



FORTIDEN I TRONDHEIM BYGRUNN:
FOLKEBIBLIOTEKSTOMTEN

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ULF ALSTRÖM OG BRIAN J. HODKINSON

STRATIGRAFISK ANALYSE

DELFELT FA, FT OG FU



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Ulf Alström og Brian J.Hodkinson

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DELFELT FA, FT OG FU

Riksantikvaren, Utgravningskontoret for Trondheim

Trondheim 1986

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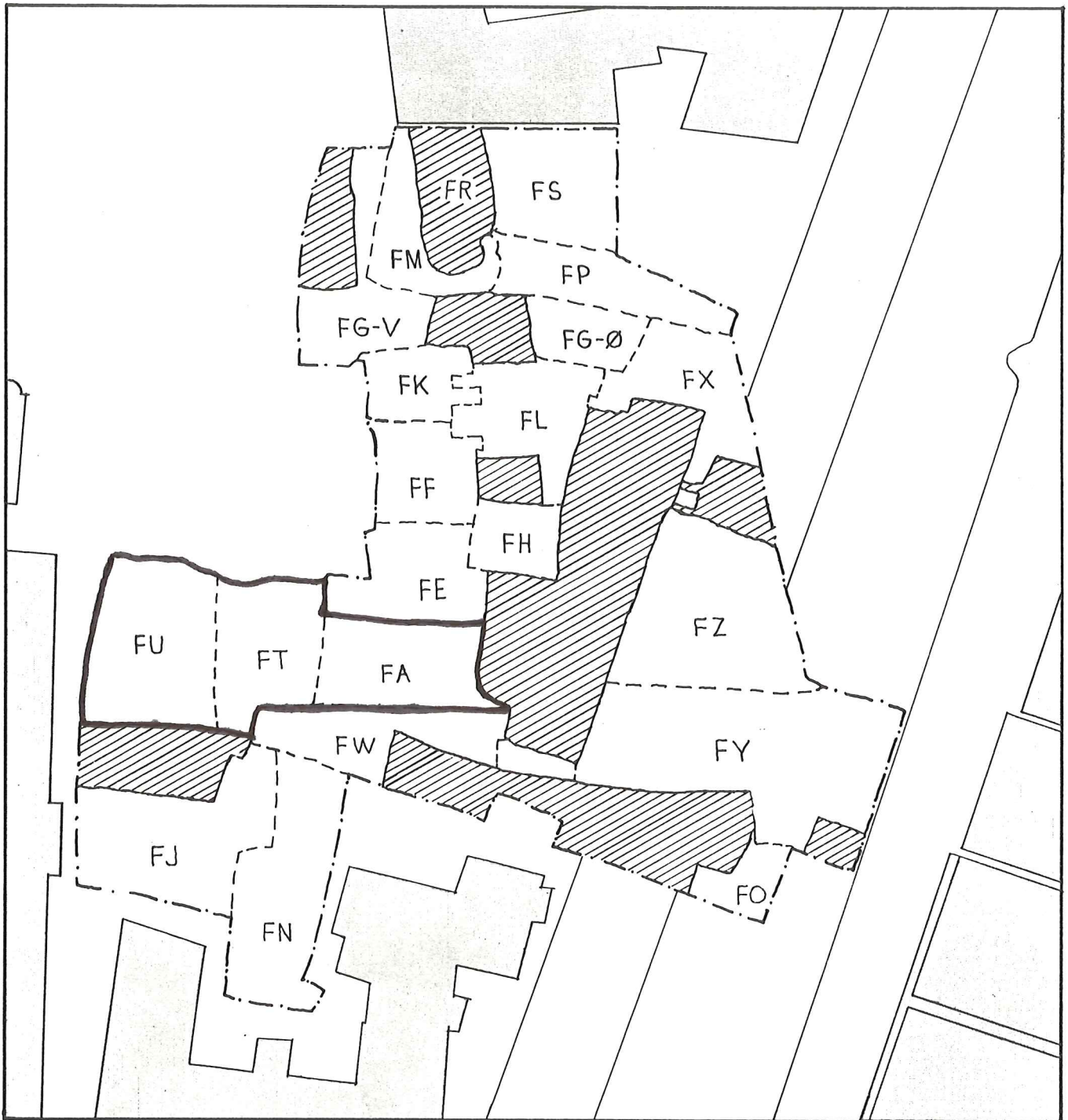
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Site FA (incorporating FB and FC)

by

Brian J.Hodkinson

Foreword to FA.

The following report is a cut and pasted version of a report completed in June 1985 before the lay-out of this series of reports was finalised and before the excavation of the adjacent sites FT and FW was completed. Certain aspects of the report have therefore been treated in greater detail than similar reports from other sites. Whilst editing the manuscript the opportunity has been taken to update some interpretations based on the new evidence from the 1985 excavation. Post excavation work on these sites continues and could result in further changes to the interpretations contained herein; it is however hoped and expected that any such changes will be of a minor nature. The stratigraphic description in each phase was added during the reworking of the manuscript.

Trondheim, 04-03-86.

Brian J.Hodkinson

Introduction.

This part of the Library site was the original area opened in 1973 and was excavated over 4 seasons 1973-1976. At first the whole area i.e. grid squares H9 to 11, J9 to 11 and K9 to 11, was excavated as one site using the prefix F. Subsequently the site was divided into three, FA in H9 to 11, FB in J and K9 and the southern half of J and K10, and FC in the northern part of J and K10 and J and K11. From July 4th 1973 FA was recorded in a separate notebook whilst FB and FC continued to use the F notebook. A running sequence of context numbers had been used up until July 4th i.e. F1 to 56 but from that date FA started its own sequence starting at FA56. FB and FC continued to use the F sequence but adding the site prefix B or C to localise the context. The dividing line between FB and FC was an east-west foundation trench running across J and K10. Towards the end of 1973 FB and FC became effectively one site recorded as FC.

In 1974 when the Library site was extended northwards, J11 and K11 became part of the new site FE whilst FA continued as before in the H squares. Upon excavation of the so called "courtyard house", (K24 in phase 6), the arrangement of the properties on the site became clear and a further rearrangement of sites was undertaken. FE was extended westwards to take over H11 from FA but lost the southern metre of H, J and K11 to FA/FC. At the same time FA and FC were amalgamated as FA and the FC sequence of context numbers abandoned once the floor of the building was removed. From 1974 onwards the FA/FE boundary remained in the southern part of H, J and K11 but fluctuated slightly from phase to phase. This sequence of events is somewhat confusing but figure 1 shows the main developments. FA was later extended southwards as FW and westwards as FT.

In all 7 site leaders were responsible for recording the site and 3 different languages were used to accomplish this.

1973. Erik Jondell (S), Thomas Lassen (DK), Sara Bishop (GB), Peter Birkedahl Christensen (DK) and Brian J. Hodkinson (GB). Additional notes by Kjell Bergman (S).
1974. Lynda Alker (GB), Martin Howe (GB) and Brian J. Hodkinson (GB).

1975. Brian J.Hodkinson (GB).

1976. Brian J.Hodkinson (GB).

H11	J11	K11
H10	J10	K10
H9	J9	K9

F site - until July 4th. 1973.

	FC	
FA	-----	-----
	FB	

FA, FB, FC - to end of 1973.
(N.B. FB/FC amalgamated towards end of 1973).

	FE	
FA	-----	-----
	FC	

1974. Until excavation of K24 completed.

	FE	
-----	-----	-----
	FA	

From K24 until the end of excavation.

Figure 1. Changes in the site boundaries.

Principles and methods of excavation.

FA together with FT is the only part of the whole Library site excavated without the use of a machine to remove the overburden. The whole site was excavated by hand and the total stratigraphy investigated through to the present century. It is therefore on this site that we have probably the best chance to identify what was happening in the elusive late medieval period. Deposits varied from ca 2.5m in the east to ca 3.5m in the west and the thickening of deposits reflects the slope of the natural subsoil. Preservation of organic material was relatively poor in the upper levels but improved tremendously as one extended down in time demonstrated by the fact that in the lower levels there was still enough spring in some planks for them to be used for barrow runs. Unlike many other sites, FA was relatively untouched by intrusive features; to the east was the modern cellar under Kjøpmannsgaten 22 which formed the eastern boundary and, at the FE/FA/FT junction, was an 18th (?) century well. The only other intrusion of note was an unfinished well or rubbish pit in the centre of the site which disappeared at roughly phase 3.

The site was recorded in 7 notebooks, with a single sequence used to number both layers and constructions. There are 292 site plans in A4 format and 106 detail drawings of timbers. The number of photographs has not been counted but they are recorded and stored chronologically for the whole of F site.

Two points should be noted about the use of layer numbers, firstly the number of a post is often transferred to its post hole so a find which appears to come from a post is in fact from the post hole and, secondly, in our early 1970s innocence it was at one point deemed wise to give special finds their own number so it is possible for finds from a particular layer to bear several layer numbers. Hopefully the latter should not prove to be a problem since an attempt has been made to assign the finds to their layers in the layer lists.

STRATIGRAPHY AND PHASING.

Principles used in the post excavation analysis.

At the end of the 1975 season a matrix was drawn for the whole site and this was completed in 1976 after the final season's excavation. When the site was extended westwards and southwards reports were written correlating FA with FT and FW, as far as was then possible (i.e. phase 5 onwards). These reports are also accompanied by phase drawings.

The site was divided up into 9 phases each phase based upon the events happening within a building plot to the west of the north-south street. Each phase terminates with a radical event, usually a fire but possibly a redistribution of the buildings in the area. A phase may contain a series of buildings as one building is replaced within the lifetime of its neighbour and this is shown in graphic form in the construction "flow diagram" figure 2. It has sometimes been necessary to use more than one plan to illustrate a phase and these drawings have been numbered in sequence from 1 to 12. The plans relate to phases as follows:

Phase 1	drawing	1 - 3
" 2	"	4 - 5
" 3	"	6 - 6A
" 4	"	7 - 7A
" 5	"	8 - 8A-B
" 6	"	9
" 7	"	10
" 8	"	11 - 11A-12-12A
" 9	"	not illustrated.

Where buildings have remained the same but there are changes e.g. in the street then a letter has been used e.g. 8A. This may appear a somewhat clumsy system but is the necessary consequence of adapting a finished manuscript to later demands.

Constructions to the west of the road have been given K (construction) numbers whilst each level of street has a G (gate) number and each ditch a D (ditch) number.

This report was compiled at an early stage in the Library site project and certain aspects of the site were taken a stage further than is now deemed necessary for this preliminary series of reports. Since this information will otherwise lay dormant it was decided to present a summary here since it might give useful pointers to future lines of research.

Table 1 shows the dimensions of the buildings whilst table 2 shows the presence or absence of certain features within the buildings. Table 3 was compiled in an attempt to find out what the area was used for and if its use changed over time. It was compiled from the finds labels from FA and does not purport to be 100% accurate because the possibility that finds have been misidentified has not been eliminated. Phase 6 is also under-represented because FC was not included in the survey. The choice of findgroups for the list may be limited but it has thrown up some noteworthy features these include:

- 1) The presence of metal working debris in the early phases may indicate on-site metalworking but could also represent a spread from FE where there are metal working hearths at a contemporary level.
- 2) The marked increase in pottery from phase 4 onwards.
- 3) The apparent increase in the amount of leisure time suggested by the increase in the number of gaming pieces in phase 5.
- 4) The introduction (?) of the baking plate.
- 5) The increased use (?) of the warp weighted loom in phase 5.

The significance of these observations can only be guessed at the moment.

TABLE 1
DIMENSIONS OF BUILDINGS

K	Length	Breath
3	-	4.5m
4	-	-
5	5.25	4.5
6	-	4.8 (3.7)
7	5.5 (7.0)	-
15	5.25	4.75
16	6.0	4.25
17	5.5	4.75
23	5.75	5.0
24	14.75	4.9
26	5.5?	5.0
31	-	5.3
38	-	5.5
39	-	4.5

Dimensions were measured where the full length is visible or fairly easily inferred. Length = longest axis. Figures in brackets give alternative interpretation.

TABLE 2
THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF FEATURES WITHIN THE BUILDINGS

BUILDING	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8	K12	K15	K16	K17	K23	K24	K26	K31	K38	K39
Number of rooms	1	3	?	3?	3?	?	2	1?	?	1	2	7?	2	2?	1	2?
Laft	d	a	d	a	a	c	d	d	d	a	a	a	d	d	d	a
Sleppvegg	b	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
Vertical plank wall	b	a	a	b	b	a	b	b	b	b	a	b	a	b	b	b
Other type of joint	b	b	b	a?	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	b	b	b	b
Floor jointed to wall	b	b	d	b	b	b	b	d	d	b	a	a	b	b	b	b
Flytegulv	c	c	b	a	a	c	a	b	b	a	a	b	a	d	d	d
Sill on posts	b	b	a	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	b	a	b	a	b	b
Sill on stones	a	b	b	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a
Fireplace	a	c	b	d?	c	c	c	b	b	b	b	b	b	c	b	b
Wall bench	b?	a	d	a?	c	c	d?	b	b	b	b	b	b	c	a?	b
Evidence for 2 storeys	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a?	b	b	b	b

KEY

a=feature present, b=feature absent, c=feature possibly present in the unexcavated part of the building, d=feature inferred/interpreted from the evidence

TABLE 3
FINDS GROUPS DIVIDED UP BY PHASE

Phase	Loom weights	Fishing weights	Spindle whorls	Whet-stones	Lamps	Baking plates	Gaming pieces stone	Gaming pieces other	Soap-stone vessel	Pot	Crucible	Mould
6	-	-	-	1	-	10	2	-	2	20	-	-
5/6	24	3	12	54	0	80	24	8	24	173	-	-
5	32	3	15	43	2	76	10	26	30	417	-	-
4/5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
4	1	-	-	1	1	17	-	7	7	66	-	-
3/4	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
3	11	-	11	11	-	14	-	1	32	17	5	1
2/3	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
2	4	2	9	12	1	2	1	1	23	10	24	1
1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	3	11	18	1	-	-	-	19	4	5	1

General description of the development of the site.

Phase 1 saw the site brought into use and the establishment of the east-west line which formed the FE/FA border. This line is a constant feature on the site and is believed to be a property boundary. The significance of the other east-west line across the centre of the site (D1/2 - K1) is not yet clear. In its original form it looks as though it was a property boundary and indeed the line is often repeated with the passage established here from phase 2 onwards. However in several phases there are features which straddle the line and bracket the two sides together to suggest that it was not a property boundary. Hopefully the sites FT/FU and FW can possibly be used to solve the problem and who knows both interpretations might be right i.e. two properties were amalgamated and then divided again. Buildings were raised on either side of this line and an east-west passage excavated as part of FE ran along the north side of the northern buildings. It is during this phase that the narrow corridor between the 1st. and 2nd. building back from the street makes its first appearance. This feature is identifiable in all phases through to and including phase 5.

Phase 2 is marked by the movement of the passage from the north to the centre of the site and the corresponding shift of the buildings northwards to run along the property boundary. Within the phase there is a slight change with the passage being relaid to run around the outside of a building extending slightly further south than in the first part of the phase.

Phase 3 sees a break in the pattern established in phases 1 and 2 with K18 straddling the passage area and with its north wall a good way south of the property boundary. The passage is forced to do a dog-leg southwards. One could speculate that this change in pattern is a development on the latter part of phase 2 i.e. that the existence of the passage in phase 2 was a hindrance which prevented extending the building by the street further to the south but that the fire destroying phase 2 removed the obstacle and permitted a full expression of the trend.

Phase 4 sees a return to a more familiar pattern with the buildings again up against the property boundary. The pattern

is repeated in phase 5 but in phase 6 the corridor between buildings disappeared as the two building areas were amalgamated into one long building. Phase 8 is problematical because of the poorer state of preservation but it seems to be a repeat of the phase 5 or phase 6 pattern. Phase 8 sees another change for we are now into the post medieval period and the buildings are believed to have fronted onto Øvre Almenning which ran east-west across the site.

The north-south street does not make its appearance as a paved street until the latter part of phase 1 but it seems to have been marked out as a separate area from the beginning, divided as it was from the rest of the site by D3. Once established there seems to have been a mid line division at most levels suggesting different areas of responsibility for maintenance. There are changes too (in some of the phases), along the line where the east-west passage meets the street suggesting that the buildings on either side of the passage might have been in different hands. This could be quoted as evidence to support the theory that FA was in fact two separate properties. In phase 7 there is a change from wooden paving to a very poor cobbling. In phase 8 there is cobbling as well but here it is not clear whether this forms part of north-south street or part of Øvre Almenning for the junction of the two thoroughfares must lie in approximately this area.

PHASE 1.General characteristic.

Drawings 1, 2 and 3.

The natural slopes down from east-west, in the road area it lay at ca 6.4m.asl. whilst by the FT section it was ca 5.6m. In other words it dropped ca 70cms. over ca 12m.

The earliest features on site are illustrated in drawing 1. D3 was a ca 40cm. deep ditch running north-south, from the FW section and stopping on the boundary FE/FA. Its northern end coincides with the projection eastwards of the northwall line of K5, which, it will be argued later, is not necessarily a property boundary. The ditch runs along the west side of the later road.

D1 was an east-west ditch linked to D3. Its depth was the same as D3 at the east end but became shallower to the west as the natural sloped down to the west. At the point at which it peters out the line was taken up by a row of stake holes K1. D1 was later recut on a slightly different alignment D2.

The relationship between D1, D2 and D3 was destroyed by a later intrusive feature (post-hole) so it is impossible to say whether D3 is contemporary with D1 or with the recut D2.

D1, D2 and D3 cannot be interpreted as drainage ditches. There are several reasons for saying this. Firstly the natural in this area is sand/gravel which would have drained quickly quite naturally. Secondly D3 runs parallel with the sand gravel ridge, which is not the natural orientation if it was to function as a drain. It may be argued that D3 was collecting water to channel it into D1 and D2 but one then has to pose the question, "where was the water coming from"? Thirdly if these ditches were for drainage, why is the line taken up in the west by then line of stakes-holes K1, which must surely be interpreted as an wattle fence? Fourthly it cannot be coincidence that these features D1, D2, D3 and K1 define the basic lay out of the site in the succeeding phase. The line of D1 and D2 is not the natural line to choose if they were drainage ditches, they should have a more north-east - south-west orientation. It is not therefore the case that the succeeding buildings have been laid out in accordance with the natural drainage pattern.

The conclusion is therefore that all these features represent

boundaries rather than drainage. It is of course too soon to say whether these are property boundaries (since the whole of F site has yet to be assessed), but the possibility should be borne in mind. The northern end of D3 probably does not however mark the boundary between the FE and FA property. It will be argued below that it stops short of the boundary possibly to give access to the site.

D4 was a shallow ditch curving north-west from the FW section. Its relationship to the ditch D1 is not clear because the layers were very thin in this area. It is possible that the feature should be seen in conjunction with the building K4 to the west possibly as an eavesdrip trench.

K1A, a north-south row of stakeholes should probably be interpreted as a fence line. Both to the north and south of the east-west boundary was a scatter of stake holes with no obvious pattern.

The first buildings on the site K3 and K4 lay upon a layer of sand 751 bounded on the north by a wattle fence K2. K2 is interpreted as a retaining wall for the sand since it extends only slightly further east than the sand. A platform has therefore been deliberately built to receive these first buildings, replacing the fence K1. Unfortunately the later ditch D5 removed part of the sand along the line of K1 and it is therefore difficult to see the relationship of the sand north of the line of K1 to that south of the line. There are however indications that the platform may have been built in 2 stages. 769 was a split reused log (dovetail joints in it with no function at present level) lying on edge, parallel to and slightly south of the line of K1. 769 continued into the FT section where it overlay a second beam. This beam seems to have formed a revetting but there is no indication of how the beam was held upright. The interpretation of this is that the southern part of the platform was built first and was then extended northwards to be revetted by K2. (N.B. Now that FT and FW have been excavated it is possible to say that 769 formed part of a frame under K4 and it looks as though this part of the platform was built after that to the north. K2 can now be seen to have swung to a north-south alignment ca 2m. into FT and to stop on the continuation of the 769 line. The terminus of the wattling up against the frame is very ragged and it looks as though it has been cut this point. It is possible therefore that K1 is the return line but that the wattling has been removed

when the platform was extended southwards).

The two phases of the platform do not appear to be widely separated in time for the same source of sand seems to have been used in both parts. It is interesting to speculate about the source of the sand for this is the earliest phase on the site and lies close to a supposedly early church. On A-site (Søndre gate 4) we have seen that landscaping of a ridge top was undertaken to allow a level floor to be laid within a church and it could be that the same has happened in this area i.e. that levelling for St. Olav's has produced the sand for the platform.

K3 and K4 lay on the platform. The platform must have stretched some way to the west. It is possible to suggest a western limit. If K3 and K4 follow the normal size of building for the site, then the western edge of the sand should be looked for at least 5m. west of the eastwall of K3 and the mid wall of K4 (i.e. 733). We should add on $\frac{1}{2}$ -1m. since it is unlikely that the building stood right on the edge of the platform. This brings us to what seems to be a consistent north-south line on the continuing FT excavations. (This is of course only a rough impression).

K3 and K4 stood next to each other and whilst access to them was probably through the open areas to the east, access around them must lay to the north and/or south of them. It is interesting to bring in the FE information at this point. At the corresponding level to K3, K4 and K6. K7 is an east-west passage, ca 1.4m. wide. At the same time as the east-west passage is inserted across FA in the beginning of phase 2, this passage alignment falls out of use and a new alignment is seen. The northside of the early FE passage becomes the southside of the new FE passage. The FA buildings also stretch further north in phase 2, to approximately the line of the northside of the early FE passage. The early passage on FE, therefore seems to have been one of the access routes around the platform and because of the shift in alignment seems to have belonged to the FA property, but possibly shared with FE. The insertion of the FA passage in phase 2 removed the need for the northerly route on FA so it fell out of use. FE however still felt the need for access east-west at this point was forced to relay the passage but on its own property. D3 can therefore be interpreted as stopping short of the property boundary in order to allow access

to the early FE passage.

There were a number of features to the east of K3 which appear to be contemporary with the lifetime of that building. The earliest of these was a shallow depression 773 which contained boat-boards. Its function was by no means clear. A second feature, 727, was interpreted as a hearth. This was a group of flat stones covered in ash and charcoal and surrounded by numerous stakes, charred on the top. There was no indication that the hearth was built up with a surround of any kind and was clearly in the open. Further south was another feature, 803, containing stones and burning but this had been cut by the later ditch D5 and cannot definitely be interpreted as a hearth. The FE feature FE1267, a possible hearth, probably belongs to this development.

To the east there is the 1st. possible phase of street G1. This consists of only 2 fragments separated horizontally by a considerable distance. The southern fragment was a beam but the northern fragment was too badly preserved to say what form it originally had. Both pieces run partially over D3 suggesting that this may have gone out of use/been filled in by the time G1. The full original extent of the northern beam is uncertain because of poor preservation the fact that it is probably chopped off at the edge of the 19th. cellar. The full extent of the southern beam was seen and it did stop on roughly the mid-line of the road. For anyone trying to trace the mid-line division of the road seen in later phases back in time this appears to be evidence for it. However it is dubious to base any conclusions on just one beam.

It seems that the area between K3 and K4 and the street was open (i.e. not built upon) for some time. However during the lifetime of K3, K5 was inserted. This was built to respect the eastward projection of the K2 alignment.

K5 it should be noted is the 1st. building which does not respect the line of K1 and D1/2, its south wall lying ca 40-50cms. south of that line.

To the west K3 was replaced by K6 whilst K5 was still standing. K6 respects the line of K1 and probably the K2 fence line. Its east wall however lay somewhat further east than its predecessor, leaving a ca 1.5m. gap between it and K5. This is the 1st. time that one sees what was to become a recurrent feature on the site. In several of the phases described below there is a ca 1.5m. gap between the 1st. and 2nd. house counting away from the street.

To the south K4 was replaced by K7. This season's (1985) excavation should solve the problem of the full extent and interpretation of K7. It should be noted that the point of change in direction of planks within the building coincides with the line of the east wall of K4. This could be sited as a further bit of evidence to support the "693 is a sval" theory. K7 also respects the K1 alignment in its northwall. The postulated "sval" is a direct southwards continuation of the gap between K5 and K6. The site is now quite built up and access must have become something of a problem, especially to K6. It is unlikely that entrance was gained from the west because it would necessitate cutting steps into the west end of the sand platform, and the fencing that we must postulate at the west end and on the north side makes this unlikely. On the south side the wall was up against K7. The door must therefore have been in the east wall, with access from the corridor between it and K5. Access to this corridor must have either been from the early FE passage or from the postulated sval in K7. In fact 693 is in all probability a sval for if there was a wall to the east of it we end up with no room for both the north-east corner of K7 and south-west corner of K5.

In the street is a second phase G2. This in common with G1 is very scrappy, but again there is possible evidence for a mid line division.

Phase 1 was not terminated by a fire and so the redistribution of the area seen in phase 2 cannot be attributed to exploiting the opportunity afforded by a catastrophe. Other reasons must be sought to explain the change.

Stratigraphic description.

In several parts of the site it was possible to identify a possible turf line e.g. 772 and 780. The first major man-made deposit seems to be the thick layer of sand/gravel 751, 812 and 813 which formed the terrace under the first buildings upon the site, K3 and K4. To the east of K3 there seems to have been a steady build up of layers prior to the construction of K5. Amongst these it is worth noting a possible series of hearths 727 and 823 together with some burnt layers which do not seem to be destruction layers but perhaps represent the spread of

Layers in phase 1:

577 fill of 578	715 PH	762 PH
578 PH in K5	716 K? in K7	763 B?
579 fill of 591	718 B? in K4	764 B in G1
585 PH in K5	719 PH	765 B
591 PH	720 B? E. of K3	770 B
616 PH	721 B? E. of K3	771 K?
617 PH	722 D2	772 turf line?
618 fill of 616	723 fill of D2	773 B? feature outside K3
649 D? in K5	724 B?	776 D or B in K4
654 D? in K5	725 B or K in K4	777 B in K4
655 D? in K7	726 B (D?)	778
656 D? in K5	727 B hearth E. of K3	779 D or B in K4
669 B? in K5	728 B? in K5	780 turf line?
670 B or D in K6	730 B? E. of K3	781 B in K4
672 PH in K5	737 K in K4	782 B in K4
674 B or D? in K6	738 B? E. of K3	794 B? outside K4
676 B between G2 and G3	739 B in K4	796 B? in K4
677 in K5	740 B in K4	797 B? in K4
682 B	741 PH	798 B? in K4?
683 B	745 D in K3	799 D4
684 B? in K6	746 D assoc.w. 727?	800 PH
685 B? or D? for K7	747 fill of D2	801 PH
686 B? in K6	748 D in K3	802 PH
687 B in K6	749 B hearth in K3	803 B (hearth?)
694 hearth? in K6	751 under K3 assoc.w. K2	804 in G1?
700 K or B under K6	752 B	806 K? under K4
703 K? for K7	753 PH in K3	807 K? under K4
705 B	755 B? outside K4, or K? for K7	808 fill of D3
707 PH in K6?	757 K in K5	809 fill of D3
708 B?	758 B?	810 fill of D1
709 PH	759 in D3	811 fill of D2
710 D of K3	760 D?	812 K under K4
711 B? or K? for G2	761 fill of 759	813 K under K4
712 B in K4		

material from the activities around these hearths. Within the southern building K4 there is a good sequence of what appears to be occupation deposits in the eastern room, i.e. 776, 779, 777, 782 and 781. To the east of this building are a number of sandy gravelly layers which on the strength of the FW evidence may constitute part of a terrace. There is no definite destruction level to K4 and in K3 there is a possible destruction level in the sequence 710, 745 and 748. This destruction level does not necessarily mean that the building burnt. 710 is a spread of stones concentrated in the south-east corner where the hearth is. In the burnt layer 745 there is a heavier concentration of burnt material in the same corner and it appears that this sequence of layers is the result of the dismantling of the hearth and surroundings rather than a conflagration which destroyed the whole construction.

Once K5 was built the two western buildings were replaced by K6 and K7 and it is difficult to connect a definite destruction level to any of the buildings for there are a number of layers and features which seem to "hang" between what is definitely phase 1 and the layers which can be identified as the start of phase 2, for instance the small patch of burning 682 and the patch of stones 683. It is also in this area that there is the wattle hurdle which has been included in the lower part of phase 2. It may be that for a while this area was left open before the admittedly very fragmentary K14 complex was built. It has been a somewhat arbitrary decision as to where the line between phase 1 and phase 2 is drawn.

Within the area of K5 was a dark brown organic layer 669 with a very sticky texture and oily smell. This layer was sampled.

Description of constructions.

K1 - drawing 1. An east-west row of stake holes 814 running from the west end of D1 to the FA/FT section. K1 presumably represents a fence line. (N.B. Excavation of FT led to a slight change in interpretation. This is now thought to be the return of the wattle fence K2. The wattling was removed when the platform was extended southwards.)

K1A - drawing 1. A north-south row of stake holes 795 running from the FA/FW section towards the ditch D2.

K2 - drawing 2. An east-west wattle fence 756 in the north-west corner of the site. The fence stood higher at the west end than the east end, because the natural sloped down towards the east and the top of the fence was level. The fence seems to have acted as a retaining wall for 751 a layer of sand. The sand was used for levelling-up and is therefore much thicker in the west than the east. The fence and the sand appear to form a platform upon which K3 and K4 were built.

The east-west split beam 769 may form an internal revetting within the sand.

K3 - drawing 2. A ca 4.5m. wide house standing on the sand platform K2. The house continues westwards into the FT section.

The line of the east-wall is given by 3 large stones 743. A beam slot 742 connects two of the stones and the line can be projected further to the north by a layer edge shown on plan 2895. The north-wall has been removed totally but presumably lay just south of the wattle fence K2. The south-wall line is represented by 713 an east-west beam. This beam does not appear to have been the sill, but rather a log pushed in under the sill, perhaps to act as support. Planks 714 may be the remains of the flooring, but otherwise there is no indication of what type of flooring was used.

In the south-east corner of the building was a fireplace with 2 phases. The upper phase consisted of a large flat slab surrounded by smaller more angular stones. In the corner of the fireplace lying within the room (i.e. the corner not against the wall) was a post-hole 753. It is not clear whether this

is contemporary with the upper or lower phase, or with both phases. The positioning of the post suggests that there may have been a more substantial frame around the fireplace. Further indicators that there may have been some sort of superstructure were the large number of stones 710 spread around the fireplace and clay presumably for packing the stones. In the lower hearth, a surface was made of several flat stones rather than one large slab.


K4 - drawing 2. A 3-roomed building, continuing west and south into the FT and FW sections respectively. The full dimensions of the building should be revealed in the 1985 excavations.

The northern wall of the building consists of a beam 731, into which a north-south dividing wall 733 had been jointed with a crude laft. 731 was cut to fit into a grooved post 732 and from a groove in the east side of the post the beam 734 ran out to the north-east corner. The joint at the north-east corner was partially destroyed by a later intrusion, but the remaining evidence suggests that it was lafted to the east-wall 754.

The west room, i.e. west of 733 contained a plank floor 735 and appears to have been equipped with a wall-bench 736 along the north wall. East of 733 was a small 3rd. room. A ca 1.5m. long beam 766 ran eastwards from 733 to a post hole 767. A beam 768 ran southwards from the post-hole to form the east wall of the small room. On the upper surface of 766 was a longitudinal groove, interrupted in the centre by what must be interpreted as a doorway. Although the west end of 766 was chamfered there was no notch in 733 to receive the beam. It is possible that such a notch was to be found in the second omfar. The east end of the beam was presumably either jointed to or held in place by the post which had been removed from post-hole 767. 766 must be interpreted as a sill beam for a vertical plank wall.

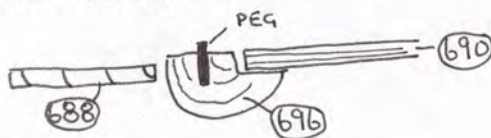
K3 therefore appears to contain 3 distinct types of walling, laft, sleppvegg and vertical planking.

K3 may have 2 phases. The west room may be the original unit, because it can stand as a building in its own right. The eastern room with the small 3rd. room are extensions to this which cannot stand as buildings in their own right, since they are built using the existing 733 as the 4th. wall.

K5 - drawing 3. Was a post-built building at the east end of the site. The north wall consists of 3 posts 606A-C, with 606B central in the wall. The east wall has 2 posts 600C and 604 and a post hole 585 at the south-east corner. Between and abutting these posts was a round beam grooved longitudinally on its upper surface 678. The south wall consisted of post holes 578, 672 and 585. Between the post-holes were grooved timbers 671, similar to 678. In the west wall there was no mid-post, 606A and 578 forming the 2 corners. Running between 606A and 578, but cut by a later ditch D5 was a grooved timber. This was similar to 678 and 671 except that there were transverse notches across the groove (see detail drawing - 2834). All the posts in this building were undercut near their tops (stabburstolpe) i.e. of  - form. The grooved beams lay at ground level and cannot have rested on the posts. They are therefore not sill beams. A suggested interpretation is that these beams have received vertical planks filling in the space between the ground and sill beam.

The form of the posts used in this building may be indicative of function i.e. were they so shaped to prevent rodents entering the building? The fact that 3 walls have a post in the centre whilst the 4th. does not, may also give a pointer to how the building was used.

K6 - drawing 3. This was a 2 or possibly 3 roomed building, which continued westwards into FT. The only surviving external wall was 689 the south wall. Close to the west section a round beam 695 was jointed into the south wall, and the wall beam was notched to receive a second omfar. The beam 695, stopped ca 40cms. north of the wall beam and it was not clear whether this had been cut or not. There is some doubt therefore if this beam has been a dividing wall between rooms. To the east of 695, north-south planks 688 form a floor which to judge from the joisting used has been a flyttegulv. This floor extends eastward to 696, which divided 688 from east-west planks 690 of the east room. 696 was half round on underside, but apparently cut to receive the ends of 690.



The raised part of 696 held a row of "pegs" which was not designed to hold 690 in place. It is therefore suggested that the "pegs" may be the remains of a light wattle

wall dividing 2 rooms. In the south-east corner of the east room was a group of stones 694 which may be the edge of a corner fireplace mostly removed by the later ditch D5. Further supports for this interpretation of 694 are 1) the post-hole 707 which occupies a similar position to 753 in K3 and 2) the fact that the planks 690 stop on the line of 707 by the fireplace, but continue further east immediately north of it.

The eastern wall line of K6 is presumably indicated by the east end of 690 and east edge of 694. The north wall line is problematic. The northern ends of planks 688 immediately suggest the line, however 2 stones on the line of the wattle fence K1, by analogy with K3 suggest that it is further north. If the former interpretation is correct then the building is somewhat narrower than the preceding and succeeding buildings in this area. If the latter is correct then the dimensions fit with the other buildings in this area, but we must interpret a 50-60cm. wide wall bench for which there is no other evidence and also ask why the possible internal wall 696 does not continue out to the north wall.

K7 - drawing 3. A two or possibly 3 roomed building continuing southwards into the FW section.

The main, possibly central room, has a north-south plank floor 690 whose joists abutted the room's west wall beam 691. 691 is the only surviving wall in the building. A notch in the north end of 691 gives the probable line of the north wall. This corner was supported on a stone.

West of the wall 691 some north-south planks overlying a beam appear to form a separate room.

It is to the east that there is some question about the number of rooms. There is no east wall beam, though there is a change in orientation of planks from the north-south 692 to the east-west 693. The line of this change is reflected in the layers immediately below. Gravel layer 716 spreads westwards from the road to stop on the line of the west ends of 693. The line given by this layer change corresponds to a break in the joist for 692, number 704. It is unclear, due to the state of preservation, whether the wood drawn is an eastwards continuation of joist 704 or a plank of 693. The latter is more likely on the evidence of the north-south line. In this case we postulate a wall between 692 and 693 and interpret 693 as a possible

svalgang. To the west of 691 was a rough line of stones with a couple of larger outliers to the south. These do not appear to fit at the K4 level and are therefore tentatively placed here as a possible sill support for a putative western extension.

D1 - drawing 1. An east-west ditch, context 774, running from D3 to fade out at the west end with the slope. It was approximately 50cms. wide and its maximum depth was ca 40cms. at the junction with D3. The fill of the ditch was 810 and 811.

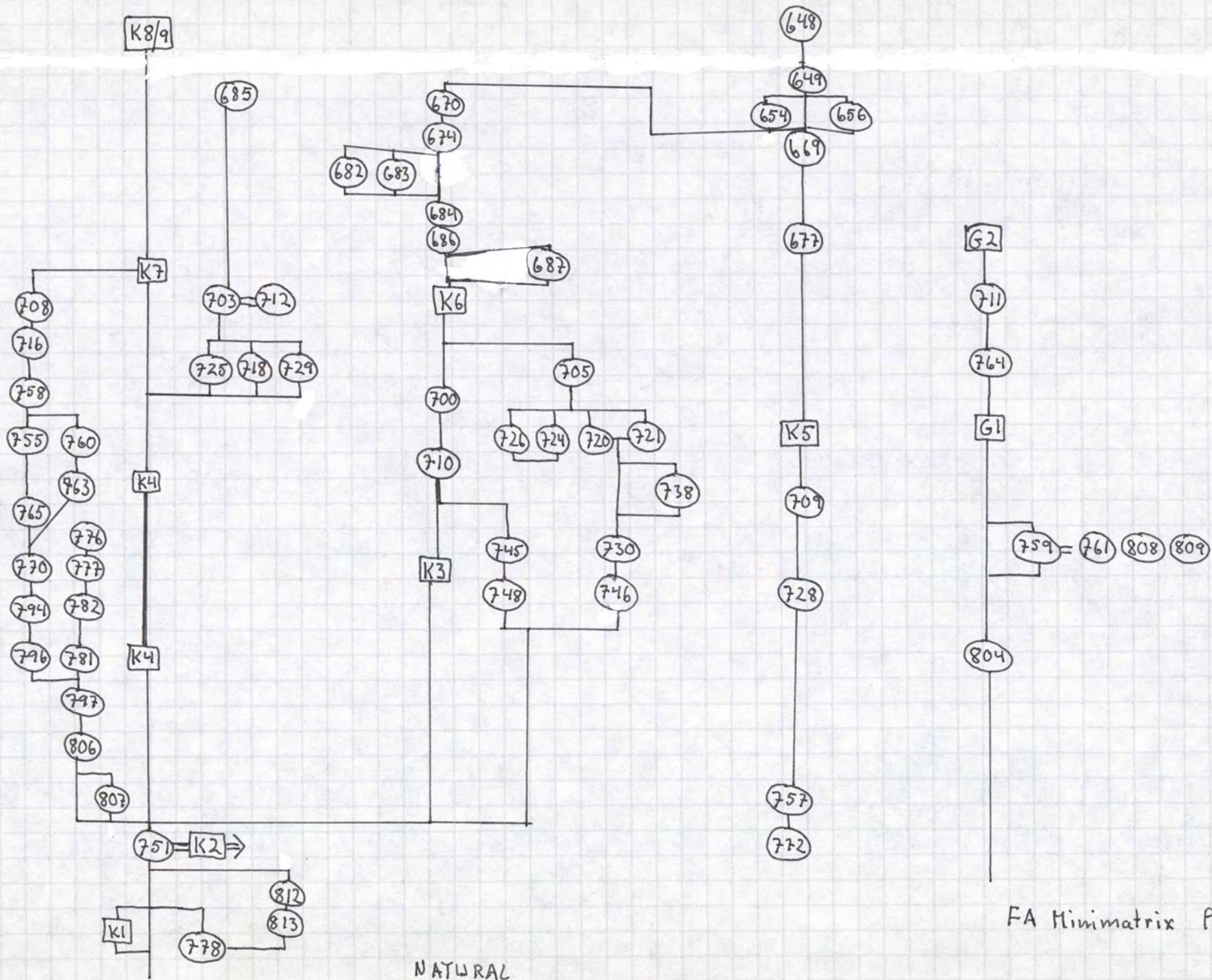
D2 - drawing 1. Another east-west ditch, contexts 717 and 722, probably a recut and slight realignment of D1. The fill was 702, 723 and 747.

D3 - drawing 1. A north-south ditch, context 759, varying from 50-70cms. in width and ca 40cms. deep. It ran from the FW section in the south to terminate just short of what is interpreted as the FE-FA boundary.

D4 - drawing 1. A shallow ditch, context 799, curving from the FW section to join D1 and D2. Its relationship to these two ditches is unclear because of the shallow stratigraphy.

G1 - drawing 2. Consists of two widely spaced east-west logs, 805. The northern log is cut at the east end by the modern cellar so it is impossible to reconstruct its full length and thereby say if it spanned the road area or not. By contrast the whole length of the southern log was seen and it is possible to say that it does not span the whole width of the road area.

G2 - drawing 3. Four east-west logs 698 and 699 in the northern part of the site. Three of the logs appear to be cut by the cellar to the east and so their full original lengths can only be guessed at. The fourth log 699 which was complete is fractionally shorter than the other three and this could be an indication that the three logs have just been clipped by the cellar. It may therefore be that at G2 we have the first positive sign of the mid-line division in the road.



NATURAL

FA Minimatix Phase I

PHASE 2.General characteristic.

Drawings 4 and 5.

Phase 2 saw the introduction of the east-west passage across the site which was a recurrent feature of the site (in varying guises) through to phase 6 at least and probably to phase 7.

The passage K10 was associated with ditch D5. Exactly where D5 terminated is unclear because of a large post-hole at its east end. The ditch and passage respect the alignment of K1 and D2 from phase 1, and lie to the north side of it. If there are grounds, at a later date, to interpret the K1 and D2 alignment as an east-west property boundary then K10 clearly lies on the north property. It is interesting to note that even in the area of K5 which straddled the boundary it respected the K1/D2 line. There therefore seems to have been a deliberate return to the original site divisions in this area.

To the north of K10 the remains of building were extremely scrappy, consisting for the most part of post-holes and some posts. These were given the construction number K14 even though it is clear that there were probably two buildings and possibly 2 phases of building. At the time of writing the corresponding phases of FT are being uncovered and these may help in the interpretation of K14. With the eye of faith and knowledge of the overall pattern of development on the site, it is possible to see that the buildings run further north than in phase 1 (i.e. to the north side of the early FE passage) and the concentration of features in the centre suggests that the north-south corridor between the 1st. and 2nd. building from the street is still there.

To the south of the passage there are some problems of interpretation which it is hoped the 1985 season will clarify. There appears to be two sub-phases and in the lower one the west end seems to have been left open whilst K8/K9 occupied the east end. In the upper level the open area is built upon, K12 whilst the tentative K13 replaced K8/K9. Given the intensity and density of buildings elsewhere at this phase it does not feel right to have an open area in the early part of the phase.

I wonder therefore if the stratigraphy has been misinterpreted in this area and that K12 can be pushed down in time to be contemporary with both phases. The tentativeness of the replacement for K8 i.e. K13 is perhaps not so strange when K14 is considered. There has clearly been extensive clearance of the area at the end of phase 2 and if K13 was a simple lafted building lying on the ground, there is of course no reason to expect anything of it to have survived!

In the street G3 was made up of large reused timbers. It is again possible to see a mid line division, but not as clearly as in the previous level. This level is replaced by G4 which has the 1st. surviving plank surface. Again the joisting suggests a mid line division.

In its later stage K11 the passage is relaid and diverted at the east end to a more southerly course. This new alignment straddles the D1/2 and K1 alignment. The west end also stretches a little further south so that it too straddles the east-west alignment. There are now two distinct areas of passage, with 2 alignments. The eastern one covers the length of the 1st. building back from the street, whilst the western one covers the length of the 2nd. plus the corridor between 1st. and 2nd. The eastern section overlay the western but what this represents in terms of time is impossible to say. However it seems as though, the west part of the passage was deliberately laid to run up to the back of the building against the street and only at a later stage was it deemed necessary to have full access to the street. This rearrangement of the passage is further evidence for K14 in fact concealing 2 phases. There were traces of repair in the surface of K11.

Phase 2 was terminated by a fire.

Stratigraphic description.

As noted in the corresponding section of the previous phase to draw a hard and fast dividing line between phases 1 and 2 is quite difficult. This is compounded by the nebulous nature of many of the constructions in this phase for without definite floor levels it is well nigh impossible to relate layers to buildings in anything but a general way. For instance at the western end there are several layers which seem to hang

between phases and it could be that some of these, e.g. the wattle hurdle, belong to a phase pre K14 when at least part of the area was left open. It will be worthwhile on FT to look to see if there is any evidence for part of the site being open. It should be remembered that in the following list many of the identifications of type of layer are tentative and not based upon an assessment of the assemblage of finds within a given layer.

Layers in phase 2:

513 D for K13?	590 PH	634 K? for K13?
519 PH	593 PH in K13?	635 K in K14
522 D for K12	594 PH	637 between G3 and G4
526 D for K13	595 K? for K11?	638 K?B? in K14
533 between G4 and G5	597 in K14	639 B in K14
547 P in K14	598 PH	643 D of K9?
550 B? in K14	607 fill of D5	646 PH in K14
551 B? in K14	610 fill of D5	647 PH in K14
552 B in K14	611 B? between G3 and G4	648 K? K14
553 B in K14	612 fill of D5	650 PH in K14
555 B?	615 B?	651 PH in K14
556 B? in K12	619 B? between G3 and G4	652 PH in K14
563 B? G4	620 B in K14	653 D in K9
564 fill in D5	621 PH	667 D? in K9
565 B? in K14	622 fill of 621	668 K? B? in K9
566 K or B? in K11	623 B? in K14	673 PH
576 B in K13	624 PH	675 B? in K9
582 PH in K14	625 PH in K14	
583 B in K14	627 PH in K14	<u>Phase 2/3:</u>
584 B? in K14?	630 K? for K13	524 K? for K18?
586 D5	631 K? for K13?	530 D of K14?
587 fill of D5	632 in K14	531 B of K14?
588 PH in K13?	633 K? for K13	532

Description of constructions.

K8 - drawing 4. Continues southwards into FW.

K9 is possibly also part of K8. The building is difficult to interpret from the FA evidence, since much of the detail is close to the southern section.

The west wall is 642, which extends much further north

than the rest of the wood of K8. It is because of this that K8 and K9 should probably be seen together.

A rectangular timber 640 grooved on its upper surface was notched into 642. The groove was not carried across the mid-section and this part must be interpreted as a doorway. At the east end 640 was slotted into the post 641. 640, 641 and 642 were all conserved. Another grooved timber ran eastwards from 641, roughly towards, but stopping 60-70cm. short of, post 663. A round beam, 662, ran eastwards from 663. From the evidence available at the moment it is not possible to say whether the woodwork east of 641 represents a continuation of the 640 line, or is accidental. The 1985 excavations should clarify this point.

To the south of 640 it was possible to see a floor level which is presumably part of K8.

If the north end of 642 represents the line of the north wall of the building, then K9 is obviously part of the building. Where the east wall of K8 was is impossible to say at the moment.

K9 - drawing 4. Consists of east-west planks 645 and 680 on north-south joists 681. The main body of planks lay to the north of 640.

K9 lay within the possible bounds of building K8 (see above) however it was given a separate number for 2 reasons. 1) The planks continue out to the road which would make an extremely long building (in relation to those above and below) if it was part of K8. 2) The planks 645 outside 640 were mostly reused boat planks giving the "feel" of an external surface.

A possible interpretation of K9 is as a sval. The final interpretation of K8 and K9 is dependent upon the 1985 excavations.

K10 - drawing 4. Was an east-west passage running from the road in the east to the FT section in the west. Under the passage was the ditch D5.

The passage was best preserved at the east end where planks 596 overlay joists 575. Further west the plank surface had been removed, with only a few possible scraps 600 remaining.

K11 - drawing 5. K11 was a replacement passage for K10. The western half followed the K10 alignment, but the eastern part was displaced ca 1m. southward, so the passage appeared to

dogleg around an obstruction.

At the west-end, planks 534 overlay joists 569. On the north edge, resting on the joists, were "halvkløvning" 559. On the north side of 559 were 557, 558 and 535 which may be part of the passage construction, but conceivably belong to a building to the north. 558 was a rectangular timber on edge, sandwiched between 557 and 559. 557 was a round log with 3 vertical notches, each holding a stake. The stakes thus seem to have pinned 557 into position. 535 was a round beam carrying the line of 557 further to the west.

The east ends of 534, seem to have original cuts and there was no evidence to suggest that the 534 planks had continued out to the road on the K10 alignment and then been cut when the passage was diverted south.

Planks 511 on joists 570 which formed the east end contained a number of boat planks. The planks overlay 534 and there is therefore a strong possibility of a time lapse between the 2 sets of planks being laid.

K12 - drawing 5. Lay in the south-west corner of the site and continues west-south into FT and FW.

This appears to have been a 2 roomed building, with the beam 539 acting as a dividing wall. West of 539 was 538 a flytegulv and to the east another flytegulv 540. 540, or rather its joist, was cut by a later intrusion, and as a result it is difficult to say how far east the eastern room stretched. The planks 540 had triangular holes cut through their end. The north wall was not extant on FA, but was identified on FT.

K13 - drawing 5. There is some question whether this in fact is a construction, since the remaining features were not at all extensive. (Evidence from FW seems to point towards this being a construction).

The basis for calling this a construction is a set of planks 601, running north-south. The north edges of the planks were original but the south ends were frayed and rotten. The planks were extremely thin and in a very poor state of preservation. They were also little more than 25cms. long. Further south was an apparent beam slot 599, which ran east-west and thus had the right orientation to have been a joist for the planks. Two post-holes 588 and 590 are possibly connected with the

construction, and a third posthole 593 lying further to the west may also be connected. If these scanty remains do represent a separate construction then it has been almost totally removed. A north wall can be postulated on the south side of passage K11 and an east wall against the street. Fortunately the 1985 excavation can probably answer the questions about this construction.

K14 - drawings 4 and 5. This number was used for the features to the north of K10 and K11 and may in fact encompass 2 buildings and 2 phases. It consists of a large number of posts and post holes (627, 646, 624, 652, 625, 544, 543, 542, 647, 651, 597, 650, 582, 621, 605 and 594).

It is possible to detect 2 possible periods and ascribe some features to the upper and lower phase, but the majority are impossible to place. 2 groups of planking 541 and 545 can be placed in the upper phase (drawing 5).

When placed on plan it is possible to detect a pattern, with concentrations along the FE/FA border, the street and north-south across the middle of the site. This suggests that the disposition of the area may have been somewhat similar to that seen on drawing 3 and that from east-west there were at least 2 buildings. It should be noted that this seems to be the general pattern on the site.

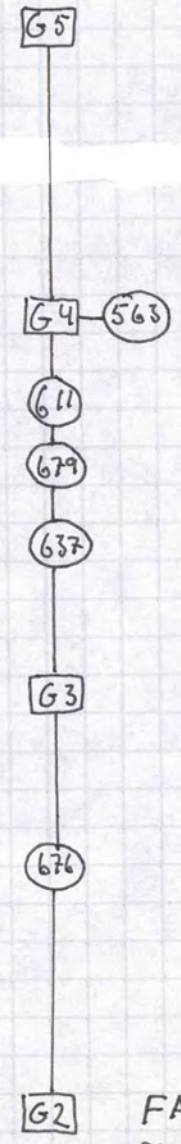
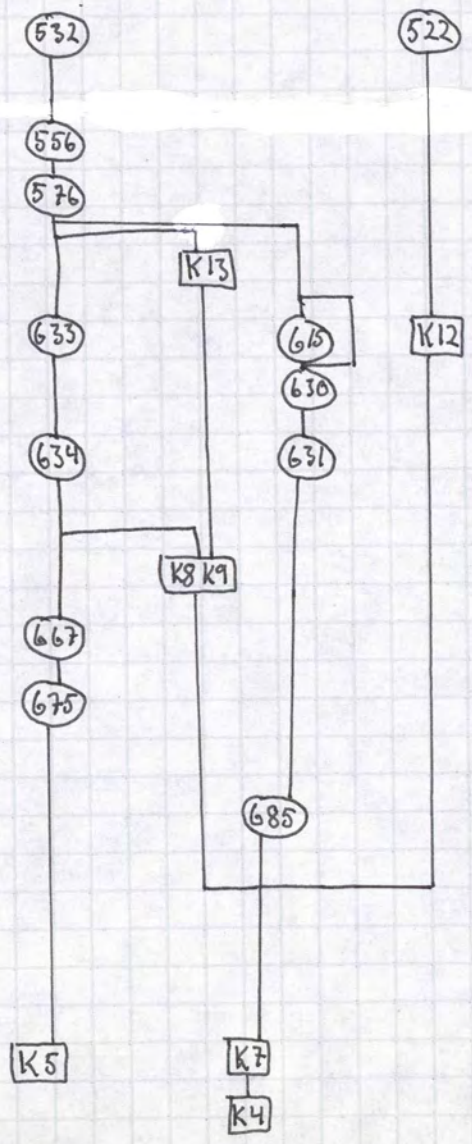
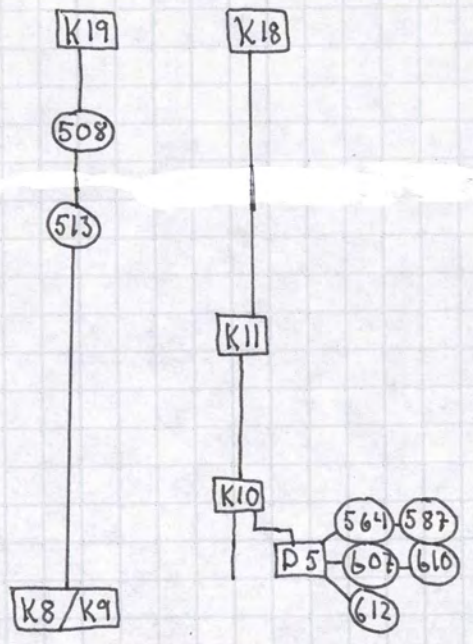
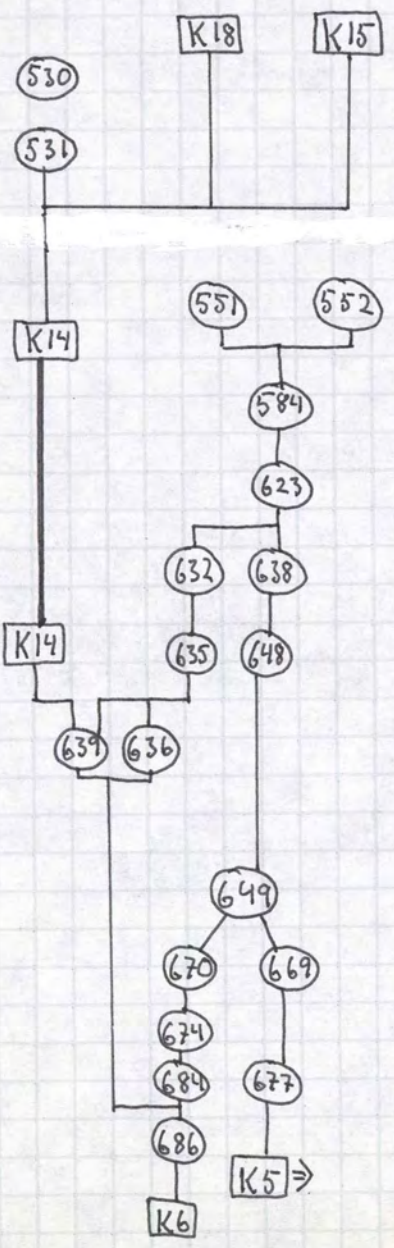
The upper phase may be connected with the features on the north edge of K11 which may be passage or possibly the building to the north.

D5 - drawing 4. An east-west ditch, context 586, lying under K10. The ditch terminates by the street but the exact point is destroyed by a later post hole. It was ca 1m. wide and varied from 30-40cms. deep. At the west end the ditch narrowed considerably to under 50cms. At this point there is a possibility that the ditch has been slightly overexcavated because the sand 751 through which it was cut was initially thought to be part of the fill of the ditch. Its original depth can be reconstructed from the west section which was drawn at the end of 1976. The fill of the ditch included contexts 564, 587, 607, 610 and 612.

G3 - drawing 4. This road level can be divided into three sections. In the northern part of the road were east-west logs 660 which were poorly preserved and partially removed by the

modern cellar intrusion. South of this were two larger diameter logs 658 which were clearly reused. The full original length of these logs (ca 2m.) was preserved. South of these logs were two shorter logs lying slightly further to the east. The northern log had its central part flattened presumably to receive planks. This log is reminiscent of those in the early phases of FE and, I believe, FK. On the other sites they occur at a possibly earlier level which might be an indication that the log on FA was in a secondary position. There is no obvious mid line division to the road at this level, but the choice of shorter logs in the southern part could reflect the east-west property boundaries because the southern log of 658 continues the line of the south side of K10 which is a potential boundary line.

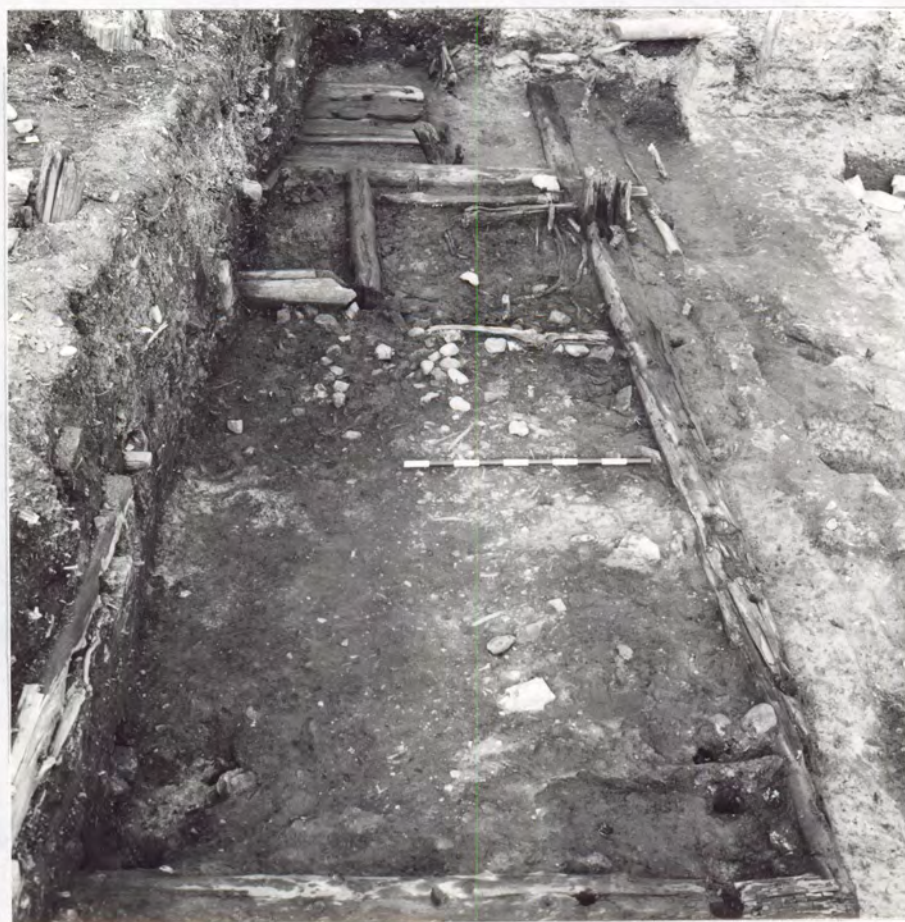
G4 - drawing 5. This is the first level of street with the planks remaining. North-south planks 549 rest upon joists 561 and 602. It appears that there was a mid-line division at this level for the joists in the central part, i.e. 602 are clearly not cut by the modern cellar intrusion. It is possibly significant that the area of continuous planking stops on a line with the south side of the passage K11, a trait shared with the previous road level.



FA. Minimatrix
Phase 2



Phase 2 looking west.

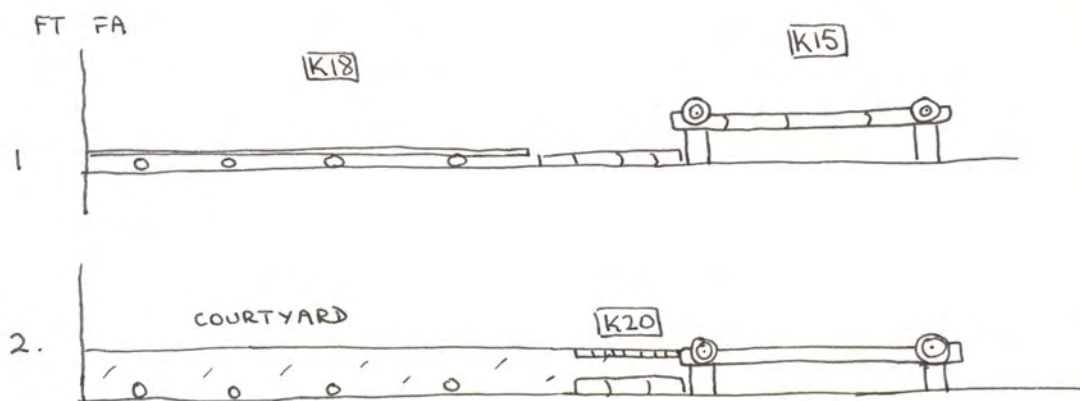


K4 looking west.

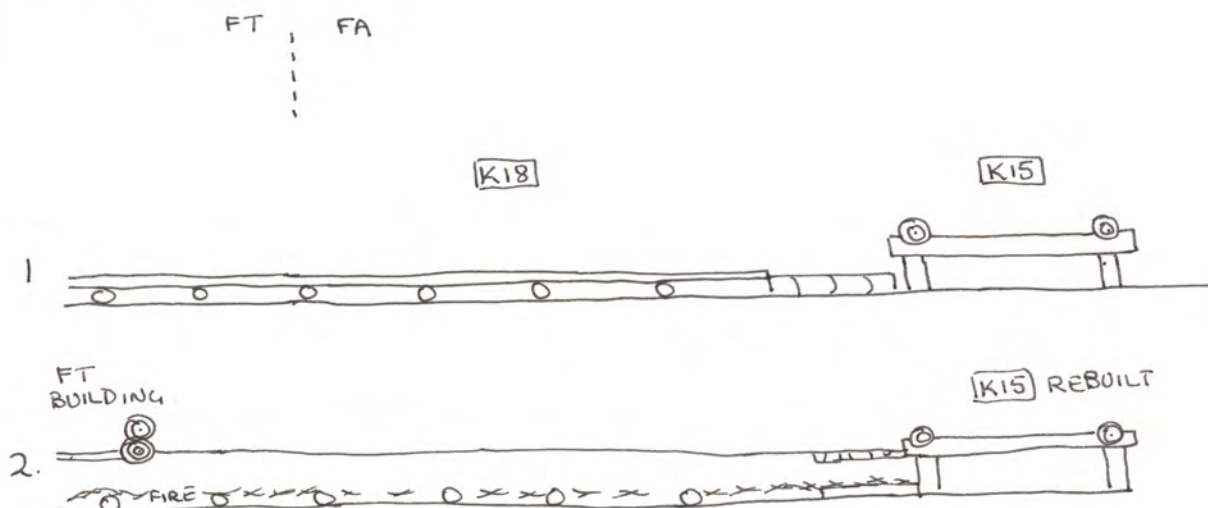
PHASE 3.General characteristic.

Drawing 6.

It appears that this period may have to be reinterpreted somewhat in the light of the FT discoveries. The original story would have been that K15 the building was built and existed for some time. Contemporary with the early life of K15 was an east-west passage (K18) running up to the building and possibly continuing via a dog-leg around the south side of K15 as K19. There were a few posts to the west of K15 which are difficult to interpret. K18 and K19 both display signs of burning but since both of these consist (for the most part) of joists it was believed that the more solid timbers from phase 2 were reused as supports for this new phase. Such reuse of charred timbers can be demonstrated elsewhere (e.g. FT?). There was no definite fire layer which could be connected to the burnt wood, although there were layers containing charcoal. It was thought that K18 then fell out of use and that the area to the west of K15 was then an open courtyard which built up around the building. K20 and K21 were interpreted as walk-ways (sval) around K15 during this phase. The open area, filled up with 410 and 466 was interpreted as a possible stock-yard. The layers built up against K15 to such an extent that when K15 was excavated it appeared at 1st. to have been deliberately sunk into the ground. It now appears, and this must be checked against the FT evidence, that the basic sequence is correct but that it should be modified. On FT they appear to have an extra phase and possibly a burnt one at that. In which case phase 3 may represent 2 separate phases and the burning on K18 and K19 is the FA equivalent to the burnt FT phase. Posts 497 and 505 would then become the east wall of an FT building with the posts and post holes between it and K15 forming another building. In the lower phase would be K18 and all these buildings which then burnt and only K15 was rebuilt upon much the same lines. The area west of K15 was left open and deposits allowed to build up around it as it acted as a stockyard. The rebuilding of K15 may help account for the strange arrangement of posts within the building.



Sketch section through FA showing original interpretation.
 1. with passage K18 to the west of K15. 2. passage replaced by courtyard.



Sketch section through FA/FT showing probable new interpretation.
 1. K15 and K18. 2. K15 and K18 burn. K15 rebuilt on same lines with courtyard to the west running to FT building, giving impression of an "extra" phase.

Whichever interpretation proves to be correct, there seems at all phases to have been a walkway around K15 on the west side. In the lower phase it is represented by the change in direction of the joists of K18 next to K15 and by the existence of planks K20 in the same position in what appears to be the open courtyard level.

At this level was a pit 514 which was one of (only) 2 pits on the site. It was sampled and only these samples can provide a possible explanation of its function.

In the street the joisting(reused timbers) of G5 suggests a mid-line division. G5 was later replaced by G6 which also appears to have a mid line division.

Phase 3 does not appear to have terminated with a fire. Most of the horizontal timbers within K15 do not exhibit signs of burning.

It should be noted that the north and the south walls of K15 respect none of the east-west alignments seen previously. The north wall lay considerably south of the property boundary and the building ran across the previous southern alignments. It was postulated during excavation that this might be to provide a stock entrance to the courtyard on the north, where the organic (manure?) layers 410 and 466 ran around the building to the street. But this does not appear to hold water if there were buildings to the west of K15 in the early phase. 481 a semicircle of stakes against the north wall was interpreted as a little fence/bin for storing twigs (fodder?) against the north wall.

(Postscript to phase 3. If there are in fact two phases here and the transition from phase 3 to phase 4 is unburnt, then phase 4 should really be extended back in time to take in the upper half of phase 3).

Stratigraphic description.

This phase gets somewhat complicated for it now seems likely that it contains two events which should perhaps be distinguished with separate phase numbers. This of course refers to the area to the west of K15 where there are two possible interpretations. It appears that K18 is a passageway which burnt together with K15 and buildings to the north of K18 and that K15 was rebuilt whilst the area to the west was left open as a possible stockyard. There is no definitely identifiable fire layer but it seems now that some of the black sandy layers with charcoal in, e.g. 448, may represent this phase of burning. In the stockyard area there are two very organic layers 410 and 466 and the interface with the next phase is very clear with the burnt remains of K17 leaving their imprint in the surface of 410. Further east in the K15 area the stratigraphy is a bit more complex and it is difficult to attribute layers to the first or second of the postulated phases within the building. There are no definite floor levels within the building and on the basis of posts within the building it is suggested that the floor may have been raised off the ground. It is however worth noting that in what may be the upper phase of the building there are clay layers in

the north-east 435 and south-east 438 corners with a narrow gap separating the two (sketch in day book p.24). Neither layer was substantial but both of them might be worth considering when trying to determine the function of the building.

Layers in phase 3:

363	471 in road	520 K for K18?
401 B or D in K15	475 K? for K20?	523 fill of 514
410 courtyard layer?W of K15	476 B? north of K18?	527 PH for 500
411 B	480 in 466	528 K? for K15/K18?
420 finds	482 B in K15	529 PH
422 B or D in K15	495 B for K18	567 PH in K15
423 B or D in K15	496 D? north of K18	580 PH for 547
435 B in K15	505	609 PH in K15
436 B in K15	506 in G6	613 PH in K15
438 B in K15	508 B	614 fill of 613
448 D? for 1st. K15	510 G4-G5	628 PH for 505
449=466	514 pit	629 PH
450 B? K21	515 B?	
466 courtyard layer W of K15	516 fill in 514	<u>Phase 3/4:</u>
468 B in K15	517 fill in 514	439 B in road
469 K for K21?	518 B or K for K18	

Description of constructions.

K15 - drawing 6. Was a building built on posts 443, 457 and 459 and one horizontal log 460. Part of the sill beam of the west wall survived 444. On the south side the space between the ground surface and sill beam (no longer extant) was filled by planks standing on edge 474. It is possible to suggest that there was a similar arrangement on the west and north sides, even though no planks were found, because the layers had built up outside the building forming a vertical edge. The layers must have built up against something so we can postulate planks along these walls. Internally 446 and 445 are possible remains of the joists and the short horizontally laid logs 507 may be the remains of joist supports. A row of 3 posts 459 and a single one 547 have no clear function. The row of 3 can possibly be seen as joists supports if one regards them as 3 separate posts, coincidentally in a line, taking east-west joists.

One slight problem in connection with this building is that at the south-east corner the walls seem to meet off a post. The corner post seems to have slots for beams running north-west from it. It is however possibly that the post has been reused and that the slots have no function in this building.

K18 - drawing 6. Passage to the west of K15.

Consists of 6 parallel north-south beams 479 with associated plank scraps. These stop ca 1.50m. short of K15 and between 479 and K15 lay 3 east-west beams, 521.

The east-west beams could be interpreted as joists of a sval along the west side of K15.

K19 - drawing 6. 3 north-south beams 472A and 484 on south side of K15, continuing into the FW section. From their position they can be interpreted as part of a passage outside K15. This level should become clearer during the 1985 excavation. The beams were charred.

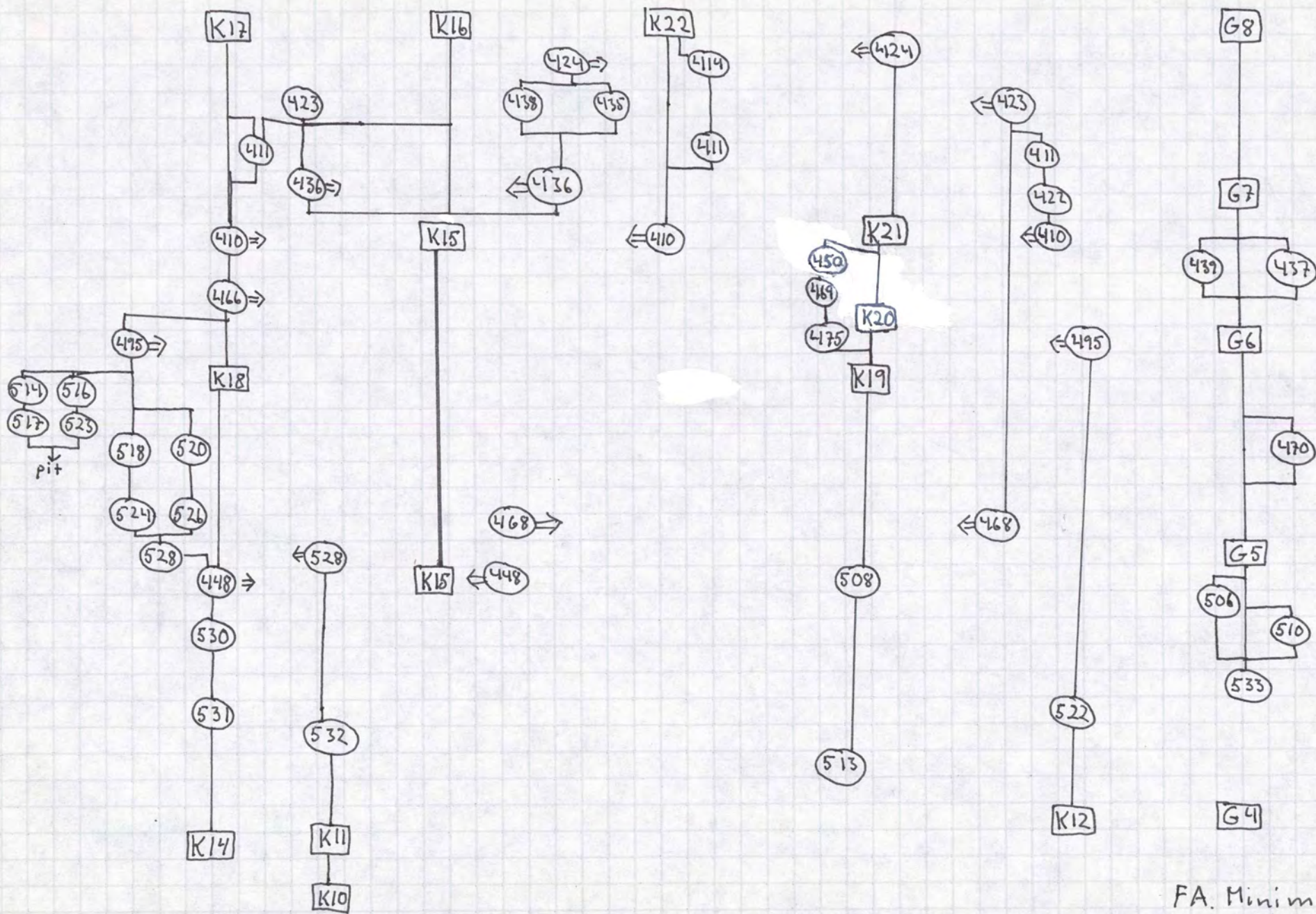
K20 - not drawn. 473 east-west planks in the area of K19, south of K15. These planks appear in plan as though they should be planks resting on K19, but this is not so because there was a layer separating the two. Also K19 whilst K20 was not. This of course could be explained as K19 being reused after a fire, but the indications are that it is a separate structure. Also included as K20 were north-south planks 472B on the west side of K15. A similar argumentation to the above must be used to explain the difference between these planks and 521 in K18. They may be replacement planks for a north-south walkway/sval on the west side of K15.

K21 - not drawn. East-west planks on the south side of K15. Forms a third level of planking here.

G5 - drawing 6. This street level consists of north-south planks 491 resting upon joists 512. The planking seems to have been laid in three sections, a northern one stretching from the FE/FA border and which is largely fragmentary, a central well preserved section outside K15 and a southern section also quite well preserved but only on the eastern part of the road. The junction between the central and southern sections coincides

more or less with the line noted in the previous two phases. Immediately above the planks 491 are 489 and 490 which are a repair/resurfacing of G6. These planks are not shown on drawing 6 to avoid complicating the drawing but one area that they do cover, which could perhaps have been drawn, is the western half of the southern section of the road. The northern ends of the planks in this area overlapped the mid-section of 491 by some 25-30cms. Further north the planks lay directly upon the previous plank surface which seemed to suggest that we are here dealing with a repair-resurfacing rather than an entirely new level of street. This repair follows the three sections of the original surfacing. In the southern part where the joists were seen in what was clearly their full length it was possible to say that there was a mid line division. The joisting 512 contained several pieces which were reused, including two troughs both under the southern section, and a section of keel(?) under the northern section.

G6 - drawing 6A. This was a very fragmentary surface, with planks 452 lying over joists 452 and 458. There was only one patch of continuous planking in the southern part of the site, on the eastern side of the road. From this area it is possible to say that there was a mid line division of the road for the length of the joist on the west half is approximately the same as the width of the section of planking on the eastern half. This also means of course that there is a fraction of the property to the east of the road but there were no obvious remains here.



FA. Minimatix
Phase 3

PHASE 4.General characteristic.

Drawing 7.

This phase sees a return to more familiar alignments, with K16 and K17 stretching to the northern limit of the site and the corridor between the 1st. and 2nd. building is quite clear. The southern wall of K16 lies along the line of D2 and may therefore respect it whilst K17 is drawn back from it.

Once it has passed K16 the 1st. building, the passage K22 widens out, and this is a pattern which is repeated in subsequent phases. At this level the passage has a plank lined ditch D6 beneath it which starts on a line with the east wall of K17 and runs into FT. Another shallow ditch-like feature, K7, runs at right angles to D6 towards the FW section (this looks strange on plan because the south section was moved at this level and the continuation of D7 was never excavated. The extension should be located this season). Why both D6 and D7 should start here is grounds for discussion. It may simply be that drainage was unnecessary in the stretch out to the street, but it may also reflect a change in ownership/arrangement of properties, that those along the street are owned, let to or maintained by different people to those to the west. If this proves to be an idea worthy of further investigation, then I would suggest that one should look for the evidence on the southern property west of K25. The reason is that we have already seen that K16 has returned to the line of D2, suggesting that the original lay-out of the site (as per drawing 1) may still be exerting influence on the arrangement of properties. If this east-west line is a deciding factor, then D6 lays to the south of this line.

FT has now provided the answer to the area west of K17 the beams 407 form a narrow corridor and the post 364C is the south-east corner post of a building most of which lies on FT.

In relation to K17 it should be noted that the row of posts, interpreted as fill in between sill and the ground continues out to K16. This suggests that the corridor area may belong to K17 rather than K16.

The area west of K25 and south of the passage remains to be interpreted with FW.

The street G7 has a clear mid line division and the same is true of its replacement G8. At this level there is a post 428 which presumably belongs to the building on the east side of the road. If this interpretation is correct, then the road is a little over 3m. wide.

Phase 4 ended in a fire.

Stratigraphic description.

There is very little stratigraphy to connect to this phase and it seems as though it existed for a very short time only. This is best illustrated in the area of K17 where the joists are pressed into the top of what was interpreted as the stockyard layer 410 and this was covered by the destruction level of the building 358. There seems to have been no time for any gradual build up of deposits in or around the building. To the south of the building there is some evidence to suggest the possible removal of deposits. D6 containing K22 is quite shallow and if K22 has been a plank lining which has been knocked flat then it would originally have stood with a good amount of plank visible above ground. As it is more likely that the whole width of the plank would have been under ground level then we can suggest that the surrounding area may have been lowered. This would also help explain the absence of the destruction layer in the passage area as well as the lack of other substantial remains. 381 is the destruction level further to the east in the buildings by the street.

Layers in phase 4:

358 D for K17	414 K for K17?	589 PH for 429a
381 D for K25 and K16	415 in D6	
390 B?	424 K? for K16	<u>Phase 4/5:</u>
397 between G7 and G8	430 B?	368 cleaning level
402 in road between G7 and G8	441 in D7	369 between G8 and G9
403 between G7 and G8		

Description of constructions.

K16 - drawing 7. Lay immediately west of the street. Consists of regularly placed posts 429, giving 4 rows of 3 (or 3 rows of 4 posts in the other direction). The middle row presumably acted as joist supports. In addition 3 short charred beams 419 and 421 lay within the area of the building. These had no obvious function within it.

K17 - drawing 7. A lafted building with most of the east-west and south walls preserved 404. The north wall line appears to have rested on 2 short but large diameter logs 330 and 331. In both of these were east-west grooves, one of which contained a short length of beam which may be the remains of the north wall. The 2 beams seem to have been reused as supports for the next building in this area K23 as well. Along the line of the north wall was a row of closely packed small posts 409, these presumably filled/blocked the gap between the ground and the sill. It is not possible (because the posts were rammed in), to be 100% certain that they belong to this phase and not to K23. However one thing is certain and that is that 330 and 331 were in place when they were put in. The row of posts continues past the west wall and out to K16 and therefore suggests that the gap between the 2 buildings belonged to K17. There were remains of planking 412 in this area. A similar narrow corridor ran along the west side of the building as well. The joists of K17, 405, were not jointed into the wall. Only a few scraps of floor planking remained 406.

K22 - drawing 7. Associated with ditch K6. Paired planks 416 lying on top of D6. These are overlain by beams 455 and elements of 376. North of 416 some remains of east-west planking.

From the results of the 1985 season it is clear that the planks 416 were part of a plank lined drain which has collapsed so that the planks lay flat. This collapse may have been deliberately done.

K25 - drawing 7. An uncertain building extending into the south section. The 1985 excavation may necessitate a reinterpretation of the remains in this area.

It consists of an east-west beam 378 with a laft notch

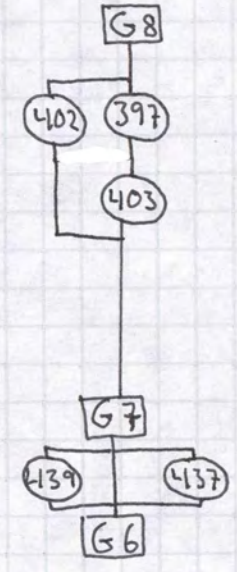
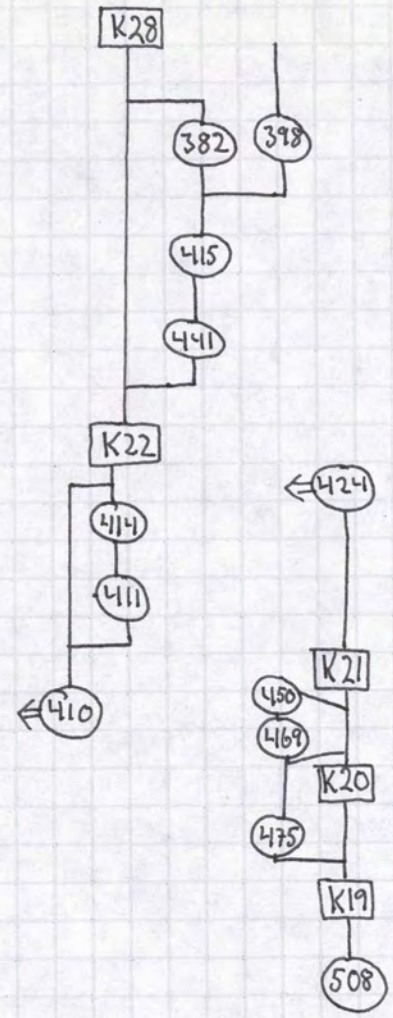
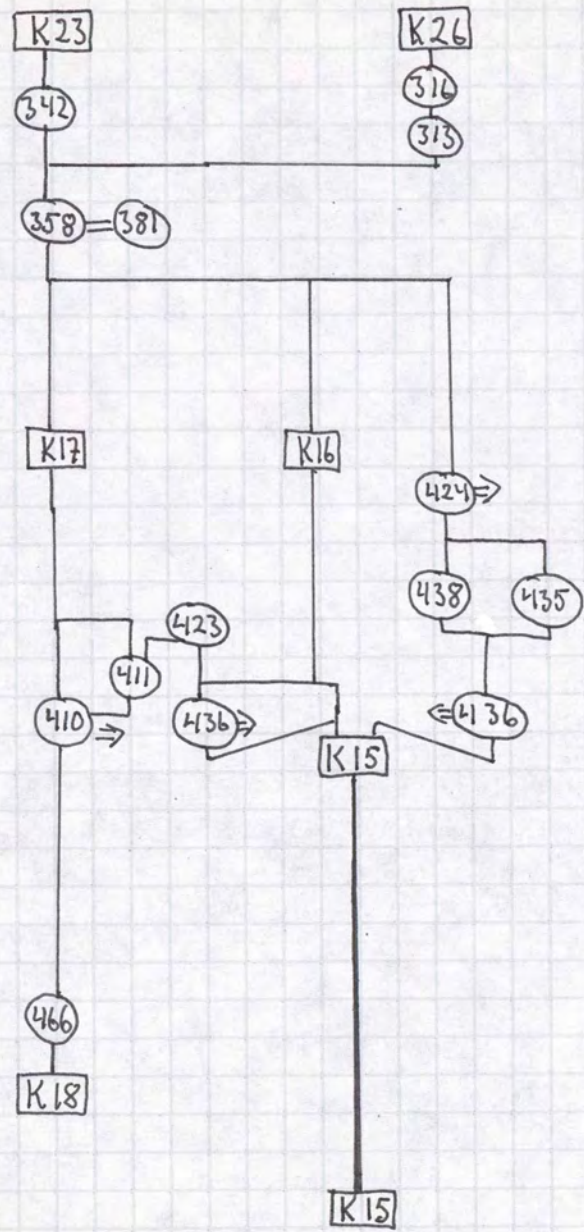
at the west end, and to the south, 3 large north-south timbers 418, 417 and 388. The latter stops short of the section and has an east-west notch, so that it appears to have been a support under a wall (see K17, same plan). The other 2 continue into the section, so their full extent is uncertain as yet. Ca 1.75m. north of 378 were 2 posts and a post hole forming an east-west line. One of these is for some reason unnumbered, the other two are 456 and 429L. These may form the facade line to the passage, rather than 378. If 378 is the line then the passage is wider at this point than in the 2 periods above.

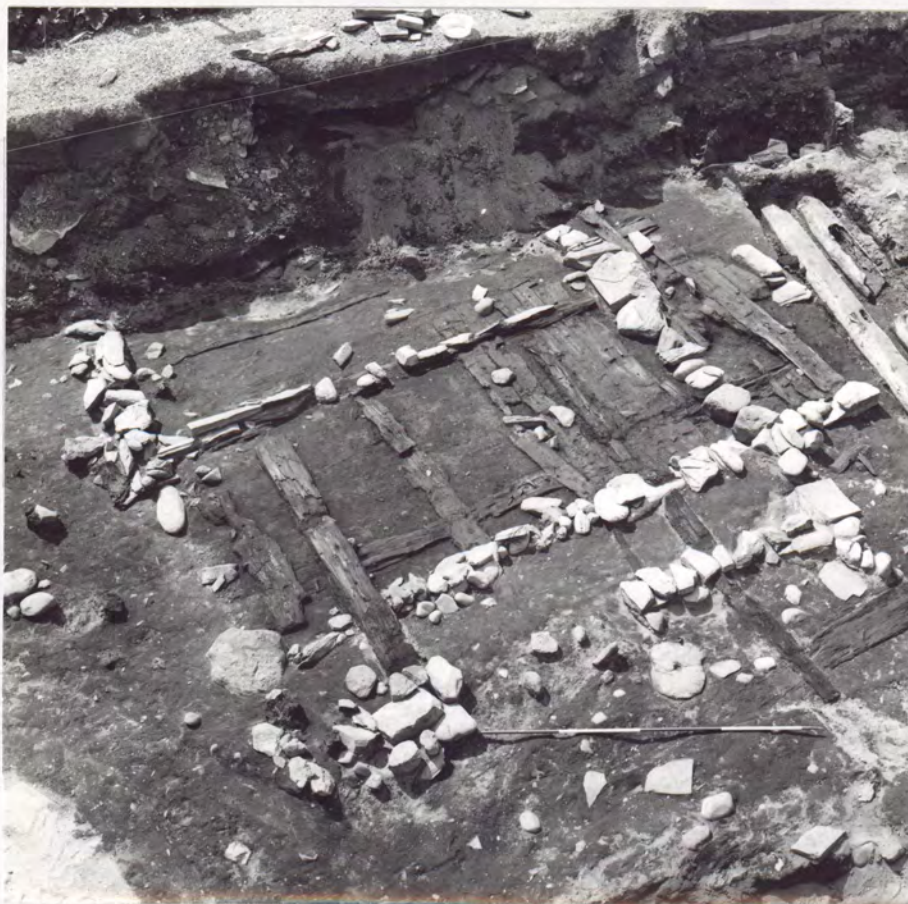
D6 - drawing 7. An east-west ditch, context 415, which started roughly on a line with the east wall of K17 and ran into the west section. It is associated with K22 and the pairs of planks 416 are probably a collapsed lining for the ditch. If this interpretation of the planks is correct, and the evidence from FT seems to confirm it, then there is a very intriguing situation here. The ditch is quite shallow so that if the planks were stood on edge they must have stood quite proud of the ditch. This is unlikely for it would then have been impossible to plank over them. The alternative explanation which seems to fit the evidence much better, is that the surrounding level has been lowered as the ditch went out of use and the plank lining of the ditch pushed or kicked over into the now much shallower ditch.

D7 - drawing 7. A north-south ditch, context 441. It runs from by the east end of D6 towards the south section. On plan it looks rather odd but that is because the section line was moved at approximately this level and so the southern extension was not excavated as part of FA.

G7 - drawing 7. This was a very fragmentary level but there was enough wood remaining at the southern end to see that there was a mid line division. The planking was almost totally removed but the joists were labeled 425 and 426 to the west and 427 to the east. At the eastern edge of the road was a post 428 which presumably belongs to the property to the east of the road.

G8 - drawing 7A. This was as equally a scrappy level as the previous one both because of extensive removal of the plank surface in the medieval period and because of the deperadations of the cellar intrusion to the east. It was possible to trace the mid-line division in the southern part with 386 as the joists on the east side, and plank remains 387 resting on joists 385 together with further bits of planking 392 and 395 forming the western side. There were traces of burning on the planking and in the south an unnumbered post and stone may represent the facade line of a building on the east side of the road.





Stone sill supports of K39 superimposed over K58. Seen from the north-east. The water-pipes K44 visible topright.



Phase 4 looking south.

PHASE 5.General characteristic.

Drawings 8, 8A and 8B.

Here there is a repeat of the same basic pattern of phase 4. The only marked change is that the corridor on the west side of the second building from the street, K23, has disappeared and the area lay within a building most of which was excavated as FT.

It is tempting to see K26 and K23 as paired buildings since they both have features in common e.g. the grooved dividing wall and two phases of planking. The corridor between the two appears to contain a small room with a pit, interpreted as a latrine pit. Samples from this may confirm the theory.

The phase 1 pattern can be traced by the street with the north ends of the joists of the passage coinciding with the south side of ditch D2. From the K26 description below it is clear that there is the possibility that the south wall may have lain on this line as well. In fact further evidence to support the suggestion that the south wall was not 326 but further south is provided by the corridor planks (drawing 8B) which project south of 326 to stop on the line. In fact combining 8 and 8A there is a very good line given by the north ends of 267 (at K29's east end), the north end of the joists of K28 and the south ends of 328. The wall beam would presumably have lain immediately north of this.

The passage has 3 levels in this period, presumably indicating a considerable time span for the phase. K28 is replaced by K29 and that in turn by K30. What is happening south of the passage and west of K27 is uncertain. The 1985 season should clarify the situation.

In the street were a number of phases G9, G10 and G11 all showing the mid-line division. This is clearest in G11 with its 2 directions of planking. Underneath the joisting arrangement shows that there were several levelling up phases, before the final plank surface and that G11 may include 2 or 3 street phases.

The interesting thing about the mid-line division is that it is supposed to reflect the property owner maintaining this

area of street to the centre line, whether through social obligation or legal demand. G11 illustrates this process, and shows that the rate of repairs do not necessarily have to be the same on either side. Another interesting point is that the obligation to maintain the street also applies longitudinally in the street i.e. neighbours may plank their section differently whether they live opposite or next to each other. G11 seems to demonstrate both, it is worth noting that on the west side of the street the change in direction of planks east-west to north-south occurs on the line of the postulated south wall, suggesting that K27 was in different hands to K26 and also that the passage belongs to K27's responsibility. This of course fits in with what has been said about the D2 alignment and the passage.

Stratigraphic description.

At this level there are a large number of treflis layers and except where they are clearly sandwiched between the phases of buildings and passages it is difficult to say whether they are construction levels or layers deposited during the use of the building. The use of K's and B's in the following list is therefore tentative in places but a perusal of the find assemblage in each layer may help resolve any uncertainties. The problem extends further up in time as well for in places there is no clear destruction level between phases 5 and 6, so in these areas some layers are described as 5/6. An example of the problem is layer 170 which lay under the burnt floor of K24 in phase 6 but covered K26 at phase 5. From the following list it is clear that 170 contained a large number of finds and is therefore probably not a construction but an occupation layer. The question then is whether it can be connected to the phase above or below it. If one tries to connect it to the occupation of K26 then one has to explain how it was possible to dismantle the building without disturbing the layer. If one says that it belongs to K24 and it is not unreasonable to suggest that it has accumulated under a floor which was raised on posts, then one has to accept that occupation levels can and do occur sealed under the floor of the building to which they belong. This of course has consequences for interpretation

and dating in general. Fortunately this problem is not encountered over the whole site and there are clear destruction layer in 311, 302 and 244 in and around K23 and interestingly enough 233 to the east of the road. Because some finds have been given their own number it is possible to point to a couple of groups of finds which may indicate the function of the building that they were found in. The first of these was a group of bone pins 310 found in the area of K27 whilst the second was a group of weights found sandwiched between the two floor levels of K23.

Layers in phase 5:

225 D for K23?	301 in K23	342 K? for K23
226 B in K30	302 D in K23	343 K? for K23
229 B	303 B in K23	345 K for K29
230 B?	305 F in 303	346 K for K29
231 B	306 B in K27	347 K? for K29
232 B	307 F in 309	348 K? for K29
233 D to east of G11	309 B? in K27	349 F in 346
236 G11	310 F in 309	353 K? K28?
244 D for K23	311 D of K23	354 F in 343
245 B in G11	312 B in K23	355 B
249 B in G11	313 B? in K23	360 F in 355
250 B west of K23	314 B - west of K23	366 K for K23
254 F in 244	316 B? in K26	367 K? for K23
255 F in 250	317 F in 316	371 F in 346
256 B in G11	318 F in 316	373 K for K26?
259 B? in K23	319 F in 316	374 F in 373
260 between G10 and G11	322 in street G10	377 K for K28
261 F in 260	324	382 B? K28
264 F	325 F in 312	398 K? for K28
292 B in street	329 F	399=355?
294 between K29 and K30	338 F in 316	464 in K23
295 between K29 and K30	339 B in K23	465 fill of 464
297	341 B? for K29	467 fill of 464
298 B? in K26		

Layers in phase 5/6:

153 B or K? in K32	191 F in 170	216 F in 170
160 B? or K?	192 F in 170	217 F in 170
161 B? or K?	193 F in 170	218 F in 170
162 F in 160	194 F in 170?	219 F in 170
163 F in 160	195 F in 170?	220 G11 - G12
164 F in 160	196 B	221 F
167 F in FC123	197 F in 170	222 B for K30? K for K32?
168 F in FC123	198 F in 170	224 F in 170
170 B?	199 F in FC145	235 B or K
173 F in 170	200 F in 170	237 K? for K23
174 B?	201 F in 170	238 F in 237
175 F in 170	202 G11 - G12	239 F in 237
176 F in 170	206 F in 202	240 F in 237
181 F in 170	207 F in 196	241 F in 237
183 F in 170	208 F in 170	242 F in 237
184 F in 170	209 F in 170	246 F in 237
185 F in 170	210 F in 170	290
186 F in 170	211 F in 170	293 B? in 170
187 F in 170	214 F in 170	300 F in 170
188 F in 170	215 F in 170	400 F in 170
189 F in 170		

Description of constructions.

K23 - drawing 8 and 8B. A lafted building in which all 4 walls survive for most of their length. The building contains 2 levels of flooring. The original floor 320 rests on joists 356 which are jointed into the wall. This floor was replaced by 2 sets of planking 257, lying either side of a north-south partition wall. The joists of 257 i.e. 321 lay directly on 320 and were not jointed into the walls. The partition wall 266 was rectangular in cross section and grooved along the length of its upper side, presumably to take upright planks. Stratigraphically there was no evidence whether this was part of the primary structure or whether it was a later addition inserted at the same time as the second floor. To the east of the main building between K23 and K26 was a narrow corridor which on analogy with K17 formed a unit with K23. In this area north-south planks 328 lay over east-west timbers 365. The

latter were difficult to interpret because of their preservation and it is not certain whether 328 and 365 represent floor and joist, or two separate levels. At the north end of the corridor was a beam 332 notched into the east wall of K23 and at the north corner a large beam, possibly grooved on the top which carried the number FE398. This together with 332, the wall of K23 and the no longer extant wall of K26 formed a small square room in which was a pit 464. From the contents of 464 it was concluded that this room must have been a toilet.

K26 - drawing 8 and 8B. A building in which only the south wall survived, but in which the wall lines can be reconstructed from the other surviving timbers. 326 was originally assumed to be the south wall of the building. However it does have a number of peg holes in it and since K28's (i.e. the passage's) joists stop short of it, there is the possibility that the wall lay slightly further south, and that 326 is a joist inside the building. See the introduction to phase 5 for further discussion of this point. There was an internal east-west partition wall 273, similar to that in K23. One slight difference was that instead of running the whole length of the beam as K23 there was a small section without a groove near the east end of the beam possibly indicating a way through, though it is rather narrow for a door. Only a small patch of floor planks 274 survived and these were in the north room. In this room it seems as though there may have been 2 phases of floor, judging from the joist arrangement 285 over 288 over 286. Whether this is true of the southern room is impossible to say. However in neither room did the surviving joists span the full width of the room or from this it is possible to infer a flytegulv.

K27 - drawing 8 and 8B. A very unclear building. 291/351 may be the north wall though this timber, on which there is no joint, could conceivably be a joist for K29. Other than this the east wall is represented by a, for some unknown reason, unnumbered timber. 157 could belong at this level, it seems out of place in K31, is possibly the north wall, and fits well with the unnumbered timber to form a corner.

K28 - drawing 8. An east-west passage from the street to the FT section. There are 2 possible sections in this passage.

344 and 352 are east-west planks resting on joists 376, and 362 were a southerly set of east-west planks. 376 stop along the line of the westward projection of the north wall of K27 and 362 lie to the south of this.

K29 - drawing 8A. An east-west passage, replacing K28 north-south planks 267 overlying joists 351 and 361. The planking is in 2 groups, on either side of an open area, it appears that the original surface may have been cut to insert a drain at a later stage. On the south side were 2 east-west planks on edge 228, which may be part of a drain. This latter interpretation is uncertain, but can probably be cleared up from FT where there are a large number of drains to account for.

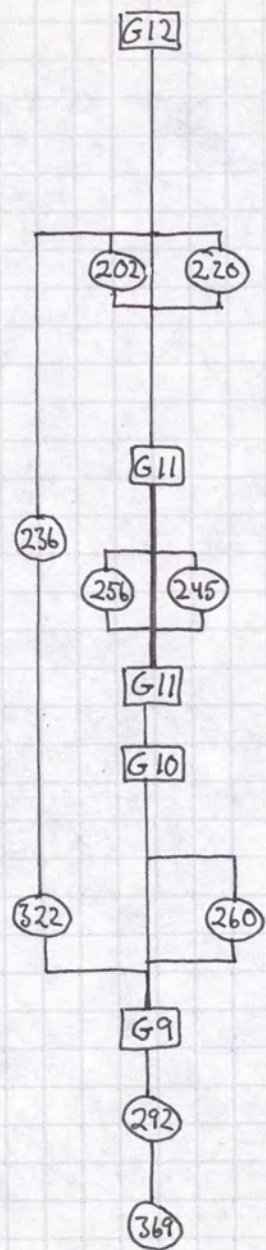
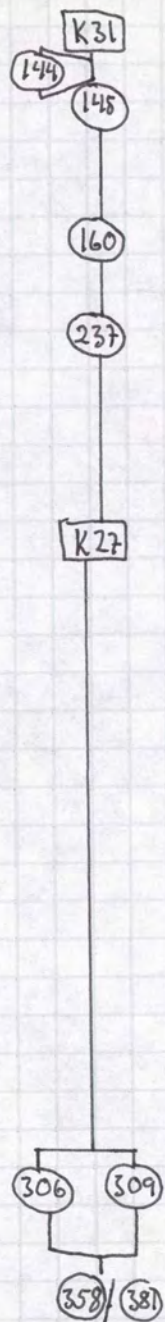
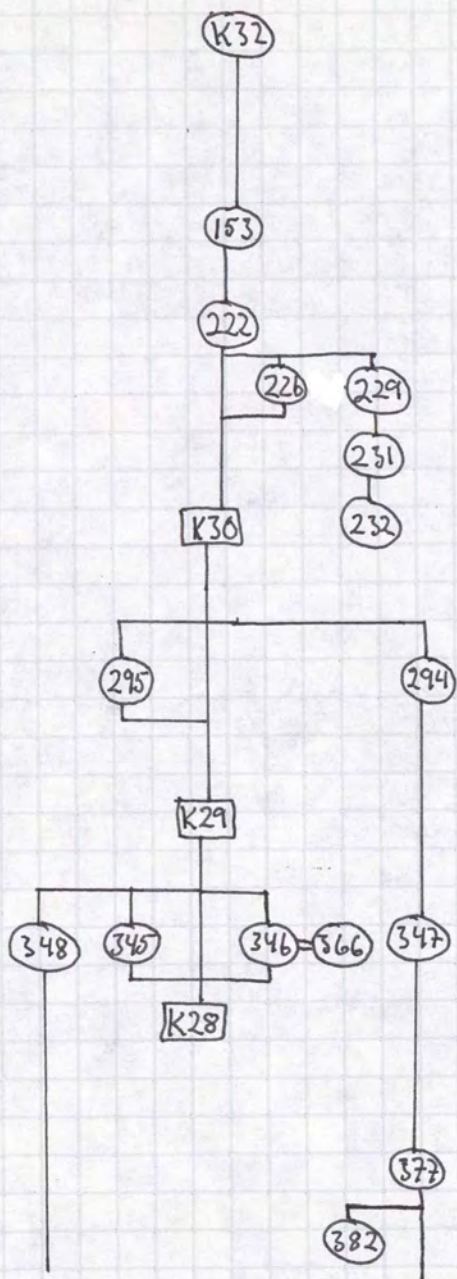
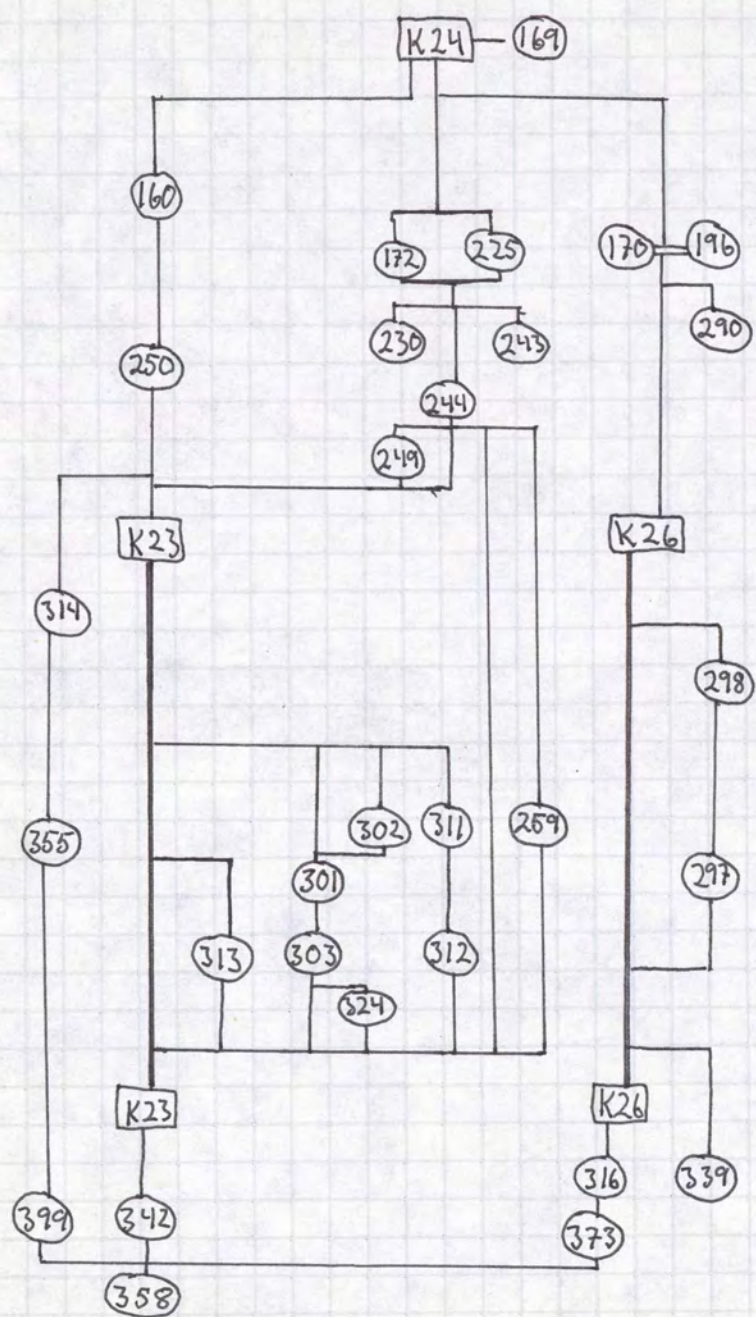
K30 - not drawn. Passage. East-west planks 223 on joists 350. Replacement of K29.

G9 - drawing 8. This is a very fragmentary level but there is enough to suggest that there was a mid-line division in the street. In the north were a few north-south planks 334 whilst further south were a plank and 3 joists which for some unknown reason did not get a number but which are taken from drawing number 1433 in route K9. A north-south beam may mark the mid line in this area and two groups of stones may mark the facade line of the property to the east. The interpretation of the beam marking the mid line is however tentative for if the east wall of K27 has been correctly identified it is not central between K27 and the building on the east side of the street. If however one takes the west end of the joists under the west side of the road as indicating the edge of the street then it is central. Is there the possibility of an external wall bench along the east wall of K27?

G10 - drawing 8A. This level of street seems to be restricted to the southern end of the site but it is possible that a contemporary surface existed further north and has not been recognised as separate level because of the fragmented and extremely compressed nature of much of the wood in this area. In the south there is a mid-line division with fragmentary planks 271 on joists 270 on the west side and plank 272 and joists 269 on the east side.

G11 - drawing 8B. This is the number given to a sequence of overlying timbers and planks concentrated mostly at the south end of the site which would need more than one plan to present. There are very good grounds to believe that there was more than one surface involved but it is possible that there is just the one surface with a complex foundation. There is a very clear mid line division and it is probably easier to describe the sequence on each side separately. On the bottom at the east side is a set of east-west timbers 251 some of which are burnt on the underside suggesting that they are reused timbers. In these timbers are plug holes which suggest that they may have supported a surface which has been removed but it is also possible but less likely that these plugs are from the original use. Resting upon 251 were two north-south beams 252 which acted as supports for the planks 247 which ran east-west over them. It looks as though 247 may have been a street surface which was then selectively removed leaving some planks to act as joists under the main plank surface 234, which ran north-south. It seems however that the section of 247 at the north end of this area was still in good enough repair to continue in use. There are therefore two directions in the planking in the upper level of the eastern side. It is suggested that the line of change could reflect the property divisions to the east side of the street. There is the one very definite surface on the east side with possibly two, or three (if one interprets 251 as having had a plank surface before it acted as a base for 252). On the western half of the road at the bottom of the sequence were two east-west beams 253 and above them two pairs of north-south beams. This sequence seems to be similar to that to the east except that the beams 253 are only found under the northern pair of 248, the southern pair resting directly on 245 the layer under 253. If the sequence on this side of the road is the same as that to the east then one has to suppose an even more extensive removal of wood than to the east. The beams 248 seem to have supported an east-west surface and the presence of two types of plug hole, round and rectangular, suggests that they may have been reused. Above this were east-west planks 203 which formed a surface together with the north-south planks 234 on the east side of the road. On this side of the road therefore there has been only the one definite level of road with a possible second to contrast with the possible three to the east. Further to the north there

is only the one set of north-south planking and it is not clear which of the levels further to the south they are contemporary with. However because of their extensive nature it is tempting to place them together with the uppermost of the potential surfaces within G11, in which case the change of direction of the planking is interesting. A similar change on the eastern side of the road has already been interpreted as a possibly continuation of a property boundary out to the mid line of the road and a similar interpretation may be in order here.



FA Minimatix
Phases 5 + 6

PHASE 6.General characteristic.

Drawing 9.

From this period onwards the area of the FE passage lay within the site.

This is the 1st. phase where it is not possible to detect some survival of the early phase 1 alignment. The nearest one comes is the south side of the sval outside K24.

K24 is divided up into smaller units and from the assemblage of finds excavated, the impression 1974 was that it was used as a store. In the east end was a concentration of bog myrtle (*myrica gale*; pors), which led to speculation that ale may have been brewed on the spot.

The destruction level contained large quantities of what was believed to be burnt clay. This had no immediately obvious source within the building it may be connected with activities on the postulated 2nd. floor.

Immediately adjacent to the north-east corner post of K31 at the entrance to the passage was an upright plank FC169. Its function was unclear, but it was suggested that it may have been a part of a frame and that the passageway was gated.

Fire terminated phase 6.

Stratigraphic description.

This phase is probably the clearest on the site because almost the whole of FA was covered in planking which acted as a very obvious sealing layer. Above the planking there was also a very clear destruction level made up of a number of different layer numbers 142, 139, 131, 127, 122, 1118, 104, 79, FC141, FC123, FC116, FC95, FC92, FC87 and FC84. What is therefore very interesting is that there are a number of objects etc. sandwiched between the destruction level and the planking which are potentially useful for determining the function of the building. A sample from the room next to the street in K24 was identified as bog myrtle (*myrica gale*) used for instance in brushes but also as a flavouring in ale. This latter suggestion may in fact be the purpose for which the myrtle was stored because

the adjacent rooms have produced a selection of barrel bottoms and scoops all of which could be used in brewing. Individually numbered barrel bottoms and scoops are FC151, FC153, FC154, FC164 and FC165; others may well have been sent in with the destruction layer number.

Layers in phase 6:

FC84? D in K24	118 D for K32	308 PH for 275
FC87 D of K24	119 F	323 fill in PH 276
FC92 D of K24	122 D? for K24	375 F from PH 280c
FC95	127 D for K32	400 PH
FC116 D of K31	130 K? for K33	
FC123 D of K31	131 D for K24	<u>Phase 6/7:</u>
FC127	133 F in 130	FC93 K?
FC141 D for K24	134 K for K33	FC94 B of K24?
FC144 B for K31	136 D for K24	FC96
FC145 B for K31	139 D for K24?	FC102 B? K
FC147 F in 141	140 F in 142	FC109
FC148 D for K24	142 D for K24	FC110
FC151 F in 141	143 B? for K33	FC111
FC153 F on floor of K24	151 F in K24	FC112 K?
FC154 F on floor of K24	166 B? in K24	FC114 F on FC133
FC164 F on floor of K24	169 B? for K24	FC115 K for K37
FC165 F on floor of K24	172 B for K24	FC133 B? K?
FC166 B for K24	212 F	FC134 in FC133
FC168 F in FC166	230	FC155
79 D for K24	243 K? for K24	96 B? K? under K35
104 D for K24	263 F in 235	97 B? K? under K35
105 F in 104	296 F in PH for 280F	103 K? B?

Description of constructions.

K24 - drawing 9. This building is further described in the FA/FU/FT report, written in 1979. A long east-west building, running from the street into the FT section. This building was excavated on 3 sites FA/FC/FE, therefore site codes are used for FC/FE and the layer numbers without code refer to FA.

The building was a lafted construction, resting on posts with floor joists jointed into the wall but not with lafts. In one case at least the joist is pegged to the sill beam. This

joint was sketched and photographed in detail (black and white, film 51, 1-8 52, 1-7). The joists were supported on posts as well. Internally there were 4 sets of floor planks each ca 3-3.5m. long. The junctions of these sets correspond with internal divisions giving 4 main rooms. Each room seems to have been divided into two, though it is not clear whether these divisions spanned the room to make 2 rooms or whether they formed e.g. bins. The eastern room was refloored and slightly raised above the other floor. A full description of this building together with the FT continuation is to be found in the FA/FU/FT correlation report from 1979.

North wall 145=FE153, FE154, FE155, FE156, FE139 and FE199. Posts for north wall 275A to H=FE110, FE111, FE112, FE113, FE114, FE152 and FE202. Floor 141=FE119=FC159 and FE136=FC160. Partition walls FE149, FC163, FE118=FC103, FE117=FC162 and FE201. East wall FE120, posts FE114=275H, FE127=278 and 277. South wall 144 and FC157 on posts 276. Joists 146, 147 and 204 on posts 277. Reflooring of east room 178, 179, 182, FC171, FC173 and FC174.

In the passage to the south of the building there is some evidence for a possible sval and for a second storey. FC156 was a large timber running at right angles to K24. This could possibly be the base of an external stair. This beam runs ca 1.5m. out into the passage and to the west of it and extending as far out into the passage as FC156 did was a set of east-west planks which were notably narrower than the planks 114 to the south. These may be interpreted as a sval running to the stair base.

K31 - drawing 9. A probable 2 roomed building, continuing southwards into the FW section. The walls FC158 were carried on posts 280. FC125 is the possible internal wall. This does not survive to the full width of the building and to the west some planks scraps cross the line of it. Whether these are in-situ or have arrived there accidentally is uncertain.

In the northern room planks FC124 are carried on joists 158 which only reach to the middle of the room. The west ends of both rest on posts FC128 and FC130. To the west were posts FC131, FC132 and FC129. It is not clear if these posts were intended to carry the westward continuation of the floor or if there was some sort of internal structure in the west of

the room. The floor does not appear to have been jointed to the wall. The corners appeared to have been lafted.

K32 - drawing 9. Passage/courtyard to the south of K24.

Consists of planks 114 and FC119. Planks 152 form a possible sval (see K24 and FC156 a step base). Under the planks of the passage, the joists included 155 which ran north-west from the west side of K31 to the south wall of K24. These were cut down troughs placed with the hollowed side down, and may have functioned as a sort of drain. The joisting was excessive and may have been to prevent sinking.

K33 - drawing 9. North-south planks 95, FC60 and FE159

over 148. This is part of the east-west passage of the FE site. The continuation out to the street is to be found in the FE report.

G12 - drawing 9. This level consists of north-south planks

FC146 and there is no immediately obvious mid-line division but the western side seems to have lain directly upon G11 whilst on the eastern side there were a couple of flattened east-west timbers which may have been joists sandwiched between the two levels of planking.

PHASE 7.General characteristic.

Drawing 10.

At this level the state of preservation of the wood dropped remarkably, and consequently the chances of proper interpretation. There was enough evidence to say that the basic phase 6, pattern probably repeated itself. Part of the problem with this phase is that it was the 1st. medieval phase encountered and the basic layout of the site was not recognised at the time. As a result timbers belonging to different structures have been grouped together causing problems in interpreting the day book.

It was however possible to see the phase 6 pattern repeating, though without the detail gained from that level. For instance K35 clearly follows the lines of K24 but there was no indication of where its east wall lay.

One major change however is that the road is apparently no longer planked. A layer of stones covered the southern part and these were really not well enough laid to call them cobbles.

There were traces of a fire layer between this and the level above, so the phase may have ended in a fire, though it should be stated that there was no extensive burning on the structures themselves. The burning was numbered 75, 86 and 91.

Stratigraphic description.

At this level it is difficult to connect layers to constructions and account for their origins due to the fragmentary nature of many of the structures. Uncertainty as to how many levels of constructions there are compounds the problem. There does however seem to be a number of destruction levels which may be contemporary, 91, 86, 75, 67, FC69 and FC68.

Layers in phase 7:

FC68 D?	75 D for K35	FC65
FC69 D?	76 B? for K35	FC70
FC71	85 D for K34	FC73
FC76 B or K	86 D for K34	33 D? for phase 7?
FC77 B	91 D for K36?	38 B? in street
FC88 K	92 B	39 B? in street
FC99? B or K	106 K for K36?	47 ?
FC101 B? in street?	117 K for K36	48
FC117 K	121 F in 116	52
FC118 K	126 F in 106	53
FC142 K	129 K? for K35	54
FC143?		61?
FC167 PH	<u>Phase 7/8:</u>	74 B, K?
67 D	FC61	89 B?
72 D for K34	FC62	90 B?

Description of constructions.

K34 - drawing 10. Consists of some of FC60 and 93. By analogy with the drawing 9 situation, it is a replacement passage for K33.

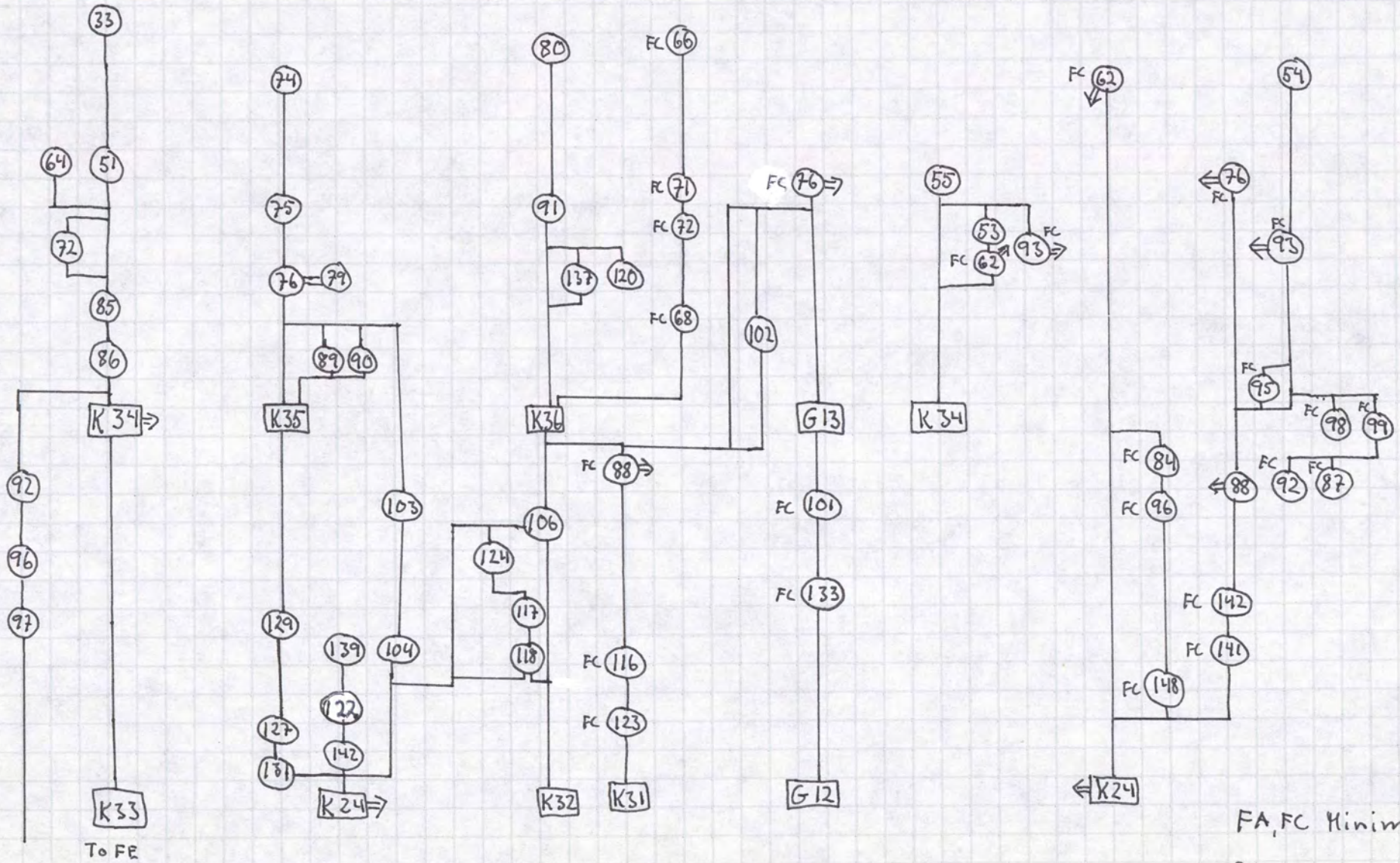
K35 - drawing 10. East-west planks 82, bounded on the north and south by beams (?) which presumably bear the same number. Further east FC90, and 103 and scraps which are numbered FC60 (see K34 and K33, 60 should have been subdivided).

K36 - drawing 10. East-west planks over joists 101 and FC83. By analogy with phase 6 this seems to be a passage.

K37 - drawing 10. In common with K34-36 this building has been interpreted by analogy. FC83 was a number given to a mass of differently orientated timbers. By comparison with K31 it is possible to pick out probable wall beams east-west planks and joists. The wood was in a poor state of preservation and difficult to interpret.

G13 - drawing 10. At this level of the street we have arrived at the very fragmentary late medieval phase where the

wooden remains are so poorly preserved that it is very difficult to interpret them. It looks as though in the southern part of the site there may be a roughly cobbled surface with stones FC81 which run up to and respect the line of K31 in the previous phase. Since the rest of this phase appears to be a more or less exact repeat of the previous one this western limit to the stones is interpreted as the eastern edge of K37. To the east of the stones there are some fragments of both north-south and east-west wood which are impossible to interpret. Further to the north, in the area which for a time at least became part of FE, the north wall of the building K35 seems to project out into the street area, but whether this was real or, just a misrepresentation of reality in what was an extremely difficult situation to draw, is unclear.



FA, FC Minimatix
Phase 6 + 7

PHASE 8.General characteristic.

Drawing 11, 11A, 12 and 12A.

With phase 8, interpretation becomes even more difficult because of the number of intrusive features effectively leaving pillars of stratigraphy which are then difficult to correlate.

The starting point for the phase is the sequence K38 replaced by K39 which burnt. To the north of these, 2 phases were detected and likewise to west there were two phases. Whether these 2 phases were contemporary with each other and with K38 and K39 is hard to say. It is because of this that K38 and K39 were drawn separately as 11 and 12 whilst the north and west areas were drawn as 11A and 12A. Each area should be treated as a separate stratigraphic sequence and perhaps the finds can be used to link the 3 together.

Dating wise we are now apparently in the post-medieval phase and at the phase when Øvre Almenning laid out across the site. K38 and 39 may therefore be the corner property of Øvre Almenning and Krambugt. It is thus tempting to interpret both K42 and K43 as road surface.

With K41 in the south-west corner there is a marked shift of alignment, to a more west-north-west - east-south-east line. This could be an indication that the structure is of even younger date and post-dates Øvre Almenning.

A thorough examination of the finds is necessary to answer these problems.

Stratigraphic description.

At this level there are a number of independent pillars of stratigraphy which are difficult to correlate with each other on the basis of the stratigraphic evidence. The best chance of tying these areas together is with the finds. There is one clear destruction level 9 and 27 which accounts for the end of K39.

Layers in phase 8:

FC57 K	27 D for 39	84 F under 50
FC58 K	31 B? in K38/K39	
FC63 K	35 B?	<u>Phase 8/9:</u>
FC66	46 K in K38/K39	FC137
8 B?	49 B, K+	11 B?
9 D for K39	50	12 B?
22	51	17 B
24 K for K43?	70 F between K40 and K41	20 B
28 B for K42	80 K or B for K40	

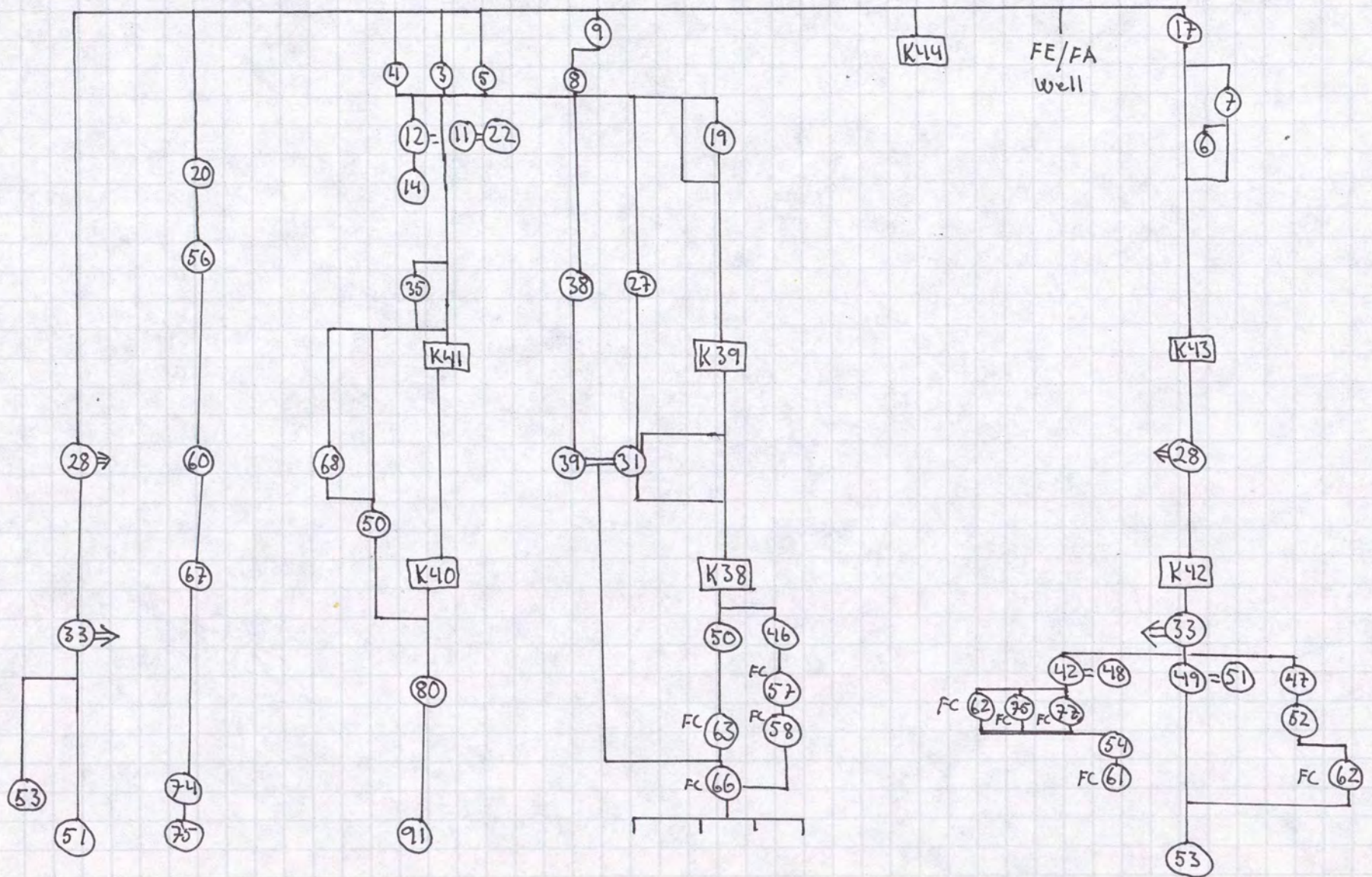
Description of constructions.

K38 - drawing 11. Probably continues to the south into FW.

An east-west row of stones forms a support for the north wall. Odd stones marks the probable line of the east-west walls. A north-south plank floor F45 is carried on east-west joists. There is no indication that the floor was jointed to the walls. Outside the north wall at the north-east corner was a post and to the west of this 3 sets of paired stakes. The post and stakes are interpreted as a possible external moldbenk. A similar arrangement is possible along the east wall.

K39 - drawing 12. Is a replacement rebuilding of K38. It has possibly 2 rooms, one planked F18, 30 and one cobbled 25. The later could also be an external surface. The wall between the planks and cobbles is jointed into the west wall. The north wall and most of the east wall are no longer extant. F32 may be interpreted as a remnant of the west wall. If the cobbles are an external surface then F32 cannot be the east wall even though it is on the expected line. However the reason that it may be internal is that the west wall continues a considerable way past the junction with the east-west wall. This appears to be too long to be a laft-head (almost 1m.!) and so must be interpreted as the floor continuing.

There were traces of cobbling 43 to the west of the wall beam. These are probably connected with the building.



F, FA, FC Matrix
Phases 7/8-9

PHASE 9.General characteristic.

Not drawn.

This phase includes all the "modern" features, including the FE/FA well, the post 1777-waterpipe system K44 and various pipe and sewer trenches.

Stratigraphic description.

This phase number was used for all the post 17th century features which are for the most part intrusive and therefore contain their own stratigraphic sequences.

The well on the FE/FA border contained the following numbers 54, 55, 64, 65, 87, 88, 128, 138, 592 and 783 to 793 inclusive.

A feature interpreted as a half finished well in the centre of rute J10 contained 34, 227 and FC139.

The post 1777 wooden waterpipe system K44 was numbered 2, 13, 15, 16 and 102.

Gas or waterpipe trenches were numbered 64, 77, 78 and a sewer trench 36, 57 and FC67.

Numbers 135, 258 and 370 were given for objects found during clean ups around the site.

Additional to be above were a number of layers which could not be attributed to intrusive features, these were 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 19 and FC80.

FC74 was used for the trench across the middle of the site.

Description of constructions.

Not drawn.

Wooden waterpipe system from 1777 or later. F2, 15, 16 and 34.

K40 - drawing 11A. Continues to FT and FW.
East-west planks on joists 66. Very poorly preserved.

K41 - drawing 12A. In same area as K40.

An east-west and a north-south beam running to join at post hole 23. 2 beams lay inside the square formed by this and the FT and FW sections.

K42 - drawing 11A. A north row of stones with north-south planking F29 lying to the east. The preservation was extremely poor. A patch of stones 40 may be connected to it. K42 lay in the area of the FE passage.

K43 - drawing 12A. 2 parallel rows of north-south stones and 3 associated patches of cobbles 21. In same area as K42.

Glossary of Norwegian words used in the text.

Flytegulv	A floor whose joists are not jointed into the wall but rest directly upon the earth.
Laft	A type of joint (see Long, 1975, 11 note 35).
Moldbenk	Wall bench.
Omfar	A round of logs in a lafted building.
Rute	Grid square.
Slepvegg	A type of walling in which horizontal logs are shaped to slot between posts with vertical grooves (see Long, 1975, 13).
Sval	A roofed gallery or pentice.
Treflis	Literally: wood chips. This word has been anglicised in the day books etc. to mean a layer containing wood chips. As such it has become a very imprecise description of a layer.

Bibliography.

- Long, C.D. 1975 Excavations in the Medieval City of Trondheim. Medieval Archaeology. XIX 1975.

Layer list.

Because some of the phases on the site contain a large number of earth layers, suggesting a considerable time span, an attempt has been made to suggest by use of the abbreviations l=lower, m=mid and u=upper, to indicate where in the phase a layer occurs. This applies especially to the 1st. phase.

m=mid

u=upper

<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>
1	?	41	8	81	7	121	7?
2	9	42	8?	82	7	122=FC96	6
3	9	43	8	83	6	123	-
4	9	44	8?	84	8?	124	6?
5	9	45	8	85	7	125	-
6	9	46	8	86	7	126	7
7	9	47	7/8	87	9	127	6
8	9	48	7/8	88	9	128	9
9	8	49	8?	89	7/8	129	7
10	9	50	8	90	7/8	130	6
11	8-9?	51	8?	91	7?	131	6
12	8-9?	52	7/8	92	7?	132	6
13	9	53	7/8?	93	7	133	6
14	9?	54	9	94	7	134	6
15	9	55	9	95	6	135	9
16	9	56	?	96	6-7	136	9
17	8-9?	57	7/8	97	6-7	137	6
18	8	58	?	98 FE post		138	9
19	9	59	9?	99=FE299		139	6
20	8-9?	60	7	100 FE post		140	6
21	8?	61	7/8	101	7	141=FC159	6
22	8?	62	8?	102	9	142	6
23	8	63	8?	103	6/7	143	6
24	8?	64	9?	104	6	144=FC157	6
25	8	65	9?	105	6	145	6
26	8	66	8	106	7	146	6
27	8	67	7?	107	6	147	6
28	8/9?	68	9?	108	6	148	6
29	8?	69	8?	109	6	149	5/6
30	8	70	8	110	6	150	6
31	8	71	?	111	6	151	6
32	8	72	7?	112	6	152	6
33	7/8	73	7?	113	-	153	5/6
34	9	74	7-8	114=FC119	6	154	6
35	8	75	7	115	6	155	6
36	9	76	7	116	7?	156	6
37	8? 9?	77	9	117	7	157	6
38	7/8	78	9	118	6	158	6
39	7/8	79	6?	119	6	159	6
40	8?	80	8?	120	-	160	5/6

<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>
161	5/6	201	5/6	241	5/6	281	5
162	5/6	202	5/6	242	5/6	282	5
163	5/6	203	5	243	6	283	5
164	5/6	204	6	244	5	284=273	5
165	6	205	5	245	5	285	5
166	6	206	5/6	246	5/6	286	5
167	5/6	207	5/6	247	5	287	5
168	5/6	208	5/6	248	5	288	5
169	6	209	5/6	249	5	289=274	5
170	5/6	210	5/6	250	5	290	5/6
171	6	211	5/6	251	5	291=351?	5
172	6	212	6	252	5	292	5
173	5/6	213=257	5	253	5	293	5/6
174	5/6	214	5/6	254	5	294	5
175	5/6	215	5/6	255	5	295	5
176	5/6	216	5/6	256	5	296	6
177=277	6	217	5/6	257	5	297	5
178	6	218	5/6	258	-	298	5
179	6	219	5/6	259	5	299=267?	5
180	6	220	5/6	260	5	300	5
181	5/6	221	5/6	261	5	301	5
182	6	222	5/6	262	6	302	5
183	5/6	223	5	263	6	303	5
184	5/6	224	5/6	264	5	304	6
185	5/6	225	5	265	5	305	5
186	5/6	226	5	266	5	306	5 1
187	5/6	227	9	267	5	307	5
188	5/6	228	5	268	5	308	6
189	5/6	229	5	269	5	309	5 1
190	6	230	5	270	5	310	5
191	5/6	231	5	271	5	311	5
192	5/6	232	5	272	5	312	5
193	5/6	233	5	273	5	313	5
194	5/6	234	5	274	5	314	5
195	5/6	235	5/6	275	6	315	5
196	5/6	236	5	276	6	316	5
197	5/6	237	5/6	277	6	317	5
198	5/6	238	5/6	278	6	318	5
199	5/6	239	5/6	279	6	319	5
200	5/6	240	5/6	280	6	320	5

<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>
321	5	361	5	401	3	441	4
322	5	362	5	402	4	442	3
323	6	363	3	403	4	443	3
324	5	364	5 ²	404	4	444	3
325	5	365	4	405	4	445	3
326	5	366	5	406	4	446	3
327=286?	5	367	5	407	4	447	3
328	5	368	4/5?	408	4	448	2
329	5	369	4/5	409	4	449=466	3
330	4	370	9	410	3	450	3
331	4	371	5	411	3	451	3
332	5	372	4?	412	4	452	3
333	6	373	5 1	413	4	453	3
334	5	374	5	414	4	454	3/4
335	6	375	6	415	4	455	4
336	6	376	5	416	4	456	3
337	6	377	5 1	417	4	457	3
338	5	378	4	418	4	458	3
339	5 1	379	4	419	4	459	3
340	6	380	4	420	4	460	3
341	5 1	381	4	421	4	461	4
342	5 1	382	5 1	422	3	462	3
343	5 1	383	5	423	3	463	4
344	5	384	5	424	4	464	5
345	5	385	4	425	3	465	5
346	5	386	4	426	3	466=449	3
347	5	387	4	427	3	467	5
348	5	388	4	428	4?	468	3
349	5	389	4	429	4	469	3
350	5	390	4	430	4	470	3
351	5	391	4	431	4	471	3
352	5	392	4	432	4	472	3
353	5 1	393=409	4	433=451	3	473	3
354	5	394	5	434	4	474	2
355	5	395	4	435	3	475	3
356	5	396	4	436	3	476	3
357	5 1	397	4	437	3/4	477	3
358	4	398	5 1	438	3	478	3
359	5	399	5 1	439	3/4	479	3
360	5	400	6	440	3	480	3

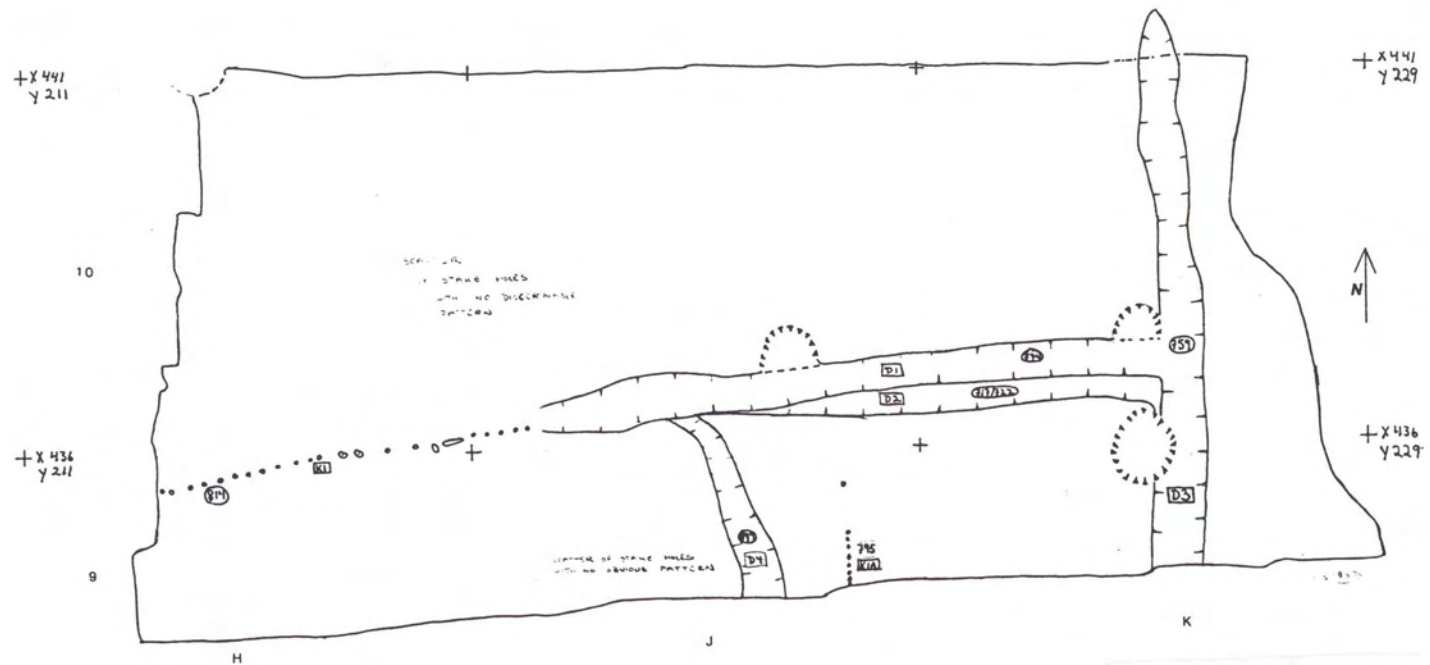
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481	3	521	3	561	2	601	2
482	3	522	2/3	562	2	602	2
483	2?	523	3	563	2	603	2
484	3	524	2/3	564	2	604	1
485	3	525=537	2	565	2	605	2
486	3?	526	2	566	2	606	1
487	3	527	3	567	3	607	2
488	3	528	3	568	2	608	2
489	3	529	3	569	2	609	3
490	3	530	2/3	570	2	610	2
491	3	531	2/3	571	2	611	2 1
492	3	532	2/3	572	2	612	2
493	3	533	2	573	2	613	3
494	2?	534	2	574	2	614	3
495	3	535	2	575	2	615	2 1
496	3	536	2	576	2 1	616	1
497	3	537	2	577	1	617	1
498	3	538	2	578	1	618	1
499	3	539	2	579	1?	619	2 1
500	3	540	2	580	3	620	2
501	3	541=545	2	581	2	621	2
502	3	542	2	582	2	622	2
503	3	543	2	583	2	623	2
504	3	544	2	584	2	624	2
505	3	545	2	585 ^A _B	1	625	2
506	3	546	3	586	2	626	2
507	3	547	3	587	2	627	2
508	3	548	2	588	2	628	3
509	3	549	2	589	4	629	3
510	3	550	2	590	2	630	2 1
511	2	551	2	591	1?	631	2 1
512	3	552	2	592	9	632	2 1
513	2	553	2	593	2	633	2 1
514	3	554	2	594	2	634	2 1
515	3	555	2	595	2	635	2 1
516	3	556	2	596	2	636	2
517	3	557	2	597	2	637	2 1
518	3	558	2	598	2	638	2 1
519	2?	559	2	599	2	639	2
520	3	560	2	600	2	640	2

<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>
641	2	681	2	721	1 l	761	1
642	2	682	1 u	722	1	762	1
643	2	683	1 u	723	1	763	1 l
644	2	684	1 u	724	1 l	764	1 m
645	2	685	1 u	725	1 m	765	1 l
646	2	686	1 u	726	1 l	766	1
647	2	687	1 u	727	1	767	1
648=FE1127	2 l	688	1	728	1 l	768	1
649	1 u	689	1	729	1	769	1
650	2	690	1	730	1 l	770	1 l
651	2	691	1	731	1	771	1
652	2	692	1	732	1	772	1
653	2	693	1	733	1	773	1
654=656	1 u	694	1	734	1	774	1
655	1 u	695	1	735	1	775	1
656=654	1 u	696	1	736	1	776	1 l
657	1	697	1	737	1	777	1 l
658	2	698	1	738	1 l	778	1 l
659	2	699	1	739	1 l	779=776	1 l
660	2	700	1 m	740	1 l	780	1 l
661	2	701	1 u	741	1	781	1 l
662	?	702	1	742	1	782	1 l
663	?	703	1 m	743	1	783	9
664	-	704	1	744	1	784	9
665	1	705	1 m	745	1 l	785	9
666	1?	706	1	746	1 l	786	9
667	2 l	707	1	747	1 l	787	9
668	2	708	1 m	748	1 l	788	9
669	1 u	709	1 m	749	1	789	9
670	1 u	710	1	750	1	790	9
671	1	711	1 m	751	1	791	9
672	1	712	1 m	752	1 m	792	9
673	2	713	1	753	1	793	9
674	1 u	714	1	754	1	794	1 l
675	2 l	715	1?	755	1 m	795	1
676	1 u	716	1 m	756	1	796	1 l
677	1 u	717	1	757	1 l	797	1 l
678	1	718	1 m	758	1 m	798	1 l
679	2	719	1	759	1	799	1
680	2	720	1 m	760	1 m	800	1

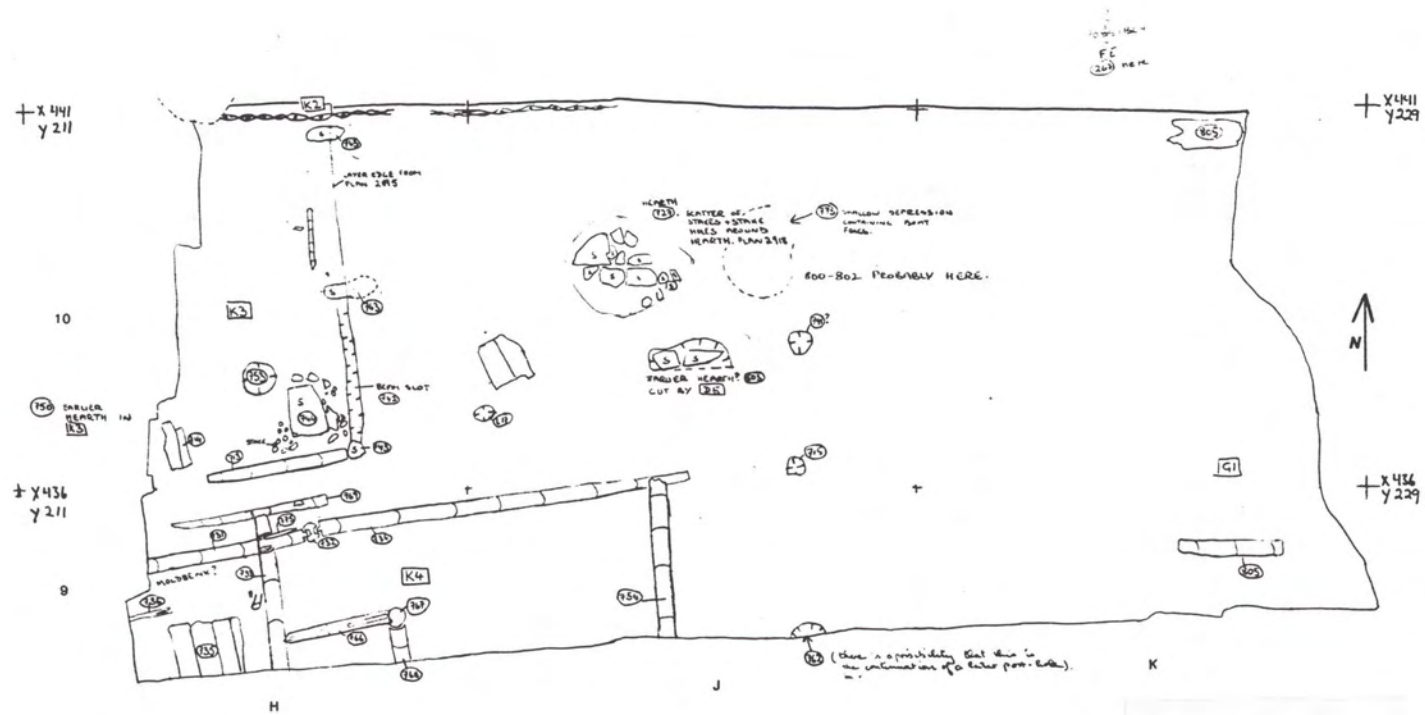
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801	1	841		881		921	
802	1	842		882		922	
803	1 1	843		883		923	
804	1 1	844		884		924	
805	1 1	845		885		925	
806	1 1	846		886		926	
807	1 1	847		887		927	
808	1 1	848		888		928	
809	1 1	849		889		929	
810	1 1	850		890		930	
811	1 1	851		891		931	
812	1 1	852		892		932	
813	1 1	853		893		933	
814	1	854		894		934	
815	?	855		895		935	
816		856		896		936	
817		857		897		937	
818		858		898		938	
819		859		899		939	
820		860		900		940	
821		861		901		941	
822		862		902		942	
823		863		903		943	
824		864		904		944	
825		865		905		945	
826		866		906		946	
827		867		907		947	
828		868		908		948	
829		869		909		949	
830		870		910		950	
831		871		911		951	
832		872		912		952	
833		873		913		953	
834		874		914		954	
835		875		915		955	
836		876		916		956	
837		877		917		957	
838		878		918		958	
839		879		919		959	
840		880		920		960	

<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>
1		41		81	7	121	7
2		42		82	7/8	122	6
3		43		83	7	123	6
4		44		84	7?	124	6
5		45		85	6	125	6
6		46		86	6	126= ¹⁴⁵ FA153]	6
7		47		87	6	127	6
8		48		88	7	128	6
9		49		89	7/8	129	6
10		50		90	7?	130	6
11		51		91	-	131	6
12		52		92	6	132	6
13		53		93	6-7	133= ^{(FE121} ^{FE106}	6-7
14		54		94	6-7	134	6-7
15		55		95	6?	135	7?
16		56	8	96	6/7	136	?
17		57	8	97	7	137	7-8
18		58=63	8	98	6/7?	138	-
19		59	9	99	6-7	139	9
20		60	7	100	6	140	9
21		61	7-8	101	7	141= ^{(FE137,138,} ^{16,103}	6
22		62	7-8	102	6-7	142	7
23		63=58	8	103=FE118	6	143	7
24		64	9	104	9	144	6
25		65	7-8	105	9	145=126	6
26		66=58/63	8	106	7	146=FE128	6
27		67	9	107	7/8	147	6
28		68	7	108=FA279	6	148=141	6
29		69	7	109	6-7	149	7?
30		70	7-8	110	6-7	150	6?
31		71	7	111	6-7	151	6
32		72	8?	112	6-7	152=160,FE136	6
33		73	7/8	113	-	153	6
34		74	9	114	-	154	6
35		75	?	115=88	6-7	155	6
36		76	7	116	6	156	6
37		77	7	117	7	157=FA144	6
38		78	7	118	7	158	6
39		79	7	119=FA114	6	159= ^{(FA141} ^{FE119}	6
40		80	9	120	7	160	6

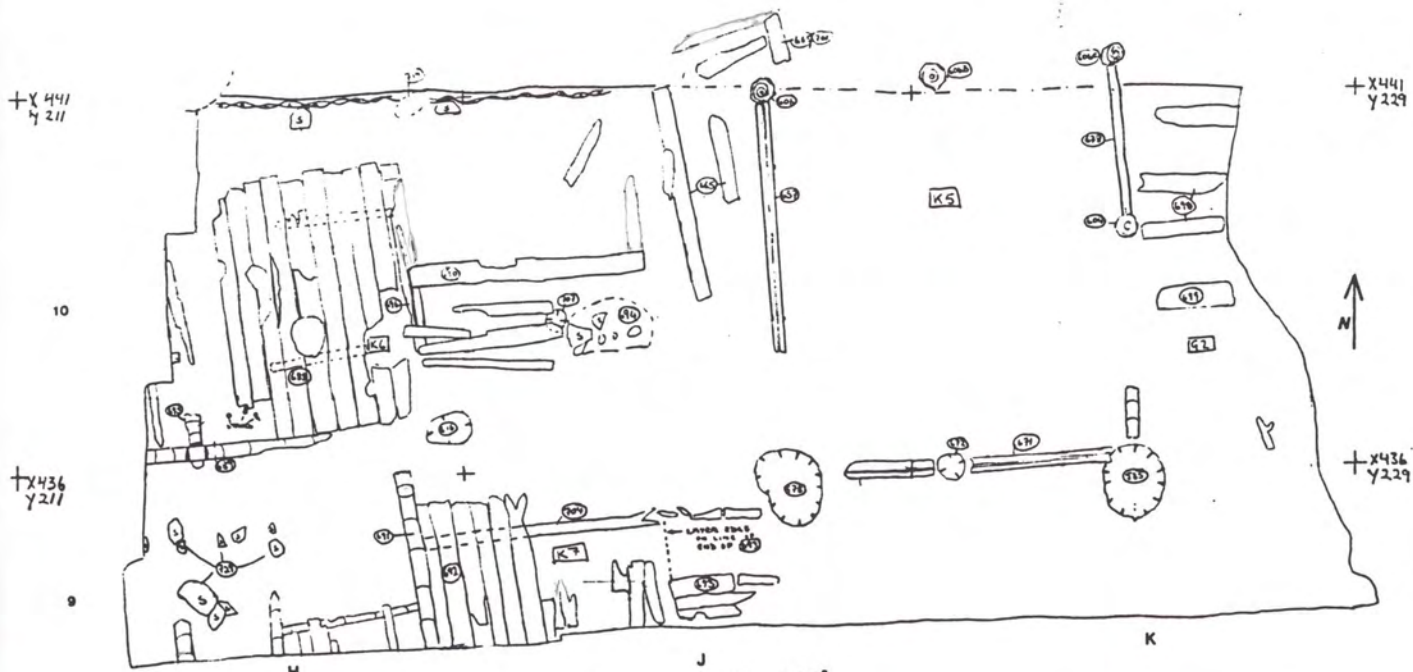
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161=FE120	6	201		241		281	
162=FE117	6	202		242		282	
163=FE149	6	203		243		283	
164	6	204		244		284	
165	6	205		245		285	
166	6	206		246		286	
167	8/9?	207		247		287	
168	6	208		248		288	
169	9	209		249		289	
170	9	210		250		290	
171	9	211		251		291	
172	9	212		252		292	
173	9	213		253		293	
174	9	214		254		294	
175		215		255		295	
176		216		256		296	
177		217		257		297	
178		218		258		298	
179		219		259		299	
180		220		260		300	
181		221		261		301	
182		222		262		302	
183		223		263		303	
184		224		264		304	
185		225		265		305	
186		226		266		306	
187		227		267		307	
188		228		268		308	
189		229		269		309	
190		230		270		310	
191		231		271		311	
192		232		272		312	
193		233		273		313	
194		234		274		314	
195		235		275		315	
196		236		276		316	
197		237		277		317	
198		238		278		318	
199		239		279		319	
200		240		280		320	



SITE FA PHASE 1 DRAWING 1 Scale 1:100



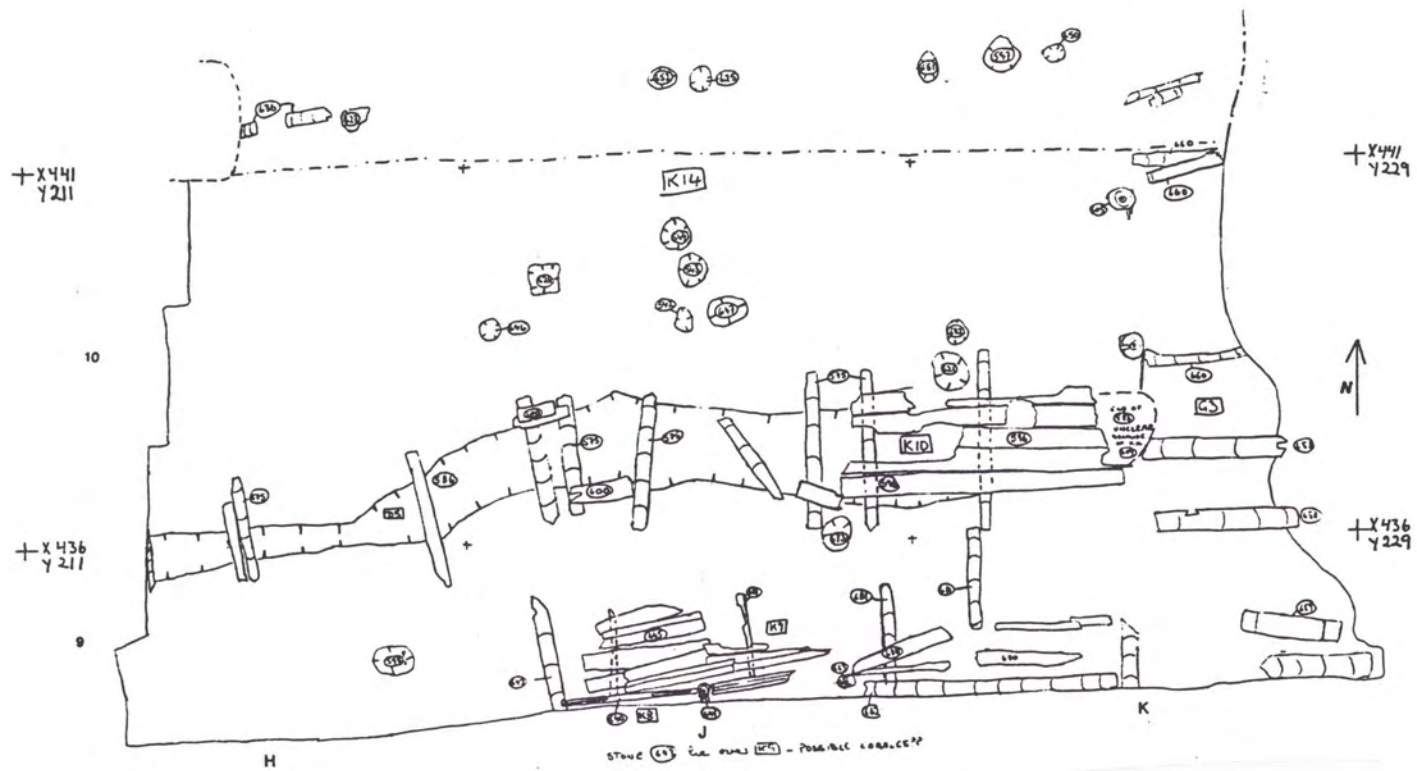
SITE FA PHASE 1 DRAWING 2 Scale 1:100



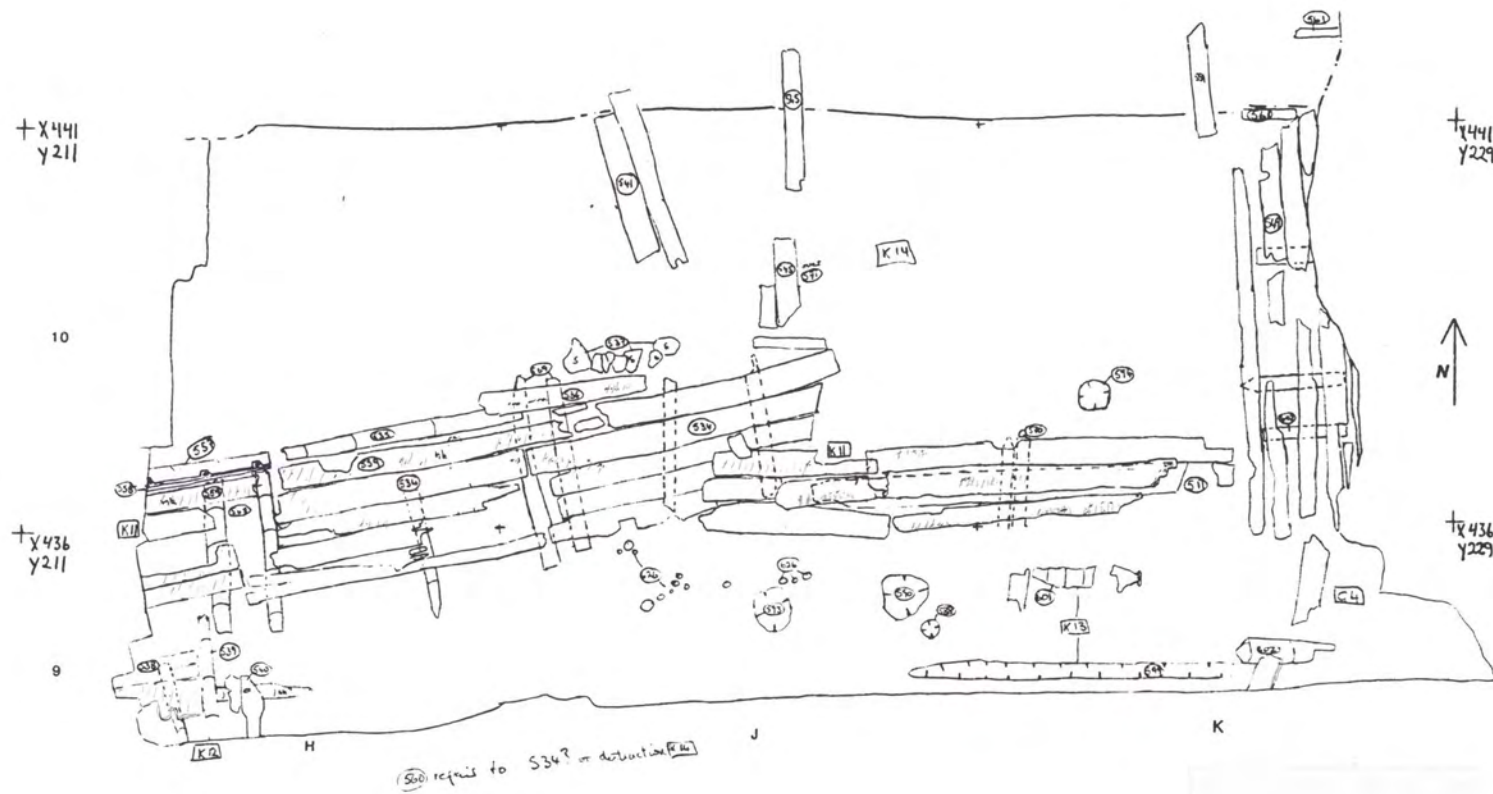
72's placement can be tentative pro E → W. wall line of a continuation of K7?



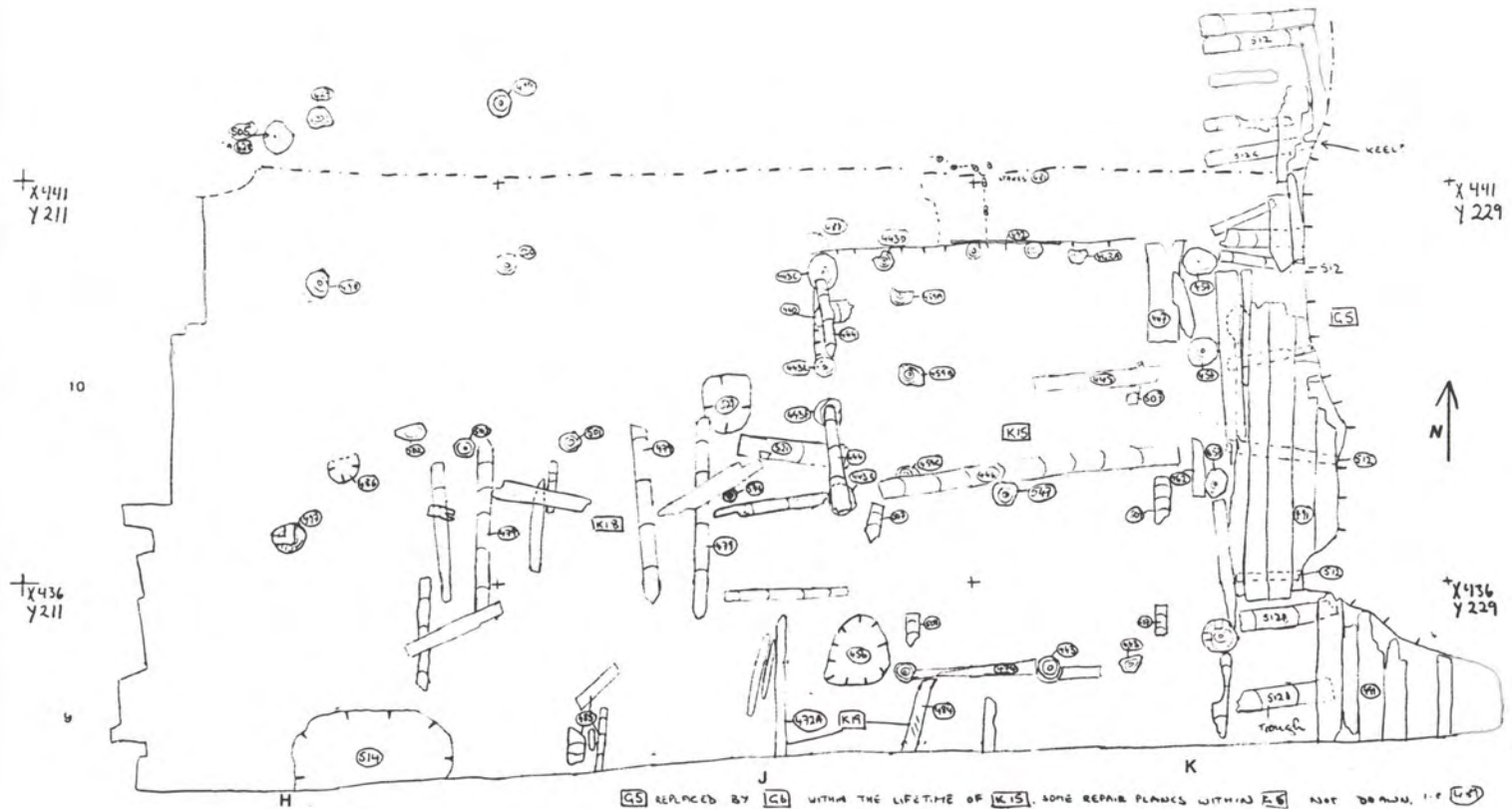
See note on K7
in K but about 653 N.E. side 665 1st appearance of 43 → 4 corridor?



SITE FA PHASE 2 DRAWING 4 Scale 1:100

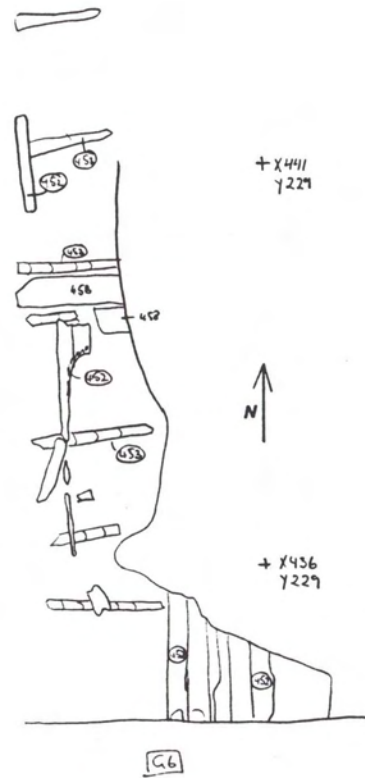


SITE FA PHASE 2 DRAWING 5 Scale 1:100

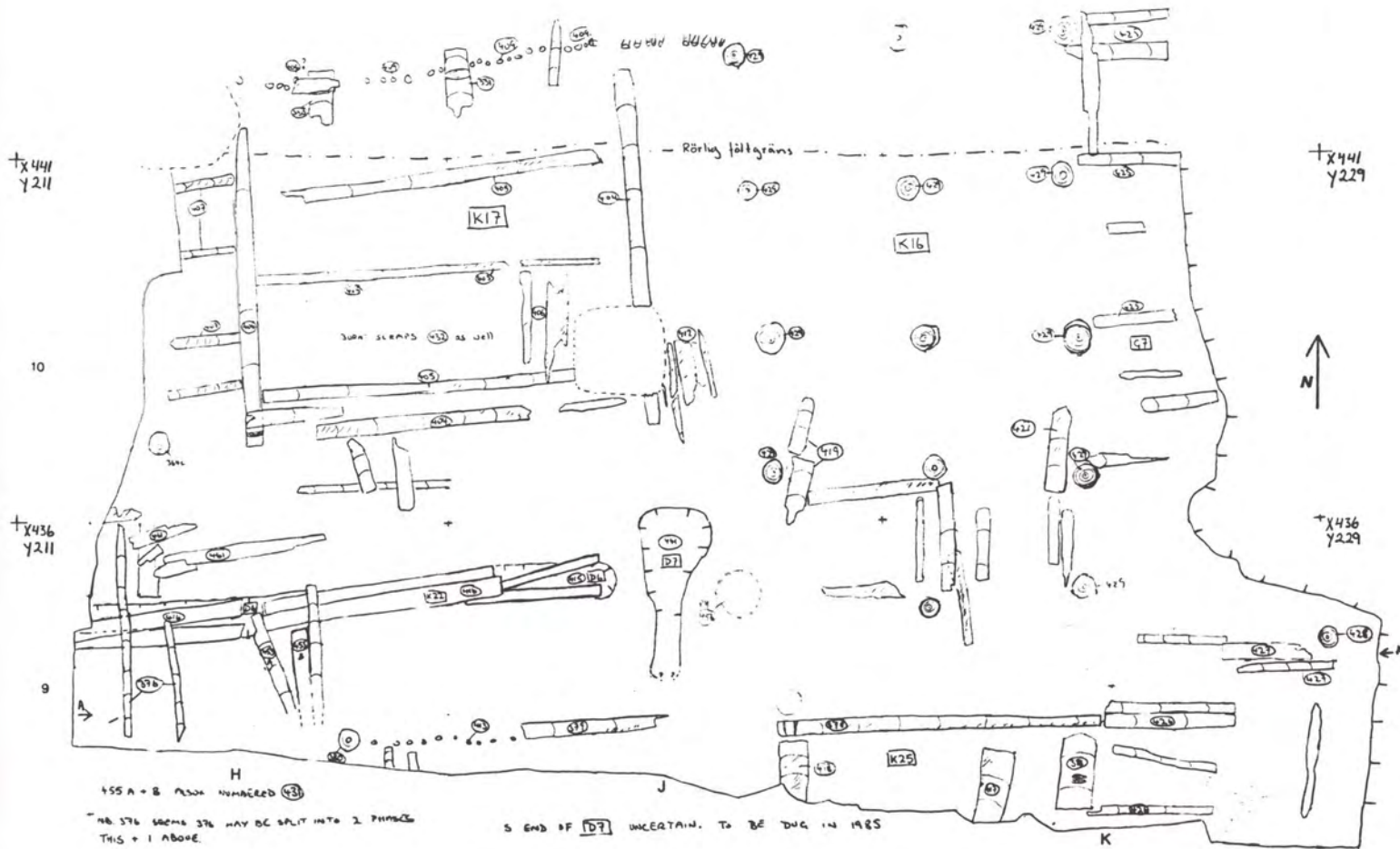


G5 REPLACED BY G6 WITHIN THE LIFETIME OF K15. SOME REPAIR PLANS WITHIN G6 NOT DRAWN. I.F. (L47)
 K19 K18 REPLACED BY K20 + THEN BY K21
 AREA TO N OF K15, AFTER K18, IS OPEN, COURTYARD

SITE FA PHASE 3 DRAWING 6 Scale 1:100



SITE FA PHASE 3 DRAWING 6A Scale 1:100



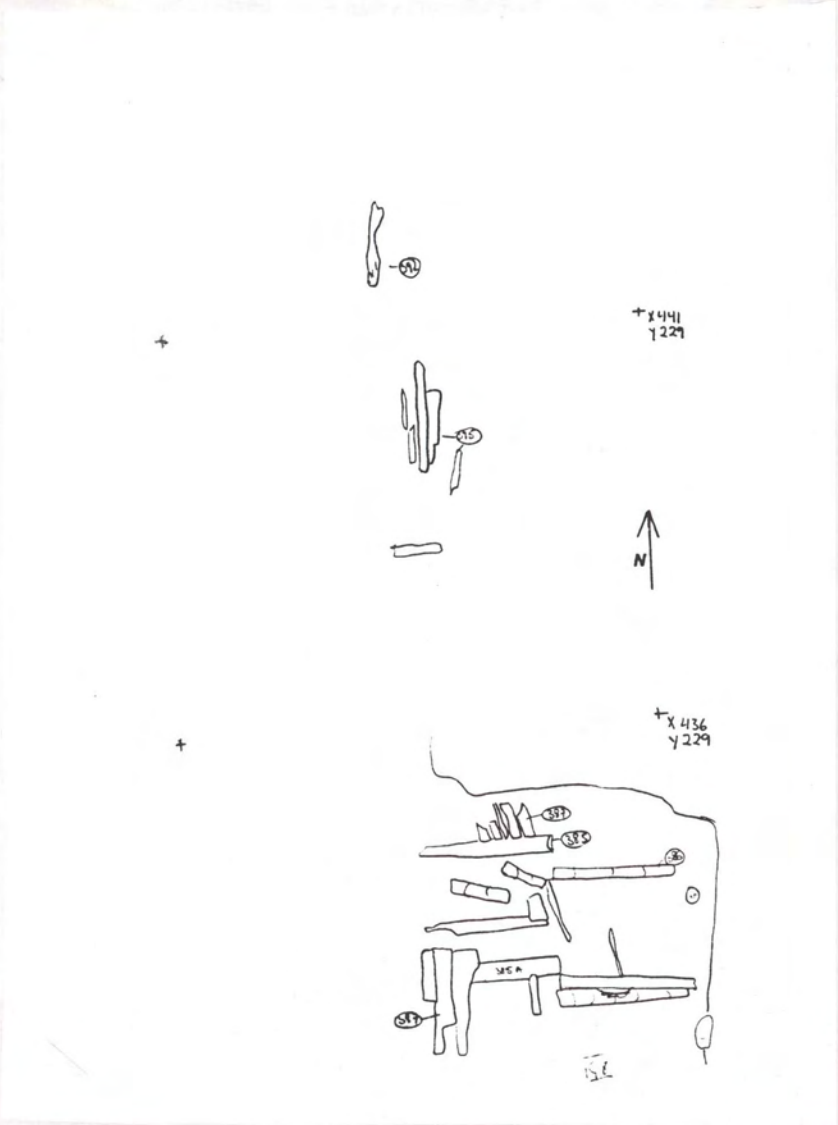
455 A + B ALSO NUMBERED 431

NO. 376 SEEMS 376 MAY BE SPLIT INTO 2 PHASES THIS + 1 ABOVE.

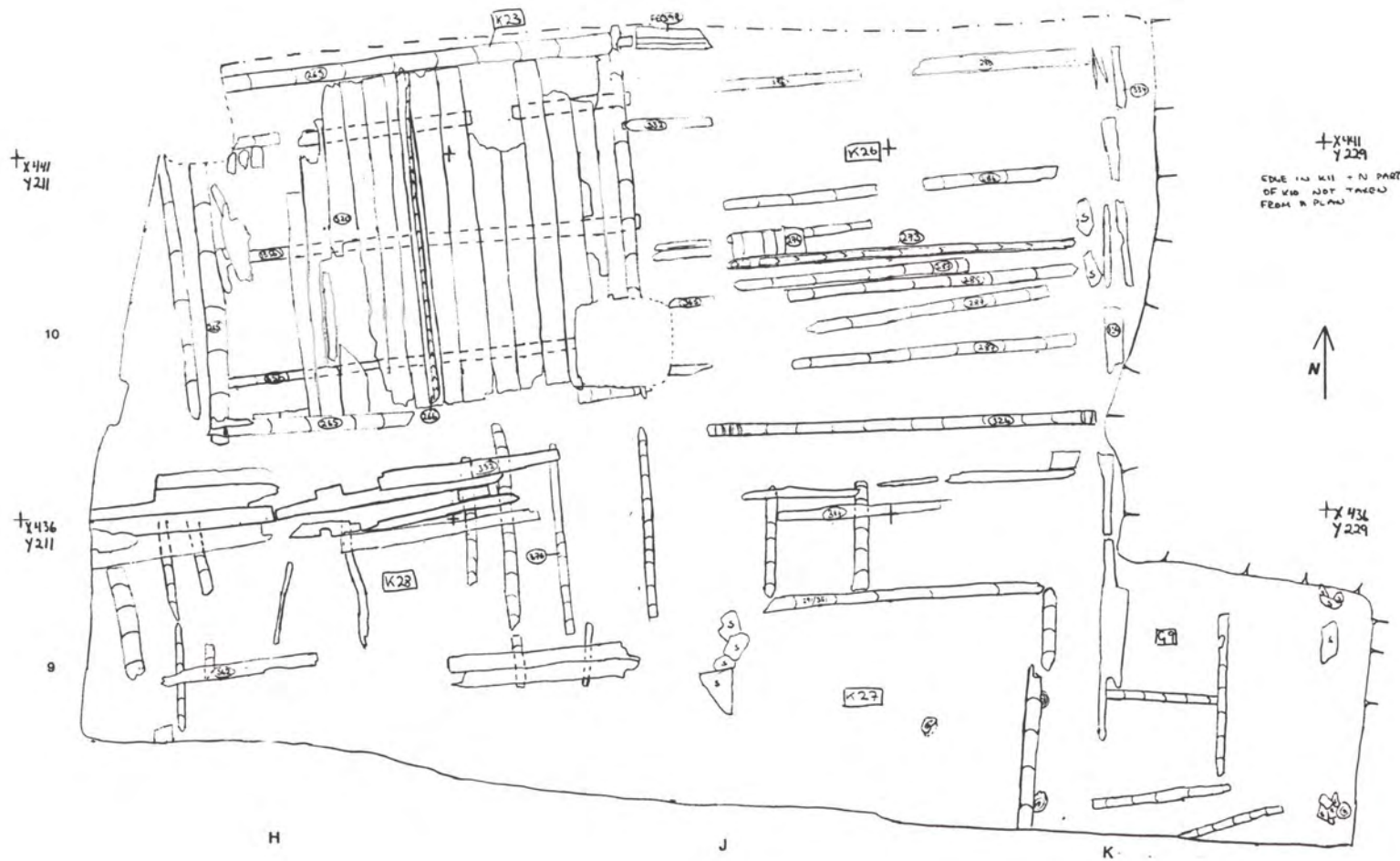
S END OF [D7] UNCERTAIN. TO BE DUG IN 1985

THE REASON THIS PLAN LOOKS ODD IS THAT THE S EDGE OF THE SITE WAS MOVED NORTHWARDS TO CA LINE A-A.

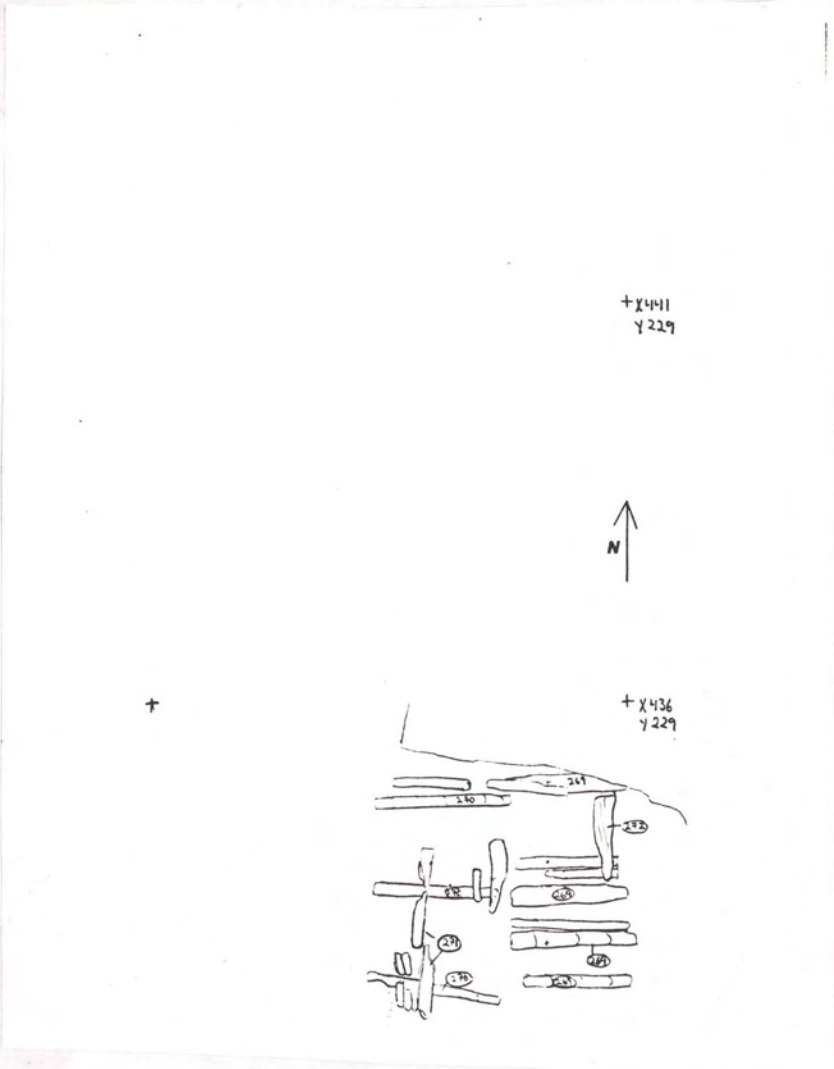
SITE FA PHASE 4 DRAWING 7 Scale 1:100



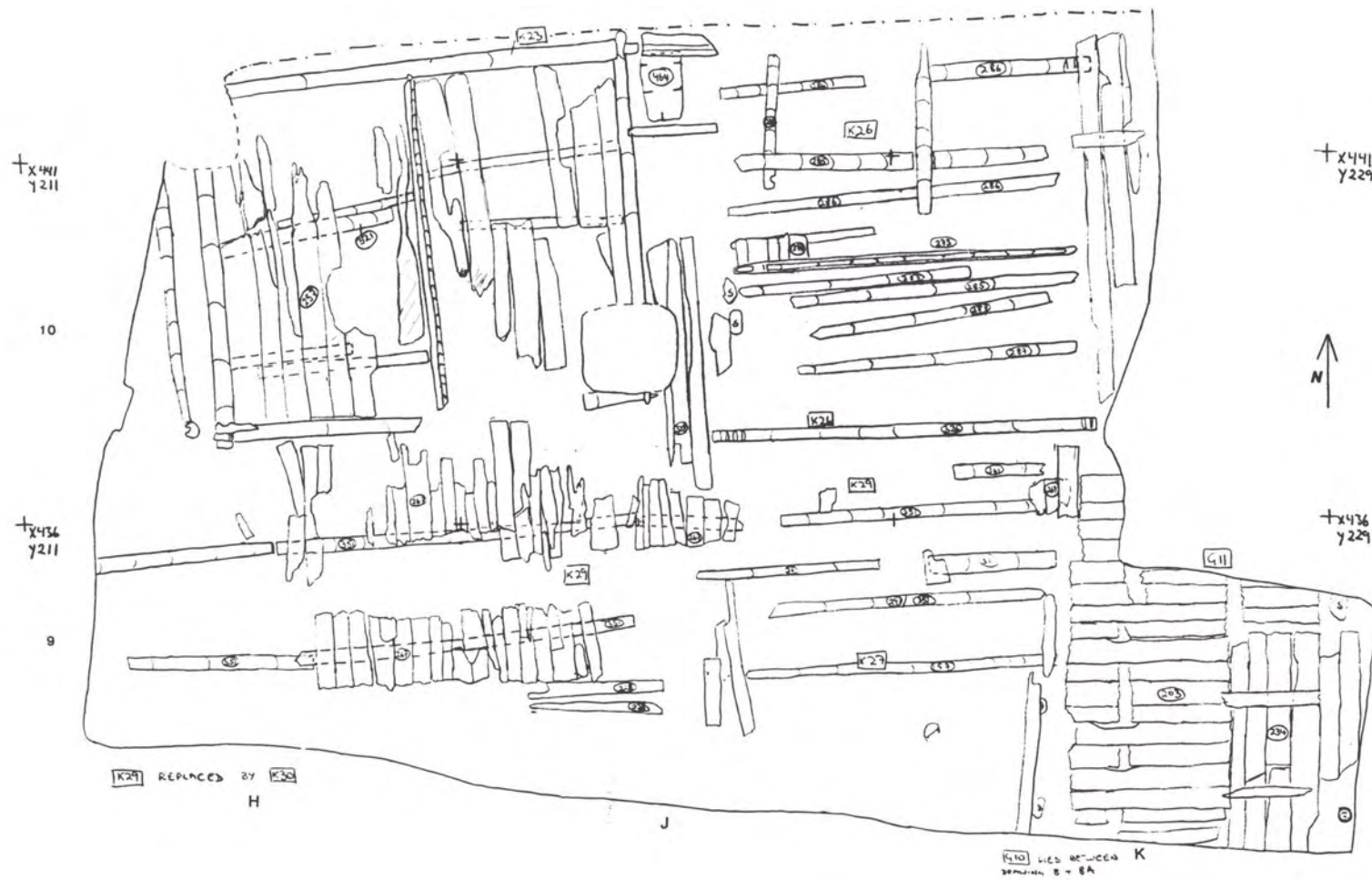
SITE FA PHASE 4 DRAWING 7A Scale 1:100



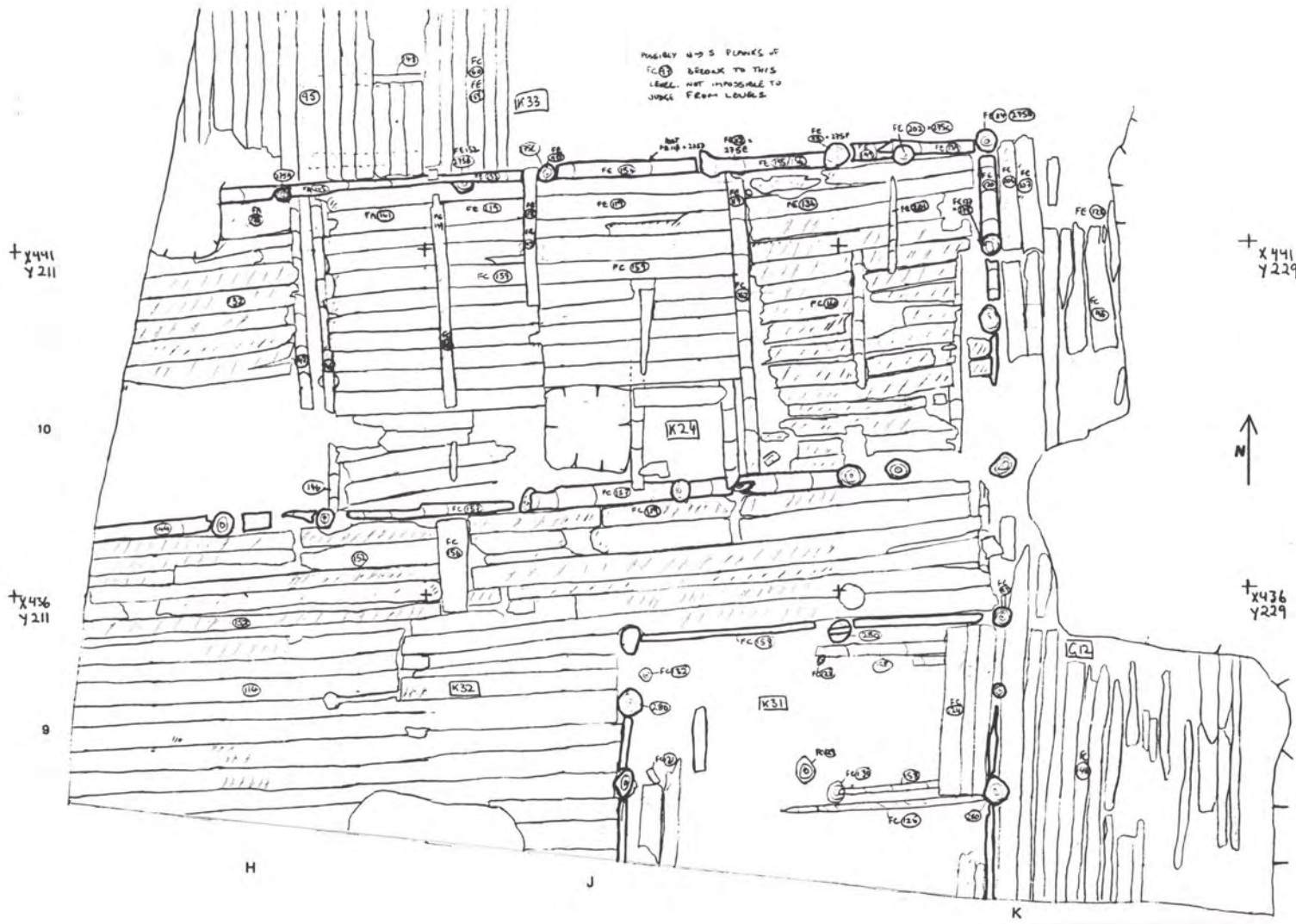
SITE FA PHASE 5 DRAWING 8 Scale 1:100



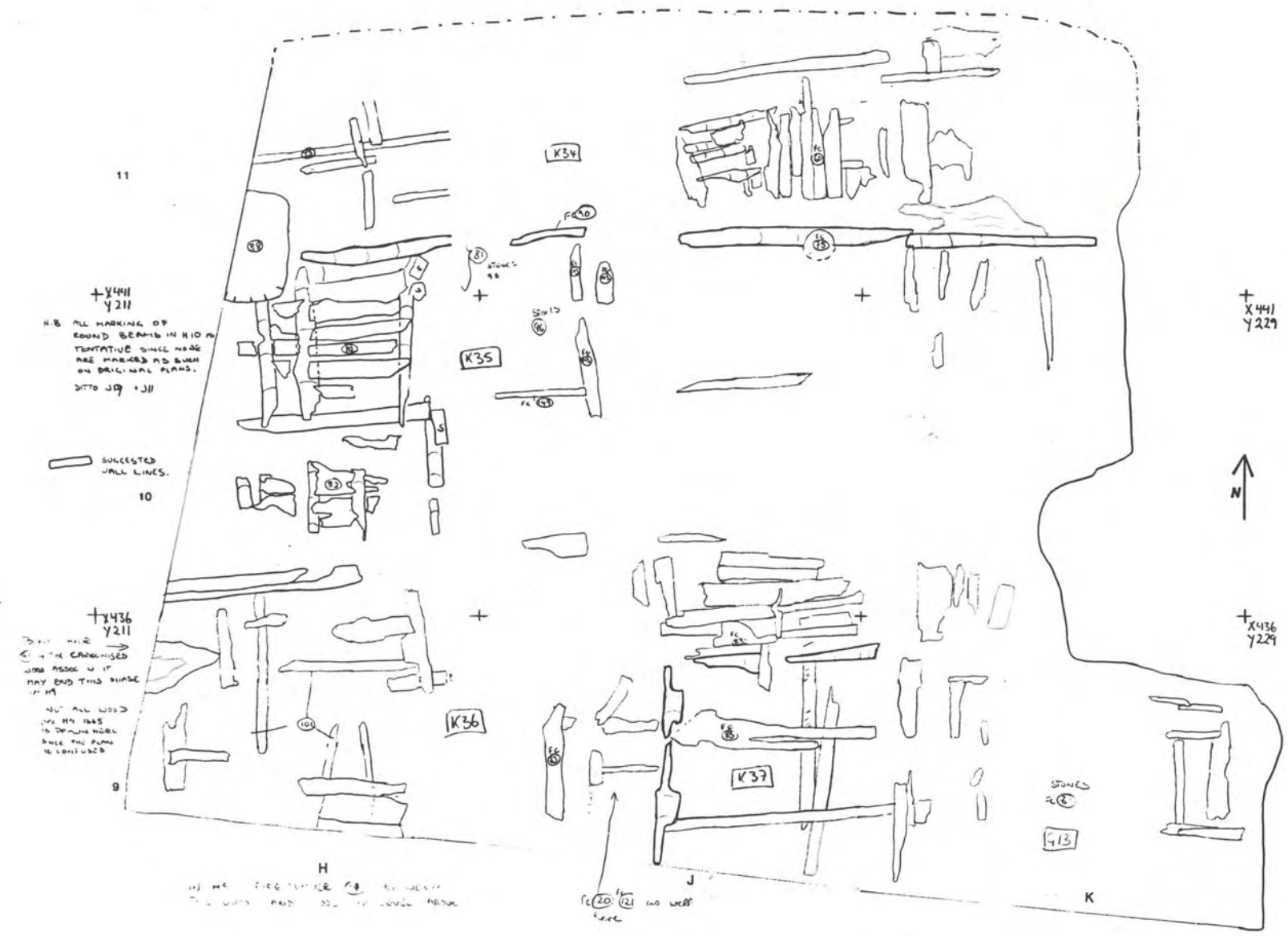
SITE FA PHASE 5 DRAWING 8A Scale 1:100



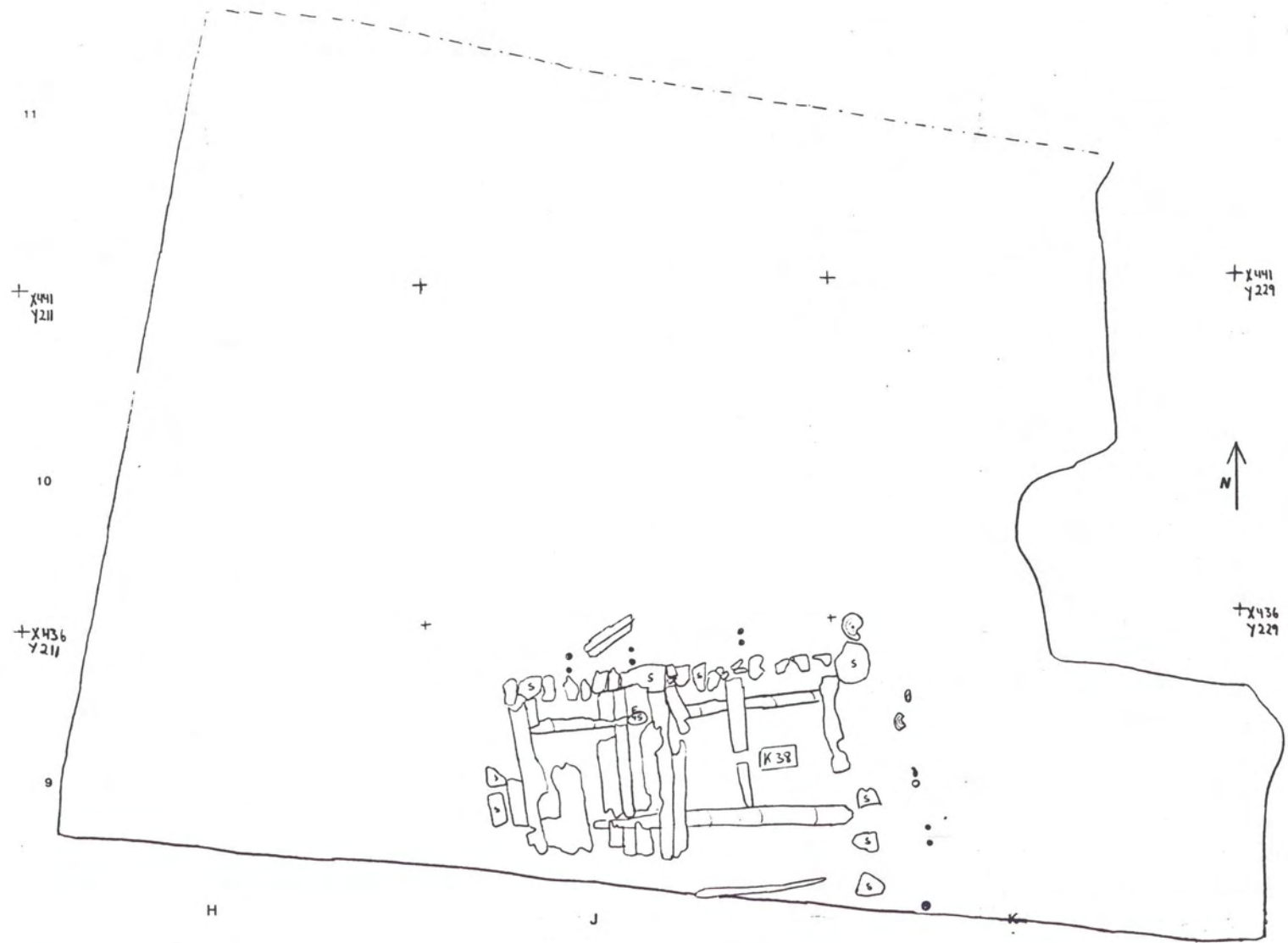
SITE FA PHASE 5 DRAWING 8B Scale 1:100



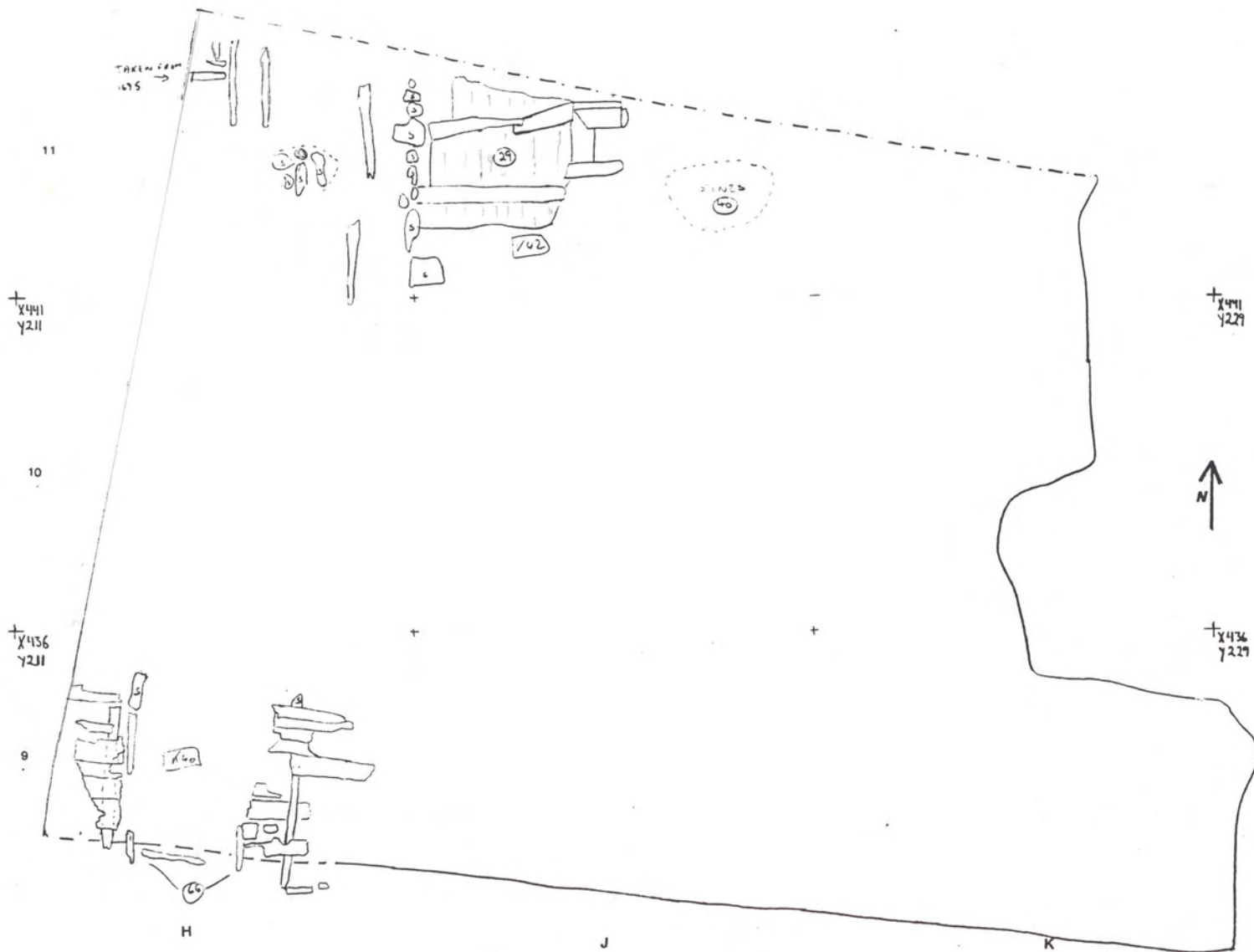
SITE FA PHASE 6 DRAWING 9 Scale 1:100



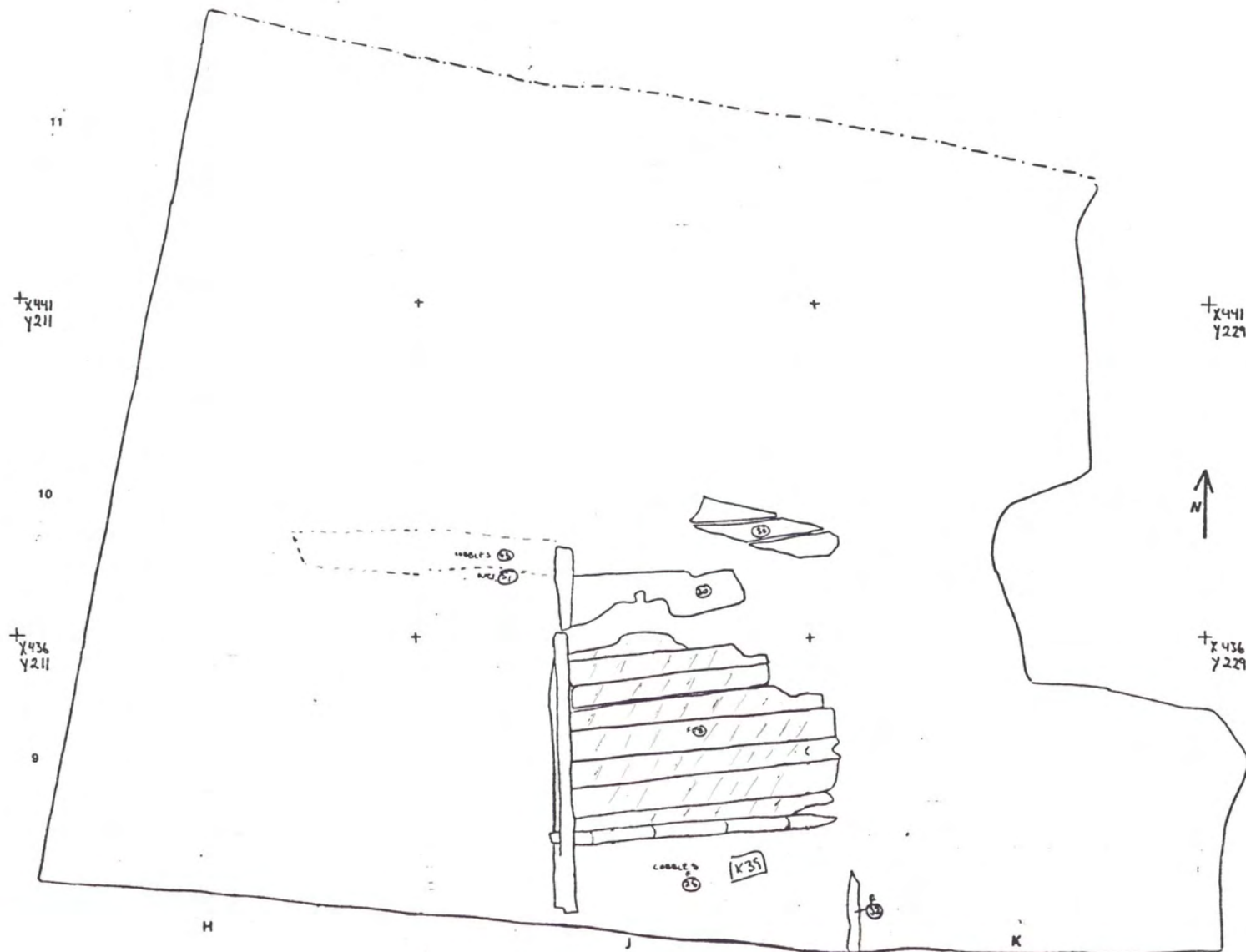
SITE FA PHASE 7 DRAWING 10 Scale 1:100



SITE FA PHASE 8 DRAWING 11 Scale 1:100



SITE FA PHASE 8 DRAWING 11A Scale 1:100



SITE FA PHASE 8 DRAWING 12 Scale 1:100



SITE FA PHASE 8 DRAWING 12A Scale 1:100

Fält FU och FT

ved

Ulf Alström

Inledning - kort historik.

Fält FU bestod 1985 av två fält. Fält FU och FT. De två fälten påbörjades 1978. Man kom då ner till fas 8. Därefter lades fälten igen och täcktes med sand och grus för att bli parkeringsplats.

1985 togs fälten upp på nytt. De slogs samman och kallades nu bara för FU. Avschaktningen 1985 skedde med maskin och fältet rensades ånyo och ritades.

Vädret under sommaren var bra. Ett fåtal dagar användes för extra innearbete. Fältgränserna har i stort sett varit stationära. Emellertid togs området kallat "the Island" på E11 och F11 bort på grund av tidsbrist.

Fältledare var på FU 5.juli till 29.september 1978 Dave Fine. Fältledare på FT under tiden 8.maj till 20.september 1978 var Brian Hodkinson. Under fältsäsongen 22.april till 18.oktober 1985 fungerade Ulf Alström som fältledare. Fasplanerna har ritats av författaren.

Källkritik.

1985 grävdes c:a 270 m³ bort. Det innebar att varje person i genomsnitt grävde 0,38 m³ per dag. Huvudsakligen användes krafsa och vid finrensning grävsked. Bevaringsförhållandena på konstruktionerna var goda. 1978 fanns ett flertal moderna störningar som har påverkat bevaringsförhållande negativt. I fas 11 och 10 är dessa till men för tolkningen av konstruktionerna. Vid starten av 1985 års grävning fanns 2 störningar i form av brunnsnergrävningar på fältet. Dessa utgjorde inget hinder för grävningens framdrift. Snarare tvärt om då kommande lager kunde urskiljas i störningarnas kanter.

Fältet grävdes stratigrafiskt. Mindre vikt lades dock vid jordlagren då det visade sig att hus och passager hela tiden följde på varandra i ett relativt säkert mönster. Tid saknades dessutom för en mer omfattande dokumentation av stratigrafin.

Dokumentationen baserar sig på planritningar 1:20 med toppnivåer angivna. Dessutom kompletterades dokumentationen med detaljritningar 1:10, fotografering s/v och dia. Lagkort med över och underrelationer ifyllda samt fältskisser 1:100 fördes. Dagbok användes. Den skriftliga dokumentationen skedde i stort sett på

svenska, danska och norska.

1985 års grävningar började på lagnummer 300 och avslutades på lagnummer 528.

Att början sattes vid 300 berodde på att FU använde 291 nr. 1978 och FT 219 nr. 1978.

Fältet grävdes endast delvis ner i steril och/eller fas 1. Detta berodde på den tidspress som fanns under 1985 års säsong som delvis föranleddes av den mängd av konstruktioner som dokumenterades under sommaren.

Allmän (översiktlig) beskrivning och karaktäristik av bebyggelse-
utvecklingen på FU.

Bebyggelselämningarna på fält FU består i huvudsak av två konstruktionselement, passager och hus. Dessa ligger med en indelning från norr till syd i husområde-passage-husområde-passage (gårdsplats). Konstruktionerna ligger i ÖNÖ-VSV riktning.

De flesta konstruktionerna var välbevarade. Huskonstruktionerna i det centrala området saknade dock i vissa fall väggsyllar både i norr och söder. Genom alla faser, utom 1, har knuttimmring varit det vanligaste sättet att bygga på. Här kan speciellt nämnas den väl utvecklade knuten i K15, fas 2. Även skiftesverkskonstruktioner finns representerad på fältet. Här kan nämnas K57, fas 5.

I fas 2 är mullbänkar mycket vanliga. Där finns också en hörneldstad i en konstruktion gemensam med fält FA (K22, K28).

Först i fas 4 och 5 blir hörneldstäder däremot vanliga. Därefter tycks de åter bli mer sällsynta. Detta kan tyda på att aktiviteterna på området har skiftat från tid till annan.

Ett stort och grundläggande arbete för vidare byggande i fas 2 är de stora terrasser som anlades p.g.a. den från öst till väst sluttande marknivån. Med stor sannolikhet har dessa byggts inte enbart för att plana ut den ursprungliga lutningen i terrängen utan också för att området har varit vattensjukt. Den största terrassen, K13, som täckte hela västra delen av fältet hade en tjocklek från 20-55 cm.

Lerrassan, K18, som låg i fältets NÖ del var 25-35 cm tjock. K19 en terrassering av sand och grus var i västra delen hela 55 cm tjock.

Söder om K19 låg K15, en terrass som med sin NV del berörde FU. Där hade sand-grusmaterialet en tjocklek på 45-50 cm. Förutom de redan här nämnda terrasserna fanns ytterligare 2 säkra terrasser. I fältets västra och NV del antydde lermaterial att ytterligare 2 terrasser låg väster om fältgränsen.

Fas 8 och 9 var två mycket väl bevarade faser. Utifrån bevarande graden på konstruktionerna har det i äldre beskrivning föreslagits att de i en del fall skulle vara handelsbodas t.ex. K76. K79 (fas 9) har föreslagits som stall. En och annan leksaker också vägledning om att bostadshus finns på området.

Den södra passagen som emellanåt ändrade nordgräns hade oftast bra bevarad träbroläggning och underliggande dragare.

I fas 1-3 fanns det istället för passage ett dropprum.

Den norra passagen tycks ha en mer stationär karaktär. Särskilt i faserna 3 till och med 9. Den fanns även i fas 2 men låg då en aning söder ut i förhållande till senare faser. Materialet till passagerna var till en del borta men resterande material visar på att virket ofta var sekundärt användt.

FU:s norra passage ger ett intryck av att vara viktigare än den södra. I den kunde området enda säkra tomtgräns iakttagas. Den fanns i fas 1 och 2 (risflätning och plankläggning). En annan gräns som tycks vara väldigt viktig, och kan spåras genom faserna 2, 3, 4 nivå 1, 4 nivå 2 och fas 5, sträcker sig från c:a 444x/206,5y i NNV riktning. Gränsen kan vara en tomtgräns som återkommer på ungefär samma ställe och under en längre tidsperiod. Just att den existerar genom flera faser kan göra den betydelsefull.

Funktionsbestämning av husen med hjälp av fyndsammansättning och lagerinnehåll har visat sig svårt. Lösfynden var få och några egentliga bruksföremål som kunde kasta ljus över aktiviteterna hittades inte. Inte heller makropollenanalyser har kunnat tolkas i någon särskild riktning.

Något område för hantverk har det inte varit. Avfallsprodukter hittades inte från någon tillverkning. Emellertid verkar det som K46 kan ha fungerat som ysteri. Knuttimringen tyder inte på ett bostadshus. Enligt A.Berg (muntlig uppgift) skall knuten vara för enkel för att en tät vägg skall fås vid byggandet. Detta skulle i sin tur vara ett hinder för att det skulle vara ett bostadshus.

Fynden under grävningssäsongen bestod till övervägande delen av ben. I övrigt hittades sparsamt med keramik. Fynd av föremål med djurornamentik var inte ovanliga. Dessutom borde det stora skomaterialet nämnas. Här är det fråga om ett färdigt material, möjligen producerat av skomarkare. M.a.o. fynden ger ett intryck av välstånd i området från fas 1 och framåt i tid.

Fältet grävdes bara till en del ner till steril eller till fas 1. Detta berodde på tidsbrist, och det tungarbetade materialet terrasserna i fas 2 var uppbyggda av: blålera, lera utblandat med mossa och ett sand-grusmaterial.

Steril nivå låg i SV hörnet på 5,20 m.ö.h., i SÖ på 5,70 m.ö.h. och i det NÖ hörnet låg steril nivå på 5,70 m.ö.h.

En skillnad på en halvmeter har alltså kunnat uppmätas. En

mycket god förklaring till terrassernas uppkomst.

I övrigt kan nämnas att snedstreckade områden på fas 1 planen inte grävdes ner till fas 1.

STRATIGRAFI OCH FASINDELNING.Använda principer för den stratigrafiska analysen.

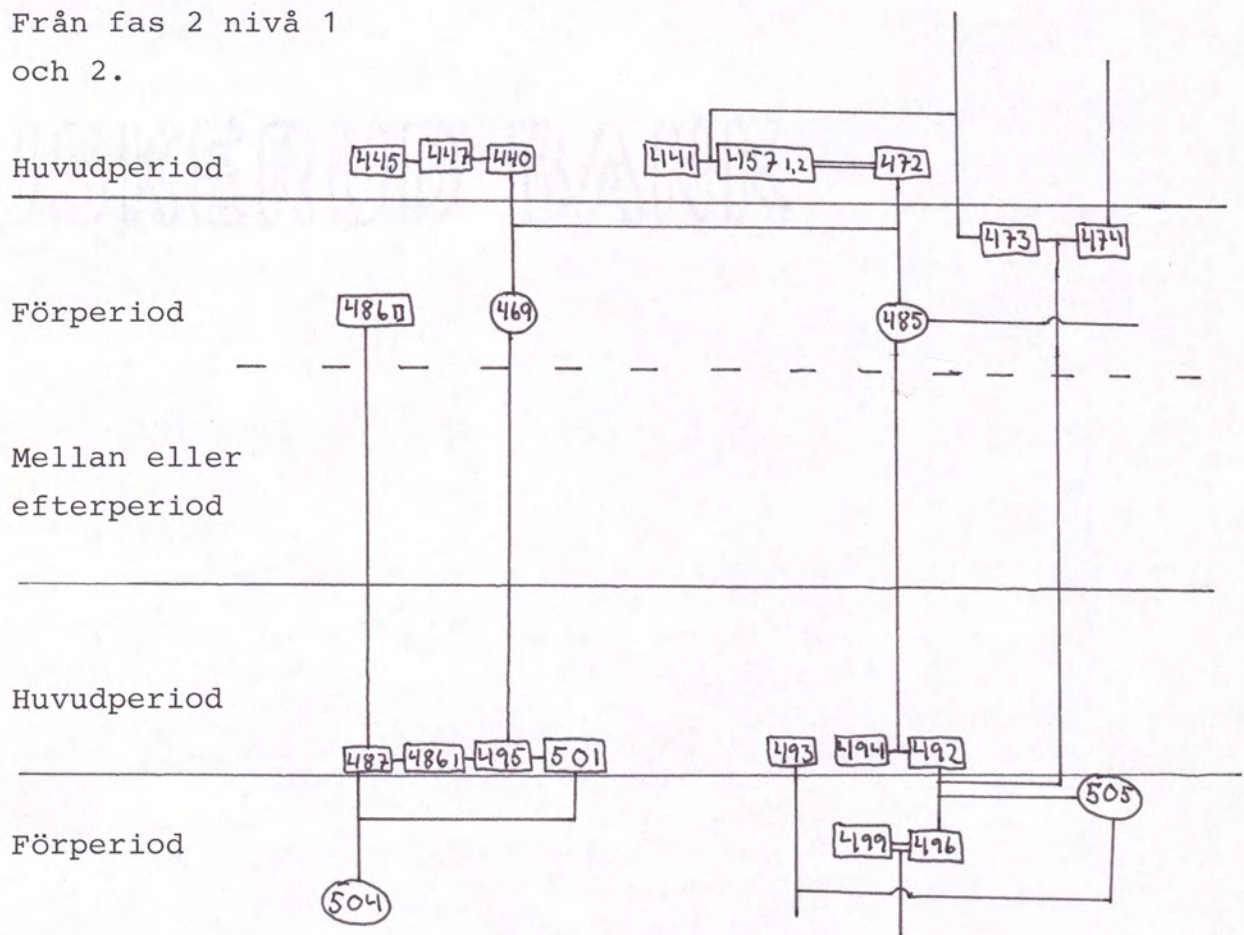
Under 1985 grävdes FU och FT som ett fält. Därför har också en gemensam fasindelning gjorts.

Indelningen är gjord så att fas 1 är äldst och fas 11 yngst.

Vid fasindelningsarbetet har minimatriser utarbetats som visar relationerna mellan lager/konstruktionsnummer i fasen och relationer i perioder och hela faser.

Exempel på matris.

Från fas 2 nivå 1
och 2.



Som synes av indelningen är inte alla konstruktioner och lager samtida inom en fas eller en nivå. För att en fasändring skall komma till stånd skall en genomgripande ändring i bebyggelsen ha skett. Exempel på detta är bränder, hus rivs och ger plats åt nya, eller att området helt enkelt står tomt.

Har mindre ändringar skett, t.ex. en härd har flyttats eller några golv har bytts har en fas indelats i nivåer.

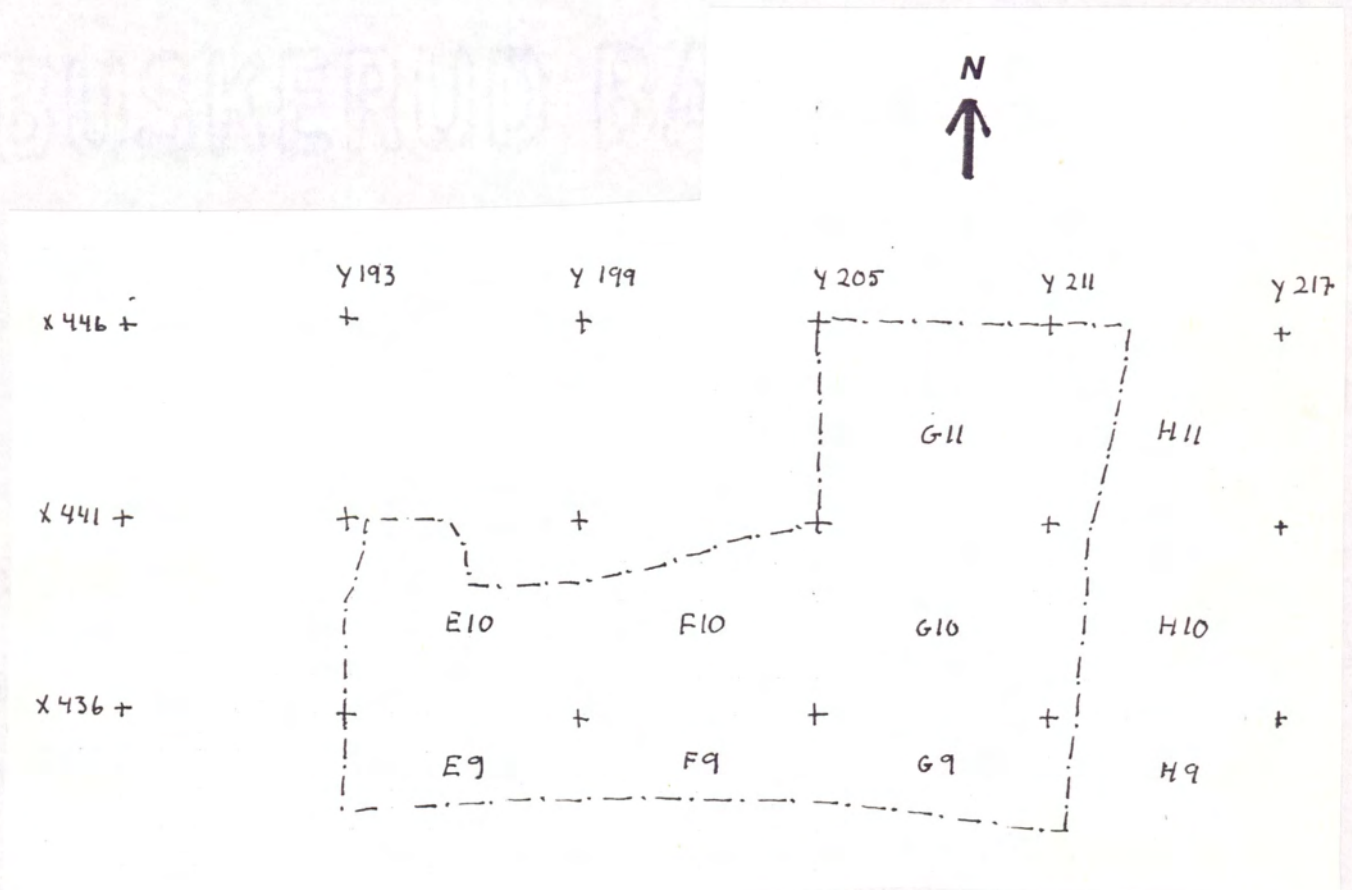
Konstruktioner har en rektangel runt siffrorna. Lager har en cirkel.

Fasindelningen på FU är samkörd med FW, FA och FE.

Fält FU 1985.

Rutindelning och fältgränser.

Skala 1:200



FAS 1.Generell karaktäristik.

Fas 1 är utgrävd i fältets SÖ del. I fas 1 registrerades ett antal stolphål samt två större konstruktioner. Ett flätverk samt 6 större stolphål representerande ett hus. Flätverket tolkas som tomtgränsmarkering.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

Fasen grävdes delvis fram i fältets SÖ del. Men genom schakt efter sektionsväggarna kunde en ursprunglig marknivå mätas. Värdena varierade från 5,20 m.ö.h. i väst till 5,70 m.ö.h. i öst. Fas 1:s lagertjocklek varierade från ett par cm till 12 cm. Detta dokumenterades i profilritningarna.

I fas 1 registrerades 1 jordlager = det egentliga fas 1. Lagret innehöll flis, gödsel och humus, men knappast någon växt-horisont.

Jordlag i fas 1:

527

Konstruktionsbeskrivningar.

K1. Består av 525. Diverse stolphål med en diameter på 10-50 cm. Någon samhörighet mellan stolphålen finns inte.

K2. Består av 522. 2 stolpar c:a 15 cm i diameter. Mellan ligger en kantställd plank. Tolkas som trapp eller stegstoppare.

K3. Består av 521. Stolphål, 35 cm i diameter. Har ingen samhörighet med något annat stolphål.

K4. Består av 519. Stolphål, 6 st. Liggande i två N-S parallella rader med tre stolphål i varje. Djup 40-55 cm. I västra delen av stolphålen finns en grundare nergrävning, för-

modligen gjord vid upptagandet av stolparna. Stolparnas diameter tolkas till c:a 40 cm. Stolphålens diameter är 0,50 till 0,85 m.

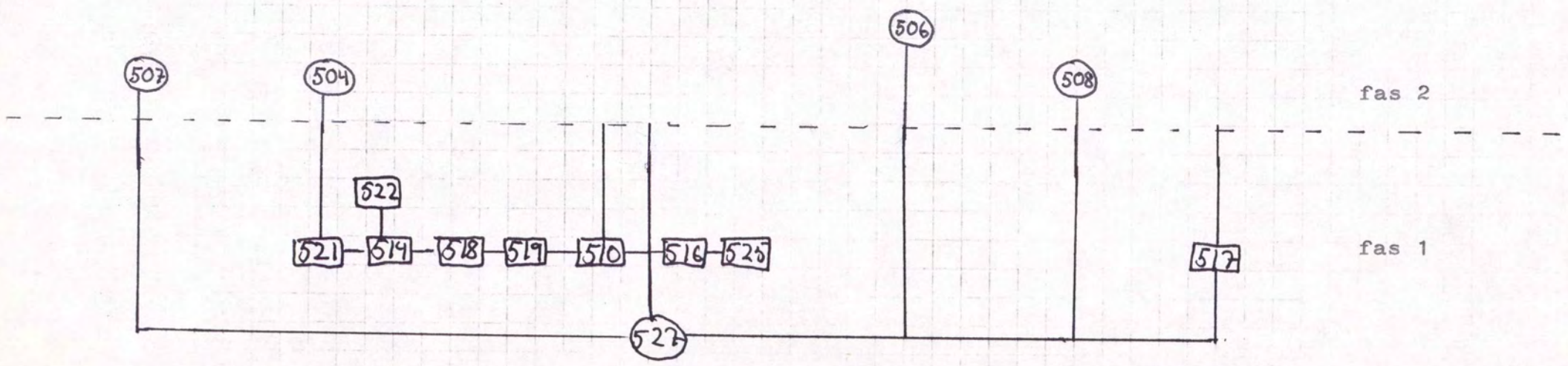
K5. Består av 518. 5 relativt flata stenar i en rad strax söder om K4 35-50 cm stora. Stenarna kan möjligen ha lagts ut för att gå på, på grund av fuktig markyta.

K6. Består av 517. Stolphål c:s 70 cm i diameter och 50 cm djup. En del stenar i botten tolkas som stenskoning. Samhörighet saknas med andra stolphål.

K7. Består av 516. Stolphål c:a 50 cm i diameter. Stenar i hålet som tolkas som stenskoning.

K8. Består av 514. Flätverk dokumenterat i 7,5 meters längd. VSV-ÖNÖ riktning. Har förmodligen sträckt sig längre västerut. Stolparna var c:a 5 cm i diameter, grenar och vidjor 2-4 cm. Tolkas som tomtgräns.

K9. Består av 510. Brädor c:a 5 stycken. N-S riktning liggande strax öster om K4. Brädorna var 5-15 cm breda. Utgör ingen tolkningsbar konstruktion.



FAS 2.Generell karaktäristik.

Mellan fas 1 och 2 sker en märkbar förändring. Ett helt nytt byggelement i form av flera terrasser har anlagts som ett första led i fas 2:s byggverksamhet. Ovanpå dessa har därefter huskonstruktioner anlagts. I allt har spår efter 7 terrasser registrerats. Två möjligen tre är gemensamma med FW, två av terrasserna är gemensamma med FA.

Husen i fas 2 är välbevarade. De har synliga mullbänkar i form av risbäddar och sand. En antydning till tidsskillnad mellan huskonstruktionerna har gjort att fasen delats in och ritats i två nivåer.

Ett flertal viktiga konstruktioner finns i fasen. Hus, brolagda passager, terrasser med risflätning, några kraftiga stolpar där rotsystemet har utnyttjats. Sammantaget kan man säga att en komplett reglerad bebyggelse nu existerar.

Den västra delen av fältet saknade konstruktioner. Det kan ha fungerat som öppet gårdsområde. Några spår efter en byggnad registrerades inte.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

Fasen grävdes och registrerades över hela området. En viss tidsskillnad konstaterades. Därför har fasen delats upp i två nivåer. Lager 470, 469, 485 och 488 har haft en betydelse som nivååtskiljare. Lagren består delvis av grus, sand och lera. Innehållet tyder på att de är påförda. Lagren innehåller även avsatt material som flis och gödsel. Sålunda har 500 i nivå 1 ersatts med 453 emedan norra väggen i konstruktion 492 i nivå 1 är gemensam med 440 i nivå 2. Under fasens nivåer har alltså ett hus ersatts med ett annat medan man bara nöjde sig med en ombyggnad i ett annat.

I väster på den största terrassen har ingen byggnad registrerats. Med stor sannolikhet har området utnyttjats som gårdsplats.

Men möjligheten finns till att någon information har missats då området under hösten var mycket lerigt och blött.

Jordlag i fas 2:

<u>Nivå 1</u>	<u>Nivå 2</u>
504	445
505	469
506	470
507	477
511	483
512	485
	488

Konstruktionsbeskrivningar.Fas 2 nivå 1.

K10. Består av 528. Stolpe och stolphål korresponderande till varandra. Stolpen och stolphålet är c:a 25 cm. Kan tillhöra ett mindre hus. Ligger i en förlängd linje av 491 I. VNV-ÖSÖ riktning. Ligger på K15.

K11. Består av 524. Flätverk och lerlager. Reg. i 2 m längd. VNV-ÖSÖ riktning. Stolparna 4-5 cm i diameter. Flätverket hade 2-4 cm tjocka vidjor och grenar. Norra om och i samband med flätverket ett lerlager av ren blålera. Tjocklek okänd. Kan tolkas som terrass.

K12. Består av 520. Flätverk och lerlager. Registrerad i 2,75 m längd. N-S riktning parallellt med västra delen av K13. Leran är grå. Flätverket har 2-3 cm tjocka slänor och ganska dåligt bevarat. Om det är en lerterrass så är det den östra delen som är synlig och eftersom marklutningen är åt väster behövs inget kraftigare flätverk. Tjockleken okänd.

K13. Består av 513 och 511. Terrass. Flätverk och lerlager blandat med mossa. 8 m längd minst 5 m brett. Lerlagret sträcker sig ytterligare 2 m längre österut för att där tunnas ut. Leran 30-40 cm tjock. Flätverket var kraftigt och hade 2-3 cm tjocka slänor. Riktningen V-Ö. På terrassen låg ingen konstruktion. Högsta toppnivå 5,65 m.ö.h. Längsta nivå låg på 5,25 m.ö.h.

K14. Består av 509. Enstaka pinnar i VNV-ÖSÖ riktning. Osäkar fastillhörighet då resterna av pinnarna satt löst.

Ej medtagen i fas 2 ritningen.

K15. Består av 508. Terrass med sandfyllning. Byggd av knuttimrad ram och flätverk. Ramen hade den bästa knuttimringen av alla konstruktioner 1985. Angående beskrivning se FW nummer. Högsta toppnivå c:a 6,1 m.ö.h. Längsta nivå låg på 5,7 m.ö.h. På K15 ligger K23.

K16. Består av 503. Lerterrass. Flätverk och blålera. Leran var 20-30 cm tjock och ren. Flätverket började i västra delen av 508 men c:a 50 cm norr om den. Längden registrerades till c:a 7 m ÖNÖ-VSV riktning. Försvann in i ogrävt område i profilen. Leran registrerades dock på fält FW. Flätverket var kraftigt av 3-5 cm tjocka slanor, stolparna kunde vara upp till 10 cm tjocka. Högsta toppnivå låg på 5,8 m.ö.h. Längsta nivå låg på 5,5 m.ö.h.

K17. Består av 501. Två stolpar 12-14 cm i diameter. Avståndet mellan stolparna 73 cm. Infasad i stolparna en planka på högkant. Funktion: trapp eller stegstoppare?

K18. Består av 497 och 500. 497 är ett lerlager som i söder och delvis i öster begränsas av ett flätverk (500). Leran och flätverket utgör en lerterrass på minst 8 m längd som försvinner in i en schaktvägg. Bredden är registrerad till minst 4 m. Tjockleken är 30-40 cm. Högsta toppnivå låg på 6,10 m.ö.h. Längsta nivå låg på 5,65 m.ö.h. Flätverket är kraftigt och ligger i ÖNÖ-VSV riktning. Slanorna är upp till 5 cm tjocka. Stolparna 5-10 cm tjocka. I konstruktionen ingår 3 större stolpar, 30-40 cm i diameter, och ett stolphål. De tre stolparna har huggits så att rotsystemet har utnyttjats. De kraftigaste delarna av rötterna närmast stammen är kvarlämnade Stolparna blir således stabilare.

K19. Består av 496, 499, FA K2. Sandterrass. C:a 10 m lång, bredd 5,5 m och 40-60 cm tjock. Begränsas av flätverk i norr och väst. Slanorna är 2-5 cm tjocka och stolparna är 5-10 cm i diameter. Högsta toppnivå 6,25 m.ö.h. Längsta nivå låg på 5,70 m.ö.h. På K19 ligger K22 och K28.

K20. Består av 498. Stensamling i en oregelbunden 1,5 x 1,5 meters område. Består av runda kantiga stenar 10-20 cm stora. Tolkning osäker. Kan vara rest av en härd. Skulle i så fall tillhöra K18. Konstruktionen ej utritad på fasplanen.

K21. Består av 495, 487, 486. Passage. Registrerad i 11 meters längd. Bredden c:a 3 m. Har sporadiskt med dragare liggande i N-S riktning. Planktäckningen är också sporadisk. Plankorna är 15-25 cm breda, 1-6 m långa. Sträckning ÖNÖ-VSV. I väster vid 203y linjen verkar passagen få en mer V-Ö riktning. I väst finns rester av en risbädd i passagen. Dåligt bevarad.

K22. Består av 492, 493, 494, FA K3. Hus med härd mitt på golvet och mullbänk med risbädd. Huset är 11 m långt och c:a 4 m brett. Är väggstockarna kvar är dom välbevarade. 15-25 cm i diameter. En väggstock har hela längden bevarad, 6,15 m. I SÖ hörnet finns en härd (FA744). I västra delen av huset finns en härd mitt på golvet c:a 1 m öster om en förmodad ingång. Härden är oval 1,20 x 0,75 m. Den har större flata stenar 25-40 cm stora och mindre runda stenar i botten. Om det är en ingång i västra väggen genom mullbänken så ligger härden en aning märkligt till. Bara en meter från ingången. Även mellan norra och södra väggen är det en ganska smal passage 1,5 m på varje sida om härden. Enligt A.Berg (muntlig meddelande) är mullbänk och ingång två oförenliga enheter. Ingångspartiet bör ha tillkommit efter det att mullbänken har gått ur bruk.

Tar man hänsyn till K19, sandplattformen, bör den västra delen av huset vara en senare tillbyggnad. Den delen är i så fall 6 m lång och har den kanske något underligt placerade härden på golvet. Huset får dessutom mullbänken med risbädd i tillbyggnaden.

Ett alternativ till ingång finns i den norra väggen.

Närmare bestämt i den östligaste delen av ovannämnda tillbyggnad. Den är markerad genom att planktäckningen är annorlunda i passagen. Dessutom finns antydning till en slags tröskel markerat med två smala plankor. En del syllstenar finns och i NV hörnet finns urtag för knuttimring, det enda beviset på att huset varit knuttimrat.

I SV hörnet fanns en möjlig härd. Den bestod av några stenflisor lagda över ett tunnt sandlager. Mått: 90 cm Ö-V 40 cm N-S. Mycket osäker konstruktion och tolkning tillhörande K22.

K23. Består av 491b, (482). NV hörnet av ett hus som är knuttimrat. Är beläget i FU:s SÖ hörn. Huset är byggt direkt på K15 (vidare beskrivning se FW nummer).

Fas 2, nivå 2.

K24. Består av 502. Flätverk. 7 m långt V-Ö riktning. Flätverket var risigt med en största diameter på 2 cm. Tolkning: någon enklare inhägnad eller gränsmarkering.

K25. Består av 491a, 484, 464, 482. NV hörnet av ett hus som är knuttimrat. Huset har mullbänk vid norra väggen med sand. Trägolvet som begränsas av mullbänken avslutas också i NV av en rektangulär stolpe 15 x 25 cm. Den stolpen bör ha med konstruktionen av mullbänken att göra. (Vidare beskrivning, se FW nummer.)

K26. Består av 489. Stenar 5-20 cm stora i en oregelbunden samling och enstaka plankor. Det går inte att placera in dessa i någon konstruktion. Kan t.ex. bara ligga utspritt på ett gårdsområde. Konstruktionen kan ha existerat i fasens båda nivåer.

K27. Består av 474. Två stolpar med rektangulärt tvärsnitt 18 x 9 cm. Lutar p.g.a. att de inte var nerkörda mer än ett kort stycke i marken. Ingen säker tolkning.

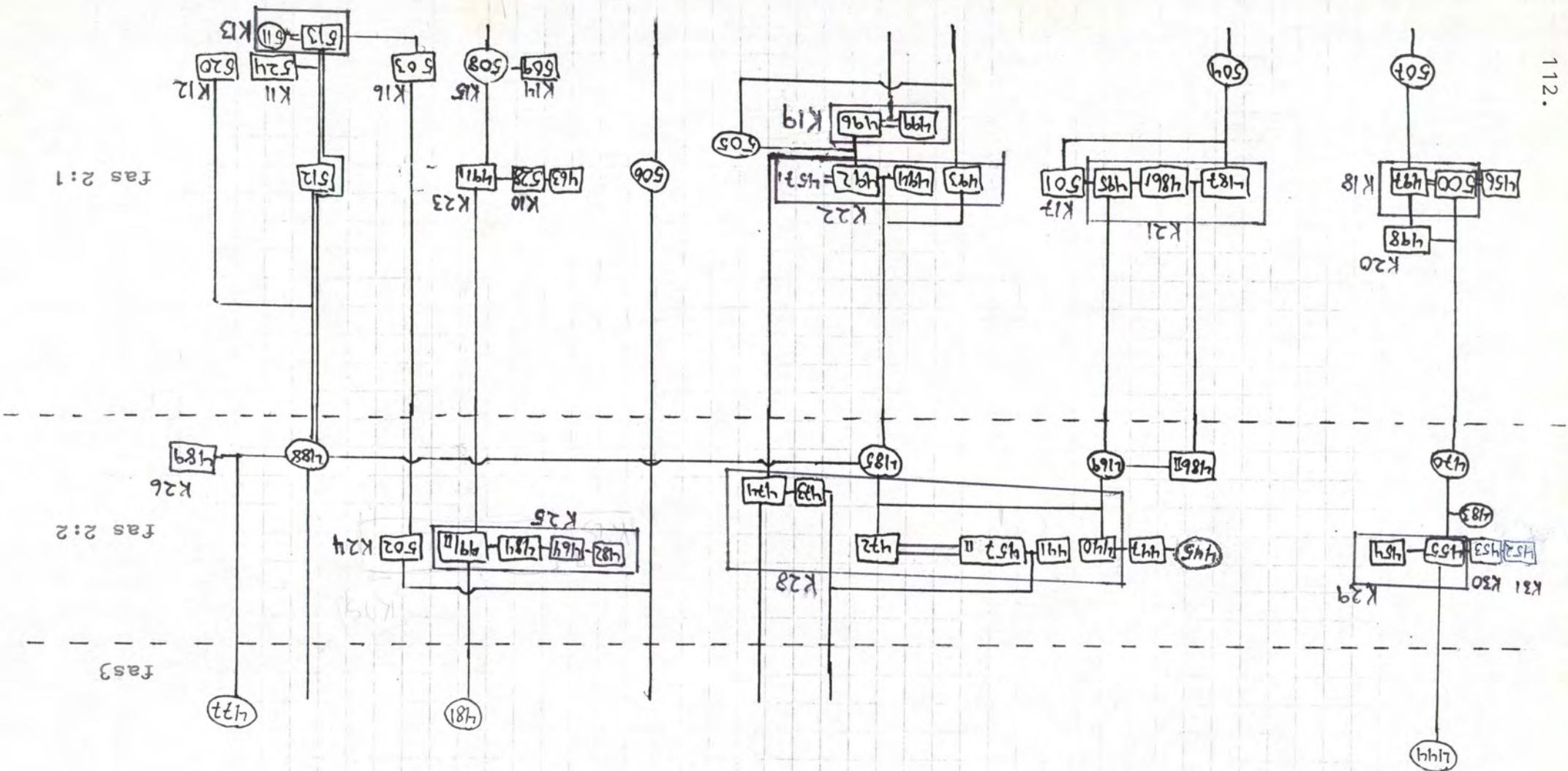
K28. Består av 440, 457, 473, 441, 472. Yngre fas av K22. I huvudsak verkar det som om västra delen av den äldre K22 är omgjord. Västra väggen har flyttats två meter längre västerut där en fördjupning finns som anger syllens läge. Sydväggen saknas men bör ligga omkring 50 cm norr om K25 (dropprummet).

I huset ligger en del plankor spridda. 1-2 m långa 25-30 cm breda samt en stensamling vid norra väggen. Centralt finns, vad som kan kallas, två hårdbottnar 80 x 70 cm och 15 cm djup, 60 x 60 cm och 10 cm djup. Hårdbottnarna har kol och sten i fördjupningarna. I norra väggen finns en säker ingång utmärkt av två stolpar och tröskelplankor. Ingången är c:a 1 m bred. Stolparna och syllstockarna är fixerade vid varandra med hjälp av urtag.

K29. Består av 454, 455. Stolprad och antydning till risflätning. Riktning ÖNÖ-VSV. Stolparna är spridda så bredden är 15-30 cm. Stolpraden ligger c:a 50 cm söder om en husvägg. Anger möjligen nordgräns för passage.

K30. Består av 453. Hus med mullbänkar i söder och väster. Huset minst 6 m långt, ÖNÖ-VSV riktning. Bredd okänd. Den västra mullbänken är c:a 60 cm bred. Risbädd i botten. Den södra mullbänken är 75 cm bred och 4,5 m lång. Stoppar i öst kanske mot en hörneldstad eller ett rumsskilje. Inga spår efter hård finns dock på denna nivå. 4 dragare representerar golvet. De slutar tätt intill eller vid den södra mullbänken. I SV hörnet ligger en sten som kan ha fungerat som syllsten. Är det så skulle väggens stockar vara c:a 20 cm tjocka. Detta beräknas också på det utrymme som finns mellan K30 och K31.

K31. Består av 452. Passage. Verkar vara drygt 1 m bred. Börjar strax norr om K29 och ligger tätt intill väggen på K30. Passagen har två dragare med plankor liggande ovanpå som är c:a 1 m breda. Den är dokumenterad i 2 m längd men fortsätter in i norra schaktväggen.



FU
Minimatrix, fas 2

fas 2:1

fas 2:2

fas 3



K18 i fas 2. Lerterrass med flätverksbegränsning.
I leran stolpar där rotsystemet utnyttjats som stöd.



K15 i fas 2. Detalj av NV hörnet i knuttimrad
ram i sandterrass.

FAS 3.Generell karaktäristik.

Mellan fas 2 nivå 2 och fas 3 blir området så utfyllt av gödsel, flis o.d. att de stora terrasserna har spelat ut sin roll. I varje fall primärt. Emellertid finns fortfarande terrassliknande funktioner kvar i form av två konstruktioner, K32 och K33. I övrigt kan sägas att områdets centrala del saknar tolkningsbara konstruktioner.

I norr ligger ett välbevarat hus. Söder om detta ligger den norra passagen. I södra delen av fältet är det fortfarande dropprum mellan de eventuella konstruktionerna.

I västra delen av fältet ligger en konstruktion som är bränd. Branden kan spåras in på fält FW. I NV finns klara spår av den norra passagen. Enligt riktningen på plankorna ligger passagen här i rakt V-Ö riktning.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

Fasen grävdes fram på hela fältet. I botten registrerades en del utfyllnadslager mellan fas 2 nivå 2 och fas 3. De har nummer 471 och 477. I väst låg ett kraftigt brandlager, 427, som kan kopplas samman med 432, som hjälper till att koppla ihop fas 3 med fält FW. I norra delen av fältet finns ett gruslager som första spår av fas 3.

På området där K22 och K28 låg i fas 2 finns nu bara spår efter byggnader. K32 tyder t.ex. på att en byggnad kan ha stått på platsen. Längst i öster finns det dokumenterat c:a 1 m av ett hus som till största delen finns på fält FA.

På FA finns fortfarande K19, sandterrassens flätverk, i norr, men på FU har den i denna fas spelat ut sin roll. I och med K33 registreras den första stora träkonstruktionen i västra delen av fältet.

Jordlag i fas 3:

426	431	444	458	475
427	433	448	460	477
428	443	450	471	481

Konstruktionsbeskrivningar.

K32. Består av 442. En möjlig form av terrassering med hjälp av kantställda plankor och mindre stolpar som är 5-6 cm i diameter. Enligt fältbeskrivningen var de c:a 20 stycken. Plankorna är 10-20 cm tjocka, något mellanting mellan plankor och stock. "Terrasseringen" är c:a 4 m lång. Vid östra delen av konstruktionen står en stolpe, c:a 30 cm i diameter. Den fick tillhöra konstruktionen dels för att den låg i linje med plankorna och dels för att den inte kunde placeras i något annat sammanhang.

Norr om plankorna och stolparna ligger den norra passagen, men då på 20-30 cm lägre nivå. Strax söder om konstruktionen ligger två större stenar som kan ha varit syllstenar.

K33. Består av 407, 432, 439. Rektangulär konstruktion c:a 6 m lång 4 m bred N-S riktning. Efter norra och västra kanten en mängd stolpar varav en del står snett över enstaka stockar. Trät bl.a. en del av småstolparna är ibland kraftigt bränt, en del inte alls. Stockarna i konstruktionen är 10-20 cm i diameter och bildar en rektangel. I den låg en mängd bränt trävirke. Konstruktionen måste ha brunnit ganska kraftigt. Därefter bör en upprensning skett där man lagt tillräta en del trävirke för kommande bygge d.v.s. 405. I söder ligger en del obränt trävirke. Det bör ha varit täckt av något skyddande lager under branden. Den mängd stolpar som fanns efter norra och västra sidorna var också eldskadade.

K34. Består av 434, 438. Spår efter flätverk i två parallella rader, V-Ö riktning. Börjar strax väster om det NV hörnet av K33 för att nästan omedelbart försvinna i en störning (356). Flätverken gav ett intryck av att vara klena. Tolkning: inhägnad, gränsmarkering?

K35. Består av 467, 468. Några plankor i fältets NV hörn c:a 1-1,5 m långa och 20 cm breda. Kan vara plankor i norra passagen. Är i så fall K36 som dyker upp längre västerut efter en större störning efter källare. I K35 ligger också ett flätverk

c:a 1,25 m norr om K33. Det skulle i så fall vara halvvägs in i passagen om den är 2,5 m bred, som den är i öster. Flätverket ligger i V-Ö riktning vilket innebär att passagen ändrat riktning från ÖNÖ-VSV till rakt V-Ö riktning.

K36. Består av 415 (och K35). Norra passagen. Registrerad genom norra delen av fältet. 2,5 m bred och 7,5 m lång. ÖNÖ-VSV riktning. Består av dragare och en sporadisk täckning av plankor. Dragarna är mellan 1 och 2 m långa. Plankorna är 1,5-3 m långa, 10-25 cm breda. Passagen sluttar från norr till söder.

K37. Består av 465. Rest av härd 1,5 x 1 m bestående av ett lerlager med 10-35 cm stora stenar glest utspridda. C:a 1,5 m söder om denna härd en stock. Stocken är 3,5 m lång, ÖNÖ-VSV riktning. Dessa båda delar i konstruktionen behöver inte alls ha med varandra att göra.

K38. Består av 436a. Rest av byggnad? Konstruktionen består av ett par plankor c:a 25 cm breda och ett par smalare c:a 10 cm breda 0,75-2,25 m långa. Området där K38 finns är annars tomt på konstruktioner. Det är t.ex. 30 cm upp till nästa byggnad som är i nästa fas.

K39. Består av 436, FA K6. Hus liggande helt i östra delen av fältet med huvuddelen på FA. Bredden på huset är lite drygt 4 m. Längden är antingen 5 eller 9 m beroende på vad man tar hänsyn till. Om huset saknar härd skulle det kunna vara endast 5 m långt. Husets syllar är c:a 20 cm i diameter. Golven bestod av plankor 20-40 cm breda, som i västra delen av huset låg i ÖNÖ-VSV riktning. På FA delen låg de NNV-SSÖ.

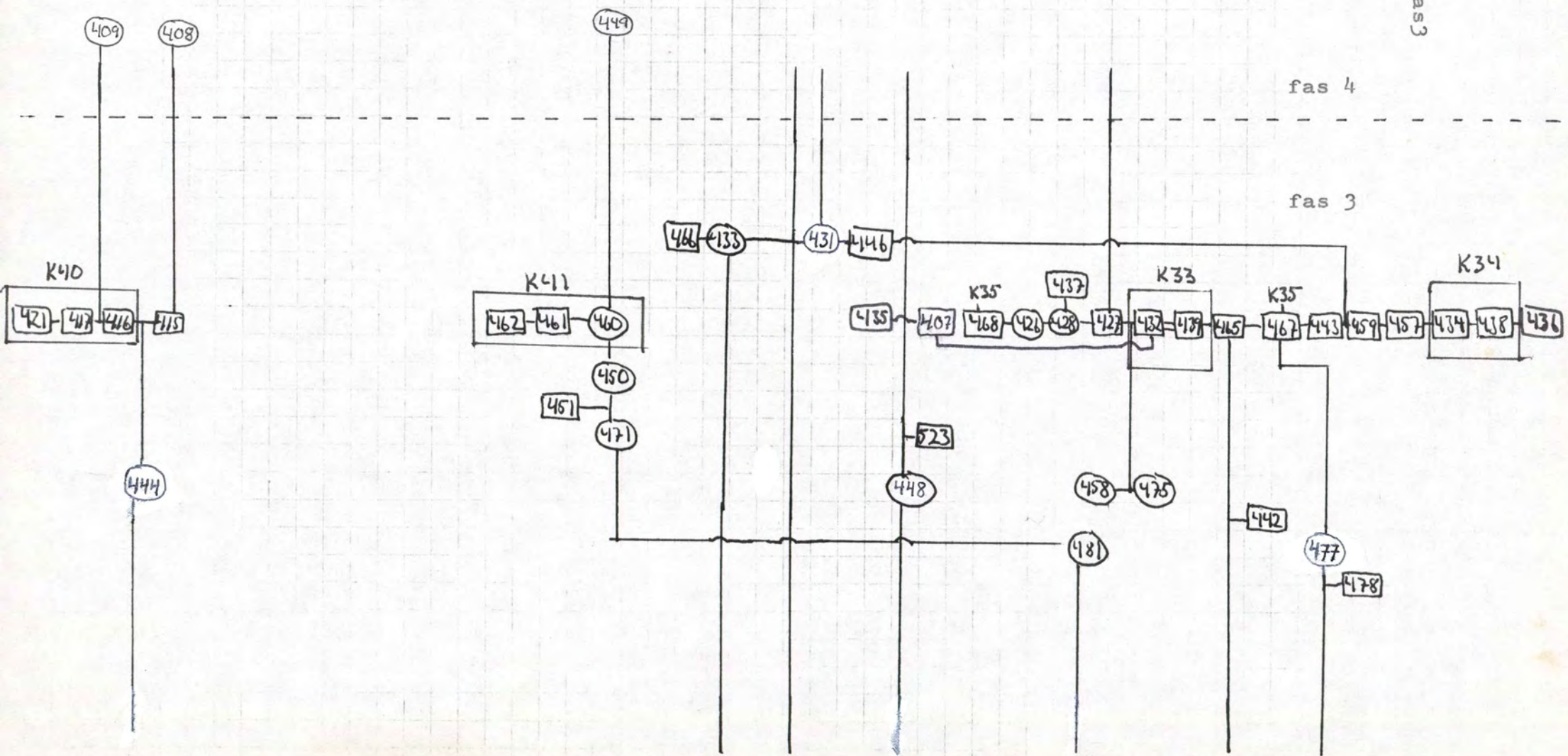
K40. Består av 416, 417, 421. Hus i fältets norra del, norr om K36. Minst 7 m långt alternativt minst 8 m långt. Bredd okänd. I västra delen av konstruktionen, väster om vad som förmodligen är en syllstock finns en samling virke som ligger i

relativ oordning. Det kan vara ett rum i husets västra del men troligtvis en passage trots att husets södra syllstock sträcker sig ut i passagen. I öster finns en hörneldstad av 5-40 cm stora stenar. På den övriga ytan ligger ett plankgolv, välbevarat av 25-65 cm breda plankor.

K41. Består av 461, 462, 460. Eventuell konstruktion, eller egentligen flera, som är svårtolkade. Består av två pinnrader i fältets SÖ del med ett 20-tal pinnar 3-5 cm tjocka. ÖNÖ-VSV riktning. Står i en viss oordning.

Öster om och i pinnraderna ligger ett litet lerlager och två plankstumpar.

FU Minimatis, fas3



FAS 4.Generell karaktäristik.

Mellan fas 3 och 4 tycks området ha blivit mer utnyttjat och reglerat. Byggnaderna ligger ungefär som i fas 3, men nu har också en passage med dränering i söder etablerats. Denna passage har inte den viktiga prägel som den norra visat, därför att den slutar i väst vid en latrin. En något ovanlig avslutning på en passage som kan spåras ända från den N-S gående huvudgränden i östra delen på FA. I den södra passagen kan en dräneringsränna spåras från den nord-sydgående gränden och fram till ruta E9. Här kan den inte spåras längre p.g.a. felgrävning vid dålig väderlek. Man får dock förmoda att den har gått ända fram till latrinen. I övrigt finns mycket mer kvar av konstruktionerna på FU vid jämförelse med samma fas på FA. På FU har fasen delats in i och ritats i två nivåer.

I den yngre, nivå 2, har två hus brunnit. Ett i norr och ett i söder (detta hus finns i huvudsak på fältena FW, FA). När det södra huset brann lade sig brinnande material på den planktäckta passagen så att även den visar på brandspår. Ändå har huset norr om passagen undgått brand. I det centrala området har under fasen registrerats en del ombyggnader men ingen brand. Nivå 1 har inga spår efter brand.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

Stratigrafiska beskrivningar har redan berörts i kap. Generell karaktäristik. Några viktigare lager som har gjort att fasen kunnat delats in i två nivåer har inte registrerats. 418 är t.ex. mörk jord med träflis, 413 flislager, 414 svartbränd humus i syd i norr med lerplättar, 423 fet humus och kol och sot. Anledningen till att fasen delats in i två nivåer beror på att små men klart urskiljbara förändringar skett under denna period. Exempelvis har S passagens planktäckning bytts och förbättrats. I norr byggdes ett nytt hus upp som sedan brann. Det centralt liggande huset har fått en annan rumsindelning.

Till skiljet mellan fas 3 och 4 kan lagrena 408, 409, 449 föras. Dessutom 431, 433 som har placerats i fas 3. Lagren har inte någon speciell karaktär som fasskiljare. Det är först och

främst konstruktionerna som är det.

Vad som kan tas upp här däremot är de lagnummer som skiljer fas 4 från fas 5. Det är 361, 388, 389. Det är brandlager som täcker rutorna E9-10, F9-10- G9-11, H9, H11. Lager som skall finnas där eftersom fas 4 är delvis bränd och fas 5 helt bränd.

FU401 är delad i två nivåer i matrisen. Enligt resultat från FW finns det bara en nivå i konstruktionen.

Jordlag i fas 4:

<u>Nivå 1</u>	<u>Nivå 2</u>
408	361
409	388
412	389
413	396
414	403
418	406
423	424
425	
449	

Konstruktionsbeskrivningar.

Fas 4 nivå 1

K42. Består av 375b. Hus med hörnelldstad, minst 6,5 m långt, begränsning i öster okänd. Bredd okänd. Försvinner in i norra sektionsväggen. Trots en stolpstörning verkar det som om huset är knuttimmrat. Syllstockarna i söder och väster är 20 cm tjocka. 3 plankor ligger intill västra väggen, 15-25 cm breda. Tyder på att huset haft trägol. I konstruktionens östra del ligger en härd som verkar ganska stor. Bredden med sten och lerpackning är drygt 2 m. Utbredningen på stenpackningen är däremot mer normala 1,5 m. Stenarna är 10-70 cm stora.

K43. Består av 394. Konstruktion som ligger helt väster om syllstocken K42. En plankor ligger också delvis över syllstocken, men det får tillskrivas slumpen. Tolkas som passage (se K40, K32 t.ex.). Den ligger i NNV-SSÖ riktning och har 10-25 cm breda plankor som täckning. Inga dragare däremot.

K44. Består av 376. Norra passagen. Registrerad i 8 m längd ÖNÖ-VSV riktning. Bredd c:a 2,5 m. Planktäckningen bevarad endast i norra delen med 75 cm bredd. Plankorna är 1,5-5,5 m långa. Bredden 15-30 cm. En dragare finns kvar som är 2,3 m lång. Annars har man ganska effektivt avlägsnat trävirket från passagen under medeltid.

K45. Består av 395 II, 422. Hus söder om K44. Riktning VSV-ÖNÖ. Bredden c:a 5 m. Längden 6 m eller 7,5 m. Problemet ligger i begränsningen i väst och rumsindelningen. Från öster räknat har huset ett rum 5 x 5,5 m med rester av plankgolv (en plankor är hela 75 cm bred). I SÖ hörnet finns en härd 1 x 1 m bestående av småsten, c:a 5 cm stora och större stenar 15-60 cm stora. Syllstockarna är c:a 25 cm tjocka. Väster om detta rum finns förmodligen ett förrum c:a 1,5 m brett. Väster om det och fram till K46 östra vägg finns en enklare taktäckt utbyggnad (portlider) med 3 stolpar bevarade 15-20 cm i diameter. I denna utbyggnad bör det ha gått att ta sig igenom från den norra till den södra passagen.

I nivå 2 märks det tydligare på planktäckningen att det varit en genomgång. I nivå 1 finns passagen bevarad i södra delen och plankorna ligger i två lager och är 15-50 cm breda. N-S riktning. I det förut nämnda förrummets norra del finns det ett kvadratmeterstort område med lera som i norr och söder begränsas av smala stockar c:a 10 cm i diameter. Tolkning oklar.

K46. Består av 404, 405, 425. Hus, 6 x 5 m. Knuttimrat. NV och SV hörnet vilande på stolpar som är 25 cm i diameter. I västra syllen finns spår efter en ingång i form av två rektangulära hål 16 x 7 cm och 10 cm djupa för dörrposter. Tröskelpartiet något nedslitet och med spår efter yxhugg eller knivfårar. I SV hörnet och söder om ingången en avbalkning 1,25 x 1,25 m av 10 cm rundvirke. Funktion okänd. Både norr och öster om ligger en del virke. I östra delen av huset finns en stenfodrad grop 1,5 m lång 1 m bred, N-S. Djupet c:a 20 cm. Sidorna är klädda av tunna upprättstående stenflisor som fixerats av stående björkpinnar. Botten täcks likaledes av stenflisor. Under dessa kommer en nävertäckning och under den i sin tur kommer

ett lerlager som verkar klä in hela gropen. Mer fläckvis förekommer dock leran ända ut till fältets norra gräns, vilket bara är c:a 1,5 m. I anläggningen fanns löv och ris. Möjligen har den fyllts igen och täckts över med plankor i nivå 2.

En alternativ ingång finns i östra väggen. Den är markerad genom att syllstocken är svedd. Trots det bör inte huset ha brunnit. En del koncentrationer av gödsel finns också i huset. Dels vid den västra ingången, dels under plankorna i sydväst, där en grundare grop fanns, fylld med gödsel. Anläggningen som var fylld med löv och den grundare gropen med gödsel kan tyda på osttillverkning eller lagring av ost.

I omgivningen hittades också två plankor med en mängd hål borrar. De tolkas som dörrar till ostskåp. Dessa skåp hängde på en yttervägg därför att osten behövde luftväxling men ej sol.

K47. Består av 419, 420. Passage med dränering. Sträcker sig från huvudgränden, d.v.s. hela FA och genom södra delen av FU fältet. Där slutar passagen vid en latrin. På FU är passagen 15,5 m lång och i öster är den 1,5 m bred. Riktning VSV-ÖNÖ. Dräneringsrännan är 30-50 cm bred. Den kan ej spåras längst i väst. Det kan bero på att det grävdes lite djupt i väster och att det vid tillfället var mycket blött i SV delen av fältet. Rännan bör dock sluta där latrinen ligger. En del dragare finns kvar 10-20 cm i diameter, längd okänd. Planktäckningen är sporadiskt bevarad av 0,5-2,5 m långa plankor. Bredden 25-35 cm.

K48. Består av 328, 430. Latrin i fältets SV del, 2 x 1,5 m, N-S. Verkar vara bara halva konstruktionen synlig eller rentav mindre. Konstruktionen är byggd av småstolpar och kantställda plankor, sekundärt använda. Två större stolpar finns i konstruktionen 20-30 cm i diameter.

Fas 4, nivå 2.

En del K-nummer återkommer här eftersom det är samma konstruktioner det är fråga om från nivå 1.

K44. Består av 376. Norra passagen. ÖNÖ-VSV riktning. Ganska effektivt avlägsnad konstruktion, men i norra delen finns en del plankor kvar 0,75-2,0 m långa, 15-25 cm breda. Två bitar av dragare finns. Konstruktionen är brandskadad.

K45 (se nivå 1 beskrivning). Består av 395. I denna yngre fas av huset har härden flyttats från SÖ hörnet av huset. Nu har huset ett förrum på den platsen. Förrummet är c:a 2 m brett. I södra delen där härden fanns finns nu ett fint plankgolv av 15-35 cm breda plankor. I husets västra del verkar det på planktäckningen som om en N-S passage skulle finnas. I söder ligger plankorna utan avbrott från K50 norrut in i västra delen av huset. Längre norrut ligger ett sand-gruslager som markerar passagen.

K46 (se beskrivning nivå 1). Består av 405. I K46 tycks nu den lövfyllda gropan fallit ur bruk. Likaså den härdliknande konstruktionen 425. I SÖ delen av huset finns nu en samling plankor 1,5-2,5 m långa lagda oregelbundet. Detta gör att den alternativa ingången i östra väggen kan ha använts. Väster om K46 ligger nu också en mängd plankor, 406, särskilt vid K46 västra ingång.

K47 nivå 2 är K50.

K48 (se beskrivning nivå 1). Består av 328, 430. Konstruktionen existerar även på denna nivå. Uppfattningen grundar sig på att den södra passagen även nu stoppar upp vid konstruktionen

K49. Består av 375a. Bränt knuttimrat hus med förrum och hörneldstad. Huset finns bevarat i minst 6 m längd. Västra väggen saknas. Likaså finns det bara rester av sydväggen i form av plankor och en mindre syllstock. Plankorna är 1,0-2,5 m långa och c:a 25 cm breda. Syllen är 2,25 m lång och c:a 15 cm i diameter.

Förrummet tycks ha plankgolv, berör NÖ hörnet av fältet. Härden består av 5-30 cm stora stenar, ligger vid en syll, NNV-SSÖ,

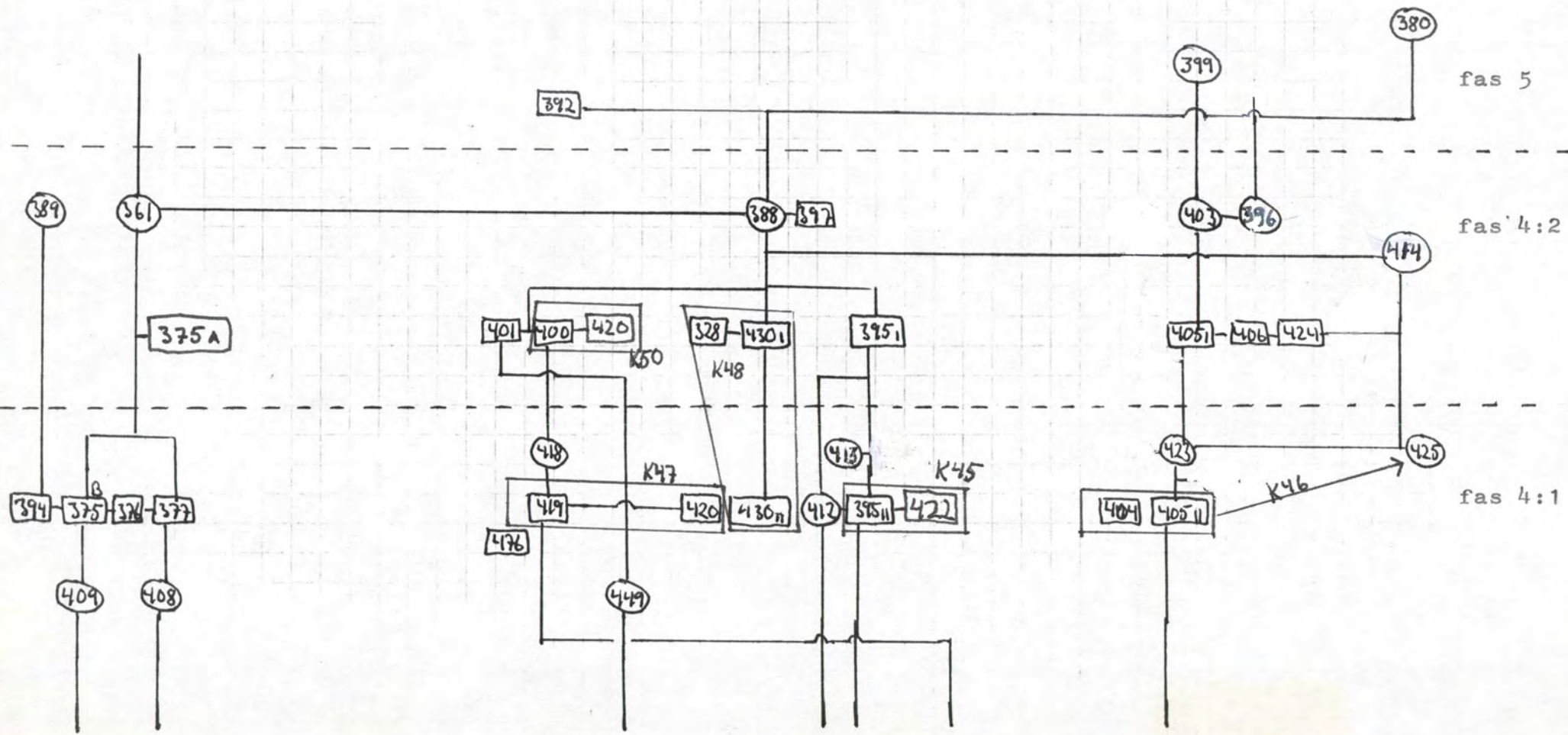
som delar in husets rum. Konstruktionen är bränd och ligger VSV-ÖNÖ riktning.

K50. Består av 400, 420 (K47). Passage i södra delen av fältet. I denna nivå har passagen blivit 2 m bred och planktäckningen är nästan komplett med tätt lagda plankor, som bl.a. kommer från skepp. Dragarna är 15-25 cm i diameter. Under ligger en dräneringsränna (se K47) som fungerat i båda nivåerna.

I öster är konstruktionen eldskadad. Beror på att K51 brann under fas 4 nivå 2. Konstruktionen ligger i ÖNÖ-VSV riktning.

K51. Består av 401. Denna konstruktionen ligger till största delen på FW varför beskrivningen ligger på FW nummer.

FU
Minimatis, fas 4



FAS 5.Generell karaktäristik.

Fas 4 och fas 5 har ett likartat bebyggelsemönster. Området är väl utnyttjat. Från norr till söder finns det vanliga mönstret med hus-passage-hus-passage (gårdsplats). I norra passagen har en ränna tillkommit. Den har träklädda sidor och sträcker sig genom hela fältet. I rännan låg två ankare. De har registrerats på lagnummer 330.

Den södra passagen verkar i den här fasen ganska bred. Den stensatta ingången till K57 kan tyda på det. Dessutom är dragarna ganska kraftiga. Husen i det centrala området är relativt intakta. Huset i väster har två härdar varav en kan liknas med en ugn. Huset öster om det har hörneldstad. Dessutom ser det ut att ha mullbänkar i norra och södra väggarna. Hela fasen på fält FU var tätbebyggt, så när eld utbröt brann alla konstruktioner på fältet. Till och med dragarna i norra passagen var helt eller delvis genombrända ovanför dräneringsrännan vilket tyder på att branden var häftig.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

Som sades i den stratigrafiska beskrivningen på fas 4 är lagren 361, 388, 389 fasskiljande och täcker ett stort område. I fas 4 registrerades ett par små bränder men det är först i fas 5 som en hel fas har brunnit.

I fas 5 kom fälten FU och FT på samma nivå grävningstekniskt. Detta skedde inte helt utan problem, då K57 och K56 låg mycket nära varandra och dessutom hade en vinkelförskjutning gentemot varandra. Ett problem var också den yngre nivån som fanns i K57. Denna konstruktion fanns bara på västra delen av fältet och var direkt uppbyggt efter branden på bl.a. samma stolpar som K57. Skillnaden var dock en annan byggteknik. Detta yngre hus har med tvekan fått eget fasnummer då det är obränt för även över finns en helt bränd fas (7). Det var också i fas 5 man verkligen upptäckte den lutning i lagren som fanns från öst till väst och en grövre grävning vidtog i västra delen. Detta innebar att särskilt den NV delen låg lägre än övriga fältet och därmed översvämmades vid regnväder, vilket skedde regelbundet.

Detta innebär också naturligtvis att den ränna som nu finns i norra passagen har haft en avrinning åt väster.

Jordlag i fas 5:

349	366	370	379	390
354	367	372	380	391
364	368	373	386	399
365	369			

Konstruktionsbeskrivningar.

K52. Består av 320. Hus i fältets NÖ hörn. Endast SV hörnet synligt. Västra väggen 1,5 m lång. Södra väggen är 2 m lång ÖNÖ-VSV riktning. Syllstockarna är 20-25 cm i diameter. Två plankor, 25-35 cm breda representerar ett plankgolv. En c:a 10 cm tjock rundstock kan vara en dragare, men den verkar lite klen för det. Konstruktionen är bränd.

K53. Består av 321. Två stolpar 35-40 cm i diameter. Ligger i en förlängd linje med sydväggen i K52. Det innebär att den byggnad som dessa två stolpar representerar, ligger i ÖNÖ-VSV riktning. Längden är 4 m. Stolparna är brända. Stolparna kan möjligen tillhöra K52 för på detta område har det inte varit något skilje mellan två hus förut.

K54. Består av 323, 324, 371. Passage med dräneringsränna. Finns även på fält FE. På FU sträcker den sig över hela fältet i norr. Den återfinns alltså även i NV hörnet av fältet, efter att ha blivit störd av källare. Det innebär att rännan, som finns under passagen, är 19 m lång. Bredden är 50 cm. Plankorna som stöttades på insidan av c:a 5 cm tjocka stolpar vid ändarna är, där de går att mäta, nära 4 m långa 25-30 cm breda. Därmed är också djupet känt. Planktäckningen i passagen är antingen borttagen eller uppbränd. En del dragare fanns dock kvar, 2-3 m långa och 15-20 cm i diameter.

K55. Består av 359. Stock med i båda ändarna större sten. Öster om stocken ett 1,5 x 1,5 m stor oregelbunden lerpackning med en del sten i. Stocken ligger i NNV-SSÖ och är c:a 1,75 m lång. Väster om den en planka som förmodligen inte hör till konstruktionen. Tolkning: Rest av härd till hus. På fält FA finns 1 stolpe och 1 stolphål som passar in i en fortsättning av huset om man tar hänsyn till vinkeln på K55 (FA505, 486). Huset skulle då få måtten 5 x 4 m med härden i SV hörnet. Att den ligger i SV betecknar jag som ovanligt.

K56. Består av 358. Hus 6 x 5,5 m ÖNÖ-VSV med eldstad i SÖ hörnet. Den är 1,25 x 1,25 m i fyrkant. Stenpackningen består av 15-50 cm stora stenar. I väster begränsas härden av 2 rektangulära stolpar (i NV hörnet) och några på högkant resta stenar. Stolparna och de kantställda stenarna tyder på en rökugnskonstruktion. Den västra och den östra syllen är bevarade, 4,5 - 5,25 m långa, 15-20 cm i diameter. 5-6 dragare och en del plankor markerar golv. Därvid visar det sig att den västra och östra syllen är längre än nödvändigt. Vid en jämförelse c:a 50 cm. Detta extra utrymme är två mullbänkar vid norra och södra väggarna som inte upptäcktes vid grävningen utan så här i efterhand rekonstrueras.

K57. Består av 357, 382, 383, 387, 393, 398. Hus 8 m långt 4,5 m brett. I östra delen ett förrum c:a 2 m brett med plankgolv. Plankorna är 15-20 cm breda, längden varierar. Huvudrummet är 6 m långt, inget spår efter trägolv. På golvet finns 3 konstruktioner: Bredvid en förmodad ingång i SÖ, en av hetta sprucken sten 1,0 x 0,75 m stor (398). Tolkning osäker. Rummet har en härd centralt. Består av 2 större stenar 0,5-1,0 m stora samt ett antal mindre på och bredvid den största stenen.

I NV hörnet ligger en mera komplicerad konstruktion. Den tolkades under en period som bakugn.

Anläggningen kan delas in i kammare och gång. C:a 25 cm ifrån norra och västra väggen ligger en stor flat häll som bör ha varit botten i någon slags uppbyggnad med tak c:a 85 cm lång, 75 cm bred, i stort sett rektangulär. Mellan stenen och väggarna finns spår efter lera. Öster om stenen bildar 4 på långkant

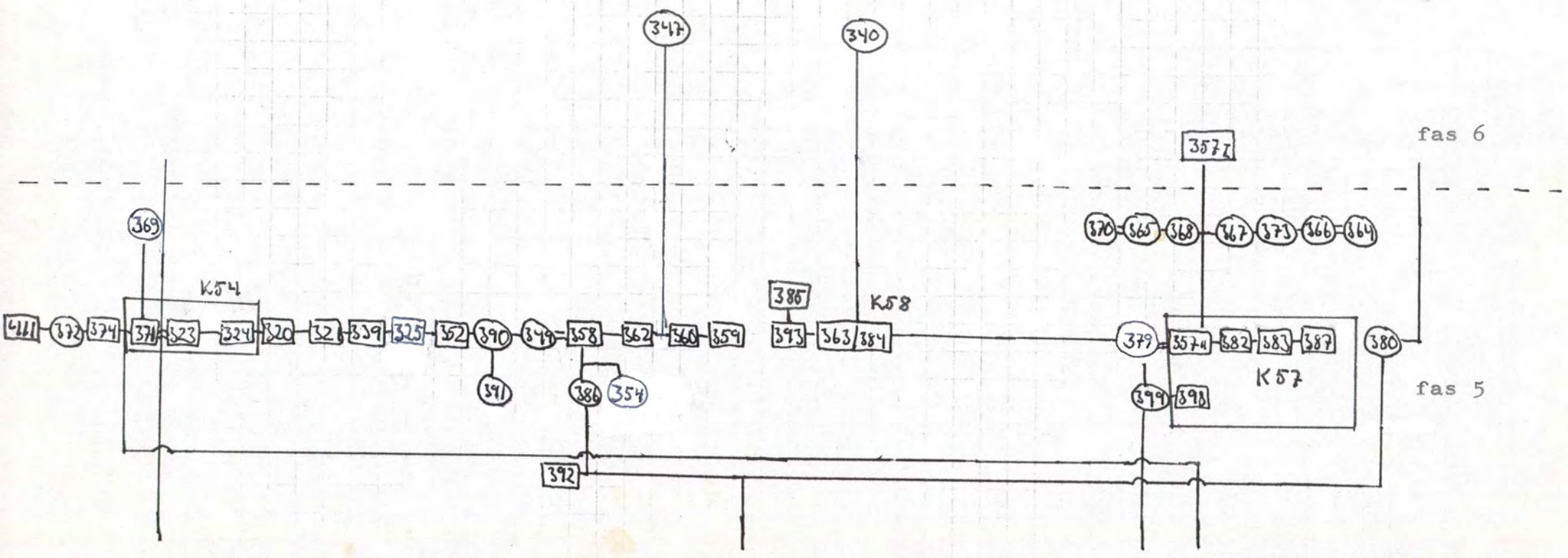
stående, 5-10 cm tjocka stenar en gång in mot den stora stenen. Här låg mycket aska. Detta tolkas som att det var i gången som ved lades in och aska och glöd rakades ut.

Vid gränsen mellan gången och den stora stenen finns en stolpe och en upprättstående plankor med urtag för tillspetsade plankor, som verkar vara en slags begränsning för den så kallade kammaren. Ytterligare 2 stolpar finns, c:a 15 cm i diameter, som stöttar 2 av de på kant stående stenarna i gången.

Utanför det SÖ hörnet av huvudrummet och K58 finns ett förmodat ingångsparti till K57. Det har en väl lagd stenpackning av 20-60 cm stora flata stenar. Över dessa några plankor som verkar onödiga, 1,0-1,5 m långa 20-40 cm breda. Denna konstruktion bör markera ingång till huset.

K58. Består av 363, 384. Passage. Konstruktionen består i huvudsak av dragare, 20-30 cm i diameter. Längden ej mätbar. Går in i den södra profilen men passagen kan beräknas att ha 3 m bredd med vissa variationer på några dm. En och annan plankor finns kvar, 10-30 cm bredd. En del dragare uppvisar inga brandspår men konstruktionen är bränd, särskilt i öster.

FU Minimatis, fas5





Fas 4 och delvis 5.
Översiktsbild av
fält FU.



K57 i fas 5. I nedre vänstra hörnet syns den ovanliga
"eldstaden". Centralt i K57 ligger en härd.

FAS 6.Generell karaktäristik.

Denna "fas" innehåller en del problem som är mycket svårlösbara.

I östra delen av fältet (FT) finns ingenting registrerat som kan kopplas samman med fasen. Mer om detta i den stratigrafiska beskrivningen.

Fasen består av 2 K-nummer. De två nummren står för ett hus och en antydan till passage.

Efter fas 5:s brand bör denna byggnad ha rests ganska omgående. Den måste också ha legat ganska ensam på området under en period. Huset är långt och saknar härd, varför man kan gissa på att det är ett förådshus som blev uppfört efter en storbrand. Detta hus bör ha existerat under en kort period då området låg obebyggt runt om. Antydan till det ges av ett plankgolv som blivit uppbrutet i en sektion av huset. Plankorna hade inte kunnat tas loss vid rivning från sin fastsättning i en syll eller dragare, utan hade fått brytas loss från denna. Golvet var alltså i mycket gott skick och hade inte blivit utsatt för något större slitage före rivningen.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

Konstruktionerna är obrända och ligger mellan två brända faser. Endast den västra delen av FU har fas 6. I östra delen har ett brandlager med tvekan placerats. Området bör ha legat öppet under fasen. Två brandlager är registrerade i östra delen av fältet. 349 kan klart relaterats till fas 5. Till fas 7 har 347 placerats. Brandlager 347 kan ha tillkommit under fas 5:s eller fas 7:s brand men låg kvar under områdets öppna period.

I väster byggdes då K57 från fas 5 upp igen. K59 utnyttjar nämligen en del syllar och stolpar som fanns kvar på plats efter branden. En klar kontinuitet kan alltså märkas. Huset kan inte tillhöra fas 7. Den fasen är bränd och ganska kraftigt röjd.

Jordlag i fas 6:

334	336	338	347	351
335	337	340	348	381

Konstruktionsbeskrivningar.

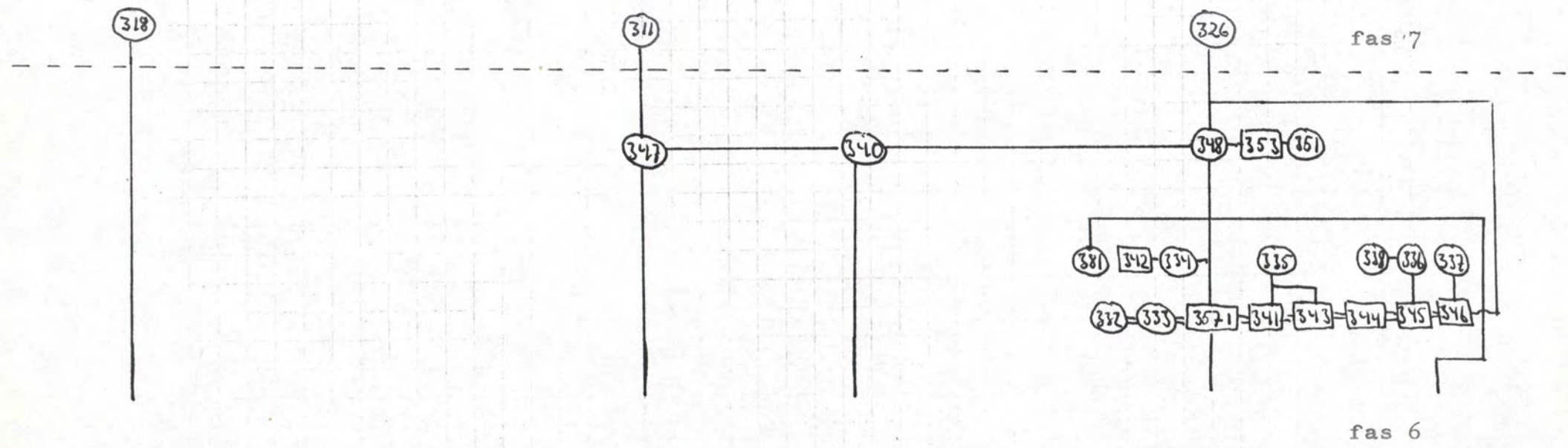
K59. Består av 347, 357 I. Hus. Minst 10 m långt. Fortsätter in i västra schaktväggen. Bredden är c:a 4,5 m. Huset kan delas in i olika rum men indelningen är osäker.

Huset ligger i VSV-ÖNÖ riktning och har dragare och syllar av 15-30 cm tjockt virke. Särskilt i västra delen av huset finns plankgolvet kvar. Någon längd på plankorna går inte att mäta men bredden är 15-30 cm. De är väl bibehållna. I detta område fanns de plankor som blev bortbrytna vid rivningen. I konstruktionens centrala västra del står en stolpe. C:a 35 cm i diameter. Takbärande?

I sydväggen finns ytterligare 3 stolpar, 30-40 cm i diameter och ett stolphål 35 cm i diameter. Nordväggen är störd i stora partier. Huset har ingen härd. Tolkas som magasin eller liknande.

K60. Består av 353. En oregelbunden samling plankor, 0,75-2,5 m långa 10-25 cm breda. Ligger söder om K59. Tolkas som rest av passage/gårdsplats. Snarare det senare då området förmodligen låg öppet.

FU Minimatrix, fas6



FAS 7.Generell karaktäristik.

Fas 7 är en bränd fas. Området har tydligt blivit röjt efter branden. På vissa områden t.o.m. mycket kraftigt. På fält FE är fasen mycket svår att urskilja. På norra delen av FE kan t.ex. inga konstruktioner hänfäras till fasen. Detta kan bero på att fasen ligger i skiljet mellan två grävsåsonger och att två brända faser ligger relativt tätt på varandra (undantaget är fas 6 på FU). Fasen är som sagt väl röjd efter branden, men med utgångspunkt från äldre faser kan ändå sägas att områdets planlösning inte ändrats. I NÖ delen av fältet verkar dock en ny passage i NS riktning mellan två hus etableras.

I södra passagen, eller kanske rättare, passagegårdsområde byggs en träklädd ränna. Denna ränna etableras alltså senare än de övriga trärännorna på Folkebibliotekstomten enligt grävningresultatet på FU.

De så kallade uppstartningsnummer som medtas i matrisen är lager och konstruktionsnummer som redan har andra nummer från grävningssäsongen 1978. Nummren gavs för att säkerställa kontinuiteten mellan 1978 och 1985 års grävningar.

Dessa tillhör således fas 8.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

De viktiga fasskiljande lagren är 311, 318, 326. 311 och 318 är lager som ligger under de sist registrerade anläggningarna på fält FT under 1978. De två lagren innehåller bl.a. flis och mossa, d.v.s. skiljande lager mellan två brandfaser.

Lagren låg också i skiljet mellan två grävsåsonger (1978 och 1985). Ett stratigrafiskt problem skapar den ränna som finns i söder. På fältena FU och FA verkar den etableras senare än övriga VÖ gående träklädda rännor på Folkebibliotekstomten. Exempelvis är den träränna som finns i norra passagen placerad i fas FU5 och FE6B. Om man räknar med att trärännor har byggts vid en viss tidpunkt under passagerna kan den södra passagen ha uteslutits p.g.a. att den har spelat en mindre roll.

Den har ju flyttats av och till och haft olika bredder. Den utvecklades från ett dropprum och blir i fas 7 och framför allt i fas 8 likt ett gårdsplatsområde. Däremot har den norra passagen

på FU i alla faser behållt sitt utseende och har i stort legat fast. Därför kan den verka viktigare och därmed knytas till en omfattande byggnadsverksamhet av rännor.

Jordlag i fas 7:

311	313	326
312	318	327

Konstruktionsbeskrivningar.

K61. Består av 316, FT168, 169, 172 (FT nr. från 1978). Ränna. Ligger i SÖ hörnet av fältet under K62. Längden är registrerad till c:a 10 m, VSV-ÖNÖ riktning. Bredden kan bara beräknas till c:a 50 cm p.g.a. röjning efter branden. Plankorna är 25-30 cm breda. Därmed kan djupet beräknas till det samma.

K62. Består av 315, 307, 319, FT214, 215, 216, 217. Passage/gårdsplatsområde. Sträcker sig över sydligaste delen av FU i VSV-ÖNÖ riktning. Längden är på FU 18 m. Bredden varierar och rättar sig efter var huskonstruktionerna är belägna. Dragarna i passagen är 1,5-3,0 m långa, 10-20 cm i diameter. Plankorna är 0,7 till drygt 3 m långa. Bredden 10-40 cm.

K63. Består av 314, FT199, 207, 208, 203. Hus 8 m långt. 4,5 m brett. I öster markeras väggen av två syllstenar och möjligen en mindre del av syllstock. I öster finns 3 längre dragare som markerar förrum. Detta är c:a 2,5 m brett. Huvudrummet som markerar gräns i väster med syllstock, är c:a 5 m brett. Syllstocken är 4,5 m lång och 15-25 cm i diameter. I SÖ hörnet kan en härd ha funnits. Markeras möjligen av en stolpe 15 x 25 cm, rektangulär.

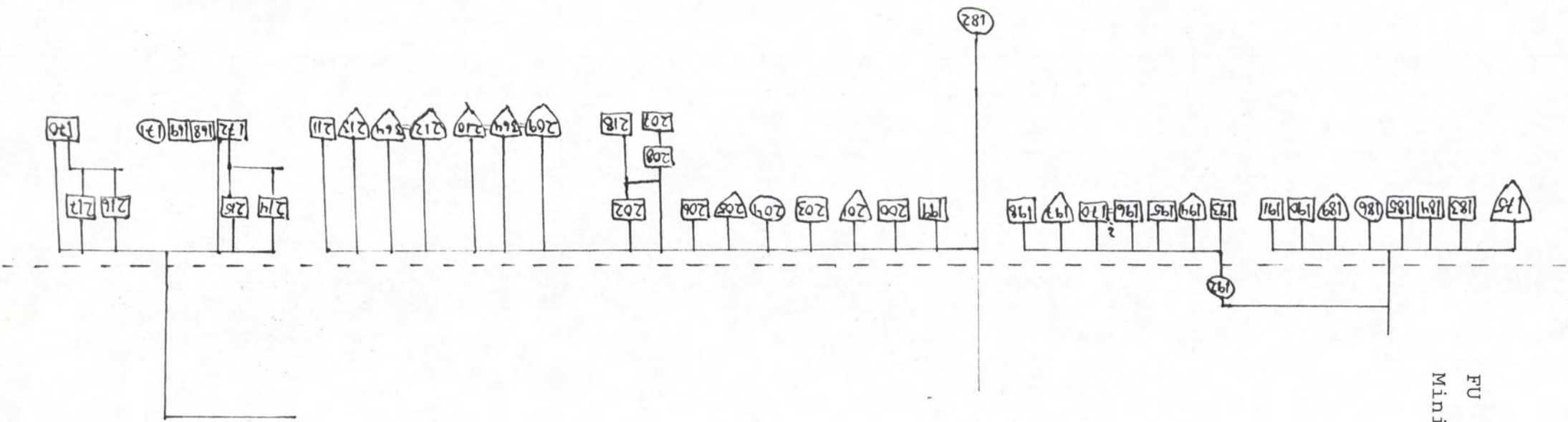
K64. Består av FT209, 210, 211, 213. Spridda stolpar öster om K63 och en möjlig N-S gående passage på FA. Stolparna är 15-30 cm tjocka. De verkar inte utgöra någon identifierbar konstruktion.

K65. Består av FT198. Norra passagen VSV-ÖNÖ riktning bestående av 1 dragare och spridda brända plankor. Dragaren är 20 cm i diameter. Plankorna är fragmentariska, 15-25 cm breda.

K66. Består av FT195, 196. Rest av hus väster om K67. Antagandet bygger på hur området ser ut i fas 8. Konstruktionen består av en längre och en kortare plankor.

K67. Består av FT184, 185. N-S passage mellan två hus. Består av vad det verkar 2 broläggningar som brann samtidigt. Passagen är c:a 1 m bred och har en fragmentarisk planktäckning.

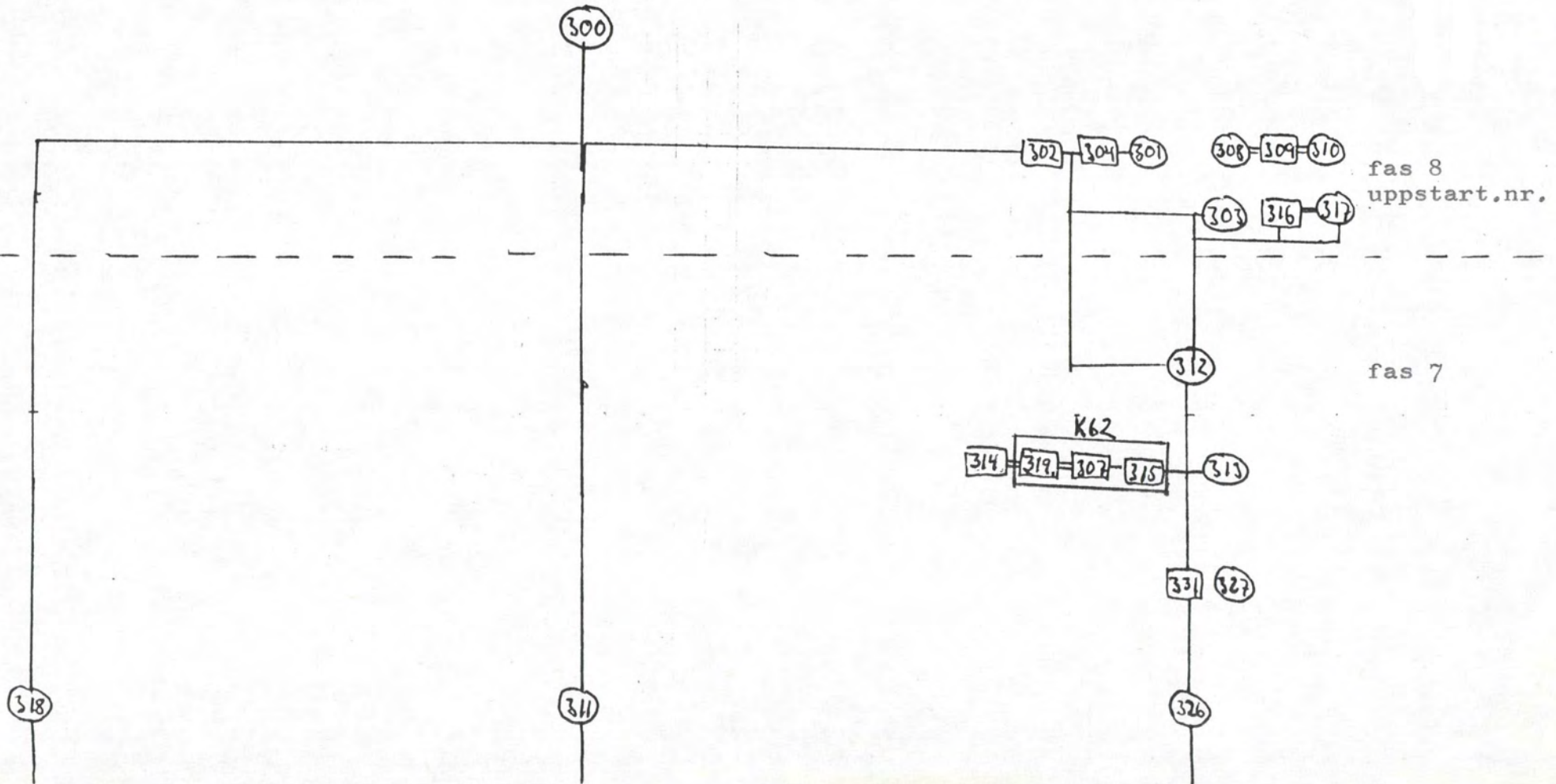
K68. Består av FT183, 184. Syllstock och 6 plankor. Kan antyda ett hus på platsen som i fas 8. Syllstocken är 30 cm bred och sträcker sig in i nordprofilen. Plankorna har olika storlekar. Syll och plankor ligger NNV-SSÖ riktning.



FU
Minimatrix, fas 7

FU

Minimatrix, fas 7 och
s.k. uppstartningsnr. i
fas 8



FAS 8.Generell karaktäristik.

Från och med fas 8 bearbetas material utgrävt 1978 på delfälten FU och FT. Minimatrisonerna är utdrag från en större matris, där fas 8 är indelad i flera nivåer. Några fasskiljande lag nämns inte särskilt. Detta är kanske ej nödvändigt då bebyggelselämningarna i faserna 8 och 9 är så omfattande. Konstruktionsbeskrivningarna är översatta från en rapport utarbetad av B.Hodkinson från 1979. Slutligen bör nämnas att matrisonerna är uppdelade på FU och FT.

Fas 8 är bra bevarat. Den norra viktiga passagen ligger som vanligt kvar. Från denna och norrut mellan två hus är det nu säkert att en mindre passage finns. Den södra passagen utvecklar sig mera till ett gårdsområde. Detta intryck förstärks om konstruktionerna på fält FA tas i betraktande. FU:s centrala område karaktäriseras av ett långt sammanbyggt hus med ett flertal rumsindelningar.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

Olika skeden kan spåras i de olika byggnaderna. Detta finns beskrivet närmare i konstruktionsbeskrivningarna. I övrigt hänvisas till matrisonen. Fasen har kallats för Laftehusnivån, ett arbetsnamn som tidigare använts för fas 8. De uppgifter om brandspår som finns kan tyda på att någon delnivå i fas 8 borde ha placerats i fas 7.

Jordlag i fas 8:FT.nr.

74	105	131	157	174
75	106	138	158	180
76	107	139	161	181
77	109	140	162	186
78	115	144	163	192
85	121	146	167	204
103	128	149	171	219
104				

FU.nr.

131	153	186	220	245
133	154	187	224	250
137	179	212	239	263
140	182	213	242	264
146	184	215	243	265
152	185	216	244	266

Konstruktionsbeskrivningar.

K69. Består av FT96, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 135. Hus 3 x 5 m, N-S riktning. Består av 4 dragare 10-20 cm i diameter. Inga väggsyllar har kunnat påvisas. 6 stolpar kunde knytas till huset. 3 i norra väggen och 3 i den södra. Diameter på stolparna 15-30 cm. K69 kan möjligen höra ihop med en huskonstruktion på fält FA då konstruktionens mått överensstämmer med rumsindelningen i det hus som finns på fält FA.

K70. Består av FT93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 109, 111, 119, 126, 130, 132, 133, 134. FU99, 192, 194, 196, 197, 199, 200, 204, 205, 210, 211, 217, 218, 236, 237, 240, 241, 243, 248, 256, 259, 261, 262, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 282, 283, 284. Hus, minst 18 m långt, c:a 5 m brett, i öster 6 m brett. Konstruktionen sträcker sig in i västra sektionen i väggen.

Konstruktionen kan från öst till väst delas in i tre enheter. Enhet A) C:a 6 x 6 m. NÖ hörnet var knuttimrat. I det SÖ hörnet fanns en stolpe c:a 25 cm i diameter med urtag som tyder på någon form av skiftesverkskonstruktion. Emellertid slutade den östra syllstocken c:a 1 m innan stolpen p.g.a. störning. Syllstockarna varav den södra var trapezoidformad, var 15-25 cm i diameter. I enhet A låg 8 dragare i Ö-V riktning. Diametern på dragarna var 10-20 cm. Antalet dragare berodde på att golvet har lagts om minst två gånger. I öster låg 3 plankor kvar i N-S riktning. De var c:a 25 cm breda.

Enhet B) 6,5 x 5,0 m. Enheten hade både knuttimring och skiftesverkskonstruktion i hörnen. Enheten kan delas in genom en skiljevägg i två lika stora enheter. 3 golvnivåer kunde

konstateras av 10-20 cm breda plankor. Enhet B var enligt uppgift bränd.

Enhet C) Minst 6 x 5 m. Konstruktionen har gemensam östvägg med enhet B.

Enheten kunde delas in i två rum varav det östra var c:a 3 m brett. Enheten hade skiftesverkskonstruktion. C hade spår efter 3 golvnivåer. Enligt uppgift var C brandskadad.

K70 har tolkats som en byggnad med fler handelsbodar.

K71. Består av FT101, 112, 116, 117, 118, 136, 137, 160, 164, 165. FU206, 207, 208, 209, 249, 251, 253, 254, 290. Södra passagen med öst-väst liggande plankor och nord-sydgående dragare. 3 lager av plankor har kunnat konstaterats. I väster emellertid bara 2. När andra fasens plankor gick ur bruk anlades en rädda under passagen. Söder om passagen, i profilen, sticker en syllstock ut som kan knytas till fält FW (FT147).

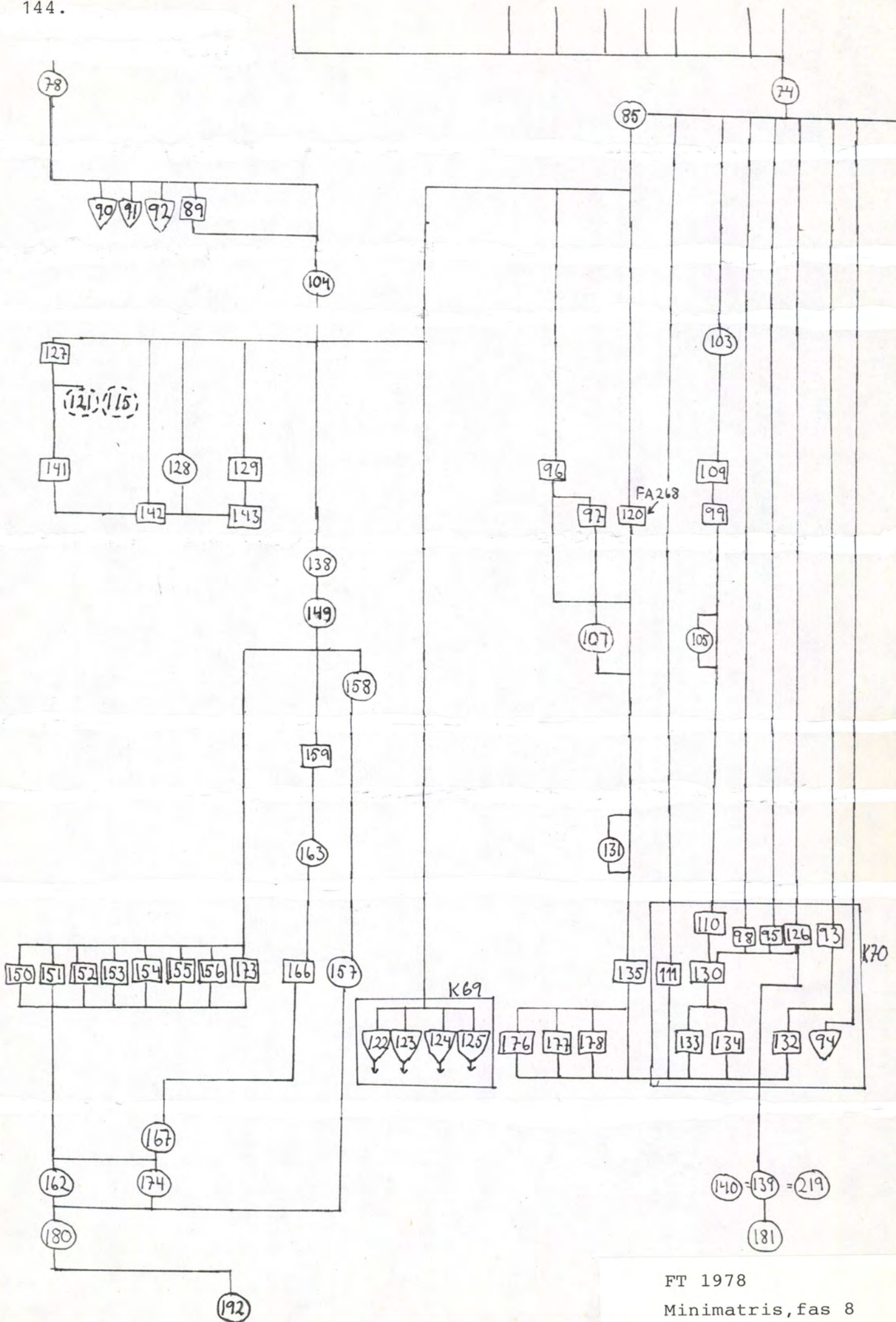
K72. Består av FT128, 129, 141, 143, 150, 153, 154. Hus norr om norra passagen. Endast SV hörnet finns på FU. Huset var knuttimmrat och hade plankgolv. Syllstockarna var 20-25 cm i diameter. Plankorna var 15-25 cm breda.

K73. Består av FT141, 156, 155, 157, 159, 166. Hus med hörnelldstad och plankgolv. Endast SÖ delen av konstruktionen finns på FU. Däremot kan huset spåras på ett ostört område i ruta E 11, F 11. Huset skall isåfall vara 9 m långt och ligga i V-Ö riktning. I SÖ hörnet finns en eldstad 1,75 x 1,75 m. Huset hade plankgolv av 10-30 cm breda plankor.

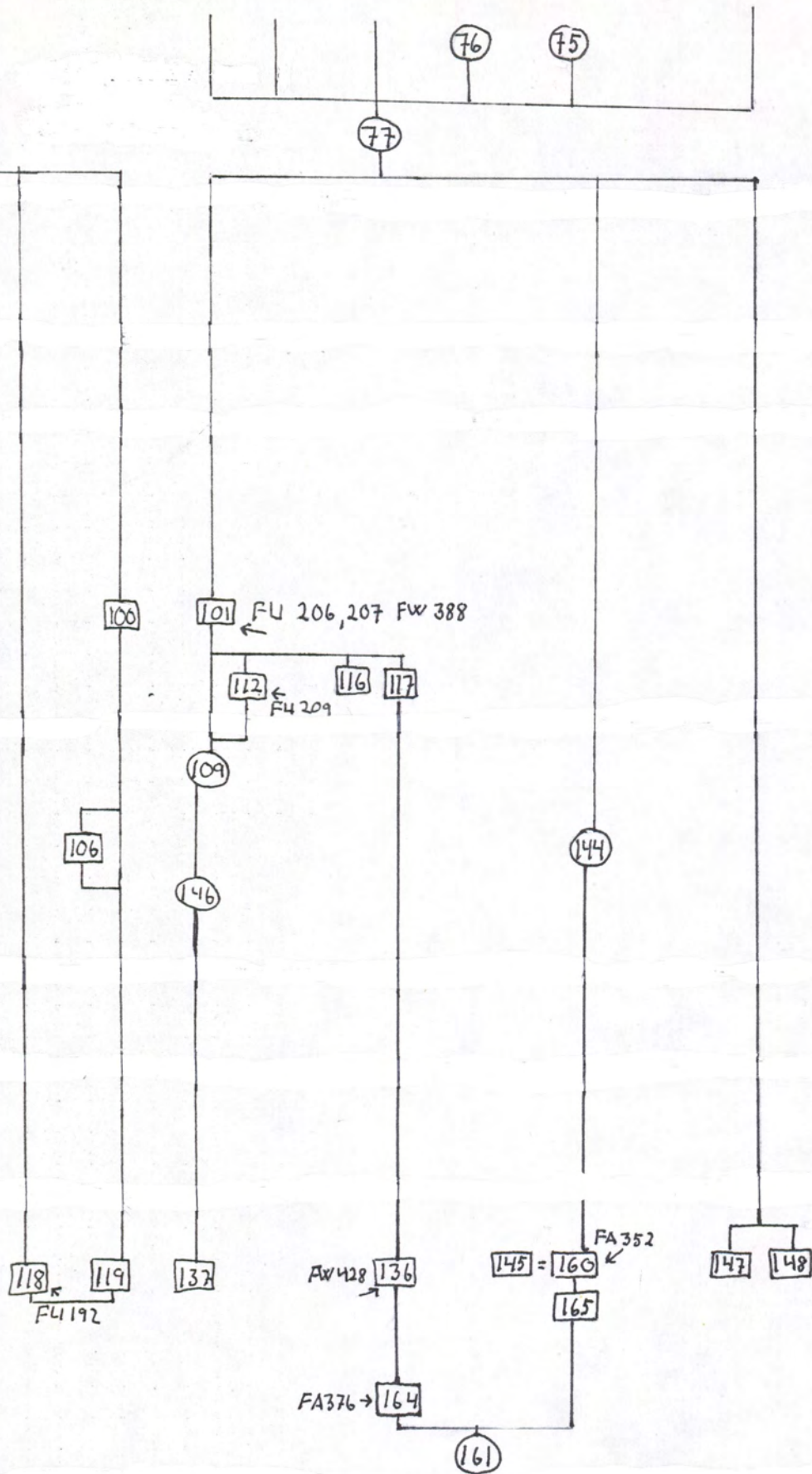
K74. Består av FT151, 152. Liten passage mellan K72 och K73. Sträcker sig från den norra passagen i N-S riktning in i norra sektionen. Bredden är c:a 1,5 m.

K75. Består av FT122, 142, 173, 176. FU195, 219, 220, 221. Norra passagen. Bredd 2,5 m. Kan spåras i såväl västra som östra delen av fältet. I passagen låg endast enstaka dragare 1,5 - 2,0 m

långa i N-S riktning. Två nivåer har ändå kunnat spåras i passagen. Dragarna var brända på undersidan och var därmed sekundärt använda.

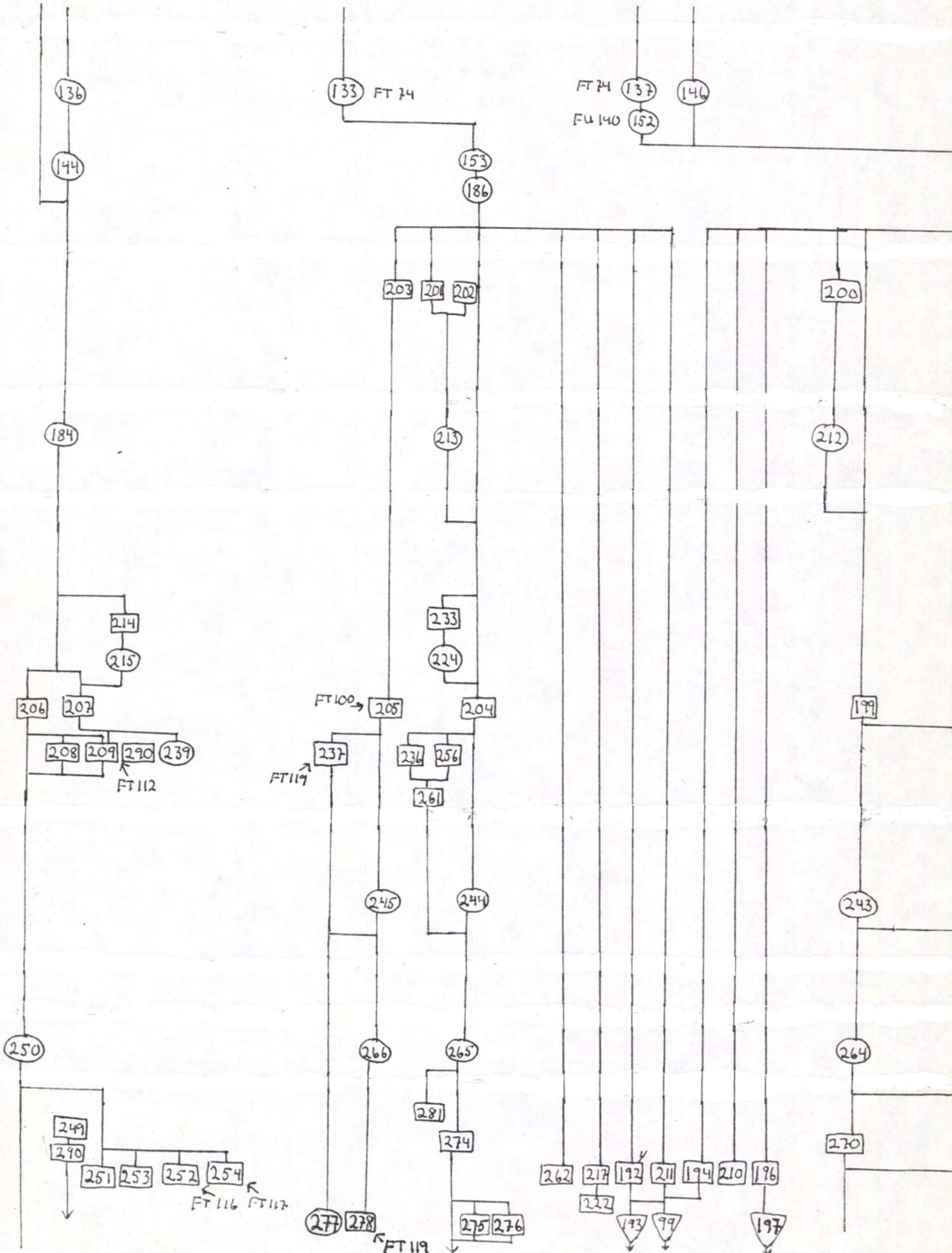


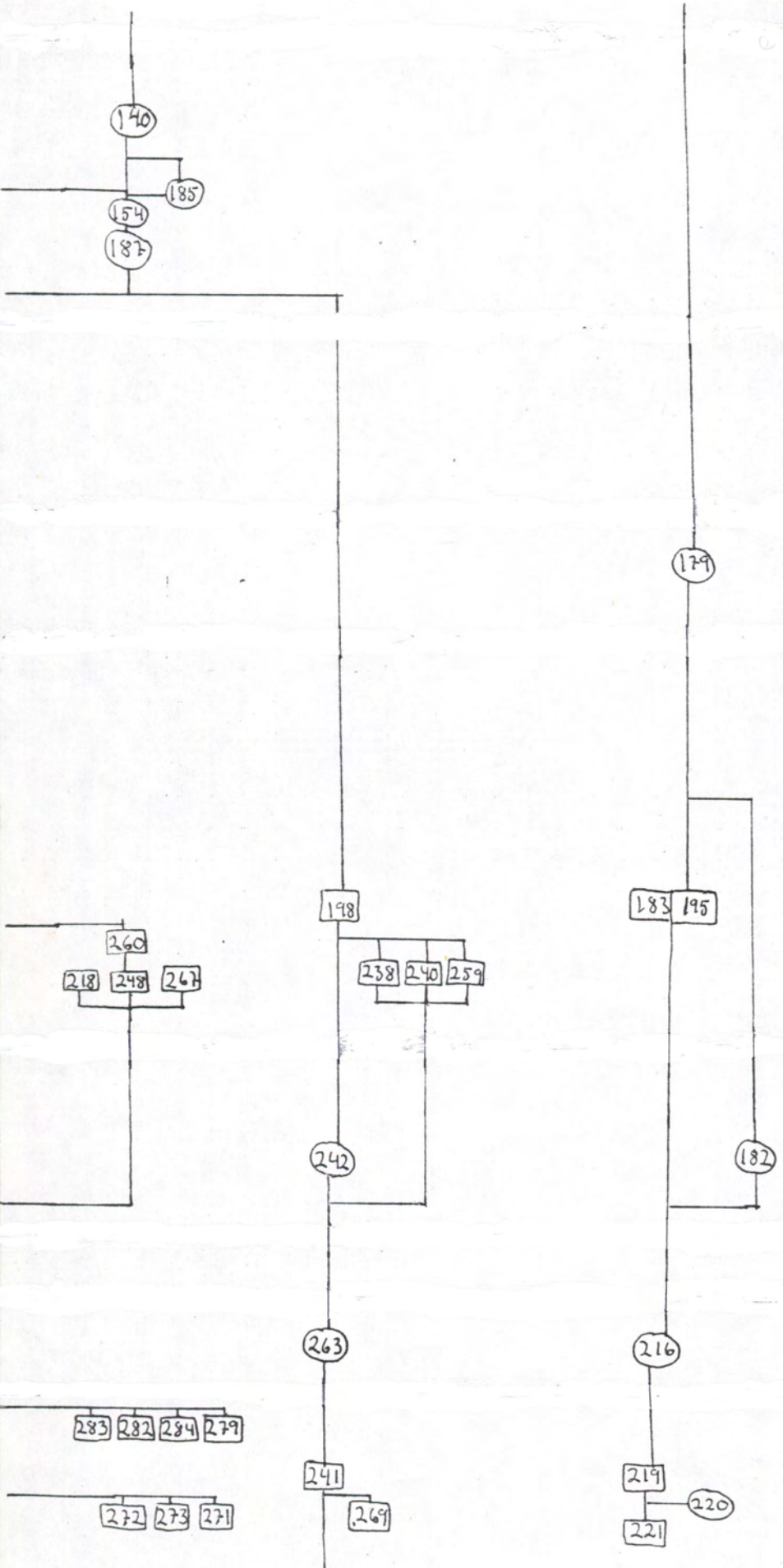
FT 1978
 Minimatrix, fas 8
 (venstre del)



III

FU 1978 Minimatrix
fas 8, vänstra delen







K70 i fas 8. Detalj
av södra husväggen med
skiftesverkskonstruktion.



Fas 9 översiktsbild
av fält FT 1978.

FAS 9.Generell karaktäristik.

I fas 9 har den södra passagen nu utvecklats till att mer likna ett gårdsplatsområde. Detta framstår klarare då man tar med delfältet FA i den allmänna karaktäristiken. Den norra passagen har flyttats sig en aning norrut och går, som i fas 8, i V-Ö riktning.

FA K29 (långhus) och FA K32 (gårdplats-passage) berör även FU. På FU ligger konstruktionerna tätt. Samtidigt ger gårdsplatsen en mer öppnare bild av området. Norr om den norra passagen har inga byggnader registrerats. De som finns ger däremot en nyanserad bild med en möjlig tvåvåningsbyggnad, en byggnad med en liten utbyggnad på c:a 50 x 50 cm och en byggnad med en ut- och invändig mullbänk.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

Liksom i fas 8 har det utifrån tidigare dokumentation konstaterats att det finns en eller två nivåer i de olika konstruktionerna i denna fas. Bränder har förekommit i fasen. För en finare stratigrafisk uppdelning hänvisas till 1979 års bearbetning och till konstruktionsbeskrivningarna som följer.

Jordlag i fas 9:FU.nr.

31	43	86	94	147
32	70	91	145	181

FT.nr.

57	62	88	108
61	63	102	114

Konstruktionsbeskrivningar.

K76. Består av FT25, 26, 41, 42, 43, 45. Långhus som med västligaste delen berör FU. Se FA-rapport för vidare beskrivning.

K77. Består av FT39, 40, 41, 54, 56, 65, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73. Hus stående på stolpar 5,5 x 6,0 m. Husets yta begränsas av 12 stycken stolpar i husväggarna som det förmodligen har legat en knuttimmrad byggnad på.

I byggnaden fanns 13 stolpar i 2 oregelbundna rader. De har förmodligen understöttat 6 N-S gående dragare. Utanför det SV hörnet fanns en utbyggnad, 0,7 x 1,0 m av fyrkantigt timmer. Utbyggnaden kan möjligen tolkas som latrin. Utanför SÖ hörnet av K77 fanns ett fyrkantigt stycke trä, 1,2 x 0,5 m, med två egna dragare under. Trät låg med kortändan mot husväggen och tolkas som trappstöd. Huset kan i så fall ha haft två våningar.

K78. Består av FT55, 83, 86, 87. FU87, 92, 93, 96, 98, 102, 103, 107, 108, 109, 110, 120, 135, 139. Hus 7,5 x 5,0 m V-Ö riktning. Indelad i förstuga c:a 1,75 x 5,0 m och huvudrum 5,5 x 5,0 m med eldstad i SV hörnet.

Eldstaden som låg på täljstensflis mätte 1,5 x 1,5 m. Längs södra och östra väggarna löper en mullbänd, 50 cm bred, fylld med sand. Golvet i huvudrummet hade plankor 10-30 cm breda, 4,0-4,5 m långa. I förrummet fanns dragare men endast i norra delen av rummet fanns plankor bevarade i N-S riktning. 1,75 m långa och 15-25 cm breda. Förrummet hade ingång i söder utmärkt av en V-Ö gående plankor liggande i passagen.

Södra väggen hade en utvändig mullbänk c:a 40 cm bred. Den begränsas åt passagen med små stolpar och en dåligt bevarad plankor på högkant. Mullbänken var fylld med sand. Huset har existerat i två nivåer, en bränd och en obränd.

K79. Består av FU41, 42, 44, 45, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 107, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 134. Hus, knuttimrat, 5 m brett och minst 4,5 m långt. Fortsätter in i västra sektionen i väggen. Inget plankgolvet fanns bevarat men fler N-S gående dragare och stolpar fanns i huset. Vid en andra senare fas i huset har ett lergolv lagts in. Under syllstockarna som är 25 cm i diameter finns stolpar utplacerade på c:a 2,5 m avstånd från varandra. Diameter på stolparna var 20-30 cm. Även dragarna hade understödande stolpar.

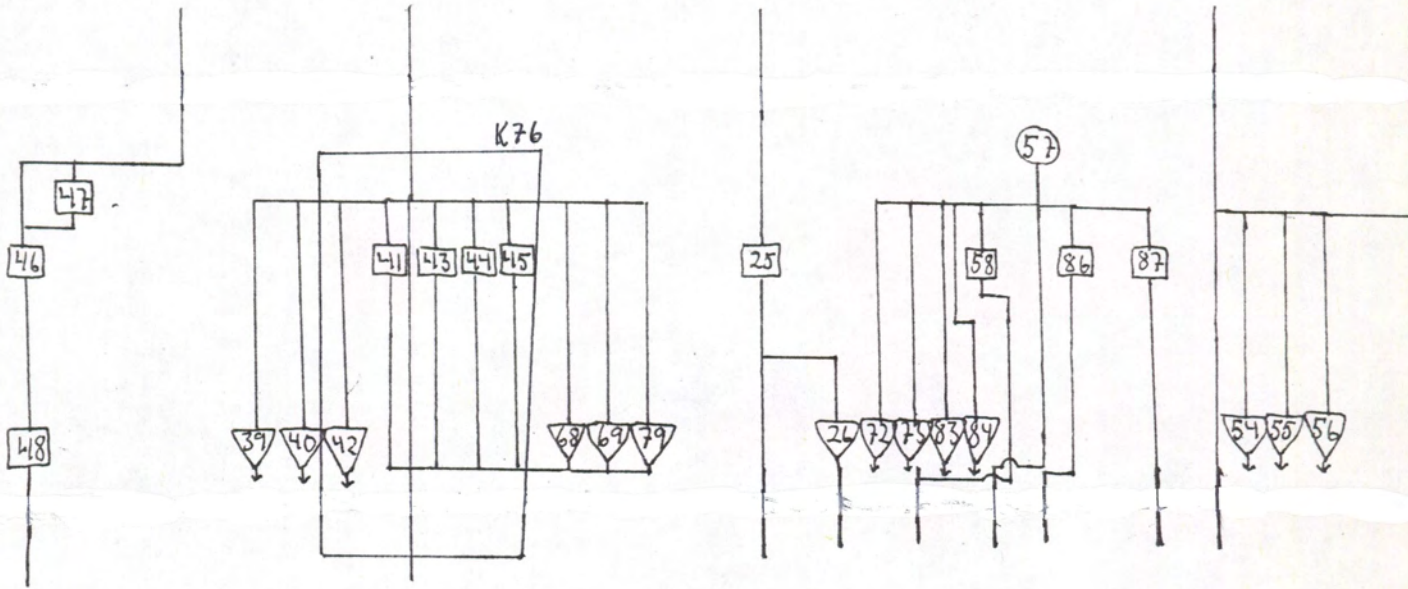
K80. Består av FT81, 51, 150. Södra passagen - gårdsplatsen bestående av en N-S gående väl lagd plankläggning med inslag av halvklyvningar. Längst i väster och öster ligger plankorna i V-Ö riktning. I öster ändras plankläggningen i samband med två husgränser. Bredden på plankorna 10-40 cm.

K81. Består av FU46, 47, 48, 70. Norra passagen med enstaka plankor i V-Ö riktning. Enstaka dragare 1,5-2,5 m långa.

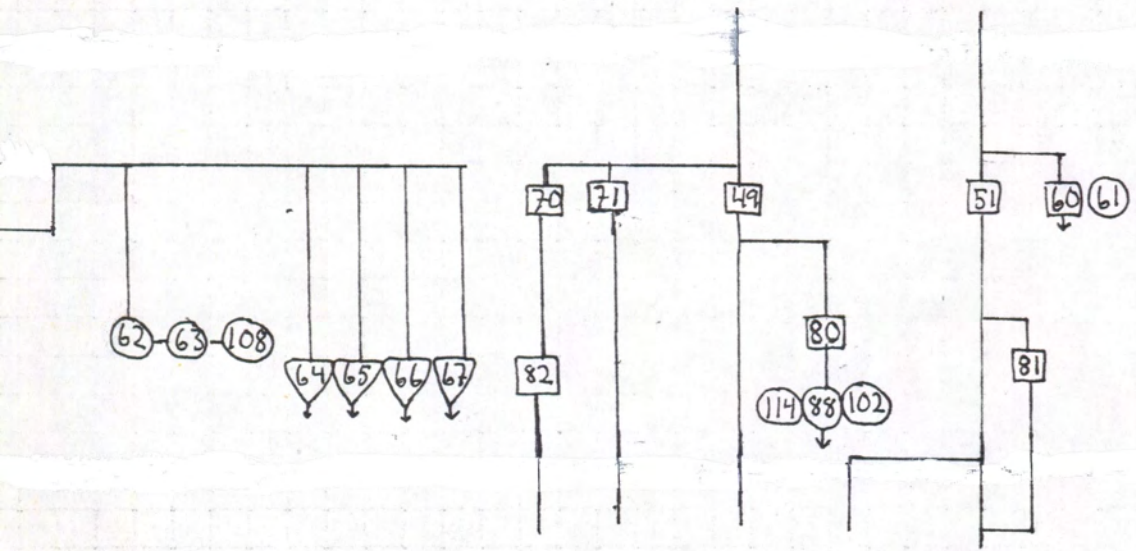
Norr om K81 har inga huslämningar konstaterats.

I.

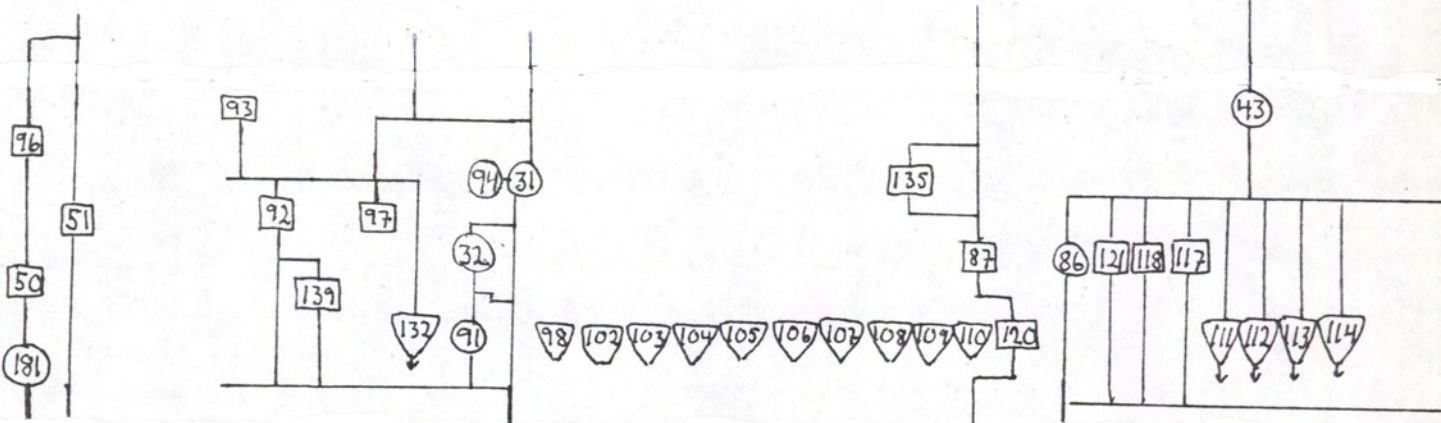
FT 1978 Minimatrix
fas 9, vänstra delen



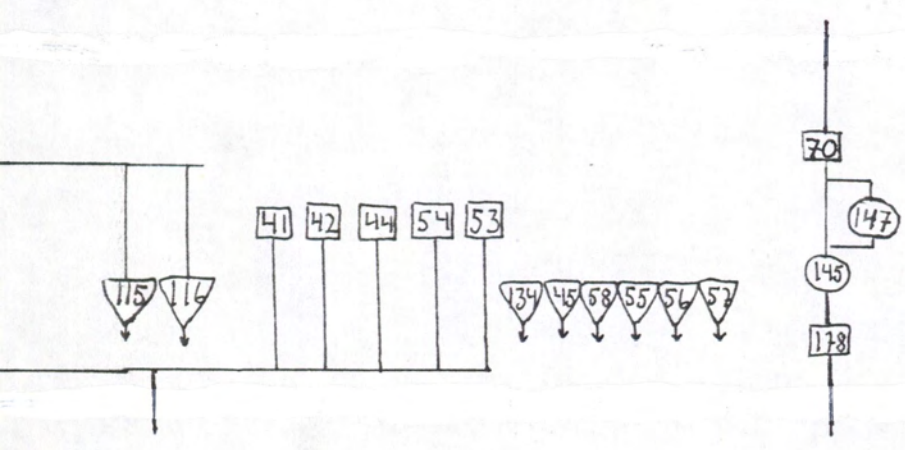
Minimatrix fas 9
högra delen



FU 1978 Minimatrix
fas 9, vänstra delen



Minimatrix fas 9
högra delen



FAS 10.Generell karaktäristik.

Från att det i fas 9 har varit klara byggnadskonstruktioner är dessa nu mer svårtolkade. Passager och hus kan urskiljas utifrån den kunskap vi har från tidigare faser.

I västra delen av fältet verkar det dock finnas en eldstad i NÖ hörnet av ett hus, vilket får betecknas som ovanligt. I övrigt kan två kortare syllstensrader redovisas vilka i tidigare faser varit ovanliga. I norr och i söder finns fortfarande passager och gårdsplatsområden.

I centrala delen finns gissningsvis ett långhus som sträcker sig fram till ungefär 199y. Väster därom finns konstruktionen med eldstaden i NÖ hörnet. Fasen verkar att vara delvis bränd.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

Inga större ändringar har skett från fas 9 men ser man generellt till Folkebibliotekstomtens olika fält bör fas 10 utgöra en egen fas. En bättre fassamstämmighet fås då med omkringliggande fält på området. Byggnadsdetaljer antyder också att nya byggnader har uppförts.

Jordlag i fas 10:

<u>FT.nr.</u>	<u>FU.nr.</u>			
31	18	38	63	71
32	22	39	66	73
	25	46	69	138
	32	59		

Konstruktionsbeskrivningar.

K82. Består av FT14, 15, 16, 31, 38. FU52, 62, 88. Långhus, minst 13 m långt och c:a 5 m brett. I västra delen av konstruktionen finns ett rum, 4,5 m långt, med plankor i V-Ö riktning. De är 25-40 cm breda. I resterande delen av huset ligger plankorna i N-S riktning utom efter norra och södra väggarna, där plankorna ligger i V-Ö riktning. De kan utmärka en mullbänk gissningsvis.

I södra väggen finns en sektion med syllstenar som skulle kunna markera en eldstad. Raden består av 8-10 stenar 25-40 cm stora. Utifrån längden på stenraden skulle härden vara c:a 1,5 x 1,5 m, vilket skulle vara en normal storlek.

K83. Består av FU46, 48, 65, 64, 72, 89. Hus med eldstad i NÖ hörnet. Eldstaden är 1,75 x 1,75 m och består av småstenspackning. Efter kanterna är det större stenar, 25-40 cm. I övrigt finns spridda plankrester. Någon utbredning på konstruktionen kan inte mätas men gissningsvis är den 5 m bred och minst 5 m lång. Den fortsätter in i västra sektionsväggen.

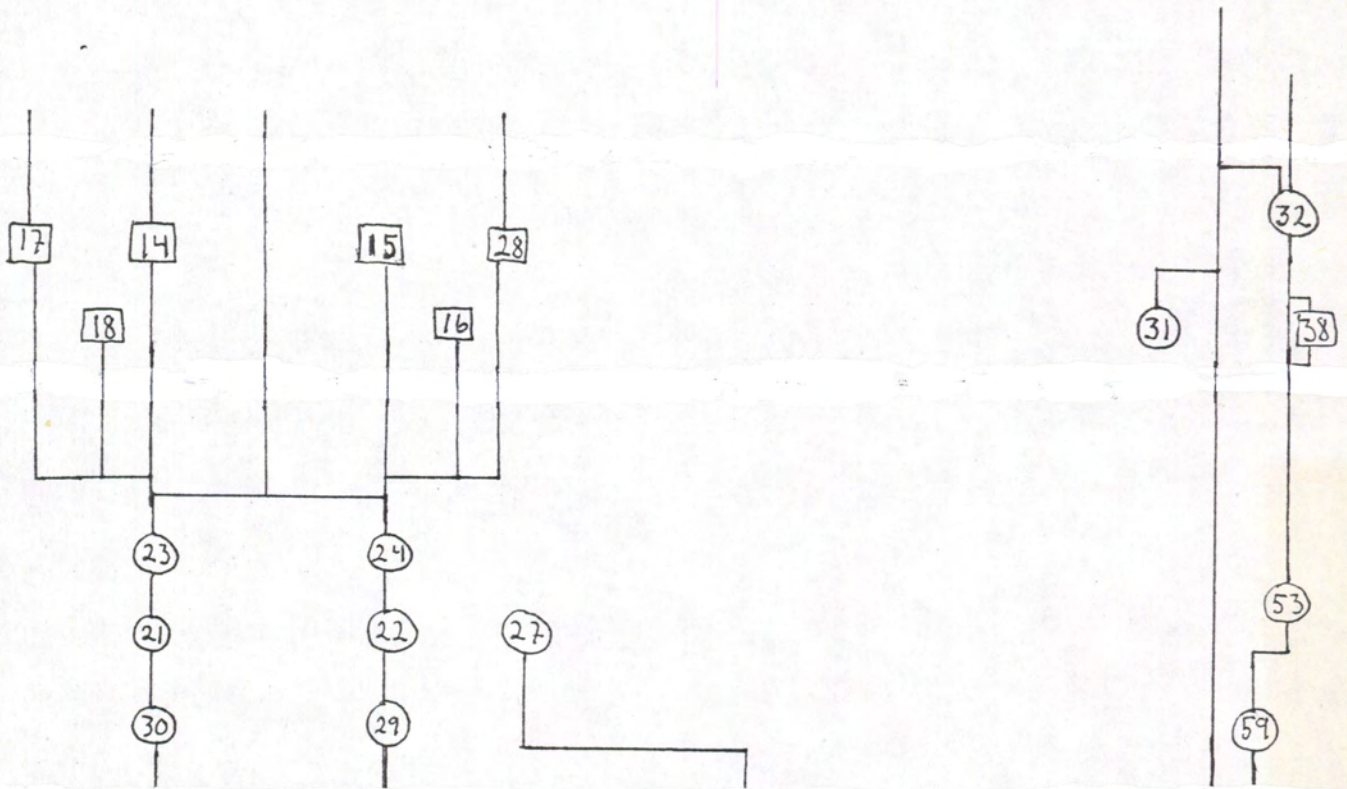
K84. Består av FT36, 37. Gårdsplatspassage söder om K82. Består av NS och VÖ gående plankor, 10-50 cm breda. Gränsen mellan de N-S och de V-Ö gående plankorna är klar vilket kan tyda på någon slags gränsmarkering.

K85. Består av FT17, 18. Norra passagen, c:a 3 m bred, bestående av plankor och dragare. Plankorna ligger i V-Ö riktning och dragarna i N-S. Dragarna är 10-25 cm i diameter, plankornas bredd går ej att mäta säkert p.g.a. dåligt bevarandeförhållande.

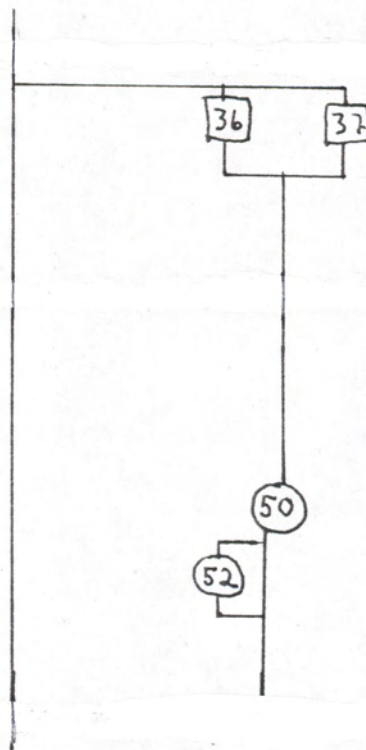
Norr om passagen kan ingen konstruktion iakttagas.

I.

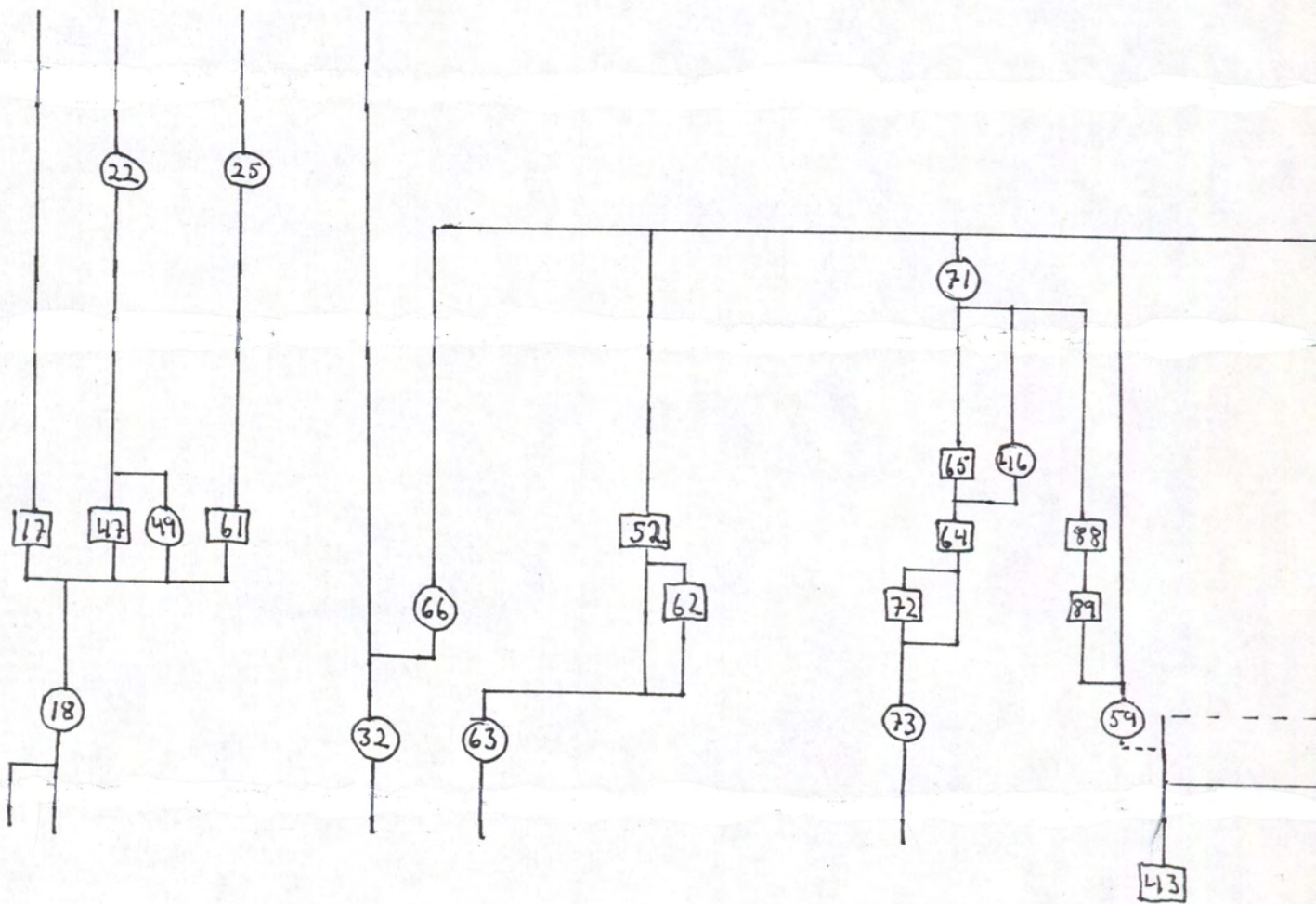
FT 1978 Minimatrix
fas 10, vänstra delen



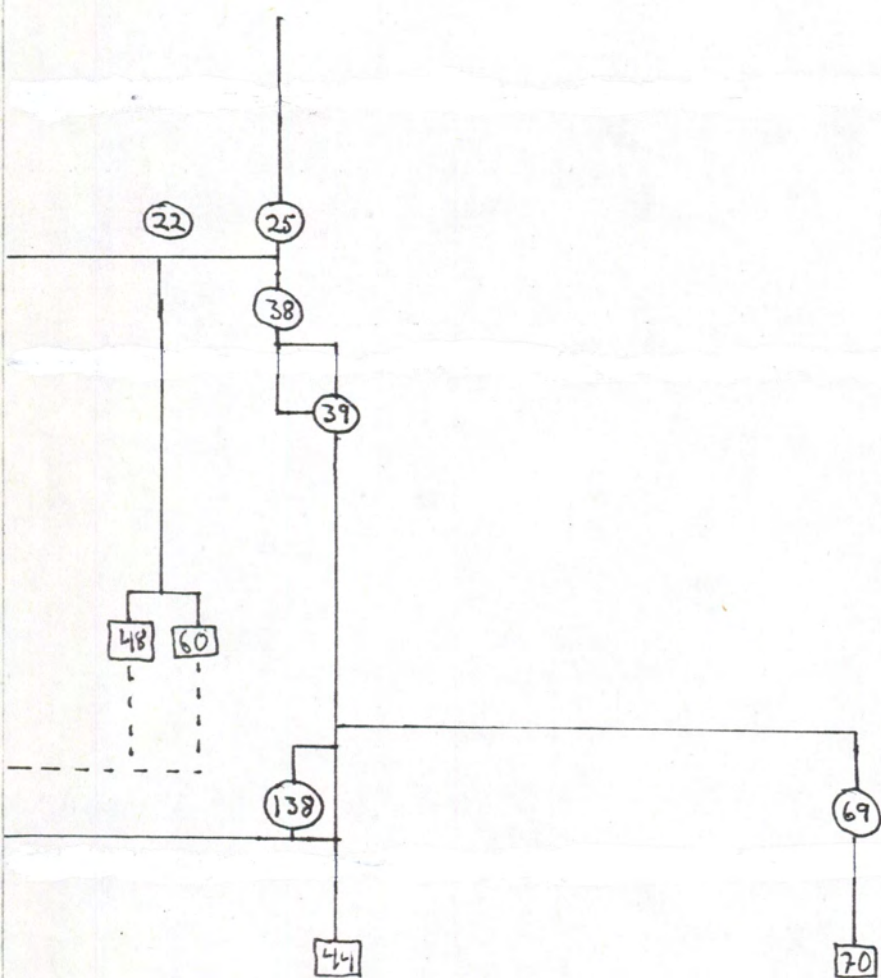
Minimatrix fas 10
högra delen



FU 1978 Minimatrix
fas 10. vänstra delen



Minimatrix fas 10
högra delen





K82, K84 i fas 10.
Exempel på de sämre
bevaringsförhållanden
som fanns i fas 10
och 11.

FAS 11.Generell karaktäristik.

Fas 11 har det yngsta spåren av konstruktioner som är registrerade. I västra delen av FU ser det ut att var lämningar efter en huskonstruktion. På fält FT har mycket förstörts p.g.a. störningar från modern tid. Enda säkra konstruktionen är en småstenspackning som kan indikera en eldstad.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

I fas 10 har en viss nivåskillnad kunnat uppmätas. Trots det finns tillräcklig grund för att placera konstruktioner som det gjorts i fasen.

I fas 11 däremot har de båda fälten grävts i otakt. D.v.s. att konstruktionerna har börjat registrerats på olika nivåer.

På rent rapporttekniska grunder har, trots det, alla lämningar efter konstruktioner ritats på samma plan.

Fältgränsen mellan FU och FT är i denna fasritning inritad.

Jordlag i fas 11:FT.nr.

1	4	7	20	34
2	5	10	33	35
3	6			

FU.nr.

1	20	23	27	29
16	21	26	28	30
19				

Konstruktionsbeskrivningar.

K86. Består av FU13, 14, 15. Hus c:a 5 m brett. Längden kan ej mätas. Konstruktionen hade ett plankgolv av 15-40 cm breda plankor som låg på en dragare c:a 25 cm i diameter.

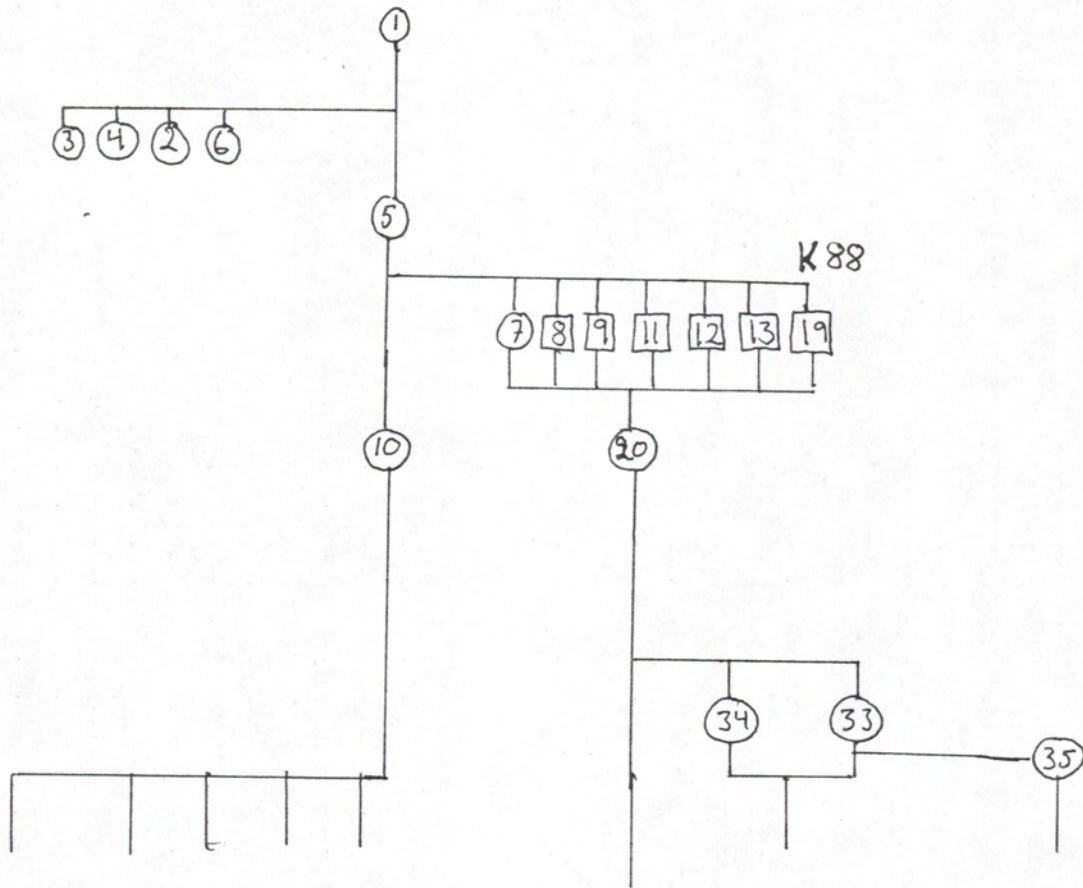
K87. Består av FT7. Rektangulär stenpackning, c:a 1,5 x 1,5 m av stenar under 10 cm. Kan möjligen enligt måtten vara rester av en eldstad.

Skulle så vara fallet ligger den i så fall i gamla passage/gårdsplatsområdet. Det skulle tyda på en radikal förändring i byggnadsmönstret på FU-FT. Teorin är mycket osäker.

K88. Består av FT8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 19. Diverse plankor utan inbördes förhållande. FT8, 9, kan möjligen vara rest av knut-timrat hörn.

I.

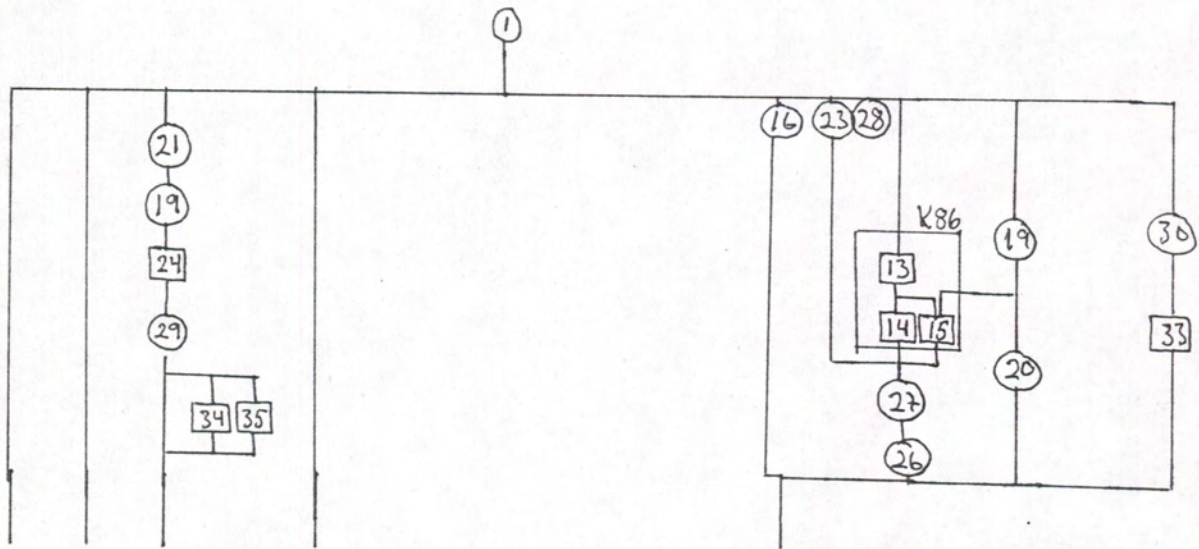
FT 1978
Minimatrix. Fas 11.



II

FU 1978

Minimatrix. Fas 11.



<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasenr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasenr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasenr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasenr.</u>
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162		202		242		282	
163		203		243		283	
164		204		244		284	
165		205		245		285	
166		206		246		286	
167		207		247		287	
168		208		248		288	
169		209		249		289	
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174		214		254		294	
175		215		255		295	
176		216		256		296	
177		217		257		297	
178		218		258		298	
179		219		259		299	
180		220		260		300	rensningslager
181		221		261		301	7
182		222		262		302	196,211,] =275,FU1978
183		223		263		303	7
184		224		264		304	196,211,] =275,FU1978
185		225		265		305	=FU99 1978
186		226		266		306	=FU99 1978
187		227		267		307	7
188		228		268		308	=103,1978
189		229		269		309	=103,1978
190		230		270		310	=103,1978
191		231		271		311	7
192		232		272		312	7
193		233		273		313	7
194		234		274		314	7
195		235		275		315	7
196		236		276		316	FT168,169,] =172,1978
197		237		277		317	FT168,169,] =172,1978
198		238		278		318	7
199		239		279		319	7
200		240		280		320	5

<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasnr.</u>
321	5	361	4	401	4	441	2
322	11? (brunn)	362	5	402	utgår	442	3
323	5	363	5	403	4	443	3
324	5	364	5	404	4	444	3
325	5	365	5	405	4	445	2
326	7	366	5	406	4	446	3
327	7	367	5	407	3	447	2
328	4	368	5	408	4	448	3
329 F i fas	7	369	5	409	4	449	4
330 F i fas	5	370	5	410	ej fastställd rel.	450	3
331	7	371	5	411	5	451	3
332	6	372	5	412	4	452	2
333	6	373	5	413	4	453	2
334	6	374	5	414	4	454	2
335	6	375	4	415	3	455	2
336	6	376	4	416	3	456	2
337	6	377	4	417	3	457	2
338	6	378	4	418	4	458	3
339	5	379	5	419	4	459	3
340	6	380	5	420	4	460	3
341	6	381	6	421	3	461	3
342	6	382	5	422	4	462	3
343	6	383	5	423	4	463	2
344	6	384	5	424	4	464	2
345	6	385	5	425	4	465	3
346	6	386	5	426	3	466	3
347	6	387	5	427	3	467	3
348	6	388	4	428	3	468	3
349	5	389	4	429 F i fas	3	469	2
350	ej fastställd rel.	390	5	430	4	470	2
351	6	391	5	431	3	471	3
352	5	392	5	432	3	472	2
353	6	393	5	433	3	473	2
354	5	394	4	434	3	474	2
355	ej fastställd rel.	395	4	435	3	475	3
356	11? (brunn)	396	4	436	3	476	4
357	6+5	397	4	437	3	477	2
358	5	398	5	438	3	478	3
359	5	399	5	439	3	479	ej fastställd rel
360	5	400	4	440	2	480 F i fas	3

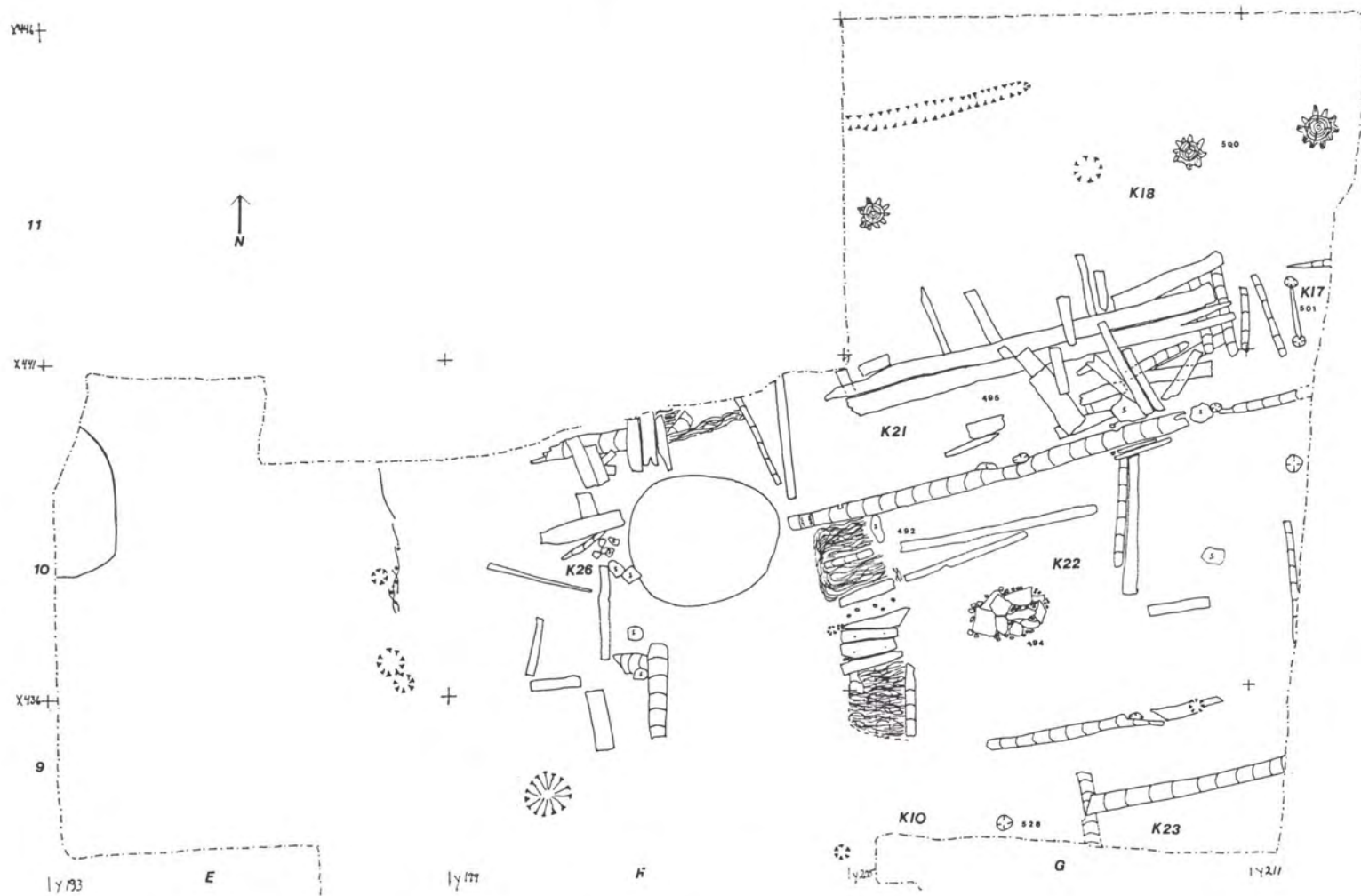
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482	2	522	1	562		602	
483	2	523	3	563		603	
484	2	524	2	564		604	
485	2	525	1	565		605	
486	2	526	ej fastställd rel.	566		606	
487	2	527	1	567		607	
488	2	528	2	568		608	
489	2	529		569		609	
490=FU220,1978		530		570		610	
491	2	531		571		611	
492	2	532		572		612	
493	2	533		573		613	
494	2	534		574		614	
495	2	535		575		615	
496	2	536		576		616	
497	2	537		577		617	
498	2	538		578		618	
499	2	539		579		619	
500	2	540		580		620	
501	2	541		581		621	
502	2	542		582		622	
503	2	543		583		623	
504	2	544		584		624	
505	2	545		585		625	
506	2	546		586		626	
507	2	547		587		627	
508	2	548		588		628	
509	2	549		589		629	
510	1	550		590		630	
511	2	551		591		631	
512	2	552		592		632	
513	2	553		593		633	
514	1	554		594		634	
515	osäker konstr.	555		595		635	
516	1	556		596		636	
517	1	557		597		637	
518	1	558		598		638	
519	1	559		599		639	
520	2	560		600		640	

<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasenr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasenr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasenr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasenr.</u>
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6	9	46	10	86	9	126	8
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30	11	70	9	110	9	150	9
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33	11	73	10	113	9	153	8
34	11	74	8	114	9	154	8
35	11	75	8	115	9	155	7
36	9	76	8	116	9	156	7
37	9	77	8	117	9	157	7
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40	?	80	9	120	9	160	8

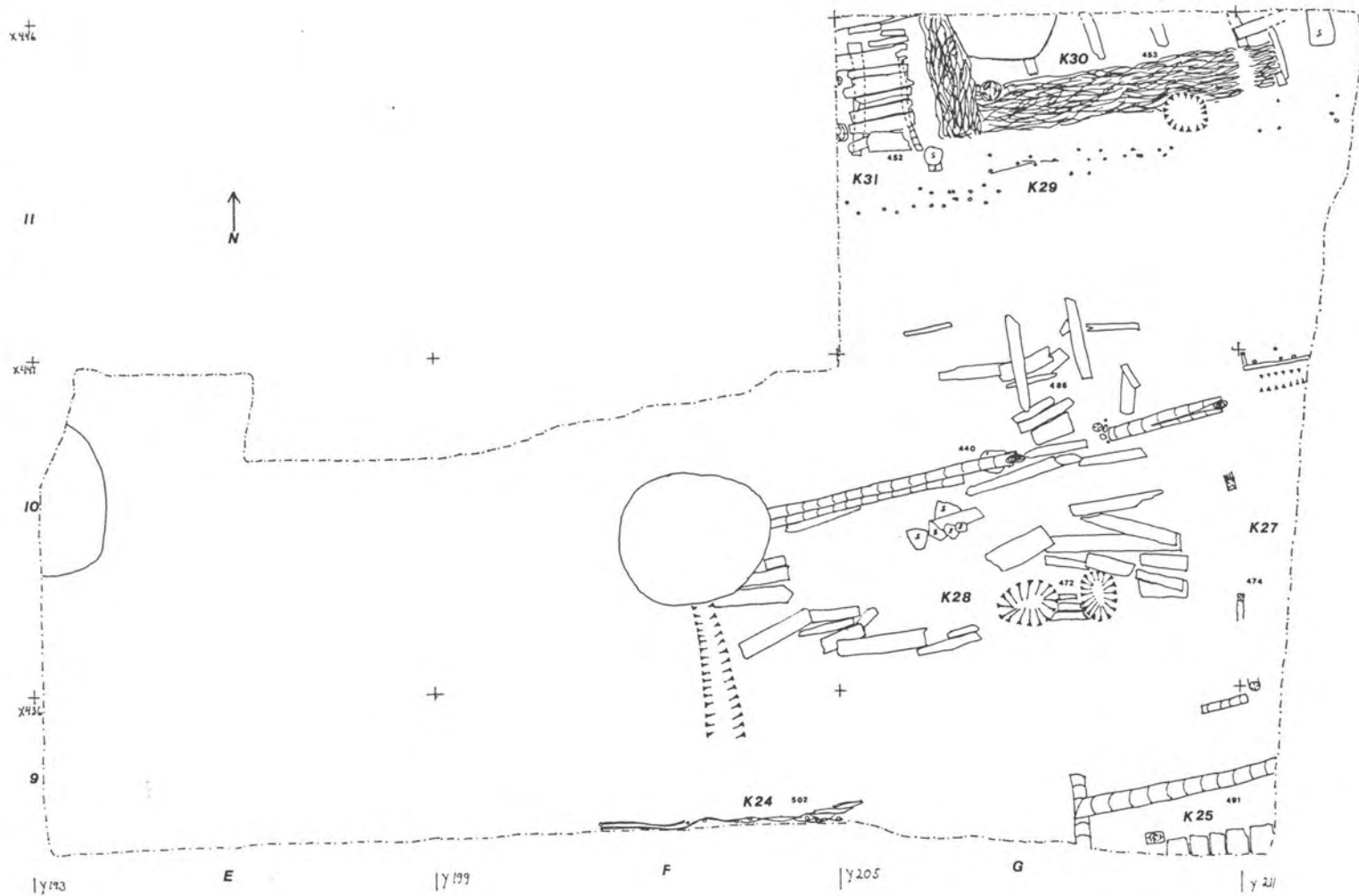
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169	7	209	8	249	8	289	7
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171	7	211	8	251	8	291	7
172	7	212	8	252	8	292	Ej utnyttjade
173	7	213	8	253	8	293	nummer
174	7	214	8	254	8	294	
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198	8	238	8	278	8	318	
199	8	239	8	279	8	319	
200	8	240	8	280	?	320	

<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasenr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasenr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasenr.</u>	<u>Lagnr.</u>	<u>Fasenr.</u>
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4	11	44	9	84	9	124	8
5	11	45	9	85	8	125	8
6	11	46	9	86	9	126	8
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20	11	60	9	100	8	140	8
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23	10	63	9	103	8	143	8
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33	11	73	9	113	?	153	8
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36	10	76	8	116	8	156	8
37	10	77	8	117	8	157	8
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40	9	80	9	120	8	160	8

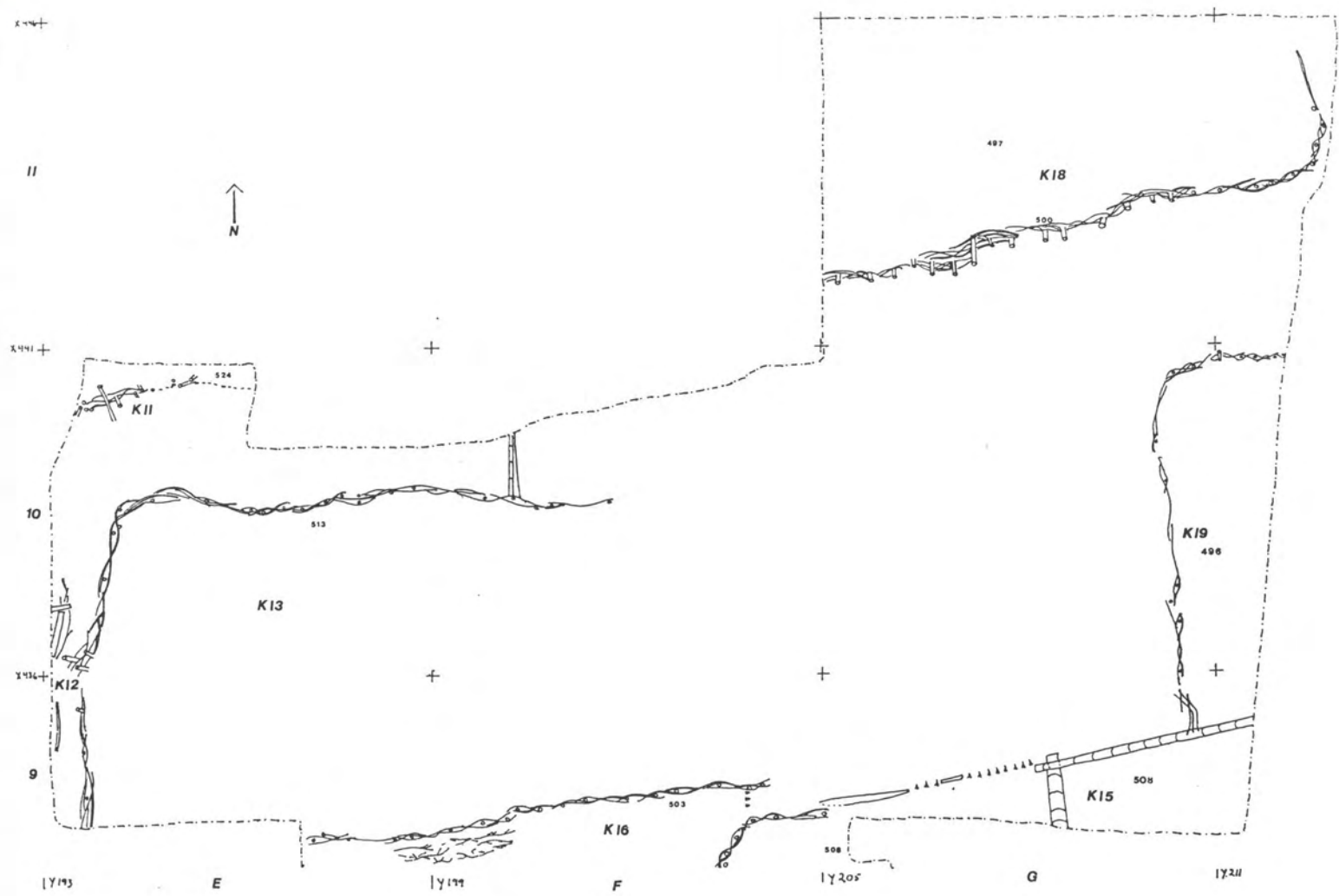
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167	8	207	7	247		287	
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178	8	218	7	258		298	
179	7	219	8	259		299	
180	8	220	Ej utnyttjade	260		300	Lag.nr.start 1985
181	8	221	nummer	261		301	
182	7	222		262		302	
183	7	223		263		303	
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185	7	225		265		305	
186	7	226		266		306	
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193	7	233		273		313	
194	7	234		274		314	
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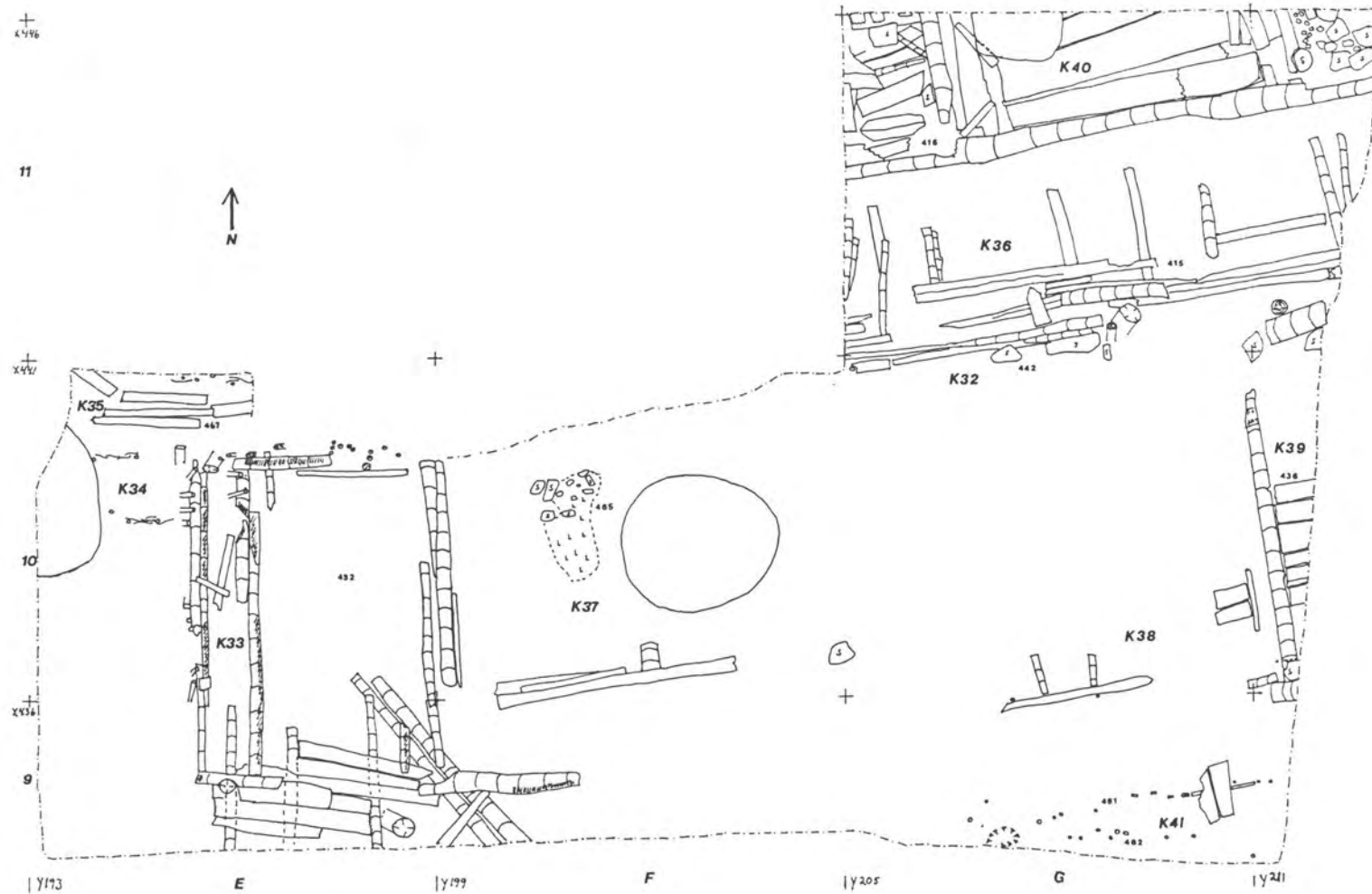
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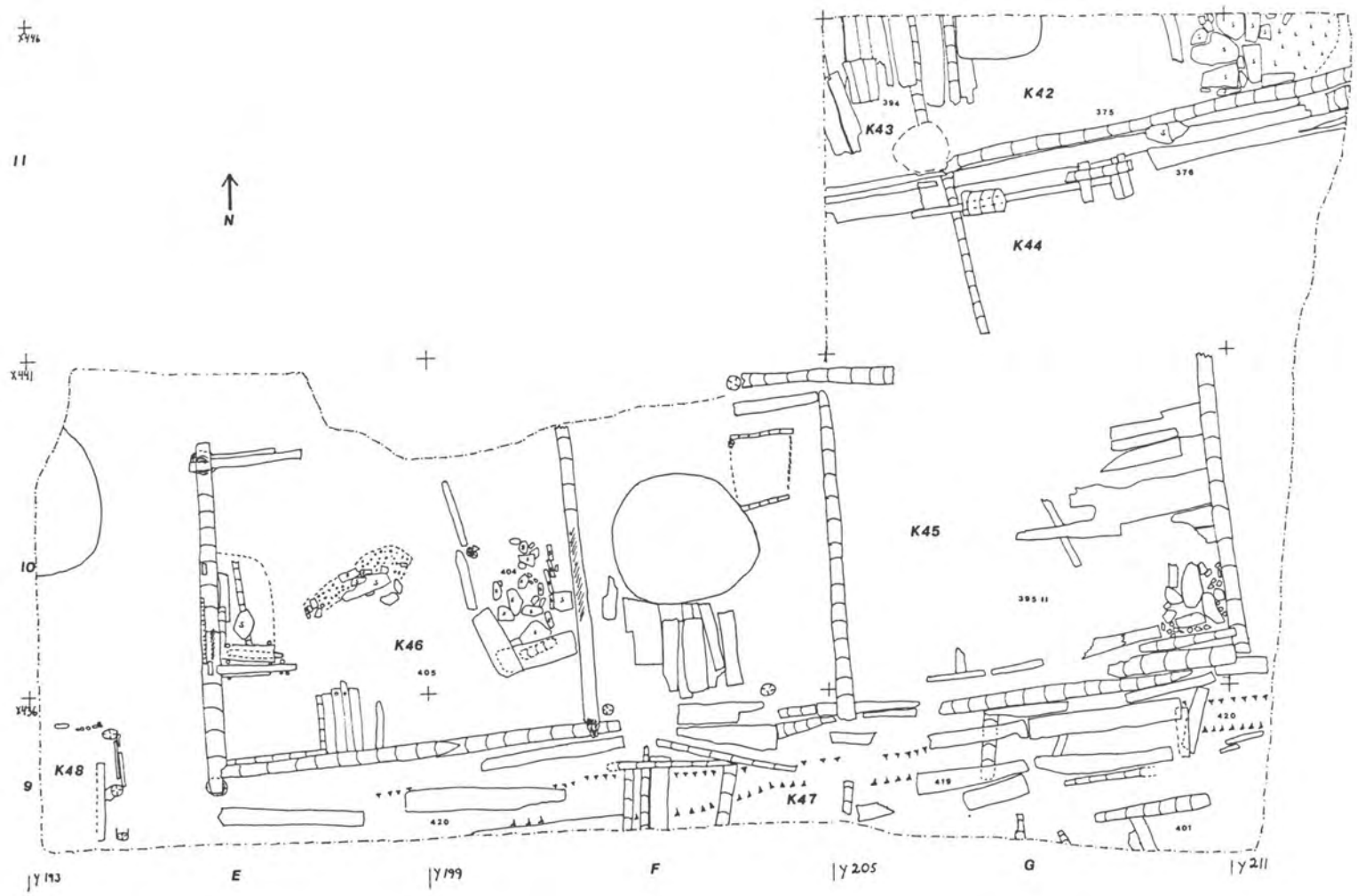
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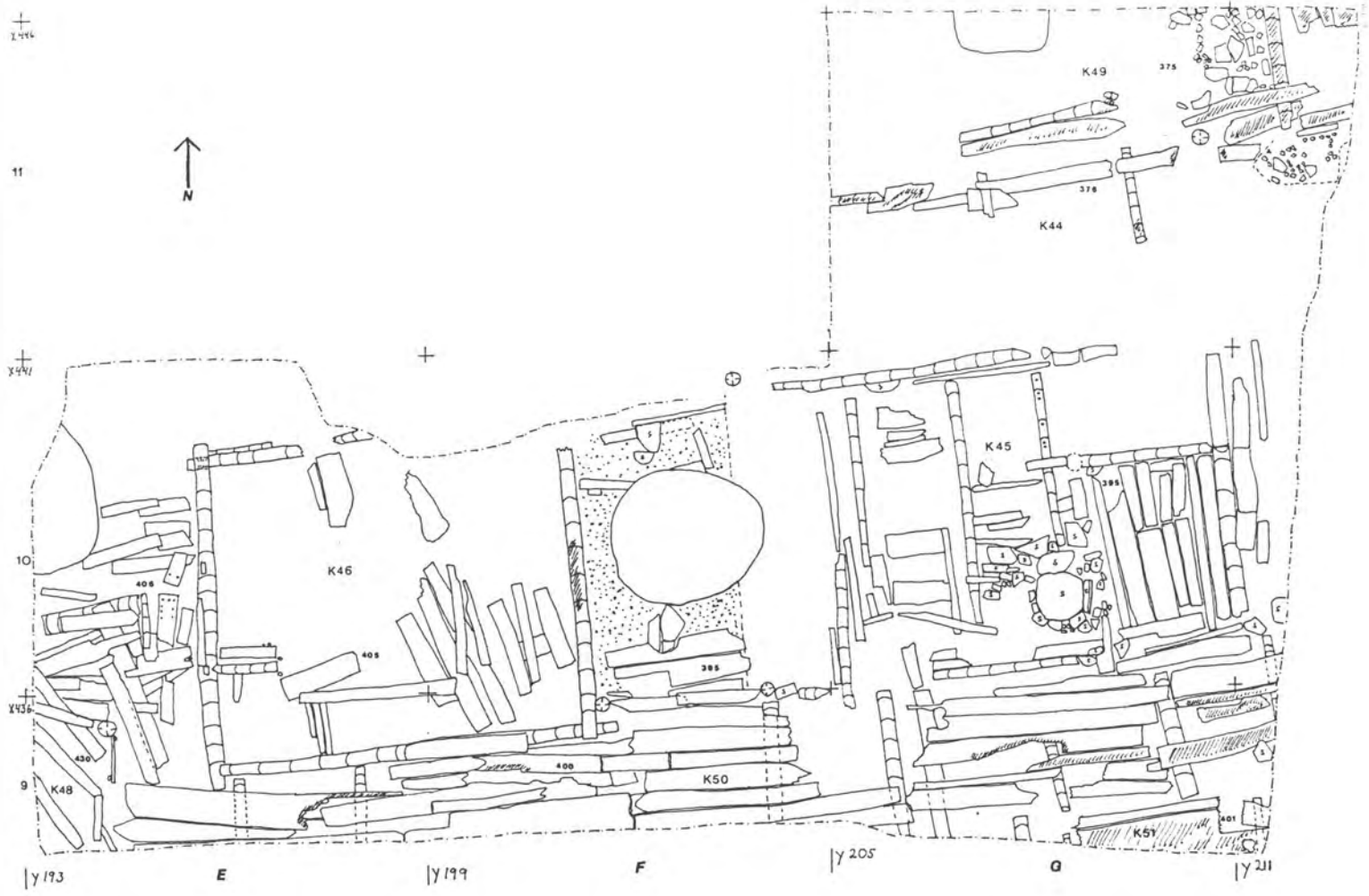
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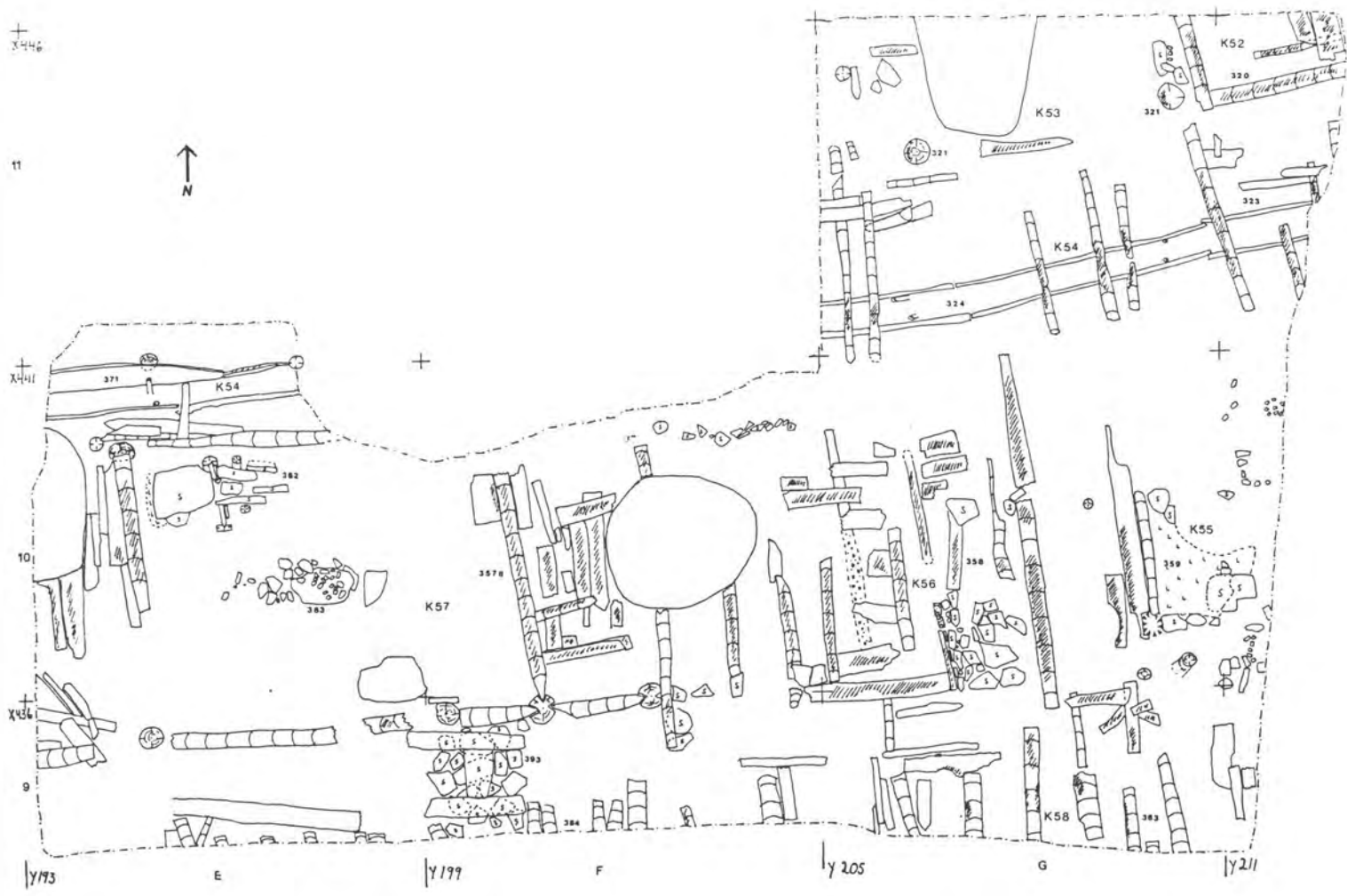
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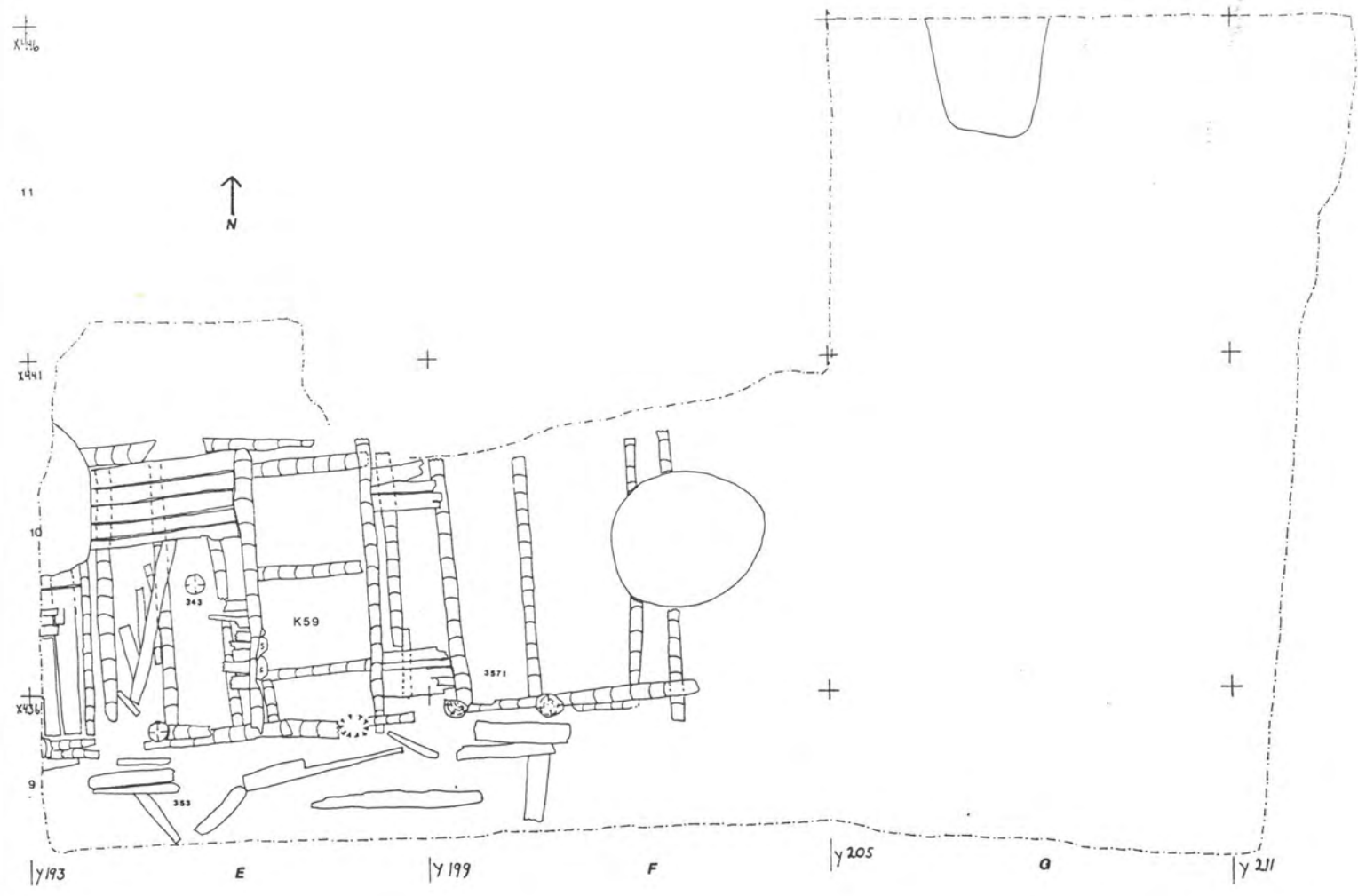
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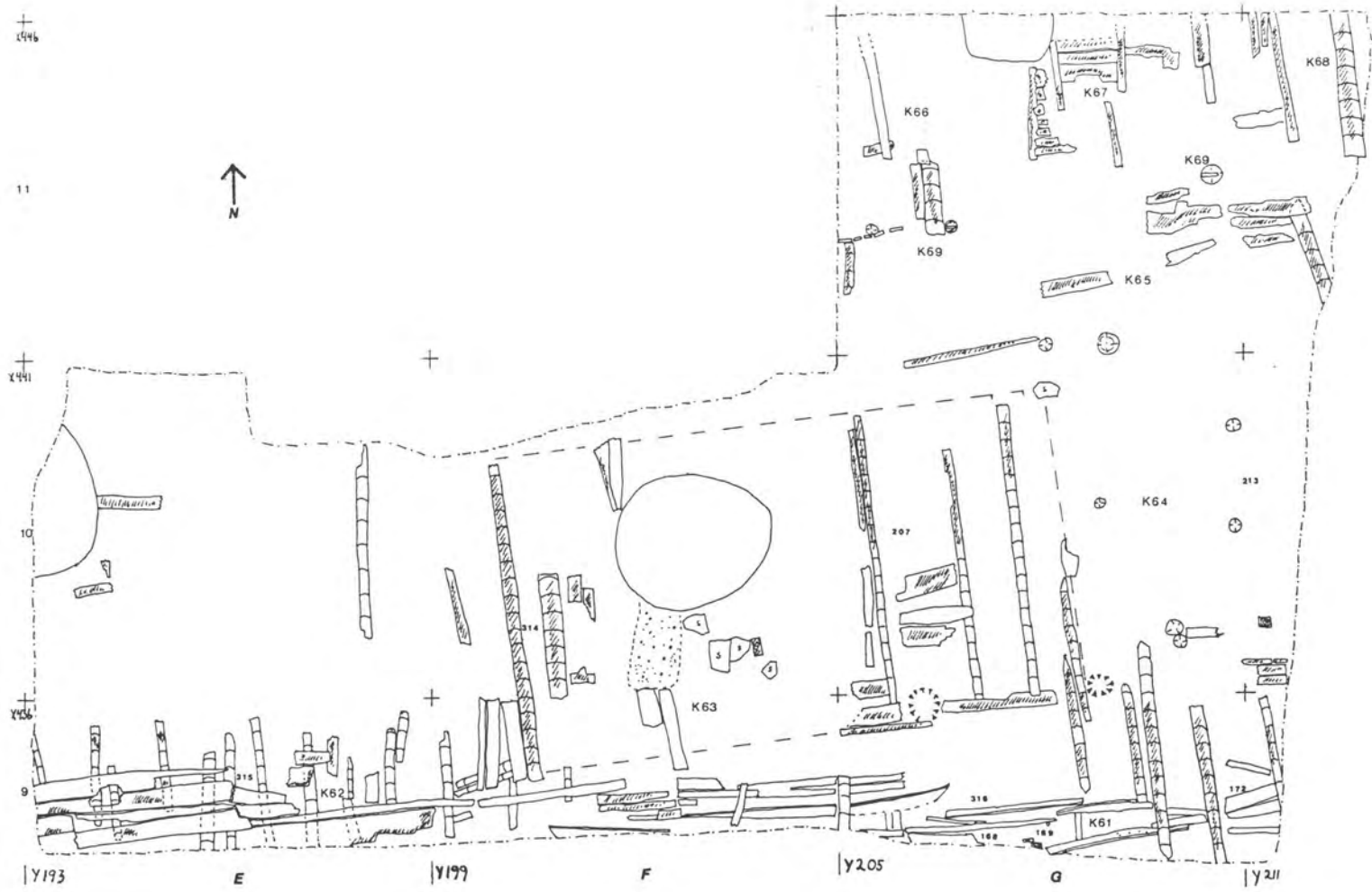
FÄLT FU FAS 4 NIVÅ 2 Skala 1:100



FÄLT FU FAS 5 Skala 1:100



FÄLT FU FAS 6 Skala 1:100



FÄLT FU FAS 7 Skala 1:100



Stone sill supports of K39 superimposed over K58. Seen from the north-east. The water-pipes K44 visible topright.



Phase 4 looking south.

PHASE 5.General characteristic.

Drawings 8, 8A and 8B.

Here there is a repeat of the same basic pattern of phase 4. The only marked change is that the corridor on the west side of the second building from the street, K23, has disappeared and the area lay within a building most of which was excavated as FT.

It is tempting to see K26 and K23 as paired buildings since they both have features in common e.g. the grooved dividing wall and two phases of planking. The corridor between the two appears to contain a small room with a pit, interpreted as a latrine pit. Samples from this may confirm the theory.

The phase 1 pattern can be traced by the street with the north ends of the joists of the passage coinciding with the south side of ditch D2. From the K26 description below it is clear that there is the possibility that the south wall may have lain on this line as well. In fact further evidence to support the suggestion that the south wall was not 326 but further south is provided by the corridor planks (drawing 8B) which project south of 326 to stop on the line. In fact combining 8 and 8A there is a very good line given by the north ends of 267 (at K29's east end), the north end of the joists of K28 and the south ends of 328. The wall beam would presumably have lain immediately north of this.

The passage has 3 levels in this period, presumably indicating a considerable time span for the phase. K28 is replaced by K29 and that in turn by K30. What is happening south of the passage and west of K27 is uncertain. The 1985 season should clarify the situation.

In the street were a number of phases G9, G10 and G11 all showing the mid-line division. This is clearest in G11 with its 2 directions of planking. Underneath the joisting arrangement shows that there were several levelling up phases, before the final plank surface and that G11 may include 2 or 3 street phases.

The interesting thing about the mid-line division is that it is supposed to reflect the property owner maintaining this



K18 i fas 2. Lerterrass med flätverksbegränsning.
I leran stolpar där rotsystemet utnyttjats som stöd.



K15 i fas 2. Detalj av NV hörnet i knuttimmradsram i sandterrass.

FAS 3.Generell karaktäristik.

Mellan fas 2 nivå 2 och fas 3 blir området så utfyllt av gödsel, flis o.d. att de stora terrasserna har spelat ut sin roll. I varje fall primärt. Emellertid finns fortfarande terrassliknande funktioner kvar i form av två konstruktioner, K32 och K33. I övrigt kan sägas att områdets centrala del saknar tolkningsbara konstruktioner.

I norr ligger ett välbevarat hus. Söder om detta ligger den norra passagen. I södra delen av fältet är det fortfarande dropprum mellan de eventuella konstruktionerna.

I västra delen av fältet ligger en konstruktion som är bränd. Branden kan spåras in på fält FW. I NV finns klara spår av den norra passagen. Enligt riktningen på plankorna ligger passagen här i rakt V-Ö riktning.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

Fasen grävdes fram på hela fältet. I botten registrerades en del utfyllnadslager mellan fas 2 nivå 2 och fas 3. De har nummer 471 och 477. I väst låg ett kraftigt brandlager, 427, som kan kopplas samman med 432, som hjälper till att koppla ihop fas 3 med fält FW. I norra delen av fältet finns ett gruslager som första spår av fas 3.

På området där K22 och K28 låg i fas 2 finns nu bara spår efter byggnader. K32 tyder t.ex. på att en byggnad kan ha stått på platsen. Längst i öster finns det dokumenterat c:a 1 m av ett hus som till största delen finns på fält FA.

På FA finns fortfarande K19, sandterrassens flätverk, i norr, men på FU har den i denna fas spelat ut sin roll. I och med K33 registreras den första stora träkonstruktionen i västra delen av fältet.

Jordlag i fas 3:

426	431	444	458	475
427	433	448	460	477
428	443	450	471	481



Fas 4 och delvis 5.
Översiktsbild av
fält FU.



K57 i fas 5. I nedre vänstra hörnet syns den ovanliga
"eldstaden". Centralt i K57 ligger en härd.

FAS 6.Generell karaktäristik.

Denna "fas" innehåller en del problem som är mycket svårlösbara.

I östra delen av fältet (FT) finns ingenting registrerat som kan kopplas samman med fasen. Mer om detta i den stratigrafiska beskrivningen.

Fasen består av 2 K-nummer. De två nummren står för ett hus och en antydan till passage.

Efter fas 5:s brand bör denna byggnad ha rests ganska omgående. Den måste också ha legat ganska ensam på området under en period. Huset är långt och saknar härd, varför man kan gissa på att det är ett förådshus som blev uppfört efter en storbrand. Detta hus bör ha existerat under en kort period då området låg obebyggt runt om. Antydan till det ges av ett plankgolv som blivit uppbrutet i en sektion av huset. Plankorna hade inte kunnat tas loss vid rivning från sin fastsättning i en syll eller dragare, utan hade fått brytas loss från denna. Golvet var alltså i mycket gott skick och hade inte blivit utsatt för något större slitage före rivningen.

Stratigrafisk beskrivning.

Konstruktionerna är obrända och ligger mellan två brända faser. Endast den västra delen av FU har fas 6. I östra delen har ett brandlager med tvekan placerats. Området bör ha legat öppet under fasen. Två brandlager är registrerade i östra delen av fältet. 349 kan klart relaterats till fas 5. Till fas 7 har 347 placerats. Brandlager 347 kan ha tillkommit under fas 5:s eller fas 7:s brand men låg kvar under områdets öppna period.

I väster byggdes då K57 från fas 5 upp igen. K59 utnyttjar nämligen en del syllar och stolpar som fanns kvar på plats efter branden. En klar kontinuitet kan alltså märkas. Huset kan inte tillhöra fas 7. Den fasen är bränd och ganska kraftigt röjd.

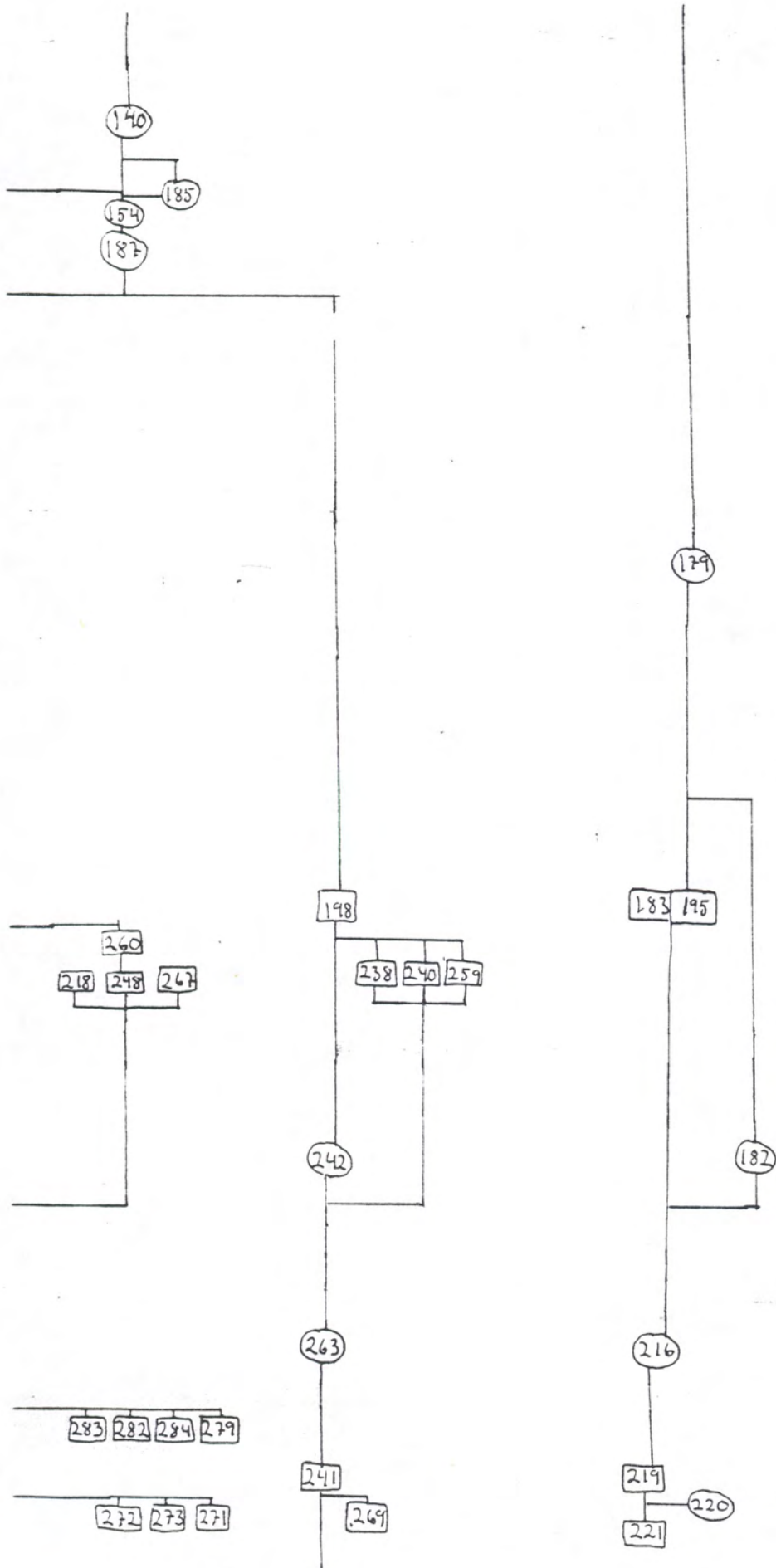
Jordlag i fas 6:

334	336	338	347	351
335	337	340	348	381

FT 1978

Minimatris, fas 8

högra delen



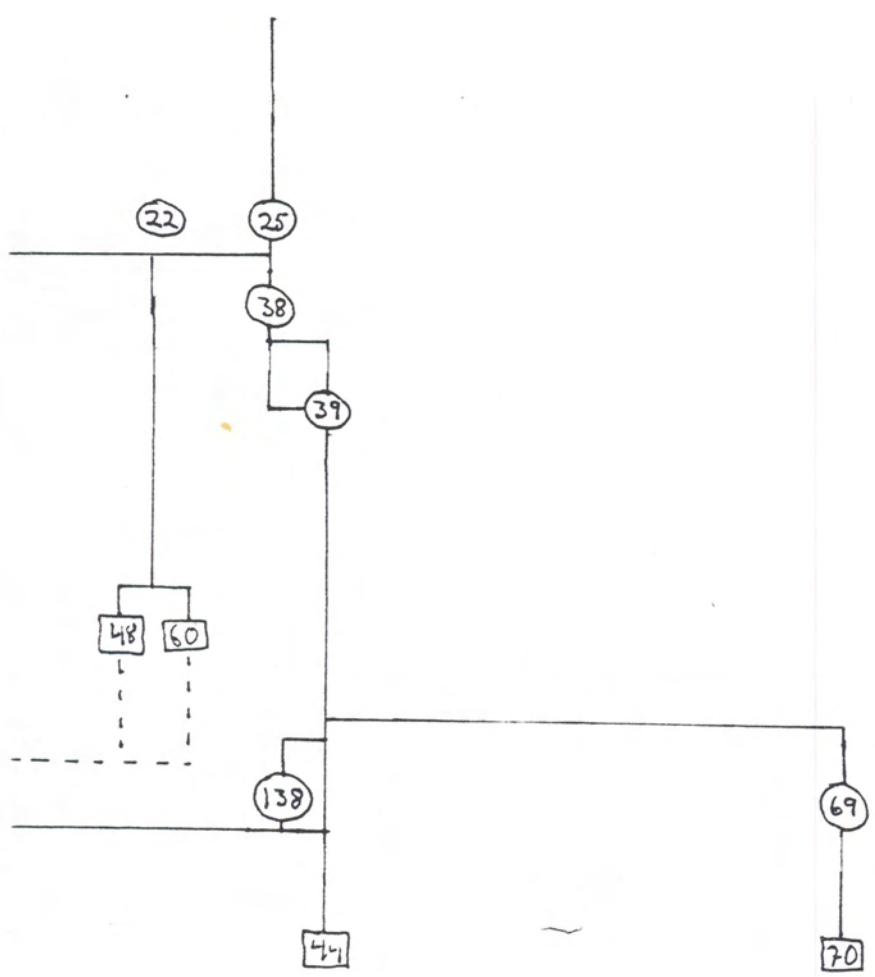


K70 i fas 8. Detalj
av södra husväggen med
skiftesverkskonstruktion.



Fas 9 översiktsbild
av fält FT 1978.

Minimatrix fas 10
högra delen





K82, K84 i fas 10.
Exempel på de sämre
bevaringsförhållanden
som fanns i fas 10
och 11.

HITTIL UTKOMMET:

- Meddelelser nr 1 1985 Prosjektprogram (utsolgt).
Meddelelser nr 2 1986 Olavskirkens kirkegård. Human-
osteologisk analyse og faseinndeling,
n.kr 40,-.
Meddelelser nr 3 1986 Stratigrafisk analyse. Delfelt FE
og FF, n.kr 50,-.