13.06.2014 12:13
Cf35113_NIKU_0139.jpg	Detalj i grøft	SL 5879	V	SCT	13.06.2014 13:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0140.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		Ø	Nordlie, Erlend	16.06.2014 12:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0141.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller		Ø	Nordlie, Erlend	16.06.2014 12:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0142.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		Ø	SCT	16.06.2014 12:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0143.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		Ø	SCT	16.06.2014 12:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0144.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		Ø	SCT	16.06.2014 12:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0145.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		SØ	SCT	16.06.2014 12:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0146.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		SØ	SCT	16.06.2014 12:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0147.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		SV	SCT	16.06.2014 12:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0148.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		NØ	SCT	16.06.2014 12:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0149.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		NØ	SCT	16.06.2014 12:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0150.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		Ø	MD	16.06.2014 12:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0151.jpg	S. del av Saxegården av felt, kjeller SA10		SSØ	MD	16.06.2014 12:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0152.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		Ø	MD	16.06.2014 12:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0153.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		Ø	MD	16.06.2014 12:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0154.jpg	Gangvei med hvit hus i bakgrunn		NØ	MD	16.06.2014 12:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0155.jpg	Drenering i kjeller SA10 fra lift		SØ	MD	16.06.2014 12:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0156.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		Ø	MD	16.06.2014 12:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0157.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		Ø	Nordlie, Erlend	16.06.2014 12:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0158.jpg	Liftbilder, kjeller SA10		Ø	MD	16.06.2014 12:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0159.jpg	Nedgravning, grøft øverst	7289	S	RS	16.06.2014 13:43

Cf35113_NIKU_0160.jpg	Detalj av profil	7289	NV	RS	17.06.2014 08:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0161.jpg	Moderne brønn	7442	S	RS	17.06.2014 08:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0162.jpg	Detalj av profil	7289	SØ	RS	17.06.2014 11:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0163.jpg	Mulig moderne nedgravning	7069	NØ	RS	17.06.2014 12:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0164.jpg	Oversikt i grøft	5879	SØ	RS	17.06.2014 12:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0165.jpg	Oversikt i grøft	5879	NV	SCT	17.06.2014 12:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0166.jpg	Detalj av bunn i kutt for grøft	5879	NV	SCT	17.06.2014 12:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0167.jpg	Nedgravning etter gravning/fjerning av lag	7069	V	SCT	17.06.2014 13:04
Cf35113_NIKU_0168.jpg	Nedgravning etter gravning/fjerning av lag	7069	NV	SCT	18.06.2014 10:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0169.jpg	Avdekning av Klypen Øst		SØ	INH	18.06.2014 11:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0170.jpg	Avdekning av Klypen Øst		SØ	INH	18.06.2014 11:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0171.jpg	Avdekning av Klypen Øst		SØ	INH	18.06.2014 11:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0172.jpg	Avdekning av Klypen Øst		SØ	INH	18.06.2014 11:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0173.jpg	Arbeidsbilde innmåling		SØ	INH	18.06.2014 12:22
Cf35113_NIKU_0174.jpg	Oversiktsbilde grøft		SV	MD	18.06.2014 12:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0175.jpg	Oversiktsbilde grøft		SV	MD	19.06.2014 07:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0176.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Reidar jobber		N	SCT	19.06.2014 07:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0177.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av brønn	7250	V	SCT	19.06.2014 09:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0178.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av brønn	7250	V	SCT	19.06.2014 09:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0179.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av brønn	7250	V	SCT	19.06.2014 09:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0180.jpg	Arbeidsbilde skjellet område		V	SCT	19.06.2014 12:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0181.jpg	Arbeidsbilde skjellet område		Ø	SCT	19.06.2014 12:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0182.jpg	Arbeidsbilde skjellet område		Ø	SCT	19.06.2014 12:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0183.jpg	Graver i profil område A		Ø	ASK	19.06.2014 12:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0184.jpg	Graver i profil område A		Ø	ASK	19.06.2014 12:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0185.jpg	Graver i profil område A		Ø	ASK	19.06.2014 12:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0186.jpg	Graver i profil område A		Ø	ASK	19.06.2014 12:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0187.jpg	Graver i profil område A		Ø	ASK	19.06.2014 12:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0188.jpg	Graver i profil område A		Ø	ASK	19.06.2014 13:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0189.jpg	Graver i profil område A		Ø	ASK	19.06.2014 13:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0190.jpg	Graver i profil område A		Ø	ASK	19.06.2014 13:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0191.jpg	Graver i profil område A		Ø	ASK	19.06.2014 13:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0192.jpg	Graver i profil område A		Ø	ASK	19.06.2014 13:06

Cf35113_NIKU_0193.jpg	Graver i profil område A		Ø	ASK	19.06.2014 13:07
Cf35113_NIKU_0194.jpg	Graver i profil område A		Ø	ASK	19.06.2014 13:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0195.jpg	Oversiktsbilde etter fjerning av lag SL5913	SL5913	S	ASK	19.06.2014 13:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0196.jpg	Oversiktsbilde etter fjerning av lag SL5913	SL5913	S	ASK	19.06.2014 13:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0197.jpg	Oversiktsbilde plan, kullag under gulv (SA8093)	SL7951	SØ	ASK	20.06.2014 07:14
Cf35113_NIKU_0198.jpg	Oversiktsbilde plan, kullag under gulv (SA8093)	SL7951	ØNØ	ASK	20.06.2014 07:15
Cf35113_NIKU_0199.jpg	Mørtel og stein gulv (SA8093) i plan	SH 8094	V	SCT	20.06.2014 07:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0200.jpg	Mørtel og stein gulv (SA8093) i plan	C6745-6746	Ø	SCT	20.06.2014 07:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0201.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SK6061	SØ	SCT	20.06.2014 08:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0202.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL7951	V	SCT	20.06.2014 11:11
Cf35113_NIKU_0203.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL7970	V	SCT	20.06.2014 11:11
Cf35113_NIKU_0204.jpg	SA7250 m mål.	7250	V	ASK	20.06.2014 12:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0205.jpg	SA7250 m mål.	7250	V	ASK	20.06.2014 12:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0206.jpg	SA7250	7250	N-NV	ASK	23.06.2014 08:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0207.jpg	Brønn SA7250	7250	V	ASK	23.06.2014 08:22
Cf35113_NIKU_0208.jpg	Brønn SA7250	7250	V	ASK	23.06.2014 08:23
Cf35113_NIKU_0209.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, graving av vollgrav SA116		N	ASK	23.06.2014 08:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0210.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, graving av vollgrav SA116		V	ASK	23.06.2014 08:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0211.jpg	Arbeidsbilde plan, kullag	SL7970, SL8009	NØ	SCT	23.06.2014 10:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0212.jpg	Arbeidsbilde plan, kullag	SL7970, SL8009	NØ	SCT	23.06.2014 10:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0213.jpg	Arbeidsbilde plan, kullag	SL7970, SL8009	NØ	SCT	23.06.2014 10:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0214.jpg	Arbeidsbilde plan, kullag	SL7970, SL8009	NØ	SCT	23.06.2014 10:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0215.jpg	Arbeidsbilde plan, kullag	SL7970, SL8009	ØNØ	SCT	23.06.2014 11:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0216.jpg	Arbeidsbilde plan, kullag	SL7970, SL8009	Ø	SCT	23.06.2014 11:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0217.jpg	Skjelett fra skråning, område A	SL7970, SL8009	Ø	MD	24.06.2014 08:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0218.jpg	Skjelett fra skråning, område A		Ø	MD	24.06.2014 08:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0219.jpg	Skjelett fra skråning, område A		Ø	MD	24.06.2014 08:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0220.jpg	Område øst for SA10	SL7181, SL6119 2C	NV	MD	24.06.2014 12:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0221.jpg	Område øst for SA10	SL7181, SL6119 2C	SØ	MD	24.06.2014 12:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0222.jpg	Område øst for SA10	SL7181, SL6119 2C	SØ	MD	24.06.2014 12:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0223.jpg	Oversikt områder C-D	7161	S	ASK	24.06.2014 12:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0224.jpg	Oversikt områder C-D	7161	S	ASK	24.06.2014 12:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0225.jpg	Oversikt områder C-D	7161	SV	ASK	24.06.2014 12:59

Cf35113_NIKU_0226.jpg	7101 + 6119 relasjon til NØ-vegg av SA10	7101, 6119 2C	NØ	ASK	24.06.2014 13:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0227.jpg	7101 + 6119 relasjon til NØ-vegg av SA10	7101, 6119 2C	SV	ASK	24.06.2014 13:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0228.jpg	Oversikt, brønn m. kutt	SN 7250, SN 8060	V	ASK	24.06.2014 13:11
Cf35113_NIKU_0229.jpg	Oversikt, brønn m. kutt	SN 7250, SN 8060	V	ASK	24.06.2014 13:11
Cf35113_NIKU_0230.jpg	Oversikt, brønn m. kutt	SN 7250, SN 8060	N	ASK	24.06.2014 13:12
Cf35113_NIKU_0231.jpg	Oversiktsbilde N for brua		S	MD	25.06.2014 07:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0232.jpg	Oversiktsbilde N for brua		S	MD	25.06.2014 07:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0233.jpg	Oversiktsbilde N for brua		S	MD	25.06.2014 07:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0234.jpg	Oversiktsbilde N for brua		S	MD	25.06.2014 07:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0235.jpg	Profil gjennom kirkegårdensområde, Område A	OU 7979	S	MD	25.06.2014 08:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0236.jpg	Oversikt av brønn SA7250 m. bunn av kutt	7250	V	ASK	25.06.2014 13:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0237.jpg	Oversikt av brønn SA7250 m. bunn av kutt	7250	SV	ASK	25.06.2014 13:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0238.jpg	Oversikt av lag i vollgrav	7101	SV	ASK	26.06.2014 12:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0239.jpg	Oversikt av lag i vollgrav	7101	SV	ASK	26.06.2014 12:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0240.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av steinbygning	8471	N	LH	27.06.2014 08:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0241.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av steinbygning	8471	N	LH	27.06.2014 08:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0242.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av steinbygning	8471	N	LH	27.06.2014 08:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0243.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag i vollgrav	6119	V	MD	27.06.2014 11:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0244.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag i vollgrav	6119	V	MD	27.06.2014 11:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0245.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag i vollgrav	6119	Ø	MD	27.06.2014 11:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0246.jpg	Lag 7101 fjernet	7101, 5421	SV	SCT	27.06.2014 13:04
Cf35113_NIKU_0247.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag i vollgrav	8334	V	SCT	27.06.2014 13:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0248.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av arbeidsfolk		N	SCT	27.06.2014 13:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0249.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av arbeidsfolk		V	SCT	27.06.2014 13:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0250.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av arbeidsfolk		V	SCT	27.06.2014 13:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0251.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av arbeidsfolk		N	SCT	27.06.2014 13:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0252.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av arbeidsfolk		N	SCT	27.06.2014 13:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0253.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av arbeidsfolk		N	SCT	27.06.2014 13:41
Cf35113_NIKU_0254.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av arbeidsfolk		N	SCT	27.06.2014 13:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0255.jpg	Moderne stolpehull	5421	N	SCT	27.06.2014 13:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0256.jpg	Teglkonsentrasjon stolpehull		NV	SCT	30.06.2014 08:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0257.jpg	Teglkonsentrasjon stolpehull	10641	SØ	SCT	30.06.2014 08:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0258.jpg	Oversikt av brønn	7250	V	SCT	30.06.2014 10:33

Cf35113_NIKU_0259.jpg	Oversikt av brønn	7250	SØ	SCT	30.06.2014 10:34
Cf35113_NIKU_0260.jpg	Oversikt av brønn	7250	Ø	SCT	30.06.2014 10:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0261.jpg	Oversikt av brønn	7250	V	SCT	30.06.2014 10:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0262.jpg	Oversikt av brønn	7250	Ø	SCT	30.06.2014 10:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0263.jpg	Teglkonsentrasjon ved felt kant nær brønn		S	ASK	30.06.2014 10:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0264.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		S	ASK	30.06.2014 12:13
Cf35113_NIKU_0265.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av sørlige del felt		S	ASK	30.06.2014 12:22
Cf35113_NIKU_0266.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av sørlige del felt		SØ	ASK	30.06.2014 12:23
Cf35113_NIKU_0267.jpg	Detalj av stolperekke		SØ	ASK	30.06.2014 12:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0268.jpg	Profil mot Ø i SA7250	7250	SSØ	ASK	30.06.2014 14:03
Cf35113_NIKU_0269.jpg	Skjørbrent stein	SS 8471	NØ	SCT	01.07.2014 08:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0270.jpg	Skjørbrent stein		NØ	SCT	01.07.2014 08:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0271.jpg	Nedgravning til brønn og teglkonstruksjon		NV	SCT	01.07.2014 10:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0272.jpg	Nedgravning til brønn og teglkonstruksjon		SØ	SCT	01.07.2014 10:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0273.jpg	Stolperekke	3335	NØ	SCT	01.07.2014 10:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0274.jpg	Stolperekke , kutt og teglkonsentrasjon		SØ	SCT	01.07.2014 10:32
Cf35113_NIKU_0275.jpg	Nedgravning til brønn i bunn av kutt		SØ	SCT	01.07.2014 10:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0276.jpg	Nedgravning til brønn i bunn av kutt		SØ	SCT	01.07.2014 10:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0277.jpg	Nedgravning til brønn i bunn av kutt		SØ	SCT	01.07.2014 10:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0278.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Mick og Petter på bro		NNV	SCT	01.07.2014 11:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0279.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		NNV	SCT	01.07.2014 12:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0280.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		NNV	SCT	01.07.2014 12:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0281.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		NNV	SCT	01.07.2014 12:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0282.jpg	SS8447, sammenslått med 1B10515-10518	SS8447, 1B10515-1051	SV	LH	01.07.2014 13:23
Cf35113_NIKU_0283.jpg	Oversikt SL7261 i brønn SA7250	7250	Ø	LH	01.07.2014 13:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0284.jpg	Oversikt SL7261 i brønn SA7250	7250	Ø	LH	01.07.2014 13:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0285.jpg	Arbeidsbilde med Solveig og Lars		S	ASK	01.07.2014 13:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0286.jpg	Profilbilde - mot mur	SL10694	N	SCT	01.07.2014 14:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0287.jpg	Steinlag - nedgravning	SL10694	Ø	SCT	02.07.2014 10:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0288.jpg	Profil i steinlag	SL 10694	Ø	SCT	02.07.2014 10:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0289.jpg	Detalj av steiner i rekker over mørtel mur	SL 10694	N	SCT	02.07.2014 11:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0290.jpg	Oversikt av lag	SL 10694	N	SCT	02.07.2014 11:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0291.jpg	Profil av moderne nedgraving i steinlag	SL10694	Ø	SCT	02.07.2014 11:53

Cf35113_NIKU_0292.jpg	Plan, område mot N, med treverk	5913	N	SCT	04.07.2014 10:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0293.jpg	Brakkeliv en regnværsdag		-	SCT	07.07.2014 12:16
Cf35113_NIKU_0294.jpg	Lag under kjellergulv Saxegården sør		S	SCT	09.07.2014 11:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0295.jpg	Lag under kjellergulv Saxegården sør; oversiktsbilde.	SL12739, SL8471	NV	SCT	10.07.2014 10:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0296.jpg	Nærbilde av vei/kuppelstein	8471	NV	SCT	10.07.2014 12:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0297.jpg	Nærbilde av vei/kuppelstein	8471	NV	SCT	10.07.2014 12:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0298.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vei/kuppelstein	8471	NV	SCT	10.07.2014 12:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0299.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vei/kuppelstein	8471	NV	SCT	10.07.2014 12:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0300.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vei/kuppelstein	8471	NV	SCT	10.07.2014 12:14
Cf35113_NIKU_0301.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vei/kuppelstein	8471	SØ	SCT	10.07.2014 12:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0302.jpg	Etterreformatorisk mur over	8471	SSØ	SCT	10.07.2014 12:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0303.jpg	Vei/kuppelstein	8471	SV	SCT	10.07.2014 12:22
Cf35113_NIKU_0304.jpg	Vei/kuppelstein	8471	V	SCT	10.07.2014 12:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0305.jpg	Vei/kuppelstein	8471	N	SCT	10.07.2014 12:26
Cf35113_NIKU_0306.jpg	Vei/kuppelstein	8471	N	SCT	10.07.2014 12:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0307.jpg	Vei/kuppelstein	8471	NV	SCT	10.07.2014 12:34
Cf35113_NIKU_0308.jpg	Vei/kuppelstein	8471	SV	SCT	10.07.2014 12:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0309.jpg	Vei/kuppelstein	8471	SV	SCT	10.07.2014 12:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0310.jpg	Vei/kuppelstein	8471	NØ	SCT	10.07.2014 12:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0311.jpg	Vei/kuppelstein	8471	NV	SCT	10.07.2014 12:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0312.jpg	Steinlag Ø for 8471	8471	NV	SCT	10.07.2014 12:41
Cf35113_NIKU_0313.jpg	Etter reform. Mur over 8471	8471	S	SCT	10.07.2014 12:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0314.jpg	Etter reform. Mur over 8471	8471	S	SCT	10.07.2014 12:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0315.jpg	Overflaten av laget	SL10930	SØ	SCT	14.07.2014 12:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0316.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		NV	SCT	17.07.2014 13:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0317.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		NV	SCT	17.07.2014 13:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0318.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		NV	SCT	17.07.2014 13:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0319.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		SV	SCT	17.07.2014 13:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0320.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		SV	EN	17.07.2014 13:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0321.jpg	Oversikt av ovn	SA13672	SØ	EN	17.07.2014 13:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0322.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		SØ	EN	17.07.2014 13:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0323.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		SØ	EN	17.07.2014 13:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0324.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		NØ	EN	17.07.2014 13:52

Cf35113_NIKU_0325.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		NØ	EN	17.07.2014 13:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0326.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		NØ	EN	17.07.2014 13:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0327.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		N	EN	17.07.2014 13:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0328.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		N	EN	17.07.2014 13:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0329.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		NV	EN	17.07.2014 13:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0330.jpg	Etter ref. Industriellområde. (Område D).		NV	EN	17.07.2014 13:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0331.jpg	Lag før gravning under kjellergulv SA10	SL10884	NV	EN	18.07.2014 08:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0332.jpg	Lag før gravning under kjellergulv SA10	SL10884	SV	EN	18.07.2014 08:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0333.jpg	Lag før gravning under kjellergulv SA10	SL10884	SØ	EN	18.07.2014 08:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0334.jpg	Overflate under lag, spor av fjernet steingulv	SL10884	SV	EN	21.07.2014 08:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0335.jpg	Overflate under lag, spor av fjernet steingulv	SL10884	SØ	EN	21.07.2014 08:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0336.jpg	Planbilde av lag, utvidet området mot N.	SL5913	V	EN	21.07.2014 08:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0337.jpg	Vår venn Åge måke - på plass på stubben		NNV	EN	21.07.2014 09:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0338.jpg	Utvidelse mot N. ved SL 5913, nordre profil	SL5913	N	EN	21.07.2014 13:15
Cf35113_NIKU_0339.jpg	Utvidelse mot N. ved SL 5913, m. SA8093	SL5913, SA8093	S	EN	21.07.2014 13:16
Cf35113_NIKU_0340.jpg	Utvidelse mot N. ved SL 5913, m. SA8093	SL5913, SA8093	S	EN	21.07.2014 13:16
Cf35113_NIKU_0341.jpg	Utvidelse mot N. ved SL 5913, m. SA8093	SL5913, SA8093	Ø	EN	21.07.2014 13:16
Cf35113_NIKU_0342.jpg	Utvidelse mot N. ved SL 5913, m. SA8093	SL5913, SA8093	N	EN	21.07.2014 13:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0343.jpg	Utvidelse mot N. ved SL 5913, m. SA8093	SL5913, SA8093	N	EN	21.07.2014 13:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0344.jpg	Utvidelse mot N. ved SL 5913, m. SA8093	SL5913, SA8093	V	SCT	21.07.2014 13:32
Cf35113_NIKU_0345.jpg	Stolpehull og utvidelse	SL 7165	NV	SCT	22.07.2014 08:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0346.jpg	Utvidelse av lag mot nord, mørtelgulv	SL 5913, SA 8093	N	SCT	23.07.2014 10:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0347.jpg	Utvidelse av lag mot nord med mørtelgulv	SL 5913, SA 8093	Ø	SCT	23.07.2014 10:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0348.jpg	Utvidelse av lag mot nord med mørtelgulv	SL 5913, SA 8093	N	SCT	23.07.2014 10:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0349.jpg	Utvidelse av lag mot nord med mørtelgulv	SL 5913, SA 8093	N	SCT	23.07.2014 10:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0350.jpg	Utvidelse av lag mot nord med mørtelgulv	SL 5913, SA 8093	S	SCT	23.07.2014 10:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0351.jpg	Annes prøverute i kirkegården. Område A.		N	SCT	23.07.2014 12:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0352.jpg	Annes prøverute i kirkegården. Område A.		N	SCT	23.07.2014 12:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0353.jpg	Mulig kirkegården's området		N	SCT	23.07.2014 12:03
Cf35113_NIKU_0354.jpg	Mulig kirkegården's området		N	SCT	23.07.2014 12:04
Cf35113_NIKU_0355.jpg	Mulig kirkegården's området		N	SCT	23.07.2014 12:04
Cf35113_NIKU_0356.jpg	Stein/mørtel gulv	SA 8093	N	SCT	24.07.2014 09:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0357.jpg	Stein/mørtel gulv	SA 8093	Ø	SCT	24.07.2014 09:01

Cf35113_NIKU_0358.jpg	Stein/mørtel gulv	SA 8093	S	SCT	24.07.2014 09:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0359.jpg	Nærbilde av treverk/ brannlag rett intill SA 8093	SA 8093	NØ	SCT	24.07.2014 09:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0360.jpg	Plan, mørtelgulv - etter fjernet SL 5913 - SA 8093	SA 8093	Ø	SCT	25.07.2014 07:34
Cf35113_NIKU_0361.jpg	Etter reformatorisk mur		SØ	SCT	29.07.2014 07:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0362.jpg	Oversiktsbilde. Flate under mørtelgulv	SL12034, SA8093	V	SCT	29.07.2014 08:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0363.jpg	Grop (Avskrevet) under stein/mørtel gulv	SL12034, SA8093	NV	SCT	29.07.2014 08:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0364.jpg	Grop (Avskrevet) under stein/mørtel gulv	SL12034, SA8093	NV	SCT	29.07.2014 08:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0365.jpg	Grunnmur i grøft uten fyll	10950, 11080	SØ	LH	29.07.2014 13:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0366.jpg	Grunnmur i grøft uten fyll	10950, 11080	NV	LH	29.07.2014 13:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0367.jpg	Grunnmur i grøft uten fyll	10950, 11080	NØ	LH	29.07.2014 13:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0368.jpg	Etter ref. mur		Ø	LH	30.07.2014 09:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0369.jpg	Grunnmu i grøft, kutt uten fyll	10950, 10951	SV	LH	30.07.2014 11:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0370.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag under lag i kjeller	SL12345, 10884	NØ	LH	30.07.2014 13:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0371.jpg	Midtre del av kuppelsteindekk	8471	Ø	LH	31.07.2014 09:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0372.jpg	Midtre del av kuppelsteindekk	8471	S	LH	31.07.2014 09:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0373.jpg	Midtre del av kuppelsteindekk, med geopunkter	8471	NV	LH	31.07.2014 09:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0374.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 12313, 12703	N	SCT	31.07.2014 13:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0375.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 12313, 12703	V	SCT	31.07.2014 13:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0376.jpg	Profil av bropilar	11289	NØ	SCT	01.08.2014 07:23
Cf35113_NIKU_0377.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	18471	NV	LH	01.08.2014 08:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0378.jpg	Oversiktsbilde plan sydøstre delen	12739	V	LH	01.08.2014 09:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0379.jpg	Oversiktsbilde plan nordvestre delen	12739	NV	LH	01.08.2014 09:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0380.jpg	Tønnehull i kjeller	11629, SA10	S	MD	01.08.2014 12:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0381.jpg	Tønnehull i kjeller	11629, SA10	S	MD	01.08.2014 12:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0382.jpg	Tønnehull i kjeller	11629, SA10	S	MD	01.08.2014 12:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0383.jpg	Tønnehull i kjeller	11629, SA10	N	MD	01.08.2014 13:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0384.jpg	Tønnehull i kjeller	11629, SA10	N	MD	01.08.2014 13:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0385.jpg	Tønnehull i kjeller	11629, SA10	N	MD	01.08.2014 13:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0386.jpg	Arbeidsbilder fra kirkegården		N	SCT	05.08.2014 07:11
Cf35113_NIKU_0387.jpg	Arbeidsbilder fra kirkegården		N	SCT	05.08.2014 07:12
Cf35113_NIKU_0388.jpg	Arbeidsbilder fra kirkegården		N	SCT	05.08.2014 07:22
Cf35113_NIKU_0389.jpg	Arbeidsbilder fra kirkegården		NØ	SCT	05.08.2014 07:23
Cf35113_NIKU_0390.jpg	Arbeidsbilder fra kirkegården		NØ	SCT	05.08.2014 07:23

Cf35113_NIKU_0391.jpg	Dokumentasjonsbilde foto av knust barnekranie fra grav	SA 12821	NV	AØJ	05.08.2014 08:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0392.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA 12821	NV	AØJ	05.08.2014 08:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0393.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA 12821	NV	AØJ	06.08.2014 11:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0394.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA 12821	NV	AØJ	06.08.2014 11:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0395.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA 12821	N	AØJ	06.08.2014 11:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0396.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA 12821	N	AØJ	06.08.2014 11:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0397.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA 12821	NV	AØJ	06.08.2014 11:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0398.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA 12821	NV	AØJ	06.08.2014 11:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0399.jpg	Arbeidsbilde - Lars og Anne		S	AØJ	07.08.2014 08:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0400.jpg	Arbeidsbilde - Lars og Anne		S	AØJ	07.08.2014 08:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0401.jpg	Arbeidsbilde - Lars og Anne		N	AØJ	07.08.2014 08:13
Cf35113_NIKU_0402.jpg	Samling av skjeletter	SZ13049	V	ASK	07.08.2014 08:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0403.jpg	Samling av skjeletter	SZ13049	V	ASK	07.08.2014 08:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0404.jpg	Samling av skjeletter	SZ13049, SA 13047	SV	ASK	07.08.2014 09:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0405.jpg	Samling av skjeletter	SZ13049, SA 13047	SV	ASK	07.08.2014 09:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0406.jpg	Samling av skjeletter, tom grav	SZ13049, SA 13047	SV	ASK	07.08.2014 12:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0407.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA 12821	NV	ASK	07.08.2014 13:15
Cf35113_NIKU_0408.jpg	Samling av skjeletter, ortofoto	SZ13067, SA 13081	SV	ASK	08.08.2014 08:41
Cf35113_NIKU_0409.jpg	Steinsamling i grophus område		Ø	LH	08.08.2014 09:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0410.jpg	Steinsamling i grophus område		Ø	LH	08.08.2014 09:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0411.jpg	Steinsamling i grophus område		Ø	LH	08.08.2014 09:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0412.jpg	Steinsamling i grophus område		V	LH	08.08.2014 09:32
Cf35113_NIKU_0413.jpg	Tom grav, m. kutt	SA13067, SZ13081		LH	08.08.2014 09:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0414.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 13192, SZ13199	N	LH	08.08.2014 11:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0415.jpg	Detaljbilde av funn	F13206	N	LH	08.08.2014 11:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0416.jpg	Tom grav, nedgraving.	SA 13196 SZ13197	N	LH	08.08.2014 13:04
Cf35113_NIKU_0417.jpg	Bilde av teltet til felt	SA 13226	NØ	LH	11.08.2014 08:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0418.jpg	Oversiksbilde av skjelett	SA 13226, SZ 13227	NØ	LH	11.08.2014 08:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0419.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		NØ	LH	11.08.2014 10:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0420.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		NØ	LH	11.08.2014 10:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0421.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		S	LH	11.08.2014 10:26
Cf35113_NIKU_0422.jpg	Avskrevet		S	LH	11.08.2014 10:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0423.jpg	Avskrevet		Ø	LH	11.08.2014 10:29

Cf35113_NIKU_0424.jpg	Tom grav, nedgravning.	SA 13226, SZ 13227	NØ	LH	11.08.2014 11:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0425.jpg	Oversiksbilde av skjelett	SA13243, SZ 13249	N	LH	12.08.2014 08:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0426.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	13263, 13279	V	LH	12.08.2014 12:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0427.jpg	Grav og beinkule	SZ13206	V	LH	12.08.2014 12:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0428.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av grop	13312	V	LH	13.08.2014 08:07
Cf35113_NIKU_0429.jpg	Dokumentasjonsfoto av skjelett	SA13205, SZ13206	V	MD	13.08.2014 08:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0430.jpg	Dokumentasjonsfoto av skjelett	SA13205, SZ13206	V	MD	13.08.2014 08:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0431.jpg	Dokumentasjonsfoto av skjelett	SA13205, SZ13206	V	MD	13.08.2014 08:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0432.jpg	Del av skjelett	SA13433, SZ12439	NNØ	MD	13.08.2014 12:11
Cf35113_NIKU_0433.jpg	Del av skjelett	SA13433, SZ12439	NNØ	MD	13.08.2014 12:11
Cf35113_NIKU_0434.jpg	Arbeidsfoto Anne		ØSØ	MD	13.08.2014 12:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0435.jpg	Arbeidsfoto Lars		ØSØ	MD	13.08.2014 12:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0436.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		SSØ	EN	13.08.2014 13:13
Cf35113_NIKU_0437.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		SSØ	EN	13.08.2014 13:13
Cf35113_NIKU_0438.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		Ø	EN	13.08.2014 13:15
Cf35113_NIKU_0439.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		Ø	EN	13.08.2014 13:16
Cf35113_NIKU_0440.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		S	EN	13.08.2014 13:16
Cf35113_NIKU_0441.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		S	EN	13.08.2014 13:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0442.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		SØ	MD	13.08.2014 13:22
Cf35113_NIKU_0443.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		SØ	MD	13.08.2014 13:26
Cf35113_NIKU_0444.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		SØ	MD	13.08.2014 13:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0445.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		SØ	MD	13.08.2014 13:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0446.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		S	MD	13.08.2014 13:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0447.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		S	MD	13.08.2014 13:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0448.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		S	MD	13.08.2014 13:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0449.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		S	R	14.08.2014 11:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0450.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Vollgrav		S	AØJ	14.08.2014 11:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0451.jpg	Komplett venstre fot	SA 13452, SZ 13453	V	AØJ	14.08.2014 12:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0452.jpg	Komplett venstre fot	SA 13452, SZ 13453	V	AØJ	14.08.2014 12:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0453.jpg	Komplett venstre fot	SA 13452, SZ 13453	V	AØJ	14.08.2014 12:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0454.jpg	Komplett venstre fot	SA 13452, SZ 13453	SØ	AØJ	14.08.2014 12:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0455.jpg	Oversiktsfoto. Industriell området sør for Saxegården.		VSV	ASK	14.08.2014 13:40

Cf35113_NIKU_0456.jpg	Oversiktsfoto. Industriell området sør for Saxegården.		VSV	ASK	14.08.2014 13:41
Cf35113_NIKU_0457.jpg	Oversiktsfoto. Industriell området sør for Saxegården.		VNV	ASK	14.08.2014 13:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0458.jpg	Oversiktsfoto. Industriell området sør for Saxegården.		VNV	ASK	14.08.2014 13:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0459.jpg	Oversiktsfoto. Industriell området sør for Saxegården.		SV	ASK	14.08.2014 13:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0460.jpg	Arbeidsfoto, Erlend og Reidar		VSV	ASK	14.08.2014 13:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0461.jpg	Arbeidsfoto, Lars		VNV	ASK	15.08.2014 08:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0462.jpg	Detalj foto av ovn	SA13512	VSV	ASK	15.08.2014 09:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0463.jpg	Detalj foto av ovn	SA13512	SV	ASK	15.08.2014 09:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0464.jpg	Ortofoto av ovn	SA13512	V	ASK	18.08.2014 11:03
Cf35113_NIKU_0465.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Erlend og Reidar i vollgrav		VSV	ASK	18.08.2014 11:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0466.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Erlend og Reidar i vollgrav		VSV	ASK	18.08.2014 11:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0467.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Erlend og Reidar i vollgrav		SSØ	ASK	18.08.2014 11:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0468.jpg	Detalj av ovn	SA13512	NNV	ASK	18.08.2014 13:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0469.jpg	Detalj av ovn	SA13512	NNV	ASK	18.08.2014 13:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0470.jpg	Detalj av ovn	SA13512	NNV	ASK	18.08.2014 13:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0471.jpg	Detalj av ovn	SA13512	NNV	ASK	18.08.2014 13:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0472.jpg	Detlaj av skjelett, ortofoto	SA 13497 SZ 13507,	NØ	LH	19.08.2014 07:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0473.jpg	Detlaj av skjelett	SA 13497 SZ 13507,	NØ	LH	19.08.2014 07:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0474.jpg	Detlaj av skjelett	SA 13497 SZ 13507,	NØ	LH	19.08.2014 07:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0475.jpg	Detlaj av skjelett	SA 13497 SZ 13507,	VNV	LH	19.08.2014 09:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0476.jpg	Arbeidsbilde graver		NØ	LH	19.08.2014 11:07
Cf35113_NIKU_0477.jpg	Arbeidsbilde graver		SV	LH	19.08.2014 11:07
Cf35113_NIKU_0478.jpg	Arbeidsbilde graver		SV	MD	19.08.2014 11:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0479.jpg	Detalj av skjelett	SA 13611 SZ 13626	NNØ	LH	19.08.2014 11:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0480.jpg	Detalj av skjelett	SA 642, SZ 13643	NV	LH	19.08.2014 12:03
Cf35113_NIKU_0481.jpg	Detalj av skjelett, ortofoto	SA 642, SZ 13643	NV	LH	19.08.2014 12:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0482.jpg	Detalj formgravd grøft Saxegården S.	SA 13672	NV	ASK	19.08.2014 13:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0483.jpg	SA 13512 og grøft, detalj	SA 13512	VNV	ASK	19.08.2014 13:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0484.jpg	SA 13512 og grøft, detalj	SA 13512	NNV	ASK	19.08.2014 13:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0485.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:26
Cf35113_NIKU_0486.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:30

Cf35113_NIKU_0487.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0488.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0489.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:32
Cf35113_NIKU_0490.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		SØ	LH	20.08.2014 09:33
Cf35113_NIKU_0491.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		SV	LH	20.08.2014 09:33
Cf35113_NIKU_0492.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0493.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0494.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0495.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0496.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0497.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0498.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0499.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0500.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av vollgrav		S	LH	20.08.2014 09:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0501.jpg	Tomme graver	SA 13642, SA 13822	V	LH	20.08.2014 09:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0502.jpg	Tomme graver	SA 13642, SA 13822	V	AØJ	20.08.2014 10:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0503.jpg	Detaljfoto av plankerest	ST13715	V	AØJ	20.08.2014 10:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0504.jpg	Oversikt over tomme graver	SA 13822	V	AØJ	20.08.2014 10:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0505.jpg	Stein i grav	SA 13728, SZ 13803	NØ	AØJ	20.08.2014 11:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0506.jpg	Stein i grav	SA 13728, SZ 13803	NØ	AØJ	20.08.2014 11:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0507.jpg	Detalj i skjelett	SA 13728, SZ 13803	V	AØJ	20.08.2014 12:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0508.jpg	Detalj i skjelett	SA 13728, SZ 13803	NØ	AØJ	20.08.2014 12:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0509.jpg	Pollenprøver nedover i vollgrav		S	MD	21.08.2014 11:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0510.jpg	Pollenprøver nedover i vollgrav		SV	MD	21.08.2014 11:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0511.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av mørtel og leirelag	SL13848	V	MD	21.08.2014 12:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0512.jpg	Kutt for grav	SA 14500	NV	MD	21.08.2014 12:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0513.jpg	Pollenprøve i vollgrav		S	MD	22.08.2014 11:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0514.jpg	Pollenprøve i vollgrav		S	MD	22.08.2014 11:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0515.jpg	Detalj i skjelett	SA 14500, SZ 14501	NV	LH	22.08.2014 12:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0516.jpg	Detalj i skjelett	SA 14500, SZ 14501	NV	LH	22.08.2014 13:33
Cf35113_NIKU_0517.jpg	Profil del II Brannlag/kirkegården område		Ø	MD	25.08.2014 07:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0518.jpg	Profil del III Brannlag/kirkegården område		Ø	MD	25.08.2014 07:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0519.jpg	Profil del III Brannlag/kirkegården område		Ø	MD	25.08.2014 07:54

Cf35113_NIKU_0520.jpg	Profil del II Brannlag/kirkegården område		Ø	MD	25.08.2014 07:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0521.jpg	Profil del II Brannlag/kirkegården område		Ø	MD	25.08.2014 07:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0522.jpg	Profil del III Brannlag/kirkegården område		Ø	MD	25.08.2014 08:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0523.jpg	Profil del I Brannlag/kirkegården område		Ø	MD	25.08.2014 09:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0524.jpg	Profil del I Brannlag/kirkegården område		Ø	MD	25.08.2014 09:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0525.jpg	Profil del I Brannlag/kirkegården område		Ø	MD	25.08.2014 09:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0526.jpg	Profil del I Brannlag/kirkegården område		Ø	MD	25.08.2014 09:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0529.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av Anne			ASK	26.08.2014 09:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0530.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av Anne			ASK	26.08.2014 09:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0531.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av Reidar og skjelett			ASK	26.08.2014 09:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0532.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av Lars med skjelett			ASK	26.08.2014 09:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0533.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av Reidar og skjelett			ASK	26.08.2014 09:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0534.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av Reidar, Lars og Reidar			ASK	26.08.2014 09:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0535.jpg	Oversikt av grøft SA 14540 og vollgrav profil C13881 .	SA 14540	NNV	ASK	26.08.2014 11:16
Cf35113_NIKU_0536.jpg	Oversikt av grøft SA 14540 og vollgrav profil C13881 .	SA 14540	SSV	ASK	26.08.2014 11:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0537.jpg	Oversikt av grøft SA 14540 og vollgrav profil C13881 .	SA 14540	SSV	ASK	26.08.2014 11:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0538.jpg	Oversikt av grøft SA 14540 og vollgrav profil C13881 .	SA 14540	SSV	ASK	26.08.2014 11:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0539.jpg	Oversikt av grøft SA 14540 og vollgrav profil C13881 .	SA 14540	SSV	ASK	26.08.2014 11:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0540.jpg	Oversikt av grøft SA 14540 og vollgrav profil C13881 .	SA 14540	SSV	ASK	26.08.2014 11:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0541.jpg	Oversikt av grøft SA 14540 og vollgrav profil C13881 .	SA 14540	SSV	ASK	26.08.2014 11:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0542.jpg	Oversikt av grøft SA 14540 og vollgrav profil C13881 .	SA 14540	SSV	ASK	26.08.2014 11:33
Cf35113_NIKU_0543.jpg	Oversikt av grøft SA 14540 og vollgrav profil C13881 .	SA 14540	SSV	ASK	26.08.2014 11:33
Cf35113_NIKU_0544.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 14557, SZ 14571	NV	LH	27.08.2014 09:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0545.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 14557, SZ 14571	NV	LH	27.08.2014 09:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0546.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 14557, SZ 14571	NV	LH	27.08.2014 09:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0547.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 14557, SZ 14571	NØ	LH	27.08.2014 11:14
Cf35113_NIKU_0548.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Solveig		N	MD	27.08.2014 12:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0549.jpg	Detalj av lær funn, sko			MD	27.08.2014 12:26
Cf35113_NIKU_0550.jpg	Skjelett, detalj av føtter	SA 14590, SZ 14604	V	LH	27.08.2014 12:38

Cf35113_NIKU_0551.jpg	Skjelett, detalj av føtter	SA 14590, SZ 14604	V	LH	27.08.2014 12:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0552.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 14590, SZ 14604	V	LH	27.08.2014 12:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0553.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 14590, SZ 14604	V	LH	27.08.2014 12:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0554.jpg	Skjelett, detalj brystkasse	SA 14590, SZ 14604	V	LH	28.08.2014 09:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0555.jpg	Spedbarn grav	SA 14676, SZ14677	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 08:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0556.jpg	Spedbarn grav	SA 14676, SZ14677	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 08:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0557.jpg	Spedbarn grav	SA 14676, SZ14677	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 08:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0558.jpg	Spedbarn grav	SA 14676, SZ14677	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 08:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0559.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 09:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0560.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 09:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0561.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 09:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0562.jpg	Arbeidsfoto		V	R	29.08.2014 10:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0563.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0564.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0565.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0566.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0567.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0568.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0569.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0570.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0571.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0572.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0573.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0574.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0575.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 10:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0576.jpg	Oversikt av tvillinger, grav	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	RM	29.08.2014 10:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0577.jpg	Ortofoto av tvillinger	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 11:03
Cf35113_NIKU_0578.jpg	Tom grav etter tvillingene	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 13:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0579.jpg	Tom grav etter tvillingene	SA 14697, SZ 14699	V	AØJ	29.08.2014 13:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0580.jpg	Oversiktsbilde grav	SA 50002, SZ 50003	V	AØJ	01.09.2014 11:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0581.jpg	Oversiktsbilde grav	SA 50002, SZ 50003	V	AØJ	01.09.2014 11:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0582.jpg	Ortofoto av grav, beinkule	SA 50002, SZ 50003	V	AØJ	01.09.2014 12:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0583.jpg	Oversiktsbilde grav	SA 14725, SZ 14726	V	AØJ	01.09.2014 13:04

Cf35113_NIKU_0584.jpg	Oversiktsbilde grav	SA 14725, SZ 14726	N	AØJ	01.09.2014 13:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0585.jpg	Beinkule oversikt	SL 15201, SZ 15202	V	AØJ	02.09.2014 07:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0586.jpg	Beinkule oversikt	SL 15201, SZ 15202	V	AØJ	02.09.2014 07:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0587.jpg	Beinkule oversikt	SL 15201, SZ 15202	V	AØJ	02.09.2014 08:16
Cf35113_NIKU_0588.jpg	Beinkule oversikt	SL 15201, SZ 15202	V	AØJ	02.09.2014 09:15
Cf35113_NIKU_0589.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15234, SZ 15244	V	LH	02.09.2014 11:41
Cf35113_NIKU_0590.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15234, SZ 15244	N	LH	02.09.2014 12:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0591.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15260, SZ15261	V	LH	03.09.2014 08:23
Cf35113_NIKU_0592.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15260, SZ15261	V	LH	03.09.2014 08:32
Cf35113_NIKU_0593.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15284, SZ15286	NV	LH	03.09.2014 13:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0594.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15312, SZ15313	VNV	LH	03.09.2014 15:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0595.jpg	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA 15312, SZ15313	SSV	LH	03.09.2014 15:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0596.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15301, SZ15302	SSV	LH	04.09.2014 07:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0597.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15301, SZ15302	SSV	LH	04.09.2014 07:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0598.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15301, SZ15302	SSV	LH	04.09.2014 07:41
Cf35113_NIKU_0599.jpg	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA 15284, SZ15286	NNØ	LH	04.09.2014 07:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0600.jpg	Grav og moderne stolpehull	SA15372	N	RM	04.09.2014 08:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0601.jpg	Grav og moderne stolpehull	SA15372	V	RM	04.09.2014 08:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0602.jpg	Grav og moderne stolpehull	SA15372	V	RM	04.09.2014 08:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0603.jpg	Ortofoto av spedbarn	SA 15372, SZ 15373	V	LH	04.09.2014 08:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0604.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av baby.	SA 15372, SZ 15373	V	LH	04.09.2014 09:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0605.jpg	Ortofoto av baby.	SA 15372, SZ 15373	V	LH	04.09.2014 09:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0606.jpg	Moderne stolpehull		V	RM	04.09.2014 11:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0607.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15453, SZ 15460	V	SCT	05.09.2014 13:12
Cf35113_NIKU_0608.jpg	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA 15453, SZ 15460	V	SCT	05.09.2014 13:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0609.jpg	En grøft fylt med sand som skiller kirkegården fra brannlag område.		SSØ	ASK	05.09.2014 14:04
Cf35113_NIKU_0610.jpg	En grøft fylt med sand som skiller kirkegården fra brannlag område.		SSØ	ASK	05.09.2014 14:04
Cf35113_NIKU_0611.jpg	Oversikt av brannlag området		SSØ	ASK	05.09.2014 14:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0612.jpg	Oversikt av brannlag området		VSV	ASK	05.09.2014 14:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0613.jpg	Steinsamling		VSV	SCT	08.09.2014 09:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0614.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjeletter	SA 15469, SZ 15480	V	LH	08.09.2014 10:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0615.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjeletter	SA 15469, SZ 15480	N	LH	08.09.2014 11:18

Cf35113_NIKU_0616.jpg	Ortofoto av skjeletter	SA 15469, SZ 15480	N	LH	08.09.2014 11:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0617.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjeletter	SA 15485, SZ 15487	V	LH	08.09.2014 12:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0618.jpg	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA 15485, SZ 15487	N	LH	08.09.2014 12:34
Cf35113_NIKU_0619.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15521, SZ 15522	V	LH	09.09.2014 07:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0620.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15521, SZ 15522	V	LH	09.09.2014 09:11
Cf35113_NIKU_0621.jpg	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA 15521, SZ 15522	V	LH	09.09.2014 09:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0622.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15547, SZ 15557	V	LH	09.09.2014 13:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0623.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15547, SZ 15557	V	LH	09.09.2014 13:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0624.jpg	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA 15547, SZ 15557	N	LH	09.09.2014 14:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0625.jpg	Moderne stolpehull		N	AØJ	10.09.2014 09:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0626.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA 15690, SZ 15696	Ø	LH	10.09.2014 11:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0627.jpg	Oversiktsbilde beinkule	SA 15675, SZ15676	V	LH	10.09.2014 11:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0628.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15675, SZ15676	V	LH	10.09.2014 11:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0629.jpg	Moderne stolpe		NØ	AØJ	10.09.2014 12:14
Cf35113_NIKU_0630.jpg	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA 15675, SZ15676	VNV	SCT	10.09.2014 12:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0631.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		N	MD	11.09.2014 08:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0632.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		N	MD	11.09.2014 08:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0633.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		N	MD	11.09.2014 08:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0634.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		N	MD	11.09.2014 08:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0635.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		N	MD	11.09.2014 08:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0636.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		N	MD	11.09.2014 08:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0637.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		N	MD	11.09.2014 08:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0638.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		N	MD	11.09.2014 08:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0639.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		S	MD	11.09.2014 08:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0640.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		S	MD	11.09.2014 08:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0641.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		S	MD	11.09.2014 08:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0642.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		S	MD	11.09.2014 08:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0643.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		S	MD	11.09.2014 08:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0644.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		S	MD	11.09.2014 08:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0645.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		S	MD	11.09.2014 08:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0646.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		S	MD	11.09.2014 08:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0647.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		V	MD	11.09.2014 09:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0648.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		V	MD	11.09.2014 09:01

Cf35113_NIKU_0649.jpg	Oversiktsbilde m. telt og kirkegård		V	MD	11.09.2014 09:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0650.jpg	Oversiktsbilde med grav i kulturlag, profil		Ø	RM	11.09.2014 10:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0651.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 15941, SZ 15947	V	LH	11.09.2014 11:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0652.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 15941, SZ 15947	N	LH	11.09.2014 13:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0653.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 15941, SZ 15947	V	LH	11.09.2014 14:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0654.jpg	Detaljfoto av kobber	F15975, SA15971, SZ 1	V	LH	11.09.2014 14:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0655.jpg	Detaljfoto av kobber	F15975, SA15971, SZ 1	V	LH	11.09.2014 14:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0656.jpg	Detaljfoto av kobber	F15975, SA15971, SZ 1	V	LH	11.09.2014 14:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0657.jpg	Detaljfoto av kobber	F15975, SA15971, SZ 1	V	LH	11.09.2014 14:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0658.jpg	Detaljfoto av kobber	F15975, SA15971, SZ 1	V	LH	11.09.2014 14:07
Cf35113_NIKU_0659.jpg	Detaljfoto av kobber	F15975, SA15971, SZ 1	V	LH	11.09.2014 14:07
Cf35113_NIKU_0660.jpg	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett	SA15971, SZ 15972	V	LH	11.09.2014 14:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0661.jpg	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett	SA15971, SZ 15972	V	LH	11.09.2014 14:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0662.jpg	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett	SA15971, SZ 15972	V	LH	11.09.2014 14:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0663.jpg	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett	SA15971, SZ 15972	V	LH	11.09.2014 14:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0664.jpg	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett	SA15971, SZ 15972	V	LH	11.09.2014 14:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0665.jpg	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA15971, SZ 15972	V	LH	11.09.2014 15:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0666.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15992, SZ 15998	V	LH	11.09.2014 15:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0667.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 15992, SZ 15998	N	LH	11.09.2014 15:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0668.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA 16010, SZ 16016	V	LH	12.09.2014 08:13
Cf35113_NIKU_0669.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, kam i moderne grøft	SL15564	NØ	SCT	12.09.2014 08:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0670.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, kam i moderne grøft	SL15564	NØ	SCT	12.09.2014 08:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0671.jpg	Detaljbilde, kam i moderne grøft	SL15564	NØ	SCT	12.09.2014 08:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0672.jpg	Detaljbilde, kam i moderne grøft	SL15564	NØ	SCT	12.09.2014 08:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0673.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, kam i moderne grøft	SL15564	NØ	SCT	12.09.2014 08:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0674.jpg	Ortofoto skjelett	SA 16010, SZ 16016	NØ	LH	12.09.2014 09:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0675.jpg	Ortofoto skjelett	SA 16010, SZ 16016	NØ	LH	12.09.2014 09:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0676.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL16057	Ø	LH	12.09.2014 11:14
Cf35113_NIKU_0677.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA 15918, SZ 15919	V	LH	12.09.2014 11:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0678.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA 15918, SZ 15919	V	LH	12.09.2014 11:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0679.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	14652	Ø	RM	12.09.2014 11:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0680.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA 15918, SZ 15919	N	LH	12.09.2014 12:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0681.jpg	Brun flekk med stein	SL 16102	Ø	RM	12.09.2014 12:26

Cf35113_NIKU_0682.jpg	Brun flekk med stein	SL 16102	S	RM	12.09.2014 12:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0683.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 16102	Ø	RM	15.09.2014 09:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0684.jpg	Lag med leire flekker	SL 16166	Ø	RM	15.09.2014 09:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0685.jpg	Detaljbilde	MA 13605	NNV	ASK	15.09.2014 10:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0686.jpg	Oversiktsbilder, skjelett	SA 16239, SZ 16253	V	LH	15.09.2014 11:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0687.jpg	Detaljbilde	MA 13605	NNV	ASK	15.09.2014 12:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0688.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 16239, SZ 16253	N	LH	15.09.2014 12:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0689.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 16273	Ø	RM	15.09.2014 12:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0690.jpg	SA 16291	SA 16291	Ø	RM	15.09.2014 12:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0691.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av flere grav kutt, nærmest kirken		V	RM	16.09.2014 08:03
Cf35113_NIKU_0692.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av flere grav kutt, nærmest kirken		V	RM	16.09.2014 08:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0693.jpg	Mulig lag	SL 16506	Ø	RM	16.09.2014 09:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0694.jpg	Stolpehull I og II	SA16480, SA16481	Ø	RM	16.09.2014 09:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0695.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		N	RM	16.09.2014 11:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0696.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		NØ	RM	16.09.2014 11:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0697.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		NØ	RM	16.09.2014 11:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0698.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		NØ	RM	16.09.2014 11:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0699.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		SV	RM	16.09.2014 11:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0700.jpg	Stolpehull I og II	SA 16480	Ø	RM	16.09.2014 11:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0701.jpg	Stolpehull I og II	SA 16480 og 16481	Ø	RM	16.09.2014 12:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0702.jpg	Leirelag	SL 14627	Ø	RM	16.09.2014 12:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0703.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA 50291, SZ 50302	V	LH	17.09.2014 09:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0704.jpg	Lag og stolepehull	SL 14627, 16480, 1648	Ø	ASK	17.09.2014 09:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0705.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA 50251, SZ 50252	V	LH	17.09.2014 09:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0706.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA 50251, SZ 50252	V	LH	17.09.2014 09:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0707.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA 50251, SZ 50252	V	LH	17.09.2014 09:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0708.jpg	Oversikt av profil/kutt	SK50268	NØ	ASK	17.09.2014 10:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0709.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA 50251, SZ 50252	V	LH	17.09.2014 11:07
Cf35113_NIKU_0710.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA 50251, SZ 50252	V	LH	17.09.2014 11:07
Cf35113_NIKU_0711.jpg	Ortofoto skjelett	SA 50251, SZ 50252	V	LH	17.09.2014 11:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0712.jpg	Ortofoto skjelett	SA 50291, SZ 50302	V	LH	17.09.2014 12:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0713.jpg	Grav i plan	SA 16718, SZ 16722	V	SB	17.09.2014 13:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0714.jpg	Stolpehull	SA 16744	NØ	SB	18.09.2014 09:18

Cf35113_NIKU_0715.jpg	Grav i plan, etter utgraving	SA 16718, SZ 16722	V	SB	18.09.2014 11:16
Cf35113_NIKU_0716.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 16772, SZ 16782	Ø	LH	18.09.2014 12:12
Cf35113_NIKU_0717.jpg	Mulig ovn	SA 16762	NØ	SB	18.09.2014 12:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0718.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 16772, SZ 16782	N	LH	18.09.2014 13:12
Cf35113_NIKU_0719.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 16799, SZ 16807	V	LH	18.09.2014 16:16
Cf35113_NIKU_0720.jpg	Rest av ovn	SA 16762	NØ	RM	19.09.2014 08:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0721.jpg	Rest av ovn	SA 16762	NØ	RM	19.09.2014 08:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0722.jpg	Rest av ovn	SA 16762	NØ	RM	19.09.2014 08:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0723.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 16799, SZ 16807	V	LH	19.09.2014 08:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0724.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av stein konsentrasjon m / grav	SA 16885	N	AØJ	19.09.2014 09:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0725.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av stein konsentrasjon m / grav	SA 16886	N	AØJ	19.09.2014 09:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0726.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av stein konsentrasjon m / grav	SA 16887	Ø	AØJ	19.09.2014 09:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0727.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av stein konsentrasjon m / grav	SA 16888	Ø	AØJ	19.09.2014 09:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0728.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av stein konsentrasjon m / grav	SA 16889	Ø	AØJ	19.09.2014 09:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0729.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av stein konsentrasjon m / grav	SA 16890	Ø	AØJ	19.09.2014 09:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0730.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av stein konsentrasjon m / grav	SA 16891	Ø	AØJ	19.09.2014 09:23
Cf35113_NIKU_0731.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av stein konsentrasjon m / grav	SA 16892	N	AØJ	19.09.2014 09:26
Cf35113_NIKU_0732.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, Solveig graver frem fot		ØSØ	AØJ	19.09.2014 09:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0733.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 16885, SZ 16886	NNØ	SCT	19.09.2014 09:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0734.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 16885, SZ 16886	NNØ	SCT	19.09.2014 09:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0735.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 16885, SZ 16886	NNØ	SCT	19.09.2014 09:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0736.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 16885, SZ 16886	Ø	SCT	19.09.2014 10:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0737.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 16885, SZ 16886	S	SCT	19.09.2014 11:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0738.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 16885, SZ 16886	S	SCT	19.09.2014 11:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0739.jpg	Rotete lag under SA 16762	SA 16762	SØ	RM	19.09.2014 11:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0740.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett, kutt	SA 16885, SZ 16886	V	RM	19.09.2014 11:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0741.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 14626	NØ	RM	19.09.2014 12:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0742.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 16939, SZ 16949	V	LH	19.09.2014 12:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0743.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 16939, SZ 16949	N	LH	19.09.2014 13:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0744.jpg	Tom grav	SA 16885, SZ 16886	V	SCT	22.09.2014 07:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0745.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, Solveig		Ø	SB	22.09.2014 13:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0746.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 50374	Ø	SB	22.09.2014 13:12
Cf35113_NIKU_0747.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 50375	Ø	SB	22.09.2014 13:13

Cf35113_NIKU_0748.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 50376	Ø	SB	22.09.2014 13:22
Cf35113_NIKU_0749.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 50377	Ø	SB	22.09.2014 13:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0750.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 50378	N	SB	22.09.2014 13:34
Cf35113_NIKU_0751.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50331, SZ 50332	Ø	SCT	23.09.2014 07:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0752.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50331, SZ 50332	Ø	SCT	23.09.2014 07:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0753.jpg	Nordre del av profil	C 50426	SØ	SB	23.09.2014 07:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0754.jpg	Nordre del av profil	C 50427	SØ	SB	23.09.2014 07:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0755.jpg	Nordre del av profil	C 50428	Ø	SB	23.09.2014 07:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0756.jpg	Nordre del av profil	C 50429	Ø	SB	23.09.2014 07:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0757.jpg	Hel profil	C50426	Ø	SB	23.09.2014 07:57
Cf35113_NIKU_0758.jpg	Mikromorf av kirkegården		Ø	SB	23.09.2014 08:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0759.jpg	Detalj av barn	SA50530, SZ50539	Ø	SCT	23.09.2014 08:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0760.jpg	Detalj av barn	SA50530, SZ50539	Ø	SCT	23.09.2014 08:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0761.jpg	Detalj av barn	SA50530, SZ50539	NNØ	SCT	23.09.2014 08:11
Cf35113_NIKU_0762.jpg	Detalj av barn	SA50530, SZ50539	NNØ	SCT	23.09.2014 08:11
Cf35113_NIKU_0763.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA 50351, SZ 50362	V	LH	23.09.2014 08:13
Cf35113_NIKU_0764.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50351, SZ 50362	V	LH	23.09.2014 08:13
Cf35113_NIKU_0765.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50331, SZ 50332	S	LH	23.09.2014 09:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0766.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50331, SZ 50332	V	LH	23.09.2014 09:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0767.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 50351, SZ 50362	N	LH	23.09.2014 10:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0768.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 50351, SZ 50362	N	LH	23.09.2014 10:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0769.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50457, SZ 50463	N	LH	24.09.2014 11:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0770.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50471, SZ 50520	N	LH	24.09.2014 11:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0771.jpg	Arkeologimøte		Ø	SCT	24.09.2014 11:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0772.jpg	Arkeologimøte		S	SCT	24.09.2014 11:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0773.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50471, SZ 50472	V	MD	24.09.2014 12:14
Cf35113_NIKU_0774.jpg	Vollgrav, arbeidsbilder		S	ASK	24.09.2014 12:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0775.jpg	Vollgrav, arbeidsbilder		S	ASK	24.09.2014 12:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0776.jpg	Vollgrav, arbeidsbilder		S	ASK	24.09.2014 12:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0777.jpg	Vollgrav, arbeidsbilder		S	ASK	24.09.2014 12:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0778.jpg	Vollgrav, arbeidsbilder		S	ASK	24.09.2014 12:50
Cf35113_NIKU_0779.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	17126	Ø	ASK	24.09.2014 13:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0780.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50471, SZ 50472	NNØ	LH	24.09.2014 13:40

Cf35113_NIKU_0781.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av tre skjeletter		Ø	LH	24.09.2014 14:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0782.jpg	Arbeidsbilde m. skjelett av barn SK 50539 i forgrunn	SK 50539	Ø	LH	25.09.2014 07:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0783.jpg	Arbeidsbilde m. skjelett av barn SK 50539 i forgrunn	SK 50539	Ø	LH	25.09.2014 07:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0784.jpg	Arbeidsbilde m. skjelett av barn SK 50539 i forgrunn	SK 50539	Ø	LH	25.09.2014 07:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0785.jpg	Arbeidsbilde m. skjelett av barn SK 50539 i forgrunn	SK 50539	V	LH	25.09.2014 08:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0786.jpg	Arbeidsbilde m. skjelett av barn SK 50539 i forgrunn	SK 50539	V	LH	25.09.2014 08:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0787.jpg	Arbeidsbilde m. skjelett av barn SK 50539 i forgrunn	SK 50539	N	LH	25.09.2014 08:12
Cf35113_NIKU_0788.jpg	Område sør for vollgrav		S	ASK	25.09.2014 08:22
Cf35113_NIKU_0789.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		NØ	ASK	25.09.2014 08:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0790.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50497, SZ 50507	V	LH	25.09.2014 09:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0791.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 50497, SZ 50507	SV	LH	25.09.2014 09:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0792.jpg	Fyll i 17138, SL 17136	17138, SL 17136	N	SB	25.09.2014 11:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0793.jpg	Bunn av grav med kutt	SK50499	V	SB	25.09.2014 12:00
Cf35113_NIKU_0794.jpg	Anne tar DNA prøve fra skjelett	SZ50520	NNØ	MD	25.09.2014 12:08
Cf35113_NIKU_0795.jpg	Anne tar DNA prøve fra skjelett	SZ50520	NNØ	MD	25.09.2014 12:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0796.jpg	Anne tar DNA prøve fra skjelett	SZ50520	NNØ	MD	25.09.2014 12:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0797.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50530, SZ 50539	V	LH	25.09.2014 12:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0798.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 50530, SZ 50539	N	LH	25.09.2014 13:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0799.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA 50372	V	ASK	25.09.2014 13:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0800.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA 50372	V	ASK	25.09.2014 13:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0801.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50841, SZ 50851	V	LH	26.09.2014 07:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0802.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 50841, SZ 50851	N	LH	26.09.2014 08:13
Cf35113_NIKU_0803.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 51000, SZ 51012	N	LH	26.09.2014 09:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0804.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 51000, SZ 51012	V	LH	26.09.2014 10:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0805.jpg	Nedgravning i bunn av lag og struktur	SA 17138, SL 17163	V	RM	26.09.2014 12:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0806.jpg	Nedgravning i bunn av lag og struktur	SA 17138, SL 17163	V	RM	26.09.2014 13:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0807.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 51033, SZ 51044	N	LH	29.09.2014 07:41
Cf35113_NIKU_0808.jpg	Oversiktsfoto, skjelett	SA 51033, SZ 51044	V	LH	29.09.2014 07:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0809.jpg	Lag, brent silt under ovn	SL 17232	Ø	SB	29.09.2014 07:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0810.jpg	Lag, leire under brent lag	SL 17291	Ø	SB	29.09.2014 08:26

Cf35113_NIKU_0811.jpg	Lag, brent silt under ovn	SL 17346	Ø	SB	29.09.2014 08:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0812.jpg	Trekull lag	17346, SL 17802	Ø	SB	29.09.2014 09:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0813.jpg	Bunn av kutt	SA 51033, SZ 51035	N	SB	29.09.2014 10:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0814.jpg	Mikromorf prøver i brannlagområde v/ saxegaarden 15		Ø	MD	29.09.2014 11:04
Cf35113_NIKU_0815.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 17614	Ø	MD	29.09.2014 11:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0816.jpg	Moderne forstyrrelse	ST 17742	V	MD	29.09.2014 12:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0817.jpg	Forkullet planke	ST 12825	SSV	MD	29.09.2014 13:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0818.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA 50372, SL12825	NNØ	MD	30.09.2014 09:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0819.jpg	Beinkule arbeidsbilde		V	SCT	30.09.2014 12:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0820.jpg	Arbeidsbilde steinlag	SL50553	N	LH	30.09.2014 12:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0821.jpg	Arbeidsbilde steinlag	SL50554	N	LH	30.09.2014 12:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0822.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17844 SZ 17864	NV	LH	01.10.2014 08:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0823.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17844 SZ 17864	NV	LH	01.10.2014 08:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0824.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17844 SZ 17864	NV	LH	01.10.2014 08:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0825.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17844 SZ 17864	NV	LH	01.10.2014 08:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0826.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17844 SZ 17864	NV	LH	01.10.2014 08:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0827.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17844 SZ 17864	NV	LH	01.10.2014 08:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0828.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17844 SZ 17864	NV	LH	01.10.2014 08:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0829.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17844 SZ 17864	NV	LH	01.10.2014 08:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0830.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17844 SZ 17864	NV	LH	01.10.2014 08:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0831.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17786, SA 17978	V	SB	01.10.2014 09:43
Cf35113_NIKU_0832.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17786, SA 17978	V	SB	01.10.2014 09:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0833.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17786, SA 17978	V	SB	01.10.2014 09:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0834.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17786, SA 17978	V	SB	01.10.2014 09:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0835.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 17786, SA 17978	V	SB	01.10.2014 09:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0836.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 17786, SA 17978	N	SB	01.10.2014 10:33
Cf35113_NIKU_0837.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 177844, SA 17864	NV	SB	01.10.2014 10:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0838.jpg	Detalj foto, skjelett	SA 17786, SZ 17867	V	SB	01.10.2014 11:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0839.jpg	Detalj foto, skjelett	SA 17786, SZ 17867	V	SB	01.10.2014 11:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0840.jpg	Fyll under steinpakkning	SL 17945	SØ	E	01.10.2014 12:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0841.jpg	Fyll under steinpakkning	SL 17945	NV	E	01.10.2014 12:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0842.jpg	Etter graving av skjelett	SA 17786, SZ 17787	V	E	01.10.2014 12:44
Cf35113_NIKU_0843.jpg	Beinkule	SZ 17924	S	SB	01.10.2014 13:07

Cf35113_NIKU_0844.jpg	Oversiktsfoto, skjelett	SA 17978, SZ 17909	S	SB	01.10.2014 13:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0845.jpg	Oversiktsfoto, skjelett	SA 17978, SZ 17909	S	SB	01.10.2014 13:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0846.jpg	Oversiktsfoto, skjelett	SA 17978, SZ 17909	S	SB	01.10.2014 13:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0847.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 17978, SZ 17909	V	SB	01.10.2014 13:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0848.jpg	Oversiktsfoto, skjelett	SA 17978, SZ 17909	V	SB	01.10.2014 13:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0849.jpg	Hardt leirelag i bunn av grav	SL 17969	Ø	EN?	02.10.2014 07:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0850.jpg	Oversiktsfoto, graver	SA 50519, SA 17993, S	V	LH	02.10.2014 09:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0851.jpg	Oversiktsfoto, graver	SA 50519, SA 17993, S	V	LH	02.10.2014 09:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0852.jpg	Oversiktsfoto, graver	SA 50519, SA 17993, S	V	LH	02.10.2014 09:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0853.jpg	Oversiktsfoto, graver	SA 50519, SA 17993, S	V	LH	02.10.2014 09:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0854.jpg	Lag SL17969.	17969	Ø	EN?	02.10.2014 09:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0855.jpg	Lag SL17969.	17969	Ø	EN?	02.10.2014 09:54
Cf35113_NIKU_0856.jpg	Oversiktsfoto, graver	SA 50519, SA 18395, S	V	SCT	02.10.2014 09:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0857.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA17961, SZ17993	NNØ	SCT	02.10.2014 10:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0858.jpg	Mørtellag under SL 17945	SL 17945	NNV	EB	02.10.2014 11:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0859.jpg	Oversiktsfoto, skjelett	SA 18041, SZ18042	V	SCT	02.10.2014 11:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0860.jpg	Kulturlagsstripe	SL18067	SSØ	EB	02.10.2014 11:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0861.jpg	Moderne forstyrrelse	M18095	Ø	EB	02.10.2014 11:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0862.jpg	Oversiktsfoto, skjelett	SA 18111, SZ18118	NV	SCT	02.10.2014 13:14
Cf35113_NIKU_0863.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 18111, SZ18118	NNV	SCT	02.10.2014 13:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0864.jpg	Trekull lag	SL 19135	Ø	EB	02.10.2014 14:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0865.jpg	Mørtelhaug	SL 18166	NV	EB	03.10.2014 10:22
Cf35113_NIKU_0866.jpg	Mørtelhaug	SL 18166	NV	EB	03.10.2014 10:23
Cf35113_NIKU_0867.jpg	Mørtelhaug	SL 18166	SSV	EB	03.10.2014 10:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0868.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, lunsj		SSV	EB	03.10.2014 10:32
Cf35113_NIKU_0869.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, lunsj		SSV	EB	03.10.2014 10:32
Cf35113_NIKU_0870.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av et nytt lag av kirkegårdsjord	SA50521	N	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:16
Cf35113_NIKU_0871.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av et nytt lag av kirkegårdsjord	SA50521	N	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0872.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av et nytt lag av kirkegårdsjord	SA50521	N	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0873.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av et nytt lag av kirkegårdsjord	SA50519	N	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0874.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av et nytt lag av kirkegårdsjord	SA50519	N	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0875.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av et nytt lag av kirkegårdsjord	SA50521	N	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0876.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA50519, SA18041	Ø	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:35

Cf35113_NIKU_0877.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA50519, SA18041	Ø	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0878.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA50519, SZ50520	V	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0879.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA50519, SA18041	NV	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0880.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA50519, SA18041	NV	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0881.jpg	Profilbilde m. to skjeletter	SA50521, SA 50523	Ø	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:41
Cf35113_NIKU_0882.jpg	Profilbilde m. to skjeletter	SA50521, SA 50523	Ø	AØJ	03.10.2014 12:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0883.jpg	Hardt leirelag	SL 17969	Ø	EN?	03.10.2014 13:05
Cf35113_NIKU_0884.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA18318, SA18327	V	EN?	06.10.2014 07:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0885.jpg	Brunt lag	SL 18291	Ø	EN?	06.10.2014 07:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0886.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA18318, SA18327	NØ	LH	06.10.2014 08:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0887.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, lag	SL 18333	S	EN?	06.10.2014 09:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0888.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett, avtrykk, SA18041	SA18041	V	SCT	06.10.2014 09:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0889.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett, avtrykk, SA18041	SA18041	Ø	SCT	06.10.2014 09:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0890.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett, avtrykk, SA18041	SA18041	Ø	SCT	06.10.2014 09:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0891.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett, avtrykk, SA18041	SA18041	V	SCT	06.10.2014 09:21
Cf35113_NIKU_0892.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett, avtrykk, SA18041	SA18041	V	SCT	06.10.2014 09:22
Cf35113_NIKU_0893.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, Lars	SA18377	SSØ	SCT	06.10.2014 11:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0894.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA50519, SZ 50520	SSØ	AØJ	06.10.2014 11:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0895.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA50519, SZ 50520	SSØ	AØJ	06.10.2014 11:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0896.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA50519, SZ 50520	V	AØJ	06.10.2014 11:33
Cf35113_NIKU_0897.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA50519, SZ 50520	V	AØJ	06.10.2014 11:34
Cf35113_NIKU_0898.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA50519, SZ 50520	V	AØJ	06.10.2014 11:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0899.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA50519, SZ 50520	SV	AØJ	06.10.2014 11:39
Cf35113_NIKU_0900.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA50519, SZ 50520	SV	AØJ	06.10.2014 11:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0901.jpg	Oversikt, dobbeltgrav	SA 50519, SZ 18395, S	V	AØJ	06.10.2014 11:45
Cf35113_NIKU_0902.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA18380	NØ	AØJ	06.10.2014 12:06
Cf35113_NIKU_0903.jpg	Ortofoto, dobbeltgrav	SA 20245, SZ20255, SZ	NØ	AØJ	06.10.2014 12:22
Cf35113_NIKU_0904.jpg	Moderne nedgravning	ZM18471	Ø	AØJ	07.10.2014 07:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0905.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SL 18479	V	AØJ	07.10.2014 07:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0906.jpg	Bunn av kutt	7000	S	MD	07.10.2014 09:14
Cf35113_NIKU_0907.jpg	Detalj, barneskjelett	SA50519, SZ50520	SSV	SCT	07.10.2014 09:32
Cf35113_NIKU_0908.jpg	Detalj, barneskjelett	SA50519, SZ50520	SV	SCT	07.10.2014 09:34
Cf35113_NIKU_0909.jpg	Detalj, barneskjelett	SA50519, SZ50520	V	SCT	07.10.2014 09:34

Cf35113_NIKU_0910.jpg	Oversikt, beinkule	SA18533, SZ18534	NNØ	SCT	07.10.2014 10:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0911.jpg	Oversikt, beinkule	SA18533, SZ18534	NNØ	SCT	07.10.2014 10:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0912.jpg	Bunn av kutt	SK7000	S	MD	07.10.2014 11:28
Cf35113_NIKU_0913.jpg	Områder C-D slutt.		S	MD	07.10.2014 11:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0914.jpg	Oversikt, beinkule	SA18533, SZ18534	NNØ	SCT	07.10.2014 11:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0915.jpg	Steinete brun lag	SL18658	Ø	SCT	07.10.2014 12:03
Cf35113_NIKU_0916.jpg	Steinete brun lag	SL18658	N	SCT	07.10.2014 12:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0917.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SK 18879	V	LH	07.10.2014 13:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0918.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SK 18880	V	LH	07.10.2014 13:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0919.jpg	Brann lag, N-del	SL 18745	Ø	EN?	07.10.2014 14:32
Cf35113_NIKU_0920.jpg	Brann lag, N-del, SL 18745	SL 18745	N	EN?	07.10.2014 14:33
Cf35113_NIKU_0921.jpg	Brann lag, N-del, SL 18745	SL 18745	Ø	EN?	07.10.2014 14:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0922.jpg	Brann lag, N-del, SL 18745	SL 18745	Ø	EN?	07.10.2014 14:36
Cf35113_NIKU_0923.jpg	Brann lag, N-del, SL 18745	SL 18745	Ø	EN?	07.10.2014 14:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0924.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 18702	N	EN?	08.10.2014 09:19
Cf35113_NIKU_0925.jpg	Brannlag, mulig brent del av vegg	SL 18745	NV	EN?	08.10.2014 09:29
Cf35113_NIKU_0926.jpg	Brannlag, mulig brent del av vegg	SL 18745	Ø	SCT	08.10.2014 09:31
Cf35113_NIKU_0927.jpg	Spedbarn graves frem	SA18878, SZ 18879	V	SCT	08.10.2014 09:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0928.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 18745	N	SCT	08.10.2014 10:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0929.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA18377, SZ18421	SØ	LH	08.10.2014 12:24
Cf35113_NIKU_0930.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA18377, SZ18421	NV	LH	08.10.2014 12:25
Cf35113_NIKU_0931.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA18377, SZ18421	NV	LH	08.10.2014 12:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0932.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA18377, SZ18421	NV	LH	08.10.2014 12:27
Cf35113_NIKU_0933.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA18377, SZ18421	NV	LH	08.10.2014 12:32
Cf35113_NIKU_0934.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA18377, SZ18421	NV	LH	08.10.2014 12:34
Cf35113_NIKU_0935.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA18377, SZ18421	NV	LH	08.10.2014 12:34
Cf35113_NIKU_0936.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA18377, SZ18421	NV	LH	08.10.2014 12:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0937.jpg	Arbeidsbilde i kirkegården	SA18377, SZ18421	NV	LH	08.10.2014 12:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0938.jpg	Arbeidsbilde i kirkegården	SA18377, SZ18421	NØ	LH	08.10.2014 12:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0939.jpg	Arbeidsbilde i kirkegården	SA18377, SZ18421	NØ	LH	08.10.2014 12:37
Cf35113_NIKU_0940.jpg	Arbeidsbilde i kirkegården		NV	MD	09.10.2014 08:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0941.jpg	Arbeidsbilder i kirkegården		NV	MD	09.10.2014 08:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0942.jpg	Lag i kutt	SL 18861	Ø	MD	09.10.2014 08:18

Cf35113_NIKU_0943.jpg	Lag, grått under SL 18745	SL 18745	Ø	MD	09.10.2014 08:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0944.jpg	Overburden, topplag SL 51084 og bunnlag 51086. Område C.	SL 51084, SL51086	Ø	MD	09.10.2014 08:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0945.jpg	Sandflekk	SL 18987	Ø	EN?	09.10.2014 08:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0946.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA18878, SZ18879	V	EN?	09.10.2014 08:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0947.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA18878, SZ18879	V	MD	09.10.2014 08:55
Cf35113_NIKU_0948.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA18878, SZ18879	SV	SCT	09.10.2014 09:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0949.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA18878, SZ18879	SV	SCT	09.10.2014 09:12
Cf35113_NIKU_0950.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA18878, SZ18879	SV	SCT	09.10.2014 11:07
Cf35113_NIKU_0951.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA18878, SZ18879	SV	SCT	09.10.2014 11:15
Cf35113_NIKU_0952.jpg	Oversikt av lag	SL19007	Ø	SCT	09.10.2014 11:16
Cf35113_NIKU_0953.jpg	Oversikt av lag	SL19023	Ø	SCT	09.10.2014 11:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0954.jpg	Oversikt av lag	SL19057	Ø	SCT	09.10.2014 11:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0955.jpg	Oversikt av lag	SL19057	SØ	SCT	09.10.2014 11:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0956.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av skjelett graving	SA18878	SSV	SCT	09.10.2014 12:38
Cf35113_NIKU_0957.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA18878, SZ18879	SSV	SCT	09.10.2014 13:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0958.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA 19089	NNV	SCT	09.10.2014 13:42
Cf35113_NIKU_0959.jpg	Arbeidsbilder		NNV	SCT	09.10.2014 15:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0960.jpg	Arbeidsbilder		N	SCT	09.10.2014 15:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0961.jpg	Arbeidsbilder		n	ASK	13.10.2014 12:07
Cf35113_NIKU_0962.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA 125	V	ASK	14.10.2014 07:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0963.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA 125	V	EB	14.10.2014 07:58
Cf35113_NIKU_0964.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA 125	N	EB	14.10.2014 07:59
Cf35113_NIKU_0965.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA 125	n	EN?	14.10.2014 11:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0966.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA 125	n	EN?	14.10.2014 11:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0967.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA 125	N	EN?	14.10.2014 11:20
Cf35113_NIKU_0968.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA 125	N	EN?	14.10.2014 11:33
Cf35113_NIKU_0969.jpg	Detaljbilde av skjelett med stein i munn.	SA19169,SZ19170	NV	EN?	14.10.2014 11:34
Cf35113_NIKU_0970.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA 125	N	EN?	14.10.2014 11:35
Cf35113_NIKU_0971.jpg	Detaljbilde av skjelett med stein i munn.	SA19169,SZ19171	NV	EN?	14.10.2014 12:48
Cf35113_NIKU_0972.jpg	Detaljbilde av skjelett med stein i munn.	SA19169,SZ19170	V	AØJ	14.10.2014 13:32
Cf35113_NIKU_0973.jpg	Detaljbilde av skjelett med stein i munn.	SA19169,SZ19171	V	AØJ	15.10.2014 08:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0974.jpg	Detaljbilde av skjelett med stein i munn.	SA19169,SZ19172	V	AØJ	15.10.2014 08:02
Cf35113_NIKU_0975.jpg	Detaljbilde av skjelett med stein i munn.	SA19169,SZ19173	V	AØJ	15.10.2014 08:02

Cf35113_NIKU_0976.jpg	Detaljbilde av skjelett med stein i munn.	SA19169,SZ19174	V	AØJ	15.10.2014 08:14
Cf35113_NIKU_0977.jpg	Detaljbilde av skjelett med stein i munn.	SA19169,SZ19175	V	AØJ	15.10.2014 08:15
Cf35113_NIKU_0978.jpg	Detaljbilde av skjelett med stein i munn.	SA19169,SZ19176	V	AØJ	15.10.2014 08:15
Cf35113_NIKU_0979.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 19261	Ø	AØJ	15.10.2014 08:15
Cf35113_NIKU_0980.jpg	Nedgravning, kutt i struktur	SA19516	V	AØJ	15.10.2014 08:17
Cf35113_NIKU_0981.jpg	Nedgravning, kutt i struktur	SA19516	S	AØJ	15.10.2014 08:18
Cf35113_NIKU_0982.jpg	Stein fra nedgravningen	SA 19198	V	EN?	15.10.2014 08:40
Cf35113_NIKU_0983.jpg	Moderne stolpehull som har kuttet SA19169 og kraniet på SZ19170.	SA19516	Ø	EN?	15.10.2014 08:51
Cf35113_NIKU_0984.jpg	Moderne stolpehull som har kuttet SA19169 og kraniet på SZ19170.	SA19516	S	EN?	15.10.2014 08:52
Cf35113_NIKU_0985.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 19311	Ø	AØJ	15.10.2014 09:01
Cf35113_NIKU_0986.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 19324	Ø	AØJ	15.10.2014 11:09
Cf35113_NIKU_0987.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA19169, SZ 19170	V	AØJ	15.10.2014 11:10
Cf35113_NIKU_0988.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett, SA19169, SZ 19170	SA19169, SZ 19170	V	AØJ	15.10.2014 11:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0989.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, Lars og dobbeltgrav	SL 19324	V	AØJ	15.10.2014 12:04
Cf35113_NIKU_0990.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA19169, SZ 19170	V	AØJ	15.10.2014 12:30
Cf35113_NIKU_0991.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA19169, SZ 19170	V	AØJ	15.10.2014 12:32
Cf35113_NIKU_0992.jpg	Arbeidsbilder folk		V	EB	15.10.2014 12:33
Cf35113_NIKU_0993.jpg	Arbeidsbilder folk	SA19169, SZ 19170	V	EB	15.10.2014 12:56
Cf35113_NIKU_0994.jpg	Arbeidsbilder folk	SA19169, SZ 19170	NV	EB	15.10.2014 13:04
Cf35113_NIKU_0995.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 19324	Ø	RM	16.10.2014 09:46
Cf35113_NIKU_0996.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	V	LH	16.10.2014 09:47
Cf35113_NIKU_0997.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	V	LH	16.10.2014 09:49
Cf35113_NIKU_0998.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	V	LH	16.10.2014 09:53
Cf35113_NIKU_0999.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	V	LH	16.10.2014 10:42
Cf35113_NIKU_1000.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	Ø	LH	16.10.2014 10:42
Cf35113_NIKU_1001.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	V	LH	16.10.2014 10:44
Cf35113_NIKU_1002.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	V	LH	16.10.2014 10:44
Cf35113_NIKU_1003.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	V	LH	16.10.2014 10:45
Cf35113_NIKU_1004.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	V	LH	16.10.2014 11:12
Cf35113_NIKU_1005.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	V	LH	16.10.2014 11:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1006.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1007.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:18

Cf35113_NIKU_1008.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	V	LH	16.10.2014 11:18
Cf35113_NIKU_1009.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	V	LH	16.10.2014 11:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1010.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	V	LH	16.10.2014 11:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1011.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	Ø	LH	16.10.2014 11:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1012.jpg	Oversikt, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	Ø	LH	16.10.2014 11:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1013.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50524	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1014.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50524	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1015.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50524	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:23
Cf35113_NIKU_1016.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50524	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:25
Cf35113_NIKU_1017.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:26
Cf35113_NIKU_1018.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:26
Cf35113_NIKU_1019.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1020.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1021.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1022.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:29
Cf35113_NIKU_1023.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50524	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1024.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50524	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1025.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50524	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1026.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1027.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1028.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50922, SZ	S	LH	16.10.2014 11:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1029.jpg	Arbeidsbilde kirkegård, område A	SA50521, SZ50522	V	ASK	16.10.2014 11:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1030.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	S	ASK	16.10.2014 11:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1031.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	S	ASK	16.10.2014 11:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1032.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	S	ASK	16.10.2014 11:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1033.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50524	S	ASK	16.10.2014 11:54
Cf35113_NIKU_1034.jpg	Detaljer, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50524	S	ASK	16.10.2014 11:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1035.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, Lars	SA50521, SZ50522	S	ASK	16.10.2014 11:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1036.jpg	Sykdom på skjelett	SA 19164, SZ19170	NNØ	SCT	16.10.2014 11:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1037.jpg	Sykdom på skjelett	SA 19164, SZ19170	N	SCT	16.10.2014 11:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1038.jpg	Sykdom på skjelett	SA 19164, SZ19170	N	SCT	16.10.2014 11:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1039.jpg	Sykdom på skjelett	SA 19164, SZ19170	V	SCT	16.10.2014 12:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1040.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 12:29

Cf35113_NIKU_1041.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 12:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1042.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 12:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1043.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 12:43
Cf35113_NIKU_1044.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 12:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1045.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 12:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1046.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 12:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1047.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 12:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1048.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 12:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1049.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 12:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1050.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 13:03
Cf35113_NIKU_1051.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 13:03
Cf35113_NIKU_1052.jpg	Ortofoto, skjeletter	SA50521, SZ50522	SSØ	ASK	16.10.2014 13:03
Cf35113_NIKU_1053.jpg	Luftkanal i ovn SA150	SK 13315, SA 150		RM	16.10.2014 13:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1054.jpg	Funn i grav under skjelett SZ19170	SA19169, SZ19170	SSV	SCT	16.10.2014 13:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1055.jpg	Funn i grav under skjelett SZ19170	SA19169, SZ19170	SSV	SCT	16.10.2014 13:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1056.jpg	Lag SL19738	SL 19738	Ø	SCT	16.10.2014 13:10
Cf35113_NIKU_1057.jpg	V-hjørne av lag i grophus SA19516	SA 19516	Ø	EN	16.10.2014 13:14
Cf35113_NIKU_1058.jpg	The boss på kontoret			EN	16.10.2014 13:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1059.jpg	Tom grav	SA 50521	NNV	ASK	17.10.2014 09:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1060.jpg	Oversikt, struktur	SA19516	Ø	ASK	17.10.2014 11:13
Cf35113_NIKU_1061.jpg	Oversikt, struktur	SA19516, SL19914	S	ASK	20.10.2014 12:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1062.jpg	Oversikt, struktur	SA19516, SL19914	N	ASK	20.10.2014 13:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1063.jpg	Oversikt, struktur	SA19516, SL19914	Ø	ASK	20.10.2014 13:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1064.jpg	Oversikt, struktur	SA19516, SL19914	V	ASK	20.10.2014 13:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1065.jpg	Oversikt, struktur	SA19516, SL19914	NV	ASK	20.10.2014 13:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1066.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SA 19516	Ø	ASK	20.10.2014 13:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1067.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA19819, SZ19827	NV	LH	20.10.2014 13:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1068.jpg	Oversiktsbilde stein i grøft	19976	V	RM	20.10.2014 13:51
Cf35113_NIKU_1069.jpg	Oversiktsbilde stein i grøft	19976	V	RM	21.10.2014 08:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1070.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA19819, SZ19827	NV	LH	21.10.2014 08:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1071.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA19819, SZ19827	NV	LH	21.10.2014 09:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1072.jpg	Dyregang	SA19516, 19797	Ø	EN	21.10.2014 09:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1073.jpg	Dyregang	SA19516, 19797	Ø	EN	21.10.2014 09:54

Cf35113_NIKU_1074.jpg	Dyregang	SA19516, 19797	Ø	EN	21.10.2014 09:54
Cf35113_NIKU_1075.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA19833, SZ19834	V	LH	21.10.2014 11:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1076.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA19833, SZ19834	V	LH	21.10.2014 11:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1077.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA19833, SZ19834	V	LH	21.10.2014 11:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1078.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA19833, SZ19834	NØ	LH	21.10.2014 11:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1079.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA19833, SZ19834	NØ	LH	21.10.2014 11:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1080.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA19833, SZ19834	NØ	LH	21.10.2014 11:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1081.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA19833, SZ19834	NØ	LH	21.10.2014 11:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1082.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA19833, SZ19834	NØ	LH	21.10.2014 11:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1083.jpg	Detaljbilder, skjelett	SA19819, SZ19827	NV	LH	21.10.2014 11:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1084.jpg	Sandlag under kirkegårdsjord	SL 18206	NNØ	ASK	21.10.2014 11:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1085.jpg	Sandlag under kirkegårdsjord	SL 18206	ØSØ	ASK	21.10.2014 11:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1086.jpg	Sandlag under kirkegårdsjord	SL 18206	ØSØ	ASK	21.10.2014 12:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1087.jpg	Sandlag under kirkegårdsjord	SL 18206	ØNØ	ASK	21.10.2014 12:10
Cf35113_NIKU_1088.jpg	Arbeidsfoto, Mick og Anne	SL 18206	S	ASK	21.10.2014 12:13
Cf35113_NIKU_1089.jpg	Sandlag under kirkegårdsjord	SL 18206	SSØ	ASK	21.10.2014 12:14
Cf35113_NIKU_1090.jpg	Sandlag under kirkegårdsjord	SL 18206	ØSØ	ASK	21.10.2014 12:15
Cf35113_NIKU_1091.jpg	Sandlag under kirkegårdsjord	SL 18206	ØNØ	SB	21.10.2014 12:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1092.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA19833, SA 19834	NØ	SB	21.10.2014 12:25
Cf35113_NIKU_1093.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA19833, SA 19834	NØ	SB	21.10.2014 12:26
Cf35113_NIKU_1094.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA19833, SA 19834	NØ	SB	21.10.2014 12:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1095.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA19833, SA 19834	NØ	SB	21.10.2014 13:24
Cf35113_NIKU_1096.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA19833, SA 19834	NØ	SB	21.10.2014 13:25
Cf35113_NIKU_1097.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA19833, SA 19834	NØ	SB	21.10.2014 13:29
Cf35113_NIKU_1098.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA19833, SA 19834	NØ	SB	21.10.2014 13:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1099.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA19833, SA 19834	NØ	SB	21.10.2014 13:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1100.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA19978, SZ19987	V	SB	21.10.2014 13:36
Cf35113_NIKU_1101.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA19978, SZ19987	N	SB	21.10.2014 13:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1102.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA19978, SZ19987	N	SB	21.10.2014 13:41
Cf35113_NIKU_1103.jpg	Detalj av treverk m. Skalle	SA19833, SZ 19834	V	SB	21.10.2014 15:53
Cf35113_NIKU_1104.jpg	Detalj av treverk m. Skalle	SA19833, SZ 19834	V	SB	22.10.2014 07:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1105.jpg	Detalj av treverk m. skjelett	SA19833, SZ 19834	V	SB	22.10.2014 07:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1106.jpg	Detalj av treverk m. skjelett	SA19833, SZ 19834	V	SB	22.10.2014 08:10

Cf35113_NIKU_1107.jpg	Detalj av treverk m. skjelett	SA19833, SZ 19834	V	SB	22.10.2014 08:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1108.jpg	Fjernet spedbarn	SZ19994,SL19516	V	SB	22.10.2014 08:18
Cf35113_NIKU_1109.jpg	Treverk i grav	SZ19833, SL19996	V	SB	22.10.2014 08:26
Cf35113_NIKU_1110.jpg	Treverk i grav	SZ19833, SL19996	V	SB	22.10.2014 08:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1111.jpg	Treverk i grav	SZ19833, SL19996	V	SB	22.10.2014 09:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1112.jpg	Treverk i grav	SZ19833, SL19996	Ø	SB	22.10.2014 11:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1113.jpg	Treverk i grav	SZ19833, SL19996	Ø	SB	22.10.2014 11:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1114.jpg	Treverk i grav	SZ19833, SL19996	Ø	SB	22.10.2014 11:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1115.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SL20020	V	RM	22.10.2014 11:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1116.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SL20020	V	SCT	22.10.2014 11:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1117.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SL20020	N	SCT	22.10.2014 11:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1118.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	N	SCT	23.10.2014 12:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1119.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	N	SCT	23.10.2014 13:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1120.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	N	SCT	23.10.2014 13:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1121.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	N	SCT	23.10.2014 13:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1122.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	Ø	SCT	23.10.2014 13:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1123.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	ØNØ	SCT	23.10.2014 13:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1124.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	Ø	SCT	23.10.2014 13:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1125.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	Ø	SCT	23.10.2014 13:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1126.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	ØNØ	SCT	23.10.2014 13:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1127.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	ØNØ	SCT	23.10.2014 13:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1128.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	Ø	SCT	23.10.2014 13:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1129.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	Ø	SCT	23.10.2014 13:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1130.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	Ø	SCT	23.10.2014 13:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1131.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	ØNØ	SCT	23.10.2014 13:42
Cf35113_NIKU_1132.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	ØNØ	SCT	23.10.2014 13:42
Cf35113_NIKU_1133.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	S	SCT	23.10.2014 13:43
Cf35113_NIKU_1134.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, steinfundament	SA50372	S	SCT	23.10.2014 13:44
Cf35113_NIKU_1135.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, steinfundament	SA50372	S	SCT	23.10.2014 13:45
Cf35113_NIKU_1136.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, steinfundament	SA50372	S	SCT	23.10.2014 13:45
Cf35113_NIKU_1137.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, steinfundament	SA50372	SV	SCT	23.10.2014 13:45
Cf35113_NIKU_1138.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, steinfundament	SA50372	S	SCT	23.10.2014 13:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1139.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, steinfundament	SA50372	S	SCT	23.10.2014 13:48

Cf35113_NIKU_1140.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA50372	S	SCT	23.10.2014 13:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1141.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA50372	SØ	SCT	23.10.2014 13:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1142.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, mulig stolpehull	SA50372	S	SCT	23.10.2014 13:54
Cf35113_NIKU_1143.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, mulig stolpehull	SA50372	V	SCT	23.10.2014 13:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1144.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, mulig stolpehull	SA50372	S	SCT	23.10.2014 13:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1145.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, mulig stolpehull	SA50372	S	SCT	23.10.2014 13:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1146.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, mulig stolpehull	SA50372	Ø	SCT	23.10.2014 13:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1147.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, sørlige kant	SA50372	Ø	SCT	23.10.2014 13:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1148.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	Ø	SCT	23.10.2014 13:58
Cf35113_NIKU_1149.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	NNØ	SCT	23.10.2014 13:59
Cf35113_NIKU_1150.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	NNØ	SCT	23.10.2014 13:59
Cf35113_NIKU_1151.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SA50372	N	SCT	23.10.2014 14:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1152.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 20096	N	RM	23.10.2014 14:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1153.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 20218	Ø	RM	23.10.2014 14:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1154.jpg	kollapset telt	SA50372	NØ	SCT	23.10.2014 14:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1155.jpg	kollapset telt	SL 20096	SØ	SCT	24.10.2014 08:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1156.jpg	kollapset telt	SL 20096	Ø	SCT	24.10.2014 11:15
Cf35113_NIKU_1157.jpg	kollapset telt		NØ	SCT	27.10.2014 08:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1158.jpg	kollapset telt		Ø	SCT	27.10.2014 08:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1159.jpg	kollapset telt		Ø	SCT	27.10.2014 08:23
Cf35113_NIKU_1160.jpg	kollapset telt		Ø	SCT	27.10.2014 08:23
Cf35113_NIKU_1161.jpg	kollapset telt		SV	SCT	27.10.2014 08:23
Cf35113_NIKU_1162.jpg	kollapset telt		NV	SCT	27.10.2014 08:23
Cf35113_NIKU_1163.jpg	Oversikt, dobbeltgrav	SA 20245, SZ20255, SZ	V	LH	27.10.2014 08:24
Cf35113_NIKU_1164.jpg	Oversikt, dobbeltgrav	SA 20245, SZ20255, SZ	V	LH	27.10.2014 08:25
Cf35113_NIKU_1165.jpg	Oversikt, dobbeltgrav	SA 20245, SZ20255, SZ	V	LH	27.10.2014 08:25
Cf35113_NIKU_1166.jpg	Ortofoto, dobbeltgrav	SA 20245, SZ20255, SZ	N	LH	27.10.2014 10:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1167.jpg	Moderne steinsamling	SA 20245, SZ20255, SZ	NNØ	SB	27.10.2014 10:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1168.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA 20281, SZ 20283	Ø	ASK	27.10.2014 10:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1169.jpg	Kirkegårdsjord under moderne kutt	SM20265	V	SB	27.10.2014 11:46
Cf35113_NIKU_1170.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 20281, SZ 20283	N	ASK	27.10.2014 13:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1171.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA 20281, SZ 20283	N	ASK	28.10.2014 09:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1172.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA 20281, SZ 20283	N	ASK	28.10.2014 10:54

Cf35113_NIKU_1173.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA 20281, SZ 20283	N	ASK	28.10.2014 11:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1174.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA 20281, SZ 20283	N	ASK	28.10.2014 12:41
Cf35113_NIKU_1175.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA 20281, SZ 20283	N	ASK	28.10.2014 12:41
Cf35113_NIKU_1176.jpg	Utvidelse, sør for profil	C50426	Ø	ASK	28.10.2014 12:41
Cf35113_NIKU_1177.jpg	Moderne stolpehull m. steinpakning	SA 20281, SZ 20283	Ø	SB	28.10.2014 12:41
Cf35113_NIKU_1178.jpg	Moderne stolpehull m. steinpakning	SA 20281, SZ 20283	S	SB	28.10.2014 12:42
Cf35113_NIKU_1179.jpg	Steinlag over profil	3C50426	Ø	SB	28.10.2014 14:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1180.jpg	Steinlag over profil	3C50426	Ø	SB	28.10.2014 15:44
Cf35113_NIKU_1181.jpg	Steinlag over profil	3C50426	Ø	SB	28.10.2014 15:44
Cf35113_NIKU_1182.jpg	Steinlag over profil	3C50426	Ø	SB	28.10.2014 15:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1183.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA 20345, SZ 20347	V	ASK	28.10.2014 15:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1184.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 20345, SZ 20347	N	ASK	28.10.2014 15:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1185.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 20345, SZ 20347	N	ASK	28.10.2014 15:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1186.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 20368, SZ 20369	V	SCT	29.10.2014 10:12
Cf35113_NIKU_1187.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 20368, SZ 20369	V	SCT	29.10.2014 11:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1188.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 20368, SZ 20369	S	SCT	29.10.2014 11:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1189.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 20368, SZ 20369	V	SCT	29.10.2014 13:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1190.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 20368, SZ 20369	V	SCT	29.10.2014 13:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1191.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 20368, SZ 20369	S	SCT	29.10.2014 13:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1192.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 20368, SZ 20369	S	SCT	29.10.2014 13:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1193.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 20368, SZ 20369	S	SCT	29.10.2014 13:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1194.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 20368, SZ 20369	S	SCT	29.10.2014 13:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1195.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 20368, SZ 20369	S	SCT	29.10.2014 13:33
Cf35113_NIKU_1196.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA 20368, SZ 20369	N	MD	29.10.2014 13:34
Cf35113_NIKU_1197.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA 20368, SZ 20369	N	MD	29.10.2014 13:34
Cf35113_NIKU_1198.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 20368, SZ 20369	S	SCT	29.10.2014 13:36
Cf35113_NIKU_1199.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 20413	N	ASK	29.10.2014 13:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1200.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA 20433, 20436	Ø	ASK	29.10.2014 13:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1201.jpg	Detalj av lag	SL 20413	N	RM	29.10.2014 14:11
Cf35113_NIKU_1202.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA 20555, 20556	V	AØJ	29.10.2014 14:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1203.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA 20555, 20556	Ø	AØJ	29.10.2014 15:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1204.jpg	Grophus SA19516 sett ovenfra	SA19516	V	SB	30.10.2014 10:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1205.jpg	Grophus SA19516 sett ovenfra	SA19516	V	SB	30.10.2014 13:07

Cf35113_NIKU_1206.jpg	Grophus SA19516 sett ovenfra	SA19516	V	SB	30.10.2014 13:14
Cf35113_NIKU_1207.jpg	Grophus SA19516 sett ovenfra	SA19516	V	SB	30.10.2014 14:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1208.jpg	Grophus SA19516 sett ovenfra	SA19516	S	SB	30.10.2014 14:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1209.jpg	Grophus SA19516 sett ovenfra	SA19516	S	SB	30.10.2014 14:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1210.jpg	Grophus SA19516 sett ovenfra	SA19516	S	SB	30.10.2014 14:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1211.jpg	Grophus SA19516 sett ovenfra	SA19516	Ø	SB	30.10.2014 14:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1212.jpg	Grophus SA19516 sett ovenfra	SA19516	Ø	SB	30.10.2014 14:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1213.jpg	Grophus SA19516 sett ovenfra	SA19516	Ø	SB	30.10.2014 14:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1214.jpg	Grophus SA19516 sett ovenfra	SA19516	Ø	SB	30.10.2014 14:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1215.jpg	Grophus SA19516 sett ovenfra	SA19516	N	SB	30.10.2014 14:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1216.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA 20572, 20585	NV	AØJ	30.10.2014 14:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1217.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 20572, 20585	SV	AØJ	30.10.2014 14:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1218.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL20707, SL 20700	Ø	EN?	30.10.2014 14:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1219.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL20707, SL 20700	V	EN?	30.10.2014 14:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1220.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 20681, SZ 20693	V	LH	30.10.2014 16:39
Cf35113_NIKU_1221.jpg	Oversikt av ovn	SA20631/SA150	V	RM	31.10.2014 10:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1222.jpg	Oversikt av ovn	SA20631/SA150	V	RM	31.10.2014 10:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1223.jpg	Oversikt av ovn	SA20631/SA150	V	RM	31.10.2014 10:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1224.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 20681, SZ 20693	V	LH	31.10.2014 10:39
Cf35113_NIKU_1225.jpg	Stein fra ovn før graving	ST26111, SA 24870	Ø	RM	31.10.2014 10:39
Cf35113_NIKU_1226.jpg	Stein fra ovn før graving	ST26111, SA 24870	Ø	RM	31.10.2014 10:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1227.jpg	Stein fra ovn før graving	ST26111, SA 24870	Ø	RM	31.10.2014 11:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1228.jpg	Stein fra ovn før graving	ST26111, SA 24870	S	RM	31.10.2014 13:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1229.jpg	Oversikt, skjelett	SA 20546, SZ20763	V	SB	31.10.2014 13:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1230.jpg	Reidar graver ovn	SA20631/SA150	Ø	SB	31.10.2014 13:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1231.jpg	Reidar graver ovn	SA20631/SA150	N	SB	31.10.2014 13:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1232.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA19516	N	SB	31.10.2014 13:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1233.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA19516	N	SB	31.10.2014 13:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1234.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA19516	N	SB	31.10.2014 13:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1235.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA19516	N	SB	31.10.2014 14:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1236.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA19516	N	SB	31.10.2014 14:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1237.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 20546, SZ 20763	SV	AØJ	31.10.2014 14:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1238.jpg	Detaljbilde, skjelett	SA 20786, SZ 20788	V	AØJ	31.10.2014 14:00

Cf35113_NIKU_1239.jpg	Detaljbilde, skjelett	SA 20786, SZ 20788	V	AØJ	31.10.2014 14:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1240.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 20786, SZ 20788	S	AØJ	31.10.2014 14:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1241.jpg	Kollaps i grøft	27558	N	SB	31.10.2014 15:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1242.jpg	Kollaps i grøft	27559	Ø	SB	31.10.2014 15:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1243.jpg	Oversikt ovn	SA150	V	SB	31.10.2014 15:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1244.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	27558	NV	MD	03.11.2014 10:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1245.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	27559	NV	MD	03.11.2014 10:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1246.jpg	Oversikt, lag	SL 20700	S	MD	03.11.2014 10:44
Cf35113_NIKU_1247.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA 20930, SZ 20939	V	AØJ	03.11.2014 10:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1248.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA 20907, SZ 20908	NØ	AØJ	03.11.2014 10:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1249.jpg	Detalj, skjelett	SA 20907, SZ 20908	NØ	AØJ	03.11.2014 10:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1250.jpg	Tømt grøft SA27558	SA27558	SØ	SB	03.11.2014 13:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1251.jpg	Avskrevet som moderne	SA 20907, SZ 20908	SV	SB	03.11.2014 14:08
Cf35113_NIKU_1252.jpg	Avskrevet som moderne	SA 20907, SZ 20908	SV	SB	03.11.2014 14:08
Cf35113_NIKU_1253.jpg	Avskrevet som moderne	SL20707	V	SB	03.11.2014 14:26
Cf35113_NIKU_1254.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett, SA 20930, SZ 20939	SA 20930, SZ 20939	V	LH	03.11.2014 14:44
Cf35113_NIKU_1255.jpg	Detalj av steiner i ovn	SA 150	V	LH	03.11.2014 14:44
Cf35113_NIKU_1256.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 21073, SZ 21079	NV	LH	03.11.2014 14:45
Cf35113_NIKU_1257.jpg	Oversikt, Skjelett, SA 21065, SZ 21066	SA 21065, SZ 21066	V	LH	03.11.2014 15:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1258.jpg	Oversikt, Skjelett, SA 21065, SZ 21066	SA 21065, SZ 21066	V	LH	03.11.2014 15:29
Cf35113_NIKU_1259.jpg	Oversikt, Skjelett, SA 21065, SZ 21066	SA 21065, SZ 21066	V	LH	04.11.2014 10:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1260.jpg	Ortofoto, Skjelett, SA 21065, SZ 21066	SA 21065, SZ 21066	V	LH	04.11.2014 10:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1261.jpg	Ortofoto, Skjelett, SA 21073, SZ 21079	SA 21073, SZ 21079	NØ	LH	04.11.2014 10:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1262.jpg	Lag under 20707, SL 21089	SL20707, SL 21089	S	EN	04.11.2014 11:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1263.jpg	Lag under 20707, SL 21089	SL20707, SL 21089	V	EN	04.11.2014 11:15
Cf35113_NIKU_1264.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA 20631	V	EN	04.11.2014 12:43
Cf35113_NIKU_1265.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA 20631	N	EN	04.11.2014 13:29
Cf35113_NIKU_1266.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA 20631	N	EN	04.11.2014 13:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1267.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA 20631	N	EN	04.11.2014 14:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1268.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA 20631	SØ	EN	04.11.2014 14:08
Cf35113_NIKU_1269.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, Magnus	SA 20631	S	RM	04.11.2014 14:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1270.jpg	Detalj av stein i ovn	SA 20631	V	RM	04.11.2014 14:10
Cf35113_NIKU_1271.jpg	Moderne forstyrrelse	SA 20631	Ø	EN	04.11.2014 14:11

Cf35113_NIKU_1272.jpg	Moderne forstyrrelse		Ø	EN	04.11.2014 14:11
Cf35113_NIKU_1273.jpg	Moderne forstyrrelse	SA20631	Ø	EN	04.11.2014 14:25
Cf35113_NIKU_1274.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL21109	V	RM	04.11.2014 14:43
Cf35113_NIKU_1275.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL21109	SV	RM	04.11.2014 14:43
Cf35113_NIKU_1276.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL21109	V	RM	04.11.2014 14:43
Cf35113_NIKU_1277.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av kirkegårdsjord	SA20907	Ø	RM	04.11.2014 15:14
Cf35113_NIKU_1278.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av kirkegårdsjord	SA20907	Ø	RM	05.11.2014 10:34
Cf35113_NIKU_1279.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av kirkegårdsjord	SA20907	N	RM	05.11.2014 10:34
Cf35113_NIKU_1280.jpg	Detalj av kanten på ovn	SL 21140	N	RM	05.11.2014 11:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1281.jpg	Detalj av kanten på ovn	SL 21140	N	RM	05.11.2014 11:03
Cf35113_NIKU_1282.jpg	Oversikt av moderne forstyrrelse	21182	Ø	LH	05.11.2014 11:03
Cf35113_NIKU_1283.jpg	Oversikt av moderne forstyrrelse	SL 21140	Ø	LH	05.11.2014 13:24
Cf35113_NIKU_1284.jpg	Oversikt over bein fra moderne forstyrrelse	SL 21140	Ø	LH	05.11.2014 13:24
Cf35113_NIKU_1285.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, skjelett	SA 21197, SZ 21203	NV	LH	05.11.2014 13:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1286.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	LH	05.11.2014 13:53
Cf35113_NIKU_1287.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	LH	05.11.2014 13:53
Cf35113_NIKU_1288.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA 21197, SZ 21203	Ø	LH	05.11.2014 14:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1289.jpg	Ortofoto, skjelett	SA 21197, SZ 21203	NØ	LH	05.11.2014 14:34
Cf35113_NIKU_1290.jpg	Oversikt over lag i ovn	SL21209	N	LH	05.11.2014 14:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1291.jpg	Oversikt over gravene	SA 21233, SZ21234	SØ	LH	05.11.2014 14:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1292.jpg	Oversikt over gravene	SA 21233, SZ21234	SØ	LH	05.11.2014 14:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1293.jpg	Oversikt over gravene	SA 21233, SZ21234	SØ	LH	05.11.2014 15:05
Cf35113_NIKU_1294.jpg	Oversikt over gravene	SA 21233, SZ21234	SØ	LH	06.11.2014 11:05
Cf35113_NIKU_1295.jpg	Oversikt over gravene	SA 21233, SZ21234	SØ	LH	06.11.2014 11:07
Cf35113_NIKU_1296.jpg	Oversikt over gravene	SA 21233, SZ21234	SØ	LH	06.11.2014 11:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1297.jpg	Oversikt over gravene	SA 21233, SZ21234	NV	LH	06.11.2014 11:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1298.jpg	Ortofoto over gravene	SA 21233, SZ21234	NV	LH	06.11.2014 11:10
Cf35113_NIKU_1299.jpg	Oversikt over gravene	SA 21233, SZ21234	NV	LH	06.11.2014 11:11
Cf35113_NIKU_1300.jpg	Oversikt over gravene	SA 21233, SZ21234	NV	LH	06.11.2014 11:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1301.jpg	Lag i ovn	SL21267	V	AØJ	06.11.2014 12:41
Cf35113_NIKU_1302.jpg	Lag i ovn	SL21267	V	AØJ	06.11.2014 13:07
Cf35113_NIKU_1303.jpg	Lag i ovn	SL21267	V	AØJ	06.11.2014 13:25
Cf35113_NIKU_1304.jpg	Lag i ovn	SL21267	V	AØJ	06.11.2014 14:16

Cf35113_NIKU_1305.jpg	Lag i ovn	SL21267	V	AØJ	06.11.2014 14:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1306.jpg	Lag i ovn	SL21267	V	AØJ	06.11.2014 14:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1307.jpg	Lag i ovn	SL21267	V	AØJ	06.11.2014 14:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1308.jpg	Oversiktsbilde føtter	SA 21309, SZ21310	NV	AØJ	06.11.2014 14:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1309.jpg	Detaljbilder skjelett	SA 21309, SZ21310	NV	AØJ	06.11.2014 14:59
Cf35113_NIKU_1310.jpg	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA 21309, SZ21310	NV	AØJ	06.11.2014 15:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1311.jpg	Detalj av stein i ovn	SA20631, SL22067	V	SB	06.11.2014 15:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1312.jpg	Beinkule oversikt skjelett	SA21875, SZ21262	V	SB	06.11.2014 15:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1313.jpg	Detalj av stein i ovn	SA20631, SL22067	V	SB	06.11.2014 15:54
Cf35113_NIKU_1314.jpg	Grav detaljer	SA22555, SZ22556	V	SB	07.11.2014 10:07
Cf35113_NIKU_1315.jpg	Grav detaljer	SA22555, SZ22556	V	SB	07.11.2014 10:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1316.jpg	Grav detaljer	SA22555, SZ22556	V	SB	07.11.2014 10:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1317.jpg	Grav ortofoto	SA22555, SZ22556	V	SB	07.11.2014 13:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1318.jpg	Oversiktsbilde lag	SL22571	NV	AØJ	07.11.2014 13:07
Cf35113_NIKU_1319.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SL22571	V	AØJ	07.11.2014 13:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1320.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SL22571	NV	AØJ	07.11.2014 13:42
Cf35113_NIKU_1321.jpg	Oversiktsbilde	SL22571	S	AØJ	07.11.2014 13:51
Cf35113_NIKU_1322.jpg	Detalj av planke	ST22641	Ø	AØJ	07.11.2014 13:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1323.jpg	Detalj av planke	ST22641	Ø	AØJ	07.11.2014 13:53
Cf35113_NIKU_1324.jpg	Detalj av planke	ST22641	S	AØJ	07.11.2014 13:54
Cf35113_NIKU_1325.jpg	Oversikt av planke	ST22641	SSV	AØJ	07.11.2014 13:58
Cf35113_NIKU_1326.jpg	Oversikt av planke	ST22641	SSV	AØJ	07.11.2014 14:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1327.jpg	Grav detaljfoto	SA22555, SZ22556	V	AØJ	07.11.2014 14:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1328.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA22688, SZ22697	NV	LH	07.11.2014 14:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1329.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA22688, SZ22697	NV	LH	07.11.2014 14:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1330.jpg	Fra profil, prøver fra 22706-09	3C50426, SL50449	Ø	LH	07.11.2014 14:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1331.jpg	Fra profil, prøver fra 22706-09	3C50426, SL50449	Ø	LH	07.11.2014 14:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1332.jpg	Oversikt grav	SA22711, SZ22712	V	SB	07.11.2014 15:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1333.jpg	Oversikt grav	SA22711, SZ22712	V	SB	10.11.2014 13:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1334.jpg	Oversikt grav, ortofoto	SA22711, SZ22712	V	SB	10.11.2014 13:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1335.jpg	Oversikt grav barn	SA22738, SZ22739	V	AØJ	10.11.2014 14:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1336.jpg	Oversikt grav barn	SA22738, SZ22739	V	AØJ	10.11.2014 15:18
Cf35113_NIKU_1337.jpg	Oversikt grav barn, ortofoto	SA22738, SZ22739	V	AØJ	10.11.2014 15:44

Cf35113_NIKU_1338.jpg	Oversikt grav , barn fot, ortofoto	SA22738, SZ22739	V	AØJ	11.11.2014 09:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1339.jpg	Kutt i NØ, trolig til grav	SL22753, SZ22755	S	MD	11.11.2014 09:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1340.jpg	Kutt i NØ, trolig til grav	SL22753, SZ22755	V	MD	11.11.2014 10:03
Cf35113_NIKU_1341.jpg	Kutt i NØ, trolig til grav	SL22753, SZ22755	S	MD	11.11.2014 10:18
Cf35113_NIKU_1342.jpg	Kutt i NØ, trolig til grav	SL22753, SZ22755	S	MD	11.11.2014 10:29
Cf35113_NIKU_1343.jpg	Oversikt av skjelett	SA22744, SZ22781	V	MD	11.11.2014 10:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1344.jpg	Oversikt av skjelett	SA22711, SZ22712	V	MD	11.11.2014 10:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1345.jpg	Oversikt av skjelett	SA22774, SZ22781	V	MD	11.11.2014 12:53
Cf35113_NIKU_1346.jpg	Oversikt av skjelett	SA22711, SZ22712	V	MD	11.11.2014 13:07
Cf35113_NIKU_1347.jpg	Hus i kirkegården, gulv	SL22896	NV	MD	11.11.2014 13:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1348.jpg	Hus i kirkegården, gulv	SL22896	V	MD	11.11.2014 13:42
Cf35113_NIKU_1349.jpg	Hus i kirkegården, gulv	SL22896	SV	MD	11.11.2014 13:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1350.jpg	Hus i kirkegården, gulv	SL22896	NV	MD	11.11.2014 15:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1351.jpg	Hus i kirkegården, gulv	SL22896	NV	MD	11.11.2014 15:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1352.jpg	Oversikt av hus i kirkegård	SL22896	V	MD	11.11.2014 15:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1353.jpg	Oversikt av hus i kirkegård	SL22896	V	MD	11.11.2014 15:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1354.jpg	Oversikt av hus i kirkegård	SL22896	V	MD	11.11.2014 15:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1355.jpg	Oversikt av hus i kirkegård	SL22896	V	MD	12.11.2014 10:08
Cf35113_NIKU_1356.jpg	Oversikt av hus i kirkegård	SL22896	SV	MD	12.11.2014 10:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1357.jpg	Oversikt av hus i kirkegård	SL22896	SØ	MD	12.11.2014 10:10
Cf35113_NIKU_1358.jpg	Oversikt av hus i kirkegård	SL22896	SØ	MD	12.11.2014 10:11
Cf35113_NIKU_1359.jpg	Oversikt av hus i kirkegård	SL22896	SØ	MD	12.11.2014 10:12
Cf35113_NIKU_1360.jpg	Oversikt av hus i kirkegård	SL22896	SØ	MD	12.11.2014 10:13
Cf35113_NIKU_1361.jpg	Oversikt av hus i kirkegård	SL22896	NØ	MD	12.11.2014 10:14
Cf35113_NIKU_1362.jpg	Renne til ovn før graving	SA 25648	SØ	MD	12.11.2014 10:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1363.jpg	Renne til ovn før graving	SA 25648	SØ	MD	12.11.2014 10:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1364.jpg	Hus i kirkegård, treverk	ST22641	NØ	MD	12.11.2014 10:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1365.jpg	Hus i kirkegård, treverk	ST22641	NØ	MD	12.11.2014 10:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1366.jpg	Gulv i kirkegården med renne til ovn under	SL22896, ST22641	NØ	MD	12.11.2014 10:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1367.jpg	Hus i kirkegård, treverk	ST22641	NØ	MD	12.11.2014 10:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1368.jpg	Lag for stor ovn/grop	SL22855, SL22863	S	MD	12.11.2014 10:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1369.jpg	Lag ved ovn	SL22824	Ø	MD	12.11.2014 10:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1370.jpg	Profil med graver over gulv SL22896	SL22896	Ø	MD	12.11.2014 10:23

Cf35113_NIKU_1371.jpg	Profil med graver over gulv SL22896	SL22896	Ø	MD	12.11.2014 11:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1372.jpg	Profil med graver over gulv SL22896	SL22896	NØ	MD	12.11.2014 11:07
Cf35113_NIKU_1373.jpg	Profil med graver over gulv SL22896	SL22896	NØ	MD	12.11.2014 11:18
Cf35113_NIKU_1374.jpg	Profil med graver over gulv SL22896	SL22896	NØ	MD	12.11.2014 11:23
Cf35113_NIKU_1375.jpg	Fyll i kutt, tømt ut	SK22856, SL22863	Ø	MD	12.11.2014 11:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1376.jpg	Stolpehull ved ovn	SK22929	Ø	MD	12.11.2014 11:29
Cf35113_NIKU_1377.jpg	Renne til ovn	SA 25648	NØ	MD	12.11.2014 11:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1378.jpg	Steinkonsentrasjon over ovn	SA 25648	NØ	MD	12.11.2014 12:41
Cf35113_NIKU_1379.jpg	Steinkonsentrasjon over ovn	SA 25648	SØ	MD	12.11.2014 13:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1380.jpg	Steinkonsentrasjon over ovn	SA 25648	SØ	MD	12.11.2014 13:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1381.jpg	Steinkonsentrasjon over ovn	SA 25648	SØ	MD	12.11.2014 13:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1382.jpg	Steinkonsentrasjon over ovn	SA 25648	N	MD	12.11.2014 13:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1383.jpg	Steinkonsentrasjon over ovn	SA 25648	NØ	MD	12.11.2014 13:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1384.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA22989, SZ22998	V	MD	12.11.2014 13:39
Cf35113_NIKU_1385.jpg	Silt, brunspettet	SL22953	Ø	LH	12.11.2014 13:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1386.jpg	Skjelett oversiktsbilde	SA22989, SZ22998	S	LH	12.11.2014 13:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1387.jpg	Område lag i bunnen av SL22844	SL22844	Ø	LH	12.11.2014 13:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1388.jpg	Stolpehull ved ovn	SA 23045	Ø	LH	12.11.2014 14:12
Cf35113_NIKU_1389.jpg	Kutt tømt	SL22966	Ø	LH	12.11.2014 14:46
Cf35113_NIKU_1390.jpg	Brunt lag over SL22953, SL23078	SL22953, SL23078	Ø	LH	12.11.2014 14:59
Cf35113_NIKU_1391.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA23141, SZ23152	NV	LH	12.11.2014 15:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1392.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA23141, SZ23152	NV	LH	12.11.2014 15:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1393.jpg	Grått silt lag	SL22864	Ø	LH	13.11.2014 12:59
Cf35113_NIKU_1394.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA23141, SZ23152	NV	LH	13.11.2014 13:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1395.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA23141, SZ23152	NV	LH	13.11.2014 13:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1396.jpg	Skjelett, nærbilde med føtter	SA23141, SZ23152	NV	LH	13.11.2014 15:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1397.jpg	Skjelett oversiktsbilde	SA23182, SZ23191	NV	LH	13.11.2014 15:13
Cf35113_NIKU_1398.jpg	Skjelett oversiktsbilde	SA23182, SZ23191	Ø	LH	13.11.2014 15:13
Cf35113_NIKU_1399.jpg	Skjelett oversiktsbilde	SA23182, SZ23191	NV	LH	13.11.2014 15:14
Cf35113_NIKU_1400.jpg	Ovn etter graving	SA 150	NV	LH	14.11.2014 10:33
Cf35113_NIKU_1401.jpg	Ovn etter graving	SA 150	NØ	LH	14.11.2014 11:13
Cf35113_NIKU_1402.jpg	Ovn etter graving	SA 150	NØ	LH	14.11.2014 11:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1403.jpg	Trebit	ST23244	Ø	LH	14.11.2014 11:58

Cf35113_NIKU_1404.jpg	Stolpehull oversikt	SK23251	SØ	LH	14.11.2014 11:59
Cf35113_NIKU_1405.jpg	Stolpehull oversikt	SK23251	S	LH	14.11.2014 11:59
Cf35113_NIKU_1406.jpg	Detalj av linse i lag	SL23199	Ø	LH	14.11.2014 12:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1407.jpg	Parsell grøft	SA23733	Ø	LH	14.11.2014 12:58
Cf35113_NIKU_1408.jpg	Parsell grøft	SA23733	V	LH	14.11.2014 12:58
Cf35113_NIKU_1409.jpg	Parsell grøft	SA23733	V	LH	14.11.2014 14:26
Cf35113_NIKU_1410.jpg	Parsell grøft	SA23733	V	LH	17.11.2014 14:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1411.jpg	Parsell grøft, tømt	SA23733	V	LH	17.11.2014 14:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1412.jpg	Parsell grøft, tømt	SA23733	Ø	LH	17.11.2014 14:33
Cf35113_NIKU_1413.jpg	Parsell grøft, tømt	SA23733	Ø	LH	17.11.2014 14:33
Cf35113_NIKU_1414.jpg	Parsell grøft, tømt	SA23733	V	LH	18.11.2014 11:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1415.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA23806, SZ23815	V	MD	18.11.2014 11:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1416.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA23806, SZ23815	V	MD	18.11.2014 11:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1417.jpg	Mørkt grått lag	SL23841	V	MD	18.11.2014 11:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1418.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA23858, SZ23869	V	MD	18.11.2014 13:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1419.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA23858, SZ23869	N	MD	18.11.2014 14:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1420.jpg	Lag i grophus	SL23877	N	MD	18.11.2014 15:34
Cf35113_NIKU_1421.jpg	Staurhull	SA24001	N	MD	19.11.2014 10:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1422.jpg	Staurhull	SA24001	V	MD	19.11.2014 11:15
Cf35113_NIKU_1423.jpg	Staurhull	SA24001	Ø	MD	19.11.2014 13:43
Cf35113_NIKU_1424.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SA23983, SZ23995	V	MD	19.11.2014 15:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1425.jpg	Lag i grophus	SL23931	Ø	MD	19.11.2014 15:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1426.jpg	Skjelett oversiktsbilde	SA23983, SZ23995	N	MD	19.11.2014 15:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1427.jpg	Beinkule oversikt	SA24053	V	MD	19.11.2014 16:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1428.jpg	Snitt gjennom delvis tømt staurhull	SL24043	V	MD	20.11.2014 10:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1429.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SA24133, SZ24142	V	MD	20.11.2014 11:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1430.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SA24133, SZ24142	S	MD	20.11.2014 13:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1431.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SA23856, SZ24165	V	MD	20.11.2014 15:05
Cf35113_NIKU_1432.jpg	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA23856, SZ24165	V	MD	21.11.2014 10:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1433.jpg	Løst fyll med dyrebein	SL24174	N	MD	21.11.2014 10:33
Cf35113_NIKU_1434.jpg	Rød brent silt over brent planke	SL24215	N	SB	21.11.2014 13:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1435.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA24281, SZ24292	N	SB	21.11.2014 14:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1436.jpg	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA24281, SZ24292	V	SB	24.11.2014 13:27

Cf35113_NIKU_1437.jpg	Oversikt brent planke	SA24299	SØ	SB	24.11.2014 14:42
Cf35113_NIKU_1438.jpg	Oversikt brent planke, N-del	SA24299	NV	SB	25.11.2014 11:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1439.jpg	Oversikt brent planke, N-del	SA24299	V	SB	25.11.2014 11:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1440.jpg	Oversikt brent planke, N-del	SA24299	S	SB	25.11.2014 11:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1441.jpg	Oversikt brent planke	SA24299	SV	SB	25.11.2014 11:23
Cf35113_NIKU_1442.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24281, SA24292	N	SB	25.11.2014 11:23
Cf35113_NIKU_1443.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24281, SA24292	N	SB	25.11.2014 11:24
Cf35113_NIKU_1444.jpg	Brønn eller bunn av 19516	19516, SA24434	NNV	SB	25.11.2014 11:25
Cf35113_NIKU_1445.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA24434	NNV	SB	25.11.2014 11:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1446.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA24434	NNV	SB	25.11.2014 11:53
Cf35113_NIKU_1447.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA24434	NNV	SB	25.11.2014 12:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1448.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA24434	NNØ	SB	25.11.2014 12:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1449.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA24434	NNØ	SB	25.11.2014 12:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1450.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA24434	NNØ	SB	25.11.2014 12:53
Cf35113_NIKU_1451.jpg	Brønn	SA24434	NNV	SB	25.11.2014 12:54
Cf35113_NIKU_1452.jpg	Brønn	SA24434	NNØ	SB	25.11.2014 12:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1453.jpg	Oversikt N-del m. profil	SA24299	Ø	LH	25.11.2014 12:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1454.jpg	Oversikt N-del m. profil	SA24299	Ø	LH	25.11.2014 13:07
Cf35113_NIKU_1455.jpg	Oversikt N-del m. profil	SA24299	Ø	LH	25.11.2014 13:07
Cf35113_NIKU_1456.jpg	Oversikt N-del m. profil	SA24299	Ø	LH	25.11.2014 13:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1457.jpg	Anne koster mugg av skjelettene	SA24299	Ø	SB	25.11.2014 13:51
Cf35113_NIKU_1458.jpg	Anne koster mugg av skjelettene	SA24299	Ø	SB	25.11.2014 13:51
Cf35113_NIKU_1459.jpg	Anne koster mugg av skjelettene	SA24299	Ø	SB	25.11.2014 13:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1460.jpg	Arbeidsbilde av Solveig		Ø	SB	25.11.2014 14:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1461.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24456, SZ24462	Ø	SB	25.11.2014 14:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1462.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24456, SZ24462	Ø	SB	25.11.2014 14:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1463.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24456, SZ24462	Ø	SB	25.11.2014 14:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1464.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24491, SZ24487	Ø	LH	26.11.2014 11:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1465.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24491, SZ24487	S	LH	26.11.2014 11:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1466.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SL24529, SL24543	N	EN	27.11.2014 13:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1467.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SL24529, SL24543	V	EN	28.11.2014 11:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1468.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SL24529, SL24543	N	EN	28.11.2014 11:44
Cf35113_NIKU_1469.jpg	Oversikt brønn	SL24524	NØ	EN	28.11.2014 11:57

Cf35113_NIKU_1470.jpg	Grophus arbeidsbilde	SL19516	NV	EN	28.11.2014 11:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1471.jpg	Grophus arbeidsbilde	SL19516	NV	EN	28.11.2014 11:58
Cf35113_NIKU_1472.jpg	Grophus arbeidsbilde	SL19516	NV	EN	28.11.2014 14:03
Cf35113_NIKU_1473.jpg	Grophus arbeidsbilde	SL19516	NV	EN	01.12.2014 10:26
Cf35113_NIKU_1474.jpg	Grophus arbeidsbilde	SL19516	NV	EN	01.12.2014 10:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1475.jpg	Oversikt grav	SA24521, SZ24522	V	EN	01.12.2014 10:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1476.jpg	Ortofoto grav	SA24521, SZ24522	V	EN	01.12.2014 10:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1477.jpg	Ortofoto grav	SA24521, SZ24522	V	EN	01.12.2014 10:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1478.jpg	Oversikt grav	SA24454, SZ24455	V	EN	01.12.2014 11:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1479.jpg	Ortofoto grav	SA24454, SZ24455	V	EN	01.12.2014 11:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1480.jpg	Steinpakket grav, hodeområde	SA24602, SZ24506	Ø	EN	01.12.2014 11:29
Cf35113_NIKU_1481.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24633, SZ24642	Ø	LH	01.12.2014 14:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1482.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24633, SZ24642	Ø	LH	01.12.2014 15:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1483.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SA24652, 24664, 2467	N	LH	02.12.2014 13:11
Cf35113_NIKU_1484.jpg	Mod. Nedgravning	SA24652, 24662, 2467	N	LH	02.12.2014 14:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1485.jpg	Mod. Nedgravning	SA24652, 24662, 2467	N	LH	02.12.2014 15:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1486.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24731, SZ24737	SØ	RM	02.12.2014 16:08
Cf35113_NIKU_1487.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24731, SZ24737	Ø	RM	03.12.2014 11:54
Cf35113_NIKU_1488.jpg	Oversiktsbilde brønn	SA24434	NØ	RM	03.12.2014 11:54
Cf35113_NIKU_1489.jpg	Oversiktsbilde brønn	SA24434	Ø	RM	03.12.2014 12:45
Cf35113_NIKU_1490.jpg	Oversiktsbilde brønn	SA24434	V	RM	03.12.2014 13:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1491.jpg	SA24434 gr. P. 1+2	SA24434	NV	RM	03.12.2014 15:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1492.jpg	SA24434 gr. P. 3+4	SA24434	NØ	RM	03.12.2014 15:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1493.jpg	SA24434 gr. P. 7+8	SA24434	SV	RM	03.12.2014 15:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1494.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24757, SZ24780	Ø	LH	03.12.2014 15:25
Cf35113_NIKU_1495.jpg	Nagle til kiste, SA24757, F24786	SA24757, SZ24780	Ø	LH	03.12.2014 15:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1496.jpg	Kutt i østenden	SA24757, SK24767	Ø	LH	03.12.2014 15:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1497.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24757, SK24767	Ø	LH	04.12.2014 10:33
Cf35113_NIKU_1498.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24757, SK24767	S	LH	04.12.2014 10:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1499.jpg	Grop	SA24843	S	RM	04.12.2014 10:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1500.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	Ø	RM	04.12.2014 11:15
Cf35113_NIKU_1501.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	NV	RM	04.12.2014 11:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1502.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	SØ	RM	08.12.2014 11:50

Cf35113_NIKU_1503.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	NV	RM	09.12.2014 10:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1504.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	SØ	RM	09.12.2014 10:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1505.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	SØ	RM	09.12.2014 10:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1506.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	SØ	RM	09.12.2014 10:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1507.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	SØ	RM	09.12.2014 10:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1508.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	N	RM	09.12.2014 10:33
Cf35113_NIKU_1509.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	NV	RM	09.12.2014 10:34
Cf35113_NIKU_1510.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	NV	RM	09.12.2014 10:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1511.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25000, SZ25016	V	LH	09.12.2014 10:36
Cf35113_NIKU_1512.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25000, SZ25016	V	LH	09.12.2014 10:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1513.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25000, SZ25016	N	LH	09.12.2014 10:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1514.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	Ø	RM	09.12.2014 14:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1515.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	Ø	RM	09.12.2014 14:51
Cf35113_NIKU_1516.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	Ø	RM	09.12.2014 15:42
Cf35113_NIKU_1517.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	SØ	RM	10.12.2014 09:59
Cf35113_NIKU_1518.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA 24434	NØ	RM	10.12.2014 10:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1519.jpg	Stein i laget	SL24699	N	RM	10.12.2014 10:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1520.jpg	Stein i laget	SL24699	NNØ	RM	10.12.2014 10:23
Cf35113_NIKU_1521.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA24434	SØ	RM	10.12.2014 10:24
Cf35113_NIKU_1522.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA24434	SØ	RM	10.12.2014 10:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1523.jpg	Arbeidsbilder av brønn SA24434	SA24434	SV	RM	10.12.2014 10:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1524.jpg	Arbeidsbilder av brønn SA24434	SA24434	SV	RM	10.12.2014 11:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1525.jpg	Arbeidsbilder av brønn SA24434	SA24434	SV	RM	10.12.2014 11:15
Cf35113_NIKU_1526.jpg	Flekkete lag	SL24699	SV	RM	10.12.2014 11:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1527.jpg	Flekkete lag	SL24699	S	RM	10.12.2014 11:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1528.jpg	Flekkete lag	SL24699	V	RM	10.12.2014 11:29
Cf35113_NIKU_1529.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA24434	N	RM	10.12.2014 11:29
Cf35113_NIKU_1530.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA24434	SØ	RM	10.12.2014 11:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1531.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA24434	SØ	RM	10.12.2014 11:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1532.jpg	Detaljbilde - treverk i brønn	SA24434	SØ	RM	10.12.2014 13:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1533.jpg	Arbeidsbilder av brønn SA24434	SA24434	NV	RM	10.12.2014 13:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1534.jpg	Arbeidsbilder av brønn SA24434	SA24434	NV	RM	10.12.2014 14:26
Cf35113_NIKU_1535.jpg	Arbeidsbilder av brønn SA24434	SA24434	NV	RM	10.12.2014 14:26

Cf35113_NIKU_1536.jpg	Arbeidsbilder av brønn SA24434	SA24434	NV	RM	10.12.2014 14:54
Cf35113_NIKU_1537.jpg	Treverk	ST 25117	Ø	RM	10.12.2014 14:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1538.jpg	Treverk	ST 25117	NØ	RM	10.12.2014 14:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1539.jpg	Arbeidsbilder av brønn SA24434	SA24434	SØ	RM	10.12.2014 14:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1540.jpg	Dendroprøve	SA24434, P25144	SØ	RM	10.12.2014 15:14
Cf35113_NIKU_1541.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL25036	SØ	RM	10.12.2014 15:14
Cf35113_NIKU_1542.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		SØ	MD	10.12.2014 15:15
Cf35113_NIKU_1543.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		SØ	MD	11.12.2014 11:44
Cf35113_NIKU_1544.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		SØ	MD	11.12.2014 11:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1545.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		SØ	MD	11.12.2014 12:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1546.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		SØ	MD	11.12.2014 12:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1547.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		SØ	MD	11.12.2014 12:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1548.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		SØ	MD	11.12.2014 12:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1549.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		SØ	MD	11.12.2014 12:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1550.jpg	Detalj av struktur	SA24434	SØ	LH	11.12.2014 12:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1551.jpg	Detalj av struktur	SA24434	SØ	LH	11.12.2014 12:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1552.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25146, SZ25196	NV	LH	11.12.2014 12:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1553.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25146, SZ25196	NV	LH	15.12.2014 10:33
Cf35113_NIKU_1554.jpg	Detalj av skjelett	SA25146, SZ25196	N	LH	15.12.2014 10:33
Cf35113_NIKU_1555.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25146, SZ25196	S	LH	15.12.2014 10:53
Cf35113_NIKU_1556.jpg	Lag under SL25036	SL25036	SØ	LH	15.12.2014 11:43
Cf35113_NIKU_1557.jpg	Detalj av stolpe/støtter for brønn	SL24435	NØ	RM	15.12.2014 11:45
Cf35113_NIKU_1558.jpg	Detalj av stolpe/støtter for brønn	SL24435, ST25292	NØ	RM	15.12.2014 12:46
Cf35113_NIKU_1559.jpg	Detalj av stolpe, SL24435, ST25292	SL24435, ST25292	NØ	RM	16.12.2014 10:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1560.jpg	Detalj av stolpe, SL24435, ST25292	SL24435, ST25292	NØ	RM	16.12.2014 11:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1561.jpg	Detalj av stolpe, SL24435, ST25292	SL24435, ST25292	SV	RM	16.12.2014 11:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1562.jpg	Bunn av brønn	SA 125	NØ	RM	16.12.2014 13:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1563.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SL24435, ST25292	Ø	RM	17.12.2014 13:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1564.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SL24435, ST25292	Ø	RM	17.12.2014 13:36
Cf35113_NIKU_1565.jpg	Oversikt, stolpehull	SA25306	Ø	SB	17.12.2014 13:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1566.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25321, SZ25331	Ø	LH	05.01.2015 10:13
Cf35113_NIKU_1567.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25321, SZ25331	Ø	LH	05.01.2015 10:13
Cf35113_NIKU_1568.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25321, SZ25331	S	LH	07.01.2015 09:57

Cf35113_NIKU_1569.jpg	Lag samme som SL24215	SL24215, SL25380	N	LH	07.01.2015 14:33
Cf35113_NIKU_1570.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25395, SZ25410	Ø	LH	07.01.2015 14:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1571.jpg	Brente planker under SL 25380, over ovn	SL 25380	SØ	LH	07.01.2015 14:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1572.jpg	Brente planker under SL 25380, over ovn	SL 25380	SØ	LH	08.01.2015 09:36
Cf35113_NIKU_1573.jpg	Brente planker under SL 25380, over ovn	SL 25380	SØ	LH	08.01.2015 11:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1574.jpg	Brente planker under SL 25380, over ovn	SL 25380	SØ	LH	08.01.2015 13:15
Cf35113_NIKU_1575.jpg	Brente planker under SL 25380, over ovn	SL 25380	SØ	LH	08.01.2015 13:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1576.jpg	Brente planker under SL 25380, over ovn	SL 25380	SØ	LH	08.01.2015 13:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1577.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25395, SZ25410	Ø	LH	08.01.2015 13:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1578.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25395, SZ25410	S	LH	08.01.2015 13:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1579.jpg	Kistebunn oversikt	SA25395, SZ25513	S	LH	08.01.2015 13:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1580.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, flate/stein i ovn	SA25648	V	SB	08.01.2015 13:51
Cf35113_NIKU_1581.jpg	Steinområdet	SA25543	Ø	SB	08.01.2015 13:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1582.jpg	Steinområdet	SA25543	Ø	SB	09.01.2015 11:29
Cf35113_NIKU_1583.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25530, SZ25541	Ø	LH	09.01.2015 13:07
Cf35113_NIKU_1584.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25530, SZ25541	Ø	LH	09.01.2015 13:08
Cf35113_NIKU_1585.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, vei	SA25543	N	SB	09.01.2015 13:08
Cf35113_NIKU_1586.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, vei	SA25543	V	SB	12.01.2015 14:18
Cf35113_NIKU_1587.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, vei	SA25543	NØ	SB	12.01.2015 14:42
Cf35113_NIKU_1588.jpg	Oversiktsbilde, vei	SA25543	N	SB	12.01.2015 14:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1589.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25530, SZ255541	N	SB	12.01.2015 14:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1590.jpg	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA25530, SZ255541	Ø	SB	12.01.2015 14:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1591.jpg	Grop, profil	SA27085	Ø	SB	12.01.2015 14:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1592.jpg	Grop, profil plan	SA27085	Ø	SB	12.01.2015 15:11
Cf35113_NIKU_1593.jpg	Sandlag	SL25617	Ø	SB	12.01.2015 15:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1594.jpg	Leirelag	SL25607	Ø	MD	12.01.2015 15:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1595.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25648	NV	MD	12.01.2015 15:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1596.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25649	NØ	MD	12.01.2015 15:51
Cf35113_NIKU_1597.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25650	NØ	MD	12.01.2015 15:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1598.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25651	N	MD	13.01.2015 14:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1599.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25652	N	MD	13.01.2015 14:58
Cf35113_NIKU_1600.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25653	S	MD	13.01.2015 14:59
Cf35113_NIKU_1601.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25654	SV	MD	13.01.2015 14:59

Cf35113_NIKU_1602.jpg	Stein overflate	SA25543	NØ	MD	13.01.2015 15:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1603.jpg	Stein overflate	SA25543	NØ	MD	13.01.2015 15:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1604.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25648	Ø	MD	13.01.2015 15:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1605.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25648	SØ	MD	14.01.2015 09:28
Cf35113_NIKU_1606.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25648	NV	DOL	14.01.2015 09:29
Cf35113_NIKU_1607.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25648	NV	DOL	14.01.2015 11:03
Cf35113_NIKU_1608.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25648	NV	DOL	14.01.2015 11:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1609.jpg	Ovn oversikt	SA25648	NV	DOL	14.01.2015 11:11
Cf35113_NIKU_1610.jpg	Utjevning lag, under veien	SL 25784	Ø	SB	14.01.2015 11:15
Cf35113_NIKU_1611.jpg	Utjevning lag, under veien	SL 25784	Ø	SB	14.01.2015 11:15
Cf35113_NIKU_1612.jpg	Utjevning lag, under veien	SL 25784	Ø	SB	14.01.2015 11:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1613.jpg	Utjevning lag, under veien	SL 25784	Ø	SB	14.01.2015 14:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1614.jpg	Utjevning lag, under veien	SL 25784	Ø	SB	14.01.2015 14:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1615.jpg	Utjevning lag, under veien	SL 25784	Ø	SB	14.01.2015 14:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1616.jpg	Utjevning lag, under veien	SL 25784	Ø	SB	14.01.2015 14:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1617.jpg	Planke oversikt	ST25719	Ø	SB	14.01.2015 14:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1618.jpg	Bunnlag i plan	SA25738, SL25739	SØ	SB	14.01.2015 14:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1619.jpg	Brannlag over stein	SL25607, SL25817	SØ	SB	14.01.2015 14:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1620.jpg	Brannlag over stein	SL25607, SL25817	NV	SB	14.01.2015 15:14
Cf35113_NIKU_1621.jpg	Utjevning lag	SL25784	Ø	HT	15.01.2015 10:58
Cf35113_NIKU_1622.jpg	Mørtellag	SA21287, SL25830	Ø	HT	15.01.2015 11:05
Cf35113_NIKU_1623.jpg	Mørtellag	SA21287, SL25830	Ø	LH	15.01.2015 11:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1624.jpg	Oversikt brannlag	SL25817	Ø	LH	15.01.2015 11:43
Cf35113_NIKU_1625.jpg	Oversikt bunn av grop	SL25796	SØ	LH	15.01.2015 13:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1626.jpg	Oversikt ovn	SL24882	Ø	AØJ	15.01.2015 13:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1627.jpg	Brannlag	SL24882	Ø	AØJ	15.01.2015 13:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1628.jpg	Oversikt ovn	SL24882	Ø	AØJ	15.01.2015 14:39
Cf35113_NIKU_1629.jpg	Mørkt brunt lag	SL25866	Ø	AØJ	15.01.2015 14:51
Cf35113_NIKU_1630.jpg	Stolpehull SA26998 under ovn SA25648	SA25648	NV	AØJ	15.01.2015 14:53
Cf35113_NIKU_1631.jpg	Stolpehull SA26998 under ovn SA25648	SA25648	S	AØJ	15.01.2015 14:54
Cf35113_NIKU_1632.jpg	Lag	SL 25866	S	AØJ	16.01.2015 09:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1633.jpg	Lag	SL 25866	NØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 09:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1634.jpg	Ovn, SA24870	SA24870	SØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 09:58

Cf35113_NIKU_1635.jpg	Ovn, SA24870	SA24870	SØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 11:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1636.jpg	Ovn, SA24870	SA24870	SØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 11:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1637.jpg	Ovn, SA24870	SA24870	SØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 11:24
Cf35113_NIKU_1638.jpg	Ovn, SA24870	SA24870	SØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 11:24
Cf35113_NIKU_1639.jpg	Ovn, SA24870	SA24870	SØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 11:25
Cf35113_NIKU_1640.jpg	Ovn, SA24870	SA24870	SØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 11:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1641.jpg	Ovn, SA24870	SA24870	SØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 11:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1642.jpg	Ovn, SA24870	SA24870	SØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 11:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1643.jpg	Grop, Ovn	24870, SL 24882	SØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 11:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1644.jpg	Grop, Ovn	24870, SL 24882	SØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 11:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1645.jpg	Brent treverk	SA21287	SØ	LH	16.01.2015 11:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1646.jpg	Brent treverk	SA21287	SØ	LH	16.01.2015 11:51
Cf35113_NIKU_1647.jpg	Lag i ovn	SL24882, SA24870	Ø	AØJ	16.01.2015 11:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1648.jpg	Nærbilde av smeltedigel i ovn SA24870	SA21287	Ø	AØJ	16.01.2015 12:53
Cf35113_NIKU_1649.jpg	Nærbilde av smeltedigel i ovn SA24870	SA21287	SØ	AØJ	16.01.2015 12:53
Cf35113_NIKU_1650.jpg	Sørlige del av veien	SA25543	N	SB	16.01.2015 12:59
Cf35113_NIKU_1651.jpg	Sørlige del av veien	SA25543	Ø	SB	16.01.2015 13:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1652.jpg	Sørlige del av veien	SA25543	Ø	SB	16.01.2015 13:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1653.jpg	Brente tre planker	ST26330	V	LH	16.01.2015 13:14
Cf35113_NIKU_1654.jpg	Brente tre planker	ST26330	N	LH	16.01.2015 13:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1655.jpg	Oversikt etter fjerning av lag og ovn	SL26285, SA24870	N	HH	16.01.2015 13:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1656.jpg	Oversikt etter fjerning av lag og ovn	SL26285, SA24870	N	HH	20.01.2015 12:44
Cf35113_NIKU_1657.jpg	Oversikt etter fjerning av lag og ovn	SL26285, SA24870	SØ	HH	20.01.2015 12:44
Cf35113_NIKU_1658.jpg	Vintergravning under telt	SL26285, SA24870	ØNØ	SCT	20.01.2015 13:03
Cf35113_NIKU_1659.jpg	Vintergravning under telt	SL26285, SA24870	NØ	SCT	20.01.2015 13:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1660.jpg	Vintergravning under telt	SL26285, SA24870	S	SCT	20.01.2015 13:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1661.jpg	Vintergravning under telt		Ø	SCT	20.01.2015 13:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1662.jpg	Vintergravning under telt		SØ	SCT	20.01.2015 13:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1663.jpg	Vintergravning under telt		SØ	SCT	20.01.2015 13:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1664.jpg	Vintergravning under telt		SØ	SCT	20.01.2015 13:21
Cf35113_NIKU_1665.jpg	Vintergravning under telt		SØ	SCT	20.01.2015 13:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1666.jpg	Vintergravning under telt		SØ	SCT	20.01.2015 13:23
Cf35113_NIKU_1667.jpg	Utgravd/tømt kutt	SL26285, SA24870	N	LH	20.01.2015 13:25

Cf35113_NIKU_1668.jpg	Utgravd/tømt kutt	SA21287, SK21289	N	LH	20.01.2015 13:26
Cf35113_NIKU_1669.jpg	Overvåkning rundt huset		SV	AØJ	20.01.2015 13:27
Cf35113_NIKU_1670.jpg	Oversiktsfoto arbeidsforhold	SL26285, SA24870	N	AØJ	20.01.2015 13:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1671.jpg	Oversikt saxegården	SA21287, SK21289	N	AØJ	20.01.2015 13:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1672.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870	26111	NV	HH	21.01.2015 10:33
Cf35113_NIKU_1673.jpg	Oversikt stein	24870	NV	HH	21.01.2015 10:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1674.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		NV	HH	21.01.2015 13:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1675.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870	24870	NV	HH	21.01.2015 15:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1676.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870	24870	SØ	HH	21.01.2015 15:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1677.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870	24870	NV	HH	21.01.2015 15:08
Cf35113_NIKU_1678.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870	24870	NV	HH	21.01.2015 15:08
Cf35113_NIKU_1679.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870	24870	NV	HH	21.01.2015 15:08
Cf35113_NIKU_1680.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870	24870	NV	HH	21.01.2015 15:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1681.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870	24870	NV	HH	21.01.2015 15:10
Cf35113_NIKU_1682.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870	24870	NV	AØJ	21.01.2015 15:11
Cf35113_NIKU_1683.jpg	Arbeidsbilde	SS 26202	N	AØJ	21.01.2015 15:13
Cf35113_NIKU_1684.jpg	Brann/mørtellag	SL26522	Ø	HH	21.01.2015 15:13
Cf35113_NIKU_1685.jpg	Brann/mørtellag	SL26522	Ø	HH	21.01.2015 15:14
Cf35113_NIKU_1686.jpg	Brann/mørtellag	SL26522	Ø	HH	22.01.2015 10:17
Cf35113_NIKU_1687.jpg	Stolpehull ovenfra	SA20206, SK20209	N	AØJ	22.01.2015 10:58
Cf35113_NIKU_1688.jpg	Stolpehull profil	SA20206, SK20209	N	AØJ	22.01.2015 10:59
Cf35113_NIKU_1689.jpg	Profil	SL26284	NV	LH	22.01.2015 11:00
Cf35113_NIKU_1690.jpg	Profil	SL26284	NV	LH	22.01.2015 11:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1691.jpg	Profil	SL26284	NV	HH	22.01.2015 11:11
Cf35113_NIKU_1692.jpg	Arbeidsbilde		NV	HH	22.01.2015 11:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1693.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Saxegaarden. 15		N	SCT	22.01.2015 11:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1694.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Saxegaarden. 15		N	SCT	22.01.2015 11:41
Cf35113_NIKU_1695.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Saxegaarden. 15		N	SCT	22.01.2015 11:45
Cf35113_NIKU_1696.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Saxegaarden. 15		N	SCT	22.01.2015 13:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1697.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Saxegaarden. 15		N	SCT	22.01.2015 13:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1698.jpg	Arbeidsbilde Saxegaarden. 15		N	SCT	22.01.2015 13:32
Cf35113_NIKU_1699.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870 med punkter	26111		HH	22.01.2015 13:33

Cf35113_NIKU_1700.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870 med punkter	26111		HH	22.01.2015 13:34
Cf35113_NIKU_1701.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870 med punkter	26111		HH	22.01.2015 13:34
Cf35113_NIKU_1702.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870 med punkter	26111		HH	23.01.2015 09:34
Cf35113_NIKU_1703.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870 med punkter	26111		HH	23.01.2015 09:36
Cf35113_NIKU_1704.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870 med punkter	26111		HH	23.01.2015 09:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1705.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870 med punkter	26111		HH	23.01.2015 09:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1706.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870 med punkter	26111		HH	23.01.2015 09:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1707.jpg	Oversikt stein 26111 i ovn SA24870 med punkter	26111		HH	23.01.2015 09:39
Cf35113_NIKU_1708.jpg	Verktøysspor prikkbygging	26111	NØ	HH	23.01.2015 09:39
Cf35113_NIKU_1709.jpg	Verktøysspor prikkbygging	26111	NØ	HH	23.01.2015 09:39
Cf35113_NIKU_1710.jpg	Verktøysspor prikkbygging	26111	NØ	HH	23.01.2015 09:40
Cf35113_NIKU_1711.jpg	Verktøysspor prikkbygging		NØ	HH	23.01.2015 10:18
Cf35113_NIKU_1712.jpg	Grøft, dyregrav	SA26652, SK26653	SØ	LH	23.01.2015 10:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1713.jpg	Oversikt med profil	SL 26720	Ø	AØJ	23.01.2015 10:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1714.jpg	Oversikt med profil	SL 26720	SØ	AØJ	23.01.2015 10:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1715.jpg	Oversikt med profil	SL 26720	NØ	AØJ	23.01.2015 10:43
Cf35113_NIKU_1716.jpg	Grøft oversikt	SK15954			23.01.2015 14:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1717.jpg	Grøft oversikt	SK15954	N	DOL	23.01.2015 14:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1718.jpg	Grøft oversikt	SK15954	N	DOL	23.01.2015 14:24
Cf35113_NIKU_1719.jpg	Grøft oversikt	SK15954	N	DOL	23.01.2015 14:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1720.jpg	Grøft oversikt	SK15954	N	DOL	23.01.2015 14:36
Cf35113_NIKU_1721.jpg	Grøft oversikt	SK15954	N	DOL	23.01.2015 14:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1722.jpg	Grøft oversikt	SK15954	N	DOL	23.01.2015 14:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1723.jpg	Grøft oversikt	SK15954	N	DOL	23.01.2015 14:37
Cf35113_NIKU_1724.jpg	Grøft oversikt	SK15954	N	DOL	23.01.2015 14:38
Cf35113_NIKU_1725.jpg	Grøft oversikt	SK15954	N	DOL	23.01.2015 14:39
Cf35113_NIKU_1726.jpg	Grøft oversikt	SK15954	N	DOL	23.01.2015 14:42
Cf35113_NIKU_1727.jpg	Arbeidsbilde, graving rundt Saxegården	SK15954	S	MD	23.01.2015 14:42
Cf35113_NIKU_1728.jpg	Mulig kvernstein i brannlag	SL26720	Ø	AØJ	23.01.2015 14:43
Cf35113_NIKU_1729.jpg	Mulig kvernstein i brannlag	SL26720	NØ	AØJ	23.01.2015 14:43

Cf35113_NIKU_1730.jpg	Arbeidsbilde avdekking av brostein		S	AØJ	26.01.2015 13:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1731.jpg	Arbeidsbilde avdekking av brostein	SL26720	S	AØJ	26.01.2015 13:39
Cf35113_NIKU_1732.jpg	Arbeidsbilde avdekking av brostein	SL26720	V	AØJ	26.01.2015 13:46
Cf35113_NIKU_1733.jpg	Nærbilde bein under SS26111	SS26111	N	HH	26.01.2015 15:29
Cf35113_NIKU_1734.jpg	Oversiktsbilde bein under SS26111	SS26111	N	HH	26.01.2015 17:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1735.jpg	Kuppelstein og takstein, oversiktsbilde		S	RM	26.01.2015 17:14
Cf35113_NIKU_1736.jpg	Kuppelstein og takstein, oversiktsbilde	SS26111	NNØ	RM	27.01.2015 10:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1737.jpg	Kuppelstein	SS26111	N	RM	27.01.2015 10:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1738.jpg	Kuppelstein		N	RM	27.01.2015 11:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1739.jpg	Kuppelstein		N	RM	27.01.2015 11:23
Cf35113_NIKU_1740.jpg	kuppelstein og steinsamling		Ø	RM	27.01.2015 11:23
Cf35113_NIKU_1741.jpg	kuppelstein og steinsamling		V	RM	27.01.2015 11:24
Cf35113_NIKU_1742.jpg	kuppelstein og steinsamling		V	RM	27.01.2015 11:24
Cf35113_NIKU_1743.jpg	kuppelstein og steinsamling		SØ	RM	27.01.2015 11:24
Cf35113_NIKU_1744.jpg	kuppelstein og steinsamling		SØ	RM	27.01.2015 11:34
Cf35113_NIKU_1745.jpg	Oversikt SL26928		Ø	SB	27.01.2015 11:35
Cf35113_NIKU_1746.jpg	Oversikt SL26928		N	SB	27.01.2015 11:46
Cf35113_NIKU_1747.jpg	Profil med ovn og grop	SA27252, 27085	Ø	DOL	27.01.2015 11:46
Cf35113_NIKU_1748.jpg	Profil med ovn og grop	SA27252, 27085	Ø	DOL	27.01.2015 12:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1749.jpg	Profil med ovn og grop	SA27252, 27085	Ø	DOL	27.01.2015 12:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1750.jpg	Profil med ovn og grop	SA27252, 27085	Ø	DOL	27.01.2015 12:54
Cf35113_NIKU_1751.jpg	Profil med ovn og grop	SA27252, 27085	Ø	DOL	27.01.2015 12:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1752.jpg	Profil med ovn og grop	SA27252, 27085	Ø	DOL	27.01.2015 12:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1753.jpg	Stein og kutt	26111	NØ	HH	27.01.2015 13:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1754.jpg	Stein og kutt	26111	SØ	HH	27.01.2015 13:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1755.jpg	Stein og kutt	26111	SV	HH	27.01.2015 13:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1756.jpg	Stein og kutt	26111	NV	HH	27.01.2015 14:06
Cf35113_NIKU_1757.jpg	Kuppelstein området	26787	NØ	HH	27.01.2015 14:07
Cf35113_NIKU_1758.jpg	Nærbilde av SV side	26111	ØNØ	HH	27.01.2015 14:07
Cf35113_NIKU_1759.jpg	Nærbilde av SV side	26111	ØNØ	HH	27.01.2015 14:08
Cf35113_NIKU_1760.jpg	Nærbilde av SV side	26111	ØNØ	HH	27.01.2015 14:26
Cf35113_NIKU_1761.jpg	Nærbilde av SV side	26111	NØ	HH	27.01.2015 14:49
Cf35113_NIKU_1762.jpg	Nærbilde av SV side	26111	NØ	HH	27.01.2015 14:49

Cf35113_NIKU_1763.jpg	Nærbilde av SV side	26111	NØ	HH	27.01.2015 14:50
Cf35113_NIKU_1764.jpg	Nærbilde av SV side	26111	SV	HH	27.01.2015 14:51
Cf35113_NIKU_1765.jpg	Oversikt renset område	SA26998	SV	HH	27.01.2015 14:51
Cf35113_NIKU_1766.jpg	Mulig stolpe, SA26998	SA26998	SØ	HH	27.01.2015 15:18
Cf35113_NIKU_1767.jpg	Registrering rundt Saxegaardsgata 15		S	RM	27.01.2015 15:19
Cf35113_NIKU_1768.jpg	Registrering rundt Saxegaardsgata 16		S	RM	28.01.2015 10:10
Cf35113_NIKU_1769.jpg	Oversikt av lag	SL27020	NØ	RM	28.01.2015 10:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1770.jpg	Registrering rundt Saxegaardsgata 15		V	RM	28.01.2015 13:43
Cf35113_NIKU_1771.jpg	Registrering rundt Saxegaardsgata 15		V	RM	28.01.2015 13:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1772.jpg	Registrering rundt Saxegaardsgata 15	SL27020	V	HH	28.01.2015 14:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1773.jpg	Stein løftes	26111	NV	HH	28.01.2015 14:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1774.jpg	Stein løftes	26111	NV	MD	28.01.2015 14:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1775.jpg	Stein løftes	26111	V	MD	28.01.2015 14:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1776.jpg	Stein løftes	26111	V	MD	29.01.2015 09:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1777.jpg	Nærbilde stein	26111	V	MD	29.01.2015 10:45
Cf35113_NIKU_1778.jpg	Stein og Stefan	26111	S	MD	29.01.2015 10:46
Cf35113_NIKU_1779.jpg	Stein fra ovn	26111	V	MD	29.01.2015 10:46
Cf35113_NIKU_1780.jpg	Stefan renser stein		N	MD	29.01.2015 10:47
Cf35113_NIKU_1781.jpg	Stefan renser stein		N	MD	29.01.2015 10:55
Cf35113_NIKU_1782.jpg	Des, Erlend, stein, Hilde	26111	Ø	HH	29.01.2015 10:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1783.jpg	Topp lag i belggrøft SA27123 til ovn SA25648	SA27123	ØNØ	HH	29.01.2015 10:57
Cf35113_NIKU_1784.jpg	Topp lag i belggrøft SA27123 til ovn SA25648	SA27123	ØSØ	HH	29.01.2015 10:58
Cf35113_NIKU_1785.jpg	Topp lag i belggrøft SA27123 til ovn SA25648	SA27123	ØSØ	HH	29.01.2015 10:58
Cf35113_NIKU_1786.jpg	Topp lag i belggrøft SA27123 til ovn SA25648	SA27123	ØNØ	HH	29.01.2015 11:03
Cf35113_NIKU_1787.jpg	Tom grav	SA27086	Ø	SB	29.01.2015 11:04
Cf35113_NIKU_1788.jpg	Tom grav	SA27086	Ø	SB	29.01.2015 11:30
Cf35113_NIKU_1789.jpg	Tom grav	SA27086	Ø	SB	29.01.2015 11:31
Cf35113_NIKU_1790.jpg	Diverse oversiktsbilder og arbeidsbilder	SA27086	NNØ	RM	29.01.2015 12:52
Cf35113_NIKU_1791.jpg	Diverse oversiktsbilder og arbeidsbilder	SA27086	N	RM	29.01.2015 12:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1792.jpg	Diverse oversiktsbilder og arbeidsbilder	SA27086	Ø	RM	29.01.2015 12:56
Cf35113_NIKU_1793.jpg	Diverse oversiktsbilder og arbeidsbilder	SA27086	N	RM	29.01.2015 13:15
Cf35113_NIKU_1794.jpg	Diverse oversiktsbilder og arbeidsbilder	SA27086	SSV	RM	29.01.2015 13:16
Cf35113_NIKU_1795.jpg	Diverse oversiktsbilder og arbeidsbilder	SA27086	SSV	RM	29.01.2015 13:17

Cf35113_NIKU_1796.jpg	Profil i SA27123	SA27123	NØ	RM	29.01.2015 13:20
Cf35113_NIKU_1797.jpg	Stolpehull, profil	SA27105	S	RM	29.01.2015 13:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1798.jpg	Stolpehull, profil	SA27105	S	RM	29.01.2015 13:22
Cf35113_NIKU_1799.jpg	Staurhull i skråning ved hus saxe gt. 15 (registrering)	SA27123	S	RM	29.01.2015 14:09
Cf35113_NIKU_1800.jpg	Staurhull i skråning ved hus saxe gt. 15 (registrering)	SA27105	S	RM	29.01.2015 15:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1801.jpg	Staurhull i skråning ved hus saxe gt. 15 (registrering)	SA27105	S	RM	29.01.2015 15:48
Cf35113_NIKU_1802.jpg	Staurhull i skråning ved hus saxe gt. 15 (registrering)		S	RM	30.01.2015 15:01
Cf35113_NIKU_1803.jpg	Staurhull i skråning ved hus saxe gt. 15 (registrering)		S	RM	30.01.2015 15:02
Cf35113_NIKU_1807.JPG	Lag i struktur	SA24870	NØ	HM	02.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1808.JPG	Bunnen av grop	SL 27190	NØ	HM	02.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1809.JPG	Stolpehull.	SA27086	SV	HM	03.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1810.JPG	Stolpehull	SA27086	SØ	HM	03.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1811.JPG	Stolpehull	SA27086	SØ	HM	03.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1812.JPG	Grop	SA27134	Ø	HM	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1813.JPG	Grop	SA27134	Ø	DOL	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1814.JPG	Grop	SA27134	Ø	DOL	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1815.JPG	Grop	SA27134	Ø	DOL	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1816.JPG	Kull lag	SA 27325, SL27134	NØ	DOL	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1817.JPG	Kull lag	SA 27325, SL27134	NØ	DOL	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1818.JPG	Oversikt av lag	SL 26787	SØ	DOL	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1819.JPG	Oversikt av lag	SL 26787	NØ	AØJ	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1820.JPG	Oversikt av lag	SL 26787	NV	AØJ	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1821.JPG	Tom grav, oversikt	SA27086	NV	AØJ	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1822.JPG	Tom grav, oversikt	SA27086	NV	AØJ	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1823.JPG	Mulig stolpehull	SA27328	Ø	EN	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1824.JPG	Mulig stolpehull	SA27328	Ø	EN	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1825.JPG	Mulig stolpehull	SA27337	Ø	EN	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1826.JPG	Mulig stolpehull	SA27354	Ø	EN	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1827.JPG	Stolpehull	SA27442	S	HM	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1828.JPG	Stolpehull	SA27442	V	HM	04.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1829.JPG	Mulig tom grav	SA 27468	V	AØJ	05.02.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_1830.JPG	Mulig tom grav	SA 27469	V	AØJ	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1831.JPG	Mulig tom grav	SA 27470	V	AØJ	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1832.JPG	Mulig tom grav	SA 27471	V	AØJ	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1833.JPG	Ovn i plan	SA27252	S	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1834.JPG	Ovn i plan	SA27252	N	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1835.JPG	Ovn i plan	SA27252	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1836.JPG	Ovn i plan	SA27252	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1837.JPG	Ovn oversiktsbilde	SK27497	Ø	MD	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1838.JPG	Ovn oversiktsbilde	SK27497	Ø	MD	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1839.JPG	Ovn oversiktsbilde	SK27497	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1840.JPG	Ovn oversiktsbilde	SK27497	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1841.JPG	Ovn i plan	SA27252, SK27497	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1842.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SA27385, SK27508	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1843.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SA27385, SK27508	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1844.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SA27385, SK27508	N	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1845.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SA27385, SK27508	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1846.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SA27385, SK27508	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1847.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SA27385, SK27508	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1848.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SA27385, SK27508	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1849.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SA27325, SK27521	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1850.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SA27325, SK27521	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1851.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SA27325, SK27521	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1852.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SA27325, SK27521	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1853.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SA27325, SK27521	Ø	HM	05.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1854.JPG	Grått sandlag	SL27579	S	EN	06.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1855.JPG	Grått sandlag	SL27579	S	EN	06.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1856.JPG	Nærbilde av staurhull	SA27601	S	EN	06.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1857.JPG	Staurrekke, oversiktsbilde	SA27601	S	EN	06.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1858.JPG	Nedgravning oversiktsbilde	SA27558	Ø	EN	06.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1859.JPG	Nedgravning oversiktsbilde	SA27558	Ø	EN	06.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1860.JPG	Under fjerning av lag SL27496	SA27252, SL27496	Ø	HM	06.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1861.JPG	Under fjerning av lag SL27496	SA27252, SL27496	Ø	HM	06.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1862.JPG	Bryne in situ	SA27252	Ø	HM	09.02.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_1863.JPG	Kobberkule, In situ i ovn SA27252	SA27252	Ø	HM	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1864.JPG	Kobberkule, In situ i ovn SA27252	SA27252	Ø	HM	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1865.JPG	Kobberkule, In situ i ovn SA27252	SA27252	Ø	HM	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1866.JPG	Lag i plan	SL 27534	Ø	HM	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1867.JPG	Lag i plan	SL27688	Ø	AØJ	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1868.JPG	Lag i plan	SL27688	SØ	AØJ	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1869.JPG	Lag i plan	SL27688	Ø	AØJ	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1870.JPG	Arbeidsbilde treverk i bunn	SA27252	Ø	HM	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1871.JPG	Arbeidsbilde treverk i bunn	SA27252	Ø	HM	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1872.JPG	Nedgravning oversiktsbilde	SA27252	Ø	HM	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1873.JPG	Moderne nedgraving	ZM 27772	Ø	EN	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1874.JPG	Moderne nedgraving	ZM 27772	Ø	EN	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1875.JPG	Nedgravning oversiktsbilde	SL27570, SA27558	Ø	EN	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1876.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 27780	N	DOL	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1877.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 27780	N	DOL	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1878.JPG	Grøft/nedgravning	SL27570, SA27558	NØ	EN	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1879.JPG	Grøft/nedgravning	SL27570, SA27558	SØ	EN	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1880.JPG	Grøft/nedgravning	SL27570, SA27558	NØ	EN	09.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1881.JPG	Ett staur og to stolpehull	OSA27793, SL 27688	NØ	AØJ	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1882.JPG	Ett staur og to stolpehull	OSA27793, SL 27688	NØ	AØJ	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1883.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SL27780, SA27558	NØ	EN	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1884.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SL27780, SA27558	SØ	EN	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1885.JPG	Staurhull i bunn av grøft	SA 27558	Ø	EN	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1886.JPG	Staurhull i bunn av grøft	SA 27558	Ø	EN	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1887.JPG	Staurhull i bunn av grøft	SA 27558	Ø	EN	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1888.JPG	Staurrekke v. grøft	SA27558	SØ	EN	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1889.JPG	Staurrekke v. grøft	SA27558	SØ	EN	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1890.JPG	Rest av mulig planke i bunn	ST27851	Ø	EN	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1891.JPG	Rest av mulig planke i bunn	ST27851	S	EN	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1892.JPG	Rest av mulig planke i bunn	ST27851	S	AØJ	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1893.JPG	Rest av mulig planke i bunn	ST27851	Ø	AØJ	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1894.JPG	Oversiktsbilde avfallsområde vest for Saxegaardsgata 15		S	SCT	10.02.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_1895.JPG	Oversiktsbilde avfallsområde vest for Saxegaardsgata 15		S	SCT	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1896.JPG	Oversiktsbilde avfallsområde vest for Saxegaardsgata 15		N	SCT	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1897.JPG	Oversiktsbilde avfallsområde vest for Saxegaardsgata 15		N	SCT	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1898.JPG	Oversiktsbilde avfallsområde vest for Saxegaardsgata 15		N	SCT	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1899.JPG	Oversiktsbilde avfallsområde vest for Saxegaardsgata 15		V	SCT	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1900.JPG	Oversiktsbilde avfallsområde vest for Saxegaardsgata 15		Ø	SCT	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1901.JPG	Oversiktsbilde avfallsområde vest for Saxegaardsgata 15		Ø	SCT	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1902.JPG	Oversiktsbilde avfallsområde vest for Saxegaardsgata 15		Ø	SCT	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1903.JPG	Oversiktsbilde avfallsområde vest for Saxegaardsgata 15		Ø	SCT	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1904.JPG	Lite stolpehull SA27921 i bunn av grøft SA 27558	SA27421	Ø	RM	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1905.JPG	Lite stolpehull SA27921 i bunn av grøft SA 27558	SA27421, SA27930	Ø	RM	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1906.JPG	Lite stolpehull SA27921 i bunn av grøft SA 27558	SA27421, SA27930	Ø	RM	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1907.JPG	Lite stolpehull SA27921 i bunn av grøft SA 27558	SA27421, SA27930	Ø	RM	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1908.JPG	Arbeidsbilde og relasjonsbilde	SA27851	NØ	AØJ	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1909.JPG	Arbeidsbilde og relasjonsbilde	SA27851, SA27859	SØ	AØJ	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1910.JPG	Arbeidsbilde og relasjonsbilde	SA27851, SA27859	NØ	AØJ	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1911.JPG	Arbeidsbilde og relasjonsbilde	SA27851, SA27859	SØ	RM	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1912.JPG	Stolpehull SA27930 tømt for lag SL27942	SL 27442, SA27930	Ø	RM	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1913.JPG	Stolpehull SA27930 tømt for lag SL27942	SL 27442, SA27930	Ø	RM	10.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1914.JPG	Oversikt S-profil, S-side av hus		S	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1915.JPG	Oversikt S-profil, S-side av hus		S	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1916.JPG	Profil, fra øst 1/2	C28023	S	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1917.JPG	Profil, fra øst 1/2	C28023	S	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1918.JPG	Profil, fra øst 2/2	C28023	S	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1919.JPG	Profil, fra øst mot vest, registrering Saxegaardsgata 15	C28023	S	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1920.JPG	Profil, fra øst mot vest, midtre parti, registrering Saxegaardsgata 15	C28023	S	SCT	11.02.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_1921.JPG	Profil, fra øst mot vest, midtre parti, registrering Saxegaardsgata 15	C28023	S	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1922.JPG	Profil, fra øst mot vest, vestre parti, Saxegaardsgata 15	C28023	S	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1923.JPG	Plan av struktur. Avskrevet.	SA28039	SØ	HM	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1924.JPG	General bilder av sørøst hjørner av sjakt rundt huset. Registrering Saxegaardsgata 15		SØ	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1925.JPG	General bilder av sørøst hjørner av sjakt rundt huset. Registrering Saxegaardsgata 15		SØ	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1926.JPG	General bilder av sørøst hjørner av sjakt rundt huset. Registrering Saxegaardsgata 15		SØ	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1927.JPG	General bilder av sørøst hjørner av sjakt rundt huset. Registrering Saxegaardsgata 15		SØ	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1928.JPG	General bilder av sørøst hjørner av sjakt rundt huset. Registrering Saxegaardsgata 15		SØ	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1929.JPG	General bilder av sørøst hjørner av sjakt rundt huset. Registrering Saxegaardsgata 15		SØ	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1930.JPG	General bilder av sørøst hjørner av sjakt rundt huset. Registrering Saxegaardsgata 15		SØ	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1931.JPG	General bilder av sørøst hjørner av sjakt rundt huset. Registrering Saxegaardsgata 15		SØ	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1932.JPG	General bilder av sørøst hjørner av sjakt rundt huset. Registrering Saxegaardsgata 15		SØ	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1933.JPG	Oversikt over bygning SA112	SA28195	SV	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1934.JPG	Oversikt over bygning SA112	SA28195	SV	SCT	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1935.JPG	Oversikt over bygning SA112	SA28195	NØ	RM	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1936.JPG	Oversikt over bygning SA112	SA28195	NØ	RM	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1937.JPG	Oversikt over bygning SA112	SA28195	SV	RM	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1938.JPG	Oversikt over bygning SA112	SA28195	SV	RM	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1939.JPG	Oversikt over bygning SA112	SA28195	SV	RM	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1940.JPG	Oversikt over bygning SA112	SA28195	SV	RM	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1941.JPG	Oversikt over bygning SA112	SA28195	SV	RM	11.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1942.JPG	Arbeidsbilde i hus SA112 området		SV	RM	12.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1943.JPG	Arbeidsbilde i hus SA112 området		V	RM	12.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1944.JPG	Arbeidsbilde rundt Saxegaardsgat 15.		V	RM	12.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1945.JPG	Arbeidsbilde rundt Saxegaardsgat 15.		V	MD	12.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1946.JPG	Arbeidsbilde rundt Saxegaardsgat 15.		SV	MD	12.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1947.JPG	Arbeidsbilde rundt Saxegaardsgat 15.		SV	MD	12.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1948.JPG	Oversikt av grøft 29138.	29138	NØ	HM	12.02.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_1949.JPG	Oversikt av grøft 29138.	SA 29138	NV	HM	12.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1950.JPG	Graver i profil i kirkegården område.		Ø	MD	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1951.JPG	Graver i profil i kirkegården område.	SA 28368	SØ	MD	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1952.JPG	Oversikt av grøft 29138.	29138	NV	MD	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1953.JPG	Oversikt av grøft 29138.	29138	SØ	HM	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1954.JPG	Profilbilde av morderne grop	M28521	Ø	ØD	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1955.JPG	Lag under kull i parsellgrøft 29138.	29138	Ø	HM	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1956.JPG	Lag under kull i parsellgrøft 29138.	29138	NV	HM	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1957.JPG	Lag under kull i parsellgrøft 29138.	29138	SØ	HM	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1958.JPG	Arbeidsbilde Solveig		NV	HM	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1959.JPG	Liten nedgraving i undergrunn	SA28555	Ø	EN	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1960.JPG	Liten nedgraving i undergrunn	SA28555	Ø	EN	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1961.JPG	Liten nedgraving i undergrunn	SA28555	S	EN	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1962.JPG	Liten nedgraving i undergrunn	SA28555	Ø	EN	13.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1963.JPG	Dren, grøft, registrering Ø side av hvitt hus.		V	EN	16.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1964.JPG	Stein i forgrunn		NØ	AØJ	16.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1965.JPG	Stein i forgrunn		NØ	AØJ	16.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1966.JPG	Registrering Ø side av Saxegaardsgata 15.		S	AØJ	16.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1967.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA28626, SZ28627	V	RM	17.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1968.JPG	Kam	F28698	V	EN	17.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1969.JPG	Kam	F28698	S	EN	17.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1970.JPG	Steinkonstruksjon v. sjaktkant		V	EN	17.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1971.JPG	Steinkonstruksjon v. sjaktkant		Ø	EN	17.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1972.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav m. stolpehull	SA28724, SZ28737	N	AØJ	17.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1973.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav m. stolpehull	SA28724, SZ28737	N	AØJ	17.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1974.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav m. stolpehull	SA28724, SZ28737	N	AØJ	17.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1975.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav m. stolpehull	SA28724, SZ28737	N	AØJ	17.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1976.JPG	Brunt organisk smuldrelag under Annes hus.		V	EN	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1977.JPG	Brunt organisk smuldrelag under Annes hus.		V	EN	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1978.JPG	Brunt organisk smuldrelag under Annes hus.		V	EN	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1979.JPG	Grop SA28798 i profil.	28798	N	EN	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1980.JPG	Nærbilde av spillebrikke		N	SCT	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1981.JPG	Nærbilde av spillebrikke		N	SCT	18.02.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_1982.JPG	Nærbilde av spillebrikke		N	SCT	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1983.JPG	Nærbilde av spillebrikke		N	SCT	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1984.JPG	Nærbilde av spillebrikke		N	SCT	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1985.JPG	Nærbilde av støpeform		N	SCT	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1986.JPG	Nærbilde av støpeform		N	SCT	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1987.JPG	Stolpehull, m. stolpeavtrykk	SA28756	Ø	RM	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1988.JPG	Stolpehull, m. stolpeavtrykk	SA28756	Ø	RM	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1989.JPG	Finknust trekull/aske	SL28739	Ø	RM	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1990.JPG	Finknust trekull/aske	SL28739	Ø	RM	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1991.JPG	Oversikt av området	SA28756	N	AØJ	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1992.JPG	Grav, rest av to føtter.	SA28724, SZ28737	V	AØJ	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1993.JPG	Grav, rest av to føtter	SA28724, SZ 28737	V	AØJ	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1994.JPG	Grav, rest av to føtter	SA28724, SZ 28737	V	AØJ	18.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1995.JPG	Oversiktsbilde, arbeidsbilde, Saxegaarden 15, N-side av hus		V	SCT	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1996.JPG	Oversiktsbilde, arbeidsbilde, Saxegaarden 15, N-side av hus		V	SCT	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1997.JPG	Oversiktsbilde, arbeidsbilde, Saxegaarden 15, N-side av hus		V	SCT	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1998.JPG	Liten nedgravning, mulig stolpehull.		S	RM	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_1999.JPG	En del av grøft	SA29137	S	RM	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2000.JPG	Profilbilder av grop	28798	N	AØJ	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2001.JPG	Profilbilder av grop	28798	N	AØJ	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2002.JPG	Profilbilder av grop	28798	N	AØJ	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2003.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av området	28798	N	AØJ	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2004.JPG	Gulgrå leire, silt lag	SL 28872	Ø	RM	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2005.JPG	Gulgrå leire, silt lag	SL 28872	Ø	RM	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2006.JPG	Gulgrå leire, silt lag	SL 28872	Ø	RM	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2007.JPG	Gulgrå leire, silt lag	SL 28872	Ø	RM	19.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2008.JPG	Stolpehull	SA28756, SL28779	Ø	RM	20.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2009.JPG	Stolpeavtrykk er tømt	SL28779	Ø	RM	20.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2010.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av området	SA28756, SL 28871	Ø	RM	20.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2011.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av området	SA28756, SL 28871	Ø	RM	20.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2012.JPG	Rester av treverk i lag	SA28756, SL 28871	Ø	RM	20.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2013.JPG	Mikromorfprøve i grop SA28798		Ø	RM	20.02.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2014.JPG	Stolpehull, tømt	SA28756	Ø	RM	20.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2015.JPG	Stolpehull, tømt	SA28756	Ø	RM	20.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2016.JPG	Stolpehull, tømt	SA28756	Ø	RM	20.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2017.JPG	Oversikt av grøft	SA28941	NØ	HM	23.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2018.JPG	Oversikt av grøft	SA28941	NØ	HM	23.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2019.JPG	Arbeidsbilde av ovn SA29153	SA29153	Ø	HM	23.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2020.JPG	Arbeidsbilde av ovn SA29153	SA29153	NØ	HM	23.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2021.JPG	Arbeidsbilde av ovn SA29153	SA29153	V	MD	23.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2022.JPG	Innhengning kutt gjennom dyrkningslag	SA28941	V	MD	23.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2023.JPG	Mørkt område i lag i ovn ved siden av SA28941		V	MD	23.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2024.JPG	Mørkt område i lag i ovn ved siden av SA28941		V	MD	23.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2025.JPG	Lag før rensning	SA29000	N	MD	23.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2026.JPG	Oversiktsbilde i plan	SA29000, SA28941	V	SCT	23.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2027.JPG	Oversiktsbilde i plan	SK29041, SL29057	V	SCT	23.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2028.JPG	Oversikt av lag og kutt	SK29041, SL29057	Ø	RM	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2029.JPG	Oversikt av lag og kutt	SA28941, SL28942	Ø	RM	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2030.JPG	Parsellgrøft	SA28941, SL28942	SØ	RM	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2031.JPG	Parsellgrøft	SA28941, SL28942	SØ	HM	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2032.JPG	Oversiktsbilde nedgravning	SA 29153	SØ	HM	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2033.JPG	Oversiktsbilde nedgravning	SA 29153	SØ	HM	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2034.JPG	Oversiktsbilde nedgravning	SA 29153	SØ	HM	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2035.JPG	Oversiktsbilde nedgravning	SA 29153	SØ	HM	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2036.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn og kutt	SA 29153	NV	DOL	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2037.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn og kutt	SA 29153	NØ	DOL	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2038.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn og kutt	SA 29153	Ø	DOL	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2039.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn og kutt	SA 29153	Ø	DOL	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2040.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn og kutt	SA 29153	Ø	DOL	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2041.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn og kutt	SA 29153	Ø	DOL	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2042.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn og kutt	SA 29153	NØ	DOL	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2043.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn og kutt	SA 29153	Ø	DOL	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2044.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn og kutt	SA 29153	Ø	DOL	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2045.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn og kutt	SA 29153	SØ	DOL	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2046.JPG	Bunn av parsell grøft	SA28941	V	HM	24.02.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2047.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SK29111	NV	ØD	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2048.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kutt	SK29111	NØ	ØD	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2049.JPG	Stolpehull SK29049 tømt av lag SL29057.	SL29057, SK29049	Ø	EN	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2050.JPG	Stolpehull SK29049 tømt av lag SL29057.	SL29057, SK29049	Ø	EN	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2051.JPG	Stolpehull SK29049 tømt av lag SL29057.	SL29057, SK29049	NØ	EN	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2052.JPG	Stolpehull SK29049 tømt av lag SL29057.	SL29057, SK29049	NØ	EN	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2053.JPG	Stolpehull SK29049 tømt av lag SL29057.	SL29057, SK29049	NØ	EN	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2054.JPG	Dyrkningslag SL29178	29178	S	EN	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2055.JPG	Dyrkningslag SL29178	29178	N	EN	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2056.JPG	Dyrkningslag SL29178	29178	N	EN	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2057.JPG	Dyrkningslag SL29178	29178	V	EN	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2058.JPG	Dyrkningslag SL29178	29178	V	EN	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2059.JPG	Arbeidsbilde av Des		V	EN	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2060.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA29167	Ø	SCT	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2061.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA29167	Ø	SCT	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2062.JPG	Grøft og profil	SA29138	NØ	AØJ	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2063.JPG	Grøft og profil	SA29138	NØ	AØJ	24.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2064.JPG	Undergrunn m. div mulige stolpehull	SK29237, SK29258, SA	Ø	EN	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2065.JPG	Undergrunn m. div mulige stolpehull	SK29237, SK29258, SA	Ø	EN	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2066.JPG	Undergrunn m. div mulige stolpehull	SK29237, SK29258, SA	Ø	EN	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2067.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av snitt	SK 29237	NØ	EN	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2068.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av snitt	OSA 29237	Ø	EN	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2069.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av dyrkningslag	SL27579	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2070.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av dyrkningslag, uttak 1	SL27579	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2071.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av dyrkningslag, uttak 2	SL27579	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2072.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av dyrkningslag, uttak 3	SL27579	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2073.JPG	Grop SA21287 treplanke bunn	21287	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2074.JPG	Staur og forstyrret undergrunn		Ø	EN	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2075.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grop	SA29384	NØ	HM	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2076.JPG	Annes grøft	SA29138	NØ	HM	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2077.JPG	Annes grøft	SA29138	NØ	HM	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2078.JPG	Annes grøft, arbeidsbilde	SA29138	N	HM	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2079.JPG	Annes grøft, arbeidsbilde	SA29138	SV	HM	25.02.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2080.JPG	Grop i plan	SA 29369, SA29384	NØ	MD	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2081.JPG	Grop i plan	SA 29369	SV	MD	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2082.JPG	Grop i plan	SA 29369	NØ	MD	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2083.JPG	Grop i profil	SA 29369	NØ	MD	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2084.JPG	Grop i profil	SA 29369	NØ	MD	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2085.JPG	Grop i profil	SA29384	NØ	MD	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2086.JPG	Grop i profil	SA29384	NØ	MD	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2087.JPG	Grop i profil	SA 29369, SA29384	NØ	MD	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2088.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2089.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2090.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2091.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2092.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2093.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2094.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2095.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2096.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2097.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2098.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2099.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2100.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2101.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2102.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2103.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2104.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2105.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	EN	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2106.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	EN	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2107.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	EN	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2108.JPG	Profil - østlig m. fotopunkt	G29358-29068	Ø	EN	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2109.JPG	Feltavgrensning av tegning av profil		Ø	HM	26.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2110.JPG	Feltavgrensning av tegning av profil		Ø	HM	26.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2111.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2112.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2113.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2114.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2115.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2116.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2117.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2118.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2119.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2120.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2121.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2122.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2123.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2124.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2125.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2126.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2127.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2128.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2129.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2130.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2131.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2132.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2133.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2134.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2135.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2136.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2137.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2138.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2139.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2140.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2141.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2142.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2143.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2144.JPG	Bilder av profil, fra nord mot sør		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2145.JPG	Arbeidsbilde sjef og undersått		Ø	SCT	27.02.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2146.JPG	Arbeidsbilde Des er redd		Ø	SCT	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2147.JPG	Kullholdig lag	SL 12825	SV	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2148.JPG	Kullholdig lag	SL 12825	V	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2149.JPG	Kullholdig lag	SL 12825	Ø	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2150.JPG	Kullholdig lag	SL 12825	SV	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2151.JPG	Kullholdig lag	SL 12825	NV	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2152.JPG	Kullholdig lag	SL 29699	NV	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2153.JPG	Kullholdig lag	SL 29699	NØ	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2154.JPG	Kullholdig lag	SL 29699	NØ	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2155.JPG	Hodeskalle i grav	SL29699, SZ29142	NØ	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2156.JPG	Hodeskalle i grav	SL29699, SZ29142	NØ	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2157.JPG	Hodeskalle i grav	SL29699, SZ29142	NØ	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2158.JPG	Nordside av hus	SL29699	Ø	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2159.JPG	Nordside av hus	SL29699	NØ	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2160.JPG	Nordside av hus	SL29699	S	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2161.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699	SV	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2162.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699	SV	DOL	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2163.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699, SL29700	S	EN	02.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2164.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699, SL29700	V	EN	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2165.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699, SL29700	V	EN	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2166.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699, SL29700	S	EN	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2167.JPG	Nærbilde av lag	SL 29700	S	EN	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2168.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA28626, SZ28627	S	SCT	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2169.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA28626, SZ28627	V	SCT	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2170.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699, SL29700	Ø	EN	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2171.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA29740, SZ29742	S	EN	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2172.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA29740, SZ29742	NV	AØJ	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2173.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA29740	NV	AØJ	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2174.JPG	Treverk, nærbilde	ST29711	V	AØJ	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2175.JPG	Treverk, nærbilde	ST29711	V	AØJ	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2176.JPG	Treverk, nærbilde	ST29711	V	AØJ	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2177.JPG	Brent gulv	ST29820	Ø	DOL	04.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2178.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699, ST29711	Ø	DOL	04.03.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2179.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699, ST29711	S	EN	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2180.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699, ST29711	S	EN	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2181.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699, ST29711	S	EN	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2182.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699, ST29711	S	EN	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2183.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA29699, ST29711	S	EN	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2184.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av treverk	ST29937	SØ	HM	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2185.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av treverk	ST29937	SV	HM	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2186.JPG	Lag under grav	SL29628	SV	HM	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2187.JPG	Lag under grav	SL29638	NV	HM	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2188.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA29913, SZ29914	NV	SCT	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2189.JPG	Ortofoto av grav	SA29913, SZ29914	NV	SCT	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2190.JPG	Ortofoto av grav	SA29913, SZ29914	NV	SCT	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2191.JPG	Treverk ST29937	29937	NV	HM	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2192.JPG	Treverk ST29937	29937	NV	HM	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2193.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		SØ	HM	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2194.JPG	Treverk ST29937	29937	NØ	HM	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2195.JPG	Treverk ST29937	29937	SV	HM	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2196.JPG	Arbeidsbilde profil ved ST29937	29937	NØ	HM	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2197.JPG	Skitten leire	SA29699, SL29975	S	EN	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2198.JPG	Skitten leire	SA29699, SL29975	S	EN	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2199.JPG	Detalj, Ryggvirvel og ribbein	SA29913, SZ29914	NV	SCT	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2200.JPG	Detalj, Ryggvirvel og ribbein	SA29913, SZ29914	NV	SCT	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2201.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av sand lag	SL30038	N	SCT	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2202.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av sand lag	SL30038	NV	SCT	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2203.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kulturlag	SL29937	SV	SCT	06.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2204.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av sand lag	SL30038	S	HM	06.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2205.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av sand lag	SL30038	V	DOL	06.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2206.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av sand lag	SL30038	SV	DOL	06.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2207.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brunt lag	SL30111	V	EN	06.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2208.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brunt lag	SL30111	N	EN	06.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2209.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brunt lag	SL30111	V	EN	06.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2210.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brunt humuslag	SL30072	N	DOL	06.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2211.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brunt humuslag	SL30072	SØ	DOL	06.03.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2212.JPG	Grav i østprofil	SA30136, SZ30137	NV	AØJ	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2213.JPG	Grav i østprofil	SA30136, SZ30137	NV	AØJ	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2214.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av gulv	SL30180	Ø	EN	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2215.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av gulv	SL30180	Ø	EN	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2216.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av gulv	SL30180	Ø	EN	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2217.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av gulv	SL30180	Ø	EN	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2218.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av gulv	SL30180	S	EN	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2219.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av gulv	SL30180	S	EN	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2220.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		S	EN	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2221.JPG	Treverk, ST30160	ST30160	N	DOL	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2222.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ildsted	SA30257	SØ	DOL	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2223.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ildsted	SA30257	SØ	DOL	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2224.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA 30154, SZ30158	NV	AØJ	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2225.JPG	Grav detaljfoto	SA 30154, SZ30158	NV	AØJ	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2226.JPG	Grav detaljfoto	SA 30154, SZ30158	NV	AØJ	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2227.JPG	Grav detaljfoto	SA 30154, SZ30158	NV	AØJ	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2228.JPG	Grav detaljfoto	SA 30154, SZ30158	NV	AØJ	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2229.JPG	Grav detaljfoto	SA 30154, SZ30158	NV	AØJ	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2230.JPG	Grav detaljfoto	SA 30154, SZ30158	NV	AØJ	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2231.JPG	Grav ortofoto	SA 30154, SZ30158	NV	AØJ	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2232.JPG	Grav ortofoto	SA 30154, SZ30158	NV	AØJ	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2233.JPG	Grav ortofoto	SA 30154, SZ30158	NV	AØJ	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2234.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av dyrkningslag	SL30425	SØ	DOL	09.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2235.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av dyrkningslag	SL30425	SØ	DOL	10.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2236.JPG	Kutt i dyrkningslag	SL30425	S	MD	10.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2237.JPG	Fjerning av struktur	SA30180	SV	MD	10.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2238.JPG	Arbeidsbilde, Saxegaardsgata 15.	SA30180	SØ	MD	10.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2239.JPG	Arbeidsbilde, Saxegaardsgata 15.	SA30180	S	MD	10.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2240.JPG	Oversiktsilde av ovn	SA29696	S	MD	10.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2241.JPG	Oversiktsilde av ovn	SA29696	SV	MD	10.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2242.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA30524	Ø	DOL	12.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2243.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA30524	Ø	DOL	12.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2244.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA30524	Ø	DOL	12.03.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2245.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA30524	Ø	DOL	12.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2246.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA30524	Ø	DOL	12.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2247.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA30524	Ø	DOL	12.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2248.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA30524	Ø	DOL	12.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2249.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA30524	Ø	DOL	12.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2250.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA30524	Ø	DOL	12.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2251.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA30524	Ø	DOL	12.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2252.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av struktur	SA30512, SA30513	NV	SCT	12.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2253.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av struktur	SA30512, SA30513	NV	SCT	12.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2254.JPG	Beinkule i grav	SA30561, SZ30562	NV	AØJ	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2255.JPG	Beinkule i grav	SA30561, SZ30562	NV	AØJ	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2256.JPG	Beinkule i grav	SA30561, SZ30562	NV	AØJ	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2257.JPG	Arbeidsbilde av Solveig som tegner i solen		NV	AØJ	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2258.JPG	Oversiktsbilde grav	SA30512, SZ30577	NV	AØJ	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2259.JPG	Oversiktsbilde grav	SA30512, SZ30577	NV	AØJ	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2260.JPG	Oversiktsbilde grav	SA30512, SZ30577	NV	AØJ	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2261.JPG	Oversiktsbilde grav	SA30512, SZ30577	SV	AØJ	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2262.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA30513, SZ30634	NV	AØJ	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2263.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA30513, SZ30634	NV	AØJ	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2264.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA30513, SZ30634	NV	AØJ	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2265.JPG	Detalj bilde av grav	SA30513, SZ30634	NV	SCT	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2266.JPG	Detaljbilde, fingre grav	SA30513, SZ30634	NV	SCT	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2267.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av funn	F30665	NV	SCT	13.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2268.JPG	Grøft SA30524, NV-SØ, Oversiktsbilde	30524	V	AØJ	16.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2269.JPG	Grøft SA30524, NV-SØ, Oversiktsbilde	30524	SØ	AØJ	16.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2270.JPG	Nærbilde av SØ-liggende delen av grøften		SØ	AØJ	16.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2271.JPG	Nærbilde av SØ-liggende delen av grøften		SØ	AØJ	16.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2272.JPG	Grav m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	V	SCT	16.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2273.JPG	Grav m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	16.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2274.JPG	Grav m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	16.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2275.JPG	Grav m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	V	SCT	16.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2276.JPG	Grav m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	16.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2277.JPG	Grav m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	17.03.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2278.JPG	Grav m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2279.JPG	Grav m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2280.JPG	Grav m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2281.JPG	Grav, ortofoto, m. stein over legger/føtter,	SA30668, SZ30672	SV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2282.JPG	Grav, ortofoto, m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	SV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2283.JPG	Grav, ortofoto, m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	SV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2284.JPG	Grav, ortofoto, m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2285.JPG	Grav, ortofoto, m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2286.JPG	Grav, ortofoto, m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2287.JPG	Grav, ortofoto, m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2288.JPG	Grav, ortofoto, m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2289.JPG	Grav, ortofoto, m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	NV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2290.JPG	Grav, ortofoto, m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	SV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2291.JPG	Grav, ortofoto, m. stein over legger/føtter	SA30668, SZ30672	SV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2292.JPG	Viser rest av kirkegårdsjord	SZ28037	NØ	AØJ	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2293.JPG	Rester av kuttet av grop	SA30524	NV	DOL	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2294.JPG	Kutt av en grøft	SA30524	NV	DOL	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2295.JPG	Kutt av en grøft	SA30524	NV	DOL	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2296.JPG	Kutt av en grøft	SA30524	SV	DOL	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2297.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 30111	V	DOL	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2298.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 30111	SØ	DOL	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2299.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 30111	N	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2300.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av steinsamling	SS30762	NV	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2301.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av steinsamling	SS30762	SØ	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2302.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av steinsamling	SS30762	SØ	SCT	17.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2303.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, Anne graver	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	S	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2304.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	SØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2305.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	SSV	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2306.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	SV	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2307.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	S	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2308.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NV	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2309.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NV	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2310.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NV	SCT	18.03.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2311.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NV	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2312.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NV	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2313.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NV	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2314.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NV	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2315.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NV	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2316.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, arbeidsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NV	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2317.JPG	Nærbilde av voksen føtter, grav	SZ28037	NØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2318.JPG	Nærbilde av voksen føtter, grav	SZ30355	NØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2319.JPG	Nærbilde av voksen føtter, grav	SZ30355	SØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2320.JPG	Nærbilde av barn føtter, grav	SZ30355	NØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2321.JPG	Nærbilde av barn føtter, grav	SZ30355	SØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2322.JPG	Nærbilde av barn føtter, grav	SZ30355	SØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2323.JPG	Detalj av føtter begge, grav	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	SØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2324.JPG	Nærbilde av barn bekkenparti, grav	SZ30355	NØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2325.JPG	Detalj av barnets arm over mors lårbein, grav	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2326.JPG	Detalj av barnets hode på mors bekken skål, grav	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2327.JPG	Detalj av barnets hode på mors bekken skål, grav	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2328.JPG	Detalj av barnets arm og mors lårbein, grav	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2329.JPG	Nærbilde av voksen brystkasse, hodet under, grav	SZ28037	SØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2330.JPG	Den voksnes brystkasse, grav	SZ28037	SØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2331.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, oversiktsbilde	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	SØ	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2332.JPG	Dobbeltgrav, ortofoto	SA30855, SZ30570, SZ	NV	SCT	18.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2333.JPG	Detalj barnegrav, venstre kne ligger over høyre arm	SA30355, SZ30870	NØ	SCT	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2334.JPG	Detalj barnegrav, barnets høyre arm over morens lår	SA30355, SZ30870	NØ	SCT	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2335.JPG	Detalj barnegrav, Kraniet over mors bekken	SA30355, SZ3087	NØ	SCT	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2336.JPG	Detalj barnegrav, Kraniet over mors bekken	SA30355, SZ30870	NØ	SCT	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2337.JPG	Detalj barnegrav, Kraniet over mors bekken	SA30355, SZ30870	NØ	SCT	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2338.JPG	Oversiktsbilde barn i dobbeltgrav	SA30355, SZ30870	NØ	SCT	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2339.JPG	Oversiktsbilde barn i dobbeltgrav	SA30355, SZ30870	NV	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2340.JPG	Oversiktsbilde barn i dobbeltgrav	SA30355, SZ30870	SV	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2341.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	V	DOL	19.03.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2342.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	SV	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2343.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	NV	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2344.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	V	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2345.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	S	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2346.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	Ø	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2347.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	S	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2348.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	Ø	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2349.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	SØ	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2350.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	S	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2351.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	Ø	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2352.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	S	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2353.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	V	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2354.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	SV	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2355.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	SV	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2356.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	S	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2357.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	SV	DOL	19.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2358.JPG	Bunn av leirelag, bygning SA102	SL30913, SA102	S	DOL	23.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2359.JPG	Østenden av 18794/30913, m. brent treverk	18794/30913	Ø	EN	23.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2360.JPG	Østenden av 18794/30913, m. brent treverk	18794/30913	Ø	EN	23.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2361.JPG	Østenden av 18794/30913, m. brent treverk	18794/30913	N	EN	23.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2362.JPG	Østenden av 18794/30913, m. brent treverk	18794/30913	N	EN	23.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2363.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent planke	ST30160	N	EN	23.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2364.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent planke	ST30160	N	EN	23.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2365.JPG	Orange gulvlag	SL30913	NØ	MD	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2366.JPG	Orange gulvlag	SL30913	NNØ	MD	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2367.JPG	Orange gulvlag	SL30913	SV	MD	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2368.JPG	Orange gulvlag	SL30913	SV	MD	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2369.JPG	Grått gulv under 30913	SL30913	V	MD	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2370.JPG	Grått gulv under 30913	SL30913	Ø	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2371.JPG	Grått gulv under 30913	SL30913	Ø	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2372.JPG	Grått gulv under 30913	SL30913	V	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2373.JPG	Grått gulv under 30913	SL30913	Ø	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2374.JPG	Grått gulv under 30913	SL30913	Ø	EN	24.03.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2375.JPG	Brunt lag vest for bygging	SL 31007	Ø	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2376.JPG	Brunt lag vest for bygging	SL 31007	Ø	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2377.JPG	Spor av treverk i gulv	SL 31007	V	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2378.JPG	Spor av treverk i gulv	SL 31007	V	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2379.JPG	Spor av treverk i gulv	SL 31007	V	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2380.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA31019, SZ31020	NV	SCT	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2381.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grav	SA31019, SZ31020	NV	SCT	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2382.JPG	Detalj av lår mot bekken	SA31019, SZ31020	NV	SCT	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2383.JPG	Detalj av armparti, venstre underarm, reden C	SA31019, SZ31020	NV	SCT	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2384.JPG	Bekkenparti, dårlig bevart, skjelett	SA31019, SZ31020	NV	SCT	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2385.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA31019, SZ31020	SV	SCT	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2386.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA31019, SZ31020	SV	SCT	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2387.JPG	Grop i høyre hjørne av hus	SA 31043, SK31044, SL	S	SCT	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2388.JPG	Grop i høyre hjørne av hus	SA 31043, SK31044, SL	S	SCT	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2389.JPG	Vegg grøft, vest for hus		N	MD	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2390.JPG	Vegg grøft, vest for hus, m. profil		SØ	MD	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2391.JPG	Vegg grøft, vest for hus, m. profil		SØ	MD	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2392.JPG	Grop/stolpehull, tømt	SA31043, SK31044	S	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2393.JPG	Grop/stolpehull, tømt	SA31043, SK31044	SØ	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2394.JPG	Hull foran Saxegården		SØ	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2395.JPG	Graving utenfor øst fløy av Saxegården (ikke F04)		SØ	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2396.JPG	Graving utenfor øst fløy av Saxegården (ikke F04)		SØ	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2397.JPG	Graving utenfor øst fløy av Saxegården (ikke F04)		SØ	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2398.JPG	Grått leire/silt lag	SL31221	NV	SCT	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2399.JPG	Vegg grøft/stolpehull rekke	SL31232	S	EN	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2400.JPG	Vegg grøft/stolpehull rekke	SL31232	S	EN	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2401.JPG	Vegg grøft/stolpehull rekke	SL31232	S	EN	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2402.JPG	Mikromorf, prøve	P31228-29	NV	MD	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2403.JPG	Mikromorf, prøve	P31228-29	NV	MD	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2404.JPG	Mikromorf, prøve	P31228-29	NV	MD	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2405.JPG	Mikromorf, prøve	P31228-29	NV	MD	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2406.JPG	Stolperekke, arbeidsbilder	SA31112	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2407.JPG	Stolperekke, arbeidsbilder	SA31112	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2408.JPG	Stolperekke, arbeidsbilder	SA31112	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2409.JPG	Stolperekke, arbeidsbilder	SA31112	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2410.JPG	Stolperekke, oversiktsbilde	SA31232	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2411.JPG	Stolperekke, oversiktsbilde	SA31110, SA31109	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2412.JPG	Stolperekke, m. fotopunkt		ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2413.JPG	Stolperekke, m. fotopunkt		ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2414.JPG	IB31290, 31289, 31288	IB31290, 31289, 3128	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2415.JPG	IB31289, 31288, 31287	IB31290, 31289, 3128	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2416.JPG	IB31288, 31287, 31286	IB31290, 31289, 3128	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2417.JPG	IB31288, 31286, 31285	IB31290, 31289, 3128	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2418.JPG	Stolpehull m. stolpeavtrykk	SA31112	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2419.JPG	Stolpehull m. stolpeavtrykk	SA31112	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2420.JPG	Stolpehull m. stolpeavtrykk	SA31112	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2421.JPG	Stolpehull m. stolpeavtrykk	SA31112	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2422.JPG	Stolpehull m. stolpeavtrykk	SA31109	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2423.JPG	Stolpehull m. stolpeavtrykk	SA31232	ØNØ	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2424.JPG	Stolpehull m. stolpeavtrykk	SA31112	SV	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2425.JPG	Stolpehull m. stolpeavtrykk	SA31111	SV	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2426.JPG	Stolpehull m. stolpeavtrykk	SA31109	SV	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2427.JPG	Stolpehull m. stolpeavtrykk	SA311232, 31276	SV	SCT	25.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2428.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		SV	SCT	26.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2429.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		SV	SCT	26.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2430.JPG	Lag m. dyrebein	SL31293	ØNØ	SCT	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2431.JPG	Treplanke - fire på rekke	ST31330	ØNØ	SCT	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2432.JPG	Treplanke - fire på rekke	ST31330	ØNØ	SCT	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2433.JPG	Treplanke - fire på rekke	ST31330	ØNØ	SCT	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2434.JPG	Treplanke - fire på rekke	ST31330	ØNØ	SCT	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2435.JPG	Kam in situ	F31367, SL31353	Ø	SCT	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2436.JPG	Lag under gulv	SL31353	V	EN	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2437.JPG	Grått blandet lag	SL31371	V	EN	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2438.JPG	Lag med matavfall? Rester og bein	SL31402	Ø	SCT	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2439.JPG	Lag med matavfall? Rester og bein	SL31402	Ø	SCT	27.03.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2440.JPG	Lag med matavfall? Rester og bein	SL31402	Ø	EN	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2441.JPG	Område v. for hus n. for Saxegaarden 15	SL31380	S	EN	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2442.JPG	Område v. for hus n. for Saxegaarden 15	SL31380	Ø	EN	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2443.JPG	Område v. for hus n. for Saxegaarden 15	SL31380	V	EN	27.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2444.JPG	grøft SA30524	30524	NØ	MD	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2445.JPG	grøft SA30524	30524	NV	MD	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2446.JPG	Fiskevirvler sammenføyet i laget	SL31402	Ø	SCT	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2447.JPG	Kobber gjenstand		N	MD	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2448.JPG	Lag under leire	SL31413	NØ	AØJ	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2449.JPG	Lag under leire	SL31413	SV	AØJ	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2450.JPG	Lag under leire	SL31413	SV	AØJ	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2451.JPG	Lag under leire	SL31413	SV	AØJ	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2452.JPG	Oversikt brunt lag V for vegg grøft		S	EN	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2453.JPG	Lag under leire	SL31413	S	EN	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2454.JPG	Lag under leire	SL31413	S	EN	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2455.JPG	Lag under leire	SL31413	Ø	EN	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2456.JPG	Lag plan	SL 31497	Ø	SCT	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2457.JPG	Lag plan	SL 31497	Ø	SCT	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2458.JPG	Stolpeavtrykk	SA31454	NØ	MD	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2459.JPG	Leire lag, med stolpehull	SL31474, SA31454	Ø	MD	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2460.JPG	Leire lag, med stolpehull	SL31474, SA31454	S	MD	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2461.JPG	Leire lag, med stolpehull	SL31474, SA31454	SV	MD	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2462.JPG	Leire lag, med stolpehull	SL31474, SA31454	SV	MD	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2463.JPG	Leire lag, med stolpehull	SL31474, SA31454	Ø	MD	30.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2464.JPG	Steinlag utenfor huset	SL31538	NØ	AØJ	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2465.JPG	Mikset humus lag	SL31533	NØ	AØJ	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2466.JPG	Oversiktsbilde gulv	SL31573	S	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2467.JPG	Oversiktsbilde gulv	SL31573	SØ	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2468.JPG	Oversiktsbilde gulv	SL31573	SØ	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2469.JPG	Oversiktsbilde gulv	SL31573	S	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2470.JPG	Oversiktsbilde gulv	SL31573	NV	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2471.JPG	Oversiktsbilde gulv	SL31573	S	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2472.JPG	Oversiktsbilde gulv	SL31573	S	SCT	31.03.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2473.JPG	Oversiktsbilde gulv	SL31573	Ø	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2474.JPG	Oversiktsbilde gulv	SL31573	Ø	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2475.JPG	Oversiktsbilde gulv	SL31573	S	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2476.JPG	Oversiktsbilde gulv	SL31573	SØ	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2477.JPG	Mikromorf prøve	P31604, P31605, SL 31	Ø	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2478.JPG	Mikromorf prøve	P31604, P31605, SL 31	Ø	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2479.JPG	Mikromorf prøve	P31604, P31605, SL 31	Ø	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2480.JPG	Steinlag	SL31538	Ø	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2481.JPG	Steinlag	SL31538	Ø	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2482.JPG	Kutt i grøft	SK31732	ØNØ	EN	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2483.JPG	Kutt i grøft	SK31732	VSV	EN	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2484.JPG	Brent treverk, vegg	ST31837	N	EN	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2485.JPG	Brent treverk, vegg	ST31837	N	EN	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2486.JPG	Brent treverk, vegg	ST31837	V	EN	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2487.JPG	Brent treverk, nærbilde, vegg	ST31837	Ø	EN	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2488.JPG	Brent treverk, nærbilde, vegg	ST31837	Ø	EN	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2489.JPG	Brent treverk, nærbilde, vegg	ST31837	Ø	EN	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2490.JPG	Brent treverk, nærbilde, vegg	ST31837	Ø	EN	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2491.JPG	Brent treverk, nærbilde, vegg	ST31837	Ø	EN	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2492.JPG	Sandlag under gulv	SL 31573, SL31903	Ø	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2493.JPG	Sandlag under gulv	SL 31573, SL31903	Ø	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2494.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL31903, SL31720	NØ	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2495.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL31903, SL31720	VSV	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2496.JPG	Plan oversikt og moderne stolpehull	SL 31720	VSV	SCT	31.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2497.JPG	Plan oversikt og moderne stolpehull	SL 31720	S	SCT	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2498.JPG	Plan oversikt og moderne stolpehull	SL 31720	V		07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2499.JPG	Plan oversikt og moderne stolpehull	SL 31720	N	SCT	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2500.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent tre	ST31942	V	DOL	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2501.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent tre	ST31942	NV	DOL	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2502.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent tre	ST31942	N	DOL	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2503.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent tre	ST31942	N	DOL	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2504.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent tre	ST31942	N	DOL	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2505.JPG	Dyrkningslag plan	SL31981	V	SCT	07.04.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2506.JPG	Gulv leire	SL32008	SV	SCT	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2507.JPG	Gulv leire	SL32008	V	AØJ	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2508.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent treverk	ST31837	V	EN	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2509.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent treverk	ST31837	V	EN	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2510.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent treverk	ST31837	V	EN	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2511.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent treverk	ST31837	V	EN	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2512.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent treverk	ST31837	V	EN	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2513.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent treverk	ST31837	V	EN	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2514.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent treverk	ST31837	V	EN	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2515.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brent treverk	ST31837	V	DOL	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2516.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av dyrkningslag	SL32053	Ø	DOL	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2517.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av dyrkningslag	SL32053	Ø	DOL	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2518.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av dyrkningslag	SL32053	Ø	DOL	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2519.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kull-lag	SL32078	SØ	AØJ	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2520.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kull-lag	SL32078	SØ	AØJ	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2521.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av staurhull	SK32187	N	EN	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2522.JPG	Oversiktsbilde		N	EN	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2523.JPG	Oversiktsbilde		N	EN	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2524.JPG	Oversiktsbilde		N	EN	07.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2525.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		S	EN	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2526.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA 32114	S	EN	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2527.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA 32114	S	EN	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2528.JPG	Resten av en steinlag renset frem	SL31530	SØ	EN	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2529.JPG	Resten av en steinlag renset frem	SL31530	SØ	AØJ	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2530.JPG	Resten av en steinlag renset frem	SL31530	NV	AØJ	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2531.JPG	Snitt i grøft	SA32114	S	EN	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2532.JPG	Profil gjennom staurrekke SK32187	SK32187	N	EN	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2533.JPG	Profil gjennom staurrekke SK32187	SK32187	N	DOL	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2534.JPG	Profil gjennom staurrekke SK32187	SK32187	N	DOL	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2535.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av stolpehull	SA32227	SV	EN	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2536.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av stolpehull	SA32156, SA32146	NV	EN	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2537.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av grøft	SA32114	Ø	EN	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2538.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av profil	C32273-74	NV	AØJ	08.04.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2539.JPG	Lag, m. DOL	SL 32245	V	AØJ	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2540.JPG	Profil m. mikromorf prøver	C32273	NV	AØJ	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2541.JPG	Profil m. mikromorf prøver	C32273	NV	AØJ	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2542.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA32301	S	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2543.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av ovn	SA32301	S	SCT	21.12.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2544.JPG	Profil nord	SA 32313	Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2545.JPG	Profil midt	SA 32313	Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2546.JPG	Profil sør	SA 32313	Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2547.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2548.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2549.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2550.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2551.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2552.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2553.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2554.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2555.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2556.JPG	Arbeidsbilde		Ø	SCT	08.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2557.JPG	Løsfunn, kraniedeler og underarm, ex situ		S	AØJ	10.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2558.JPG	Diverse arbeidsbilder av ferdig utgravd felt rundt hus og kirkegård		V	MD	10.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2559.JPG	Diverse arbeidsbilder av ferdig utgravd felt rundt hus og kirkegård		N	MD	10.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2560.JPG	Diverse arbeidsbilder av ferdig utgravd felt rundt hus og kirkegård		SV	MD	10.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2561.JPG	Diverse arbeidsbilder av ferdig utgravd felt rundt hus og kirkegård		SV	MD	10.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2562.JPG	Diverse arbeidsbilder av ferdig utgravd felt rundt hus og kirkegård		N	MD	10.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2563.JPG	Diverse arbeidsbilder av ferdig utgravd felt rundt hus og kirkegård		SØ	MD	22.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2564.JPG	Diverse arbeidsbilder av ferdig utgravd felt rundt hus og kirkegård		NV	MD	28.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2565.JPG	Diverse arbeidsbilder av ferdig utgravd felt rundt hus og kirkegård		N	MD	28.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2566.JPG	Diverse arbeidsbilder av ferdig utgravd felt rundt hus og kirkegård		N	MD	28.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2567.JPG	Diverse arbeidsbilder av ferdig utgravd felt rundt hus og kirkegård		N	MD	28.04.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2568.JPG	Diverse arbeidsbilder av ferdig utgravd felt rundt hus og kirkegård		N	MD	28.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2569.JPG	Gjenfylling av grøft rundt hus		V	MD	28.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2570.JPG	Plassering av leire i skråning v. kirkegård		SV	MD	28.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2571.JPG	Plassering av leire i skråning v. kirkegård		SV	MD	28.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2572.JPG	Plassering av leire i skråning v. kirkegård		SV	MD	28.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2573.JPG	Plassering av leire i skråning v. kirkegård		SV	MD	28.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2574.JPG	Plassering av leire i skråning v. kirkegård		SV	MD	22.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2575.JPG	Profil bak mur Saxegården		SØ	ASK	10.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2576.JPG	Nærbilde, grav	SA15675, SZ 15676	V	SCT	10.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2577.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA15690, SZ 15696	Ø	LH	10.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2578.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av stolpehull	SA 16126	Ø	RM	16.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2580.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett	SA50251, SZ 50252	V	AØJ	17.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2581.JPG	Arbeidsbilde, Solveig		Ø	SB	22.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2583.JPG	Moderne forstyrrelse	SA17742	S	EN	29.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2584.JPG	Nål funnet på skjelett	F18422, SA 18377, SZ1	NØ	LH	06.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2585.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 18547	V	SCT	07.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2586.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL 18547	N	SCT	07.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2587.JPG	Post-ex bilde av søndre området	A7000	S	SCT	07.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2588.JPG	Post-ex bilde av søndre området	A7000	S	SCT	07.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2589.JPG	Beinkule oversikt, fra grav	SA18593, SZ18605	Ø	SB	07.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2590.JPG	Beinkule oversikt, fra grav	SA18593, SZ18605	Ø	SB	07.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2591.JPG	Steinete brunt smuldrelag	SL18658	Ø	SCT	07.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2592.JPG	Tom grav, dobbeltgrav	SA50519, SZ50520, SZ	V	SCT	07.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2593.JPG	Brannlag, N-Del, oversikt	SL18745	Ø	LH	07.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2594.JPG	Brannlag, overgang til laget under	SL18745	Ø	EN	07.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2595.JPG	Plankavtrykk i overflaten omtrent midt på laget	SL18745	Ø	EN	07.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2596.JPG	Oversiktsbilde ved regnbue		V	MD	08.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2597.JPG	Brannlag, mulig del av vegg	SL18745	NV	EN	08.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2598.JPG	Brannlag, mulig del av vegg	SL18745	Ø	EN	08.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2599.JPG	Spedbarn graves fram	SA18878, SZ 18879	VNV	SCT	08.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2600.JPG	Spedbarn graves fram	SA18878, SZ 18879	VNV	SCT	08.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2601.JPG	Beinkule, oversikt, skjelett	SA18593, SZ18605	Ø	SB	08.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2602.JPG	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA18377, SZ18421	SØ	LH	08.10.2014

Cf35113_NIKU_2603.JPG	Detalj, føtter, skjelett	SA18377, SZ18421	NV	LH	08.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2604.JPG	Detaljfoto hender, skjelett	SA18377, SZ18421	NØ	LH	08.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2605.JPG	Brannlag, omrotet m. forkullet stokk	SL18781	Ø	EN	08.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2606.JPG	Oversiktsbilde skjelett	SA18377, SZ18421	SV	LH	08.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2607.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL18794	N	RM	08.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2608.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av lag	SL18825	NØ	RM	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2609.JPG	Hagejord over kirkegården.		Ø	MD	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2610.JPG	Oversiktsbilde spedbarn	SA18878, SZ 18879	V	SCT	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2611.JPG	Nærbilde av spedbarn	SA18878, SZ 18879	S	SCT	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2612.JPG	Nærbilde av spedbarn	SA18878, SZ 18879	S	SCT	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2613.JPG	Nærbilde av spedbarn, kraniet	SA18878, SZ 18879	V	SCT	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2614.JPG	Nærbilde av spedbarn, kraniet	SA18878, SZ 18879	NV	SCT	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2615.JPG	Nærbilde av spedbarn, kraniet og rygg	SA18878, SZ 18879	S	SCT	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2616.JPG	Nærbilde av spedbarn, lår, legg og fot	SA18878, SZ 18879	V	SCT	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2617.JPG	Spedbarn i sollys	SA18878, SZ 18879	SV	SCT	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2618.JPG	Arbeidsbilde, skjelett graves frem	SA18878, SZ 18879	S	SCT	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2619.JPG	Arbeidsbilde, skjelett graves frem	SA18878, SZ 18879	SSV	SCT	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2620.JPG	Skjelett, ribbein og ryggrad	SA18878, SZ 18879	SSV	SCT	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2621.JPG	Arbeidsbilde, skjelett graves frem	SA18878, SZ 18879	NØ	SCT	10.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2622.JPG	Nedgravning i V vegg av sjakt, sør for kirkegård	SA19516	V	EN	13.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2623.JPG	Nedgravning i vegg av sjakt, bunn i sjakt, sør for kirkegård	SA19516	V	EN	13.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2624.JPG	Nedgravning i vegg av sjakt, detaljer, sør for kirkegård	SA19516	V	EN	13.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2625.JPG	Område v for sjakt, S for kirkegård, SA19516	SA19516	V	EN	14.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2626.JPG	Område v for sjakt, S for kirkegård, SA19516	SA19516	V	EN	14.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2627.JPG	Område v for sjakt, S for kirkegård, SA19516	SA19516	V	EN	14.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2628.JPG	Område v for sjakt, S for kirkegård, SA19516	SA19516	V	EN	14.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2629.JPG	Detalj, stein i munn, skjelett	SA19169, SZ19170	NV	AØJ	14.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2630.JPG	Utvidet oversiktsbilde, beinkule, stein i munn, vampyr	SA19169, SZ19170	V	SCT	14.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2631.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av nedgraving	SA19238	Ø	EN	14.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2632.JPG	Arbeidsbilder feltfolk		N	EB	16.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2633.JPG	Arbeidsbilder feltfolk		N	EB	16.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2634.JPG	Arbeidsbilder feltfolk		N	EB	16.10.2014

Cf35113_NIKU_2635.JPG	Arbeidsbilder feltfolk		N	EB	16.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2636.JPG	Arbeidsbilder feltfolk		N	EB	16.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2637.JPG	Arbeidsbilder feltfolk		N	EB	16.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2638.JPG	Arbeidsbilder feltfolk		N	EB	16.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2639.JPG	Arbeidsbilder feltfolk		N	EB	16.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2640.JPG	Arbeidsbilder feltfolk		N	EB	16.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2641.JPG	Arbeidsbilder feltfolk		N	EB	16.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2642.JPG	Oversikt skjelett	SA20345, SZ20347	V	ASK	29.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2643.JPG	Spedbarn, grav	SA20368, SZ20369	V	SCT	29.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2644.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av skjelett	SA24456, SZ24462	Ø	LH	26.11.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2645.JPG	Lagbilde		Ø	MD	11.12.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2646.JPG	Kranium, os frontale sin.; to lesjoner, den største er oppstått postmortem, den minste formentlig forårsaket av et projektil, antakelig en pil og oppstått antemortem.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2647.JPG	Samme kranium som på bilde 0784, venstre side; viser de to lesjonene i pannen samt et hul rett oveni skalletaket.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2648.JPG	Samme kranium som på bilde 0784, os parietale sin; to lesjoner på rett linie av hverandre, den nederste er den største og avlang og den øverste er sirkulær og plassert rett oveni skalletaket.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2649.JPG	Samme kranium som på bilde 0784, os parietale sin; tilnærmelsesvis sirkulær lesjon rett oven i skalletaket.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2650.JPG	Samme kranium som på bilde 0784, os parietale sin; nærbilde av avlang lesjon i bakhodet.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2651.JPG	Samme kranium som på bilde 0784, undersiden; skal vise mulig kutt/hugg fra øre til øre, som har tatt med seg undersiden av kraniet.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2652.JPG	Samme kranium som på bilde 0784, undersiden; mulige kutt/hugg på undersiden av kraniet fra en litt annnen vinkel.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2653.JPG	Samme kranium som på bilde 0784, undersiden; mulige kutt/hugg på undersiden av kraniet.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2654.JPG	Samme kranium som på bilde 0784, undersiden; mulig kutt/hugg på undersiden av kraniet, sett ovenfra.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	15.10.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2655.JPG	Blokk-preparat, utgravning på NIKU; tibia og fibula sin.	SA20368/SZ20369		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2656.JPG	Blokk-preparat, utgravning på NIKU; tibia, fibula og pes dx.	SA20368/SZ20369		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2657.JPG	Viser hvordan blokk-preparatet er pakket.	SA20368/SZ20369		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2658.JPG	Utpakking av blokk-preparatet.	SA20368/SZ20369		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2659.JPG	Blokk-preparatet med costae og vertebrae før utgravning.	SA20368/SZ20369		AØJ	15.10.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2660.JPG	LV4, Leppedannelse corpus vertebra,	SA20681/SZ20693		AØJ	02.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2661.JPG	Corpus ossis ilii; forstørret foramen nutricium.	SA20681/SZ20693		AØJ	02.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2662.JPG	Samme pelvis som på bilde 0901; Facies auricularis; TB-lignende forandringer.	SA20681/SZ20693		AØJ	02.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2663.JPG	Samme pelvis som på bilde 0901 og 0902: Nærbilde FA; TB-lignende forandringer.	SA20681/SZ20693		AØJ	02.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2664.JPG	Os naviculare forstørret foramen nutricium og makroporøsitet.	SA24281/SZ24292		AØJ	03.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2665.JPG	Fibula sin.; Ekstra beinpålegging distalt som gir et fortykket utseende.	SA24281/SZ24292		AØJ	03.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2666.JPG	Nærbilde av samme fibula som på bilde 0922 med subperiostale forandringer.	SA24281/SZ24292		AØJ	04.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2667.JPG	Beinutvekst på samme fibula som på bilde 0922, 0927.	SA24281/SZ24292		AØJ	04.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2668.JPG	Os pubis dx; Fordypninger som kan skyldes utposninger av blodkar i forb. med talrike fødsler.	SA23858/SZ23869		AØJ	05.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2669.JPG	Costa dx. Nr. 10; Leget brudd.	SA23858/SZ23869		AØJ	05.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2670.JPG	Corpus vertebrae L1, L2, L3; Forstørret foramen nutricium.	SA23858/SZ23869		AØJ	05.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2671.jpg	Illustrerer hva drenering kan gjøre med bevaringsgraden av bein; femur og tibia sin. Er nesten helt oppløst sammenlignet med høyre side som er godt bevart.	SA30668/SZ30672		AØJ	05.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2672.JPG	Tibia og fibula sin. Nærbilde.	SA30668/SZ30672		AØJ	06.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2673.JPG	Corpus til L5; Mindre grad av sammenfall samt ossifisering av ligament på siden av corpus vertebra.	SA20281/SZ20283		AØJ	06.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2674.JPG	L4, mindre sammenfall av corpus vertebra.	SA20281/SZ20283		AØJ	06.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2675.JPG	T3-T12 sett anteriort, legg merke til compressionsbrudd T7.	SA20281/SZ20283		AØJ	06.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2676.JPG	Skal vise osteofytt-"forbinnelsen" mellom T6 og T7 samt forskjellen i høyden på corpus. Sett fra siden.	SA20281/SZ20283		AØJ	06.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2677.JPG	Corpus vertebra; osteofyttdannelse på begge sider.	SA20281/SZ20283		AØJ	06.11.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2678.JPG	Corpus vertebra; Sett fra venstre side.	SA20281/SZ20283		AØJ	06.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2679.JPG	Viser forskjellen på corpus høyden mellom T7 til høyre og T12 til venstre.	SA20281/SZ20283		AØJ	06.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2680.JPG	T9 og T10; mulig ossifisering av lig. Longitudinale anterior. Sett fra venstre side.	SA20281/SZ20283		AØJ	06.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2681.JPG	Trapezoideum sin; eburnasjon.	SA17978/SZ17909		AØJ	11.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2682.JPG	L5, S1; osteofyttdannelse og makroporøsitet på og rundt fasettleddene.	SA17978/SZ17909		AØJ	11.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2683.JPG	L5; osteofyttdannelse og makroporøsitet på og rundt fasettleddene.	SA17978/SZ17909		AØJ	11.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2684.JPG	L5, S1; osteofyttdannelse og makroporøsitet på og rundt fasettleddene.	SA17978/SZ17909		AØJ	11.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2685.JPG	L5, voldsom eburnasjon processus articularis inferior sin. Og dx. dx- hardest rammet, inferior-anterior view.	SA17978/SZ17909		AØJ	06.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2686.JPG	Fibula sin., beinforandringer i form av makroporøsitet, dekkende størstedelen av diafysen medialt.	SA17978/SZ17909		AØJ	11.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2687.JPG	T12, L1, L2 nedtrykk, Smorl's nodes corpus vertebra superior.	SA13205/SZ13206		AØJ	01.12.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2688.JPG	T9, T10, T11; nedtrykk og destruksjon (T10) corpus vertebra inferior.	SA13205/SZ13206		AØJ	01.12.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2689.JPG	L3 og L4 anterior-inferior view, hvor L4 mangler fasettledd; processus articularis inferior og L3 har herav et større fasettledd for å kompensere for det manglende fasettledd.	SA50497/SZ50507		AØJ	04.12.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2690.JPG	L3 og L4 anatomisk korrekt stilling; ser det forstørrede fasettledd på L3.	SA50497/SZ50507		AØJ	04.12.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2691.JPG	Fibula sin,; leget brudd øverste 2/3 del av diafysen.	SA13452/SZ13453		AØJ	04.12.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2692.JPG	Fibula sin., ekstra beindannelse som gir et fortykket utseende.	SA20546/SZ20763		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2693.JPG	T11/T12, L1-L3; samlet liggende på siden anterior view; leppedannelse og foramen nutricium.	SA15260/SZ15261		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2694.JPG	T11; liten grad av Smorl's node.	SA15260/SZ15261		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2695.JPG	T12; Smorl's nodes.	SA15260/SZ15261		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2696.JPG	L1; Smorl's nodes.	SA15260/SZ15261		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2697.JPG	L1; Smorl's nodes.	SA15260/SZ15261		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2698.JPG	L2, L3; osteofyttdannelse og foramen nutricium.	SA15260/SZ15261		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2699.JPG	T11, T12, L1; begyndende osteofyttdannelse, forstørret foramen nutricium. Sett fra siden.	SA15260/SZ15261		AØJ	12.01.2016

Cf35113_NIKU_2700.JPG	Costa nr. 1 sin., destruksjon/reduksjon av leddflaten acromial leddflate samt makroporøsitet sternal leddflate.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2701.JPG	Costa nr. 1 sin., makroporøsitet sternal leddflate.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2702.JPG	Costa nr. 10 sin, leget brudd sternalt.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2703.JPG	L2, L3; osteofyttdannelse, destruksjon av corpus vertebra anterior.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2704.JPG	T9, T10, T11, T12; osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra, Smorl's node T9.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2705.JPG	T11; Smorl's nodes og osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra superior.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2706.JPG	T10; Smorl's nodes og osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra superior.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2707.JPG	T10; Smorl's nodes og osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2708.JPG	T9; Smorl's nodes og osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra superior.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2709.JPG	T9; Smorl's nodes og osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2710.JPG	T8; Smorl's nodes og osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra superior.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2711.JPG	T8; Smorl's nodes og osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2712.JPG	T7; Smorl's nodes og osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2713.JPG	Clavicula sin., facies articularis acromialis, makroporøsitet.	SA14590/SZ14604		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2714.JPG	Femur dx. Linea aspera; utvekst midt på diafysen.	SA15547/SZ15557		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2715.JPG	Facies patellaris dx. Og sin.; sirkulært avgrenset mindre område med destruksjon/makroporøsitet av beinoverflaten.	SA15547/SZ15557		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2716.JPG	Femur dx. sirkulært avgrenset mindre område med destruksjon/makroporøsitet av beinoverflaten.	SA15547/SZ15557		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2717.JPG	Femur sin. sirkulært avgrenset mindre område med destruksjon/makroporøsitet av beinoverflaten.	SA15547/SZ15557		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2718.JPG	Tibia og fibula sin. Med ekstra beinpålagring som gir fortykket utseende og fibula et juletreaktig utseende. Forandringer forenelige med lepra.	SA50521/SZ50522		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2719.JPG	Fibula sin. Ekstra beinpålagring dital ende.	SA19169/SZ19170		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2720.JPG	Fibula sin. Exostoser midterste del av diafysen.	SA19169/SZ19170		AØJ	12.01.2016

Cf35113_NIKU_2721.JPG	Fibula dx. Og sin., subperiostal ekstra beinpålagring.	SA19169/SZ19170		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2722.JPG	L1-L4 samlet, Smorl's nodes, osteofyttdannelse, superior view.	SA15918/SZ15919		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2723.JPG	L4, Smorl's nodes, osteofyttdannelse, superior view.	SA15918/SZ15919		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2724.JPG	L3, Smorl's nodes, osteofyttdannelse, superior view.	SA15918/SZ15919		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2725.JPG	L3, Smorl's nodes, osteofyttdannelse, inferior view.	SA15918/SZ15919		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2726.JPG	L2, Smorl's nodes, osteofyttdannelse, superior view.	SA15918/SZ15919		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2727.JPG	L1, Smorl's nodes, osteofyttdannelse, superior view.	SA15918/SZ15919		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2728.JPG	L3, forstørret foramen nutricium.	SA15918/SZ15919		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2729.JPG	Michael Derrick tar en DNA-prøve/swab-test.	DNA-prøve		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2730.JPG	tibiae og fibulae sin. Og dx. Med voldsomme beinforandringer som kan skyldes lepra - venstre side hardest rammet.	SA50521/SZ50522		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2731.JPG	nærbilde av fibula sin. til individ SZ50522 Med voldsomme subperiostale beinforandringer (får et juletreaktig utseende).	SA50521/SZ50522		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2732.JPG	Tibia sin. Til individ SZ50522 med beinforandringer medialt.	SA50521/SZ50522		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2733.JPG	tibia sin til individ SZ50522 snudd med medial side opp, slik at beinforandringene ses tydligere.	SA50521/SZ50522		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2734.JPG	Nærbilde av beinforandringene på tibia sin til individ SZ50522.	SA50521/SZ50522		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2735.JPG	Tibia dx. Til individ SZ50522 som viser et brudd midt på diafysen.	SA50521/SZ50522		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2736.JPG	Nærbilde av leget brudd på tibia dx til individ SZ50522.	SA50521/SZ50522		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2737.JPG	Fibula dx til individ SZ50522, mild grad av subperiostale beinforandringer distalt.	SA50521/SZ50522		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2738.JPG	5. metatarsal dx. Og sin. Viser ekstra beinpålagring og endring av beinstrukturen som gjør at den har endret form og blitt mer kroket.	SA50521/SZ50522		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2739.JPG	MC og phalanges, osteoartrose forandringer.	SA19833/SZ19834		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2740.JPG	MC og phalanges, osteoartrose forandringer, nærbilde sett ovenfra.	SA19833/SZ19834		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2741.JPG	MC og phalanges, osteoartrose forandringer; eburnasjon og leppedannelse, nærbilde distalt view.	SA19833/SZ19834		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2742.JPG	MC og phalanges, osteoartrose forandringer; eburnasjon og leppedannelse, nærbilde proximalt view.	SA19833/SZ19834		AØJ	12.01.2016

Cf35113_NIKU_2743.JPG	Tibia dx.; beinutvekst midt diafysen av ukjent årsak.	SA19833/SZ19834		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2744.JPG	Tibia dx; nærbildeav beinutvekst.	SA19833/SZ19834		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2745.JPG	Clavicula sin; makroporøsitet.	SA19833/SZ19834		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2746.JPG	L5, makroporøsitet på facies articularis superior sin. Posterior view.	SA19833/SZ19834		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2747.JPG	L4, posterior view.	SA19833/SZ19834		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2748.JPG	L2, osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra, sett fra siden.	SA19833/SZ19834		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2749.JPG	L1, Osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra, sett fra siden.	SA19833/SZ19834		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2750.JPG	T12, Osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra, sett fra siden.	SA19833/SZ19834		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2751.JPG	Clavicula sin., facies articularis sternalis, makroprorøsitet.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2752.JPG	Clavicula sin., facies articularis acromialis, makroporøsitet.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2753.JPG	Pelvis sin., mulig giktrelaterte forandringer i form av osteofytter langs crista iliaca, os pubis og os ischium samt mulig TB på corpus ossis ilii.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2754.JPG	Pelvis sin.,mulig giktrelaterte forandringer i form av osteofytter langs crista iliaca, os pubis og os ischium samt mulig TB på corpus ossis ilii.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2755.JPG	Pelvis sin.,mulig giktrelaterte forandringer i form av osteofytter langs crista iliaca, os pubis og os ischium samt mulig TB på corpus ossis ilii.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2756.JPG	L5, osteofyttdannelse langs kanten av corpus vertebra, forstørret foramen nutricium samt mulig TB på corpus vertebra.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2757.JPG	L5, osteofyttdannelse langs kanten av corpus vertebra, forstørret foramen nutricium samt mulig TB på corpus vertebra.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2758.JPG	L4, voldsom osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior, forstørret foramen nutricium samt mulig TB på corpus vertebra.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2759.JPG	L4, voldsom osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior, forstørret foramen nutricium samt mulig TB på corpus vertebra.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2760.JPG	L3, voldsom osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior, forstørret foramen nutricium samt mulig TB på corpus vertebra, sett fra siden.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2761.JPG	L3, voldsom osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior, forstørret foramen nutricium samt mulig TB på corpus vertebra, anterior view.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016

Cf35113_NIKU_2762.JPG	L2, mindre grad av osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior og superior, forstørret foramen nutricium samt mulig TB på corpus vertebra, anterior view.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2763.JPG	L1, mindre grad av osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra superior.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2764.JPG	T12, voldsom grad av osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior og mindre grad superior, TB lignende forandringer, sett fra siden.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2765.JPG	T9-T12 samlet, anterior view.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2766.JPG	T11, voldsom grad av osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior og mindre grad superior, TB lignende forandringer, anterior view.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2767.JPG	T10, osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior, TB lignende forandringer corpus vertebra superior.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2768.JPG	T10, Osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior sin., makroporøsitet fovea costalis sin. Sett fra siden.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2769.JPG	T9, begynnende osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra superior, sett fra siden.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2770.JPG	T8, giktrelaterte forandringer processus articularis superior dx. Og sin.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2771.JPG	T8, giktrelaterte forandringer processus articularis superior dx. Og osteofyttdannelse corpus vertebra inferior og superior. Sett fra siden.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2772.JPG	T8, ikke-spesifikk systemisk tilstand på corpus vertebra superior markert med masse tettsittende større og mindre huller langs hele ringepifysen.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2773.JPG	T7, destuksjon/makroporøsitet på processus articularis superior dx. Og sin. Samt mindre destuksjon av processus spinosus. Posterior view.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2774.JPG	T7, osteofyttdannelse langs kanten av copus vertebra inferior. Sett fra siden.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2775.JPG	T7, destruksjon av mer eller mindre hele leddlflaten corpus vertebra, processus articularis inferior og undersiden av processus spinosus.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2776.JPG	T6, destruksjon av beinoverflaten processus spinosus samt processus articularis superior sin. Og dx. Posterior view.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016

Cf35113_NIKU_2777.JPG	T6, ikke-spesifikk systemisk tilstand på corpus vertebra superior markert med masse tettsittende større og mindre huller langs hele ringepifysen. Anterior view.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2778.JPG	T5, destruksjon av beinoverflaten processus spinosus samt processus articularis superior sin. Og dx. Posterior view.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2779.JPG	T5, destruksjon av mer eller mindre hele leddlflaten corpus vertebra, processus articularis inferior og undersiden av processus spinosus.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2780.JPG	T4, destruksjon av beinoverflaten processus spinosus samt processus articularis superior sin. Og dx. Posterior view.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2781.JPG	T4, voldsom grad av destruksjon på proc. Articularis inferior dx. destruksjon av mer eller mindre hele leddlflaten corpus vertebra.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2782.JPG	T3, destruksjon av proc. Articularis superior dx. Posterior view.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2783.JPG	T3, voldsom grad av destruksjon på proc. Articularis inferior dx. Og i mindre grad sin.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2784.JPG	T2, voldsom grad av destruksjon på proc. Articularis inferior dx. Destruksjon av corpus vertebra inferior, mest uttalt i høyre side.	SA25146/SZ25196		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2785.JPG	Anne Østergaard analyserer kranier som skal brukes til DNA-analyse.	Ukjent		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2786.JPG	Nærbilde av kranium som analyseres før det skal brukes til DNA-analyse.	Ukjent		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2787.JPG	Anne Østergaard analyserer kranier som skal brukes til DNA-analyse.	Ukjent		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2788.JPG	Nærbilde av kranium som analyseres før det skal brukes til DNA-analyse.	Ukjent		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2789.JPG	fusjonerte costae med vertebrae.	SA19169/SZ19170		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2790.JPG	Nærbilde fusjonerte costae med vertebrae.	SA19169/SZ19170		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2791.JPG	Nærbilde fusjonerte vertebrae, som ikke lengre er inntakt.	SA19169/SZ19170		AØJ	12.01.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2792.JPG	Costae og vertebrae tatt opp i blokk for å bli gravd ut inne på NIKU.	SA29913/SZ29914		AØJ	18.02.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2793.JPG	Anne samler kranium.	SA18593/18605		SLB	18.02.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2794.JPG	Anne samler kranium.	SA18593/18605		SLB	18.02.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2795.JPG	oversiktsbilde med løsbeina lagt ut på gulvet i 6.etasje, NIKU Storgata m/Anne Østergaard på bildet.	Løsbein		LF	25.02.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2796.JPG	Bilde av bein som er lagt ut på gulvet i 6. etasje, NIKU Storgata.	Løsbein		AØJ	15.03.2016

Cf35113_NIKU_2797.JPG	Bilde av bein som er lagt ut på gulvet i 6. etasje, NIKU Storgata.	Løsbein		AØJ	01.03.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2798.JPG	Live Nyfløt studerer bein og smiler glad i 6. etasje, NIKU Storgata.	Løsbein		AØJ	01.03.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2799.JPG	Anne analyserer underkjeve i 6. etasje, NIKU Storgata.	Løsbein		LF	16.03.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2800.JPG	Det forsøkes å matche lårbein med hverandre fra løsbeina for å se om noen av de passer sammen i 6. etasje, NIKU Storgata.	Løsbein		AØJ	17.03.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2801.JPG	Oversikt over lårbeina lagt ut på gulvet i 6. etasje, NIKU Storgata.	Løsbein		AØJ	18.03.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2802.JPG	Skalle; Kutt/hugg rett oven i skalletaket og forstørret foramen parietale dx. Og sin.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2803.JPG	Kranium; kutt/hugg os frontale dx.	SA20433/SZ20436		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2804.JPG	Samme kranium som på bilde 1305; illustrerer 9 lambdoidale ossikler.	SA20433/SZ20436		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2805.JPG	Samme kranium som på bilde 1305; nærbilde av 9 lambdoidale ossikler.	SA20433/SZ20436		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2806.JPG	Kranium, os parietale sin.; ekstra beinpålagring, som gir et knudret utseende og mikroporøsitet preger overflaten flere steder.	SA50291/SZ50302		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2807.JPG	Samme kranium som ovenfor på bilde 1313; os parietale sin. Og dx. Samt os occipitale; ekstra beinpålagring og forstørret foramen nutricium parietale dx.	SA50291/SZ50302		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2808.JPG	Samme kranium som ovenfor på bilde 1313; nærbilde av de ekstra beinpålagringer os parietale sin.	SA50291/SZ50302		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2809.JPG	Kranium, os frontale dx; avlangt hugg.	SA16772/SZ16782		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2810.JPG	Callusdannelse intrakranielt på samme kranium som på bilde 1318.	SA16772/SZ16782		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2811.JPG	Tori palatinus.	SA16772/SZ16782		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2812.JPG	Tori palatinus, samme overkjeve som på bilde 1321.	SA16772/SZ16782		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2813.JPG	Tori palatinus, samme overkjeve som på bilde 1321.	SA16772/SZ16782		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2814.JPG	Kranium; sirkulært hul rett oven i skalletaket.	Løsbein		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2815.JPG	Samme kanium som på bilde 1325; nærbilde av sirkulært hul rett oven i skalletaket.	Løsbein		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2816.JPG	Kranium, maxilla sin; abscesser.	Løsbein		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2817.JPG	Kranium, anormal form, sett fra høyre side.	Løsbein		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2818.JPG	Kranium, anormal form, sett bak fra.	Løsbein		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2819.JPG	Kranium, anormal form, kutt os occipitale sin.	Løsbein		AØJ	06.04.2016

Cf35113_NIKU_2820.JPG	Kranium, anormal form, sett fra venstre side.	Løsbein		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2821.JPG	Kranium; cribra orbitalia orbit sin.	SA18593/SZ18605		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2822.JPG	Kranium, avlangt hul os occipitale høyre side.	SA13484/SZ13495		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2823.JPG	Kranium, avlangt hul på tvers av sutura sagitalis.	SA18533/SZ18534		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2824.JPG	Samme kranium som ovenfor (bilde 1455), os frontale; to overfladiske hugg nederst høyre side.	SA18533/SZ18534		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2825.JPG	Samme kranium som ovenfor (bilde 1455); nærbilde av lesjonene.	SA18533/SZ18534		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2826.JPG	Samme kranium som ovenfor (bilde 1455); nærbilde av det avlange hul på tvers av sutura sagitalis.	SA18533/SZ18534		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2827.JPG	Kranium; hugg på tvers av os frontale grensende til sutura coronalis.	SA18041/SZ18042		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2828.JPG	samme kranium som ovenfor (1362); nærbildet av hugget.	SA18041/SZ18042		AØJ	06.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2829.JPG	Maxilla, venstre side; flere spor etter abscesser.	SA18593/SZ18605		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2830.JPG	Maxilla, høyre side; flere spor etter abscesser.	SA18593/SZ18605		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2831.JPG	Os palatinum; mindre grad av tori palatinum langs med sutura palatina mediana.	SA18041/SZ18042		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2832.JPG	Kranium, os frontale; to parallelle hugg topp venstre side, mindre overfladiske hugg nederst høyre side, en leget lesjon i høyre side som følge av slag med stump gjenstand.	SA18041/SZ18042		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2833.JPG	samme kranium som ovenfor (1379); nærbilde av lesjonene.	SA18041/SZ18042		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2834.JPG	Samme kranium som ovenfor (bilde 1379); nærbilde av de to parallelle hugg topp venstre side.	SA18041/SZ18042		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2835.JPG	Samme kranium som ovenfor (bilde 1379); forstørret foramen nutricium parietale dx.	SA18041/SZ18042		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2836.JPG	samme kranium som ovenfor (bilde 1379); nærbilde av de to parallelle hugg topp venstre side, sett fra høyre side av kraniet.	SA18041/SZ18042		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2837.JPG	Kranium; intrakranielt view; flere huller av forskellig størrelse og dybde.	SA18593/SZ18605		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2838.JPG	Lumbalisering sacrum, posterior view.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2839.JPG	Costa dx; Leget brudd.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2840.JPG	Phalanges, proximal leddflate; mindre tettsittende huller - TB?	SA18593/SZ18605		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2841.JPG	samme phalanges som på bilde 1394; sett fra høyre side er det små huller nær proximal leddflate.	SA18593/SZ18605		AØJ	07.04.2016

Cf35113_NIKU_2842.JPG	Samme phalanges som på bilde 1394, sett fra venstre side er det en slags fordypning og osteofyttdannelse proximalt.	SA18593/SZ18605		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2843.JPG	Fibula sin; Leget brudd.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2844.JPG	Samme fibula som på bilde 1402; Nærbilde av leget brudd.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2845.JPG	Radius sin distal; mulige TB-forandringer. distal view.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2846.JPG	Samme radius som på bilde 1405; mulige TB-forandringer. Posterior view.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2847.JPG	Samme radius som på bilde 1405 og 1409; Beinforandringer i form av tettsittende huller på tuberositas radii.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2848.JPG	Ulna; avkortet proximalt pga. tidligere brudd.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2849.JPG	Samme ulna som på bilde; avkortet proximalt pga. tidligere brudd.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2850.JPG	Humerus; beinforandringer.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2851.JPG	L5; delvis sakralisasjon og brudd corpus vertebra.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2852.JPG	L5; mindre huller, corpus vertebra inferior.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2853.JPG	TV, beinforandringer i form av små huller processus transversus, anterior view.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2854.JPG	TV, beinforandringer i form av mindre små huller fovea costalis superior dx. Og processus transversus dx.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2855.JPG	TV, beinforandringer i form av mindre små huller fovea costalis superior sin. Og processus transversus sin.	Løsbein		AØJ	07.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2856.JPG	Tibia sin., insisura fibularis, beinforandringer; gir beinet et knudret, bølget utseende i et avgrenset nærmest sirkulært område.	Løsbein		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2857.JPG	Samme tibia som på bilde 1427, insisura fibularis, beinforandringer; gir beinet et knudret, bølget utseende i et avgrenset nærmest sirkulært område.	Løsbein		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2858.JPG	Kranium, os parietale sin; to legede parallelle stikkskader og tre legede/overfladiske huggskader.	SA51000/SZ51012		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2859.JPG	samme Kranium som på bilde 1431, os parietale sin; to legede parallelle stikkskader og tre legede/overfladiske huggskader. Nærbilde.	SA51000/SZ51012		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2860.JPG	samme kranium som på bilde 1431 og 1432, venstre side av hodet; os parietale sin; huggskade slags med sutura coronalis og mulig lesjon som følge av stump vold.	SA51000/SZ51012		AØJ	08.04.2016

Cf35113_NIKU_2861.JPG	samme kranium som på bilde 1431 og 1432, venstre side av hodet; os parietale sin; huggskade slags med sutura coronalis og mulig lesjon som følge av stump vold. Nærbilde.	SA51000/SZ51012		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2862.JPG	humerus dx., caput; slitasjerelaterte forandringer i form av eburnasjon og osteofyttdannelse langs kanten av capur humerus.	SA14725/SZ14726		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2863.JPG	humerus dx, mindre tettsittende huller på tuberculum minor og større/færre huller på tuberculum major, samt osteofyttdannelse.	SA14725/SZ14726		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2864.JPG	TV, en av de nederste, spondylolistese?	SA14725/SZ14726		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2865.JPG	TV, en av de nederste, spondylolistese?	SA14725/SZ14726		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2866.JPG	Fibula dx.; tettsittende exostoser distalt.	SA18593/SZ18605		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2867.JPG	leget brudd 5. metacarpal. Palmart view.	SA50521/F19772		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2868.JPG	leget brudd 5. metacarpal. Dorsalt view.	SA50521/F19772		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2869.JPG	Fibula sin., ekstra beinpålagring som gir et knudret utseende.	SA50291/SZ50302		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2870.JPG	Impressio lig. Costo clavicularis.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2871.JPG	Fibula sin., prox. Ekstra beinpålagring som gir et hevet utseende.	SA15201/SZ15202		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2872.JPG	Phalanges pedis, prox. Leddflate; makroporøsitet.	SA13297/SZ13298		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2873.JPG	TV, fovea costalis superior; makroporøsitet.	SA30512/SZ30513		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2874.JPG	Acromion; makroporøsitet og destruksjon av leddflaten.	SA13297/SZ13298		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2875.JPG	Clavicula sin., facies articularis sternalis; makroporøsitet.	SA18041/SZ18042		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2876.JPG	CV, slitasje og eburnasjon på facies articularis inferior dx.	SA18041/SZ18042		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2877.JPG	Radius, dx; mulige TB-forandringer.	SA18041/SZ18042		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2878.JPG	C1; markoporøsitet, mulige TB-forandringer.	SA18041/SZ18042		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2879.JPG	analyse nr. 7; maxilla sett fra høyre side; illustrere dårlig tannhold og multiple abscesser.	SA24053/24117		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2880.JPG	analyse nr. 7, maxilla sett fra venstre side; illustrere dårlig tannhold og multiople abscesser.	SA24053/24117		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2881.JPG	Kranium, intrakranialt; mindre tettsittende huller fordelt ut over os parietale dx. Og sin.	SA13297/SZ13298		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2882.JPG	Kranium, intrakranialt; mindre tettsittende huller fordelt ut over os parietale dx. Og sin.	SA13297/SZ13298		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2883.JPG	Kranium, intrakranialt; mindre tettsittende huller fordelt ut over os parietale dx. Og sin.	SA13297/SZ13298		AØJ	08.04.2016

Cf35113_NIKU_2884.JPG	Tibia dx; beinforandringer som kan skyldes rakitis.	SA17912/SZ17924		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2885.JPG	Samme tibia som på bilde 1488; nærbilde av beinforandringene.	SA17912/SZ17924		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2886.JPG	samme tibia som ovenfor bilde 1488 og 1490; nærbilde av beinforandringene proximalt.	SA17912/SZ17924		AØJ	08.04.2016
Cf35113_NIKU_2887.JPG	Oversiktsbilde brent treverk fra en dør i steinkjeller SA10	SL5218	SV	ASK	03.06.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2888.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av brønn SA7250	SA7250	SV	ASK	25.06.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2889.JPG	Masser i brønn i profil	SL7261	Ø	ASK	01.07.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2890.JPG	Kuppelsteingulv avtrykk SL12345		NØ	EN	30.07.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2891.JPG	Oversiktsbolde av kuppelstein gulv	SL8471	NV	LH	01.08.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2892.JPG	Detaljfoto av funn (Alsengemme, F13208) liggende inn til høyre overarm av skjelett SZ13206 i grav SA13205.	F13208	Ø	AØJ	08.08.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2893.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ13227 i grav SA13226.	SA13226/SZ13227	NØ	LH	11.08.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2894.JPG	Del av en venstre fot	SA13452	V	AØJ	14.08.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2895.JPG	Oversiktsbilde av kirkegården område		NV	MD	14.08.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2896.JPG	Oversiktsfoto skjelett SZ13453 i grav SA13452	SA13452/SZ13453	V	AØJ	14.08.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2897.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ13626 i grav SA13611.	SA13626/SZ13611	N-NØ	LH	19.08.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2898.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ13643 i grav SA13642.	SA13642/SZ13643		AØJ	19.08.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2899.JPG	Bunn av grav SA13611	SA13611	NØ	LH	19.08.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2900.JPG	Ortofoto Skjelett SZ14501 i grav SA14500 m/ mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA14500/SZ14501	NV	LH	22.08.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2901.JPG	Ortofoto av tvillingene SZ14699, SZ14702 i DOBBELTgrav SA14697 m/ mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA14697/SZ14699,SZ1		RM	29.08.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2902.JPG	Beinkule SA15201	SA15201	V	RM	02.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2903.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ15261 i grav SA15260 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA15260/SZ15261	V	RM	08.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2904.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ15313 i grav SA1515312 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA15312/SZ15313	V-NV	LH	03.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2905.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ15286 i grav SA15284 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA15284/SZ15286	N-NØ	SCT	04.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2906.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ15460 i grav SA15453 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA15453/SZ15460	V	SCT	05.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2907.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ15487 i grav SA15485 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA15485/SZ15487	N	SCT	08.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2908.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ15522 i grav SA15521 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA15521/SZ15522	V	SCT	09.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2909.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ15557 i grav SA15547 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA15547/SZ15557	V	LH	09.09.2014

Cf35113_NIKU_2910.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ15690 i grav SA15696.	SA15690/SZ15696	Ø	LH	10.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2911.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ15972 i grav SA15971 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA15971/SZ15972	V	AØJ	11.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2912.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ15998 i grav SA15992 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA15992/SZ15998	N	LH	11.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2913.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ16253 i grav SA16239 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA16239/SZ16253	N	LH	15.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2914.JPG	Ovn SA175	SL16928	SØ	EN	19.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2915.JPG	Ortooto av skjelett SZ50332 i grav SA50331 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA50331/SZ50332	S	SCT	29.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2916.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ50507 i grav SA50497 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA50497/SZ50507	V	LH	25.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2917.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ51044 i grav SA51033 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA51033/SZ51044	N	LH	29.09.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2918.JPG	Oversikt bilde av dobbeltgravgrav SA50519 og SZ18395	SA50519 / SZ18395	V	SCT	02.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2919.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ18118 i grav SA18111.	SA18111/SZ18118		ASK	02.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2920.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ50520, SZ18395 i DOBBELTgrav SA50519 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA50519/SZ50520,SZ1	V	SCT	06.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2921.JPG	NÆRbilde, barnet inntil det voksne individ, SZ50520, SZ18395 i dobbeltgrav SA50519.	SA50519/SZ50520,SZ1	SV	AØJ	06.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2922.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ18421 i grav SA18377 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA18377/SZ18421	SV	LH	08.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2923.JPG	nærbilde av barn SZ18879 i grav SA18878 m/ målestokk.	SA18878/SZ18879	V	SCT	09.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2924.JPG	bilde av funn, snorlebein (F19710) funnet rett under SZ19169 i grav SA19170.	F19710	S-SV	SCT	16.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2925.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ19834 i grav SA19833 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA19833/SZ19834	V	AØJ	21.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2926.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ20833 i grav SA20281.	SA20281/SZ20283	Ø	ASK	28.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2927.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ20369 i grav SA20368 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA20368/SZ20369	V	SCT	29.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2928.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ20763 i grav SA20596 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA20596/SZ20763	SV	SB	31.10.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2929.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ21066 i grav SA21065 m/mål, nordpil.	SA21065/SZ21066	SV	AØJ	04.11.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2930.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ22754 i grav SA22753 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA22753/SZ22754	S	LH	11.11.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2931.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ22998 i grav SA22989 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA22989/SZ22998	S	LH	12.11.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2932.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ24165 i grav SA23856.	SA23856/SZ24165	V	LH	21.11.2014

Cf35113_NIKU_2933.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ24292 i grav SA24281.	SA24281/SZ24292	V	LH	25.11.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2934.JPG	Det kostes mugg av beina i verkstedhallen; med Are og Anne.			SCT	25.11.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2935.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ24497 i grav SA24491.	SA24491/SZ24497	Ø	LH	28.11.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2936.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ24455 i grav SA24454.	SA24454/SZ24455	V	SB	01.12.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2937.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ24780 i grav SA24757 m/ storyboard.	SA24757/SZ24780	Ø	LH	04.12.2014
Cf35113_NIKU_2938.JPG	Oversiktsfoto av skjelett SZ25331 i grav SA25321.	SA25321/SZ25331	Ø	LH	07.01.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2939.JPG	Ortofoto av skjelett SZ25541 i grav SA25530 m/mål, nordpil og storyboard.	SA25530/SZ25541	N	LH	12.01.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2940.JPG	Arbeidsbilde av ovn i kirkegården	SA25648	N	MD	13.01.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2941.JPG	Kuppelsteins gulv	SS26816	V	EN	27.01.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2942.JPG	In-situ grav med to lårbein stikkende ut viser at gravene fortsetter i østlig rettning mot Clemens kirken.		Ø	SCT	25.02.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2943.JPG	Treverk fra plankdekking	ST29937	NØ	HM	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2944.JPG	Sandlag under plankdekking	SL30038	NØ	DOC	05.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2945.JPG	Stolpehull SA31043	SA31043	S	EN	24.03.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2946.JPG	Dekking av kirkegården område med leire		V	MD	10.04.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2947.JPG	Lys bå perle F24131 funnet i SL24054			MD	11.08.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2948.JPG	Lys grønn perle funnet F18701 funnet i lag SL29178			MD	12.08.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2949.JPG	Fragment av en kvernstein (F26771) fra bygningen SA112			SLB	03.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2950.JPG	Spinnhjul av klebertein (F32390)			SLB	04.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2951.JPG	Beinkam (F289184) funnet i lag SL31533			SLB	05.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2952.JPG	Glass perle F28557 funnet i stolpehull SA28538			SLB	06.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2953.TIF	Røntgenbilde av tang (F27687) fra ovn SA27252			SLB	07.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2954.JPG	Gjendstand (F24480) av elfenbein funnet i SL24440			SLB	08.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2955.jpg	Bein nål (F25150)			SLB	09.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2956.JPG	Kleberstein støpeform (F12609).			SLB	10.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2957.JPG	Beinkam F8246			SLB	10.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2958.JPG	Beinkam F8246			SLB	10.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2959.JPG	Beingjendstand (F7903)			SLB	10.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2960.JPG	Snorlebein (F8242)			SLB	10.11.2015

Cf35113_NIKU_2961.JPG	Nøkkel F18877 funnet i kirkegårdsjord (SL12825).			SLB	10.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2962.JPG	Bokbeslag av gull (F23083)			SLB	10.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2963.JPG	Øreskjer F18422			SLB	10.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2964.jpg	Alsengemme (F13208) fra grav SA13205			SLB	10.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2965.JPG	Spillebrikk F14858			SLB	10.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2966.JPG	lås F289193			SLB	10.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2967.jpg	Hodeskalle SZ20558 fra beingrop SA20555.			SLB	10.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2968.JPG	Del av en aquamanile (F289631).			SLB	10.11.2015
Cf35113_NIKU_2969.TIF	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B265.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2970.TIF	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B266.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2971.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B267.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2972.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B268.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2973.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B269.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2974.TIF	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B270.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2975.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B271.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2976.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B272.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2977.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B273.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2978.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B274.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2979.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B276.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2980.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B277.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2981.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B278.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2982.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B279.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2983.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B280.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2984.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B281.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2985.jpg	Røntgen av metallfunn. Plansje B282.				29.06.2017
Cf35113_NIKU_2986.JPG	Forsker Stephanie Hänsch klargjør en hodeskalle til uttak av to jeksler. Nederst til venstre sees tang og pinsett som ble brukt til å trekke ut tennene med			Anne Østergaard Jensen	
Cf35113_NIKU_2987.JPG	Stipendiat Meriam Guellil benytter pinsett til å trekke ut én av jekslene. Dersom de satt for hardt fast brukes i tillegg en skalpell, som sees midt i bildet			Anne Østergaard Jensen	

VEDLEGG VI: TILVEKST TEKST

C59891-C59902

C59891/01-32

Byfunn fra **middelalder** fra FOLLOBANEN F04 KLYPEN ØST, SAXEGAARDSGATA 15, (234), OSLO.

Metall

01) Flatt, nesten kvadratisk beslag til **lås** av jern og kobberlegering. Nøkkelhull nede i høyre hjørne. Deler av mekanismen henger på både foran og bak. Låsen er irret.
Fnr: 289193. *Mål: Stl:* 4,2 cm. *Stb:* 4,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,1 cm. *Vekt:* 14,1 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav. Avfallslag bestående av stein, sand og humus.
02) En stang av jern som er bøyd sammen på midten slik at en del står 90 grader ut og gjenstanden har en T-form. Mulig **bygningsdel**.
Fnr: 5670. *Mål: Stl:* 10,0 cm. *Diam:* 1,2 cm. *Vekt:* 22,2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL14789/Vollgrav.

Leirgods

05) En bunnstett/fot fra **lampe** av grågult porøst leirgods. Langs kanten av stetten er en lav, ca 6 cm bred, forhøyning.
Fnr: 8236. *Mål: Stl:* 6,7 cm. *Stb:* 2,4 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 17,9 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL7101/Mykt mørkebrunt lag bestående av sand og humus.
06) Et bukskår fra **kar** av porøst grålig gods med rødoransje indre margin. Grønn glasur på utsiden. Grimstonware. Sekundært oksidert innside.
Fnr: 289891. *Mål: Stl:* 3,4 cm. *Stb:* 3,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 4,6 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL7101 Mykt mørkebrunt lag bestående av sand og humus.
06) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av mørkegrått gods med oransje indre margin. Grønn glasur på utsiden. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 8244. *Mål: L:* 3,5 cm. *B:* 3,1 cm. *T:* 0,7 cm. *Stl:* 3,6 cm. *Stb:* 3,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,8 cm. *Vekt:* 10,3 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL10569/Grålig kompakt lag med silt, humus og sand fra vollgrav.
06) Bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av porøst grålig gods med rødoransje ytre margin. Sekundært oksidert. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 289155. *Mål: Stl:* 4,2 cm. *Stb:* 10,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 32,3 gram. *Datering:* 12-1300-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Kompakt brunt avfallslag bestående av stein, sand og humus.
06) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av grålig gods med lysere ytre margin. Spor av grønn glasur på yttersiden. Grimstonware.
Fnr: 289882. *Mål: L:* 3,0 cm. *B:* 3,1 cm. *T:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 8,5 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL14789/Kompakt lysegrått lag bestående av sand og silt.
06) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av porøst rødbrent gods med grålig ytre margin. Brungrønn glasur på yttersiden. Sekundært oksidert.
Fnr: 289894. *Mål: Stl:* 2,4 cm. *Stb:* 1,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 3 gram. *Datering:* 1200-tallet.

Strukturnr: SL7101/Mykt mørkebrunt lag bestående av sand og humus.
07) Et bunnskår av bølgefot fra **kar** (kanne) av hardt og grått gods med rødbrun indre margin. Det finnes rester av grønn glasur på utsiden. Engelsk (London?).
Fnr: 289896. *Mål: L:* 6,9 cm. *B:* 3,9 cm. *T:* 0,8 cm. *Stl:* 7,8 cm. *Stb:* 4,5 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 29,3 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL10569/Vollgrav. Grålig kompakt lag bestående av silt, humus og sand.
07) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av tynt, porøst og grålig gods. Rødbrent på yttersiden med spor av glasur.
Fnr: 289895. *Mål: Stl:* 1,9 cm. *Stb:* 2,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 2 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL7101/Mykt mørkebrunt lag bestående av sand og humus.
07) Et skår av **kar** (kanne), kan også være fra en kakkelovn. Godset er rødbrunt. Rester etter grønn glasur på utsiden. Mulig engelsk.
Fnr: 14829. *Mål: L:* 4,9 cm. *B:* 3,4 cm. *T:* 0,9 cm. *Stl:* 5,6 cm. *Stb:* 4,4 cm. *Stt:* 1,5 cm. *Vekt:* 27,2 gram. *Datering:* 1400-1500-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL14783/Kompakt lysegrått lag bestående av sand og silt.
07) Et bunnskår fra **kar** (kanne) med bølgefot. Hardt, middels grått sandholdig gods med rødoransje ytre margin. Spaltet. Rest av oransjebrun glasur på undersiden. Engelsk.
Fnr: 14812. *Mål: L:* 5,4 cm. *B:* 4,0 cm. *T:* 0,9 cm. *Stl:* 6,1 cm. *Stb:* 4,9 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 22,7 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL14788/Grålig kompakt sand og siltlag fra vollgrav.
08) Bukskår fra **kar** (krus) av askegrått stengods med brun glasur på utsiden. Innsiden er delvis glasert, men noe mattere brunfarge. Horisontal profilering over og under hankfestet. Langverwehe.
Fnr: 289889. *Mål: Stl:* 5,7 cm. *Stb:* 6,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,3 cm. *Vekt:* 25 gram.
Datering: 1300-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL7101 Mykt mørkebrunt lag bestående av sand og humus.
09) Et bukskår fra **kar** av gråhvitt steintøy. Gulbrun saltglasur på utsiden. Nord-Tyskland, Siegburg.
Fnr: 289884. *Mål: Stl:* 5,0 cm. *Stb:* 3,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 13,7 gram. *Datering:* 1400-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Kompakt brunt avfallslag bestående av stein, sand og humus.
10) Bukskår fra **kar** (kulepotte) av porøst gråsvart gods med delvis mørk glasur på yttersiden. Nordtysk/sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289892. *Mål: Stl:* 2,6 cm. *Stb:* 3,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 6,7 gram. *Datering:* 11-1200-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL7101/Mykt mørkebrunt lag bestående av sand og humus.
11) Et skår av bølgefot til **kar** (krus) av grått steintøy, med noen inklusjoner og fingerknipping langs kanten nede. Mørk, brun glasur på utsiden. Tysk.
Fnr: 289885. *Mål: Stl:* 2,7 cm. *Stb:* 6,2 cm. *Stt:* 1,7 cm. *Vekt:* 31,4 gram.
Datering: 1300-1400-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Kompakt brunt avfallslag bestående av stein, sand og humus.
11) Et bukskår fra **kar** av hardt, gråoransje nestensteintøy. Mer grålig i midten. Tysk.
Fnr: 14815. *Mål: L:* 3,0 cm. *B:* 3,4 cm. *T:* 0,5 cm. *Stl:* 6,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 9,6 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1300. *Strukturnr:* SL14782/Lysegrått kompakt lag med sand og silt fra vollgrav.
11) Et bukskår fra **kar** av grått steintøy. Tysk.
Fnr: 289886. *Mål: Stl:* 2,2 cm. *Stb:* 1,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 1,2 gram. *Datering:* 1300-

1400-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Kompakt brunt avfallslag bestående av stein, sand og humus.
12) Bukskår fra **kar** av porøst oransjerødt gods med grønn glasur på utsiden og flekker av rødbrun (eller blank) glasur på innsiden. Trolig flamsk.
Fnr: 289887. *Mål: Stl:* 1,7 cm. *Stb:* 1,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 1,5 gram. *Datering:* 1150 – 1350. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Kompakt brunt avfallslag bestående av stein, sand og humus.
13) Bukskår fra **kar** (kanne). Godset er grått med oransje indre margin. Gulgrønn glasur på utsiden.
Fnr: 14850. *Mål: L:* 4,0 cm. *B:* 3,3 cm. *T:* 0,7 cm. *Stl:* 4,0 cm. *Stb:* 3,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 12,5 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL14773/Laget er rødbrunt med en svampete konsistens. Massen består av sand iblandet mye humus.
13) Bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av porøst rødoransje gods med gråbrun indre og ytre margin. Utsiden har brungrønn glasur og en blomst med grønlig blomsterbunn og gulgrønne kronblader. Rester etter glasur på innsiden. Kar med liknende dekor har tidligere blitt funnet i Danmark.
Fnr: 289890. *Mål: Stl:* 5,2 cm. *Stb:* 4,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 22,2 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL7101/Mykt mørkebrunt lag bestående av sand og humus.
13) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av porøst rødbrent gods med brungrønn glasur på yttersiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289893. *Mål: Stl:* 3,0 cm. *Stb:* 2,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 4,2 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL7101/Mykt mørkebrunt lag bestående av sand og humus.
13) Et bukskår fra **kar** av porøst oransjerødt gods med rødbrun glasur på utsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289888. *Mål: Stl:* 3,7 cm. *Stb:* 2,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 3,7 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1450. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Kompakt brunt avfallslag bestående av stein, sand og humus.
13) Et bunnskår fra **kar** (kanne) av hardt, rødlig sandholdig gods med grålig indre og ytre margin, med bladskjellsdekor. Brungrønn glasur på yttersiden og stedvis samme glasur på innsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 17194. *Mål: L:* 7,0 cm. *B:* 4,1 cm. *T:* 0,8 cm. *Stl:* 7,4 cm. *Stb:* 4,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,8 cm. *Vekt:* 37,5 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL14789/Kompakt lysegrått lag bestående av sand og silt.
14) Et bunnskår fra **kar** av grovmagret og mørkt gods med svakt oransje ytre margin. Østersjøkeramikk.
Fnr: 14816. *Mål: L:* 3,1 cm. *B:* 4,3 cm. *T:* 1,2 cm. *Stl:* 3,4 cm. *Stb:* 4,6 cm. *Stt:* 1,8 cm. *Vekt:* 22,2 gram. *Datering:* 1000-1150. *Strukturnr:* SL14781/Kompakt gulgrått lag bestående av humus, leire, sand og silt.
15) En hank fra **kar** (bierstein/ølkanne) av hardt, gråbrunt steintøy som nesten går over til å være stentøy. Brun glasur over hele delen.
Fnr: 289883. *Mål: L:* 4,0 cm. *B:* 2,6 cm. *T:* 0,8 cm. *Stl:* 5,1 cm. *Stb:* 3,1 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 17,2 gram. *Datering:* 1300-1400-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL14789/Kompakt lysegrått lag bestående av sand og silt.
15) Fem fragmenter fra bukskår av gråbrunt gods fra **kar** (kulepotte). Svartbrent på utsiden. *Fnr:* 10692. *Mål:* (Det største fragmentet ble målt. Vekten er av alle fragmentene samlet.) *L:* 3,7 cm. *B:* 2,0 cm. *T:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 4,9 gram. *Datering:* 1000-1200. *Strukturnr:*

SL10569/Grålig kompakt lag med silt, humus og sand fra vollgrav.
15) Tre fragmenter av et bunnskår fra **kar** (kanne) av hardt og rødbrent gods med blyglasur. Flekkvis brun glasur på utsiden, og grønnlig glasur på innsiden.
Fnr: 14819. *Mål:* Fragmentene ble målt og veid som ett stykke. *L:* 7,4 cm. *B:* 6,2 cm. *T:* 0,8 cm. *Stl:* 8,4 cm. *Stb:* 6,8 cm. *Stt:* 1,3 cm. *Vekt:* 65 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL14784/Laget består av en brun og kompakt masse bestående av stein, silt, humus og grov sand.

Lær

Fottøy
16 biter lær fra minst to ulike fottøy. En hel venstresåle med vendsøm av gruppe 1, nærmest som Schia 1977 figur 107. Fem fragmenter av såle med vendsøm, hvorav den ene er tuppen på en snabelsko type II, nærmest som Schia 1977 figur 119. Et overlær av stroppsko med vendsøm, spannsøm og kastesøm, et overlær fra snøresko med spannsøm, skråstilt spannsøm og seks skår hvor det er bundet fast en rem med knute i begge ender. Deler av remmen har tre langsgående striper. Fire fragmenter av overlær av, ett med vendsøm og spannsøm, ett med vendsøm, og to med kastesøm. En hælforsterker og fire fragmenter av bes.
Fnr: 289576. *Mål: Stm:* 30,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) 20 biter lær fra minst tre ulike fottøy. Tre sålefragmenter med vendsøm. Tre overlær, hvorav to med skråstilt spannsøm og en med vendsøm. To overlær med snøring, den ene med kastesøm og vendsøm, den andre uten søm. En hælforsterker med vendsøm og kastesøm. To reimer. Et kantbånd med kastesøm. En bes med vendsøm. To fragmenter med vendsøm, ett med vendsøm og kastesøm, og to fragmenter med skråstilt spannsøm.
Fnr: 289568. *Mål: Stm:* 16,7 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) Et avskjær med kastesøm, minner nærmest om feste til kantbånd ved skaftet på en sko; samt to fragmenter av lær fra ukjent gjenstand, som delvis har sømhull langs kanten, læret er tykt, stivt og krakelert på hudsiden.
Fnr: 17177. *Mål:* Mål av avskjær. *Stm:* 16,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) Fire biter med lær hvorav to såler og to beser med vendsøm.
Fnr: 289630. *Mål:* Mål av såle. *Stm:* 19,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14773/Vollgrav.
16) To biter med lær hvorav et sidestykke av overlær med vendsøm, spannsøm og skråstilt spannsøm, og med et reimfeste; og et stykke med grov vendsøm og kastesøm, som nærmest kan minne om en form for simpel hælforsterker.
Fnr: 14859. *Mål: Stm:* 14,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14774/Vollgrav.
16) Et fragment av mulig overlær med kastesøm. Læret er avskåret slik at det ikke er synlig noen vendsøm eller spannsøm, men formen minner nærmest om et fottøy.
Fnr: 14852. *Mål: Stm:* 20,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) To biter av overlær med spannsøm, fra fottøy av ukjent type.
Fnr: 14834. *Mål: Stm:* 11,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) Tre biter av lær hvorav et fragment av overlær med vendsøm; et fragment av overlær/sidelær med spannsøm; et fragment av overlær med kantsøm med isittende snøring av ukjent type.
Fnr: 14844. *Mål: Stm:* 11,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.

16) Åtte biter med lær fra minst tre ulike fottøy, hvorav tre såler med vendsøm, den ene fullstendig og nærmest som Larsen type IV; og fem fragmenter av overlær med vendsøm og spannsøm der to utgjør mer fullstendige forparter hvorav det ene vel helst er av en støvel og det andre av et overlær med smal forpartsplitt og med isittende reperasjonssnor i vendsømmen.
Fnr: 289567. *Mål:* Mål av såle. *Stm:* 25,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) Tolv biter med lær fra minst fem ulike fottøy, hvorav seks såler med vendsøm; fem bruddstykker av overlær med vendsøm, spannsøm og/eller kastesøm hvorav ett kommer fra bakpart/sidestykke av en dobbeltspent stroppsko av høy type med søm fra hælforsterker på stykkets kjøttside; og et kantbånd med kastesøm.
Fnr: 289565. *Mål:* Mål av overlær fra stroppsko. *Stm:* 26,5 cm. *Datering:* Etter 1200. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) Tre biter lær, hvorav en såle med vendsøm av gruppe 3, nærmest Schia 1977 figur 109; et overlær av en støvel med vendsøm og spannsøm; et fragment av bes.
Fnr: 14835. *Mål: Stm:* 18,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14770/Vollgrav. Grøft.
16) Et stykke hovedlær av sidesnøresko, hvor forparten har perforert mønster i form av et gitter med små blomster i midten. Langs øvre kant går det fra midt foran og rundt til sidesnøringen en bord av perforerte s- og z-formete hull. En tilsvarende bord går fra hjørnet av forpartiet og ned mot sålen. På hver side av frontpartiet og spredt langs siden, danner grupper av seks hull til sammen ti trekanter. Tre av disse på hver side av gittermønsteret, og fire langs siden og på hælen. Overalt på skoen, rundt de perforerte mønstrene, går det doble linjer av så vidt gjennomgående skår. Det sitter fem hull til sidesnøring ytterst på hovedlæret, mens sidestykket og de andre hullene mangler. På innsiden av hælen finnes spor etter hælforsterker i form av kastesøm. Hovedlæret har vendsøm, spannsøm og skråstilt spannsøm.
Fnr: 14817. *Mål: Stm:* 38,0 cm. *Datering:* Etter 1150. *Strukturnr:* SL14781/Vollgrav.
16) Fragment av gjenbrukt såle med vendsøm.
Fnr: 14846. *Mål: Stm:* 8,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14771/Vollgrav.
16) Frontstykket av et overlær fra snabelsko, L 9,5 cm. Snabelen har vendsøm, og et lite stykke spannsøm mot tuppen på den venstre siden (for å muliggjøre vrenging?). Det er spor etter en søm innerst på snabelen, noe som indikerer at den har vært konstruert separat.
Fnr: 14845. *Datering:* 1100-1500. *Strukturnr:* SL14775/Vollgrav.
16) Et fragment av overlær med vendsøm, spannsøm og skråstilt spannsøm, muligens av en stroppsko.
Fnr: 14841. *Mål: Stm:* 12,0 cm. *Datering:* Etter 1200. *Strukturnr:* SL14769/Vollgrav.
16) 23 biter av lær fra minst seks fottøy, hvorav seks såler med vendsøm; åtte fragmenter av overlær med vendsøm, spannsøm og kastesøm, deriblant en lav reimsko type III, nærmest som Larsen 1970, fig. 10; tre hælforsterkere med vendsøm og kastesøm; og fem fragmenter av bes med vendsøm; samt et avskjær av skaftrand med kastesøm.
Fnr: 289575. *Mål:* Mål av overlær. *Stm:* 27,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) En forpart av overlær med vendsøm, spannsøm og skråstilt spannsøm, vel helst av en sko uten lukking (sul). Et fragment med vendsøm og et lite fragment med spannsøm og isittende snor, trolig fra reparasjon, hører til overlæret.
Fnr: 14818. *Mål: Stm:* 18,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14782/Vollgrav.
16) Et fragment av en såle med store, irregulære sømhull, neppe vendsøm.

Fnr: 14813. *Mål: Stm:* 13,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14782/Vollgrav.
16) Et fragment av overlær med vendsøm og spannsøm.
Fnr: 14828. *Mål: L:* 24,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14781/Vollgrav.
16) Fem biter lær, hvorav et sidestykke av snøresko med snøre og snørestykket intakt; et ukjent stykke lik en hælforsterker, men med kastesøm på alle tre sider; et mulig overlær med skråstilt spannsøm og kastesøm; og to fragmenter av en såle eller overlær med vendsøm.
Fnr: 289872. *Mål: Stm:* 18,0 cm. *Datering:* Etter 1150. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) 14 biter lær fra minst fire fottøy, hvorav fire såler med vendsøm; sju fragmenter av overlær med vendsøm; spannsøm og kastesøm, deriblant av en stroppsko med søm etter hælforsterker og et sidestykke av en sidesnøresko med snøring; en hælforsterker, som ikke passer med stroppskoen; samt to fragmenter av bes.
Fnr: 289570. *Mål: Stm:* 22,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) Åtte biter med lær hvorav en venstresåle med vendsøm; et overlær av stroppsko av høy type med vendsøm og spannsøm og tre isittende stropper, samt to løse overlærsfragmenter, henholdsvis et mindre sidestykke og et stykke med to stropphull; fire fragmenter av bes med vendsøm; og et fragment av kantbånd med kastesøm. Overlæret har ulike grovere sømmer som tyder på at det har vært reparert flere ganger. Bitene kan utgjøre en sko.
Fnr: 289572. *Mål:* Såle. L.: 23 cm; B.: 8,3 cm. Overlær. H: 14 cm. *Datering:* Etter 1200. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) 17 biter med lær fra minst fem fottøy, hvorav fire såler med vendsøm; fire fragmenter av overlær med vendsøm og spannsøm, deriblant en stroppsko; sju fragmenter av bes med vendsøm; et stykke med snøring; samt et avskjær med patte.
Fnr: 289574. *Mål:* Mål av såle. *Stm:* 26,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) Åtte biter lær, hvorav mesteparten av en venstresåle fra gruppe tre, nærmest Schia 1977, figur 109. Sålen er i to fragmenter og har vendsøm. Tre fragmenter av overlær med vendsøm, og tre fragmenter av bes.
Fnr: 14855. *Mål: Stm:* 22,6 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) Fire biter lær fra to fottøy, hvorav to deler av såle med vendsøm, et overlær med vendsøm og spannsøm, og ett fragment av bes.
Fnr: 14837. *Mål: Stm:* 21,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14771 Lag i profil gjennom vollgrav.
16) Ni biter lær fra to fottøy. Fire deler av randsydd såle med spannsøm, nærmest lik Goubitz 2001 fig 30a, hvor to av bitene har ekstra hull i forbindelse med start og slutt av sømmens omgang. Ett avskjær av sidelær med spannsøm, tre fragmenter av overlær med vendsøm, og ett fragment av bes.
Fnr: 14836. *Mål: Stm:* 14,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14836/Vollgrav.
16) Tre biter lær, hvorav deler av en venstresåle med vendsøm; et stykke overlær av s.u.l med vendsøm og skråstilt kastesøm; og et fragment av bes.
Fnr: 14843. *Mål: Stm:* 25,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) Fem biter av lær, hvorav fire fragmenter av overlær, deriblant tre med spannsøm og et med kastesøm; samt et fragment av et kantbånd.
Fnr: 14857. *Mål: Stm:* 10,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav.
16) Tolv biter med lær fra sju ulike fottøy, hvorav seks såler med vendsøm, derav tre spaltet; og seks bruddstykker av overlær med vendsøm eller spannsøm der det største trolig er fra en

støvel.
Fnr: 289871. *Mål:* Mål av såle. *Stm:* 20,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) 13 biter lær fra tre fottøy. Seks deler av overlær, tre med vendsøm, to med vendsøm og spannsøm, og en med kastesøm og skråstilt spannsøm. To fragmenter av en høyre- og en venstresåle med vendsøm, begge spaltet. En hælforsterker med vendsøm og kastesøm. Fire fragmenter av bes.
Fnr: 289874. *Mål: Stm:* 16,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) 23 biter av lær fra fem fottøy, hvorav fem såler med vendsøm; tolv bruddstykker av overlær med vendsøm, spannsøm og/eller kastesøm hvorav to fra snøresko; og seks fragmenter av bes med vendsøm.
Fnr: 289873. *Mål:* Mål av overlær. *Stm:* 15,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) Åtte biter med lær fra tre fottøy, hvorav tre såler med vendsøm; fire bruddstykker av overlær hvorav tre med vendesøm og et med kastesøm; og et fragment av en bes.
Fnr: 289875. *Mål:* Mål av overlær. *Stm:* 14,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) Fire biter med lær fra tre fottøy, hvorav to såler, deriblant en fullstendig venstresåle med vendsøm i barnestørrelse samt et mindre fragment av en annen såle med vendsøm; et bruddstykke av overlær med vendsøm, spannsøm og kastesøm; og et sidelær med vendsøm og spannsøm.
Fnr: 14851. *Mål:* *Mål av overlær. Sålens mål: L.: 14,3 cm; B.: 5 cm. *Stm:* 20,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14774/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) Et fragment av lær fra en såle med vendsøm.
Fnr: 14832. *Mål: Stm:* 14,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14770/Vollgrav. Grøft.
16) Et fragment av lær fra såle med vendsøm.
Fnr: 14842. *Mål: Stm:* 12,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) To fragmenter av to ulike såler med vendsøm, der det mest fullstendige er en barnesåle.
Fnr: 14860. *Mål:* Mål av barnesåle. *B:* 5,0 cm. *Stl:* 10,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav.
16) Et fragment fra såle av lær med vendsøm.
Fnr: 14849. *Mål: Stm:* 9,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav.
16) En såle av lær med vendsøm.
Fnr: 17195. *Mål: Stl:* 23,5 cm. *Stb:* 8,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14789/Fyll i vollgrav.
16) En hæl fra en såle av lær, med vendsøm.
Fnr: 14824. *Mål: Stm:* 5,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14781 Vollgrav.
16) 15 biter lær. Fem deler av overlær, hvorav tre med vendsøm; et avskjær med vendsøm og spannsøm; samt et hovedlær med vendsøm og skråstilt spannsøm. To fragmenter av overlær med kastesøm; to sidelær, en med vendsøm og spannsøm og en med vendsøm, spannsøm og skrå spannsøm; en hælforsterker med vendsøm og noe kastesøm; en bes med vendsøm; et kantbånd med kastesøm; tre remmer, hvorav en er løs, en er løs med en knute og en sitter i et snørestykke og har en knute.
Fnr: 289878. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) 24 biter lær fra minst fire fottøy. Fem deler av til sammen fire såler med vendsøm, hvorav en er tilnærmet hel venstresåle; tre udefinerbare stykker overlær der det ene er stort og har vendsøm og skråstilt kastesøm, og to er mindre og har spannsøm, skråstilt spannsøm, kastesøm og flere hakk med søm rundt, hvorav den ene kan være en forpartsplitt, men læret mangler vendsøm; ni fragmenter av overlær med vendsøm, en hælforsterker med vendsøm og

kastesøm; tre bes med vendsøm; en trekantet bit lær med skråstilt spannsøm hvor det sitter en rem gjennom tre remskår. Remmen har en knute på enden.
Fnr: 289571. *Mål: Stm:* 23,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* 14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
16) 13 biter med lær fra tre fottøy, hvorav to såler med vendsøm; ni bruddstykker av overlær med vendsøm, spannsøm og/eller kastesøm hvorav et med isittende hælforsterker; og et med reimsnøring; et fragment av bes; og en snøring. Overlæret med hælforsterker passer trolig sammen med den ene sålen.
Fnr: 289569. *Mål:* Mål av overlær. *Stm:* 24,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.

Slirer
17) Liten knivslire av lær, nokså enkelt utformet og uten dekor. Læret har vært skåret i ett stykke og sydd sammen med skråstilt spannsøm langs den ene sidelinjen. Knivsliren har en symmetrisk form med svakt buete sidelinjer som smalner mot en spiss bunn. Sliren er delt mot toppen, hvor den smalner av til en rett avslutning. Rundt kanten er den avsluttet med skråstilt spannsøm. Kun den ene siden av øvre ende er bevart. Den har ingen hull til stropp, men den manglende delen kan ha hatt en festeanordning.
Fnr: 289877. *Mål: L:* 17,8 cm. *B:* 2,9 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.
17) Et fragment av en sverdslire av lær der deler av begge sider er bevart, nærmest som Harjula 2005, fig. 195. Sidene er til dels avrevet og til dels avskåret. På slirens fremside løper en preget dekor i form av fire parallelle linjer med fordypning i mellom, i flukt med slirens lengde. På baksiden ses rester av midtgående søm i lengderetning.
Fnr: 14861. *Mål:* Utbrettet bredde: 7,2 cm. *Stl:* 19,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,7 cm.
Strukturnr: SL14773/Vollgrav.
17) Nederste del av en sverdslire hvor hele bredden på forsiden er bevart, og halvparten av bakdelen. Bevart lengde midt foran: 8,5 cm. Bevart bredde midt foran: 6cm. Bevart lengde midt bak: 25 cm. Bevart bredde bak: 3,5 cm. Sliren er laget av ett stykke lær som er brettet og sydd sammen bak med vendsøm. Det er rester av søm nederst på spissen, men sømtypen er ubestemmelig. Avslutningen nederst på sliren er triangulær. Rett i overkant av dette triangelet er det risset inn strekdekor. Strekene er 3 cm lange, og står loddrett tett i tett på tvers av hele slirens forside. Tvers over dekoren er det to nedsunkne felter, som så vidt også er synlige på bakdelen. Sentralt, mellom disse to nedsunkne feltene er stripedekoren litt forhøyet. Det finnes paralleller til denne sliren fra Oslo og Schleswig.
Fnr: 289573. *Mål: Stl:* 25,0 cm. *Stb:* 6,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Lag.
17) Et avlangt fragment av en sverdslire hvor et parti av den ene siden er bevart. Langs den ene rette kanten er det preget inn linjedekor, nærmest lik Harjula 2005 figur 178. Alle kantene er slitt over, og hverken skåret eller sydd. I den ene kortenden er stykket revet rett over, i den andre enden er kanten skrå/konveks.
Fnr: 289577. *Mål: L:* 12,2 cm. *B:* 4,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.

18) Et avlangt, smalt stykke lær som nærmest kan minne om et **belte**, avskåret i begge kortsidene og den ene langsiden. Det har sømhull i flukt med ytterkanten av hele den ene langsiden og dekor i form av et mønster bestående av parvise, parallelle, skrå innpregede streker som strekker seg på tvers av beltet med ca 3 cm mellomrom. Læret ser ut til å ha vært brettet dobbelt og den opprinnelige bredde er da ikke mer enn 3 cm, noe som gjøres

sannsynlig også av at dekoren slutter her.
Fnr: 289876. *Mål: Stl:* 43,5 cm. *Stb:* 4,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav. Avfallslag.

Bein/gevir/horn

19) **Islegg** av mellomfotbeinet fra hest. Endene på begge sider er bearbeidet for å få en bedre flate. Isleggen har to parallelt borede hull i hver ende for feste.
Fnr: 5672. *Mål: Stl:* 22,3 cm. *Stb:* 4,5 cm. *Stt:* 2,3 cm. *Vekt:* 176 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL14789/Vollgrav. Lysegrå og kompakte masser bestående av sand og silt.
20) Et **snorlebein** laget av gjennomhullet fotrotsbein av svin, med et gjennomgående hull midt på skaftet. På den ene halvdelen er det svake innrissede parallelle linjer.
Fnr: 8242. *Mål:* Hulldiameter: 0,7 cm. *L:* 6,0 cm. *Vekt:* 9,4 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL10569/Lag i vollgraven.
24) To **avfall**sfragment av gevir. Fragment A består av to takker. Den ene takken er flat og delvis bearbeidet. Den andre takken er rund og knekt i enden. Fragmentet er gjennomhullet nederst hvor takkene skiller lag. Hullet har en diameter på 1,1 cm. Fragment B er L-formet med bearbeidete, flate yttersider.
Fnr: 289880. *Mål:* A: 15,3 x 7,8 x 3,5 cm. Vekt 84,2 gram. B: 4,6 x 2,6 x 1,3 cm. Vekt 7,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav.
24) Et kraftig **avfall**sfragment av roten fra et gevir, rosenkrans, hvor tre takker er sagd av.
Fnr: 289879. *Mål: Stl:* 10,7 cm. *Stb:* 6,8 cm. *Stt:* 5,3 cm. *Vekt:* 292,2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL14776/Vollgrav.
24) Et stykke avsaget gevir med to takker, som også er saget over. **Avfall**sprodukt. Fragmentet er sprukket på langs i den ene siden, muligens også bearbeidet.
Fnr: 8243. *Mål: Stl:* 9,9 cm. *Stb:* 6,8 cm. *Stt:* 2,0 cm. *Vekt:* 42,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL10569/Vollgrav.
24) Et ovalt og sylindrisk stykke gevir som er avsagd i begge ender. Stykket er kløyvd på langs. **Avfall**sprodukt.
Fnr: 14838. *Mål: Stl:* 5,9 cm. *Stb:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 1,5 cm. *Vekt:* 24,5 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav.
24) Et fragment av gevir med to takker, hvor den ene takken er avsagd. Den andre takken ser ut til å være naturlig fliset opp i enden. **Avfall**sprodukt.
Fnr: 289156. *Mål: Stl:* 6,1 cm. *Stb:* 12,9 cm. *Stt:* 2,1 cm. *Vekt:* 72,4 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL14777/Vollgrav.
24) Et kraftig fragment av roten fra et gevir. Stykket er avsagd på tre flater. **Avfall**sprodukt.
Fnr: 14822. *Mål: Stl:* 6,5 cm. *Stb:* 7,3 cm. *Stt:* 8,2 cm. *Vekt:* 186,5 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL14784/Vollgrav.
25) Et kileformet fragment av bearbeidet gevir med **ukjent** funksjon.
Fnr: 17161. *Mål: Stl:* 5,8 cm. *Stb:* 1,8 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 9,7 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL14782/Vollgrav.
26) Mulig **smykke**/anheng av horn. Gjenstanden er 4,8 cm lang og konisk i formen. Den tykkeste enden er oval og måler 1,2 cm på det bredeste. I endepartiet er det en liten uthuling i hornet. Gjenstanden smalner og slutter i en flat og butt ende. 1 cm nedenfor den flate og butte

enden er det et gjennomgående hull med en diameter på 3 mm.
Fnr: 7903. *Mål: Stl:* 4,8 cm. *Stb:* 1,7 cm. *Stt:* 1,2 cm. *Vekt:* 7,5 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL7101/Vollgrav. Mørkebrune masser bestående av sand og humus.

Stein

29) Et randskår fra **kar** av kleberstein, bolleformet type C (Lossius 1979:66). Karets yttervegg har et glatt parti på ca 1 cm ved munningskanten. Munningskanten er noe smalnende. Utsiden er ru med riller, innsiden er glatt. Inn- og utsiden er noe sotet.
Fnr: 13289. *Mål:* Stl:11,4 cm. Stb: 7,3 cm. T: 0,9 cm. *Stm:* 11,4 cm. *Vekt:* 155,9 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL10569/Lag i vollgraven.
29) Et randskår fra **kar** av kleberstein, bolleformet type C (Lossius 1979:66). Karets yttervegg har et glatt parti på ca 1 cm ved munningskanten. Munningskanten er noe smalnende. Innsiden er glatt, utsiden er ru med riller og noe sotet.
Fnr: 10407. *Mål: T:* 0,9 cm. *Stl:* 3,7 cm. *Stb:* 3,6 cm. *Stm:* 3,7 cm. *Vekt:* 18,1 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL10569/Lag i vollgraven.
30) Et midtfragment fra **bryne** av sandstein. Brynet har rektangulær form og er glattslipt på alle de fire langsidene. Begge endene er knukket av.
Fnr: 13292. *Mål: Stl:* 3,2 cm. *Stb:* 1,9 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 13 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL10569/Vollgrav.
31) Et fragment fra **bakstehelle** av skifer. Stekeflate med riller bevart på en side.
Fnr: 10408. *Mål:* Stb: 4,0 cm. T: 0,7 cm. *Stm:* 5,1 cm. *Vekt:* 24,2 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL10569/Lag i vollgraven.
31) Et fragment fra **bakstehelle** av skifer. Begge flatsider er avflaket, men svake riller kan sees på en av sidene.
Fnr: 8240. *Mål:* Stb: 4,4 cm. T: 0,5 cm. *Stm:* 8,5 cm. *Vekt:* 28,4 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL10569/ Lag i vollgraven.

Prøver

Kullprøver
32) P14802 fra SA11, kutt gjennom vollgraven. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Corylus avellana (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 951±30BP, 1020-1160calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering. (Ua-51881).
Fnr: P14802. *Datering:* 1020-1160. *Strukturnr:* SA11/Kutt gjennom vollgraven.
32) P14805 fra lag i vollgrav SA116. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Corylus avellana (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 764±28BP, 1220-1285calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51883).
Fnr: P14805. *Datering:* 1220-1285. *Strukturnr:* SA116/Vollgrav.

Funnomstendighet

Arkeologisk utgravning C59891: Vollgrav og tilhørende stolpehull Funnmateriale framkommet gjennom arkeologisk overvåkning og utgravning på vestre og østre side av Klypen: nedskjæringen for Smaalensbanen/Østfoldbanen, gravd i 1877-79. Utvidelsen av Klypen gjøres i forbindelse med anleggelse av kulvert for den nye Follobanen. Det ble også gravd rundt Saxegaardsgata 15, i umiddelbar nærhet til Klypen. Funnmaterialet stammer fra hus, gateløp, brønner, ovner, dyrkningsspor, en steinkjeller, kirkegården tilhørende Nikolaikirken, samt en vollgrav – trolig del av det høymiddelalderske kongsgårdsanlegget på Sørenga.

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Katalogisert av: Sara Langvik Berge, Øystein Dahle og Lars Morten Fuglevik

C59892/001-167

Byfunn fra **middelalder** fra FOLLOBANEN, F04 KLYPEN ØST, SAXEGAARDSGATA 15, (234/7), OSLO.

Metall

001) Et lite, rektangulært bruddstykke av **beslag** av kobberlegering, som er delvis dekket med gull. Stykket ser ut til å ha vært tilnærmet fullstendig dekket med gull opprinnelig, da det er flekkvise spor flere steder. Den ene langsiden er brettet slik at den former en smal kant, der beslaget har hengt i et annet stykke eller holdt noe fast. I flukt med motsatte langside er et lite, gjennomgående naglehull. På beslagets ene side er det risset inn fiskebeinsdekor. Mulig bokbeslag.
Fnr: 23803. *Mål:* Hulldiameter: ca. 0,2 cm. *L:* 3,2 cm. *B:* 1,1 cm. *T:* 0,1 cm. *Vekt:* 1,2 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
002) En **øreskje** av kobberlegering. I motsatt ende av skjeen er et hode med anhengshull der en liten ring er festet.
Fnr: 18422. *Mål:* Hodets t.: 0,5 cm. *L:* 4,5 cm. *T:* 0,3 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL18378/Gravfyll.
003) **Boltenøkkel** av kobbelegering. Nøkkelen har anhengshull. Skjæret er med fire utspring. Nøkkelen er funnet i beinkule SA 18593.
Fnr: 18877. *Mål:* Hulldiameter 0,55 cm. *L:* 10,4 cm. *Vekt:* 35,3 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL18604/Beinkule.
004) En tynn og flat tråd av kobberlegering som ser ut til å ha vært bøyd rundt noe, mulig **fingerring**.
Fnr: 289627. *Mål: Stl:* 5,7 cm. *Stb:* 0,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,2 cm. *Vekt:* 1,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL30580/Gravfyll.
005) Belte**spenne**/reimspenne av kobberlegering, av form nærmest som Whitehead 1996: fig. 164 (datert ca 1250-1400) med trapesformet ramme og dekorerte ytterkant, men med mer profileringer på den fremre delen. Undersiden er flat og noe hvelvet overside. Tornen mangler. Spennen er funnet i grav SA 18377 på skjelett SZ 18421.
Fnr: 18700. *Mål: B:* 2,3 cm. *H:* 3,6 cm. *Vekt:* 6,1 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL18378/Gravfyll.
006) Et tynt og rektangulært bruddstykke fra ukjent gjenstand av kobberlegering, mulig **beslag**.
Fnr: 289628. *Mål: Stl:* 2,5 cm. *Stb:* 0,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,1 cm. *Vekt:* 0,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
006) Tre bruddstykker fra **beslag** av kobberlegering. Stykkene er flate og tynne, og det største er festet til et mindre med en nagle.
Fnr: 19192. *Mål: Stl:* 3,2 cm. *Stb:* 1,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,2 cm. *Vekt:* 1,3 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18206/Løst sandlag.
007) Et fragment fra **ukjent** gjenstand av kobberlegering. Fragmentet har en uregelmessig rund form med en diameter på 14 mm. Tykkelsen er ca 2 mm. Fragmentet er svært korrodert.
Fnr: 14588. *Mål: Stt:* 0,2 cm. *Diam:* 1,4 cm. *Vekt:* 0,5 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
007) Et fragment av kobberlegering fra **ukjent** gjenstand, med form av et tynt flak som er

brettet.
Fnr: 289749. *Mål: Stl:* 2,2 cm. *Stb:* 1,8 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 4,4 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18206 Lag.
007) Et fragment fra **ukjent** gjenstand av mulig kobberlegering. Ser ut til å ha vært trekantformet (som en likebeint trekant), men den spisse enden er brukket av. Fragmentet er svakt buet.
Fnr: 289142. *Mål: Stl:* 2,3 cm. *Stb:* 2,1 cm. *Stt:* 0,2 cm. *Vekt:* 1,8 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA20555/Beinkule SZ20556
008) **Spinnehjul** av bly, nærmest som Øye 1988 fig II. 14. Spinnehjulet er ujevnt sirkulært, har koniske sider med konkave sider. Sidene er dekorerte med tettstilte stående ribber. Hullet er sylindrisk.
Fnr: 16809. *Mål:* H: 1,2 cm. Hulldiameter: 0,8 cm. Stm mål diameter: 2,2 cm, minste mål diameter 1,1 cm. *Stm:* 2,2 cm. *Vekt:* 13,5 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL16800/Gravfyll i SA 16799.
008) Et **spinnehjul** av bly. Spinnehjulet har konisk form med svakt konkave sider. Sidene er dekorerte med tettstilte stående ribber.
Fnr: 15617. *Mål:* Hullets diameter 0,7 cm. Tykkelse 1,2 cm. Stm mål diameter 2,2 cm, minste mål diameter 0,8 cm. *L:* 2,2 cm. *Vekt:* 26,3 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
009) Et bruddstykke fra mulig **beslag** av jern. Uregelmessig rektangulær og flat form.
Fnr: 289769. *Mål: Stl:* 5,9 cm. *Stb:* 3,4 cm. *Stt:* 1,6 cm. *Vekt:* 26,6 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Fra kirkegård.
009) To sammenhørende bruddstykker av et **beslag** av jern. Beslaget har en avlang, flat form og er avrundet i den bevarte enden. Beslaget har et hull i den bevarte enden med en isittende nagle eller spiker.
Fnr: 16053. *Mål: Stl:* 2,5 cm. *Stb:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,8 cm. *Vekt:* 5,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegård.
010) En hestesko**søm** av jern. Gjenstanden ser ut til å være intakt, men ganske korrodert.
Fnr: 289290. *Mål: Stl:* 3,4 cm. *Stb:* 1,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 3,3 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31022/Gravfyll.

Keramikk

011) Et randskår fra **fat** av porøst oransje gods.
Fnr: 289744. *Mål: Stl:* 1,7 cm. *Stb:* 5,5 cm. *Stt:* 1,9 cm. *Vekt:* 16,4 gram. *Datering:* 1600-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL50028/SA14725, SZ14726.
011) Et skår fra kant/skulder av **fat**. Rødbrent gods med blankglasert overside og litt sennepsfarget dekor.
Fnr: 289761. *Mål: Stl:* 3,4 cm. *Stb:* 1,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 4,8 gram. *Datering:* 1500-1600-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL25147/Mykt og gråbrunt gravfyll bestående av mørtel, grus og sand.
012) Et bukskår fra **kar** av grått gods med ytre grønn glasur ispedd noe brunt. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 289764. *Mål: Stl:* 4,7 cm. *Stb:* 4,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 11,5 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
012) Bukskår fra **kar** av porøst grågult gods med grønn glasur på utsiden. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 18109. *Mål: Stl:* 1,7 cm. *Stb:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 1,6 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350.

Strukturnr: SL18043/Gravfyll.
012) To bukskår fra **kar** av grått gods med grønn ytre glasur, dekorert med grønne striper på yttersiden. Grimston ware. Kun det største skåret ble målt og veid.
Fnr: 289766. *Mål: Stl:* 2,2 cm. *Stb:* 2,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 3 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350.
Strukturnr: SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
012) Et bukskår fra **kar** av rødbrent gods med grå indre og ytre margin og med grønnbrun indre og ytre glasur. Yttersiden har også noe sennepsgul glasering. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 289767. *Mål: Stl:* 5,2 cm. *Stb:* 4,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,9 cm. *Vekt:* 22,2 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
012) Et bukskår fra **kar** av porøst og grått gods med lys oransje ytre margin. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 30598. *Mål: Stl:* 4,7 cm. *Stb:* 4,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 9,6 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350.
Strukturnr: SL30580/Gravfyll.
012) Et bukskår fra kanne av gråsvart gods med grønn glasering og brunglaserte bånd på utsiden. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 19310. *Mål: Stl:* 3,2 cm. *Stb:* 2,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 4 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350.
Strukturnr: SL19174/Gråbrunt og mykt gravfyll.
012) Et mulig bunnskår fra **kar**. Lyst grålig gods med oransje margin. Vertikal grønn stripe med glasur på utsiden og mulige tommeltrykk nederst. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 21238. *Mål: Stl:* 3,4 cm. *Stb:* 4,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 9,3 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350.
Strukturnr: SL21237/Gravfyll.
012) Et trekantformet bukskår fra **kar** av grålig porøst gods med noe lysere ytre margin. Grønn glasur på utsiden. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 289774. *Mål: Stl:* 2,7 cm. *Stb:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 2,9 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350.
Strukturnr: SL31022/Gravfyll.
012) Et bukskår fra **kar** av grålig gods med grønn glasur på utsiden. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 289746. *Mål: Stl:* 2,3 cm. *Stb:* 1,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 2,4 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350.
Strukturnr: SL18206/Løst lysebrunt lag.
012) Bukskår fra **kar** av grålig gods med grønn glasur og to brune striper på utsiden. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 289747. *Mål: Stl:* 3,0 cm. *Stb:* 2,1 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 4,2 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350.
Strukturnr: SL18206/Løst lysebrunt lag.
012) Trapesformet bukskår fra **kar** av grålig gods med grønn og brun glasur på utsiden. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 289743. *Mål: Stl:* 1,3 cm. *Stb:* 1,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 1 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350.
Strukturnr: SL50028/SA14725, SZ14726
012) Et bukskår fra **kar** av mørkegrått gods med ytre grønn glasur. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 19172. *Mål: Stl:* 1,6 cm. *Stb:* 2,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 2,4 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350.
Strukturnr: SL19171/Gravfyll.
012) Et bukskår fra **kar** av mørkegrått gods med oransje indre og ytre margin. Grønn glasur på utsiden. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 289750. *Mål: Stl:* 1,9 cm. *Stb:* 1,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 1,9 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350.
Strukturnr: SL19171/Gravfyll.
012) Bukskår fra **kar** av porøst grålig gods med noe lysere indre og ytre margin. Grønn glasur på utsiden. Grimston ware.

Fnr: 50492. *Mål: Stl:* 2,4 cm. *Stb:* 2,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 3,6 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL50473/Gravfyll fra beinkule.
012) Del av hank fra **kar** av porøst grålig gods med grønn glasur. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 289776. *Mål: Stl:* 2,0 cm. *Stb:* 1,0 cm. *Diam:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 3,3 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL50473/Gravfyll fra beinkule.
012) Et bukskår fra **kar** av rødbrent gods med ytre og indre grå margin og med utvendig grønn glasur. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 289765. *Mål: Stl:* 4,2 cm. *Stb:* 3,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 9 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
013) Tre bukskår fra **kar** av lyserødt og grått gods med flekkete ytre grønn glasur. Scarborough ware.
Fnr: 16937. *Mål: Stl:* 2,4 cm. *Stb:* 3,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 8,1 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
013) Tre skår fra **kar** av grått og rosa gods med ytre grønn glasur. Skåret har en markert rygg. Scarborough ware. Kun det største skåret ble målt og veid.
Fnr: 50418. *Mål: Stl:* 6,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,2 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 16 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
013) Bukskår fra **kar** av grågult gods med litt mørkere ytre margin. Scarborough ware.
Fnr: 26068. *Mål: Stl:* 3,6 cm. *Stb:* 2,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 6 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
013) Et bukskår fra **kar** av lyst, rødlig gods med ytre grønn glasur. Scarborough ware.
Fnr: 23076. *Mål: Stl:* 4,2 cm. *Stb:* 3,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 10,9 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
014) Bunnskår fra **kar** (kanne) av rødoransje gods. Innsiden har grågul glasering med grønne flekker. Stamford ware.
Fnr: 289755. *Mål: Stl:* 4,3 cm. *Stb:* 3,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 8,6 gram. *Datering:* 1200-1300-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL20434/Beinkule.
015) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av grålig gods med med lys indre og ytre margin. Det har ru oransje overflate på innsiden og yttersiden har brungrønn glasering med riller. Mulig London ware.
Fnr: 289787 . *Mål: Stl:* 2,7 cm. *Stb:* 2,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 4 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL14652/Utjevningslag.
015) Bukskår fra **kar** av grålig gods. Utsiden ser ut til å ha en grønlig glasur. Spor etter indre glasur. Sekundært brent. Mulig engelsk.
Fnr: 289758. *Mål: Stl:* 3,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 6,1 gram. *Datering:* 1500-1600-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL20434/Beinkule.
015) Randskår fra **kar** av grålig gods med rødoransje indre margin. Mørkegrønn glasur på innsiden. Yttersiden er ikke glasert. Spor av skulderkant. Mulig engelsk.
Fnr: 20523. *Mål: Stl:* 3,1 cm. *Stb:* 7,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Diam:* 16,0 cm. *Vekt:* 17,9 gram. *Datering:* 1500-1600-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL20434/Beinkule.
016) Et randskår fra **kar** av rødbrent gods med glasur. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 14880. *Mål: Stl:* 1,1 cm. *Stb:* 1,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 0,8 gram. *Datering:* 1200-1300-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL15203/Gravfyll fra beinkule. Mørkebrun løs masse bestående av menneskebein og gravjord.

016) Bukskår fra **kar** av porøst og sandholdig rødbrent gods med rødbrun ytre glasur. To vertikale mørke striper på utsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 15219. *Mål: Stl:* 4,4 cm. *Stb:* 3,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 14,1 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350 *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
016) Et randskår fra **kar** (kanne) av rødbrent gods med brun glasur på innsiden. Har muligens også hatt noe glasur på utsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289751. *Mål: Stl:* 3,5 cm. *Stb:* 2,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 6,5 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL19171/Gravfyll.
016) Et skulder- eller randskår fra **kar** av grått, rødbrent gods. Yttersiden er glasert med brunt og grønt. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289753. *Mål: Stl:* 2,1 cm. *Stb:* 1,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,8 cm. *Vekt:* 2,1 gram.
Datering: 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL19171/Gravfyll.
016) Et bukskår fra **kar** av rødbrent gods med rødbrun glasur på utsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 30857. *Mål: Stl:* 2,0 cm. *Stb:* 1,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 2 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL30856/Gravfyll.
016) Bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av gråbrunt gods. Utsiden er svartbrent, innsiden er brunglasert. Sekundært brent. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289757. *Mål: Stl:* 3,7 cm. *Stb:* 4,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 9,1 gram.
Datering: Sen-middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL20434/Beinkule.
016) Et bukskår fra **kar** av rødbrent gods med rødbrun glasur på utsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289773. *Mål: Stl:* 1,0 cm. *Stb:* 1,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 0,9 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL30856/Gravfyll.
016) Bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av porøst og sandholdig rødbrent gods med grålig indre margin. Brungrønn glasur på utsiden og en tynnere brun glasering på innsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289745. *Mål: Stl:* 3,6 cm. *Stb:* 1,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 5,9 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL18043 Gravfyll.
016) Trekantformet bukskår av **kar** (kanne). Porøst rødbrent gods med grålig ytre margin. Brun glasur på utsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 50266. *Mål: Stl:* 2,3 cm. *Stb:* 2,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 3 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL50254/Gravfyll.
016) Bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte). Tildels rødbrent gods med mørk glasur på innsiden. Dreieriller på utsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289756. *Mål: Stl:* 4,0 cm. *Stb:* 2,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 4,1 gram. *Datering:* 1400-1500-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL20434/Beinkule.
016) Et bukskår fra **kar** av rødbrent gods med grønn glasur på utsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289772. *Mål: Stl:* 1,3 cm. *Stb:* 1,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 1,4 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL30856/Gravfyll.
017) En hank fra **kar** av lyst, grålig fint gods. Svakt rødbrent på innsiden. Grønn glasur på utsiden.
Fnr: 21138. *Mål: Stl:* 6,9 cm. *Stb:* 4,4 cm. *Stt:* 2,4 cm. *Vekt:* 39,7 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL18206/Lysebrunt, løst lag.
017) Bukskår fra **kar** av porøst rødbrent gods med dreieriller og grønn blyglasur på utsiden.
Fnr: 20412. *Mål: Stl:* 1,8 cm. *Stb:* 2,1 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 2,1 gram. *Datering:* 1200-1300-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL20372/Gravfyll.

017) Skulderskår fra **kar** (kokepotte). Gråsvart gods.
Fnr: 289759. *Mål: Stl:* 3,1 cm. *Stb:* 3,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 6,8 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18206/Lysebrunt, løst lag.
017) Trekantformet bunnskår fra **kar** av grålig porøst gods med rødoransje margin.
Fnr: 289760. *Mål: Stl:* 2,1 cm. *Stb:* 3,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 4,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18206/Lysebrunt, løst lag.
017) Bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av mørkegrått gods. Svart på inn- og utsiden.
Fnr: 15920. *Mål: Stl:* 3,5 cm. *Stb:* 2,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 7,2 gram. *Datering:* 1200-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL15705/Gravfyll.
017) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av grått gods med noe mørkere ytre margin. Gråsvart inn- og utside.
Fnr: 20010. *Mål: Stl:* 4,3 cm. *Stb:* 4,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 8,9 gram. *Datering:* Mulig 1200-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL19952/Gravfyll.
017) Et randskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av gråsvart gods.
Fnr: 14533. *Mål: Stl:* 1,9 cm. *Stb:* 2,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 3,5 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL14504/Gravfyll.
017) Et randskår fra **kar** (liten kanne eller krukke) av grått gods med rødbrent indre og ytre margin. Delvis grønnglasert på utsiden.
Fnr: 14882. *Mål: Stl:* 2,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 7,2 gram. *Datering:* 1200-1300-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL15203/Gravfyll fra beinkule. Mørkebrun løs masse bestående av menneskebein og gravjord.
017) Tre bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte). Delvis grått og rødt gods. Utsiden er grå med dreiespor. Innsiden er blank- og grønnglasert. Bitene passer sammen, kun det største skåret ble målt og veid.
Fnr: 289762. *Mål: Stl:* 2,1 cm. *Stb:* 2,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 4,2 gram. *Datering:* 1500-1600-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL25147/Mykt og gråbrunt gravfyll bestående av mørtel, grus og sand.
017) Bukskår fra **kar** av lyst, rødlig gods. Brunlig indre og ytre glasur.
Fnr: 20356. *Mål: Stl:* 2,1 cm. *Stb:* 2,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 2,5 gram. *Datering:* 1300-1400-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SA20345/Gravfyll.
017) Bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av mørkegrått, porøst sandholdig gods med gråsvart indre og ytre margin. Dreiespor på utsiden.
Fnr: 13191. *Mål: Stl:* 3,1 cm. *Stb:* 3,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,8 cm. *Vekt:* 11,6 gram. *Datering:* 1100-1200-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
017) Bukskår fra **kar** av rødbrent gods.
Fnr: 24574. *Mål: Stl:* 2,1 cm. *Stb:* 1,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 3,2 gram. *Datering:* 1200-1300-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
017) Bukskår fra **kar** av grovmagret, lilla nestensteingods. Utsiden er grønnglasert.
Fnr: 289775. *Mål: Stl:* 1,8 cm. *Stb:* 2,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,9 cm. *Vekt:* 3,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31022/Gravfyll.
017) Tre ben fra **kar** (stjertepotte/jydepotte) av rødoransje gods. Lengde hhv. 5 cm, 3 cm og 3 cm. Største diameter øverst er hhv. 3,8 cm, 3,2 cm og 2,1 cm, største diameter nederst er hhv. 1,3 cm, 1,5 cm og 1,4 cm. Bena ble veid sammen.
Fnr: 289748. *Mål: Stl:* 5,0 cm. *Vekt:* 58 gram. *Datering:* 1500-tallet. *Strukturnr:*

SL18206/Løst lysebrunt lag.
017) Et trapesformet bukskår fra **kar** av lys oransje sandholdig gods med rødlig indre og ytre margin. Grønnglasert utside.
Fnr: 20314. *Mål: Stl:* 3,2 cm. *Stb:* 4,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 6,9 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL20282/Gravfyll.
017) Trekantformet bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte). Mørkegrått porøst gods. Utsiden er gråsvart med tre 7mm brede horisontale dreieriller.
Fnr: 15300. *Mål: Stl:* 5,9 cm. *Stb:* 4,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 17,4 gram. *Datering:* 1200-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrunt mykt lag fra kirkegård bestående av stein, silt og sand.
017) Et bukskår fra **kar**. Mørkebrunt gods. Mørkegrønt, nesten svart glasur på inn- og utsiden.
Fnr: 289752. *Mål: Stl:* 1,0 cm. *Stb:* 1,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 0,7 gram. *Datering:* 1500-1600-tallet? *Strukturnr:* SL19171/Gravfyll.
017) Et mulig bukskår fra **kar**. Grålig steingods med hvit indre og ytre side.
Fnr: 13634. *Mål: Stl:* 1,9 cm. *Stb:* 1,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 0,7 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL13626/Fra grav SA13611
018) En liten ringformet **perle** av mulig keramikk/sintret leirgods.
Fnr: 16055. *Mål:* Hullets diam: 0,1 cm. *Diam:* 0,3 cm. *Datering:* Middelalder.
Strukturnr: SL15942/Gravfyll. SA15941.
019) Et tykt, tilnærmet kvadratisk stykke av gulv**flis** i rød tegl med grønn glasur, uten dekor. Mulig 1400-tallet.
Fnr: 12852. *Mål: T:* 3,4 cm. *Stm:* 15,0 cm. *Datering:* 1400-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12824/Gravfyll tilhørende grav (SA 12821).
020) Et mulig fragment av **taktekke**. Fragmentet er krummet. Grått leirgods.
Fnr: 289754. *Mål: Stl:* 3,6 cm. *Stb:* 2,8 cm. *Stt:* 1,3 cm. *Vekt:* 17,8 gram.
Datering: Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL19171/Gravfyll.

Glass

021) Øvre halvdel av **amulett** av glass, alsengemme type 3. Amuletten består av to lag glass; bunnlaget er sort og et tynnere og mindre topplag er blått. På topplaget er det innrisset et kors og fire menneskeskikkelser, hvor skikkelsen til venstre er vendt mot de andre tre skikkelsene. Gjenstanden er brukket vannrett midt over, slik at kun mennenes overkropp er avbildet. Amuletten ble funnet på venstre overarm til skjelett SZ 13206 i grav SA 13205.
Fnr: 13208. *Mål:* Stm. amulett: Lengde 2,5 cm, tykkelse 0,6 cm. Blått glass: Tykkelse 0,2 cm, lengde 2 cm og stm. bredde 1 cm *Stm:* 2,5 cm. *Vekt:* 3,8 gram.
Strukturnr: SZ13206/Gravfyll i SA 13205.
022) Hvit, kuleformet **perle** av glass med gjennomgående hull.
Fnr: 25320. *Mål: Diam:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 0,2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder.
Strukturnr: SL25380/Mørkebrunt og løst utjevningslag.

Bein

023) En **nål** av bein. Kun de øverste 6 cm er bevart. Nålen er flat med et gjennomboret hull 1 cm fra toppen. Hullet måler 0,6 cm i diameter. Overflaten er glatt og smalner nedover mot

bruddet.
Fnr: 13811. *Mål: Stl:* 6,0 cm. *Stb:* 1,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 5,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12825 Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
023) Et finnebein av fisk, funnet i grav SA14500. Beinet er naturlig spisst i den ene enden og kan ha vært benyttet som **nål** på et likklede.
Fnr: 14527. *Mål: Stl:* 6,8 cm. *Stb:* 0,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,2 cm. *Vekt:* 0,4 gram. *Datering:* Siste halvdel av 1200-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL14504/Gravfyll.
023) En **nål** av bein. Nålen er flat i den ene enden og har innsnevrede hjørner. Den ene siden er slipt glatt, mens den andre siden er grovere med cellestrukturen i beinet godt synlig. I det flate partiet er det boret et hull med diameter 0,6 cm. Nålen smalner gradvis til den får en rund form. Brukket i denne enden.
Fnr: 15542. *Mål: Stl:* 8,6 cm. *Stb:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 7,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
024) En **knapp** av bein. Knappen har to øyne, samt et delvis boret hull mellom øynene på den ene siden. Litt ødelagt i kanten. Knappen er flat på den ene siden, og svakt konveks på den andre siden.
Fnr: 289741. *Mål: T:* 0,3 cm. *Diam:* 1,4 cm. *Vekt:* 0,4 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
025) Gjennomhullet fotrotsbein av svin. **Snorlebein**. To gjennomborede hull midt på skaftet. Beinet er funnet rett under ryggradspartiet til skjelett SZ 19170 i grav SA 19169, og kan tolkes som festeanordning til likklede.
Fnr: 19710. *Mål:* Stm hulldiameter 0,67 cm *L:* 6,0 cm. *Vekt:* 5,9 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL19171 Gravfyll i SA 19169.
025) Gjennomhullet fotrotsbein av svin. **Snorlebein**. Et gjennomborede hull midt på skaftet.
Fnr: 289137. *Mål:* Hulldiameter: 0,8 cm. *L:* 5,5 cm. *Vekt:* 5,5 gram. *Strukturnr:* 12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
026) **Islegg** av mellomfotbeinet fra hest. Undersiden er ruglete. På oversiden er det boret to parallelle hull i forkant for feste. Bakre del av isleggen mangler delvis, men også her er det spor etter to parallelle hull. Bakre del av isleggen er sprukket kraftig opp, og sprekkdannelsen følger beinet i nesten hele lengderetningen..
Fnr: 14587. *Mål: Stl:* 25,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,0 cm. *Stt:* 3,0 cm. *Vekt:* 136,3 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12825 Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
026) **Islegg** av mellomfotsbeinet fra storfe. Undersiden er tilhugget i forkant for å lage en jevn bue. Noe av bakre del mangler. I både forkant og bakkant på beinet er det boret to parallelle hull for feste. Ytre del av beinlaget er skallet av over store deler av beinet.
Fnr: 200526. *Mål: Stl:* 19,5 cm. *Stb:* 3,8 cm. *Stt:* 2,5 cm. *Vekt:* 106,1 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12824/Gravfyll bestående av løse og mørke gråbrune masser med menneskebein, dyrebein, humus og sand.

Gevir

027) Et fragment av **kam** av gevir og kobberlegering, bestående av del av endeplate og skinne. Spor av tenner på en side. Dekorert med konsentriske sirkler på endeplatekanten. To nagler holder skinnen fast i endeplaten. Overflateforvitret.
Fnr: 17963. *Mål:* Stb: 1,6 cm. *Stm:* 2,3 cm. *Vekt:* 1,3 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL17962/Gravfyll i SA 17961.
027) Et mellomplate fra **kam** av gevir og kobberlegering. Platen har fine tenner hvorav halvparten av tennene er brukket helt av. Tre naglehull, med rest av nagle i to av hullene.
Fnr: 19719. *Mål:* Stb: 1,7 cm. *Stm:* 2,8 cm. *Vekt:* 1,2 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
027) En enkelt**kam** av gevir og kobberlegering. Hel kam med brukne tenner i to deler, endeplaten er løs. Tettstilte nagler. Enkel skinne med tett stilte nagler av kobberlegering. Skinnen er tilnærmet rett, svakt buet på midten, rundt tverrsnitt, sagspor. Fint tannsett. Nærmest som type E4 i Wiberg 1977, fig. 11. Typen dateres fra 1100t til begynnelsen av 1300t.
Fnr: 28643. *Mål:* L:11,7 cm. B:2,1 cm. T: 1,2 cm. Vekt: 16,3 g. *L:* 11,7 cm. *Vekt:* 16,3 gram. *Datering:* Ca. 1100-1300t. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
027) Ni fragmenter av en dobbelt**kam** av gevir og kobberlegering. Et grovt tannsett og et fint tannsett over skinnens overkant. Det fine tannsettet er plassert midt på kammen, utskjært i fire tannplater og er 8,5 cm bredt, tennene ca 1,6 cm lange. Det grove tannsettet går over hele kammens lengde. Den ene skinnens lengde er bevart, den andre skinnen er brukket. Sagmerker for tenner på begge sider av skinnen. Skinnen er bred og buet, dekorert med to linjer i skinnens overkant. Fem tannplater, tennene er noe avbrukket. Naglene er av kobberlegering. Likhetstrekk med kam 20 D, fig. 289 fra Lund (Mårtensson 1976:320), som dateres til ca. 1000 - ca. 1050.
Fnr: 16052. *Mål:* Stb. skinne: 1,9 cm. Tannplate: Stl: 2,5 cm. Stb: 6 cm. *L:* 19,2 cm. *Vekt:* 54,2 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
027) To fragmenter av en dobbel**kam** av gevir og kobberlegering. Konveks endeplate. En svakt profilert skinne med regelmessige nagler av kobberlegering. Sagspor i skinnen. Et fint og et grovt tannsett. Nærmest som type D4 i Wiberg 1977, fig. 29. Dateres fra 1200-tallet.
Fnr: 289763. *Mål:* Stm:3,3 cm. Vekt: 6,8 g. *Stm:* 3,3 cm. *Vekt:* 6,8 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
027) Tre fragmenter av skinne fra **kam** av gevir/kobberlegering. To av skinnefragmentene passer sammen. Tettstilte nagler av kobberlegering på skinnene.
Fnr: 14589. *Mål:* Stb: 0,6 cm. *Stm:* 4,4 cm. *Vekt:* 2,1 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
027) Et fragment av en dobbel**kam** av gevir/kobberlegering med konkav endeplate, nærmest som type D3 i Wiberg 1977, fig. 25. Kun en endeplate er bevart med tannsett på begge sider. De fine tennene er delvis brukket av. Kammen er dekorert med seks konsentriske sirkler på endeplaten. Nagler sitter fast på platen.
Fnr: 24482. *Mål:* Stl: 2,8 cm. Stb: 2,1 cm. *Stm:* 2,8 cm. *Vekt:* 2,4 gram. *Datering:* 1200-1400-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL24128/Fyll i beinkule SA 24053.
028) Et fragment av skinne fra **kam** av gevir. Tre naglehull, hvorav mulig rester av nagle i to

av hullene. Skinnens ene side har sagspor.
Fnr: 15221. *Mål: Stm:* 3,6 cm. *Vekt:* 1 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
028) Et fragment av endeplaten fra enkel**kam** av gevir. Dekorert med tre konsentriske sirkler ytterst på endeplatekanten. Har fintenner, avbrukket. Seks naglehull. Bølget kant på oversiden av kammen.
Fnr: 20045. *Mål:* Stb: 1,8 cm. *Stm:* 2,6 cm. *Vekt:* 1,6 gram.
Strukturnr: SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
029) Et fragment av dobbelt**kam** av gevir, med rett endeplate, nærmest som type D2 i Wiberg 1977, fig. 24. Endeplaten har to naglehull og avbrutte fine og grove tenner.
Fnr: 15395. *Mål:* Stl: 3,6 cm. Stb: 1,8 cm. *Vekt:* 2,1 gram. *Datering:* 1100-1300 tallet.
Strukturnr: SL15375/Gravfyll i SA 15372.
028) Et fragment av trolig enkelt**kam** av gevir, fra mellomplaten. Tre naglehull, hvorav en i skjøten til tilstøtende plate. Mulig rest etter nagler. Omkring halvparten av tennene er brukket.
Fnr: 17960. *Mål:* Stb: 1,8 cm. *Stm:* 2,8 cm. *Vekt:* 1,3 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL17923/Gravfyll i SA 17912.
028) Et fragment endeplate fra enkelt**kam** av gevir. Dekorert med ni konsentriske sirkler langs endeplatekanten. Et større hull mot kanten, diameter 0,5 cm, opphengningshull? Fem små naglehull. Et ovalt hull mot øvre kant, del av dekorasjon? Tannsettet er helt brutt av.
Fnr: 289189. *Mål:* Stl: 2,6 cm. Stb: 2,4 cm. *Vekt:* 1,8 gram.
Strukturnr: SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
029) Et lite fragment av gevir. Nesten helt rektangulær i formen, med et tilnærmet kvadratisk tverrsnitt. Tre av sidene er glattslipte. Den siste (undersiden) er ruere med diagonale sagespor. Mulig **avfall** etter kamproduksjon.
Fnr: 15220. *Mål: Stl:* 2,7 cm. *Stb:* 0,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,3 cm. *Vekt:* 0,5 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
029) Et fragment av gevir. Avsaget takk som er brukket i øvre ende. Mulig produksjons**avfall**.
Fnr: 289742. *Mål: Stl:* 4,4 cm. *Diam:* 1,5 cm. *Vekt:* 8 gram. *Datering:* middelalder.
Strukturnr: SA14725/Funnet under opprensing av grav tilhørende skjelett SZ14726

Stein

030) **Skraper** av flint. Fin retusj på den ene siden. Cortex på en av sidene.
Fnr: 16027.
Mål: Stl: 3,3 cm. *Stb:* 2,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,8 cm. *Vekt:* 8,2 gram. *Datering:* Steinbrukende tid.
Strukturnr: SL8117/Hagejord.
031) To flint**avslag**. Det ene avslaget måler 2,7 cm x 1,8 cm x 0,6 cm, vekt 2,4 gram. Litt chert på den ene siden. Det andre avslaget stammer fra en flekke, men bare den øvre delen med slagbulen er bevart. Litt cortex på ryggsiden. Måler 1,8 cm x 2,4 cm x 0,6 cm, vekt 2,3 gram.
Fnr: 31041. *Datering:* Steinbrukende tid. *Strukturnr:* SL31022/Gravfyll.
032) To **fragmenter** av flint. Det ene fragmentet måler 2,8 cm x 1,7 cm x 0,8 cm, vekt 3,3 gram. Det andre måler 2,8 cm x 1,5 cm x 0,4 cm, vekt 1,8 gram.
Fnr: 289771. *Strukturnr:* SL30580/Gravfyll.

033) Et fragment fra **morter** av kleberstein. Fragmentet er fint tilvirket med en glatt buet innside. Yttersiden har en ca 2 cm bred rand øverst. Deretter vider den seg ut slik at tykkelsen blir 3 cm. Utvidelsen gir altså en skulder ca 1,5 cm nedenfor toppen. Fragmentet har også et håndtak i den ene enden. Tydelige spor etter tilhugging/tilskjæring. Klebersteinen er grålig på utsiden, mens innsiden er skiftende grå. Bruddflaten er kobberskinnende.
Fnr: 15544. *Mål: Stl:* 11,7 cm. *Stt:* 6,0 cm. *Sth:* 4,7 cm. *Vekt:* 336 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
034) Et jevnt formet sirkulært **spinnehjul** av kleberstein. Overflaten er hvelvet, mens bunnflaten er flat. Hullet er plassert i midten og er konisk. Spinnehjulet har to markerte hakk i overflaten.
Fnr: 23268. *Mål:* Hullets diameter: i bunnflate 0.89 cm. I toppflate 1,65 cm. *L:* 3,5 cm. *Vekt:* 28,2 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
034) Et fragment av **spinnehjul** av kleberstein, omtrent halvparten er bevart. Bruddflaten går gjennom hullet. Riller på en side og glattpolert på den andre siden. Rillene tyder på gjenbruk av klebersteinsgryte. Siden med riller har også sotflekker.
Fnr: 14734. *Mål:* Hulldiameter 0,61 cm. Stm. tykkelse: 1,3 cm. *Stm:* 3,3 cm. *Vekt:* 9,3 gram. *Strukturnr:* SA14725/Gravfyll fra beinkule SA 14725.
035) To bukskår fra et klebersteins**kar**. Skårene passer sammen. Innsiden er glatt. Utsiden er ru med riller, noe sotet. Nærmest lik type C (Lossius 1979).
Fnr: 19088. *Mål: Stm:* 5,1 cm. *Vekt:* 50,7 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL18206/Lag.
035) Et skaft fra klebersteins**kar**. Skaftet er brutt av ved karveggen. Skaftet er femsidig med glatte flater. Innsiden av karet er glatt.
Fnr: 289770. *Mål:* Lengde skaft: 7,2 cm. *Stm:* 7,8 cm. *Vekt:* 57,3 gram.
Strukturnr: SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
035) Et bukskår fra klebersteins**kar**. Utsiden er ru med riller, innsiden er glatt. Bevart del av gripelist på randen. Utsiden er noe sotet med mulig rest etter matskorper.
Fnr: 12853. *Mål:* Stl: 5,7 cm. Stb: 3,0 cm. Tykkelse gripelist: 1,4 cm. Tykkelse karvegg: 0,9 cm. *Stm:* 5,7 cm. *Vekt:* 32,1 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12824/Gravfyll i Sa 12821.
035) Et randskår av klebersteins**kar**, nærmest som bolleformet type C i Lossius, 1979, fig. 2. Innsiden er glatt, utsiden er ru med riller. Karets yttervegg har et glatt parti på ca 1 cm ved munningskanten. Munningsranden er smalnende. Bevart del av gripelist på den glatte randen.
Fnr: 30860. *Mål:* Tykkelse karvegg: 0,86 cm. Tykkelse gripelist: 1,4 cm. *Stm:* 8,6 cm. *Vekt:* 51,3 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
035) Et randskår av **kar** av kleberstein, nærmest som bolleformet type C i Lossius 1979, fig. 2. Utsiden er ru med riller, innsiden er glatt. Karets yttervegg har et glatt parti på ca 1 cm ved munningskanten. Munningskanten er noe smalnende. Skåret har et gjennomgående hull under randen i den ene bruddkanten, enten for reperasjon eller oppheng. På innsiden er det en korrodert rest etter kobber.
Fnr: 289768. *Mål:* Hulldiameter: 0,5 cm. Tykkelse: 0,8 cm. *Stm:* 6,4 cm. *Vekt:* 26,7 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
035) To fragmenter fra samme **kar** av kleberstein, randskår. Skåret er brukket av i overgangen mellom rand og buk. Karets innside er glatt og ytterveggen har et glatt parti på ca. 2,8 cm. ved munningskanten. Klebersteinen er hardt brent og sprukken.

Fnr: 26067. *Mål:* Tykkelse: 1,2 cm. *Vekt:* 26,6 gram.
Strukturnr: SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
036) Et tilnærmet sirkulært **vevlodd** av skifrig og meget brent kvartsitt. Vevloddet er brukket i ytterkant av hullet, som sitter ca. 1 cm fra vevloddets ytterkant. Begge flatsider har smale riller, oppstått enten gjennom brenning eller ved at steinen har ligget i vann. Vevloddet ble funnet rett i underkant av grav SA 30512.
Fnr: 30665. *Mål:* Hullets diameter: 1,56 cm. *Stm:* 10,5 cm. *Vekt:* 375,3 gram.
Strukturnr: SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
037) Et **bryne**fragment av sandstein. Grå av farge med antydning til rødt på den ene siden. Nesten rektangulær form.
Fnr: 19718. *Mål: Stl:* 2,4 cm. *Stb:* 3,0 cm. *Stt:* 1,6 cm. *Vekt:* 22,5 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18043/Gravfyll.
037) Et **bryne**steinsemne av gråsvart skifer med rektangulær form. Brukket i begge ender. Ingen spor etter sliping.
Fnr: 19301. *Mål: Stl:* 5,2 cm. *Stb:* 1,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 10,4 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL19174/Gravfyll.
037) Et nåle**bryne** av sandstein. Nesten helt rektangulær i formen, men smalner svakt ut mot endene. Alle de fire langsidene er glattslipte. Endene er slipt vinkelrett på langsidene.
Fnr: 13007. *Mål: Stl:* 7,2 cm. *Stb:* 0,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 10 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
037) Et **bryne** av sandstein (grå skifer). Avlang, uregelmessig form i lengderetningen. Veksler mellom rund og trekantet. Butt i den ene enden, knukket i den andre. Glattslipt nesten over det hele.
Fnr: 16741. *Mål: Stl:* 4,4 cm. *Stb:* 0,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 4,3 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL15705/Gravfyll.
037) Et bruddstykke fra et **bryne**. Grå sandstein med antydning til rødt på den ene siden. Rektangulær i formen.
Fnr: 15451. *Mål: Stl:* 3,5 cm. *Stb:* 3,1 cm. *Stt:* 1,6 cm. *Vekt:* 35,4 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Løsfunn. Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
037) Et fragment av **bryne**. Grågul sandstein. Tre av langsidene er glatte etter sliping. Den siste siden er ru. Begge endene er brukket.
Fnr: 29931. *Mål: Stl:* 4,3 cm. *Stb:* 2,7 cm. *Stt:* 1,7 cm. *Vekt:* 37,4 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL29916/Gravfyll.
037) Et mulig **bryne** av sandstein. Rektangulær form med brukne ender.
Fnr: 15257. *Mål: Stl:* 5,3 cm. *Stb:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 1,6 cm. *Vekt:* 32,5 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA14724/Gravfyll.
037) Et **bryne** av finkornet rødbrun sandstein (Ringerikssandstein?). Avlangt stykke. Langsidene er glattslipte. Den ene enden er skråslipt, mens den andre enden er slipt slik at den fremstår som takket (tre tenner).
Fnr: 18252. *Mål: Stl:* 6,3 cm. *Stb:* 1,1 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 7,5 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18043/Gravfyll.
038) En liten, rombisk sand**stein** som ble funnet i munnen på SZ19170.

Fnr: 19712. *Mål: Stm:* 6,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SA19169/Fra SZ19170.
039) Et fragment av **bakstehelle** av skifer. Både overside og underside har riller. To mulige spor etter gjennomhulling i den fragmenterte kanten.
Fnr: 15255. *Mål: Stm:* 15,3 cm. *Vekt:* 216,7 gram.
Strukturnr: SA14725/Gravfyll fra beinkule SA 14725.
039) Et bruddstykke fra **bakstehelle** av skifer. Både overside og underside har riller. En del av randen er bevart.
Fnr: 289210. *Mål:* Stb: 10,4 cm. *Stm:* 12,0 cm. *Vekt:* 27,3 gram.
Strukturnr: SL19171/Gravfyll i SA 19169.
039) Et fragment av bakstehelle av **skifer**. Deler av randen er bevart. Både overside og underside har riller.
Fnr: 30538. *Mål:* Stb: 9,7 cm. *Stm:* 16,0 cm. *Vekt:* 249,5 gram.
Strukturnr: 12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
039) Et fragment av **bakstehelle** av skifer. Bakstehellen er noe avflaket, men har stekeflater med synlige riller på begge sider.
Fnr: 289212. *Mål:* Stb: 9,9 cm. T: 1,3 *Stm:* 10,2 cm. *Vekt:* 178,6 gram.
Strukturnr: SL30856/Gravfyll i SA 30855.
040) Et **bryne** av brungrå skifer, nålebryne. Kvadratisk form. Tverrsnitt fra kvadratisk mot. Tydelige slipespor, ellers slipte flater. Noe avskallet mot endene.
Fnr: 50250. *Mål:* Stb: 1,3 cm. T: 0,8 cm. *L:* 10,9 cm. *Vekt:* 23,7 gram.
Strukturnr: SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
040) Et polert henge**bryne** av skifer med et lite hull i den ene enden. Kvadratisk tverrsnitt. Noe avskallet i kortendene og enkelte hakk på langsidene. Brynet har slitespor/bruksspor på langsidene.
Fnr: 32389. *Mål:* Stm bredde: 2,68 cm. Stm tykkelse: 1,99 cm. Hullets diameter: 0,4 cm. *L:* 12,0 cm. *Vekt:* 128,8 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
040) Et **bryne** av lys grå skifer, Eidsborgskifer. Tilnærmet kvadratisk tverrsnitt. Det er slipespor på flere av langsidene. Minst en av kortsidene er brutt.
Fnr: 29674. *Mål:* Stm bredde 1,75 cm. Stm tykkelse 1,61 cm *Stm:* 16,4 cm. *Vekt:* 92,2 gram.
Strukturnr: SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
040) Et **bryne** av skifer. Brutt i begge ender, delvis slipte flater.
Fnr: 289139. *Mål:* T: 0,6 *Stm:* 8,3 cm. *Vekt:* 19,8 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12825/Kirkegårdsjord.
041) Et kuleformet **spinnehjul** av leire med et gjennomgående sylindrisk hull med diameter på 0,7 mm. Grålig farge. Avskalning rundt hullet på den ene siden. Ser ut til å være bygd opp av minst to lag.
Fnr: 289216. *Mål: Diam:* 2,5 cm. *Vekt:* 10,2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder.
Strukturnr: SL12825 Gråbrun, myk masse bestående av stein, silt og sand.
042) Vevlodd/**tyngde** av leire. Fragmentet har en uregelmessig form da alle de ytre overflatene er borte. Fargen er skiftende grå og rødlig. Fragmentet deles gjennom et sylindrisk hull med en indre diameter på 18 mm.
Fnr: 18666. *Mål: Stl:* 6,1 cm. *Stb:* 5,4 cm. *Stt:* 3,5 cm. *Vekt:* 86,6 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18206/Lysebrunt lag.

Ubrente bein, menneske

043) Primærindivid: Dårlig bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne** (28-35 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Graven hennes har vært kraftig forstyrret av andre nedgravninger og det betyr at kun deler av bekkenet sammen med fire lendevirvler og et venstre lårbein er igjen. Bekkenet og lårbeinet hadde utpreget kvinnelig morfologi og alderen til kvinnen er estimert ut fra bekkenet, nærmere på leddflaten som artikulerer med korsbenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert på de bevarte beinelementer. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 5 ex situ beinelementer fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 2 individer. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ50507. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA50497/Grav uten kisterester.

044) Primærindivider: Dobbeltgrav inneholdende mellomgodt bevart skjelett av **lite barn** (1-3 år ved døden) og godt bevart skjelett av **yngre kvinne** (22-28 år ved døden). Graven har blitt kuttet av andre nedgravninger, slik at mesteparten av underkroppen og høyre side hos kvinnen mangler og omtrent hele overkroppen er også borte hos barnet. Det eneste som er igjen av barnet er hodet, de øverste halsvirvler, begge overarmer og fingre fra høyre hånd. Det er dog fortsatt mulig å se hvordan de har ligget i forhold til hverandre og her er det tydelig, at barnet ligger helt tett inn til kvinnes venstre side og kvinnen hviler sin høyre hånd på barnets hode. De har begge ligget på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Graven ligger rett ovenpå grav SA18878, dvs. kvinnes øvre halsvirvler ligger med kun to cm jord ned til underliggende skjelett SZ18879, hvilket gir en klar indikasjon av hvor tett gravene ligger i den nordlige del av kirkegården. Barnets alder er estimert ut fra tannfrembrudd og tannmineraliseringsgraden (Ubelaker, 1999) samt lengden på de lange knokler (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Kvinnens kjønn er vurdert hovedsakelig ut fra kraniet og ellers de lange knokler. Alderen er estimert ut fra graden av slitasje på tennene (Brothwell, 1981) og leddendenes lukningsgrad (White & Folkens, 2000) som anslår en kvinne som var midt i tjueårene da hun døde. Det er registrert karies på en jeksel, som omfatter tyggeflaten og tannstein i mindre grad på fortennene. Ingen tannbyller er observert og tennene er kun moderat slitte med unntakelse av seksårstennene, hvor slitasjen har blottet dentinet i flere cusper. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 11 ex situ beinelementer fra graven og MAI herav beregnet til 4 individer. Ingen patologi registrert.
Fnr: SZ50520, 18395. *Datering:* BP 714±28, Cal AD 1250-1310, 1360-1390 (Ua-52788)
Strukturnr: SA50519/Grav uten kisterester.

045) Primærindivider: Dobbeltgrav med godt bevarte skjeletter av henholdsvis **voksen kvinne** (28-35 år ved døden) og et **eldre barn** (7-9 år ved døden). De har begge vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ med ansiktene deres er snudd samme vei i en sørlig retning. De ligger forholdsvis tett inntil hverandre med barnets venstre arm hvilende på kvinnen sin høyre arm og det er som om barnet lener seg mot kvinnen. Gravmaskin er årsaken til at kraniene til begge ikke lengre er intakte og barnets høyre skulder og overarm ble også delvis knust i forbindelse med utgravning. Barnets alder er estimert ut fra tannfrembrudd og tannmineraliseringsgrad (Ubelaker, 1999) samt ved å måle lengden på de lange knokler (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Kjønn til den voksne kvinne er vurdert hovedsakelig ut fra

kjønnsindikatorer i bekkenet og kraniet. Alderen er estimert ut fra bekkenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002; Suchey & Katz, 1986), det postkranielle skjelett (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) og i mindre grad kraniet (Meindl & Lovejoy, 1985; Brothwell, 1981). Høyre side hos kvinnen er mer slitt enn venstre, hvilket kan skyldes større bruk av høyre side som følge av at venstre side er hardest angrepet av sykdom. Begge underbein og føtter er hos kvinnen angrepet av det som ikke kan utelukkes å være lepra. Det ses i form av beinutvekster som gir leggbeina (spesielt venstre) et juletrelignende utseende og i form av hevelse på skinnebein og enkelte tær som følge av nydannet porøs beinvev. Hos barnet er det notert nonmetrisk trekk i form av tre fossikler i venstre side av kraniet (ved sutura coronalis) som indikerer feil sammenvoksing av kraniesømmene. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 149 ex situ beinelementer fra graven og MAI (minimum antall individer) er herav beregnet til 8. Disse er fordelt på 1 yngre barn, 1 eldre barn og 6 voksne. Det er observert flere vertebrae med Smorl's nodes samt patologiske forandringer på en tibia (insicura fibularis).
Fnr: SZ50522, 50524. *Datering:* BP 437±29, Cal AD 1410-1490, 1600-1610 (Ua-52789)
Strukturnr: SA50521/Mulig kistebegravelse.

046) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **eldre barn** (8-10 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Graven ligger rett ovenpå ovnen SA28648 og på grunn av andre nedgravninger er kun deler av bekkenet og begge lårbein igjen. Nederste del av lårbeina er fragmenterte, men det er allikevel mulig noenlunde å fastslå omtrentlig lengde og dermed alderen på barnet (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Bekkenets sammenvoksing er også sett på i forhold aldersbedømmelse (Baker et al., 2005). Ingen patologi er observert på noen av de bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ50539. *Datering:* BP 518±28, Cal AD 1320-1350, 1390-1450 (Ua-52790)
Strukturnr: SA50530/Grav uten kisterester.

047) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **eldre barn** (7-9 år ved døden) som har ligget gravlagt på ryggen orientert med hodet mot NV og føttene mot SØ. På grunn av andre nedgravninger er kun tarmbenet igjen i høyre og venstre side sammen med begge lårbein. Beina er fragmenterte, men det gikk allikevel an å anslå full lengde på venstre lårbein som gir en alder ved døden til mellom 7 og 8 år (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ51044. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA51033/Grav uten kisterester.

048) Primærindivid: Middels til dårlig bevart skjelett av kraftig **voksen mann**, 40-50 år ved døden. Rørknoklene er i best stand, spesielt skaftet, mens bekkenet er veldig dårlig bevart og nærmest smuldrer opp i små biter. Graven ligger på en bevart ca. 35 cm bred øy av arkeologi mellom nedgravningskant rundt husveggen og en moderne grøft som går parallelt med husveggen. Skjelettets føtter er delvis kuttet av den moderne grøfta, mens partiet fra bekkenet og opp er gravd vekk og fjernet i forbindelse med byggingen av huset. Flere deler av føttene kan derfor uvisst blitt gravd vekk av gravemaskinen ved overvåkingen eller røsket ut tidligere ved gravingen av den moderne grøften. På bildet vises ikke underbeina da de ble røsket ut

under graving med gravmaskin. Kjønn er estimert ut fra bekkenet og størrelse på rørknoklene, som er store og solide med kraftige muskelfestninger, som samtidig illustrerer en mann som har brukt kroppen sin. Det er eburnering og voldsom lepedannelse på lårbeinshodet, som gir den et paddehattlignende utseende. Alderen er estimert ut fra bekkenet, spesifikt leddflaten som artikulerer med korsbenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002) og ved bruk av Experience-Based method på rørknoklene (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 2 ex situ beinelementer fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 2 individer. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ28627. *Datering:* BP 764±29, Cal AD 1215-1285 (Ua-52791). *Strukturnr:* SA28626/Grav uten kisterester.

049) Primærindivid: Veldig dårlig bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne**, alder ved døden 40-50 år. Avdøde har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NNV-SSØ som bemerkes er en annen orientering enn resten av gravfeltet benevnt Klypen Øst. Deler av kraniet har blitt kuttet av gravmaskin under fjernelse av masser. Tilstanden på beina er så dårlig at mange av dem ble ødelagt under opptak i felt og av samme grunn har de etterfølgende ikke blitt vasket, men kun kostet for hånd. På grunn av moderne grøft orientert Ø-V er mesteparten av skjelettet borte. Det som var igjen ut over hodet var deler av hals- og brystrygg, ribbeinsfragmenter fra både høyre og venstre side samt mesteparten av overkroppen om enn fragmentert. Hånd- og fingreknokler fra begge sider er også representert, men langt fra fulltallige. Det er hos avdøde registret giktrelaterte forandringer i ryggen og veldig dårlig tannhelse, som ses i form av karies, kraftig slitasje og begynnende tannbyller. Alderen er estimert ut fra kraniesømmene (Meindl & Lovejoy, 1985), i mindre grad tennene (Brothwell, 1981) og degenerative forandringer i ryggen. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ29742. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA29740/Grav uten kisterester.

050) Primærindivid: Veldig dårlig bevart skjelett av **eldre kvinne** (60-80 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NNV-SSØ. Bortsett fra hodet er bare individets venstre overkropp bevart, men denne er i tillegg så dårlig stand, at det kun er deler av overarmen og kragebeinet som ikke smuldret opp ved opptak. Ryggsøylen kunne ses i felt, men er helt oppløst. Ribbeina er i så dårlig befatning at kun enkelte er mulig å skille ut fra jordmassene. Det ble forsøkt å ta inn venstre brystparti som en blokk, slik at det kunne graves ut inne, men det gjenstod intet å redde. Armstillingen til avdøde er på utgravningstidspunktet en mellomting mellom Redin C- og D-stilling, med høyre arm plassert på brystet da det ligger fingre fra høyre hånd ved venstre kragebein og venstre hånd på magen. Knoklene var veldig spinkle og grasiøse og derfor ble det bestemt at knoklene måtte ha tilhørt en kvinne. Tannhelsen til avdøde har ikke vært alt for bra, hvilket er registrert som bl.a. antemortem tannutfall og etterfølgende remodellering av kjeven, karies, kraftig slitasje og voldsom grad av tannstein. Alderen er estimert ut fra lettheten av de best bevarte knokler (som ikke kun skyldes dårlig bevaring), slitasjegraden av tennene (Brothwell, 1981) og ved bruk av Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.

Fnr: SZ29914. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA29913/Grav uten kisterester.

051) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **yngre mann** (22-28 år ved døden) som har ligget gravlagt på ryggen orientert NNV-SSØ. Moderne nedgravning har kuttet graven slik at kun venstre lårbein og kneskål er igjen. På grunn av graveskråning var det ikke mulig å grave ut underbein og føtter. Lårbeinet er langt og slankt, men mål på leddflaten indikerer, at skjelettet har tilhørt en mannsperson. Alderen er estimert utelukkende ut fra Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) siden det ikke er mer igjen av skjelettet. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert på noen av de bevarte beinelementer. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ30137. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA30136/Grav uten kisterester.

052) Primærindivid: Veldig dårlig bevart skjelett av **eldre kvinne** som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NNV-SSØ. Underkroppen har blitt fjernet av moderne nedgravning orientert N-V, mens hele overkroppen mer eller mindre er til stede. Mesteparten av skjelettet var dog i så dårlig forfatning (brunostkonsistens), at hovedparten ikke gikk an å ta opp. Mål av beina ble derfor gjort i felt. Kvinnen ligger med underarmene ved siden av hverandre over magen i armstilling Redin-C, som plasserer henne i tid til et sted mellom 1250 og 1350 e.kr. Kjønn er primært vurdert ut fra kjønnsindikatorer i kraniet. Siden beina er så dårlig bevart var det vanskelig å estimere presis alder, men det er enkelte ting som gjør at alderen hos avdøde trekkes opp og det gjelder bl.a. underkjeven som er fullstendig blottet for tenner. De har falt ut før døden inntraff og kjeven har da siden rukket og remodellere/lukke seg. Det ble dessuten funnet tre løse tenner fra overkjeven som kun har en liten stump av opprinnelig tann igjen. Ut fra dette og kraniesømmene (Meindl & Lovejoy, 1985) ble det estimert at alder ved døden er minimum 60 år, men siden det ikke er mulig å vurdere andre knokler fastsettes det ikke en maksimum alder. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 1 ex situ beinelement fra graven og MAI herav er beregnet til 1 individ. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ30158. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA30154/Grav uten kisterester.

053) Primærindivid: Middels til dårlig bevart skjelett av **voksent individ**, alder ved døden 25-32 år. Avdøde har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NNV-SSØ. Begge lårbein, kneskål er komplette, resten av skjelettet er fragmentert og høyre side er generelt i dårlig stand, antakeligvis pga. forstyrrelsen fra grøften som også kan ha fjernet øverste del av høyre overarm. Hovedparten av beina er fragmenterte og porøse og flere av beina skaller av i flager. En moderne nedgravning har kuttet underbeina, således at kun øverste del er igjen. Det ble funnet en jernnagle (F28953) som kan indikere kistebegravelse. Kjønn er vurdert ut fra innskjæring i bekkenet samt størrelsen på de store rørknokler. Alderen er estimert ut fra leddflaten på bekkenet som artikulerer med korsbenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002) og ved Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Det er registrert tannstein på fortennene, men ellers ingen patologi eller anomalier. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ30577. *Datering:* Middelalder. Prøven var av for dårlig kvalitet og kunne derfor ikke

dateres. *Strukturnr:* SA30512/Mulig kistebegravelse.

054) Primærindivid: Dårlig bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne** (25-50 år ved døden), som etter all sannsynlighet har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NNV-SSØ. Skjelettet er kuttet av moderne nedgravning mot sør, mens venstre del av overkroppen er fjernet i forbindelse med nedgravningen for SZ 39577 i grav SA30512. Grunnet forstyrrelser er kun lite igjen av skjelettet som bl.a. høyre skulderblad, noe ribbein fra høyre side, fragmenter av høyre overarm og enkelte fingre fra venstre side. Knoklene er veldig små og spinkle og ut fra det vurderes kjønn å være kvinne. Siden det ikke er mer igjen av skjelettet og av typiske aldersindikatorer gis det et bredt aldersintervall. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 2 ex situ beinelementer fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 1 individ. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ30634. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA30513/Grav uten kisterester.

055) Primærindivid: Dårlig bevart skjelett av **yngre kvinne**, 22-30 år ved døden. Avdøde var gravlagt på ryggen orientert NNV-SSØ. Kun deler av skjelettet er fremgravd, ettersom skjelettets bekken ligger midt i nordre kant av utgravningsområdet. Derfor er kun lår, legg, skinnebein og hel gravd frem og tatt opp. Individets føtter kunne ikke erkjennes. Det lå en del gulbrune spetter i massen, som kan ha vært svært nedbrutte skjelettdeler/rester av føtter. Den ulike bevaring kan skyldes drenering rundt huset til Saxegårdsgata 15. Over leggbeinene lå det 6-7 knyttnevestore kantet stein, som mest sannsynlig har blitt lagt ned direkte på graven. Både venstre lår, legg- og skinnebein fliset seg opp ved opptaking. Venstre kneskål ble observert under graving, men var i så dårlig stand at den bare smuldret opp ved fremgraving. Knoklene til avdøde er spinkle og grasiøse og derfor tydelig kvinnelig morfologi. Alderen er estimert ut fra graden av leddendenes sammenvoksing (White & Folkens, 2000). Ingen patologi er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ30672. *Datering:* BP 644±30, Cal AD 1280-1330, 1340-1400 (Ua-52792).
Strukturnr: SA30668/Grav uten kisterester.

056) Primærindivider: Dobbeltgrav med godt bevarte skjeletter av **ung** spinkel **kvinne** (22-28 år ved døden) og **yngre barn** (3-5 år ved døden) som ligger gravlagt på ryggen orientert NNV-SSØ. Graven er den sydligst registrerte grav på gravfeltet og ligger således rett ut for det sørøstligste hjørne av huset til Saxegårdsgata 15. Kvinnes skjelett er omtrent komplett, men høyre side ble forstyrret/kuttet i forbindelse med overvåkningsarbeidene, hvor hennes høyre lårbein og bekken ble gravd opp. Kraniet og høyre kragebein er også gravd vekk av moderne nedgravning/stolpehull. Det ble funnet flere kraniefragmenter i tilknytning dette stolpehullet som derfor kan tilhøre skjelettet. Ribbeina flaket seg opp ved fremgraving og korsbeinet ble registrert som knust. En bakstehelle ble funnet mellom bekkenpartiet til kvinnen og barnets hode. Skjelettet til barnet er intakt på nær venstre bekkenskål og hånd- og fotknokler. Barnet ligger helt inntil kvinnens venstre side med hodet/haken nærmest hvilende på kvinnens bekken. Kraniet er knust, men intakt. Ingen patologi er registrert på noen av skjelettene, men det er verd å bemerke, at tennene og spesielt fortennene til barnet er veldig

slitte. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ28037, 30870. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA30855/Grav uten kisterester.

057) Primærindivid: Dårligt bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne** (35-45 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NNV-SSØ dog med venstre side 10 cm lavere enn høyre, hvilket kan skyldes at det er sunket ned i grøften orientert N-S. Skjelettet og grava er kuttet av moderne grøft mot sør, mens skjelettet ikke er utgravd fra albueleddene og opp mot hodepartiet pga. nordre utgravningsgrense. Lendevirvlene kan sees, men er som "brunost" og derfor ikke mulig å ta opp. Bekkenet også i svært dårlig stand og det gikk kun an å ta opp en liten del av høyre tarmbein (os ilium). Lårbeina er noenlunde intakte, mens det kun er en liten del igjen av høyre og venstre skinnebein samt venstre kneskål. Armene ligger i en blanding mellom Redin-C og -D og daterer dermed skjelettet til siste halvdel av middelalderen. Knoklene er spinkle og grasiøse og derfor estimert til å ha tilhørt en kvinne. Alderen er alene bestemt ut fra muskelfestet på baksiden av lårbeinet (linea aspera) ved bruk av Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) siden andre aldersmarkører ikke er bevarte. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet et ex situ beinelement fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 1 individ. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ31020. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA31019/Grav uten kisterester.

058) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **ungdom** (10-13 år ved døden), som lå gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Graven hadde blitt kuttet av andre nedgravninger og derfor var kun deler av venstre skinne- og leggbein samt venstre fot igjen. Alderen er estimert ut fra graden av leddenes sammenvoksing (Baker et al., 2005) og siden helen ikke er ferdigutvokst er avdøde yngre enn 14 år, hvilket stemmer bra med lengden på de lange knokler. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ22781. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA22774/Grav uten kisterester.

059) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **yngre kvinne**, som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Graven har blitt kuttet av andre nedgravninger og derfor er kun begge underbein samt føtter igjen. Knoklene er små og spinkle og de vurderes derfor til å ha tilhørt en kvinne. Alderen er vurdert ut fra Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Både føtter og bein ligger veldig tett sammen og det kan derfor ikke utelukkes at avdøde har vært svøpt i et klede i forbindelse med gravleggingen. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 1 beinelement og MAI herav beregnet til 1 individ. Det gleder en femur fra en yngre kvinne, alder 18-22 år ved døden. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ23152. *Datering:* BP 698±29, Cal AD 1260-1310, 1360-1390 (Ua-52780).
Strukturnr: SA23141/Grav uten kisterester, men det kan ikke utelukkes liksvøp.

060) Primærindivid: Veldig dårlig bevart skjelett av **voksent individ**, 25-40 år ved døden. Fire brystvirvler og en liten del av brystbenet var det som var igjen. Andre nedgravninger og

bevaringsforholdene er årsaken til dette. Til tross for at lite var igjen er det fortsatt mulig å fastslå at avdøde lå gravlagt på ryggen orientert med hodet mot NV og føttene mot SØ. Kjønn vurderes ikke siden det ikke er mer igjen av skjelettet. Alderen er estimert ut fra degenerative forandringer og vekstskiven på ryggvirvlenes korpus, men da skjelettet er såpass dårlig bevart gis en bred alder. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet et beinelement fra graven og MAI herav beregnet til 1 individ. Det gjelder et sacrum, ubestemmelig kjønn og 25-50 år ved døden.
Fnr: SZ23191. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA23182/Grav uten kisterester.

061) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksent individ**, 30-50 år ved døden. På grunn av kollaps og derav nivåforskjell ble hvert bein med tilhørende fot, tolket under utgravning som to separate individer fra to forskjellige graver. I etterarbeids- og analysefasen ble de slått sammen til ét individ ut fra plassering på kirkegården samt kjønn og alder. Det som var igjen er begge underbein og deler av begge føtter. Knoklene er mellomstore og ikke utpreget mannlig eller kvinnelig morfologi er å spore, derfor ubestemmelig kjønn. Alderen gjøres bred siden det ikke er mer bevart. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 8 beinelementer fra graven og MAI herav beregnet til 1 individ. Det gjelder et barn, 3-4 år ved døden. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ23815. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA23806/Grav uten kisterester.

062) Primærindivid: Middels til dårlig bevart skjelett av **middelaldrende kvinne** (30-45 år ved døden), som har blitt forstyrret av andre nedgravninger og en større trerot, som i tillegg gjør at avdøde ligger dreid over på høyre side. Beina fortsetter uten for utgravningsgrensen mot øst og er derfor ikke utgravd. Det som ble gravd ut og tatt inn er bryst- og lenderygg samt øverste del av korsbenet og høyre og venstre bekken. Ribbeina var svært fragmenterte, men deler fra høyre og primært venstre side er representert, på nær de to øverste. Enkelte håndrots- og fingerknokler fra høyre hånd var også til stede. Kjønn er estimert ut fra kjønnsindikatorer i bekkenet og alderen er vurdert ved å se på bekkenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002; Suchey & Katz, 1986) og ryggen som indikerer en person som ikke var ung, men heller ikke voldsom gammel da hun døde. Ved skambenet ses det fordypninger på leddflaten, som kan skyldes utposninger av blodkar i forbindelse med talrike graviditeter og fødsler. Det er dessuten begynnende lepedannelse på randen av flere av ryggvirvlenes korpus. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ23869. *Datering:* BP 771±29, Cal AD 1215-1285 (Ua-52782). *Strukturnr:* SA23858/Grav uten kisterester.

063) Primærindivid: Middels til dårlig bevart skjelett av **voksent individ**. På grunn av kollaps og derav nivåforskjell ble beina som ses på de to bildene, tolket under utgravning som to separate individer fra to forskjellige graver. I etterarbeids og analysefasen ble de slått sammen til ét individ ut fra plassering på kirkegården samt kjønn og alder. Det som var igjen var deler av brystryggen, hele lenderyggen, bekkenet samt begge lårbein. Ribbein og et lite fragment av skulderblad fra høyre side er også representert sammen med brystbenet. Begge hender, om enn de ikke vises på bildene var også til stede. Kjønn er vurdert ut fra kjønnsindikatorer i

bekkenet og alderen ved å se på leddflatene på bekkenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002; Suchey & Katz, 1986) og ved bruk av Experience-Based method på lårbeina (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Av patologi er det registrert tre legede brudd på tre ribbein. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ24142. *Datering:* BP 766±28, Cal AD 1220-1285 (Ua-52784). *Strukturnr:* SA24133/Grav uten kisterester.

064) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksent individ** (20-40 år ved døden) og kun med høyre fot og nederste del av høyre leggbein er det vanskelig å vurdere kjønn. Av samme årsak gjøres alderen bred. Hælen hadde blitt dreid, således at retningen ikke lengre var opprinnelig og tærne hadde blitt trykket ned. Andre nedgravninger er årsaken til at det ikke er mer igjen av skjelettet. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert på de bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ24522. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA24521/Grav uten kisterester.

065) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksent individ**, alder 25-32 år ved døden. Graven har blitt kuttet av andre nedgravninger, bl.a. en beingrop og derfor er kun underkjeven, nakkevirvlene og øverste brystvirvel, venstre kragebein samt de fleste av ribbein fra venstre side igjen. Avdøde har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Alderen er estimert ut fra leddendenes lukningsgrad, spesifikt mediale leddflate på kragebeinet (Ubelaker, 1999) og slitasjonsgrad og –mønster på tennene (Brothwell, 1981). Det er tannstein i mindre grad på fortennene, men ingen karies eller tannbyll er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 1 ex situ beinelement fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 1 individ. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ5002. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA50003/Grav uten kisterester.

066) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne**, 30-40 år da døden inntraff. På grunn av andre nedgravninger er kun høyre legg-, skinnebein samt mesteparten av høyre fot igjen. Allikevel går det an å fastslå, at avdøde har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Foten ligger i tillegg opp kanten av nedgravningen med tærne pekende opp. Kjønn er vurdert ut fra størrelsen på knoklene som er veldig spinkle og grasiøse. Siden avdøde er et voksent individ og det ikke er mer igjen av skjelettet er alderen estimert utelukkende ut fra Experience-Based method som ser på forandringer på leddendene (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ50332. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA50331/Grav uten kisterester.

067) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **tenåring** (11-15 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. På grunn av kollaps og derav nivåforskjell ble beina som ses på de tre bildene (se figur 183, 185 og 186) tolket under utgravning som tre separate individer fra tre forskjellige graver. I etterarbeids- og analysefasen ble de slått sammen til ett individ ut fra plassering på kirkegården samt kjønn og alder. Skjelettet var i tillegg sterkt

forstyrret og mye av det som er igjen er ofte delt i flere biter. Hodet, hals og høyre overarm er borte sammen med lenderyggen og mesteparten av venstre hånd som formodes å ha ligget på høyre overarm. Føttene er også borte og venstre kneskål var ikke å finne. Armstillingen til barnet er en mellomting mellom en C- og en D-stilling, hvilket stemmer bra med kullstoff-14 dateringen (2 Sigma). Alderen er estimert ut fra bl.a. lengden på de lange knokler (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968) sammenstillet med at håndrotsknokkelen os pissiforme er dannet (Baker et al., 2005). Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 29 beinelementer fra graven og MAI herav beregnet til 3 individer med spedbarn, eldre barn og voksent individ representert. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ50362. *Datering:* BP 462±28, Cal AD 1410-1465 (Ua-52787). *Strukturnr:* SA50351/Grav uten kisterester.

068) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **eldre kvinne** (50-65 år ved døden), hvis grav i øst har blitt kuttet av andre nedgravninger samt forstyrret i vest av moderne anleggsarbeid. Orienteringen er NV-SØ. Lårbeina ligger skrått oppover mot øst, noe som skaper en stor nivåforskjell. En liten staur (ST17729) er stukket ned i brystregionen og har ødelagt noe av ribbeina. Alderen er vurdert ut fra bekkenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002; Suchey & Katz, 1986) og kjønn er også estimert ved å se på bekkenet. Fremskreden osteoporose er registrert i nedre rygg, venstre albue samt fingre. Ved skambenet ses det fordypninger på leddflaten, som kan skyldes utposninger av blodkar i forbindelse med talrike graviditeter og fødsler. Dette kan ikke utelukkes å ha fremskyndet osteoporosen (?). Ex situ: Det ble innsamlet 21 beinelemeter fra graven og MAI herav beregnet til 4 individer med minmum 2 mellomstore barn, 1 voksen kvinne og 1 mann representert. Det er registrert giktrelaterte forandringer på brystvirvler.
Fnr: SZ17909. *Datering:* Middelalder *Strukturnr:* SA17978/Grav uten kisterester.

069) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne** (35-45 år ved døden). I første omgang ble det oppfattet som at kraniet med nakkevirvler, som ses på bildet, tilhørte skjelettet, men det ble siden klart, at kun høyre arm og deler av høyre ribbein tilhører SZ17993. Hode og hals tilhører i stedet skjelett SZ18421. Avdøde har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Hele området er svært omrotet og derfor har de vært vanskelig å skille fra hverandre. Kjønn er estimert ut fra størrelsen på knoklene, som var svært spinkle og små. Alderen er vurdert ut fra ribbeinsendene (Suchey & Katz, 1986). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ17993. *Datering:* BP 661±29, Cal AD 1270-1320, 1340-1400 (Ua-52768). *Strukturnr:* SA17961/Grav uten kisterester.

070) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **ung kvinne** (23-30 år ved døden) gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Skjelettet er sterkt forstyrret av andre nedgravninger og derfor er kun svært lite igjen. Deler av nakken og øvre ryggrad sammen med mesteparten av høyre arm, deler av høyre side av ribbenene og en liten del av brystplaten lå igjen. Høyre arm lå i en Redin-D stilling, hvilket ikke stemmer overens med kullstoff 14-dateringen, og det kan derfor

tenkes at armen har flyttet på seg (?). Kjønn er estimert ut fra størrelsen på knoklene og alderen er vurdert ut fra graden av leddendenes sammenvoksing (White & Folkens, 2000), som her viser synlig epifyselinje. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert på de bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ18118. *Datering:* BP 712±29, Cal AD 1250-1310, 1360-1390 (Ua-52769).
Strukturnr: SA18111/Grav uten kisterester.

071) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **middelaldrende kvinne**, 40-55 år da døden inntraff. Graven har blitt kuttet av andre nedgravninger og derfor er kun deler av venstre ribbein igjen. Til tross for lite er igjen kan kroppsstillingen bestemmes til ryggleie orientert NV-SØ. Kjønn er vurdert på et lite grunnlag, men ribbeina er veldig spinkle og små og ut fra det ble det bestemt, at de måtte ha tilhørt en kvinne. Alderen er vurdert ut fra ribbeinsendene som vender inn mot brystbenet (Suchey & Katz, 1986). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ18327. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA18318/Grav uten kisterester.

072) Primærindivider: Dobbeltgrav med **voksen mann** (35-45 år ved døden) og **eldre barn** (5-9 år ved døden). Skjelettet av mannen er godt bevart og som det eneste skjelett hundre prosent komplett. Han var gravlagt liggende utstrakt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Venstre arm til avdøde lå i en Redin- C stilling, mens høyre arm lå i en Redin- D stilling. Om høyre arm ble lagt ned slikt er tvilsomt, særlig da de fleste håndknokler lå noe nedenfor, nærmest bøyd under armen. Armstillingen passer uansett ikke bra med kulstoff 14-dateringen unntatt siste (se 15,2 %). Mannen er kraftig bygget og flere av knoklene viser tegn på, at han har vært sterk og et forsiktig gjett er, at han dessuten har reddet på hest (jf. M. gluteus maximus). Bekkenet (m. iliacus) og overarmen har også ganske markante muskelfester, så altså en mann som har brukt kroppen sin. Om tennene kan det sies, at de generelt er godt slitte på nær 12års- og visdomstennene. Seksårstannen er desidert mest slitt, så mye at slitasjen har fjernet hele tyggeflatens emalje. Karies er registrert på visdomstannen i venstre side i overkjeven, men ingen tannstein eller tannbyller ble observert. Barnet er ikke med på bildet da det først senere ble funnet og da tolket som en del av denne grav. Barnet hadde kun halsvirvler og kraniet igjen men med samtlige melketanngrupper representert. Tannfrembrudd gir barnet en alder ved døden på 7 år ± 24 måneder (Ubelaker, 1999). Det ble funnet en jernnagle (F18379) i sammenheng med avdøde mannsperson, og det kan derfor ikke utelukkes kistebegravelse. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet syv beinelementer fra graven og herav MAI beregnet til 3 individer med minimum et spedbarn og minimum to voksne representert. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ18421, SZ289547. *Datering:* BP 702±29, Cal AD 1260-1310, 1360-1390 (Ua-52770).
Strukturnr: SA18377/Mulig kistebegravelse.

073) Primærindivid: Intakt skjelett av **spedbarn** (0-1 år ved døden), som skiller seg ut fra de andre ved å ligge på siden, nærmest i fosterstilling. Ansiktet er vendt mot S-SØ. Kraniet er knust, mens resten av skjelettet er godt bevart. Armene ligger pent samlet foran brystet,

pekende opp mot ansiktet. Beina ligger i en 90 graders vinkel med føttene samlet ovenpå hverandre. Alderen er estimert ut fra tannmineraliseringsgraden (Ubelaker, 1999) og underkjeven som enda ikke har vokst sammen samt lengden på de lange knokler (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert. Steinene som er rundt hodet på barnet, ble først tolket som værende en del av en steinpakning, men de viste seg senere å tilhøre underliggende ovn, SA25648. Ex situ bein: det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ18879. *Datering:* BP 766±29, Cal AD 1215-1285 (Ua-52771). *Strukturnr:* SA18878/Grav uten kisterester.

074) Primærindivid: Fragmentert, men nesten komplett skjelett av kraftig **voksen mann** (55-70 år ved døden). Det er nivå forskjell på ca. 14 cm fra hoften og ned mot hodet, og 10 cm fra knærne og ned til føttene. Det betyr, at det kun er lårbeina, hoften og hodet som ligger plant. Hodet ser mot nordøst, og er da annerledes enn mange av de andre skjelettene som ligger med hodet dreid mot SØ. Vedkommende har to stein (1F 19172) i munnen, som ser plassert ut. Hendene ligger ved siden av hverandre foran på bekkenet i en armstilling Redin-B, hvilket passer fint med kulstoff 14-dateringen (Sigma 2). De nederste brysthvirvlene og lendehvirvlene har blitt kuttet i forbindelse med nedleggelse av beingropen, og samtidig knust mesteparten av bekkenet. Rett under skjelettet ble det funnet en grisetå med to tettsittende huller og tolkes som mulig feste til likklede (F19710). Alderen er vurdert ut fra Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) og i mindre grad ut fra tennene (Brothwell, 1981) og degenerative forandringer på det postkranielle skjelett. Kjønn er vurdert ut fra bekkenet, kraniet og størrelsen på beina generelt. Det er registrert patologi og anomalier flere steder på skjelettet som bl.a. ribbeina i høyre side, hvor fire av dem er vokst sammen, og to er i tillegg fusjonert med to brystvirvler (som da i tillegg også er vokst sammen). På et av de fusjonerte ribbein ses det et tydelig brudd, men ellers ses det ingen umiddelbar klar forklaring på, hvorfor så mange ribbein er vokst sammen. Venstre leggbein har på midterste del av skaftet en del utvekster og overflaten blir dermed bulket og ujevn. Den er i tillegg lite grann hoven som følge av ekstra beindannelse. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet fire beinelementer og MAI er herav beregnet til 2 individer med minimum 1 lite barn og et voksent individ representert, Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ19170. *Datering:* BP 626±29, Cal AD 1280-1400 (Ua-52772). *Strukturnr:* SA19169/Grav uten kisterester.

075) Primærindivid: Skjelett av **prematurt barn**, alder ved døden fra 3. Trimester (7 mnd. i livmoderen) til rundt fødselstidspunkt. Skjelettet ble funnet i grophus SA19516, og graven formodes derfor å ha kollapset ned i. Det ble derfor gravd opp ved en feil, og derfor finns det ikke noe bilde av skjelettet in situ. Det som var igjen av skjelettet var mesteparten av kraniet med underkjeven, overkroppen samt to fingerknokler og seks fotknokler. Alderen er vurdert ut fra tannmineraliseringsgraden, tannfrembrudd (Ubelaker, 1999) og lengden på venstre overarm (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert. Ex situ: Det var ingen ex situ bein.

Fnr: SZ19994. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA198/Grav uten kisterester.

076) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av et **spedbarn** (0,5-1,2 år ved døden) gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Skjelettet var kraftig forstyrret av en eller flere nedgravninger, således at kun kraniet, halsvirvler, øverste del av brystryggen, høyre og venstre skulderblad, kragebein, enkelte øvre ribben samt øvre del av venstre overarm var igjen. Alderen er estimert ut fra tannmineraliseringsgraden (Ubelaker, 1999) samt lengden på kragebeinet (Primeau, 2015) som stemmer godt overens. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ19827. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA19819/Grav uten kisterester.

077) Primærindivid: Nesten komplett skjelett av **eldre kvinne**, 60-80 år da døden inntraff. Graven har blitt forstyrret således at hodet er knust og underkjeven samt de øverste halsvirvler er borte. Høyre kragebein, nederste del av høyre lårbein samt tilhørende kneskål er også borte. Fingrene har dessuten blitt forstyrret, og ligger derfor ikke lengre på samme plass, men har blitt forskjøvet opp mot brystet og spredt mere ut. Armstillingen antas å være en Redin- C eller -D, hvilket stemmer bra med C14-dateringen. Avdøde ligger dessuten ikke helt rett, hvilket kan være et resultat av, at vedkommende har blitt svøpt eller på grunn av beingrop SA21287, som graven kutter ned i; overkroppen ligger dreid ned mot venstre, mens beina ligger dreid mot høyre og føttene igjen mot venstre. Alderen er estimert ut fra Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) og graden av slitasje på tennene (Brothwell, 1981) som gjør hun til en gammel dame. Det er registrert en utvekst på høyre skinnebein og et mulig brudd på venstre ribbein. Det er dessuten registrert giktforandringer i ryggen og på fingreknokler samt kompressionsbrudd på nederste brystvirvel og øverste lendevirvel. Seksårstannen i venstre side er slitt i en sådan grad, at hele tykkeflaten er borte. Det er dessuten en del tannstein på fortennene, men ingen tannbyller er registrert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet et beinelement fra graven og MAI derfor beregnet til 1 individ. Det er barn, alder ved døden 4-6 år. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registret.
Fnr: SZ19834. *Datering:* BP 443±29, Cal AD 1415-1490 (Ua-52773). *Strukturnr:* SA19833/Grav uten kisterester, men avdøde kan ikke utelukkes å ha vært svøpt.

078) Primærindivid: Lite bevart skjelett av **yngre kvinne** (17-25 år ved døden), som antas å ha ligget i ryggleie orientert NV-SØ. Det som er igjen er venstre overarm og deler av begge hender. Alderen er estimert ut fra leddendenes lukningsgrad (White & Folkens, 2000). Kjønn er bestemt ut fra størrelsen på knoklene, som er spinkle og grasiøse. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ19987. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA19978/Grav uten kisterester.

079) Primærindivider: Dobbeltgrav inneholdende **yngre kvinne** (24-32 år ved døden) med **spedbarn** plassert på brystet (7mnd (f).-0,25 år ved døden). Graven er orientert NV-SØ. Skjelettet av kvinnen er godt bevart til tross for at det har blitt forstyrret såpass mye. Det som

er igjen er venstre ribbein samt et enkelt ribbein fra høyre side og kun øvre del av brystryggen er bevart. Kvinnens alder er estimert ut fra ribbein nr. 2s sternale ende, dvs. den enden som vender inn mot brystbeinet (Iscan et al. 1984). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Deler av spedbarnet ble fjernet i begynnelsen og lagt i en pose før det ble oppdaget at det lå in situ. Det som er igjen er også veldig fragmentert og middelsgodt bevart. Det som var igjen er deler av kraniet med underkjeve og tre tenner, ribbein, halsvirvler og øverste del av brystryggen, venstre kragebein, venstre og høyre overarm samt del høyre bekken som under utgravning ikke lengre lå in situ. Lengden på overarmen anslår en alder rundt fødselstidspunkt (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968), så det kan spekuleres i om mor og barn har dødd i forbindelse med fødsel. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet seks beinelementer fra graven og MAI herav beregnet til 2 individer med et spedbarn og voksent individ representert. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ20255, SZ20257. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA20245/Grav uten kisterester.

080) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne** (40-50 år ved døden) som er gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Andre nedgravninger har kuttet skjelettet, så kun deler av ryggen begynnende fra første brystvirvel til øverste del av korsbenet er igjen, samt deler av ribbeina i begge sider og øverste del av brystbenet. Det gjelder også for nederste del av høyre albuebein samt håndrotsknokler fra høyre side. Armstillingen er noe usikker, men utfra hvor hånden lå bør høyre armens posisjon vært en Redin-C stilling. Det stemmer noenlunde med kullstoff-14 dateringen (Sigma 2). Kjønn er estimert ut fra størrelsen på beina, som er spinkle og grasiøse. Alderen er bedømt ut fra de øvre ribbeins sternale ender, dvs. den enden som vender inn mot brystbeinet (Iscan et al. 1984). Av patologi er det registrert kompressionsbrudd på brystvirvel nr. 7, og ut fra graden av kollaps, må det ha betydd at kvinnen har gått veldig foroverbøyd. Det er kraftig beindannelse (osteofytt dannelse) på ryggvirvelen rett over og under som nærmest binder de tre virvler sammen og dermed stabiliserer ryggen. Det ser dessuten ut som om deler av ligament lig. Longitudinale anterius har ossifisert på fremste del av brystvirvel nr. 9 og 10. Flere fasettledd viser dessuten tegn på eburnasjon, så altså en rygg som er slitt etter det kan man forestille seg er mange års hardt arbeid. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet fire beinelementer fra graven og herav er MAI beregnet til 4 individer med spedbarn, yngre barn og voksen representert. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert.
Fnr: SZ20283. *Datering:* BP 665±29, Cal AD 1270-1320, 1340-1400 (Ua-52774).
Strukturnr: SA20281/Grav uten kisterester.

081) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **yngre kvinne**, 22-28 år da døden inntraff. Andre nedgravninger har kuttet graven så kun deler av overkroppen er igjen. Det gjelder deler av ryggen begynnende fra brystvirvlene ned til øverste segment av halebenet samt bekkenet. Begge underarmer og deler av venstre hånd og hele høyre hånd er også igjen. Armene lå i en Redin-C stilling, hvilket daterer det til siste halvdel av 1300 tallet og første halvdel av 1400 tallet. Tydelig kvinnelig morfologi er registrert på bekkenet og resten av skjelettet. Alderen er estimert ut fra aldersmarkører i bekkenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002; Suchey & Katz,

1986) og ut fra leddendenes lukningsgrad (White & Folkens, 2000). Ingen patologi er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 20 beinelementer fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 7 individer, med både spedbarn, eldre barn og voksne representert. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert.
Fnr: SZ20347. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA20345/Grav uten kisterester.

082) Primærindivid: Dårlig bevart skjelett av **spedbarn** (7mnd. (f)-0,5 år), som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Barnet er det eldst bevarte skjelett på kirkegården og plasserer det så tidlig som starten av middelalderen. Skjelettet skråner ned i sørøstlig retning, således at det kun er hode og bryst som ligger plant. Fra brystet er det 8 cm ned til lårbeina og derfra er det 12 cm ned til føttene. Dette skyldes kollaps ned i underliggende ovn SA25648. Omtrent alle leddflater er borte og derfor har det ikke vært mulig å måle full lengde på noen av de lange knokler og dermed bruke de til aldersestimering. Det ble funnet en tann som det nærmeste plasserer barnets alder ved døden omkring fødselstidspunkt. Mange av beina var i så dårlig forfatning, at de ble tatt opp i blokk for siden at bli gravd ut inne på NIKU. Det som var igjen var deler av hals- og de øverste brystvirvler, ribbein i høyre og venstre side, deler av armer og bein og to mellomfotsknokler. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 12 beinelementer og MAI herav beregnet til 4 individer, med yngre barn, eldre barn og voksne representert. Ostemyelitis er registrert på en tibia tilhørende kvinne, alder 25-35 år ved døden.
Fnr: SZ20369. *Datering:* BP 912±29, Cal AD 1030-1210 (Ua-52775). *Strukturnr:* SA20368/Grav uten kisterester.

083) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **yngre mann** (22-28 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Graven har blitt kuttet av nedgravninger således at kun begge underbein og deler av føttene er igjen. Kjønn er estimert ut fra størrelsen på de lange knokler og kraftige muskelfester på skinnebeina indikerer en mann. Alderen er vurdert på bakgrunn av lukningsgraden av leddendene spesielt ut fra skinnebeinet som viser synlig epifyselinje øverst på knokkelen (White & Folkens, 2000). Øverst, på innersiden av venstre skinnebein er det et lite område (11x45 mm) som er fortykket og gir beinet et bulet og ujevnt utseende. Ex situ bein: Det ble funnet 5 beinelementer og MAI er herav beregnet til 3 individer, hvor det minimum er et lite barn, et eldre barn og et voksent individ. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ20763. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA20546/Grav uten kisterester.

084) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **yngre kvinne** (22-30 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt i ryggleie orientert NV-SØ. Andre nedgravninger er årsaken til at kun venstre lårbein, kneskål, underbein og to knokler fra foten er igjen. Spinkle, grasiøse knokler indikerer tydelig kvinnelig morfologi. Alderen er estimert ut fra lukningsgraden av leddendene (White & Folkens, 2000). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 11 beinelementer fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 3 individer, med eldre barn, ungdom og voksen representert. Det ble registrert kraftig lepedannelse og

eburnasjon på en venstre femur og venstre bekkenskål (acetabulum) og disse formodes å ha hørt sammen.
Fnr: SZ20585. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA20572/Grav uten kisterester.

085) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne** (32-40 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt i ryggleie orientert NV-SØ. Andre nedgravninger er skyld i, at kun deler av skjelettet er igjen. Det gjelder høyre skulderblad, biter av ribbein fra høyre side, lendevirvler og korsbein, venstre lårbein og fingerknmiokler også fra venstre side. Kjønn er vurdert ut fra kjønnsindikatorer på bekkenet og lårbeinet. Alderen er estimert ut fra aldersmarkører på bekkenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002; Suchey & Katz, 1986) og ved bruk av Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) på lårbeinet. Av patologi er ekstra beindannelse (lepedannelse) registrert på to av lendevirvlene (L3 og L4). Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 6 beinelementer og MAI er herav beregnet til 2 individer med mellomstort barn og voksen er representert. Ingen patologi er registstrert.
Fnr: SZ20693. *Datering:* BP 772±29, Cal AD 1215-1285 (Ua-52778). *Strukturnr:* SA20681/Grav uten kisterester.

086) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksent individ**, 25-40 år da døden inntraff. På grunn av kollaps og derav nivå forskjell ble hver fot tolket under utgravning som to separate individer fra to forskjellige graver. I etterarbeids og analysefasen ble de slått sammen til ét individ ut fra plassering på kirkegården samt kjønn og alder. Siden mer av skjelettet ikke er representert vurderes kjønn ikke. Alderen gjøres bred da de vanlige aldersindikatorer ikke er til stede. Ingen patolog i eller anomalier er registrert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ20786. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA20788/Grav uten kisterester.

087) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksen mann** (40-60 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert med hodet mot NV og føttene mot SØ. Andre nedgravninger er skyld i at kun kraniet med underkjeven samt de to øverste halsvirvler er igjen. Kraniet viser tydelig mannlig morfologi med kraftige øyenbrynsbuer og muskelfester. Tannhelsen er dårlig med flere antemortem tannutfall og etterfølgende remodellering av kjevebeinet, karies på flere tenner samt kraftig slitasje som på flere av tennene har fjernet hele tyggeflaten. Alderen er estimert ut fra kraniesømmene og graden av slitasje på tennene (Meindl & Lovejoy, 1985; Brothwell, 1981), men siden de er svake indikatorer er det gitt en bred alder. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ20930. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA20939/Grav uten kisterester.

088) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **yngre barn** (2-4 år ved døden) hvor det eneste som er igjen er fire halsvirvler. Grunnen til dette er bl.a. kutt fra grav SA20546 mot vest. Til tross for så lite er igjen er det fortsatt mulig å fastslå retningen på avdøde, som har hatt hodet mot NV og føttene mot SØ. Alderen er estimert ut fra leddendens lukningsgrad (Baker et al.,

2005). Det er ikke registrert patologi eller anomalier på de bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet tre beinelementer fra graven og MAI herav beregnet til 2 individer med et eldre barn og voksent individ representert. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ21066. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA21065/Grav uten kisterester.

089) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **mellomstort barn**, 4-6 år da døden inntraff. Kutt fra andre nedgravninger er årsaken til at kun venstre skinne- og leggbein er igjen. Nedgravningene hadde sågar ødelagt leddendene på begge bein og leggbeinet var herav også delt i mindre deler. Til tross for at lite er igjen er det fortsatt mulig å fastslå at barnet har ligget i ryggleie orientert NV-SØ. Alderen er vurdert ut fra lengden på skinnebeinet, som det går an å vurdere korrekt lengde på også selv om den ikke lengre er intakt (Primeau, 2015). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert på bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ21079. *Datering:* BP 575±29, Cal AD1300-1370, 1380-1420 (Ua-52777). *Strukturnr:* SA21073/Grav uten kisterester.

090) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne** (35-50 år ved døden) hvor kun fingerknokler fra høyre hånd er igjen. Spekulativt om hånden tilhører en in situ grav eller hånden har blitt tatt opp før den var fullstendig skjelettert. Siden tilhørigheten er usikker spekuleres det ikke i kroppsstilling og orientering. Fingerknoklene er veldig spinkle og små og til tross for at det ikke er mer igjen av skjelettet vurderes kjønn allikevel til kvinne. Fingerknoklene har begynt å bli skarpe/spisse i kantene (leddflaten) og alderen bedømmes ut fra det med Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ21197. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA21203/Grav uten kisterester.

091) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne** (25-32 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen med hodet vendt mot NV og føttene mot SØ. En moderne nedgravning (M21182) har kuttet graven, så kun begge underbein og føtter er igjen. Knoklene er forholdsvis spinkle og små av størrelse og gir inntrykk av å ha tilhørt en kvinne. Det ses en rest av en vekstlinje øverst på skinnebeina og alderen er således estimert ut fra leddendenes lukningsgrad (White & Folkens, 2000). Det er ikke registrert patologi eller anomalier på de bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 11 beinelementer fra graven og MAI herav er beregnet til 3 individer med et eldre barn, ungdom og voksen representert. Det er registrert et isolert, opphelet brudd på både en hals- og brystvirvel og det spekuleres i om de tilhører samme individ.
Fnr: SZ21234. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA21233/Grav uten kisterester.

092) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne**, alder ved døden 35-45 år som ut fra beinas posisjon etter al sannsynlighet har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Et moderne stolpehull SA21182 har kuttet graven slik at kun nedre del av venstre leggbein, deler

av høyre fot samt en komplett venstre fot er igjen. Kjønn er vurdert ut fra størrelsen på knoklene som er ganske små og spinkle. Alderen er vurdert ut fra nederste leddflate på leggbeinet som har begynt å bli skarp i kantene og hælbeinet indikerer også en middelaldrende kvinne Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registret. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ21310. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA21309/Grav uten kisterester.

093) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne** (30-40 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt i ryggleie med hodet mot NV og føttene mot SØ. En moderne nedgravning SA21182 har kuttet graven således at kun venstre underbein, deler av høyre fot og en komplett venstre fot er igjen. Spinkle, grasiøse knokler indikerer at det er snakk om en kvinne. Alderen estimeres ved bruk av Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012), som på skinnebeinets interkondylare område fortsatt viser avrundede kanter og dermed er avdøde under 42 år gammel. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ22556. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA22555/Grav uten kisterester.

094) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **voksent individ** (28-40 år ved døden) med ubestemmelig kjønn. Avdøde har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Graven har blitt kuttet mot vest i forbindelse med anleggelse av Smålensbanen på slutt 1800-tallet. Anden nedgravning har i tillegg fjernet høyre fot, således at kun deler av venstre fot og begge underbein er igjen. Alderen er estimert ved bruk av Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 11 beinelementer fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 2 individer med et mellomstort barn og voksent individ representert. Ingen patologi eller anomalier registrert.
Fnr: SZ22712. *Datering:* BP 591±29, Cal AD 1290-1420 (Ua-52779). *Strukturnr:* SA22711/Grav uten kisterester.

095) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **voksen mann** (28-35 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Skjelettet har blitt kuttet av andre nedgravninger og derfor er kun del av venstre lårbein, kneskål, begge underbein og føtter igjen. Det ble funnet to jernnagler i hvert sitt hjørne ved føttene (F24441 og F24442), og det kan derfor ikke utelukkes at avdøde har vært gravlagt i en form for kiste. Kjønn er vurdert ut fra størrelsen på knoklene og kraftige muskelfester indikerer i tillegg en mann som har brukt kroppen sin. Alderen er estimert utelukkende ved hjelp av Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Ingen patologi er observert, men nederst på lårbeinet er det registrert en grønn flekk, som kan ligne et avtrykk etter en kobbergjenstand. Ex situ bein. Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ24292. *Datering:* BP 750±28, Cal AD 1220-1285 (Ua-52783). *Strukturnr:* SA24281/Mulig kistebegravelse.

096) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **barn** som antakeligvis ikke har vært fullbåren. Skjelettet ble sett i profilen i utgravningsgrensen og det første som ble registret er del av underkjeven samt halsvirvlene. Resten av skjelettet fortsatte inn i øst-profilen og det ble bestemt å få mest mulig av skjelettet ut ved å grave loddrett inn. Når dette ble gjort kunne det ses at spedbarnet lå på ryggen. Av det som ble tatt ut var begge skulderbladene og armer, fingreknokler fra høyre og venstre hånd, hele ryggsøylen unntatt nederste lendevirvel og ribben, deler av bekkenet, mesteparten av overkroppen og øverste del av høyre lårbein. Kraniet var borte pga. en moderne nedgravning. Alder er estimert ut fra tannmineraliseringsgraden (Brothwell, 1981) samt lengden på de lange overekstremitetsknokler fra overkroppen (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Ingen anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ24456. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA24462/Grav uten kisterester.

097) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **spedbarn** (0,5-1,5 år ved døden), som etter stor sannsynlighet har ligget gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. En del av de tilhørende bein til spedbarnet ble grav gravd bort ved rensning av området og derfor var det til slutt lite av spedbarnet som lå in situ. Samlet var lenderyggen, høyre tarmbein, ribbein fra høyre side samt knokler fra høyre hånd igjen av skjelettet. Alderen er bedømt ut fra ryggvirvlenes grad av sammenvoksing (Baker et al., 2005). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 9 beinelementer fra graven og MAI herav beregnet til 2 individer. Det gjelder minimum to spedbarn. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ24497. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA24491/Grav uten kisterester.

098) Primærindivid: Dårlig bevart skjelett av **eldre barn** (6-8 år ved døden), sekundært forstyrret således at kun deler av overkropp og armer er igjen. Det gjelder bl.a. deler av skulderbladene, armer og hender. Ryggsøylen er intakt fra brystvirvel nr. 7 ned til siste lendevirvel og de fleste av ribbeina er igjen om enn de ikke er komplette. Til tross for at kun lite var igjen av begge armer kan armstillingen vurderes til en Redin-D stilling på bakgrunn av hendenes plassering og daterer dermed skjelettet til slutten av middelalderen. Barnet har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Alderen er estimert ut fra graden av leddenes sammenvoksing i ryggen (Baker et al., 2005). Det er ikke observert patologi eller annen form for anomali. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet fem beinelementer fra graven og derav beregnet MAI til 2, med minimum 1 ungdom og en yngre kvinne representert.
Fnr: SZ15521. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15522/Grav uten kisterester.

099) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **middelaldrende kvinne** (40-55 år ved døden), som har blitt forstyrret så kraftig at kun deler av begge lårbein, høyre kneskål samt venstre underbein er igjen. Det er fortsatt mulig å si, at avdøde har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Kjønn er estimert ut fra størrelsen på de lange knokler, som er veldig spinkle og grasiøse og siden det ikke er mer igjen av skjelettet er alderen er bedømt alene ut fra Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Det er ikke observert patologi eller

annen form for anomali på de bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet et beinelement fra graven og MAI beregnet til 1. Det er et fragment av en underkjeve, alder ved døden 7±24 mnd. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert.
Fnr: SZ15557. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15547/Grav uten kisterester.

100) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **voksent individ**, 25-50 år ved døden. Siden det er så lite igjen av skjelettet estimeres kjønn ikke og av samme grunn gjøres aldersintervallet ekstra bredt. Kun ribbein fra venstre side er igjen, men siden skjelettet lå på grensen av utgravningsområdet, er det ikke mulig å si om det kan ha vært mer. Det ble ikke funnet patologi eller anomalier på de bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ15696. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15690/Grav uten kisterester.

101) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **middelaldrende,** lang kraftig **mann**. Han har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Graven har blitt kuttet av andre graver og derfor er skjelettet ikke lengre intakt. Hodet er borte samt hele venstre side av kroppen pånær ribbeina og enkelte fingerknokler. Kjønn er estimert ut fra bekkenet og størrelsen og robustiteten på resten av skjelettet. Alderen er estimert til 40-50 år ved døden ved å se på leddflaten på bekkenet som artikulerer med korsbenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002), degenerative forandringer på skjelettet generelt samt ved å bruke Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) på de lange knokler. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 10 beinelementer fra graven og MAI beregnet herav til 4 individer med både spedbarn, ungdom og voksne representert. Det ble registrert giktrelaterte forandringer på en kneskål og en axis.
Fnr: SZ15919. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15918/Grav uten kisterester.

102) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **eldre barn** (8-10 år ved døden), som er sekundært forstyrt mot vest, antakeligvis i forbindelse med anleggelsen av Smålensbanen på slutt 1800-tallet. Kun beina og føtter er derfor igjen. Bildet viser et høyre lårbein som ikke er intakt og det ble forstått således at det ikke var mer igjen av skjelettet. Ved tømning av graven dukket dog resten av høyre lårbein opp samt deler av bekkenskålen. Det var derfor veldig stor nivåforskjell mellom skjelettet som ses på bildet og resten som ble funnet ved tømning av graven. Dette skyldes antakeligvis kollaps ned i underliggende ovn SA25648. Ut fra bein/knestilling og fotstilling kan det ikke utelukkes at barnet har vært svøpt i likklede og samtidig lagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Mellom lårbeina distalt ble det funnet mulig kobbergjenstand (nålhode fra nål til feste av likklede? F15975). Alderen er estimert ut fra lengden på venstre lårbein (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968) og siden det er et barn er kjønn ikke vurdert. Ingen patologi og anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 9 beinelementer fra graven og MAI herav beregnet til 4 med både minimum et eldre barn og tre voksne individer representert. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ15972. *Datering:* BP 461±29, Cal AD 1410-1465 (Ua-52764). *Strukturnr:* SA15971/Grav uten kisterester, men mulig tegn på liksvøp.

103) Godt bevart skjelett av **yngre barn** (4-5,5 år ved døden), gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Graven har blitt forstyrret flere ganger og steder og derfor er skjelettet ikke lengre komplett. Hodeskallen med unntak av underkjeven er borte, det gjelder også for deler av venstre arm og lendevirvlene, korsben/haleben samt mesteparten av bekkenet pånær tarmbenet (os ilium) i venstre side. Kun enkelte fotknokler er igjen og begge underbein har blitt kuttet, så kun omtrent halvparten er igjen. Høyre arm lå i en Redin-D stilling, hvilket stemmer bra med kulstoff-14 dateringen (2 Sigma). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 10 beinelementer og MAI beregnet herav til 3 inidivider med både barn og voksen representert. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registerert.
Fnr: SZ16253. *Datering:* BP 458±29, Cal AD 1410-1470 (Ua-52765). *Strukturnr:* SA16239/Grav uten kisterester.

104) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **spedbarn/lite barn** (0,5-1,2 år ved døden) med kun høyre og venstre fot igjen. Resten av skjelettet har blitt skjært bort av andre nedgravninger. Ut fra fotstillingen antas det, at barnet var gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Alderen er estimert ut fra størrelsen på knoklene og graden av leddendenes sammenvoksing. Siden det er et barn er kjønn ikke vurdert. Ingen patologi eller anomali er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet fem beinelementer og MAI herav beregnet til 2 individer med minimum et mellomstort barn og minimum en voksen. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert.
Fnr: SZ16807. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA16799/Grav uten kisterester.

105) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **yngre voksent individ** (18-25 år ved døden) med ubestemmelig kjønn, dog med svak retning av mann. Kun venstre underbein samt høyre fot er igjen, men det er fortsatt mulig å fastslå at avdøde har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Siden det ikke er mer igjen av skjelettet er alderen alene estimert ved bruk av Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Ingen patologi eller anomali er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ16886. *Datering:* BP 634±29, Cal AD 1280-1400 (Ua-52766).
Strukturnr: SA16885/Grav uten kisterester.

106) Primærindivid: Dårlig bevart skjelett av **voksent individ** (28-38 år ved døden) som er gravlagt på ryggen med føttene liggende rett opp på ovn SA25648. Orienteringen er NV-SØ. Graven har blitt kuttet av grav SA17729, slik at venstre hofteskål og lårbein mangler. Samtidig har det blitt kuttet mot vest i forbindelse med anleggelse av smålensbanen, og derfor mangler hele overkroppen, pånær nederste lendevirvel (L5). Det som er igjen av korsbenet og høyre hofteskål er veldig dårlig bevart. Føttene er fragmenterte, men nesten komplette. Høyre lårbein og skinnebein har dessuten blitt dreid ut mot høyre/sør, således at skinnebeinet kom til å ligge på feil side av leggbeinet. Nederste del av venstre skinnebein har dessuten blitt knust, antakeligvis pga. nivåforskjellen, i det individet ble lagt ovenpå steinene til ovnen. Føttene ligger tett sammen og det kan derfor ikke utelukkes at avdøde har vært svøpt i likklede.

Alderen er estimert alene ut fra Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) på grunn av dårlig bevaring av bekkenet. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 52 beinelementer fra graven og MAI herav beregnet til 9 individer med både småbarn, mellomstore barn, ungdom og voksne representert. Det er registrert ostemyelitis på en tibia og giktforandringer i en ryggvirvel.
Fnr: SZ17787. *Datering:* BP 578±29, Cal AD 1300-1370, 1380-1420 (Ua-52767).
Strukturnr: SA17786/Grav uten kisterester, men mulig tegn på liksvøp.

107) Primærindivid: Middels til dårlig bevart skjelett av **eldre kvinne** (50-70 år ved døden), som er gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Knoklene er veldig spinkle, grasiøse og derfor blev skjønn estimert til kvinne. Kun deler av overkroppen er igjen, resten er skjært bort av moderne nedgravning, således at skjelettet er kuttet fra brystvirvel nr. 11og ned. Hele høyre side er borte pånær små biter av kragebein, skulderblad og leddhodet på overarmen. Venstre arm lå i en Redin- C/D stilling mens høyre ble vurdert å ha ligget i en D-stilling. Alderen er estimert ut fra degenerative forandringer og ved Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Knoklenes letthet trekker alderen opp. Det er registrert ekstra beindannelse i form av såkalt lepedannelse på flere av ribbeinshodene. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet fem beinelementer fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 2 individer med minimum et barn og en voksen representert. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ17864. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA17844/Grav uten kisterester.

108) Primærindivid: Middels til dårlig bevart skjelett av **tenåring**, 13-15 år ved døden. Tærne er spesielt dårlig bevarte. Barnet er lagt i ryggleie orientert NV-SØ. Graven har blitt kuttet således, at kun nederste del av ryggen samt bein og føtter er igjen. Kjønn vurderes ikke siden skjelettet er et barn. Alder er estimert ut fra lengden av de lange knokler (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968) og graden av leddendenes sammenvoksing. Det er ingen patologi eller anomalier registrert på skjelettet. Ex situ bein: Det ble funnet to fotknokler ex situ i graven og Minimum antall individer (MAI) er estimert til 1.
Fnr: SZ13081. *Datering:* BP 625±30, Cal AD 1280-1400 (Ua-52757). *Strukturnr:* SA13067/Grav uten kisterester.

109) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **yngre kvinne**, alder 21-25 år ved døden. Graven har blitt kuttet av andre graver/beingroper, slik, at hodet mangler, samt venstre skulderblad og kragebein, samt deler av venstre overarm. Høyre arm, venstre lårbein, begge underbein og føtter er også borte. Avdøde er gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ med armene plassert i en Redin-C stilling, som daterer det fra 1350-1450 e.kr., hvilket stemmer forholdsvis bra med kulstoff-14 dateringen (2 sigma). Kjønn er vurdert på bakgrunn av kjønnsindikatorer på bekkenet og ut fra størrelsen på spesielt de lange knokler. Alderen er estimert ut fra lukningsgraden av leddendene (White & Folkens, 2000). Det er ingen patologi eller anomalier registrert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex-situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ13626. *Datering:* BP 592±31, Cal AD 1290-1420 (Ua-52759). *Strukturnr:* SA13611/Grav uten kisterester.

110) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **kvinne**, alder 50-65 år ved døden. Kvinnen er gravlagt utstrakt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Høyre arm, venstre hånd, begge underbein samt føtter er borte pga. forstyrrelser fra andre graver, og nederste del av lårbeina hadde knusningsskader antakeligvis fra nedgravningen som fjernet underbeina. Det er usikkert om armstillingen har vært Redin-B eller -C. Hvis Redin-B, så stemmer det bra med kullstof 14-dateringen, se ovenfor (Sigma 2). Kjønn er vurdert ut fra bekkenet og kraniet og alder ved å se på aldersmarkører på det postkranielle skjelett; Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) og i mindre grad kraniet (Meindl & Lovejoy, 1985) og bekkenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002; Katz & Suchey, 1986). Av patologi er det registrert tannbyll ved begge 6-årstenner i overkjeven. En abscess-/tumorlignende utvekst er registrert i bakhodet (os occipitale). Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 9 ex situ bein fra graven og herav MAI beregnet til 3. Kun voksne med ubestemmelig kjønn og voksne kvinner representert. Ingen patologi.
Fnr: SZ14571. *Datering:* BP 670±29, Cal AD 1270-1320, 1350-1390 (Ua-52761).
Strukturnr: SA14557/Grav uten kisterester.

111) Primærindivid: Skjelettet av **voksen mann**, alder 30-40 år ved døden er velbevart, med unntak av det nederste av begge lårbein, underbein og føtter, som ser ut som om de har «smeltet sammen». Kraniet har en skade, som formentlig har skjedd under utgraving. Mannen er gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Skjelettet ligger i en svak bue med bekkenet som høyeste punkt, med en stein plassert nedenfor bekkenet. Nederste delen av graven var steinsatt med naturstein med 10 cm i diameter. Noen av steinene har falt ned over skjelettet, og steinene ble fjernet under utgraving. Kjønn er vurdert til mann, på bakgrunn av kraftig beinbygning og muskelheftninger, samt tydelig mannlig morfologi på kraniet. Alder er estimert ved å se på aldersmarkører på det postkranielle skjelett; Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) og i mindre grad kraniet (Meindl & Lovejoy, 1985; Brothwell, 1981) og bekkenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002; Suchey & Katz, 1986). Det ser ut som om han har vært høyrehendt; m. biceps brachii, og insersjonsstedet for m. brachialis er betydelig større i høyre side. Tannstilling og tannhelsen er god og tennene er ikke så voldsomt slitte, dog mer i venstre side av munnen enn høyre. Lengde målt i graven; 173 cm. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ14604. *Datering:* BP 679±29, Cal AD 1270-1320, 1350-1390 (Ua-52762).
Strukturnr: SA14590/Grav uten kisterester.

112) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **lite barn**, 1-2 år ved døden. Jorden var veldig løs og derfor spratt flere av knoklene opp under utgravning og gir et veldig usammenhengende utseende. Skjelettet har ytterligere blitt forstyrret av store røtter og lite er igjen som bl.a. underkjeven, halsvirvlene, høyre ribbein, bekken og høyre bein. Kun to fingre er registret og ingen føtter. Siden knoklene ligger litt omrotet er det vanskelig å si nøyaktig hvordan barnet har ligget, men det ser ut som om det ikke har ligget helt utstrakt på ryggen. Orienteringen er fortsatt NV-SØ. Siden det er et barn bestemmes kjønn ikke. Alder er estimert

ut fra mineraliseringsgraden og tannfrembrudd (Ubelaker, 1999) samt lengden på høyre lårbein (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ14677. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA14676/Grav uten kisterester.

113) Primærindivider: Dobbeltgrav med to jevnaldrende og godt bevarte **spedbarn** (7mnd (f).-0,25 år ved døden) som ikke kan utelukkes å ha vært tvillinger. De ligger veldig tett, kun med 10 cm avstand mellom hodene. Begge har armene i en Redin-C stilling, hvilket daterer dem fra 1350-1450 e.kr. Hodeskallene er svært fragmenterte, skjøre og papirtynne. Barn (SZ14699) er forstyrret av en rot og denne er trolig årsaken til at venstre side til barnet ikke lengre er der. Barna lå ikke helt utstrakt, men litt bøyd mot venstre, nesten litt på siden. Det er stor høydeforskjell mellom hode og føtter, ca. 30 cm. Dette skyldes at fotenden er kollapset ned i ovnen som kommer rett under (SA25648). Pga. kollapset har skjelettene sklidd noe fra hverandre, særlig tydelig er dette i overgang lårbein og underbein. Skjelettets målte lengde samsvarer derfor ikke med skjelettets egentlige lengde. Alder er estimert ut fra mineraliseringsgraden og tannfrembrudd (Ubelaker, 1999). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 8 beinelementer fra graven og herav MAI beregnet til 2, hvor minimum et eldre barn og minimum 1 voksen kvinne er representert. Det er registrert opphelet brudd på et ribbein og begynnende lepedannelse på flere brystvirvler.
Fnr: SZ14699, SZ14702. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA14697/Grav uten kisterester.

114) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **middelaldrende individ** (45-60 år ved døden), hvis kjønn ikke går an å bestemme om enn at bekkenet peker i kvinnelig retning. Skjelettet har blitt kuttet opp til flere gange av forskjellige graver og beingropen SA15201, således at kun nedre del av brystryggen, lenderyggen samt deler av venstre ribbein og bekken er igjen. Til tross for at det kun er lite igjen er det mulig å si, at avdøde har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Alderen er estimert ved å se på degenerative forandringer i ryggen og ved å se på ribbeinsendene som vender inn mot brystbenet; sternale ende (Iscan et al. 1984). Det er dessuten registrert forstørret nutritium foramen rett ovenfor leddflaten som artikulerer med korsbenet (facies auricularis) samt på de nederste to brystvirvler og øverste tre lendevirvler. Det ses også giktrelaterte forandringer i ryggen i form av lepedannelse på flere ryggvirvler, men de to nederste lendevirvler er de som er hardest rammet. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 5 beinelementer og herav MAI beregnet til 2, hvor minimum et yngre barn og en voksen kvinne er representert. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ15261. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15260/Grav uten kisterester.

115) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **eldre mann** (55-70 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Graven har blitt kuttet slik, at kun begge bein med kneskål og venstre fot er igjen. Resten er skjært bort av andre nedgravninger. Det er forholdsvis stor nivåforskjell fra lårbenshodet til knær og igjen ned til foten med knærne som høyeste punkt. Dette skyldes, at ovnen SA25648 kommer rett under og dermed har deler av graven kollapset ned i. Kjønn er vurdert ut fra størrelsen på lårbeinshodet og generell størrelse

på de lange knokler. Siden kun beina er igjen er alderen vurdert alene ut fra Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Det er ikke observert patologi eller anomalier på de bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 7 beinelementer fra graven og MAI er beregnet til 1 individ. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ15286. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15284/Grav uten kisterester.

116) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av et lite **spedbarn** (0-0,5 år ved døden), gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Steinene som ligger rundt barnet ble først tolket som en del av en mulig steinsatt grav, som viste seg siden i stedet å være en del av ovn SA25648, som kommer rett under skjelettet. Deler av halsvirvlene samt øvre høyre og venstre ribbein lå tilbake samt høyre arm og hånd som lå i en D-stilling. Det er kun en liten del igjen av venstre overarm, mens venstre underarm og hånd lå i en C-stilling. Alderen er estimert ut fra mineraliseringsgraden og tannfrembrudd (Ubelaker, 1999). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert.
Fnr: SZ15313. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15312/Grav uten kisterester.

117) Primærindivid: Middels til dårlig bevart skjelett av lite **spedbarn** (0-0,5 år ved døden) liggende på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Kraniet er knust, men underkjeven er noenlunde intakt. Hele venstre side, pånær venstre lårbein og enkelte fingre, mangler. Ryggen er intakt ned til lenderyggen som mangler. Kun en liten del av høyre bekken er igjen og høyre lårbein er fragmentert, hvorfor det ikke er mulig å måle full lengde og estimere alderen ut fra det. Alderen er derfor vurdert alene ut fra tennenes mineraliseringsgrad og frembrudd (Ubelaker, 1999). Fingrene ligger omrotet i bekkenregionen, og ut fra det kan det forsiktig anslås at armstillingen har vært en Redin-B stilling (?). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ15373. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15372/Grav uten kisterester.

118) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett var **eldre barn** (8-10 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Skjelettet har blitt kuttet av andre graver og derfor er kun lite igjen av overkroppen som venstre overarm, skulderblad, kragebein, brystryggen (T1-T8) og venstre ribbein samt en del av venstre bekkenskål igjen. Siden kun venstre overarm var til stede var det ikke mulig å bestemme armstillingen. Kjønn estimeres ikke siden det er et barn og alderen er bestemt ut fra fusjoneringsgraden av ryggvirvlene (Baker et al., 2005). Ingen Patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ15460. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15453/Grav uten kisterester.

119) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **eldre barn** (9-11 år ved døden) gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Skjelettet er registrert svært skrående mot NV og har antakeligvis blitt kuttet i forbindelse med anleggelse av Smålensbanen på slutt 1800 tallet. Det som er igjen er begge lårbein (dog har høyre blitt kuttet øverst), underbein, men uten høyre leggbein

og kun enkelte knokler fra høyre fot er igjen. Alderen er estimert ut fra lengden på venstre lårbein (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 14 beinelementer fra graven og MAI er beregnet til to med minimum ett mellomstort barn og et voksent individ representert. Det er registrert ekstra beindannelse på et venstre lårbein, som gir den et knudret/bulget utseende.
Fnr: SZ15487. *Datering:* BP 468±29, Cal AD 1405-1460 (Ua-52763). *Strukturnr:* SA14585/Grav uten kisterester.

120) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **middelaldrende kvinne**, 45-60 år ved døden. Siden kun venstre hånd er igjen, vurderes kroppsstilling og orientering ikke. Knoklene er veldig små og spinkle og det virket derfor mest sannsynlig at de har tilhørt en kvinne. Alderen er vurdert ut fra forandringer på leddflatene av fingrene, som er skarpe i kantene og lepedannelse ses på tommelfingeren (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Ingen patologi er ut over dette observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet fire beinelementer fra graven og MAI herav beregnet til 3 individer. Det gjelder 1 yngre barn, 1 ungdom og 1 voksent individ. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ24642. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA24633/Grav uten kisterester.

121) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **eldre barn**, 7,5-9 år ved døden. Barnet har vært lagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ med armene plassert i en Redin-D stilling, som daterer skjelettet til slutten av middelalderen. Dette stemmer ikke overens med kullstoff-14 dateringen (Sigma 2). Det ble funnet en beinnål sammen med skjelettet (F14527) som kan ha en sammenheng med liksvøp. Nedre del av korsryggen er forstyrret av en senere nedgravning. Høyre bekkenskål er forstyrret/delvis borte og det samme er høyre lårbein foruten en liten bit av lårbenshodet. Alderen er estimert ut fra tannmineraliseringsgraden, tannfrembrudd (Ubelaker, 1999) og lengden på venstre lårbein (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Ingen patologi eller anomali er registrert på de bevarte beinelementer. Ex situ bein: Det ble funnet 4 ex situ bein i graven, og MAI er estimert til 2 individer. Minimum 1 lite barn og minimum 1 voksen person er registrert.
Fnr: SZ14501. *Datering:* BP 717±29, Cal AD 1240-1310, 1360-1390 (Ua-52760).
Strukturnr: SA14500/Grav uten kisterester.

122) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **eldre kvinne** som er gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Ved fremrensning ble deler av setebenet (Os Ischium) ødelagt. Graven var forstyrret av andre nedgravninger og de resterende knokler av skjelettet er gjerne delt i flere deler. Det som er igjen er deler av høyre bekken, delvis nedre del av korsbenet, høyre lårbein, venstre og høyre underbein med hver deres fot. Både kne og føtter ligger tett inntil hverandre og kan være et tegn på liksvøp (?). Det er ganske stor nivåforskjell fra bekkenet til kne og igjen derfra og til føttene med knærne som høyeste punkt. Dette skyldes kollaps ned i ovnen SA25648, som ligger rett under graven. Kjønn er vurdert ut fra bekkenet og størrelsen på spesielt de lange knokler. Alderen er estimert ut fra Experience-Based method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) og i mindre grad ut fra bekkenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002), hvilket

skyldes bevaringsgraden. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ15244. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15234/Grav uten kisterester. Mulig tegn på liksvøp.

123) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **mellomstort barn** som døde i alderen mellom 6 og 8 år. Avdøde har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Graven har blitt kuttet av andre nedgravninger og derfor er kun høyre og venstre legg- og skinnebein samt deler av begge føtter igjen. Alderen er estimert ut fra lengden på de lange knokler (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registret på de bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 19 ex situ beinelementer fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 6 individer med både spedbarn, eldre barn, ungdom og voksne representert. Det er registrert makroporøsitet på et ribbein (den sternale ende), men ellers ingen patologi på noen av de andre beinelementer.
Fnr: SZ25331. *Datering:* BP 482±28, Cal AD 1405-1450 (Ua-52785). *Strukturnr:* SA25321/Grav uten kisterester.

124) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **stort barn** (7-9 år ved døden) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Skjelettet var skjært ved nedre mageregion og derfor mangler mesteparten av overkroppen unntatt venstre arm og enkelte knokler fra venstre og høyre hånd. Høyre skinnebein hadde blitt ødelagt av en stor slaggklump (F25413). Da skjelettet var sterkt forstyrret ved mage og brystregionen er det vanskelig å bestemme en endelig armstilling (C eller D stilling). Alderen er estimert ut fra lengden på de lange rørknokler (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 19 ex situ beinelementer fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 4 individer med minimum et lite barn, et eldre barn, en ungdom og voksen representert. Ingen patologi registrert.
Fnr: SZ25410. *Datering:* BP 450±28, Cal AD 1415-1480 (Ua-52786). *Strukturnr:* SA25395/Grav uten kisterester.

125) Primærindivid: Godt bevart, men fragmentert skjelett av **voksent individ**, 30-50 år ved døden. Graven har blitt skjært av andre nedgravninger og derfor er kun deler av venstre legg- og skinnebein samt enkelte fotknokler igjen. Skadene som ses på skjelettet skyldes utelukkende portmortale skader. Siden ingen av leddflatene er igjen på de lange knokler er det vanskelig å komme nærme en presis alder, men leddflatene på tærne har begynt å bli skarpe i kantene og minimum alder blir derfor 30 år og siden så lite er igjen, gis et bredt aldersintervall (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Kjønn vurderes ikke siden det ikke er mer igjen av skjelettet. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registret. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet et ex situ beinelement fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 1 individ. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ25541. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA25530/Grav uten kisterester.

126) Primærindivid: Deler av en høyre hånd er det eneste som er igjen av skjelettet og

plasseringen i forhold til skjelettet rett under gjør det sannsynlig, at hånden har kollapset ned i underliggende grav og rett og slett ikke blitt fjernet da resten av skjelettet ble tatt opp. Knoklene er middelsgodt bevarte. Kjønn er vurdert ut fra størrelsen og alder (16-20 år ved døden) ut fra lukningsgraden av leddendene på mellomhåndsknoklene (White & Folkens, 2000). Det er ikke registrert patologi eller annen form for anomali på de bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ13507. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA13497/Grav uten kisterester.

127) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **eldre barn**, 9-11 år ved døden. Grunnet forstyrrelse fra andre graver er kun underkroppen igjen, som til gjengjeld er intakt. Barnet er gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ og spesielt er, at føttene ligger på kanten av nedgravningen. Kjønn er ikke estimert siden det er et barn. Alder er bestemt ut fra lengden på lårbeina (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registret. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ13643. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA13642/Grav uten kisterester.

128) Primærindivid: Veldig dårlig bevart skjelett av **lite barn**, som var 1-2 år da døden inntraff. Graven har blitt kuttet av andre graver og derfor er bare små deler av ribbenene, deler av nakke- og ryggvirvlene, noe av venstre og høyre bekken samt korsben og venstre lårbein igjen. Kjønn vurderes ikke siden det er et barn og alder er estimert basert på lengden av venstre lårbein (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert. ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ13803. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA13728/Grav uten kisterester.

129) Primærindivid: Middels til godt bevart skjelett av **eldre mann** (50-70 år ved døden), som er lagt i ryggleie orienterende NV-SØ. Pga. forstyrrelser fra andre graver er kun 1/3 del igjen bestående av venstre ribbein, deler av begge hender, deler av bryst- og lenderygg samt venstre bekkenskål og lårbein. Kjønn er vurdert ut fra bekkenet og lårbeinet. Alder er estimert ved å se på forandringer på bekkenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002), degenerative forandringer i ryggen samt ved bruk av metoden CEI (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) på lårbeinet. Det er giktforandringer i lendevirvler og nederste del av brystryggen, som ses i form av lepedannelse på fremste del av korpus på ryggvirvlene samt Smorl's nodes. På flere av brystvirvlene ses det også forbening av ligament (lig. Flavum). Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ13199. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA13192/Grav uten kisterester.

130) Primærindivid: Godt bevart, nesten komplett skjelett av **yngre kvinne** (22-30 år da døden inntraff) som var gravlagt utstrakt på ryggen med hodet mot NV og føttene mot SØ. Hendende var plassert på magen i en armstilling Redin-C, som daterer det til sen middelalder. Hodet mangler som følge av kutt fra grav SA13452. Rett ovenpå benene var det deponert en stor konsentrasjon av kranier og større rørknokler (Beingrop SA13297). I forb. med

redeponeringen ser det ut som om de har kommet til å treffe begge lårbein, derav kutt samme sted på hvert bein. Rett ved høyre overarm ble det funnet en amulett, Alsengemme (F13208). Kjønn er vurdert ut fra en rekke kjønnsindikatorer i bekkenet og det postkranielle skjelett. Alder er bestemt ut fra en rekke aldersmarkører i det postkranielle skjelett (Milner & Boldsen, 2012) og bekkenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002; Suchey & Katz, 1986). Det er ingen patologi eller anomalier registrert på skjelettet. Ex situ bein: Det ble funnet 12 beinfragmenter i graven og derav MAI beregnet til 4 individer med både voksne og barn representert.
Fnr: SZ13206. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA13205/Grav uten kisterester.

131) Primærindivid: Nesten komplett, godt bevart skjelett av **barn**, 6-8 år ved døden, dog med knust hodeskalle og enkelte postkranielle knokler mangler. Barnet er lagt i ryggleie orientert NV-SØ. Alder er estimert ut fra tannutvikling og tannfrembrudd (Ubelaker, 1999) samt lengden fra de lange knokler (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Det er ingen sykelige forandringer eller anomalier på de bevarte beinfragmenter. Lengden i graven er målt til 107 cm. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ12822. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA12821/Grav uten kisterester.

132) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **voksen kvinne**, 35-45 år ved døden, som har blitt kuttet av andre nedgravninger fra og med bekkenet og opp, således at kun lårbein, underbein og føtter er igjen. Kvinnen er lagt i ryggleie orientert NV-SØ. Kjønn er vurdert ut i fra størrelsen på knoklene og alderen er estimert ved bruk av metoden Experience-Based Method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012)Det er ingen sykelige forandringer eller anomalier på de bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ13049. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA13047/Grav uten kisterester.

133) Godt bevart skjelett av **ung kvinne** (18-21 år da døden inntraff) som har vært gravlagt på ryggen med hodet mot NV og føttene mot SØ. Pga. forstyrrelser fra andre graver er kun høyre skinnebein, leggbein samt deler av begge føtter igjen. Kjønn er vurdert ut fra størrelsen på knoklene som her er veldig spinkle og alder er estimert ved graden av leddendenes sammenvoksing. Det er ingen patologi eller anomalier registrert på skjelettet.
Fnr: SZ13227. *Datering:* BP 650±30, Cal AD 1270-1330, 1340-1400 (Ua-52758).
Strukturnr: SA13226/Grav uten kisterester.

134) Primærindivid: Veldig dårlig bevart skjelett av **yngre barn**, alder 2-6 år ved døden, som var lagt i ryggleie orienterende NV-SØ. Graven har blitt kuttet av omkringliggende graver og derfor er kun lite igjen som kraniet, enkelte halsvirvler, en bit av venstre overarm samt enkelte fingre. Kraniet var knust og overflaten på de resterende knokler er porøs og krakelerende, men ut over det ble det ikke registret patologi eller andre anomalier på skjelettet. Alder er estimert ut fra tannutvikling og tannfrembrudd (Ubelaker, 1999). Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.

Fnr: SZ13249. *Datering:* Prøven var av for dårlig kvalitet og kunne ikke dateres. *Strukturnr:* SA13243/Grav uten kisterester.

135) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av yngre barn (3,5-5,5 år ved døden). På grunn av kollaps og derav nivåforskjell ble føttene og overkropp (se Figur 161 og Figur 162), tolket under utgravning som to separate individer fra to forskjellige graver. I etterarbeids og analysefasen ble de slått sammen til ett individ ut fra plassering på kirkegården samt kjønn og alder. Det som var igjen er begge lårbein med begge kneskåler intakt, overkroppen, deler av underkjeve og deler av begge føtter. En nagle ble funnet mellom føttene (F24786) som kan være en mulig indikasjon på kistebegravelse. Barnets alder er estimert ut fra tannfrembrudd og tannmineraliseringsgrad (Ubelaker, 1999) samt ved å måle lengden på de lange knokler (Primeau, 2015; Stewart 1968). Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det var inge ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ24780. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA24757Mulig kistebegravelse.

136) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart skjelett av **voksent individ** (30-50 år) som har ligget gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Graven har blitt kuttet av moderne stolpehull mot NV. Det som er igjen er deler av høyre fot som peker litt opp over mot øst, dvs. det blir en nivåforskjell på 6-7 cm fra hæl til tå ondulerende fra øst mot vest. Alle vekstskiver er fusjonerte og leddflatene har begynt å bli skarpe i kantene og ekstra beindannelse ses på hælen, hvilket trekker alderen opp. Siden det ikke er mer igjen av skjelettet estimeres kjønn ikke. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet fire ex situ beinelementer fra graven og MAI er herav beregnet til 1 individ. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ28737. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA28724/Grav uten kisterester.

137) Primærindivid: Godt bevart del av skjelett av **voksent individ** (30-50) år da døden inntraff, som grunnet forstyrrelser fra andre graver kun har venstre skinnebein, leggbein og fot igjen. Avdøde har vært lagt på ryggen og orientert NV-SØ. Siden det er så lite igjen av skjelett vurderes kjønn ikke. Av samme årsak er det vanskelig å vurdere alderen siden de vanligste aldersmarkørene er borte og derfor gis en bred alder. Det er ikke registret patologi eller annen form for anomali. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ13439. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA13433/Grav uten kisterester.

138) Primærindivid: De fremste tær på venstre fot lå veldig høyt i terrenget, og derfor ble det først antatt at graven kun inneholdt 4 tær. Etter de ble fjernet, dukket resten av foten opp og begge skinne- og leggbein, hvilket betyr, at det har vært en betydelig nivåforskjell og beina er sunket ned/kollapset i forhold til tærne. Høyre bein ligger rett under redeponerte kranier i grop SA13484. Skjelettet er godt bevart. Kjønn er estimert ut fra størrelsen på knoklene og alder (18-25 år ved døden, **ung voksen**) ved bruk av Experience-Based Method (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Øverst på venstre leggbein er det registret et isolert, leget brudd som må ha skjedd for en stund siden, kanskje i barndommen (?). ex situ bein: Det ble registrert og innsamlet 9 bein,

humane, og MAI er derav beregnet til 2. Minimum 1 voksen og 1 ungdom er representert.
Fnr: SZ13453. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA13452/Grav uten kisterester.

139) Primærindivid: Middels godt bevart, fragmentert skjelett av **voksent individ** (30-50 år). Kun to ribbein, navnlig første og andre ribbein fra venstre side er igjen, men siden de ligger i korrekt anatomisk stilling, ble de vurdert å ligge in situ. Siden så lite er igjen, vurderes kjønn ikke og av samme årsak gis et bredt aldersintervall. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert. Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet fire beinelementer og MAI herav beregnet til 2 individer. Det gjelder minimum et lite barn og et voksent individ. Ingen patologi er registrert.
Fnr: SZ24737. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA24731/Grav uten kisterester.

140) Primærindivid: Godt bevart skjelett av **eldre mann** (65+) som var forstyrret av andre nedgravninger. Kraniet manglet sammen med de øverste halsvirvler, høyre ribben var delvis skjært, høyre krageben var helt borte og det var kun små biter igjen av høyre skulderblad. Hele høyre arm var borte mens mesteparten av hånden lå igjen sammen med venstre hånd. Øverste del av korsbenet kunne finnes mens høyre bekken var borte. Av høyre femur var bare nederste del til stede, mens hele høyre underbein og fot også var borte. Venstre bein er bevart, men foten har blitt kjært bort av andre nedgravninger. Armstillingen var en blanding av Redin- B og -C stilling. I halsregionen ble det registret brusk fra spiserøret. Det ble funnet to jernnagler (F25148, F25154) som kan indikere kistebegravelse. I ryggen er det registret giktrelaterte forandringer på både korpus og leddflatene (facies articularis vertebralis) mellom ryggvirvlene. Alderen er estimert ut fra aldersmarkører i bekkenet (Buckberry & Chamberlain, 2002; Suchey & Katz, 1986) samt ved bruk av Experience-Based method på de lange rørknokler (Milner & Boldsen, 2012). Ex situ bein: Det ble innsamlet 48 beinelementer fra graven og MAI herav beregnet til 8 individer med både barn og voksne representert. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er registrert.
Fnr: SZ25196. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA25146/Mulig kistebegravelse.

141) Primærindivid: Venstre underbein og fot fra **mellomstort barn**, 6-8 år da døden inntraff. Skjelettet er godt bevart, men har blitt kuttet av grav SA22555 mot sør og av moderne stolpehull mot nord. Barnet har vært gravlagt på ryggen orientert NV-SØ. Foten skråner ned mot øst, dvs. det er en forskjell i høyden fra underbein til fot på 3-4 cm. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert på de bevarte beinfragmenter. Ex situ bein: Det var ingen ex situ bein i graven.
Fnr: SZ22739. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA22738 Grav uten kisterester.

142) Middels godt bevart skjelett av **spedbarn**, 0-1 år da døden inntraff. Kun del av en hals- og brystvirvel samt fem fingreknokler er det som gjenstår. Allikevel ble det vurdert, at skjelettet lå in situ. Alderen er estimert ut fra leddenes lukningsgrad og siden det er et barn er kjønn ikke vurdert. Ingen patologi eller anomalier er observert.
Fnr: SZ15998. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15992/Grav uten kisterester.

143) Redeponering av bein i **beingrop** som delvist ligger over og har kuttet grav SA 13205. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder patologi samt utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 53 skallefragmenter, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 3 individer. Disse var fordelt på 1 eldre barn og to middelaldrende menn. Det ble observert tannstein, tannbyller, og nonmetriske trekk i form av metopisk sutur, foramen frontale, supraorbital notch og lambdoidal ossicle. Under analysefasen ble det påvist, at en distal femur passet sammen med proximal femur fra omrotet materiale i kirkegårdsmassen.
Fnr: SZ13298. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA13297/Beingrop.

144) **Beingrop** inneholdende knuste skallefragmenter. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder og patologi samt utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 19 fragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 1 individ. Kraniet har med stor sannsynlighet tilhørt en kvinne som har vært mellom 25-40 år da døden inntraff. Uten det tilhørende skjelett begrenses muligheten for en presis vurdering av personens alder, da døden inntraff. På kraniet er tannslitasjemønsteret på den bevarte underkjeves tannsett samt graden av sammenvoksingen av kraniesømmene brukt til aldersbedømming. Metoden er lite presis og derfor er det gitt en bred alder. Det er observert et langt ovalt hul i venstre side av bakhodet.
Fnr: SZ13495. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA13484/Beingrop.

145) Redeponert beinmateriale i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 253 fragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav 78 av de er skallefragmenter fordelt på minimum 17 individer. Disse var fordelt på 11 voksne og 6 barn (fra spedbarn til eldre barn). Det ble observert nometriske trekk, men ingen patologi på de bevarte kranieelementene. På de andre beinelementene er det registrert osteoporose på flere bein og mulig tuberkulose på en enkelt knokkel.
Fnr: SZ14726. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA14725/Beingrop.

146) Redeponering av beinmateriale i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder og patologi samt utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 305 fragmenter hvorav 101 var skallefragmenter. Herav ble identifisert minimum 12 individer. Disse var fordelt på ungdom, voksne og barn (fra foster til 8-12 år). Det ble observert lumbalisering, parondontose, antemortem tannutfall, cibra orbitalia.
Fnr: SZ15202. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15201/Beingrop.

147) Redeponering av beinmateriale i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, sykdom samt utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 15 fragmenter hvorav 14 av de er fordelt på to kranier. Siste beinelement er en calcaneus fra kvinne, alder 25-40 år ved døden. Minimum antall individer er 3. Disse var fordelt på 1 ungdom og to voksne. Det ble observert cibra orbitalia og karies hos ungdommen og kraftig

tannslitasje hos det voksne individ. Det er ingenting at bemerke på calcaneus.
Fnr: SZ15480. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15469/Beingrop.

148) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 91 skallefragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 4 individer. Disse var fordelt på 3 voksne og 1 barn. Det ble observert flere nonmetriske trekk, bl.a. supraorbital notch, zygomatic facial foramen og på det ene kranie er sinus frontalis slått inn. Dog er det usikkert om dette har skjedd ante- eller postmortem.
Fnr: SZ15676. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA15675/Beingrop.

149) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 41 fragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 2 individer. Disse var fordelt på 2 voksne individer, antakelig menn. På det ene kranium er det observert forstørret foramen supraorbitale, som ikke umiddelbart kan forklares årsaken til. På det andre kranium er det observert et kutt (4,4 cm i lengden og 1-6 mm i bredden). Det er callusdannelse på innsiden av kraniekassen og det spekuleres i om kuttet er forårsaket av slag med sverd. Det er dessuten registrert knutrete beinutvekster i ganen til samme individ 12års- og visdomstannen i høyre side. *Fnr:* SZ16782. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA16772/Beingrop.

150) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 19 fragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 5 individer. Disse var fordelt på 2 voksne og 3 barn (fra foster til 10-14 år). På et av kraniene er det observert en ossikel i skjæringspunktet lambda (22x25 mm) og mulig rakitis (på en tibia).
Fnr: SZ17924. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA17912/Beingrop.

151) Redeponert beinmateriale i **beingrop**. Kraniene i beingropen ligger pent samlet (og ovenpå hverandre) og ser ut som de har blitt lagt forsiktig ned hvilende på lemmeknokler (og skjermet av disse?). Flere av skjelettdelene er lagt direkte ovenpå skjelett SZ19170. Dette sees spesielt tydelig ved en av skallene, som er lagt pent ned rett på begge hendene til SZ19170. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 365 fragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 13 individer. Disse var fordelt på 3 barn og 10 voksne. Det er observert flere kutt og slag på tre av kraniene, hvor skadene på det ene kranium må ha vært dødelige. På samme individ er det anormal tannstilling; 5+5 har ikke kommet opp og +4 er feilstillet. Ellers er det på andre kranier observert bl.a.en alveolar exostose, forstørret foramen parietale, tannstein, antemortem tannutfall med etterfølgende remodellering av kjeven. På de postkranielle beinelementer er det registrert mindre patologiske forandringer i form av makroporøsitet på flere leddflater, samt en anormal processus spinousus. Under analysefasen

ble det påvist, at en proximal femur sin. passet sammen med en distal femur sin. fra omrotet materiale i kirkegårdsmassen.
Fnr: SZ18042. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA18041/Beingrop.

152) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi samt utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 607 fragmenter som ble analysert (herav 343 skallefragmenter), hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 15 individer. Disse var fordelt på 7 voksne og 8 barn (fra lite barn til 10-14 år). Det er på kraniene observert bl.a. kutt- og stikk-skader, cibra orbitalia, antemortem tannutfall og etterfølgende remodellering av kjevepartiet. På de postkranielle beinelementene er det observert mindre patologiske forandringer på flere ledd i form av makroporøsitet. Under analysefasen ble det påvist at en distal ulna dx. passet sammen med en proximal ulna dx. fra beingrop SA18041. Og samtidig ble det påvist, at en proximal femur dx. passet sammen med en distal femur dx. fra omrotet beinmateriale i kirkegårdsmassen.
Fnr: SZ18605. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA18593/Beingrop.

153) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 28 skallefragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 2 voksne individer. Det ble observert en mulig stikkskade (2,9 cm i lengden x 0,5-0,8 cm i bredden) på et av de to kranier.
Fnr: SZ18534. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA18533/Beingrop.

154) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 64 fragmenter (herav 1 skallefragment) som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 8 individer. Disse var fordelt på barn, ungdom og voksne. Det er observert nonmetriske trekk som foramen parietale, men ellers ingen patologi på de bevarte beinelementer.
Fnr: SZ20406. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA20393/Beingrop.

155) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 31 skallefragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 3 middelaldrende voksne individer. Det er observert en rent kutt i pannen på det ene kranium, som går fra venstre øyenbrynsbue. Dessuten er det 9 lambdoideale ossikler, som sitter helt tett sammen (måler fra 1,1x2,4 til 2,1-3,7 cm i diameter).
Fnr: SZ20436. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA20433/Beingrop.

156) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 60 fragmenter (53 skallefragmenter) som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 2 individer. Disse var fordelt på 1 voksen og 1 barn. Kranium til det voksne individet er spesielt i og med at avdøde ikke kan utelukkes å ha blitt halshugd. Kraniet har tilhørt en eldre kvinne som etter alt

å dømme har blitt utsatt for brutal vold før hun endte sine dager. Hos barnet er det observert non-metriske trekk som metopisk sutur og supra orbital notch i venstre side.
Fnr: SZ20556. *Datering:* BP 603±29, Cal AD 1290-1410 (Ua-52776). *Strukturnr:* SA20555/Beingrop.

157) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi samt utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 111 fragmenter (109 skallefragmenter) som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 2 individer. Disse var fordelt på 1voksen og 1 eldre barn. Det er observert forstørret foramen supraorbitale, men ellers ingen patologi på de bevarte beinelementer.
Fnr: SZ21262. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA21261/Beingrop.

158) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Grav SA22711 har kuttet beingropen, som samtidig har kuttet ned i grav SA23856. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 46 skallefragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 9 individer. Disse var fordelt på 7 voksne og 2 ungdom. Det er registrert flere non-metriske trekk, kuttskader, mulig parondontose, tannbyller, tannstein og karies.
Fnr: SZ24117. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA24053/Beingrop.

159) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 30 fragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 3 individer. Disse var fordelt på 1 spedbarn, 1 ungdom og 1 voksen. Det er observert tannbyller samt patologiske forandringer på et kragebein (sternale ende).
Fnr: SZ24478. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA24466/Beingrop.

160) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 39 fragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 4 individer. Disse var fordelt på 1 spedbarn, 1 ungdom og 2 voksne. Ingen patologi er registrert på de bevarte beinelementer.
Fnr: SZ24951. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA24950/Beingrop.

161) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi samt utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 50 skallefragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 2 eldre individer. Det er observert flere non-metriske trekk som bl.a. supraorbital foramen og supraorbital notch samt et trekantet hul (størrelse 13x17 mm på bredeste) Det er ingen tegn på callusdannelse intrakranielt og det spekuleres i om skaden er forårsaket av spissen av en øks (?) og har hatt dødelig utgang.
Fnr: SZ50302. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA50291/Beingrop.

162) Redeponerte beinmateriale i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 52 fragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 6 individer. Disse var fordelt på foster, spedbarn, eldre barn, ungdom og voksne.
Fnr: SZ50472. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA50471/Beingrop.

163) Redeponerte bein i **beingrop**. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder, patologi og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 62 fragmenter som ble analysert, hvorav det ble identifisert minimum 6 individer. Disse var fordelt på 2 barn, 1 ungdom og 3 voksne. På et kranium er det registrert tre smale og lange ophelt kutt, men ellers ingen patologi på de postkranielle beinelementer.
Fnr: SZ51012. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA51000/Beingrop.

164) **Omrotet beinmateriale** fra kirkegårdsmassene, område Klypen Øst og Saxegaardsgata 15. Materialet ble summarisk analysert med tanke på kjønn, alder og utregning av Minste Individ Antall (MIA). Det var 3909 fragmenter, hvorav det ut fra lårbeina ble identifisert minimum 77 individer. Disse var fordelt på 44 voksne og 33 barn (fra foster til 10-14 år). Beina ble ikke analysert i forhold til patologi. Under analysefasen ble det påvist at halvparten av tre lårbein fra ulike steder i de omrotete kirkegårdsmassene hadde sin motsvarende halvpart i tre ulike beingroper: SA18593, SA18041, SA13297.
Fnr: 289953. *Datering:* Middelalder. *Strukturnr:* løsfunn/Omrotet materiale i kirkegårdsmassen.

Prøver

Kullprøver (radiologisk datering av bein)
165) P289479 (ubrent bein) fra SZ14604 i grav SA14590 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 679±29BP, 1270-1320calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52762).
165) P289499 (ubrent bein) fra SZ20556 i grav SA20555 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 603±29BP, 1290-1410calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52776).
165) P289436 (ubrent bein) fra SZ13626 i grav SA13611 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 592±31BP, 1290-1420calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52759).
165) P289444 (ubrent bein) fra SZ14501 i grav SA14500 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 717±29 BP, 1240-1310calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52760).
165) P289475 (ubrent bein) fra SZ14571 i grav SA14557 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 670±29BP, 1270-1320, 1350-1390calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52761).
165) P289429 (ubrent bein) fra SZ13081 i grav SA13067 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er

radiologisk datert til 625±30BP, 1280-1400calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52757).
165) P289494 (ubrent bein) fra SZ20693 i grav SA20681 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 772±29BP, 1215-1285calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52778).
165) P289450 (ubrent bein) fra SZ21079 i grav SA21073 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 575±29BP, 1300-1370calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52777).
165) P289443 (ubrent bein) fra SZ22712 i grav SA22711 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 591±29BP, 1290-1420calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52779).
165) P289437 (ubrent bein) fra SZ23152 i grav SA23141 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 698±29BP, 1260-1310calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52780).
165) P289439 (ubrent bein) fra SZ23869 i grav SA23858 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 771±29BP, 1215-1285calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52782).
165) P289505 (ubrent bein) fra SZ23815 i grav SA23806 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 734±29BP, 1220-1295calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52781).
165) P289441 (ubrent bein) fra SZ13227 i grav SA13226 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 650±30 BP, 1270-1330, 1340-1400calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52758).
165) P289464 (ubrent bein) fra SZ16253 i grav SA16239 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 458±29BP, 1410-1470calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52765).
165) P289461 (ubrent bein) fra SZ16886 i grav SA16885 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 634±29BP, 1280-1400calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52766).
165) P289470 (ubrent bein) fra SZ17787 i grav SA17786 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 578±29BP, 1300-1370calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52767).
165) P289466 (ubrent bein) fra SZ17993 i grav SA17961 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 661±29BP, 1270-1320, 1340-1400calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52768).
165) P289445 (ubrent bein) fra SZ18118 i grav SA18111 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 712±29BP, 1250-1310calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52769).
165) P289468 (ubrent bein) fra SZ18421 i grav SA18377 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 702±29BP, 1260-1310calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52770).
165) P289454 (ubrent bein) fra SZ18879 i grav SA18878 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 766±29 BP, 1215-1285calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52771).

165) P289480 (ubrent bein) fra SZ19170 i grav SA19169 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 626±29BP, 1280-1400calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52772).
165) P289474 (ubrent bein) fra SZ19834 i grav SA19833 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 443±29 BP, 1415-1490calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52773).
165) P289452 (ubrent bein) fra SZ20283 i grav SA20281 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 665±29BP, 1270-1320, 1340-1400calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52774).
165) P289488 (ubrent bein) fra SZ20369 i grav SA20368 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 912±29BP, 1030-1210calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52775).
165) P289430 (ubrent bein) fra SZ24292 i grav SA24281 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 750±28BP, 1220-1285calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52783).
165) P289462 (ubrent bein) fra SZ24142 i grav SA24133 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 766±28BP, 1220-1285calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52784).
165) P289503 (ubrent bein) fra SZ25331 i grav SA25321 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 482±28BP, 1405-1450calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52785).
165) P289463 (ubrent bein) fra SZ25410 i grav SA25395 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 450±28BP, 1415-1480calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52786).
165) P289455 (ubrent bein) fra SZ28627 i grav SA28626 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 764±29BP, 1215-1285calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52791).
165) P289457 (ubrent bein) fra SZ30672 i grav SA30668 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 644±30BP, 1280-1330, 1340-1400calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52792).
165) P289501 (ubrent bein) fra SZ30870 i grav SA30855 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 614±30BP, 1290-1410calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52793).
165) P289483 (ubrent bein) fra SZ50362 i grav SA50351 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 462±28BP, 1410-1465 calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52787).
165) P289477 (ubrent bein) fra SZ50520 i grav SA50519 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 714±28BP, 1250-1310calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52788).
165) P289481 (ubrent bein) fra SZ50522 i grav SA50521 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 437±29BP, 1410-1490calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52789).
165) P289459 (ubrent bein) fra SZ50539 i grav SA50530 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 518±28BP, 1390-1450calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering

(Ua-52790).
165) P289449 (ubrent bein) fra SZ15487 i grav SA15485 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 468±29BP, 1405-1460calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52763).
165) P289431 (ubrent bein) fra SZ15972 i grav SA15971 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er radiologisk datert til 461±29BP, 1410-1465calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-52764).

Tungemetallprøver
166) Tungmetallprøve (P15516) fra SZ15487 fra grav SA15485 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16101) fra SZ15919 fra grav SA15918 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM25_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16150) fra SZ15919 fra grav SA15918 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM20_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17258) fra SZ51044 fra grav SA51033 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16599) fra SZ16253 fra grav SA16239 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16600) fra SZ16253 fra grav SA16239 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16601) fra SZ16253 fra grav SA16239 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16603) fra SZ16253 fra grav SA16239 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16602) fra SZ16253 fra grav SA16239 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM25_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P15247) fra SZ15244 fra grav SA15234 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17259) fra SZ51044 fra grav SA51033 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17260) fra SZ51044 fra grav SA51033 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17261) fra SZ51044 fra grav SA51033 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM25_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17481) fra SZ51044 fra grav SA51033 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17482) fra SZ51044 fra grav SA51033 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17483) fra SZ51044 fra grav SA51033 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17895) fra SZ17787 fra grav SA17786 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P15249) fra SZ15244 fra grav SA15234 på Nikolaikirkegården.

Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P15513) fra SZ15487 fra grav SA15485 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16606) fra SZ15972 fra grav SA15971 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16607) fra SZ15972 fra grav SA15971 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16608) fra SZ15972 fra grav SA15971 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16609) fra SZ15972 fra grav SA15971 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM25_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16098) fra SZ15919 fra grav SA15918 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16099) fra SZ15919 fra grav SA15918 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16100) fra SZ15919 fra grav SA15918 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17896) fra SZ17787 fra grav SA17786 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P15248) fra SZ15244 fra grav SA15234 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25115) fra SZ25016 fra grav SA25000 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM20_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25246) fra SZ25196 fra grav SA25146 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25247) fra SZ25196 fra grav SA25146 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25248) fra SZ25196 fra grav SA25146 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25249) fra SZ25196 fra grav SA25146 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM20_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25491) fra SZ25410 fra grav SA25395 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25492) fra SZ25410 fra grav SA25395 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25493) fra SZ25410 fra grav SA25395 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25494) fra SZ25410 fra grav SA25395 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM25_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25509) fra SZ25410 fra grav SA25395 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25510) fra SZ25410 fra grav SA25395 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25511) fra SZ25410 fra grav SA25395 på Nikolaikirkegården.

Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P50545) fra SZ50539 fra grav SA50530 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P50546) fra SZ50539 fra grav SA50530 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P50547) fra SZ50539 fra grav SA50530 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P50548) fra SZ50539 fra grav SA50530 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM25_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P50675) fra SZ50539 fra grav SA50530 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P50676) fra SZ50539 fra grav SA50530 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P50677) fra SZ50539 fra grav SA50530 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17897) fra SZ17787 fra grav SA17786 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17899) fra SZ17787 fra grav SA17786 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM25_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17964) fra SZ17909 fra grav SA17978 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25114) fra SZ25016 fra grav SA25000 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17965) fra SZ17909 fra grav SA17978 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17966) fra SZ17909 fra grav SA17978 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P17967) fra SZ17909 fra grav SA17978 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM20_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19079) fra SZ18879 fra grav SA18878 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19080) fra SZ18879 fra grav SA18878 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19081) fra SZ18879 fra grav SA18878 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19716) fra SZ19170 fra grav SA19169 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19717) fra SZ19170 fra grav SA19169 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19775) fra SZ50524 fra grav SA50521 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19776) fra SZ50524 fra grav SA50521 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19777) fra SZ50524 fra grav SA50521 på Nikolaikirkegården.

Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19778) fra SZ50524 fra grav SA50521 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM20_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19781) fra SZ50524 fra grav SA50521 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19782) fra SZ50524 fra grav SA50521 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19783) fra SZ50524 fra grav SA50521 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19787) fra SZ50522 fra grav SA50521 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19788) fra SZ50522 fra grav SA50521 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P19789) fra SZ50522 fra grav SA50521 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P20002) fra SZ19834 fra grav SA19833 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H) (femur sin).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P20003) fra SZ19834 fra grav SA19833 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H) (femur sin).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P20004) fra SZ19834 fra grav SA19833 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H) (femur sin).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P20005) fra SZ19834 fra grav SA19833 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM25_H) (femur sin).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25112) fra SZ25016 fra grav SA25000 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P25113) fra SZ25016 fra grav SA25000 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16604) fra SZ16253 fra grav SA16239 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM5_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P16605) fra SZ16253 fra grav SA16239 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P13636) fra SZ13626 fra grav SA13205 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P13637) fra SZ13626 fra grav SA13205 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P13714) fra SZ13626 fra grav SA13205 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P14529) fra SZ14501 fra grav SA14500 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P14617) fra SZ14604 fra grav SA14590 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P14618) fra SZ14604 fra grav SA 14590 på Nikolaikirkegården.
Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P14619) fra SZ14604 fra grav SA14590 på Nikolaikirkegården.

Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM25_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P14671) fra SZ14604 fra grav SA14590 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_V).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P14672) fra SZ14604 fra grav SA14590 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P14531) fra SZ14501 fra grav SA14500 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P14584) fra SZ14571 fra grav SA14557 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM1_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P14585) fra SZ14571 fra grav SA14557 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P14586) fra SZ14571 fra grav SA14577 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM25_H).
166) Tungmetallprøve (P15515) fra SZ15487 fra grav SA15485 på Nikolaikirkegården. Prøven er ikke analysert og blir magasinert (TM10_V).

Prøve med dyrebein
167) Animalosteologisk prøvemateriale fra C59337 (Dronning Eufemias gate 43, NIKU prosjektkode 15621142), som er katalogisert under C59892 med tanke på isotopanalyser. Resultatene fra eventuelle analyser er ment å fungere som referansemateriale ved isotopanalyser av det øvrige osteologiske materialet fra C59892. Totalt dreier det seg om 3,8 kg med mandibula (underkjevebein) fra bos taurus (storfe), samt en snau halvdel (57 g) av mandibula fra sus scrofa (villsvin). Beina er klassifisert av Anne Jensen (2016).
Fnr: mangler. *Mål: Stm:* 35,0 cm. *Vekt:* 3800 gram. *Strukturnr:* K106, K107, K131/Diverse.

Funnomstendighet: Arkeologisk utgravning av kirkegården til Nikolaikirken: graver, beinkuler, kirkegårdsmasser. Funnmateriale framkommet gjennom arkeologisk overvåkning og utgravning på vestre og østre side av Klypen: nedskjæringen for Smaalensbanen/Østfoldbanen, gravd i 1877-79. Utvidelsen av Klypen gjøres i forbindelse med anleggelse av kulvert for den nye Follobanen. Det ble også gravd rundt Saxegaardsgata 15, i umiddelbar nærhet til Klypen. Funnmaterialet stammer fra hus, gateløp, brønner, ovner, dyrkningsspor, en steinkjeller, kirkegården tilhørende Nikolaikirken, samt en vollgrav - trolig del av det høymiddelalderske kongsgårdsanlegget på Sørenga.

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Katalogisert av: Sara Langvik Berge, Øystein Dahle, Lars Morten Fuglevik og Anne Østergaard Jensen.

C59893/01-20

Byfunn fra **middelalder** fra FOLLOBANEN, F04 KLYPEN ØST, SAXEGAARDSGATA 15, (234), OSLO.

Metall

01) En **tråd** av kobberlegering med ukjent funksjon. Lengden er 2,4 cm, men nålen har en liten knekk i hver ende slik at den faktiske lengden har vært større. Tykkelsen ligger på mellom 1 til 2 mm.
Fnr: 27769. *Mål:* Tykkelse: 1 - 2 mm *L:* 2,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,2 cm. *Vekt:* 0,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL27534/Ovn.
02) Et mulig **vektlodd** av bly- og kobberlegering. Tilnærmet sirkulær form, men noe sammentrykt og med små flater på hver pol.
Fnr: 27685. *Mål: Diam:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 3,9 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL27535/Lag i ovn.
03) En korrodert, tilnærmet sirkulær gjenstand av trolig blylegering og med noe jernkorrosjon i overflaten. Ukjent funksjon, mulig **vektlodd**.
Fnr: 25523. *Mål: Stl:* 3,1 cm. *Stb:* 2,8 cm. *Stt:* 2,4 cm. *Vekt:* 39 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL2549/ Lag kollapset inn i ovn SA25648.
04) Et svært korrodert bruddstykke fra tang av jern. Mulig smi**tang**.
Fnr: 27687. *Mål: Stl:* 14,1 cm. *Stb:* 4,4 cm. *Stt:* 3,9 cm. *Vekt:* 160 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL27535/Ovn.
05) Et mulig **beslag** av jern.
Fnr: 289614. *Mål: Stl:* 10,0 cm. *Stb:* 2,5 cm. *Stt:* 2,0 cm. *Vekt:* 46 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL22067/Lag i ovn.
06) En oval eller rektangulær plate av jern, med en pigg i hver ende og en midt på på undersiden. Piggene er hhv. 2,6 cm, 2,9 cm og 1,9 cm lange. Mulig treforbinder/**bygningsdel**. Treverk i korrosjonsskallet.
Fnr: 289612. *Mål: Stl:* 7,1 cm. *Stb:* 2,3 cm. *Stt:* 1,7 cm. *Vekt:* 56,5 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL19738/Lag fra ovn.

Leirgods

07) Bukskår fra **kar** av grålig gods med gulgrønn ytre glasur.
Fnr: 23198. *Mål: Stl:* 3,8 cm. *Stb:* 5,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 10,9 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL21288/Topplag i grop SA21287.
08) To bukskår fra **kar** av fint, lyst og svakt rødlig gods med grålig ytre margin. Utsiden har grønn glasur og avrundete dreieriller. Skårene passer sammen og er fra samme kar. Skårene er veid sammen.
Fnr: 19520. *Mål:* Mål fra det største skåret *Stl:* 3,3 cm. *Stb:* 3,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 10 gram. *Datering:* 1200-1350. *Strukturnr:* SA19516/Grophus SA19516
08) Et trapesformet og et triangulært bukskår fra samme **kar** av svakt rødbrent gods med noe lysere ytre margin. Grønn glasur med dreieriller på utsiden. (Vekten som er angitt er av begge

skårene samlet.) Scarboroughtype.
Fnr: 19056. *Mål:* Målene er av det største skåret *Stl:* 3,7 cm. *Stb:* 3,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 12,6 gram. *Datering:* 1200-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL19023/Hardt mørkebrunt lag fra sammenrast ovn bestående av sand, grus og silt.
09) Kassert ved revisjon 2017 etter gjeldende rutiner (F289897).
10) Randskår fra **kar** (krukke) av grått gods med rødoransje indre og ytre margin. Flekkvis grønn glasur på utsiden. Mulig engelsk opphav.
Fnr: 20207. *Mål: Stl:* 4,7 cm. *Stb:* 6,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 23,3 gram. *Datering:* 1200-1300-tallet (kanskje senere). *Strukturnr:* SL20096/Lysegrå kompakte masser bestående av grus, stein og leire fra sammenrast ovn.
10) Et randskår fra **kar** av rødbrunt gods med blank glasur på yttersiden. Innsiden er ikke bevart. Sørskandinavisk opphav.
Fnr: 22736. *Mål: Stm:* 2,4 cm. *Datering:* 1450-1650. *Strukturnr:* SL21288/Topplag i grop SA21287.
10) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av sandholdig lysegrått gods.
Fnr: 25416. *Mål: Stl:* 3,4 cm. *Stb:* 2,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 9,5 gram. *Datering:* 1100-1200. *Strukturnr:* SL21288/Topplag i grop SA21287.
10) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kulepotte) av mørkegrått/svart gods. Sør-Skandinavisk eller Nord-Tysk opphav.
Fnr: 21134. *Mål: Stl:* 5,7 cm. *Stb:* 6,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 27,5 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL20661/Løs mørkebrun masse bestående av sand, humus og stein fra sammenrast ovn.
11) En del fra **taktekke** av sterkt brent og svakt rødlig tegl. Biten er rektangulær og avrundet på den ene langsiden.
Fnr: 16665. *Mål: T:* 2,5 cm. *Stm:* 3,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL16506/Grøft.

Glass

12) Ringformet blå **perle** av glass. *Fnr:* 28557. *Mål: Diam:* 0,25 cm. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL28555/Stolpehull bestående av sand.
13) Et fragment av flatt glasskår, ca 1 mm tykt, trolig **vindusglass**. Grønnirriserende, noe som tyder på glassyke. Kun en kant er intakt, de andre tre sidene er avbrutt. På den intakte siden kan det skimtes et riss etter en kant ca 0,3 cm inn på glasset, vel helst spor etter hvor glasset er festet til karmen.
Fnr: 22787. *Mål:* Tykkelse: 0,01 cm. *Stm:* 1,8 cm. *Vekt:* 0,7 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL21330/Lag, arbeidsspor
14) Et fragment av mørkt rødlig glass fra **ukjent** gjenstand, muligens en liten flaske eller skål. Glasset er kun gjennomskinnelig når det holdes opp mot en lyskilde.
Fnr: 19521. *Mål: Stm:* 2,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SA19516/Grophus.

Gevir

15) En garn**nål** av gevir hvor den bredeste delen er flat og med et gjennomgående hull. Nålen krummer svakt og smalner ned mot spissen. Ligner på typen brukt til nålbinding.

Fnr: 22822. *Mål:* Hulldiameter: 0,4 cm *Stl:* 8,4 cm. *Stb:* 1,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,3 cm. *Vekt:* 2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL21288/Grop med redeponerte masser bestående av menneskebein, kull, sand og leire.

Stein

16) **Fragment** av flint med cortex på den ene siden.
Fnr: 25630. *Mål: Stl:* 3,8 cm. *Stb:* 1,4 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 5,3 gram.
Datering: steinalder. *Strukturnr:* SL25549/Mørkebrune masser bestående av stein, grus, silt og sand.
17) Et randskår og et bukskår fra et hardt brent klebersteins**kar** (bolle), nærmest som bolleformet type C i Lossius, 1979, fig. 2. Skårene passer sammen. Innsiden er glatt, utsiden er ru med riller. Karets yttervegg har et glatt parti på ca. 1 cm ved munningskanten. Munningsranden er noe smalnende.
Fnr: 20680. *Mål: Stm:* 7,5 cm. *Vekt:* 102,6 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL20661/Lag, kollaps i ovn.
17) To randskår fra hardt brent klebersteins**kar** (bolle), trolig fra samme kar, nærmest som bolleformet type C i Lossius, 1979, fig. 2. Innsiden er glatt, utsiden er ru med riller. Karets yttervegg har et glatt parti på ca 1 cm ved munningskanten. Munningsranden er smalnende.
Fnr: 19779. *Mål:* T: 1,3 cm. *Stm:* 7,1 cm. *Vekt:* 126,0 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL19738/Lag, kollaps i ovn.
18) Et fragment fra et **bryne** av grå sandstein med spor etter sliping på tre av langsidene. Brynet er brukket i begge endene.
Fnr: 24884. *Mål: Stl:* 8,2 cm. *Stb:* 4,0 cm. *Stt:* 2,7 cm. *Vekt:* 185,2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL24882 Ovn. Kull og silt.
18) Et rektangulært **bryne** av sandstein/skifer. Brynet har en innsnevring i den ene kanten og det er brukket i begge ender.
Fnr: 27684. *Mål: Stl:* 8,5 cm. *Stb:* 1,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 15,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL27535/Ovn. Lag bestående av sand og silt.
19) Et fragment fra **bakstehelle** av skifer. Bevarte stekeflater med riller på over- og underside. Bevart rand på 1,9 cm.
Fnr: 289214. *Mål:* Tykkelse: 1,1 cm. *Stm:* 8,1 cm. *Vekt:* 59,8 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL19023/Lag, kollaps i ovn.

Prøver

Kullprøver
20) P13692 fra lag i SA13512. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Cerealia indet. (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 121±27BP, 1680-1940-calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51859).
20) P28922 fra SL28910, lag i grop SA28798 under kirkegården. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Hordeum vulgare (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 980±28BP, 1070-1160calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51848).
20) P29105 fra ovn SA29153. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til cf. Triticum (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 916±29BP, 1030-1190calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51860).

20) P26367 fra leskegrop SA21287. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 890±29BP, 1040-1220calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51861).
20) P27207 fra bunnlag i belggrøft i ovn SA25648. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til udef. løvtre (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 944±28BP, 1020-1160calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51858).
20) P25750 fra SL25739, mørtellag i kirkegårdsovn SA25648. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Hordeum var. vulgare (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 960±28BP, 1020-1160calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51843).
20) P26282 fra SL226267, lag i bunn av leskegrop SA21287. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Cerealia indet. (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1594±29BP, 410-550calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51844).
20) P25814 fra SL25796, bunnfyll i ovn SA25648. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Triticum aestivum (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 901±28BP, 1030-1220calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51855).
20) P27054 fra SL26473. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Hordeum vulgare (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 846±28BP, 1150-1270calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51842).

Funnomstendighet: Arkeologisk utgravning i anleggsområdet for Nikolaikirken: ovner, produksjonsavfall, lag. Funnmateriale framkommet gjennom arkeologisk overvåkning og utgravning på vestre og østre side av Klypen: nedskjæringen for Smaalensbanen/Østfoldbanen, gravd i 1877-79. Utvidelsen av Klypen gjøres i forbindelse med anleggelse av kulvert for den nye Follobanen. Det ble også gravd rundt Saxegaardsgata 15, i umiddelbar nærhet til Klypen. Funnmaterialet stammer fra hus, gateløp, brønner, ovner, dyrkningsspor, en steinkjeller, kirkegården tilhørende Nikolaikirken, samt en vollgrav - trolig del av det høymiddelalderske kongsgårdsanlegget på Sørenga.

LokalitetsID: 88460.

Funnet av: NIKU v/Egil Bauer.

Litteratur: Lossius, Siri Myrvoll 1979: F. Klebermaterialet. I "De arkeologiske utgravninger i Gamlebyen, Oslo, bind 2: Feltene "Oslogate 3 og 7". Bebyggelsesrester og funngrupper".

Katalogisert av: Sara Langvik Berge og Lars Morten Fuglevik

C59894/01-15

Byfunn fra **middelalder** fra FOLLOBANEN, F04 KLYPEN ØST, SAXEGAARDSGATA 15, (234), OSLO.

Metall

01) To fragmenter av kobber**tråd**. Lengden er hhv 1,1 cm og 1,2 cm. Tykkelsen er mellom 1 og 1,5 mm. Begge fragmentene er litt bøyd, det ene har form som et nitall.
Fnr: 32077. *Vekt:* 0,1 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL32053 Dyrkningslag. Kompakt lag bestående av sand og humus.
02) En mulig treforbinder eller **bygningdsel** av jern. Ca 8 cm lang og bøyd i nesten rett vinkel på to steder slik at den har en rettvinklet U-form med tre sider. Den lengste siden er ca 3,5 cm lang og 1,7 cm bred, midterste lengde er ca 3 cm lang og 1,2 cm bred, og den tredje siden er ca 2 cm lang og 1 cm bred.
Fnr: 289611. *Mål: Stl:* 8,5 cm. *Stb:* 1,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 18,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12072/Grøft.

Leirgods

03) Et bukskår fra **kar** av porøst og sandholdig oransje og grått gods med rødere margin på innsiden. Grønn glasur på utsiden. Muligens engelsk opphav.
Fnr: 12343. *Mål: Stl:* 2,1 cm. *Stb:* 2,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 5,1 gram. *Datering:* 1250 – 1350. *Strukturnr:* SL11366/Lyst gråbrunt og kompakt lag fra veigrøft bestående av humus, sand og silt.
03) Et bukskår fra **kar** av porøst og rødoransje gods med noe mørkere indre og ytre margin, med brungrønn glasur på utsiden og mulig dekor i form av en mørk list. Engelsk leirgods.
Fnr: 10881. *Mål: Stl:* 3,0 cm. *Stb:* 2,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 4,9 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL11080/Lyst gråbrunt og hardt lag fra veggrøft bestående av silt, humus og sand.
04) Et skår fra fot av **kar** av grått steintøy med blank og stedvis brun saltglasur på utsiden og tommeltrykk langs ytterkanten. Mulig Siegburg.
Fnr: 289792. *Mål: Stl:* 2,3 cm. *Stb:* 3,6 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 17,3 gram. *Datering:* 1400-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12072/Mørkebrun silt fra grøft.
05) To bukskår fra **kar** av grått gods med grå overflate både inni og utenpå. Skårene har dreiespor på innsiden og et noe skiferaktig utseende. Jydepotte.
Fnr: 289898. *Mål: Stl:* 3,9 cm. *Stb:* 2,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 6,4 gram. *Datering:* 1600-1700-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12072/Mørkebrun silt fra grøft.
06) En tommet fot fra en **kar** (kanne) av hardt og rødt gods med rødbrun glasur på utsiden.
Fnr: 14831. *Mål: L:* 7,2 cm. *B:* 4,1 cm. *T:* 0,8 cm. *Stl:* 7,3 cm. *Stb:* 4,5 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 26,8 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL14770/Kompakt lag bestående av humus, leire, silt og sand. Kompakt lag bestående av humus, leire, silt og sand.
06) Et randskår fra **kar** (trebeinsgryte) av rødbrent gods med rødbrun glasur på innsiden. Skåret har to horisontale furer og en skulderkant på utsiden.
Fnr: 289900. *Mål: Stl:* 4,5 cm. *Stb:* 2,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,9 cm. *Vekt:* 15,3 gram. *Datering:* 1450-

1650. *Strukturnr:* SL12072/Mørkebrun silt fra grøft.
06) Et skår fra **kar** av rødbrent gods med rødbrun glasering på innsiden. Utsiden av skåret mangler. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289902. *Mål: Stl:* 1,7 cm. *Stb:* 1,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 0,9 gram. *Datering:* 1450-1650-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12072/Mørkebrun silt fra grøft.
06) Et bukskår fra **kar** av rødbrent gods med rødbrun ytre glasur. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289903. *Mål: Stl:* 2,3 cm. *Stb:* 1,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 1,7 gram. *Datering:* 1550-1650. *Strukturnr:* SL12072/Mørkebrun silt fra grøft.
06) Et randskår fra **kar** av rødbrent gods med indre rødbrun glasur. Yttersiden mangler. Sørskandinavisk. Usikker datering.
Fnr: 289904. *Mål: Stl:* 1,6 cm. *Stb:* 2,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 1,6 gram. *Datering:* Mulig 1500-1600-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12072/Mørkebrun silt fra grøft.
06) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av grått gods med glasur. Brunglasert på innsiden, brent på utsiden.
Fnr: 289899. *Mål: Stl:* 4,1 cm. *Stb:* 3,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 8,4 gram. *Datering:* 1450-1650. *Strukturnr:* SL12072/Mørkebrun silt fra grøft.
06) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av grålig gods med rødoransje indre margin og ytre grønn glasur. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289901. *Mål: Stl:* 1,4 cm. *Stb:* 1,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 1 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL12072/Mørkebrun silt fra grøft.
07) Et bunnskår fra **kar** (kokepotte). Godset varierer i farge fra grått til rødbrent, og har rester etter grønn glasur på innsiden. Brannskadet. Usikker datering og proveniens.
Fnr: 13945. *Mål: Stl:* 5,9 cm. *Stb:* 9,1 cm. *Stt:* 0,9 cm. *Vekt:* 40,4 gram. *Datering:* Mulig 1500-1600-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12072/Mørkebrun silt fra grøft.
07) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kulepotte) av gråsvart gods med innslag av oransjerødt. Skåret er svart på inn- og utside.
Fnr: 28699. *Mål: Stl:* 3,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 11,5 gram. *Datering:* 1000-1200. *Strukturnr:* SL30072/Dyrkningslag bestående av sand og humus.
07) Et bukskår fra **kar** av mørkegrått gods med dreiespor på utsiden og delvis glasert innside. Skåret er brannskadet, og det er dermed vanskelig å si gi en nærmere datering enn til senmiddelalder/renessanse.
Fnr: 7537. *Mål: Stl:* 3,8 cm. *Stb:* 3,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 7,7 gram. *Datering:* 1500 - 1600-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL7510/Grøft.
08) Et lite, tilnærmet rektangulært hjørnefragment fra grå **flis** av tegl.
Fnr: 289905. *Mål: T:* 1,6 cm. *Stm:* 5,8 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL12072/Grøft.

Glass

09) En gul glass**perle**. Perlen er tredelt med to innsnevringer og med svake riller i lengderetningen. Perlen er gjennomhullet.
Fnr: 15368. *Mål:* Hulldiameter: 0,15 cm. *L:* 1,6 cm. *T:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 0,8 gram.
Strukturnr: Løsfunn/Kirkegårdsjord.
09) Grønn glass**perle** med sylindrisk hull. Perlen er tønneformet og litt sammentrykt i den ene siden. Overflaten av perlen har tre horisontale og flere vertikale furer som krysser hverandre.

Dette gir perlen en dekor med mange små firkanter.
Fnr: 18701. *Mål:* Diameter: 0,85 cm. Stm. hulldiameter: 0,49 cm. *L:* 0,8 cm. *Stm:* 0,9 cm. *Vekt:* 1,1 gram. *Strukturnr:* 27579/Dyrkningslag.
09) En blå ringformet mikro**perle** av glass.
Fnr: 24131. *Mål:* Diameter: 0,25 cm. Hulldiameter: 0,05 cm. Tykkelse: 0,25 cm. *Vekt:* 0 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL24054/Dyrkningslag.

Gevir

10) Ti fragmenter av en enkel**kam** av gevir og kobberlegering; seks tannplater og fire skinnefragmenter. Skinnen er enkel, bred og svakt buet med ovalt tverrsnitt. Ingen dekor, men sagspor. Nærmest lik fig. 10c, type E3 (Wiberg 1977). Typen dateres til 1000-1100-tallet.
Fnr: 28698. *Mål:* Bevart lengde: 13,5 cm. Største bredde skinne: 1,8 cm. *Stm:* 7,4 cm. *Vekt:* 29,7 gram. *Datering:* 1000-1100tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL30531/Fra primærfyll i grøft/SA30524.

Stein

11) En **ukjent** gjenstand, mulig avslag, av grålig flint/chert.
Fnr: 29233. *Mål: Stl:* 2,8 cm. *Stb:* 1,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 1,8 gram.
Datering: Steinbrukende tid. *Strukturnr:* SL29178/Dyrkningslag bestående av humus, silt og sand.
12) To bukskår fra et **kar** av kleber. Skårene passer sammen. Innsiden er ujevn og noe ru. Utsiden er jevn med grunne tynne riller. Grovt bearbeidet/omarbeidet klebersteinskar?
Fnr: 28848. *Mål: Stm:* 7,1 cm. *Vekt:* 118,8 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL28702/Utjevningslag.
13) Et mulig emne til **bryne** av finkornet lysegrå sandstein. Tilnærmet rektangulær i formen og brukket i den ene enden. Ingen slipespor.
Fnr: 29141. *Mål: Stl:* 4,6 cm. *Stb:* 1,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 5,2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL29140/Grøft med humus.
13) Et avlangt **bryne** av grå sandstein (skifer). Uregelmessig form med slipespor på alle flater, og brukket i den ene enden.
Fnr: 32357. *Mål: Stl:* 7,6 cm. *Stb:* 1,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,8 cm. *Vekt:* 12,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL32053/Dyrkningslag bestående av sand og humus.
14) Et **bryne** av skifer som er brutt i begge ender. Smalner fra 2,5 cm til 1,3 cm bredde. Finslipt på to sider, mens to sider er noe grovere.
Fnr: 28831. *Mål:* Tykkelse: 1,5 cm *Stm:* 13,3 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL28702/Utjevningslag.

Prøver

Kullprøver
15) P27251 fra SL27251, i SA27236, stolpehull under kirekegården. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Coryllus avellana (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 906±28BP, 1030-1210calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51874).
15) P27128 fra stolpehull under kirkegården. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Coryllus avellana (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 973±28BP, 1010-1160calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51875).

15) P29156 fra SA29157.29111, parsellgrøft. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Coryllus avellana (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 959±28BP, 1020-1160calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51878).
15) P30532 fra SL30531, lag i grøft SA30524. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Sorbus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 878±28BP, 1110-1230calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51892).
15) P23751 fra lag i SA23733. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Sorbus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 981±28BP, 1070-1160calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51870).
15) P29279 fra SL29140, lag i SA29138. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Hordeum var. vulgare (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 966±32BP, 1010-1160calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51846).
15) P28999 fra SL28942, lag i SA28941. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Cerealia indet. (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til1785±29BP, 130-340calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51851).
15) P32278 fra parsellgrøft SA32114. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Cerealia indet. (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1557±29BP, 420-570calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51885).
15) P32076 fra SL32053, dyrkningslag. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Cerelia indet. (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1562±29BP, 420-570calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51888).
15) P29196 fra dyrkningslag. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Cerealoa indet. (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1542±29BP, 420-590calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51856).
15) P28722 fra utjevningslag under gulv i SA112. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1510±29BP, 500-630calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51853).
15) P27465 fra SL27464, lag i SA27442, stolpehull under kirkegården. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Cerealia indet. (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 967±28BP, 1010-1160calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51852).
15) P27619 fra SL27618, primærfyll i stolpehull SA27085. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Sorbus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1139±28BP, 800-990calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51873).
15) P32311, i lag fra SA30524, grøft (utjevningslag for strete SA50). Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Hordeum (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 842±28BP, 1150-1270calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51891).
15) P32372 fra SL32053, dyrkningslag. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Cerealia indet. (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 858±28BP, 1150-1260calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51890).
15) P28723 fra SL27186, lag i grøft SA27134. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Hordeum vulgare var. Nudum (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 847±29BP, 1150-1270calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51854).

Funnomstendighet: Arkeologisk utgravning av dyrkningsspor: grøfter, staurhull/-rekker, dyrkningslag. Funnmateriale framkommet gjennom arkeologisk overvåkning og utgravning på vestre og østre side av Klypen: nedskjæringen for Smaalensbanen/Østfoldbanen, gravd i 1877-79. Utvidelsen av Klypen gjøres i forbindelse med anleggelse av kulvert for den nye Follobanen. Det ble også gravd rundt Saxegaardsgata 15, i umiddelbar nærhet til Klypen. Funnmaterialet stammer fra hus, gateløp, brønner, ovner, dyrkningsspor, en steinkjeller, kirkegården tilhørende Nikolaikirken, samt en vollgrav - trolig del av det høymiddelalderske kongsgårdsanlegget på Sørenga.

LokalitetsID: 88460.

Funnet av: NIKU v/Egil Bauer.

Litteratur: Wiberg, T.1977: Horn og benmaterialet fra Mindets tomt. I: E. Schia og P. Molaug (red.) De arkeologiske utgravninger i Gamlebyen, Oslo bind 1: Mindets Tomt. Riksantikvaren/Universitetsforlaget, s. 202-213.

Katalogisert av: Sara Langvik Berge, Øystein Dahle og Lars Morten Fuglevik

C59895/1-7

Byfunn fra **middelalder** fra FOLLOBANEN, F04 KLYPEN ØST, SAXEGAARDSGATA 15, (234), OSLO.

Leirgods

1) Et skulderskår fra lite **kar** (krukke) av lyst gods, steintøy. Lys, oransje glasur på yttersiden. Blank saltglasur på innsiden.
Fnr: 19930. *Mål: Stl:* 2,5 cm. *Stb:* 1,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 1,6 gram. *Datering:* 1300-1400. *Strukturnr:* SL19914/Dyregang.
2) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av rødlig gods med brungrønn ytre blyglasur. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 24115. *Mål: Stl:* 3,1 cm. *Stb:* 3,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 5,5 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL23931/Lysegrå og kompakt fyllmasse bestående av stein, sand, humus og silt fra kjellerbu.
2) Bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av mørkt sandholdig og svartbrent gods.
Fnr: 289906. *Mål: Stl:* 3,6 cm. *Stb:* 2,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 6,7 gram. *Datering:* 1100-1200. *Strukturnr:* SL24440/Fra kjellerbu. Mørkebrun myk humus. Mulig brønnfyll.
2) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kulepotte) av gråsvart gods. Sørskandinavisk, mulig nordtysk.
Fnr: 24756. *Mål: Stl:* 3,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 7,7 gram. *Datering:* 1000-1200. *Strukturnr:* SL24440/Humusholdig lag.
3) Et trekantet bukskår fra **kar** (kulepotte) av lysegrått, svartbrent gods.
Fnr: 24484. *Mål: Stl:* 2,5 cm. *Stb:* 1,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 2,3 gram. *Datering:* 1100-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL24440/Fra kjellerbu. Mørkebrun myk humus. Mulig brønnfyll.
3) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kulepotte) av grovt, gråsvart og svartbrent gods.
Fnr: 289907. *Mål: Stl:* 5,3 cm. *Stb:* 3,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 12,2 gram. *Datering:* sen 1100-tall-1250. *Strukturnr:* SL24440/Fra kjellerbu. Mørkebrun myk humus. Mulig brønnfyll.
4) En **krok** av elfenben med en skrue av kobberlegering i den ene enden. Utskjæringer på det som har vært den synlige forsiden på gjenstanden.
Fnr: 24480. *Mål: Stm:* 6,1 cm. *Datering:* nyere tid. *Strukturnr:* SL24440/lag i brønn SA24434.
5) Et randskår fra **kar** (bolle) av kleberstein, bolleformet type C (Lossius 1979:66). Utsiden er ru med riller, innsiden er glatt. Karets yttervegg har et glatt parti på ca 1 cm ved munningskanten. Munningskanten er flat. Skåret er nokså sotet på utsiden, med mulig matskorpe.
Fnr: 289229. *Mål:* Stb: 3,1 cm. T: 0,8 cm. *Stm:* 5,6 cm. *Vekt:* 27,5 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL24440/Lag, kjellerbua
5) Et fragment fra skaft**kar** av kleberstein med skaft og rand. Nærmest halvsirkulært skaft med flat topp. Skaftet er plassert 1 cm under munningskanten. Munningskanten er glatt. Utsiden er ru med riller, innsiden er glatt.
Fnr: 24488. *Mål:* Skaftet: L: 9,0 cm. T: 2,0 cm. Stb: 3,0 cm. Karet: Stb: 4,5 cm. *Stm:* 11,6 cm. *Vekt:* 134,7 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL24440/Lag, kjellerbua
6) To fragmenter fra en **bakstehelle** av skifer. Fragmentene passer sammen. Randen er delvis bevart, og den har bevarte stekeflater med riller på både over- og underside.

Fnr: 20544. *Mål:* Største tykkelse: 1,8 cm. *Stm:* 19,1 cm. *Vekt:* 920 gram.
Strukturnr: SL20331/Fyll i kjellerbua.

Prøver

Kullprøver
7) P23056 fra SL22942, stolpehull i grophus SA19516. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til spredtporet løvtre (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 874±28BP, 1110-1230calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51876).
7) P24579 fra SL24524, bunnfyll i brønn SA24434. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Corylus avellana (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1018±28BP, 970-1050calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51872).

Funnomstendighet: Arkeologisk utgravning i "Kjellerbua" (BL-område). Funnmateriale framkommet gjennom arkeologisk overvåkning og utgravning på vestre og østre side av Klypen: nedskjæringen for Smaalensbanen/Østfoldbanen, gravd i 1877-79. Utvidelsen av Klypen gjøres i forbindelse med anleggelse av kulvert for den nye Follobanen. Det ble også gravd rundt Saxegaardsgata 15, i umiddelbar nærhet til Klypen. Funnmaterialet stammer fra hus, gateløp, brønner, ovner, dyrkningsspor, en steinkjeller, kirkegården tilhørende Nikolaikirken, samt en vollgrav - trolig del av det høymiddelalderske kongsgårdsanlegget på Sørenga.

LokalitetsID: 88460.

Funnet av: NIKU v/Egil Bauer.

Litteratur: Lossius, Siri Myrvoll 1979: F. Klebermaterialet. I "De arkeologiske utgravninger i Gamlebyen, Oslo, bind 2: Feltene "Oslogate 3 og 7". Bebyggelsesrester og funngrupper".

Katalogisert av: Sara Langvik Berge, Øystein Dahle og Lars Morten Fuglevik.

C59896/01-22

Byfunn fra **middelalder** fra FOLLOBANEN F04 KLYPEN ØST, SAXEGAARDSGATA 15, (234), OSLO.

Metall

01) Et bruddstykke av en simpel belte**spenne** av kobberlegering. Bøylen er tilnærmet intakt og av buet form. Nålen mangler og endestykket er delvis borte.
Fnr: 11337. *Mål: Stl:* 8,1 cm. *Stb:* 1,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,9 cm. *Vekt:* 8,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL10884/Utjevningslag.
02) Fem fragmenter fra **beslag** av kobberlegering. Fragmentene er flate og har tilnærmet samme bredde. Tre av fragmentene har hull etter festeanordninger, hvorav det ene fragmentet fortsatt har naglen stående i hullet.
Fnr: 12383. *Mål: Stl:* 2,9 cm. *Stb:* 2,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,2 cm. *Vekt:* 4 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12034/Avfallslag.
03) Et bruddstykke av kobberlegering fra gjenstand med **ukjent** funksjon. Fragmentet er 10,8 cm langt, og er 0,9 cm på det tykkeste. Det består av en ca 7 cm lang rund stang med en bladformet avslutning i den ene enden og en avsmalnende avslutning med tilnærmet kvadratisk tverrsnitt i den andre. Den bladformete delen er flat, 0,5 cm tykk og har et gjennomgående hull med en hulldiameter på 0,6 cm. Bredden på den bladformede delen er 2,9 cm. Et lite brudd i denne enden gjør det vanskelig å avgjøre hvorvidt mesteparten av gjenstanden er bevart, eller om den har vært lengre.
Fnr: 289912. *Mål:* hulldiameter *Stl:* 10,8 cm. *Stb:* 2,9 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 59,4 gram. *Datering:* middelalder? *Strukturnr:* SL12739/Gråbrunt utjevningslag.
04) Et bruddstykke av blylegering fra **ukjent** gjenstand.
Fnr: 289625. *Mål: Stl:* 2,5 cm. *Stb:* 2,1 cm. *Stt:* 1,7 cm. *Vekt:* 20,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12034/Avfallslag.
05) To bruddstykker av et svært korrodert **beslag** av jern, med tilnærmet rektangulær form. I det største bruddstykkets ene ende er et gjennomgående, kvadratisk hull.
Fnr: 12067. *Mål: Stl:* 6,4 cm. *Stb:* 3,2 cm. *Stt:* 2,7 cm. *Vekt:* 43,4 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL5913/Brannlag.
05) Fem korroderte fragmenter fra **beslag** av jern. Beslaget har muligens vært festet til en dør. Tre av fragmentene har deler av spiker bevart. Fragmentene har rester etter treverk på den ene siden. Fire av fragmentene passer sammen.
Fnr: 5940. *Mål:* 7,4 x 5,0 x 1,7 cm, vekt 75,8 gram. 5,6 x 5,2 x 2,5 cm, vekt 48,6 gram. 4,7 x 4,8 x 0,5 cm, vekt 14,8 gram. 4,0 x 3,3 x 2,5 cm, vekt 19,1 gram. 2,3 x 2,8 x 1,2 cm, vekt 6,2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL5218/Brannlag.
06) Et beslag av jern, mulig **hengsel** til dør.
Fnr: 5988. *Mål: Stl:* 6,7 cm. *Stb:* 5,7 cm. *Stt:* 1,8 cm. *Vekt:* 158,2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL5218/Brannlag.
07) Tynn jernstang fra gjenstand med **ukjent** funksjon. Ser ut til å være litt vridd. Endene er litt flatklemt.
Fnr: 12784. *Mål: Stl:* 12,0 cm. *Diam:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 13 gram. *Datering:* middelalder.

Strukturnr: SL12739 Gråbrunt utjevningslag.
07) En svært korrodert **ukjent** gjenstand av jern. Gjenstanden har form av en stang med tilnærmet sirkulært tverrsnitt som er hamret flat litt over midten, for så å ende i en smalnende spiss (kan minne om en pilspiss i formen).
Fnr: 289913. *Mål: Stl:* 10,0 cm. *Stb:* 2,2 cm. *Stt:* 1,5 cm. *Vekt:* 87,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder/nyere tid. *Strukturnr:* SL5218/Brannlag.
07) Et bruddstykke fra **ukjent** gjenstand av jern. Stykket har en avlang form som smalner av mot den ene enden. Avbrutt i begge ender.
Fnr: 11695. *Mål: Stl:* 10,1 cm. *Stb:* 4,4 cm. *Stt:* 3,8 cm. *Vekt:* 161,5 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL11000/Lag.

Leirgods

08) En fot fra trebens**gryte** av porøst og rødbrent gods med grålig ytre margin. Rødbrun glasur på innsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 11340. *Mål: Stl:* 2,7 cm. *Stb:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 1,9 cm. *Vekt:* 31,2 gram. *Datering:* 1450-1650. *Strukturnr:* SL10884/Utjevningslag.
09) To skår fra nyere tids **fat**/skål av oransje gods med noe lysere ytre margin. Grønn glasur på innsiden. Skårene påsser sammen og ble derfor veid og målt under ett.
Fnr: 10877. *Mål: Stl:* 3,8 cm. *Stb:* 5,1 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 11,9 gram.
Datering: 1500-1600-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SA6358/Gulv i hus SA10.
10) Trapesformet bukskår fra **kar** av gråbrunt gods med grønn glasur på utsiden. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 12145. *Mål: Stl:* 1,6 cm. *Stb:* 1,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 1 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL12034 Mørkegrått og porøst avfallslag bestående av sand og humus.
11) Randskår fra **fat** av grålig porøst gods med spor etter indre gul glasur. Dreiespor på utsiden.
Fnr: 289916. *Mål: Stl:* 2,8 cm. *Stb:* 4,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 3,5 gram. *Datering:* 1700-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL5880/Lag i dreneringsgrøft.
11) Et brannskadet randskår fra **kar** (kanne) av grålig gods med lys indre og ytre margin og mørkebrent utside. Innsiden har vært glasert med både grønn og gul glasur, men mesteparten er flasset av.
Fnr: 7277. *Mål: Stl:* 3,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 8,2 gram. *Datering:* 1500-1600-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL5880/Lag i dreneringsgrøft.
12) To bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av rødbrent gods. Det ene skåret har brungrønn glasur på utsiden. Det andre skåret har rødbrun glasur på utsiden og en flekk med tilsvarende glasur på innsiden.
Fnr: 7275. *Mål:* L: 2,7 B: 3,2 T: 0,7 V: 6,6g L: 3,0 B: 2,1 T: 0,6 V: 5,2g. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL5880/Lag i dreneringsgrøft.
12) Bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av rødbrent gods med rødbrun glasur på innsiden. Utsiden er delvis dekket av fastbrent sot.
Fnr: 11344. *Mål: Stl:* 1,1 cm. *Stb:* 1,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,3 cm. *Vekt:* 0,7 gram. *Datering:* 1450-1650 *Strukturnr:* SL10884/Utjevningslag.

12) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av rødbrent gods med rødbrun indre glasur. Dreiemønster på utsiden.
Fnr: 11342. *Mål: Stl:* 1,5 cm. *Stb:* 1,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 1,1 gram. *Datering:* 1450-1650. *Strukturnr:* SL10884/Utjevningslag. Kornete mørkebrun masse bestående av stein, sand, silt og humus.
12) En fot fra **kar** (kokepotte) av rødbrent gods med grålig indre og ytre margin. Rødbrun glasur på innsiden. Sørskandinavisk trebensgryte.
Fnr: 10879.
Mål: Stl: 5,8 cm. *Stb:* 2,4 cm. *Stt:* 2,5 cm. *Vekt:* 58 gram. *Datering:* 1450-1650. *Strukturnr:* SL10884/Utjevningslag. Kornete mørkebrun masse bestående av stein, sand, silt og humus.
12) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av rødbrent gods med grålige partier. Rester av grønn/brun glasur på utsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 12068. *Mål: Stl:* 2,4 cm. *Stb:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 3,2 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL12034/Porøst og mørkt gråbrunt avfallslag/utjevningslag bestående av sand og humus.
12) Et bukskår fra **kar**. Rødbrent gods med grålig ytre margin. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289908. *Mål: Stl:* 2,0 cm. *Stb:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 2,2 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL12034/Porøst og mørkt gråbrunt avfallslag/utjevningslag bestående av sand og humus.
12) Et trapesformet bukskår fra **kar** av rødlig gods med rødbrun glasur på innsiden såvel som utsiden.
Fnr: 289918. *Mål: Stl:* 2,3 cm. *Stb:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 3,6 gram. *Datering:* 1450-1650. *Strukturnr:* SL5880/Lag i dreneringsgrøft.
12) Et trapesformet bukskår fra **kar** av rødlig gods med brun ytre glasering.
Fnr: 289917. *Mål: Stl:* 3,9 cm. *Stb:* 3,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 7,5 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL5880/Lag i dreneringsgrøft.
13) Et brannskadet fragment av bølgefot fra **kar** (krus) av lyst og porøst nestenstentøy som er delvis glasert med mørkebrun/svart glasur på utsiden og med et et tynt lag brun glasur på innsiden. Fingerknipping langs bunnen.
Fnr: 289910. *Mål: Stl:* 4,0 cm. *Stb:* 6,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,8 cm. *Vekt:* 50,3 gram. *Datering:* 1100-1200. *Strukturnr:* SL12034 Mørkegrått og porøst avfallslag bestående av sand og humus.
13) Et håndtak, stjert, fra mulig miniatyr**kar** av rødbrent gods.
Fnr: 289919. *Mål: Stl:* 2,2 cm. *Diam:* 1,7 cm. *Vekt:* 4,4 gram. *Datering:* 1450-1550. *Strukturnr:* SL5880/Lag fra dreneringsgrøft.
13) Randskår fra **kar** (fat) av rødgods. Rødbrun glasur på innsiden, mens utsiden er gråsvartt av fastbrent sot. Flere avskalninger.
Fnr: 289914. *Mål: Stl:* 4,2 cm. *Stb:* 9,4 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 42,6 gram. *Datering:* 1600-1700. *Strukturnr:* SL5880/Lag i dreneringsgrøft.
13) Et bunnskår fra **kar** (krus) av mørkegrått finmagret gods, stentøy. Brunglasert på utsiden og fingerknipping langs bunnen. Köln mulig proveniensssted.
Fnr: 289911. *Mål: Stl:* 2,4 cm. *Stb:* 8,1 cm. *Stt:* 0,3 cm. *Diam:* 8,1 cm. *Vekt:* 27,6 gram. *Datering:* 1400-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12034/Mørkegrått og porøst avfallslag bestående av sand og humus.
13) Skår fra **kar** (miniatyrkrukke, salvekrukke) av grålig og tynt stentøy. Hanken er intakt.

Grå og brun glasur på utsiden, innvendig glasur rundt åpningen i toppen.
Fnr: 289909. *Mål: Stl:* 3,1 cm. *Stb:* 3,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,3 cm. *Vekt:* 6,5 gram. *Datering:* 1400-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12034/Mørkegrått og porøst avfallslag bestående av sand og humus.
13) Et bunnskår fra **kar** (fat) av rødbrent sandholdig gods med rødbrun glasur på innsiden.
Fnr: 11338. *Mål: Stl:* 6,6 cm. *Stb:* 10,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,9 cm. *Vekt:* 55,6 gram. *Datering:* 1700-1800-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL5218/Utjevningslag. Kornete mørkebrun masse bestående av stein, sand, silt og humus.
13) Bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte). Rødbrent gods med indre og ytre rødbrun glasur.
Fnr: 6752. *Mål: Stl:* 1,9 cm. *Stb:* 1,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 1,5 gram. *Datering:* 1500-1600-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL6638/Lag.
13) Bunnskår fra **kar** (skål) av skiftende grålig og oransje gods. Undersiden av bunnskåret har tydelige dreiespor. Innsiden har vært glasert.
Fnr: 51073. *Mål: Stl:* 7,0 cm. *Stb:* 3,7 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 28 gram. *Datering:* 1500-1600-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12805/Fra tønne i kjeller.
14) Et avbrutt hjørne av en gulv**flis** av rød tegl med grågrønn glasur.
Fnr: 5420. *Mål: Stm:* 8,6 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL5218/Brannlag. (Mulig nyere tid.)
15) To bruddstykker av grå, buet tegl, hvorav den ene med rød kjerne. Trolig **taktekke**.
Fnr: 289955. *Mål: Stm:* 9,9 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL5218/Brannlag. (Mulig nyere tid.)

Glass

16) Et lite skår av buet, hvitt glass, muligens **drikkeglass**, med glasspest både på inn- og utside.
Fnr: 11345. *Mål: Stm:* 1,9 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL10884/Utjevningslag.
16) Et randskår av glass fra gjenstand med ukjent funksjon, mulig **drikkeglass**. Glasset er tynt, grønnlig i fargen og opprinnelig gjennomskinnelig, men dekket av glasspest på både innsiden og utsiden.
Fnr: 289920. *Mål: Stm:* 2,6 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL5880/Lag i dreneringsgrøft.
17) To biter glass fra gjenstand av ukjent fuksjon, mulig **vindusglass**. Begge er flate og opprinnelig gjennomskinnelige, men angrepet av glasspest på begge sider. Det ene skåret er marginalt tykkere enn det andre.
Fnr: 11341. *Mål: Stm:* 2,7 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL10884/Utjevningslag.

Gevir

18) Avsaget del av **gevir**. Fragmentet to takker og sagespor.
Fnr: 10876. *Mål: Stl:* 6,5 cm. *Stb:* 6,0 cm. *Stt:* 1,3 cm. *Vekt:* 17,8 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SA6358/Funnet mellom gulvsteiner i kjeller.

Stein

19) To **fragmenter** av flint. Det ene fragmentet er av lysegrå flint med cortex på en av sidene. Målene er 2,1 cm x 1,2 cm x 0,6 cm, vekt 1,2 gram. Det andre fragmentet er av en mørkere

grålig flint med målene 1,8 cm x 1,0 cm x 0,7 cm, vekt 1,0 gram.
Fnr: 289921. *Strukturnr:* SL5880/Lag i dreneringsgrøft.
19) Tre **fragmenter** av flint. To av fragmentene er av lignende type; grålig farge og cortex. Det tredje fragmentet er av mørkere flint. Kan ha vært utsatt for varme.
Fnr: 289915. *Mål:* 1: 5,0 cm x 3,2 cm x 1,5 cm. Vekt: 20,2 gram. 2: 4,9 cm x 3,4 cm x 1,4 cm. Vekt: 13,3 gram. 3: 3,9 cm x 2,4 cm x 1,7 cm. Vekt: 10,0 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL5880 Lag i dreneringsgrøft.
20) **Lampe** av kalkstein med tilnærmet rektangulær form. Overflaten er plan, men grovt tilhugget med en sirkulær fordypning på ca. 1,8 cm. Fordypningens diameter måler 8 cm og er noe skjevplassert i forhold til sentrum på gjenstanden. Langsidene er grovt tilhugget og noe avrundet. Den ene kortsiden er jevnt tilhugget og slipt. Den andre kortsiden har nærmest en grovhugget trekantet flate med to markerte riller. Bunnen er hvelvet/avrundet/konveks, men på den ene siden er det hugget av to store biter, slik at det kun gjenstår en tynn streng som forbindes mot den trekantede endesiden. Tilhuggingene tolkes som en type håndtak.
Fnr: 7918. *Mål:* Bredde: 12 cm. Tykkelse: 5,4 cm *L:* 14,5 cm. *Vekt:* 1310 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL5880/Lag, grøft.
21) Vevlodd, **tyngde**, av kleber. Loddet er delt gjennom et sylindrisk hull som måler 16 mm i indre diameter. Formen er flat og nesten rektangulær med avrundete kanter, bortsett fra i bruddsonen.
Fnr: 16972. *Mål: Stl:* 11,3 cm. *Stb:* 6,2 cm. *Stt:* 3,6 cm. *Vekt:* 450,9 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12034/Porøst og mørkt gråbrunt avfallslag/utjevningslag bestående av sand og humus.
22) Avlangt **bryne** av grå kvartsholdig sandstein. Overflaten er slipt på alle de fire langsidene, men den ene langsiden mangler det meste av sin opprinnelige overflate. På motstående flate er det en ca fem cm lang slipt fure. Begge endene er knukket.
Fnr: 5420. *Mål: Stl:* 9,0 cm. *Stb:* 3,0 cm. *Stt:* 2,1 cm. *Vekt:* 84,8 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL5218/Brannlag.

Katalogisert av: Sara Langvik Berge, Øystein Dahle, Lars Morten Fuglevik og Solveig Thorkildsen.

C59897/01-48

Byfunn fra **middelalder** fra FOLLOBANEN F04 KLYPEN VEST OG ØST, SAXEGAARDSGATA 15, (234), OSLO K., OSLO.

Mynt

01) **Mynt** av sølv. Mynten er av dårlig kvalitet. Diameter og generelt utseende kan tyde på at det er en 2-skilling.
Fnr: 25111. *Mål: Diam:* 1,7 cm. *Vekt:* 0,7 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL8117/Hagejord.
01) En **mynt** av sølv. Hverken advers eller revers side er tydelige, men dekorens former kan nærmest minne om en dansk marck fra Fredrik IIs periode.
Fnr: 17901. *Mål: Diam:* 3,0 cm. *Vekt:* 8,4 gram. *Datering:* 1500-tallet.*Strukturnr:* SL8117/Hagejord.
01) **Mynt** av sølv. 2- skilling. På advers side er monogrammet til Fredrik 4. synlig (1699 - 1730). Mynten ser ut til å være preget i 1706 (revers side), men litt vanskelig å si sikkert.
Fnr: 15545. *Mål: Diam:* 1,7 cm. *Vekt:* 1,2 gram. *Datering:* 1706? (1699 - 1730). *Strukturnr:* SL8117/Løsfunn sør for huset.

Metall

02) En **nål** av kobberlegering. Nålen er 7,1 cm lang og har en diameter på 0,4 cm på det tykkeste. Hodet er flatt med hull tvers i gjennom. Smalner ned mot spissen.
Fnr: 17888. *Mål: Stl:* 7,1 cm. *Diam:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 2,3 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL8117/Hagejord.
03) To bruddstykker av et lite **håndtak** av kobberlegering fra ukjent gjenstand.
Fnr: 19929. *Mål: Stl:* 5,6 cm. *Stb:* 1,1 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 16,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL19914/Dyregang.
04) En helletapp, eller rør, fra en mulig aquamanile/**kar** av kobberlegering. Røret er sekskantet og tar form av en hals som krummer seg og ender i et løvehode med en sirkulær utgang for vannet - slik at vannet har kommet ut av løvens munn. Endestykket har en sekskantet base, noe bredere enn halsen, med en sirkulær, utstikket avslutning som har vært festet i selve karet.
Fnr: 289631. *Mål: L:* 11,2 cm. *Stb:* 2,5 cm. *Stt:* 3,2 cm. *Datering:* middelalder/nyere tid. *Strukturnr:* SL28315/Humuslag.
05) Et bruddstykke fra mulig **beslag** av kobberlegering.
Fnr: 24730. *Mål: Stl:* 6,4 cm. *Stb:* 1,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,3 cm. *Vekt:* 2,7 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL24699/Avfallslag.
06) **Bolt** av kobberlegering. Konisk form på hodet. Stilken er rund.
Fnr: 289616. *Mål: Stl:* 5,9 cm. *Diam:* 2,3 cm. *Vekt:* 31 gram. *Datering:* middelalder? *Strukturnr:* SL18479/Avfallslag.
07) Et konisk formet **spinnehjul** av bly, med fllat bunn og topp. Øvre diameter er 1 cm og nedre diameter er 2,2 cm. Det går et konisk hull gjennom midten, diameter 0,6 cm i toppen og 0,8 cm i bunnen.

Fnr: 289218. *Mål: Sth:* 1,3 cm. *Diam:* 2,2 cm. *Vekt:* 29,3 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31396/Avfallslag bestående av silt og humus.
08) En svært korrodert **pilspiss** av jern, nærmest som Farbregd 1972, fig. 116, av sen middelalder eller tidlig nyere tids type. Tangestift såvel som -hals har firkantet tverrsnitt der kantene går over i egg- og rygglinjer på bladet. Tangen har avskrådd avsats og lett konkav hals. Bladet har en tilnærmet rombisk form og er så smalt at det ikke lar seg avgjøre hvorvidt pilen har hørt til bue eller armbrøst.
Fnr: 7906. *Mål: L:* 9,8 cm. *B:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm.
Datering: Etter 1200. *Strukturnr:* Mangler/Løsfunn. Løsmasser fra graving av profil 6745 og 6746.
09) En svært korrodert **øks** av jern. Formen, størrelsen og vekten på øksen kan tyde på at det er en håndøks.
Fnr: 27184. *Mål: Stl:* 13,3 cm. *Stb:* 8,6 cm. *Stt:* 6,0 cm. *Vekt:* 545 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL26918?/Profil.
10) Et mulig bruddstykke fra en **kniv** av jern. Tange og del av blad bevart.
Fnr: 289143. *Mål: Stl:* 7,8 cm. *Stb:* 2,7 cm. *Stt:* 1,5 cm. *Vekt:* 34,2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL28315/Lag.
11) To bruddstykker fra mulig **saks** av jern.
Fnr: 11437. *Mål: Stl:* 11,7 cm. *Stb:* 3,3 cm. *Stt:* 3,2 cm. *Vekt:* 141,5 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL11425/Mur.
12) To svært korroderte bruddstykker av et langt og smalt **håndtak** fra ukjent gjenstand av jern. Enden av det minste bruddstykket er avrundet med et sirkulært hode med et gjennomgående hull.
Fnr: 8095. *Mål: Stl:* 19,0 cm. *Stb:* 3,2 cm. *Stt:* 2,3 cm. *Vekt:* 211 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL7951/Brannlag.

Leirgods

13) Et bunnskår fra **kar** (kanne) av sandholdig grått gods med rødlig margin. Grimston.
Fnr: 19934. *Mål: Stl:* 4,1 cm. *Stb:* 3,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 11,4 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL19914/Dyregang.
13) Et trapesformet bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av mørkegrått gods med noe lysere indre og ytre margin. Skåret har grønn utvendig glasur. Grimston.
Fnr: 289947. *Mål: Stl:* 2,9 cm. *Stb:* 2,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 2,8 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL5913/Brannlag.
13) Et bukskår fra **kar** av grått gods med rød indre margin. Innsiden er sekundæroksidert, og utsiden er grønnglasert med blyglasur og dekorert med en dreiet linje. Engelsk.
Fnr: 289938. *Mål: Stl:* 2,2 cm. *Stb:* 1,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 2 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL28315/Mørkebrunt løst lag.
14) Et randskår fra **kar** av lyst steingods med grågrønn tinnglasur på utsiden. Lustre ware, mediterrant.
Fnr: 289929. *Mål: Stl:* 1,8 cm. *Stb:* 3,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 3,1 gram. *Datering:* 1300-1600. *Strukturnr:* SL27905 Nedgravning med mørkebrun myk masse bestående av leire, silt, sand og humus.

15) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av svakt rødlig brent gods med rester av grønn glasur på utsiden. Godset har dreiespor på innsiden. Developed scarborough ware.
Fnr: 9325. *Mål: Stl:* 4,1 cm. *Stb:* 4,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 13,4 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL7261/Brønn.
16) To skår fra nedre hankfeste fra **kar** (kanne) av grått og rødt gods. Grønn glasur med noen mørke flekker. Skårene passer sammen, så de er veid og målt som ett. Engelsk.
Fnr: 13222. *Mål: Stl:* 7,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,4 cm. *Stt:* 2,4 cm. *Vekt:* 46,9 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL13209/Porøst, lyst, gråbrunt fyll fra grop bestående av leire, silt og humus.
16) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av grålig porøst gods med oransje ytre margin og litt brungrønn glasur på yttersiden. Engelsk type.
Fnr: 289931. *Mål: Stl:* 4,3 cm. *Stb:* 4,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 14,3 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL28299/Fra grop med mørk, kompakt masse.
16) Et bukskår med hankefeste fra **kar** (kanne) av mørkt gods. Utsiden av godset er rødbrent. Antakelig engelsk.
Fnr: 289948. *Mål: Stl:* 3,0 cm. *Stb:* 3,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,9 cm. *Vekt:* 5,6 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL5913/Brannlag.
17) Et bukskår fra **kar** av grått steintøy. Køln.
Fnr: 26862. *Mål: Stl:* 2,2 cm. *Stb:* 2,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,3 cm. *Vekt:* 3,3 gram. *Datering:* 1300-1400-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL26787/Kuppelsteinsdekke.
18) Et randskår fra **kar** (kanne) av dreid gråbrunt stentøy med lysebrun indre og ytre margin og brun ytre glasur. Utsikkende skulderkant med flekkvis lilla glasur under, ca 2 cm nedenfor toppen. Langewehe.
Fnr: 289932. *Mål: Stl:* 4,5 cm. *Stb:* 3,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 13,5 gram. *Datering:* 1300-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL28299/Fra grop med mørk, kompakt masse.
19) Et bukskår fra **kar** av grålig gods med grå og fet saltglasur glasur på inn- og utside. Siegburg.
Fnr: 7223. *Mål: Stl:* 3,2 cm. *Stb:* 3,0 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 10 gram. *Datering:* 1500-1600 tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL7165 Gråbrun, hard masse fra stolpehull bestående av stein, humus, silt og sand.
20) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av hvitt gods med indre og ytre grønn glasur. Fransk, Rouen.
Fnr: 289926. *Mål: Stl:* 1,4 cm. *Stb:* 1,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 0,9 gram. *Datering:* Høymiddelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL26787/Kuppelsteinsdekke.
21) Et randskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av rødbrent gods med indre glasur. Delvis svartbrent på yttersiden med horisontale kanter. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289925. *Mål: Stl:* 2,1 cm. *Stb:* 1,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 2,4 gram. *Datering:* 1450-1650. *Strukturnr:* SL26787/Kuppelsteinsdekke.
21) Et randskår fra **kar** av oransje og grått gods med rødbrun innvendig glasur. Ca to cm nedenfor randkanten er det en langsgående horisontal kant. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289927. *Mål: Stl:* 3,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,8 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 21,9 gram. *Datering:* 1450-1650. *Strukturnr:* SL26787/Kuppelsteinsdekke.
21) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte). Rødbrent gods med dreieriller på utsiden. Glasert på innsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289937. *Mål: Stl:* 3,4 cm. *Stb:* 3,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 7,7 gram. *Datering:* 1450-1650. *Strukturnr:* SL28315/Mørkebrunt løst lag.

21) Et fragmentert bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av tynt, grålig gods med oransje indre og ytre margin. Glasur på utsiden. Sørskandinavisk.
Fnr: 289941. *Mål: Stl:* 4,0 cm. *Stb:* 2,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,3 cm. *Vekt:* 3,5 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL28315/Mørkebrunt løst lag.
22) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av gråsvart og sandholdig gods med en grå(-blålig?) utside. Sekundærbrent. Østersjøkeramikk.
Fnr: 18546. *Mål: Stl:* 2,9 cm. *Stb:* 2,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 3,5 gram. *Datering:* 1000-1150. *Strukturnr:* SL18479/Rødlig mykt avfallslag bestående av sand, kull og silt.
22) Et trapesformet bukskår fra **kar** av grovmagret og porøst, lysebrunt gods.
Fnr: 26237. *Mål: Stl:* 4,7 cm. *Stb:* 4,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,9 cm. *Vekt:* 20,4 gram. *Datering:* 1000-1150. *Strukturnr:* SL25866/Utjevnet brannlag, mørkebrunt og svampete.
22) To bukskår fra **kar** av sandholdig grått gods. Skårene er veid og målt som ett. Østersjøkeramikk.
Fnr: 289942. *Mål: Stl:* 4,5 cm. *Stb:* 3,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 8,9 gram. *Datering:* 1000-1150. *Strukturnr:* SL28315/Mørkebrunt løst lag.
22) Et bunnskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av gråsvart gods med lysebrun indre og ytre margin. Østersjøkeramikk.
Fnr: 289936. *Mål: Stl:* 3,6 cm. *Stb:* 4,4 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 18,5 gram. *Datering:* 1000-1150. *Strukturnr:* SL28315/Mørkebrunt løst lag.
23) Et bukskår fra **kar** av rødbrent gods med rødbrun glasur på inn- og utside.
Fnr: 11691. *Mål: Stl:* 2,3 cm. *Stb:* 2,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 4,4 gram. *Datering:* 1350-1550. *Strukturnr:* SL7165/Hard, gråbrun masse fra stolpehull bestående av stein, humus, silt og sand.
23) Et bukskår fra **kar** av grålig gods med noe lysere indre margin. Lys glasur på innsiden.
Fnr: 289940. *Mål: Stl:* 2,5 cm. *Stb:* 2,1 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 3,4 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL28315/Mørkebrunt løst lag.
23) Mulig bukskår fra **kar**. Grovt, grålig og rødlig gods. Tykkelsen varierer, sterkt brannskadd.
Fnr: 289943. *Mål: Stl:* 3,6 cm. *Stb:* 6,7 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 16,6 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL28315/Mørkebrunt løst lag.
23) Et bukskår fra **kar** av gods som er gråsvart innvendig og gråbrunt utvendig. Sterkt brannskadet.
Fnr: 289949. *Mål: Stl:* 1,8 cm. *Stb:* 3,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 3,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL5913/Brannlag.
24) Et randskår fra **stekepann**e av gråbrunt gods med grønn glasur på innsiden.
Fnr: 26861. *Mål: Stl:* 4,8 cm. *Stb:* 2,8 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 13,4 gram. *Datering:* 1600-1700-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL26787/Kuppelsteinsdekke.
25) Glasert gulv**flis** av tegl. Mulig 1400-tallet.
Fnr: 289952. *Datering:* 1400-talet. *Strukturnr:* SL5913/Brannlag.

Glass

26) Grå ringformet glass**perle** med gjennomgående sylindrisk hull. Yttersiden av perlen er dekorert med et hvitt sikksakkbånd.

Fnr: 31202. *Mål:* Hulldiameter: 0,5 cm. *Diam:* 1,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* løsfunn.
27) Et tilnærmet triangulært fragment av mulig **vindusglass**.
Fnr: 19931. *Mål: Stm:* 4,0 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL19914/Dyregang.
28) Fire fragmenter av glass fra **ukjent** gjenstand.
Fnr: 7274. *Mål: Stm:* 3,7 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL7165/Stolpehull.

Gevir

34) Et fragment av gevir med tilnærmet oval sylindrisk form, vel helst produkasjons**avfall**. Fragmentet har kutt-/sagemerker i den ene enden og er sprukket fra kjernen og ut på den ene siden.
Fnr: 24797. *Mål: Stl:* 2,5 cm. *Stb:* 2,7 cm. *Stt:* 2,2 cm. *Vekt:* 17,4 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL24699/Avfallslag.

Stein

35) Et tilnærmet kvadratisk fragment fra ukjent gjenstand, mulig **bygningsstein**, av bergart.
Fnr: 16303. *Mål: Stm:* 8,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL16301/Stolpehull.
36) **Fragment** av chert. Flere potlids tyder på at fragmentet har vært utsatt for varme.
Fnr: 289944. *Mål: Stl:* 4,4 cm. *Stb:* 3,3 cm. *Stt:* 2,2 cm. *Vekt:* 27,7 gram.
Strukturnr: SL29102/Ovn. Kompakte masser bestående av leire, sand og humus.
37) Uregelmessig **kjerne** av flint. Ingen skarpe kanter, trolig vannrullet.
Fnr: 289924.
Mål: Stl: 4,0 cm. *Stb:* 2,6 cm. *Stt:* 2,2 cm. *Vekt:* 20,1 gram.
Strukturnr: SL21089 Planeringslag med stein.
38) Flint**avslag**.
Fnr: 289922. *Mål: Stl:* 0,9 cm. *Stb:* 1,1 cm. *Stt:* 0,1 cm. *Vekt:* 0,1 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL21089/Planeringslag med stein.
39) **Fragment** av flint. Grålig fin flint.
Fnr: 289951. *Mål: Stl:* 1,3 cm. *Stb:* 1,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,2 cm. *Vekt:* 0,4 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL5913/Brannlag.
39) **Fragment** av mørk flint med litt cortex på siden.
Fnr: 289945. *Mål: Stl:* 4,7 cm. *Stb:* 2,1 cm. *Stt:* 1,6 cm. *Vekt:* 12,9 gram.
Strukturnr: SL29102/Ovn. Kompakte masser bestående av leire, sand og humus.
39) **Fragment** av flint.
Fnr: 289923. *Mål: Stl:* 1,3 cm. *Stb:* 0,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 0,3 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL21089/Planeringslag med stein.
39) Brent flint**fragment**.
Fnr: 24795. *Mål: Stl:* 3,9 cm. *Stb:* 2,4 cm. *Stt:* 2,1 cm. *Vekt:* 22,7 gram.
Strukturnr: SL24699/Avfallslag bestående av silt og sand.
39) Fem **fragment**er av flint. Alle er brent og kan komme fra samme knoll.
Fnr: 29106. *Mål:* 1: 3,3 cm x 2,7 cm x 1,1 cm. Vekt: 10,2 gram. 2: 2,9 cm x 2,8 cm x 2,7 cm. Vekt: 27,8 gram. 3: 4,6 cm x 3,3 cm x 1,6 cm. Vekt: 20,2 gram. 4: 3,5 cm x 2,6 cm x 1,9 cm. Vekt: 9,9 gram. 5: 2,4 cm x 2,0 cm x 1,1 cm. Vekt: 6,4 gram.

Strukturnr: SL29102 Ovn. Kompakte masser bestående av leire, sand og humus.
39) **Fragment** av brent flint.
Fnr: 289327. *Mål: Stl:* 1,9 cm. *Stb:* 1,6 cm. *Stt:* 1,3 cm. *Vekt:* 4,7 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL28315/Mørkebrunt lag.
39) Fem **fragment**er av flint. Alle er brent.
Fnr: 289950. *Mål:* 1: 2,2 cm x 2,3 cm x 1,3 cm. Vekt: 7,0 gram. 2: 2,7 cm x 1,2 cm x 0,6 cm. Vekt: 2,7 gram. 3: 2,4 cm x 1,8 cm x 0,7 cm. Vekt: 1,3 gram. 4: 2,0 cm x 1,2 cm x 0,3 cm. Vekt: 0,7 gram. 5: 1,2 cm x 0,7 cm x 0,2 cm. Vekt: 0,2 gram.
Strukturnr: SL5913/Brannlag.
39) Tre **fragment**er med brent flint.
Fnr: 8088. *Mål:* 1: 2,6 cm x 2,0 cm, x 0,8 cm. Vekt: 4,0 gram. 2: 1,4 cm x 1,1 cm x 0,5 cm. Vekt: 0,5 gram. 3: 2,2 cm x 0,6 cm x 0,3 cm. Vekt: 0,2 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL7951/Brannlag.
39) To **fragment**er av samme type flint. Grålig bryozoflint.
Fnr: 289934. *Mål:* A: 4,8 cm x 1,6 cm x 0,8 cm. Vekt: 5,1 gram. B: 4,3 cm x 1,8 cm x 0,5 cm. Vekt: 4,2 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL28299/Grop.
40) Et randskår og et bukskår fra klebersteins**kar**. Randskåret er en tilskåret reparasjonsdel med tre jernfester som sitter i gjennomgående hull. Jernfestene sitter i overgang mellom rand og buk. Skåret er glatt på innside og utside. Utsiden er sotet. Munningsranden er ca 1 cm. bred, markert og smalnende. Vekt: 89,7 g. Stl: 11,1 cm. Stb: 3,5 cm. Bukskåret har ru utside med riller, innsiden glatt. Vekt: 169,5 g. Stl: 10,1 cm. Stb: 7,2 cm.
Fnr: 16984. *Vekt:* 259,2 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL7261/Lag i brønn
41) Et **spinnehjul** av kleber lik en kvernstein i miniatyr. Diameteren er 3,7 cm. Det sylindriske hullet i midten har en indre diameter på 0,8 cm. Spinnehjulets tykkelse er 1 cm. Undersiden av spinnehjulet er konveks, mens den har en konkav overside. Sannsynligvis et gjenbrukt kleberkar.
Fnr: 289141. *Mål:* Hulldiameter: 0,8 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Diam:* 3,7 cm. *Vekt:* 24,9 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL28315/Mørkebrunt løst lag.
42) Et randskår fra klebersteins**kar** (bolle). Innsiden er glatt med enkelte spor etter riller, utsiden er ru med smale riller. Karets yttervegg har et glatt parti på ca.1 cm ved munningskanten. Munningsranden er smalnende. Sotet utside, mulig bevart matskorpe. Lik bolleformet type C (Lossius 1979:66).
Fnr: 50311. *Mål: Stm:* 5,3 cm. *Vekt:* 26,1 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL50290/Lagfyll i grøft.
43) Et tilnærmet rektangulært **bryne** av sandstein. Brynet er brukket i begge ender, noe som gør kantene noe skjeve. Det har mulige slipespor på begge smalsidene, og midt på den ene bredsiden går det en tynn fure i hele brynets lengde.
Fnr: 31546. *Mål: Stl:* 8,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,0 cm. *Stt:* 1,4 cm. *Vekt:* 80,8 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31538/Steinlag.
43) Et mulig emne til **bryne** av sandstein. Emnet er trapesformet og brukket i begge ender.
Fnr: 289935. *Mål: Stl:* 7,5 cm. *Stb:* 2,7 cm. *Stt:* 1,5 cm. *Vekt:* 42,5 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL28315/Mørkebrunt, løst lag.
43) Et tilnærmet rektangulært **bryne** av sandstein. Brynet er brukket i den ene enden og har mindre avspaltninger i overflaten.
Fnr: 28536. *Mål: Stl:* 8,0 cm. *Stb:* 1,9 cm. *Stt:* 1,8 cm. *Vekt:* 54,5 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL28279/Avfallsgrop bestående av leire og silt.

43) Avlangt **bryne** av sandstein. Brynet har slipemerker på alle kanter. Den ene enden er avrundet, og den andre enden er skråslipt til en spiss. Materialet er en finkornet sandstein.
Fnr: 289930. *Mål: Stl:* 5,5 cm. *Stb:* 1,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 6,5 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL27905/Lag i avfallsgrop.
43) Et emne til **bryne** av sandstein. Emnet har rekangulær form, men er tynnere i den enden.
Fnr: 31392. *Mål: Stl:* 6,7 cm. *Stb:* 1,9 cm. *Stt:* 1,4 cm. *Vekt:* 32,5 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31380/Avfallslag bestående av silt, sand og humus.
43) Et **bryne** av sandstein. Rektangulært i formen, noe bredere i den ene enden. Brynet er knekt i begge endene. Alle fire langsidene er glatte etter sliping.
Fnr: 21107. *Mål: Stl:* 7,0 cm. *Stb:* 1,7 cm. *Stt:* 1,2 cm. *Vekt:* 20,8 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL21093/Moderne nedgravning.
43) Et mulig emne til **bryne** av finkornet sandstein, med form som et parallellogram. På den ene kortsiden sitter det fast rester av mørtel. Emnet bærer ikke preg av å ha blitt brukt.
Fnr: 13945. *Mål: Stl:* 8,0 cm. *Stb:* 3,2 cm. *Stt:* 1,6 cm. *Vekt:* 83,2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12072/Grøft.
43) Et rektangulært **bryne** av sandstein (finkornet kvartsskifer). Brynet er glattslipt på alle fire langsider. Tykkelsen varierer, og det er brukket i begge ender.
Fnr: 289933. *Mål: Stl:* 10,1 cm. *Stb:* 1,9 cm. *Stt:* 1,4 cm. *Vekt:* 46,4 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL28299/Grop.
44) Et lite fragment fra et tykt **kar** av sandstein.
Fnr: 17301. *Mål: Stm:* 4,5 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL16928/Mangler.
46) En tilnærmet kvadratisk **flis** av skifer. Mulig gulvflis.
Fnr: 5420. *Mål: Stm:* 7,3 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL5218/Mangler.
47) Et fragment av mulig ovns**foring** av brent leire.
Fnr: 25026. *Mål: Stm:* 5,7 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL24699/Avfallslag.

Prøver

Kullprøver

48) P30466 fra borddekk. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 853±27BP, 1150-1260calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51865).

48) P25151 fra steinlag. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Hordeum var. vulgare (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 941±28BP, 1020-1160calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51857).

48) P29504 fra SL29407, bunnlag i grop SA29369. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Coryllus avellana (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 773±47BP, 1160-1300calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51871).

48) PK7976 fra SL7261, lag i brønn. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 859±27BP, 1150-1260calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51866).

LokalitetsID: 88460.

Litteratur: Farbregd, O. 1972: Pilefunn frå Oppdalsfjella. Miscellanea 5. Det Kgl. Norske Videnskabers Selskap, Museet. Universitetet i Trondheim.

Katalogisert av: Sara Berge, Øystein Dahle og Lars Morten Fuglevik.

C59898/1-3

Byfunn fra **middelalder** fra FOLLOBANEN, F04 KLYPEN ØST, SAXEGAARDSGATA 15, (234), OSLO.

Metall

1) En svært korrodert bøyd tråd eller **stang** av jern, med ukjent funksjon.
Fnr: 30281. *Mål: Stl:* 5,9 cm. *Stb:* 3,8 cm. *Stt:* 2,6 cm. *Vekt:* 41,7 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* ST30160/Mangler.

Stein

2) Et bukskår fra **kar** av kleber, med glatt utside og innside. Sterkt sotet utside, muligens bevart matskorpe.
Fnr: 25523. *Mål:* T: 1.1 cm. *Stm:* 4,9 cm. *Vekt:* 19,5 gram. *Strukturnr:* 25495/Lag i kollapset ovn

Prøver

Kullprøver
3) P30276 fra SL30258, utjevningslag under strete SA50. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Fraxinus excelsior (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 927±28BP, 1020-1180calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51898).
Strukturnr: SL30258/Utjevningslag.
3) P25528 fra SA24299, plank fra strete SA50. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1058±30BP, 890-1030calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51863).
Strukturnr: SA24299/Plank.
3) P24463 fra ST22641, plank fra strete SA50. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1100±28BP, 880-1020calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51864).
Strukturnr: ST22641/Plank.
3) P29828 fra ST29820, plank fra strete SA50. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1111±28BP, 870-1020calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51899).
Strukturnr: ST29820/Planke.
3) P31112 fra SL32078, forkullet treverk fra strete SA50. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Betula (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 902±28BP, 1030-1210calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51900).
Strukturnr: SL32078/Forkullet treverk.
3) P31352 fra SL31330, forkullet treverk fra SA. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 955±27BP, 1020-1160calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51903).
Strukturnr: SL31352/Forkullet treverk.

3) P51887 fra SL31538, utjevningslag av stein til strete SA50. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Hordeum var. vulgare (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 915±29BP, 1030-1190calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51887).
Strukturnr: SL31538/Utjevningslag.
3) P29971 fra ST29937, plank fra strete SA50. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Tilia cordata (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 960±28BP, 1020-1160calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51862).
Strukturnr: ST29337/Plank.

Funnomstendighet: Arkeologisk utgravning i planker/tregulv. Funnmateriale framkommet gjennom arkeologisk overvåkning og utgravning på vestre og østre side av Klypen: nedskjæringen for Smaalensbanen/Østfoldbanen, gravd i 1877-79. Utvidelsen av Klypen gjøres i forbindelse med anleggelse av kulvert for den nye Follobanen. Det ble også gravd rundt Saxegaardsgata 15, i umiddelbar nærhet til Klypen. Funnmaterialet stammer fra hus, gateløp, brønner, ovner, dyrkningsspor, en steinkjeller, kirkegården tilhørende Nikolaikirken, samt en vollgrav - trolig del av det høymiddelalderske kongsgårdsanlegget på Sørenga.

LokalitetsID: 88460.

Funnet av: NIKU v/Egil Bauer.

Katalogisert av: Sara Langvik Berge og Lars Morten Fuglevik.

C59899/01-14

Byfunn fra **middelalder** fra FOLLOBANEN, F04 KLYPEN ØST, SAXEGAARDSGATA 15, (234), OSLO.

Metall

01) Et fragment av kobberlegering. Fragmentet er svært tynt og kan ha hørt til et **beslag**.
Fnr: 24730. *Mål: Stl:* 3,5 cm. *Stb:* 2,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,1 cm. *Vekt:* 1,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL24699/Avfallslag.
02) Hestesko**saum** av jern. Lengden er 2,5 cm. Hodet er flatt, kvadratisk i formen og måler 0,8 cm x 0,8 cm. Litt av det ene hjørnet mangler. Undersiden av hodet ser ut til å være flat.
Fnr: 30549. *Mål: Stl:* 2,5 cm. *Vekt:* 1,3 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL30540/Utjevningslag.
03) Et svært korrodert bruddstykke fra **ukjent** gjenstand av jern, muligens et beslag.
Fnr: 30543. *Mål: Stl:* 7,2 cm. *Stb:* 4,5 cm. *Stt:* 1,8 cm. *Vekt:* 46,2 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL30540/Utjevningslag.
03) Et bruddstykke av jern fra **ukjent** gjenstand. Rektangulær form. Kan være et brukket håndtak fra en tang.
Fnr: 30279. *Mål: Stl:* 9,7 cm. *Stb:* 1,6 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 31 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL29975/Brannlag.

Leirgods

04) Tre randskår fra **kar** (kanne) av lyst, gråbrunt og porøst gods. Skårene passer sammen og ble veid samlet, men målene er fra det største skåret. Engelsk høymiddelalder, alternativt mediterran.
Fnr: 29912. *Mål: Stl:* 3,0 cm. *Stb:* 1,8 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 6,6 gram. *Datering:* høymiddelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL29900/Fra ovn/ildsted. Mørkebrun og myk masse bestående av trekull, humus og silt.
05) Et grålig fragment fra **kar** av ubestemt type med rest av rød og gul glasur på utsiden.
Fnr: 30135. *Mål: Stm:* 4,3 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL30111/Utjevningslag.
05) Tre bukskår fra **kar** av lyst leirgods. De tre fragmentene kan settes sammen til ett større skår.
Fnr: 30131. *Mål:* Mål fra største fragment. *Stl:* 4,6 cm. *Stb:* 3,1 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 13,6 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL30111 Gråbrunt brannlag bestående av humus, silt og leire.
05) Et bukskår fra **kar** av mørkegrått/sort nesten steingods/protosteingods.
Fnr: 289777. *Mål: Stl:* 2,6 cm. *Stb:* 3,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 4,6 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1300. *Strukturnr:* SL29975/Gråbrunt brannlag bestående av humus, silt og leire.
05) Et trapesformet bukskår fra **kar** av lysegrått, brunspettet, sandholdig og porøst gods. Spesiell rød- og grønnspettet glasur på utsiden, delvis avflasset. Svake dreieriller på utsiden.
Fnr: 289954. *Mål: Stl:* 3,5 cm. *Stb:* 4,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 9,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL30111/Brunt og kompakt lag bestående av silt og humus.
06) En ubearbeidet bit rødbrun rav med **ukjent** funksjon.

Fnr: 32391. *Mål: Stm:* 2,0 cm. *Vekt:* 1,9 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL30862/Utjevningslag bestående av silt og humus.
07) **Posten er slettet da den var et duplikat av C59899/9, F289778.**
08) Et sirkulært **spinnehjul** av kleber. Sidene er konvekse og det har et gjennomgående sylindrisk hull i midten som måler 0,8 cm i diameter. Selve spinnehjulet har en diameter på 2,3 cm, og en høyde på 1,1 cm.
Fnr: 30901. *Mål:* Hulldiameter: 0,8 cm; *Sth:* 1,1 cm. *Diam:* 2,3 cm. *Vekt:* 8,8 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL30862/Kompakt utjevningslag bestående av silt og humus.
09) Et randskår fra bolleformet **kar** av kleber, med 5,5 cm av randen bevart. Skåret har svake huggespor og er svartbrent på utsiden, mens innsiden er glatt. Ca midt på randkanten er en jernbit festet i et gjennomgående hull omtrent 1 cm ned fra munningen, muligens for oppheng av karet.
Fnr: 289778. *Mål: Stb:* 7,2 cm. *Sth:* 6,7 cm. *Strukturnr:* SL31231/Lag i stolpehull SA 31112.
09) Fem fragmenter fra klebersteins**kar**, to randskår og tre bukskår, trolig fra samme kar. Utsiden er glatt med svake tynne riller. Innsiden er ujevn og ru. Munningsranden skår innover.
Fnr: 30909. *Mål: Stm:* 5,3 cm. *Vekt:* 50.2 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL30862/Utjevningslag.
10) Et **bryne** av sandstein (finkornet kvartsskifer) med form som et parallellogram. Alle de fire langsidene er glatte etter sliping og begge endene er brukket. Langsidene har avrundete hjørner.
Fnr: 30278. *Mål: Stl:* 14,9 cm. *Stb:* 3,5 cm. *Stt:* 2,2 cm. *Vekt:* 200,3 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL29975/Brannlag bestående av humus, silt og leire.
10) Et avlangt **bryne** av rødbrun sandstein. Formen er uregelmessig, men to av langsidene er glattslipte. Begge endene er knukket, men den ene enden har et tilslipt hakk.
Fnr: 30541. *Mål: Stl:* 7,3 cm. *Stb:* 0,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 4,3 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL30540/Utjevningslag.
10) Et **bryne** av grå kvartsholdig sandstein, nesten helt rektangulær i formen. Alle de fire langsidene er glattslipte og begge endene er brukket.
Fnr: 30667. *Mål: Stl:* 10,1 cm. *Stb:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 51,6 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL30540/Utjevningslag.
11) Et fragment fra **bryne** av skifer. Brynet er brutt i en ende og har avskallede partier. Formen er tilnærmet kvadratisk og tverrsnittet er trekantet. En kortside og langside er slipt.
Fnr: 30906. *Mål:* Største bredde: 3,9 cm. Største tykkelse: 1,9 cm. *Stm:* 18,6 cm. *Vekt:* 197,2 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL30862/Utjevningslag.
11) Et kvadratisk **bryne** av lys grå skifer. Brynet er slipt på alle sider, og har en noe bølget overflate.
Fnr: 30961. *Mål:* B: 2,1 cm. Største tykkelse: 0,9 cm. *L:* 14,4 cm. *Vekt:* 53,5 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL30862/Utjevningslag.

Leire

12) Et vevlodd/**tyngde** av brent leire. Fargen er grå, men med noe rødbrenning. Overflaten er flat på den ene siden, og mangler på den andre siden. Vevloddet deles gjennom et sylindrisk

hull som måler 11 mm i diameter.
Fnr: 30150. *Mål: Stl:* 6,0 cm. *Stb:* 4,5 cm. *Stt:* 2,3 cm. *Vekt:* 41,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL30111/Kompakt brunt lag bestående av silt og humus.
12) Et fragment fra vevlodd/**tyngde** av grårød leire. Vevloddet har krummet (konveks) utside. Innsiden er ikke bevart.
Fnr: 30908. *Mål: Stl:* 3,9 cm. *Stb:* 4,3 cm. *Stt:* 1,6 cm. *Vekt:* 22,7 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL30862/Brunt, kompakt utjevningslag bestående av silt og humus.
13) To fragmenter av ovns**foring**. Fragmentene passer sammen og ble derfor målt og veid som ett fragment.
Fnr: 31230. *Mål: Stl:* 4,3 cm. *Stb:* 2,3 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 4 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31163/Grøft.

Prøver

Kullprøver
14) P31243 fra stolpehull i hus SA103. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 938±46BP, 1010-1210calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51896).
Strukturnr: mangler/Stolpehull.
14) P29782 fra tregulv i hus SA103. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 838±28BP, 1150-1270calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51893).
Strukturnr: mangler/Tregulv.
14) P29974 fra ST29711, gulv i hus SA103. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1008±28BP, 970-1050calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51897).
Strukturnr: ST29711/Gulv.
14) P30424 fra gulv i hus SA103. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til lauvtre/kvist (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 870±28BP, 1110-1260calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51901).
14) P30132 fra gulv i hus SA103. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Coryllus avellana (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 985±28BP, 990-1160calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51902).
Strukturnr: mangler/Gulv.

Funnomstendighet: Arkeologisk utgravning i hus SA103. Funnmateriale framkommet gjennom arkeologisk overvåkning og utgravning på vestre og østre side av Klypen: nedskjæringen for Smaalensbanen/Østfoldbanen, gravd i 1877-79. Utvidelsen av Klypen gjøres i forbindelse med anleggelse av kulvert for den nye Follobanen. Det ble også gravd rundt Saxegaardsgata 15, i umiddelbar nærhet til Klypen. Funnmaterialet stammer fra hus, gateløp, brønner, ovner, dyrkningsspor, en steinkjeller, kirkegården tilhørende Nikolaikirken, samt en vollgrav - trolig del av det høymiddelalderske kongsgårdsanlegget på Sørenga.

LokalitetsID: 88460.

Funnet av: NIKU v/Egil Bauer.

Katalogisert av: Sara Langvik Berge, Øystein Dahle og Lars Morten Fuglevik.

C59900/01-31

Byfunn fra **middelalder** fra FOLLOBANEN, F04 KLYPEN ØST, SAXEGAARDSGATA 15, (234), OSLO.

Metall

01) En mulig **pinsett** av kobberlegering, der de nedre delene av grenene er brutt av og mangler.
Fnr: 16664. *Mål: Stl:* 3,2 cm. *Stb:* 1,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 2,5 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL16506/Grøft.
02) Et tilnærmet trekantet og flatt bruddstykke fra ukjent gjenstand, mulig **beslag**, av kobberlegering. Fragmentet er svært irret.
Fnr: 17302. *Mål: Stl:* 8,4 cm. *Stb:* 7,3 cm. *Stt:* 1,3 cm. *Vekt:* 83 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL16928/Lag.
02) Fragment av kobberlegering. Kan være fra et **beslag**. Fragmentet er smalt og avlangt. Bøyd i den smaleste enden. Begge endene er brukket.
Fnr: 16302. *Mål: Stl:* 2,7 cm. *Stb:* 0,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 1,8 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL16273/Gulv.
03) Et fragment fra **ukjent** gjenstand av kobberlegering. Fragmentet er langt og flatt, smal i den ene enden og tykkere på midten. Den andre enden er brukket. Fragmentet er vridd.
Fnr: 17370. *Mål: Stl:* 8,1 cm. *Stb:* 0,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,2 cm. *Vekt:* 1,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL17802/Utjevningslag.
04) Et fragment av **ukjent** gjenstand av bly. Fragmentet er avlangt og sammenrullet.
Fnr: 31368. *Mål: Stl:* 4,9 cm. *Stb:* 0,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 5,2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31353 Utjevningslag/avfallslag.
05) Ukjent gjenstand av jern. Gjenstanden er 6,5 cm lang med en tykkere, 2,5 cm lang, del med rektangulært tverrsnitt, som går over i en rund stang med en lengde på ca 4 cm og diameter 6 mm. Kan nærmest minne om en panserpenetrerende **pil** fra armbrøst, hvis ytterste del av spissen er brukket av.
Fnr: 16667. *Mål: Stl:* 6,5 cm. *Stb:* 1,4 cm. *Stt:* 1,4 cm. *Vekt:* 21,7 gram. *Datering:* middelalder, *Strukturnr:* SL16506/Grøft.
06) **Nøkkel**fragment av jern. Fragmentet er sterkt korrodert, men røntgenbildet viser at den bevarte delen av består av litt av nøkkelpipen og skjegget. Nøkkelpipen er enten rund eller kantet, og skjegget består av en eller to tenner som står vinkelrett på pipen.
Fnr: 289613. *Mål: Stl:* 6,0 cm. *Stb:* 5,1 cm. *Stt:* 2,5 cm. *Vekt:* 68,3 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18291/Utjevningslag.
07) Fragment av jern. Helt innkapslet i rust og brent leire. Røntgenbildet er dårlig. Fragmentet består av en ca ni cm lang jernstang som er krummet i den ene enden. Mulig del av en **saks**.
Fnr: 12147. *Mål: Stl:* 9,2 cm. *Stb:* 2,4 cm. *Stt:* 1,6 cm. *Vekt:* 55,7 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12034/Avfallslag.
08) En svært korrodert **hestesko** av jern. Skoen er ganske flat og bred i tuppen for deretter å smalne utover grenene som går opp i to haker. På grenene er åtte-ni synlige rektangulære hull.
Fnr: 289615. *Mål: Stl:* 11,6 cm. *Stb:* 10,3 cm. *Stt:* 1,2 cm. *Vekt:* 204 gram.

Datering: middelalder/nyere tid. *Strukturnr:* SL12713/Avfallslag.
09) En svært korrodert, mulig rem**spenne** av jern med bøyle og endestykke. Ytterligere to mindre jernfragmenter medfølger.
Fnr: 289195. *Mål: Stm:* 3,3 cm. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12034/Avfallslag.
10) Et fragment av jern. Røntgenbildet viser en rektangulær plate med et sirkelrundt hull i den ene enden. Trolig er fragmentet fra et **beslag**.
Fnr: 289620. *Mål: Stl:* 3,5 cm. *Stb:* 1,9 cm. *Stt:* 1,3 cm. *Vekt:* 5,2 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL1816/ Lag med kalkmørtel.
10) To svært korroderte bruddstykker av et **beslag** av jern. Beslaget er en plate med gjennomgående hull midt på, som ender i en ring.
Fnr: 18094. *Mål: Stl:* 6,0 cm. *Stb:* 3,6 cm. *Stt:* 2,3 cm. *Vekt:* 34,5 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18067/Kulturlag fra haug.
11) Et fragment fra en mulig sy**nål** av jern. Kun den spisse delen av nålen er bevart.
Fnr: 289622. *Mål: Stl:* 4,0 cm. *Diam:* 0,3 cm. *Vekt:* 0,7 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18745/Grøft.
11) En svært korrodert **tråd** av jern. Tråden ser ut til å ha vært bøyd rundt noe i begge endene.
Fnr: 289622. *Mål: Stl:* 6,0 cm. *Stb:* 3,0 cm. *Stt:* 1,5 cm. *Vekt:* 20 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18745/Gulv.
12) Et bukskår fra **kar** av grålig og porøst gods. Skåret har grønn glasur med profilerte brune jernoksidstriper. Grimston ware.
Fnr: 289299. *Mål: Stl:* 3,7 cm. *Stb:* 3,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 7,4 gram.
Datering: 1150-1350
Strukturnr: SL12655 Rødspettet og mykt utjevningslag bestående av sand og humus.
13) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av lyst, svakt rødlig leirgods. Antatt engelsk «buff».
Fnr: 289788. *Mål: Stl:* 3,1 cm. *Stb:* 3,4 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 7,2 gram.
Strukturnr: SL14652/Utjevningslag.
14) Et bunnskår fra **kar** (krus) av brungrått gods. Det har brun blyglasur på utsiden og tommeltrykk/bølgefot langs nedre kant. Langerwehe.
Fnr: 289779. *Mål: Stl:* 3,8 cm. *Stb:* 7,1 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 22,6 gram.
Datering: 13-1400-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12713/Avfallslag bestående av dyrebein, silt, humus og sand.
14) Et bukskår fra **kar** (krus) av gråbrunt tynt gods med innvendig og utvendig brun blyglasur. Skåret har dreiespor på innsiden. Langerwehe.
Fnr: 289781. *Mål: Stl:* 2,0 cm. *Stb:* 5,8 cm. *Stt:* 0,3 cm. *Vekt:* 5,2 gram.
Datering: 13-1400-tall. *Strukturnr:* SL12713/Avfallslag bestående av dyrebein, silt, humus og sand.
14) Et randskår fra **kar** (krus) av gråbrunt gods med brun blyglasur på innsiden og utsiden. Den har markert kant ca en cm nedenfor randen. Langerwehe.
Fnr: 289780. *Mål: Stl:* 4,1 cm. *Stb:* 6,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,9 cm. *Vekt:* 19,6 gram.
Datering: 13-1400 tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12713/Avfallslag bestående av dyrebein, silt, humus og sand.
15) To bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av lysegrått gods med grå indre og ytre margin. Lysegrått gods med grå indre og ytre margin. Mål og vekt er fra det største skåret. Siegburg.
Fnr: 289786. *Mål: Stl:* 3,7 cm. *Stb:* 5,5 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 13,2 gram. *Datering:* 13-1400-

tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12713/Avfallslag bestående av dyrebein, silt, humus og sand.
15) Skulderskår fra **kar** av grålig stentøy med noe mørkere indre og ytre margin. Gråbrun glasur på utsiden, dekorert med en profilert horisontal stripe. Siegburg.
Fnr: 289784. *Mål: Stl:* 2,5 cm. *Stb:* 1,7 cm. *Stt:* 0,3 cm. *Vekt:* 1,4 gram.
Datering: 13-1400 tall. *Strukturnr:* SL12713/Avfallslag bestående av dyrebein, silt, humus og sand.
15) Et randskår fra **kar** (krus) av grått og kompakt stentøy, med dreieriller på hele yttersiden. Siegburg.
Fnr: 289785. *Mål: Stl:* 4,8 cm. *Stb:* 4,3 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 18,5 gram.
Datering: 13-1400 tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12713/Avfallslag bestående av dyrebein, silt, humus og sand.
16) Et bukskår fra **kar** av rødbrent sandholdig nesten-stentøy med brun ytre glasur. Rhin-området. *Fnr:* 289782. *Mål: Stl:* 1,6 cm. *Stb:* 3,0 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 2,5 gram.
Datering: 1200-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL12713/Avfallslag bestående av dyrebein, silt, humus og sand.
17) To randskår og et bukskår fra **kar** (kulepotte) av gråsvart gods. Fragmentene kommer trolig fra samme kar, vel helst en kokepotte. Randskårene passer sammen. Sørskandinavisk/nordtysk.
Fnr: 17905. *Mål:* Bukskår: 2 x 2,9 x 0,7 Randskår: 3 x 2,4 x 1,1 Randskår: 2,2 x 2 x 1,1 *Vekt:* 17,2 gram. *Datering:* 1000-1150. *Strukturnr:* SL17802/Mørkebrunt og porøst utjevningslag bestående av sand, stein, silt trekull og humus.
17) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kanne) av rødbrent gods med rødbrun ytre glasur. Dekorert med to mørke jernoksidstriper. Sør-skandinavisk.
Fnr: 289783. *Mål: Stl:* 2,3 cm. *Stb:* 3,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 6,5 gram. *Datering:* 1150-1350. *Strukturnr:* SL12713/Avfallslag bestående av dyrebein, silt, humus og sand.

Gevir

18) Et fragment av tilvirket bein eller gevir. Avlang flat form og slipte sider. Brudd på tre kanter, ett gjennomboret hull i en bruddflate. Mulig produksjons**avfall**.
Fnr: 12736. *Mål:* Stb: 1,0 cm. T: 0,6. *Stm:* 3,6 cm. *Vekt:* 2,7 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12713/Avfallslag.
19) Åtte fragmenter fra en enkeltskinne**kam** av gevir. Kun deler av endeplate og en tannplate bevart. Skinnen er bred, buet med ovalt tverrsnitt. Naglene er av kobberlegering, og står i to tettstilte rader; en langs tannrekken og en langs kammens rygg. Langs tannrekken er det sagspor. Tennene er fine, men for det meste brukket av.
Fnr: 31367. *Mål: Stm:* 3,5 cm. *Vekt:* 4,1 gram. *Datering:* tidlig middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31353/Utjevningslag.
20) Et uregelmessig formet fragment av gevir, vel helst produksjons**avfall**. Spor etter bearbeiding på den ene flaten.
Fnr: 289197. *Mål: Stl:* 4,8 cm. *Stb:* 3,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,7 cm. *Vekt:* 7,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18291/Gråbrunt og porøst utjevningslag bestående av stein, sand, humus og silt.
20) Et stykke avsaget takk av gevir, mulig produksjons**avfall**.

Fnr: 14808. *Mål: Stl:* 4,4 cm. *Stb:* 3,5 cm. *Stt:* 1,3 cm. *Vekt:* 11,8 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL12713/Avfallslag.

Stein

21) Trekantformet **skraper** med retusj rundt hele kanten.
Fnr: 27669. *Mål: Stl:* 2,8 cm. *Stb:* 2,1 cm. *Stt:* 0,8 cm. *Vekt:* 5,5 gram. *Datering:* Steinbrukende tid. *Strukturnr:* SL27570/Utjevningslag. Rest av kulturlag.
22) Brukket **flekke**skraper med slagbule. Fin retusj langs begge sidene.
Fnr: 31329. *Mål: Stl:* 2,7 cm. *Stb:* 1,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,4 cm. *Vekt:* 1,9 gram.
Datering: Steinbrukende tid. *Strukturnr:* SL31293/Avfallslag bestående av dyrebein, silt, sand og humus.
23) Et **spinnehjul** av brent grålig, lys bergart med brune spetter, antakelig kleber. Spinnehjulet er konisk formet med gjennomgående og sentralt plassert sylingdrisk hull som måler 0,7 cm i diameter. Spinnehjulets diameter er 2,3 cm i bunnen, og 1,6 cm i toppen. Høyden er 1,0 cm. *Fnr:* 20011. *Mål: Sth:* 1,0 cm. *Diam:* 2,3 cm. *Vekt:* 7,8 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18606/Brannlag bestående av sand, grus og stein.
23) Et halvt **spinnehjul** av kleber. Oversiden er flat, og undersiden er svakt konkav. Hullet i midten er konisk; bunnen av hullet har en diameter på 1,3 cm, og toppen en diameter på 1,1 cm.
Fnr: 16319. *Mål:* Hulldiameter: fra 1,1 cm til 1,3 cm *Sth:* 1,2 cm. *Diam:* 4,3 cm. *Vekt:* 18,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL14652/Mørkebrunt og porøst utfyllingslag bestående av stein, sand og humus.
24) Et randskår fra **kar** (bolle) av kleber. Utsiden er ru med riller, innsiden er glatt. Karets yttervegg har et smalt glatt parti på ca. 0,7 cm ved munningskanten. Munningskanten er smalnende. Sotet utside. Ca 8% av randen er bevart, estimert diameter 24 cm. Lik bolleformet type C (Lossius 1979:66).
Fnr: 21266. *Mål: Stm:* 6,5 cm. *Vekt:* 43,8 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL21209/Lag, omrotet dyregang
24) Et randskår fra klebersteins**kar** (bolle). Utsiden er ru med riller, innsiden er glatt. Sotet utside, mulig med matskorpe. Karets yttervegg har et glatt parti på ca. 1 cm ved munningskanten. Lik bolleformet type C (Lossius 1979:66).
Fnr: 22943. *Mål: Stm:* 9,1 cm. *Vekt:* 60,3 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL22571/Fyll i kjellerbua.
24) To randskår fra to forskjellige klebersteins**kar** (bolle). Skår A har glatt utside og innside, og er noe sotet. Munningskanten er avskallet, men har vært smalnende. Nærmest bolleformet kar type B (Lossius 1977). Skår B har kun munningrand bevart, og den er rett. Skåret har glatt utside og innside, utsiden er noe sotet. Ca. 7% av randen er bevart, estimert diameter ca 15 cm.
Fnr: 289220.
Mål: Skår A: Vekt: 61,0 g.Stm: 6,9. T: 1,1 cm. Skår B: Vekt: 15,5 g. Stm: 3,8 cm. T: 0,9 cm.
Stm: 6,9 cm. *Vekt:* 76,4 gram.
Strukturnr: SL12713 Avfallslag
24) **kar** bolle av kleber. *Antall fragmenter:* 2
To randskår fra et klebersteinskar lik bolleformet type C (Lossius 1979:66). Skårene passer

sammen; innsiden er glatt, utsiden er ru med riller. Karets yttervegg har et glatt parti på ca 1,4 cm ved munningskanten. Munningsranden er noe smalnende. Det er en bevart del av gripelist på på 3,6 cm på den glatte randen. Skårene har en noe sotet utside. Ca 20 % av randen bevart, estimert diameter ca 25 cm.
Fnr: 18478. *Mål: Stm:* 9,5 cm. *Vekt:* 303,5 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL18291/Utjevningslag.
25) Et **bryne** av sandstein (finkornet kvartsskifer). Brynet har en rektangulær form, men tykkelsen på sidene varierer en del. Tre av langsidene er glatte etter sliping og brynet er brukket i begge ender.
Fnr: 17849. *Mål: Stl:* 12,6 cm. *Stb:* 2,5 cm. *Stt:* 1,7 cm. *Vekt:* 85,8 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL17802/Utjevningslag bestående av sand, stein, silt, trekull og humus.
25) Et tilnærmet rektangulært **bryne** av sandstein (finkornet kvartsskifer). Brynet har en større avskalning i den ene siden, men alle de fire langsidene er glattslipte. Begge endene er brukket.
Fnr: 28365. *Mål: Stl:* 13,6 cm. *Stb:* 2,2 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 69,7 gram. *Datering:* 1000-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SA28048/Gulvlag, plankegulv (ST28195).
25) Et **bryne**fragment av sandstein (finkornet kvartsskifer) i to deler. Brynet er brukket i begge endene, og de fire langsidene er slipt glatte. Siden de to fragmentene passer sammen, ble de målt og veid som ett stykke.
Fnr: 18205. *Mål: Stl:* 3,9 cm. *Stb:* 3,5 cm. *Stt:* 1,4 cm. *Vekt:* 37,7 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18166/Lag bestående av silt, grus, stein og mye kalkmørtel.
25) Et **bryne** av sandstein. Rektangulær i formen, men den ene enden er smalere og avrundet. Brynet er glattslipt på tre av langsidene, mens den fjerde langsiden mangler mesteparten av sin opprinnelige overflate. Brynet er brukket i den ene enden.
Fnr: 17852. *Mål: Stl:* 13,5 cm. *Stb:* 4,0 cm. *Stt:* 1,2 cm. *Vekt:* 102,8 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL17802/Utjevningslag bestående av sand, stein, silt, trekull og humus.
26) Fire fragmenter fra en eller flere **bakstehelle**r av skifer. Tre fragmenter har stekeflate med riller på en side, den andre siden er noe avflaket. Et fragment har stekeflater med riller på begge sider.
Fnr: 289211. *Mål:* Største tykkelse: 0,9 cm. *Stm:* 7,6 cm. *Vekt:* 156,2 gram.
Strukturnr: SL12713/Avfallslag.
26) To fragmenter fra **bakstehelle** av skifer, trolig fra samme bakstehelle. Avflaket på en side, stekeflate med synlige riller på den andre siden.
Fnr: 12737. *Mål: Stm:* 6,1 cm. *Vekt:* 23,5 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12713/Avfallslag.
26) Et fragment fra **bakstehelle** av skifer. Ca 11 cm av randen er bevart. Både overside og underside har stekeflate med riller.
Fnr: 289207. *Mål:* T: 1,1 cm. *Stm:* 14,4 cm. *Vekt:* 245,3 gram. *Strukturnr:* SL12655/Utjevningslag
27) Et **bryne** av leirskifer i tre deler. Fragmenterne passer sammen. Brynet er glatt og jevnt på den ene siden, mens den andre siden er mindre jevn grunnet avskalninger. Brynet er avrundet i begge ender.
Fnr: 17833. *Mål: Stl:* 4,2 cm. *Stb:* 1,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 5,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL17802/Utjevningslag.

28) Fire varmepåvirkede bruddstykker av en **kvernstein** av mulig skifer.
Fnr: 26771. *Mål: Stt:* 6,0 cm. *Stm:* 27,0 cm. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL26720/Brannlag.

Leire

29) Et **spinnehjul** av brent leire med sylindrisk hull i midten. Rødoransje farge. Overflaten er ujevn på grunn av avskallinger og sprekker, antakelig grunnet sekundær brenning. Spinnehjulet har en tilnærmet flat side, og en svakt krummet konveks side.
Fnr: 18876. *Mål:* Hulldiameter: 0,8 cm. *Stt:* 1,3 cm. *Diam:* 2,2 cm. *Datering:* middelalder.
Strukturnr: SL18745/Mørkebrunt brannlag bestående av sand og humus.
30) To fragmenter fra vevlodd/**tyngde** av leire. Fragmentene utgjør ca 1/5 av loddets omkrets, de passer sammen og er målt og veid under ett. Fargen er grå til svakt rødoransje. Loddet er flatt på undersiden og avrundet på toppen. I bruddlinjen er det et sylindrisk hull med en indre diameter på 1,6 cm. Vevloddet er sekundært brent.
Fnr: 31417. *Mål:* Hulldiameter: 1,6 cm. *Stl:* 7,2 cm. *Stb:* 5,7 cm. *Stt:* 5,6 cm. *Vekt:* 202,4 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31402/Avfallslag bestående av sand og humus.

Prøver

Kullprøver
31) P18532 fra brannlag. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1044±28BP, 940-1030calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51877).
Strukturnr: mangler/Brannnlag.
31) P18780 fra SL18745, gulv. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Corylus Avellana (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 987±28BP, 990-1060calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51879).
Strukturnr: SL18745/Gulv.
31) P31606 fra SL31573, lag i gulv SA106. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Hordeum var. vulgare (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1013±29BP, 970-1050calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51889).
Strukturnr: SL31573/Lag i gulv SA106.
31) P28249 fra 1SA28238, plank fra gulv SA112. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 944±28BP, 1020-1160calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51867).
Strukturnr: 1SA28238/Plank.
31) P28364 fra plank fra gulv SA112. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 982±28BP, 990-1060calAD/1070-1160calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51868).
Strukturnr: SA112/Plank i gulv.
31) P25463 fra plank fra gulv SL22896. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 953±27BP, 1020-1160calAD. Restmaterialet blir magasinert (Ua-51869).

Strukturnr: SL22896/plank fra gulv.

Funnomstendighet: Arkeologisk utgravning. Gulvlag over hele utgravningsområdet (17969, 20707, 24299 [24215, 24373], 22896, 31573, 32008, 18745, 28195). Funnmateriale framkommet gjennom arkeologisk overvåkning og utgravning på vestre og østre side av Klypen: nedskjæringen for Smaalensbanen/Østfoldbanen, gravd i 1877-79. Utvidelsen av Klypen gjøres i forbindelse med anleggelse av kulvert for den nye Follobanen. Det ble også gravd rundt Saxegaardsgata 15, i umiddelbar nærhet til Klypen. Funnmaterialet stammer fra hus, gateløp, brønner, ovner, dyrkningsspor, en steinkjeller, kirkegården tilhørende Nikolaikirken, samt en vollgrav - trolig del av det høymiddelalderske kongsgårdsanlegget på Sørenga.

LokalitetsID: 88460.

Funnet av: NIKU v/Egil Bauer.

Litteratur: Lossius, Siri Myrvoll 1979: F. Klebermaterialet. I "De arkeologiske utgravninger i Gamlebyen, Oslo, bind 2: Feltene "Oslogate 3 og 7". Bebyggelsesrester og funngrupper".

Katalogisert av: Sara Langvik Berge, Øystein Dahle og Lars Morten Fuglevik

C59901/01-13

Byfunn fra **middelalder** fra FOLLOBANEN, F04 KLYPEN ØST, SAXEGAARDSGATA 15, (234), OSLO.

Metall

01) Et fragment fra ukjent gjenstand av kobberlegering, mulig **beslag**. Fragmentet er firkantformet, tynt og noe buet.
Fnr: 24746. *Mål: Stl:* 2,5 cm. *Stb:* 1,9 cm. *Stt:* 0,2 cm. *Vekt:* 1,6 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL24745/Brannlag eller avfallslag.
02) En liten **kniv** av jern med tangen bevart. Bladet krummer svakt oppover mot eggen.
Fnr: 31495. *Mål: Stl:* 11,9 cm. *Stb:* 2,3 cm. *Stt:* 1,3 cm. *Vekt:* 41,3 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31474/Lag fra gulv.
03) Et **beslag** av jern i form av en oval eller rektangulær plate med en pigg i den ene enden og antydning til en pigg i den andre.
Fnr: 30153. *Mål: Stl:* 6,5 cm. *Stb:* 2,9 cm. *Stt:* 1,7 cm. *Vekt:* 35 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL18794/Brannlag.
04) Et fragment av **ukjent** gjenstand av jern. Røntgenbildet viser at fragmentet har form nærmest som en ring.
Fnr: 20012. *Mål: Stl:* 4,4 cm. *Stb:* 3,2 cm. *Stt:* 2,3 cm. *Vekt:* 20,2 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL24745/Brannlag.
04) Et fragment av **ukjent** gjenstand av jern. Kun en liten del er synlig, resten er innkapslet i korrosjonskappe. Røntgenbildet viser at fragmentet er bøyd.
Fnr: 31494. *Mål: Stl:* 5,6 cm. *Stb:* 3,3 cm. *Stt:* 1,8 cm. *Vekt:* 21,5 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31474/Fra gulv.
04) Et fragment fra **ukjent** gjenstand av jern, sterkt korrodert.
Fnr: 289790. *Mål: Stl:* 3,8 cm. *Stb:* 3,4 cm. *Stt:* 1,6 cm. *Vekt:* 12 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL24745/Brannlag.

Leirgods

05) Et bukskår fra **kar** (kokepotte) av lysegrått porøst gods. Gråsvart på inn- og utsiden. Tysk nestensteintøy.
Fnr: 24748. *Mål: Stl:* 1,8 cm. *Stb:* 3,6 cm. *Stt:* 0,5 cm. *Vekt:* 4 gram. *Datering:* 11-1200-tallet. *Strukturnr:* SL24529 Hardt og brunt sammentråkket lag bestående av humus og silt. Samme som SL31413.
06) Et bukskår av **kar** (kulepotte) av grålig porøst gods med dreiespor på innsiden.
Fnr: 289789. *Mål: Stl:* 5,4 cm. *Stb:* 4,4 cm. *Stt:* 1,1 cm. *Vekt:* 30,8 gram. *Datering:* 1250-1450. *Strukturnr:* SL24662/Fyll av stolpehull SA31043.
07) Et fragment fra **taktekke** av grått gods/tegl med flekker av rødt.
Fnr: 24685. *Mål: Stl:* 8,3 cm. *Stb:* 6,9 cm. *Stt:* 1,2 cm. *Vekt:* 90,1 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31054/Fyll av stolpehull SA31043.

Glass

08) En blå, ringformet glass**perle**, gjennomhullet.
Fnr: 28920. *Mål: Diam:* 0,2 cm. *Datering:* middelalder *Strukturnr:* SL28871/Fyll av stolpehull SA28756.

Bein

09) En **spillebrikke** av bein. Dambrikke. Diameter 4,3 cm, tykkelse 0,7 cm. Noe dekor i form av en liten sirkel på den ene siden.
Fnr: 31415. *Mål: Diam:* 4,3 cm. *Vekt:* 8,6 gram.
Datering: middelalder
Strukturnr: SL31413 Fra haug med brungrå, porøs masse bestående av silt og humus.
10) En sy**nål** av bein. Kun den øverste delen er bevart. Nålen har et sylindrisk, gjennomgående hull 1 cm fra toppen. Hullet har en diameter på 0,5 cm. Nålen er flat og krum. Tykkelsen på nålen avtar ned mot bruddet. Overflaten er ru pga avskallinger. Fargen er brun.
Fnr: 20013. *Mål: Stl:* 5,8 cm. *Stb:* 1,2 cm. *Stt:* 0,6 cm. *Vekt:* 3 gram. *Datering:* middelalder.
Strukturnr: SL24745/Mørkebrunt brannlag bestående av sand og humus.
11) Et **spinnehjul** av brent kleber. Flat bunn med svakt avrundet konveks topp. Konisk hull i midten som måler 1,0 cm i bunnen, og 0,8 cm i toppen. Ru overflate pga avskallinger.
Fnr: 30152. *Mål: Sth:* 1,3 cm. *Diam:* 3,1 cm. *Vekt:* 13,4 gram. *Datering:* middelalder.
Strukturnr: SL18794 Rødbrunt brannlag bestående av sand og silt.
12) Et nåle**bryne** av finkornet leirskifer. Rødbrun farge. Kvadratisk form, men oval i kantene. Slipt over det hele, bortsett fra en avskalning i den ene enden.
Fnr: 24749. *Mål: Stl:* 7,9 cm. *Stb:* 1,1 cm. *Stt:* 1,0 cm. *Vekt:* 17,6 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL24686/Haug bestående av humus, sand og silt.
13) To fragmenter av brent leire. Delvis rødbrent på innsiden. Trolig del av ovns**foring**.
Fnr: 289249. *Mål: Stl:* 9,8 cm. *Stb:* 7,5 cm. *Stt:* 3,0 cm. *Vekt:* 128 gram.
Datering: middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31054/Fyll av stolpehull SA290269.

Prøver

Kullprøver
13) P31023/30913 fra SL31093, fra brannlag i hus SA102. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1019±29BP, 970-1050-calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51894).
Strukturnr: SL31093/Brannlag.
13) P31056 fra stolpehull i hus SA102. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Pinus (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 1023±28BP, 960-1050calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51895).
Strukturnr: SA102/Stolpehull i hus.
13) P31429 fra SL31413, lag i plattform til hus SA102. Prøven er vedartsbestemt til Hordeum var. vulgare (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 944±28BP, 1020-1160calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51886).

Strukturnr: SL31413/Lag i plattform til hus.

Funnomstendighet: Arkeologisk utgravning i brent leiregulv ved kirkegården (18745). Funnmateriale framkommet gjennom arkeologisk overvåkning og utgravning på vestre og østre side av Klypen: nedskjæringen for Smaalensbanen/Østfoldbanen, gravd i 1877-79. Utvidelsen av Klypen gjøres i forbindelse med anleggelse av kulvert for den nye Follobanen. Det ble også gravd rundt Saxegaardsgata 15, i umiddelbar nærhet til Klypen. Funnmaterialet stammer fra hus, gateløp, brønner, ovner, dyrkningsspor, en steinkjeller, kirkegården tilhørende Nikolaikirken, samt en vollgrav - trolig del av det høymiddelalderske kongsgårdsanlegget på Sørenga.

LokalitetsID: 88460.

Funnet av: NIKU v/Egil Bauer.

Katalogisert av: Sara Langvik Berge, Øystein Dahle og Lars Morten Fuglevik.

C59902/1-3

Byfunn fra **middelalder** fra FOLLOBANEN, F04 KLYPEN ØST, SAXEGAARDSGATA 15, (234), OSLO.

Metall

1) Et bruddstykke av **ukjent** gjenstand av jern.
Fnr: 32386. *Mål: Stl:* 4,5 cm. *Stb:* 2,0 cm. *Stt:* 1,2 cm. *Vekt:* 8 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31533/Gulvlag.

Gevir

2) Enkelt**kam** av gevir som består av en endeplate og to tannplater. Den ene endeplaten mangler. Kammens skinne har tynnerere overdel, lik type E5 (Wiberg 1977). Både skinnen og tannplater går opp i en oppsvinget bue, som avsluttes med et hakeformet utsprang som stikker opp over skinnen. Skinnen er dekorert med konturfurer og parallelle skråstilte streker på endeplaten. Sagspor i skinnen. Kammens tynnere overdel er dekorert med T-formede lange utskjæringer. Naglene er spredt. Basert på det hakeformede utspringet og skinnens dekor kan kammen dateres til 1100-tallet, men dekorelementene forekommer fra begynnelsen av 1000-tallet til begynnelsen av 1200-tallet.
Fnr: 289184. *Mål:* Største bredde: 3,7 cm. Største tykkelse: 1,5 *Stm:* 5,3 cm. *Vekt:* 46,6 gram. *Datering:* Ca 1100-tall. *Strukturnr:* SL31533/Gulvlag.

Stein

3) Et **spinnehjul** av kleber. Grålig, konisk formet spinnehjul med hull i midten. Hullet måler mellom 0,7 og 0,8 cm i diameter. Flat bunn med en diameter på 2,8 cm. Kanten langs bunnen er ujevn. Toppen er konveks med en diameter på 1,0 cm.
Fnr: 32390. *Mål: Sth:* 1,4 cm. *Diam:* 2,8 cm. *Vekt:* 15,9 gram. *Datering:* middelalder. *Strukturnr:* SL31533/Gulvlag.

Prøver

Kullprøver
4) P31568 fra SL29001, lag i SA29000. Prøven er artsbestemt til Coriandrum sativum (jf. Maria Sture, NIKU 2015), og radiologisk datert til 930±29BP, 1020-1170calAD. Hele prøven ble forbrukt ved 14C-datering (Ua-51884).
Strukturnr: SL29001/Lag.

Funnomstendighet: Arkeologisk utgravning i plankegulv ved Kjellerbua ("Annes gulv II"). Funnmateriale framkommet gjennom arkeologisk overvåkning og utgravning på vestre og østre side av Klypen: nedskjæringen for Smaalensbanen/Østfoldbanen, gravd i 1877-79. Utvidelsen av Klypen gjøres i forbindelse med anleggelse av kulvert for den nye Follobanen. Det ble også gravd rundt Saxegaardsgata 15, i umiddelbar nærhet til Klypen. Funnmaterialet

stammer fra hus, gateløp, brønner, ovner, dyrkningsspor, en steinkjeller, kirkegården tilhørende Nikolaikirken, samt en vollgrav - trolig del av det høymiddelalderske kongsgårdsanlegget på Sørenga.

LokalitetsID: 88460.

Funnet av: NIKU v/Egil Bauer.

Litteratur: Wiberg, T.1977: Horn og benmaterialet fra Mindets tomt. I: E. Schia og P. Molaug (red.) De arkeologiske utgravninger i Gamlebyen, Oslo bind 1: Mindets Tomt. Riksantikvaren/Universitetsforlaget, s. 202-213.

Katalogisert av: Sara Langvik Berge, Øystein Dahle og Lars Morten Fuglevik.

Tegningsliste for Saxegaardsgata 15 (234/7) Oslo				
Tegning nr.	**Struktur eller profil nr.**	**Kommentar**	**Retning (vendt)**	**Initials/dato**
1		Prøvetaking med NGI langs Klypen Øst		MD 10.04.14
2	C6747	Profil gjennom på vest sien av steinkjeller SA10	V	MD 10.06.14
3	C6745	Profil i NØ hjørne av område C	V	SCT 10.06.14
4	C6955	Profil i NØ hjørne av område C	Ø	SCT 11.06.14
7A	C7248	Profil Stolpehull M5753	S	ASK 13.06.14
7B	C7202	Profil Stolpehull M5776	S	ASK 13.06.14
8A	C7702	Profil gjennom grøft SA7694	S	RM 18.06.14
8B	C7925	Profil gjennom grøft SA7694	S	RM 18.06.14
9	C7977	Profil på kanten av kirkegårdsområde med graver og gravjord	V	MD 20.06.14
12A	C10203	Profil gjennom brønn SA7250	S	ASK 01.01.14
12B	C10567	Profil gjennom brønn SA7250	SV	ASK 01.01.14
20	C13686	Profil gjennom ovn SA13512	SØ	ASK 19.08.14
21A	C15271	Profil gjennom kulturlag is område A i nærheten til Saxegaardsgata 15	V	MD 19.08.14
21B		Beskrivelseskjema for 21A		MD 19.08.14
21C		Beskrivelseskjema for 21A		MD 19.08.14
22A	C50426	Grøft og almenningsområde (SA50) midt i område A		SB 23.09.14
22B		Beskrivelseskjema for 22A		SB 23.09.14
23A	C17178	Stolpehuller og SA17138 Stolpehull SA17126 tilknyttet til vollgrav SA116	N	EN 26.09.14
23B	C17180	Stolpehull SA17163 tilknyttet til vollgrav SA116	N	EN 26.09.14
24A	C13881	Profil av vollgrav SA116	N	MD & EN 20.08.14
24B		Beskrivelse skjema for tegning 24B		MD & EN 20.08.14
27	C16715	Profil gjennom ovn SA13512	Ø	ASK 16.09.14
28	C16677	Profil gjennom grøft SA12071	ØNØ	ASK 16.09.14
29	C51051	Profil gjennom tønnehull SA11629 i bygning SA10	N	MD 07.10.14
30A	Skiss	Profil gjennom stolpehull SA16126 (skiss)	NV	RM 07.10.14
30B	C50236	Profil gjennom stolpehull SA16481 og stolpehull SA16480.	NV	RM 07.10.14
31	C19795	Fyll i grophus SA19516 og over ovn SA150.	Ø	EN 16.10.14
35A	C26649	Profil tegning og planskisse av grop SA26439	SØ	HM 22.01.15
35B		Skiss tegning av en stor stein med slippmerker.		HM 22.01.15
36	C26924	Grøft område (ovn SA27252, grop SA27085,grøft SA199, grøft SA27134 og SA27325)- se tidligere tegning 22A.	V	DOL & SB 27.0115
37	C26907	Ø vendt profil i vest grøft rundt Saxegaardsgata 15 men lag of staur SA27148	Ø	EN 27.01.15

38	C27120	Profil gjennom stolpehull SA27105	S	EN 29.01.15
39A	C27204	Fyll av belggrøft SA27123 fra ovn SA25648	V	HM 29.01.15
39B		Profil gjennom stolpehull SA27236	V	HM 29.01.15
39C		Profil gjennom stolpehull SA26998	V	HM 29.01.15
39D		Profil gjennom stolpehull SA27442	V	HM 29.01.15
40A	C28913	Profil gjennom grop SA28798	S	AØJ 19.02.15
40B	C29235	Profil gjennom grrøft SA29138	V	AØJ 25.02.15
41A	C27540	Profil gjennom ovn SA27252	V	HM 05.02.15
41B	C29480	Profil av innhengningsgrøft SA28941	N	HM 25.02.15
42	C28025	Profil SØ hjørne av dreneringssjaktrundt Saxegaardsgata 15.	N	EN 12.02.15
43	C29154	Profil gjennom og plan av struktur SA29153	N	DOL 24.02.15
44		Lokasjonsskiss for bilder tatt av østkant av Area A.	V	SCT 25.02.15
45	C29478	Profil som inkludere grop SA29138. MOV prøver var tatt fra denne profile.	V	HM 25.02.15
46	C29405	Profil gjennom grop SA29369	V	EN 25.02.15
47	C30607	Hus SA102 m. fl. i profil. I dreneringssjakt rundt Saxegaardsgata 15.	S	EN 26.02.15
48	C31369	Profil gjennom en stolpehullrekke: SA31109-12, SK31263 og SA31232.	V	SCT 25.03.15
49		Skiss tegning av en profil gjennom SA102, SA113 og dyrkningslag som ligger under med mikromorkprøver vist.	S	MD 25.03.15
50		Oppdatert profil gjennom en stolpehullrekke: SA31109-12, SK31263 og SA31232. Se også profil 48.		EN 27.03.15
51A	C32220	Profil gjennom parsellgrøft SA32114.	N	EN 08.04.15
51B	C32275	Profil gjennom stolpehull SA3227	NØ	EN 08.04.15
51C	C32235	Profil gjennom stolpehull SA32156 og SA32146.	SV	EN 08.04.15
51D	C32358	Profil gjennom stolpehullrekke med stolpehull SA290269, SA290270 og SA290271.	V	EN 08.04.15
52A	C32237	Profil gjennom staurhull SK32187	S	DOL 08.04.15
52B		Profilskiss gjennom grophus SA19516	SØ	MD 01.07.16
53	C32273	Profil gjennom dyrkningslag i dreneringsgrøft rundt Saxegaardsgata 15. SL32053 m. fl.	SØ	SCT/AØJ 08.04.15
54	C31529	Profil gjennom stolpehull SA31454	SV	MD 30.03.15
55A		Sko ilustrasjon (F14817)		SLB 02.11.16
55B		Sko ilustrasjon (F14817)		SLB 02.11.16