

CHAPTER 9

GRETE IRENE SOLVOLD

Department of Archaeology and Cultural History, NTNU University Museum
grete.i.solvold@ntnu.no

The pottery at Vik in the Early Iron Age

ABSTRACT

This article will analyse the ceramics found at Early Iron Age settlement areas from Vik, Ørland Municipality, in central Norway. It will describe the ceramics present at Vik, and discuss if pottery was locally produced, what the pottery might reveal about temporal, spatial and social organization and if it can provide additional information when compared to pottery from burials. Disregarding the discovery of two almost complete vessels, the remainder of the material consist of sherds. The vessel types discussed in the article are bucket-shaped pots, finer tableware, coarse household wares and some other types named by Johs. Bøe as early bowls, foreign decorated ware and the small cooking pot (1931). Lipid analysis was carried out on 16 vessels. The ceramic material from Vik shows considerable variation in types deposited over a long period between the Bronze Age and the Migration period, with an increase in quantity and types in the Late Roman Iron Age. A number of parallels are from southwest and eastern Norway, in addition to some closer ones, from central Norway and Sweden. My analysis leads me to suggest there are strong indications of local production of pottery in the Early Roman Iron Age. In the Late Roman Iron Age, the indications are less clear, but some vessels still indicate local production. In the Early Roman Iron Age, the ceramics consist of both coarse and finer household wares. Some appear to have been ritual deposits in houses. In the Late Roman Iron Age, the material from Vik shows an increase in finer tableware and bucket-shaped pots. This I relate to a change in food practice, with commensality – with a farm's status and power clearly on display – becoming more common. The analysis here also shows that settlement contexts can contribute further information about the use of ceramics, whether for daily use, feasts, and/or rituals. Finally, it raises the question of whether ¹⁴C-dating of settlement contexts can provide a more precise dating framework for some pots.

INTRODUCTION

In connection with the expansion of Ørland Main Air Base, archaeological excavations were carried out. Over two seasons archaeologists found a large number of ceramic vessels. It is rare to find ceramics on archaeological excavations in central Norway or at settlement sites in Norway in general. The vessels range in type from coarse large pots to smaller, more elaborate, decorated pots, and can be typologically dated from Bronze Age and/or Pre-Roman Iron

Age to the Viking Age and/or Middle Ages, with the majority dating from the Roman Iron Age. The material divides into 6 different settlement areas within five excavated areas (fields A–E).

The ceramics from Vik, Ørland Municipality, in the county of Trøndelag, are mainly from waste deposits and waste pits, as well as from features associated with houses, such as hearths and postholes. A small proportion of the sherds were found in a few cooking pits, other types of pit, cultural layers, a

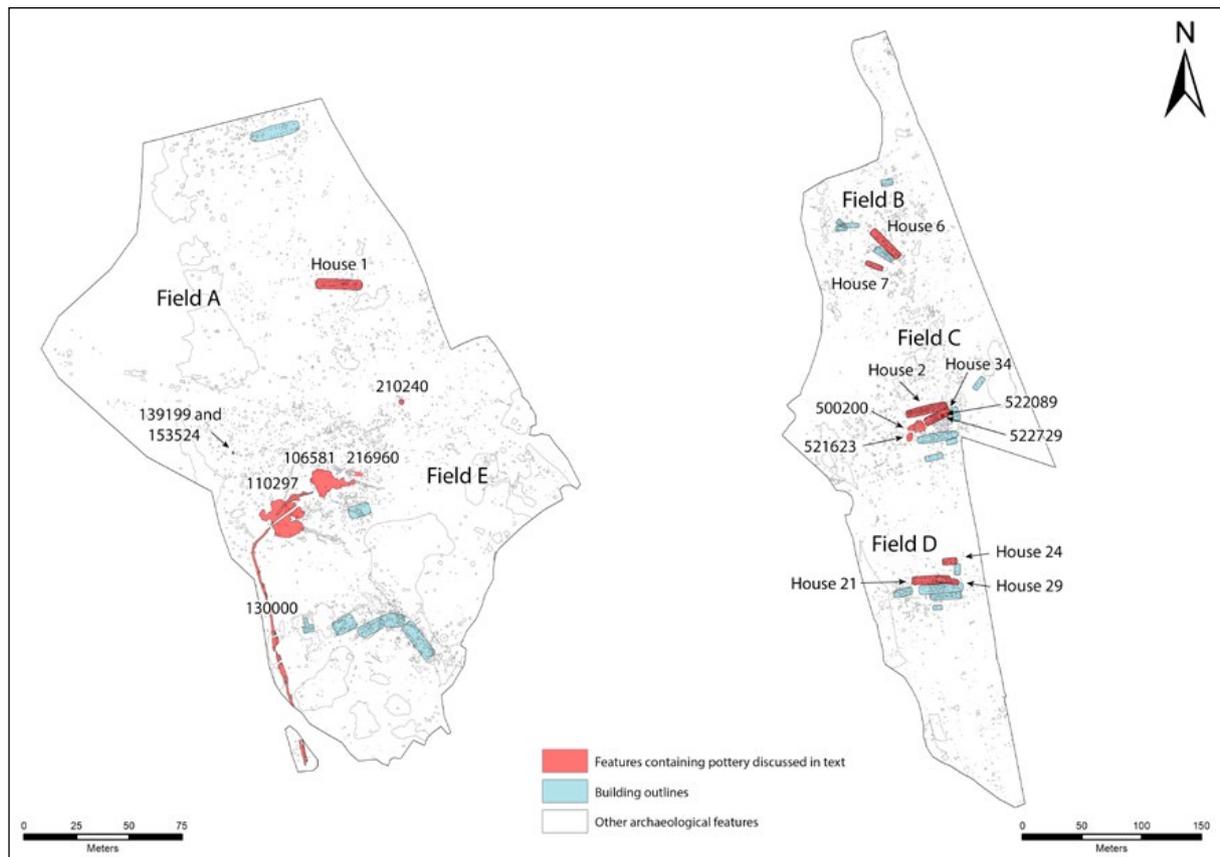


Figure 1. Map of the excavations at Ørland Air Base with excavation fields A–E and relevant contexts mentioned in the chapter. Illustration: Magnar Mojaren Gran, NTNU University Museum.

sunken lane, and ditches, as well as hearths and post-holes that were not associated with defined houses.

Research on ceramics in Norway has largely focused on pottery from burial contexts, and the main emphasis has been on bucket-shaped pots dating to around AD 350–550 (Bøe 1931: 166–167; Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010; Fredriksen 2012; Kristoffersen 2012). The ceramic material from Ørland extends the total number of Early Iron Age pots and sherds from central Norway by c. 20%, and therefore represents a significant contribution to the corpus.

Previous research on Early Iron Age pottery

Apart from presentations in early overviews (e.g. Rygh 1885; Müller 1885; 1897), there were few

studies exclusively of ceramics prior to Haakon Shetelig's works on bucket-shaped pots and Pre-Roman ceramics (Shetelig 1904; 1913). Johs. Bøe published the first major overview of various types of vessels in 1931 (*Jernalderens keramikk i Norge*), and this is still the standard reference work today. Subsequently, researchers mainly focused on bucket-shaped pots, but some have also concentrated on other types of ceramic vessels (e.g. Ågotnes 1986; Stout 1986; Jørgensen & Olsen 1988; Kristoffersen 2012; Magnus 2012; Rødsrud 2012). Over the years, research has studied different aspects of bucket-shaped pots. Typology and chronology have been of constant interest (e.g. Magnus 1975, 1984; Kristoffersen 1999; Engevik 2007; Kristoffersen

& Magnus 2010), as have been the origin of the pots and the technological influence they show (e.g. Gjessing 1941; Rolfsen 1974b; Magnus 1984; Jørgensen 1988; Kleppe 1993; Engevik 2002; Zimmermann et al. 2016). There have been discussions on how they were produced, and to what extent the making of these pots was a specialized craft (e.g. Kleppe & Simonsen 1983; Kleppe 1993; Engevik 2007; Fredriksen 2012), and what value and function ceramics had in the Early Iron Age has also been a focal point of interest (e.g. Magnus 1980; 2012; Engevik 2002; 2005). Some have addressed specific regional areas and regional variation (e.g. Nicolaissen 1920; Rynning 2007; Engevik 2007). In addition, in recent years the social context and social significance of ceramics has been discussed (e.g. Engevik 2007; Fredriksen 2005; 2006).

There are few studies of ceramics in central Norway, with the exception of Breivik (2006) and Johansen (2003). Breivik concludes in her thesis that bucket-shaped pottery in central Norway was probably locally produced (2006:80). Johansen gives an overview of ceramics from Early Iron Age burials from central Norway (2003).

Among the published articles on Early Iron Age ceramics from *settlement contexts*, Egil Bakka's excavation at Modvo in Sogn & Fjordane (Kristoffersen 1993) and the more recent excavation at Avaldsnes (Kristoffersen & Hauken 2017) are particularly important. Earlier literature includes sites in Lista and Rogaland (Shetelig 1909; Petersen 1933; 1936; Grieg 1934, Rolfsen 1974a).

Research on Early Iron Age ceramics has mostly concentrated on southwestern Norway, which has by far the richest material.

Research objectives

The ceramics from Early Iron Age burials is often associated with social status and ritual use (Kristoffersen & Hauken 2017: 528). In contrast, finds from settlement contexts can also shed light on

the daily life on farms, as well as the social and economic contexts of the farms (Kristoffersen 1993:154).

The purpose of this chapter is to determine which ceramic traditions existed at Vik, and to show what a fragmented material can contribute to research on ceramics. I aim to discuss the following questions:

- What types of ceramics and vessels are present at Vik?
- Was the pottery produced locally?
- What does use and discard of pottery tell us about the temporal, spatial and social organization of the Roman Iron Age farms at Vik?
- Does pottery from settlements provide additional information, when compared to pottery from burials?

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In Field A, in the northern part of the excavation site, the ceramics are mainly from waste deposits 110297 and 106581. Waste deposit 110297 has been ¹⁴C dated from the end of Early Roman Iron Age to Late Roman Iron Age, and 106581 has been ¹⁴C dated to the Late Roman Iron Age. In Field E, adjoining Field A, most ceramics were found in waste pit 210240 and associated contexts, which are dated to Late Roman Iron Age and the transition to Migration period (Mokkelbost, Ch. 7).

In the southern part of the excavation site, in Field B, ceramics were found in Houses 6 and 7, that date to Pre-Roman Iron Age (Fransson, Ch. 5). In Field C, the ceramics come from both waste contexts and houses. The majority of these sherds were found in waste deposit 500200, which dates to the Late Roman Iron Age. This concurs with the dates for the first phases of House 2 in the same field, but House 2 also has phases that extend to Early Migration period. House 34 and waste deposit 521623 (with associated contexts) are dated to Early Roman Iron Age. In Field D, the ceramics were

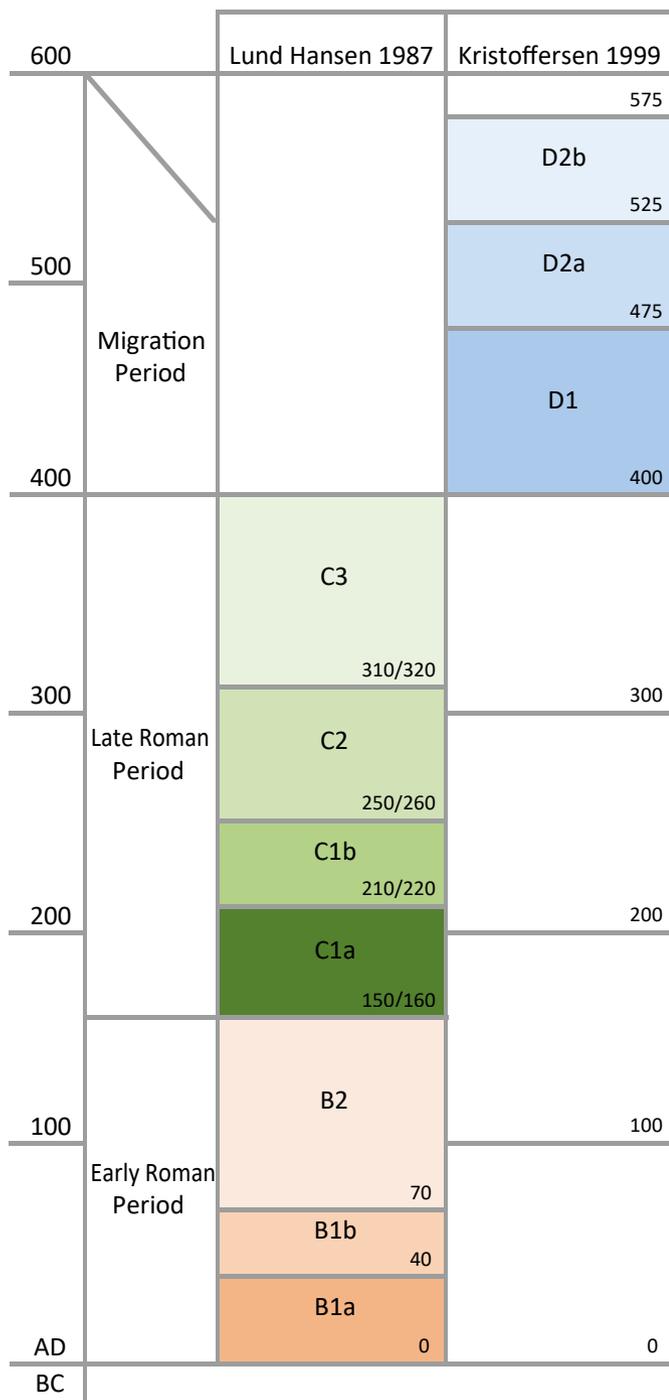


Figure 2. Chronological framework. Illustration: Grete Irene Solvold, NTNU University Museum.

mainly found in House 21, which dates from the Early Roman Iron Age and beginning of the Late Roman, as well as from Houses 24 and 29, both of which have dates spanning the early and Late Roman Iron Age (Heen-Pettersen & Lorentzen, Ch. 6; Mokkelbost, Ch. 7).

Concerning the first objective, the main part of the work involved *identifying which vessel types* are represented in the excavated material, by comparing them to the existing corpus (mainly Shetelig 1904; Bøe 1931; Stout 1986; Ågotnes 1986; Straume 1987; Johansen 2003; Breivik 2006; Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010; Rødsrud 2012). The majority of the existing corpus is found in graves and is dated through relative chronological frameworks. However, the vessels from Vik are found in contexts that have absolute radiocarbon dates. Relative chronological frameworks are built up of studies of how different artefact types appear together, and cross-dating these with historical datable material (Solberg 2000: 23). You build up a sequence of how the artefacts are distributed over time, but the units can be poorly subdivided. On the other hand, the ¹⁴C-method has a degree of uncertainty that is always applied to a result (Solberg 2000: 24). Even though the radiological laboratories have developed calibration curves, there is still a great margin of error in such analysis.

A chronological division of the phases at Vik is presented in the first chapter (Ystgaard, Gran & Fransson, Ch. 1), but the main period for ceramic use (the Roman period and Migration period) is too roughly divided to use in this chapter. Therefore, I refer to Lund Hansen's (1987) and Kristoffersen's (1999) chronological frameworks for these periods (Figure 2).

With regard to the question of local production, identification of possible kilns, raw materials and production sites was crucial.

As a large quantity of ceramics were found in relatively large contexts, such as waste deposits, it became important to determine which sherds belonged to the same vessels. A set of criteria was established

to identify sherds that were parts of the same vessel, including sherds that fit together. The fabric should appear similar to the eye, i.e. it should be tempered with the same raw materials; the size and amount of the inclusions should be fairly similar; and finally the surface treatment of the sherds should be similar. One problem regarding the latter criterion was that the preservation conditions varied and the original surface treatment of some sherds was difficult to determine. In addition, the vessels should have the same form and type of decoration (assuming that decoration was present and possible to determine), and the sherds should be more or less the same in terms of thickness and colour. However, since the making of pottery is a skilled craft and it can be difficult to control the oxygen supply during firing, thickness and colour can vary greatly within a single vessel (Rødsrud 2012: 316–330), and therefore least emphasis was placed on these criteria.

To understand the use of the ceramic items, the relation between vessel types and find context was analysed, in addition to using lipid-analysis to get closer to what these vessels contained.

In cases where sherds from unglazed vessels are used for cooking and storing foods, liquids from those foods can remain in the porous surfaces of the pottery for a long time (Heron & Evershed 1993: 250–251). Analysis of such degraded fats, oils, and waxes (i.e. lipid residues) can be extracted with the aid of a solvent and analysed to provide insights into what the vessels were used for and if the fats were heated in the vessel (Evershed et al. 2001: 228, 331–332; Isaksson 2017: 3).

In his doctoral dissertation, Rødsrud analysed 13 vessels from burial context. He found that the food and drink content supported Bøe's functional division of the vessels, whereby the cooking and storage vessels, and the small cooking pots, appear to have contained food, and the finer tableware, especially the vessels with handles, were used for drinking (Rødsrud 2012: 89–90). From Vik, 16 sherds from

different types of vessel and from different contexts have been analysed for lipids to see whether they give similar results. Sven Isaksson, Archaeological Research Laboratory, Stockholm University, conducted the analysis (2017).

To try to determine whether the vessels had different functions, sherds from different types of pots and different contexts were included in the analysis. Only rim sherds or definite upper body sherds were analysed because lipid values are usually highest at the upper part of the pot (Roffet-Salque et al. 2017: 629).

An analysis of the *contextual distribution* of the vessels from Vik may provide insights into both usage and their significance in the daily life on the Roman Iron Age farm. However, the preservation of different context categories differs between the different settlement areas. In Field A, there were large waste deposits, but no remains of houses. By contrast, Field C contained both waste deposits and houses, while in Field D there were houses, but no waste deposits (Heen-Pettersen & Lorentzen, Ch. 6; Mokkalbost, Ch. 7). Thus, the contextual analysis cannot reveal a full picture.

RESULTS

The sherds found at Vik are very fragmented, and the contexts in which they were preserved varied. As a result, descriptions of the identified vessels occupy a relatively large section in this chapter. Where possible, I suggest references to other vessels reported in the literature, and mention if similar vessels are found in nearby regions (Trøndelag in Norway, and Jämtland and Medelpad in Sweden). With regard to the latter point, I also draw on earlier reviews of ceramics (Johansen 2003; Breivik 2006).

622 sherds (3296 g) were found during the excavation at Ørland Air Base, and a minimum of 68 vessels have been identified from the material. The sherds vary in their degree of fragmentation. In addition, the different conditions in which they

| Field | Type of context | Context Number | Related context | The dating of the context * | Period | Number of sherds | Weight of sherds (g) |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|---|------------------|----------------------|
| A | House | 1 | | ca. 800 - 400 BC | Bronze Age/Pre-Roman Iron Age | 2 | 13,5 |
| A | Waste deposit | 106581 | | AD 250 - 407 | Late Roman period | 9 | 96,1 |
| A | Waste deposit | 110297 | Clay layer 150017 | AD 128 - 240 | Transition to late Roman period | 2 | 4,9 |
| A | Waste deposit | 110297 | Cooking pit 131071 | AD 65 - 130 | Early Roman period | 1 | 1,7 |
| A | Waste deposit | 110297 | Pit 151748 | AD 61 - 133 | Early Roman period | 1 | 0,6 |
| A | Waste deposit | 110297 | Waste pit 152996 | AD 82 - 221 | Transition to late Roman period | 1 | 15,8 |
| A | Waste deposit | 110297 | | AD 7 - 375 | Roman period | 322 | 846,8 |
| A | Waste pit | 116675 | | 40 BC - 84 AD | Transition to early Roman period | 1 | 3,3 |
| A | Waste pit | 117191 | | AD 90 - 230 | Transition to late Roman period | 1 | 4,1 |
| A | Waste pit | 132878 | | Not dated | | 3 | 7,2 |
| A+E | Road | 217254 | | Possibly from Late Roman period and later | | 13 | 60,6 |
| B | House | 6 | | 361 - 162 BC | Pre-Roman Iron Age | 27 | 18,6 |
| B | House | 7 | | 300 - 200 BC | Pre-Roman Iron Age | 18 | 20,6 |
| C | Cooking pit | 522925 | | AD 348 - 502 | Late Roman period | 1 | 3,2 |
| C | House | 2 | | AD 140 - 425 | Late Roman period to beg. of Migration period | 12 | 88,2 |
| C | House | 34 | | AD 70 - 130 | Early Roman period | 69 | 1435,3 |
| C | Pit | 521429 | Bottom of 521225 | AD 403 - 535 | Migration period | 1 | 9,3 |
| C | Kiln? | 522729 | Kiln? 522089 | 38 BC - AD 59 | Transition to early Roman period | 1 | 3,1 |
| C | Pit | 523481 | | Not dated | | 1 | 2,7 |
| C | Postholes | 505507 | | Not dated | | 1 | 1,5 |
| C | Waste deposit | 500200 | | AD 256-397 | Late Roman period | 95 | 425,7 |
| C | Cooking pit | 523989+ 524509 | 521623 | AD 133 - 245 | Transition to late Roman period | 5 | 16,7 |
| C | Layer | 511160+ 522626 | 521623 | AD 236-334 (522626: Strat. older than 500200) | Late Roman period | 2 | 4,8 |
| C | Waste deposit | 521623 | | AD 56 - 241 | Early Roman and beg. late Roman period | 4 | 8,4 |
| D | Ditch | 616167 | | AD 258 - 416 | Late Roman period | 1 | 1,9 |

| Field | Type of context | Context Number | Related context | The dating of the context * | Period | Number of sherds | Weight of sherds (g) |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|
| D | House | 21 | | AD 0-250 | Early Roman and beg. late Roman period | 5 | 77,9 |
| D | House | 29 | | AD 44-340 | Roman period | 1 | 0,7 |
| D | Waste pit | 613254 | | AD 135 - 325 | Transition to/and late Roman period | 1 | 0,5 |
| D | House | 24 | | AD 140 - 340 | Transition to/and late Roman period | 3 | 30 |
| D+E | Stray finds | | | | | 2 | 50,1 |
| E | Cooking pit | 218622 | | 204 - 58 BC | Pre-Roman Iron Age | 1 | 8,6 |
| E | Cultural layer/ Waste layer | 216960 | | | Structures around are dated to Roman period | 4 | 11,1 |
| E | Cultural layer | 222611 | | 359 - 172 BC | Pre-Roman Iron Age | 1 | 2,2 |
| E | Hearth | 218579 | | AD 397 - 535 | Migration period | 1 | 4,6 |
| E | Posthole | 225256 | | Not dated | | 2 | 3,3 |
| E | Waste pit (fish) | 210240 | Waste pit 225660 | AD 340 - 411 | Transition to Migration period | 7 | 12,6 |

Table 1. *Distribution of sherds by context with dating of the context.*

* See Ystgaard et al. 2018.

were preserved have affected the interpretation of the material, since sherds that were probably from the same vessel have weathered at different rates and might have lost their original surface. Of the 622 sherds, 133 sherds (21%) are either too small or abraded to identify as belonging to one of the 68 vessels.

The vessels are made of clay with different tempering materials, including asbestos, steatite, natural sand, and crushed rock (mostly quartz). The majority of the sherds are body sherds, but there are also a number of sherds from rims, bases (from the transition between the body and base), and necks or collars, which can provide some information about the form of the vessels.

The vessels divide into the following three main types:

- Bucket-shaped pots
- Finer handled vessels and similar fine ware forms
- Coarse household ware

In addition, there are special types of vessel, which I have chosen to describe as “other vessel types”.

The majority of the vessels appear to date to the Roman Iron Age, but some belong to the Migration Period. A few sherds from vessels with asbestos tempering probably belong to the asbestos ceramic tradition from northwest Norway, dated between the Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (Ågotnes 1986: 114). Additionally, a foot from a ceramic vessel, a spout from a spouted vessel, and some sherds of a ladle handle, dating from the Middle Ages, were found in Field E. This article will not discuss the medieval pottery further.

| Tempering material | Almost complete pots | Belly sherds | Rim sherds | Belly/bottom sherds | Neck/col-lar sherds | Indefinite | Sum |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|-----|
| Steatite (soapstone) | | 160 | 22 | 11 | | | 193 |
| Asbestos | | 39 | 7 | 5 | | | 51 |
| Rock/Quartz | 2 pots/vessels (54 sherds) | 230 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 329 |
| Natural/Sand | | 38 | 7 | | 1 | 2 | 48 |
| Sum | 2 pots/vessels (54 sherds) | 467 | 52 | 25 | 12 | 11 | 621 |

Table 2. Correlation between tempering material and sherd type.

Bucket-shaped pots

The bucket-shaped pots are a particular Norwegian type that first occurred in the Late Roman Iron Age. These pots are cylindrical in shape, but differ in their forms and ornamental features (Shetelig 1905: 47; Bøe 1931: 165). The pots characteristically have finely ground asbestos or steatite as the main tempering component of their fabric, for which the clay functioned as a binder (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 10).

The bucket-shaped pots from Vik divide into two groups, based on the main component in the tempering material. The difference between the two groups is very significant: the sherds tempered with a high proportion of crushed steatite have a 'soapstone-like' surface, whereas the sherds tempered with asbestos contain a large proportion of asbestos fibres, but the clay is more visible.

225 sherds (750.8 g) are from bucket-shaped pots, of which 32 sherds (161.5g) are tempered with asbestos and 193 sherds (589.3 g) are tempered with steatite. The sherds with steatite are more fragmented and weathered than the sherds tempered with asbestos. At least 17 different bucket-shaped pots have steatite tempering and 17 different pots have asbestos.

In cases where the rim sherds are well preserved and are of a reasonable size, attempts were made to reconstruct the rim diameter of the vessels. Although there is a certain margin of uncertainty, the sizes

of the vessels can be determined with a reasonable degree of confidence. The rim diameters could be reconstructed for 15 vessels. Of these, five had a diameter of 12–14 cm, three had a diameter of 15–16 cm, and six had a diameter of 18–23 cm (see Appendix 1). One pot stands out with a diameter of 30 cm. This pot was tempered with such a large proportion of steatite that initially it was assumed to be a steatite jar (#2, Figure 3).

The majority of bucket-shaped pots in the Norwegian corpus are small, with an external rim diameter of 11–14 cm, but some have a rim diameter of 15–16 cm (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 40). Large pots with rim diameters in the range of 27–33 cm were mainly used as urns and containers for cremated bones in graves, and the majority have been found in Rogaland. However, an almost complete vessel of this size has been found in a cooking pit inside a house at Avaldsnes (S12772:66) (Kristoffersen & Hauken 2017: 530–531). The sherds from the pot from Vik differ in that they were found in a waste deposit (106581).

Most of the sherds from Vik are too small to say anything about vessel forms. Where enough material is available, most of the vessels appear to belong to Kristoffersen and Magnus' type AB, which are cylindrical or slightly conical vessels in which the rim diameter is the same as, or wider than, the base diameter (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 26).

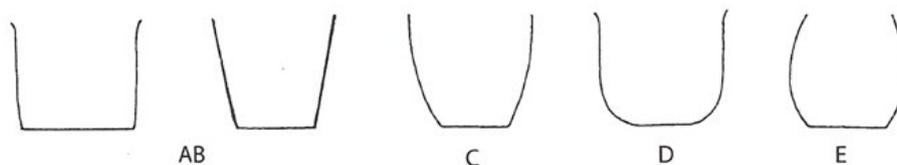


Figure 3. Kristoffersen & Magnus's four types of bucket-shaped pots (after. Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010).

Some exceptions exist that will be described later in this article.

As a group, the bucket-shaped pots represent a rich and varied selection of early pot types. The following paragraphs will present a selection of these pots.

Kristoffersen & Magnus divide the vessels into types according to their form and the composition of their decoration (i.e. the relative positions of the decorative elements) and their dating is based on cross-dating with other burial equipment, such as weapons, finer handled vessels, fibulas, Westland cauldrons and gold bracteates (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010).

The pot form and the decorative composition can be determined from relatively few of the sherds excavated at Vik. Therefore, I have chosen to present the pots based on the identifiable decorative elements. Where possible, I present parallels and possible dates.

Bucket-shaped pots tempered with steatite

Steatite-tempered pots are generally thicker than the asbestos-tempered vessels; however, they are less well preserved. Where the original surface is present, you can see a finely smoothed surface. The decoration on the majority of the pots consists of lines and impressions of varying width and depth, made with stick and comb tools. The visibility of the combing varies according to how well the sherds' surfaces are preserved.

Bucket-shaped, steatite tempered pots with line and/or comb decoration

Waste deposit 110297 in Field A contained sherds from a medium-sized, bucket-shaped pot with line decoration (#5, Figure 4). The pot has two parallel horizontal grooves just below the rim. Below these, there are vertical triple grooves and triple diagonal grooves. The pot is reminiscent of a vessel from Østabø, Vindafjord Municipality, Rogaland (S2262, Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010; Pl. 1, Figure 26), which is classified as an AB1.

In waste deposit 500200, a body sherd from a pot with irregular comb decoration was found (#34, Figure 4). The vessel probably had an open decoration of irregular crossing lines lightly drawn with a three-toothed comb tool, almost like an AB4 pot from Forsandmoen, Forsand Municipality, Rogaland (S4162) or a C4 pot from Kvasheim (B6002 c), Hå Municipality, Rogaland (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010; Pl. 6, Figure 95 & Pl. 12, Figure 209). Kristoffersen & Magnus (2010: 46) associate C4 pots with open, simple comb decoration with the simple comb decoration in the AB group, and therefore date them to AD 350–500. The pot from Forsandmoen came from a burial with a cruciform dated to AD 400–550 (Unimus S4162:a).

Another sherd was entirely decorated with vertical cordons (without any hatched lines), drawn with a four-toothed comb so closely spaced that an irregular

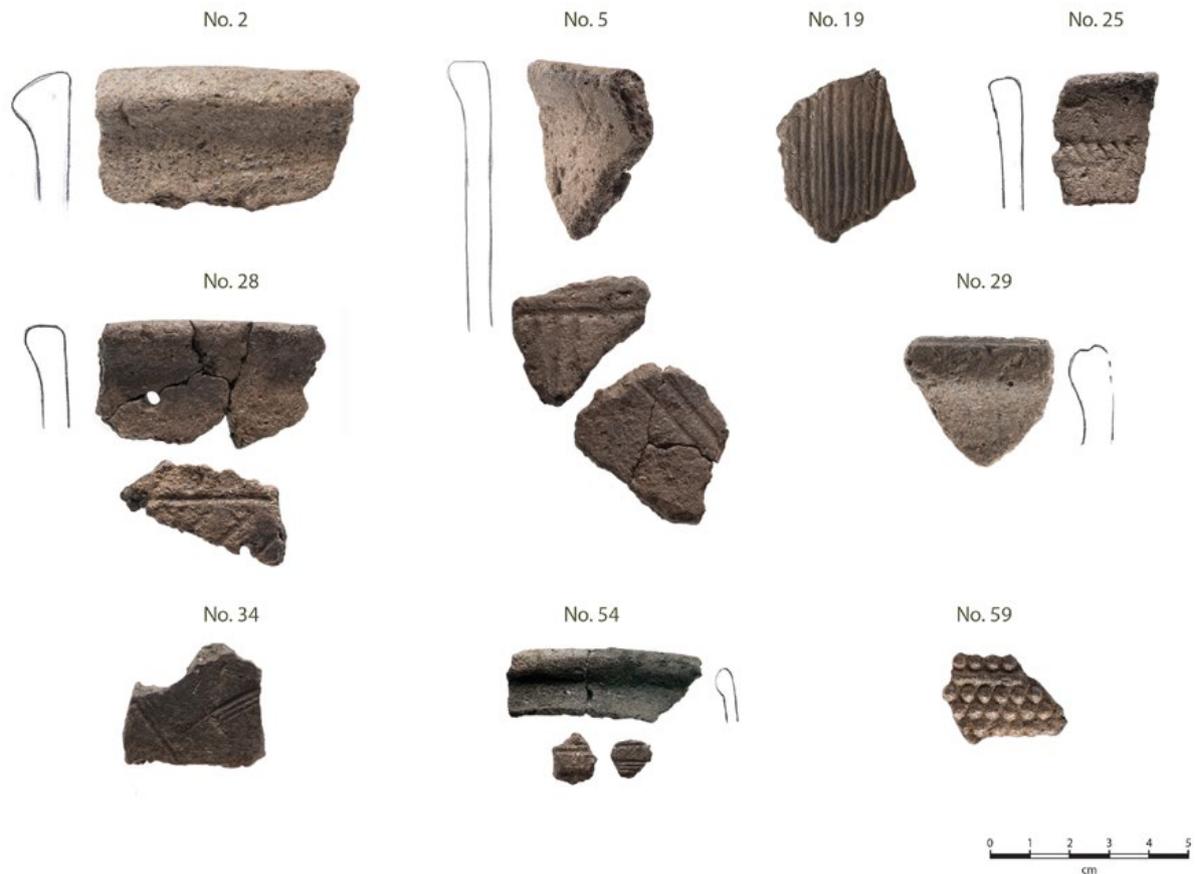


Figure 4. Bucket-shaped pots tempered with steatite (soapstone). Photos: Åge Hojem, NTNU University Museum.

'fluted' effect is created on the surface (#19, Figure 4). The decoration is reminiscent of a C1 pot from Fretheim, Aurland Municipality, in the county of Sogn & Fjordane (B9176, Kristoffersen and Magnus 2010: Pl. 7, Figure 126), but the cordons are weaker and overlap in the case of the pot from Vik. This vertical composition of dense surface-filled plastic decoration occurs on C1 pots, which in Sogn & Fjordane were common in the period AD 400–500 (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: Figure 6).

Bucket-shaped, steatite-tempered pots with bead decoration

A small sherd from a small pot with bead decoration (#59, Figure 4) was found in an area that has been levelled in recent times. It is possible that it originally originated from a burial context. The sherd has three rows of bead stamps between a small cordon. The sherd probably comes from a vessel similar to the E3 pot from Skaim, Aurland Municipality, Sogn & Fjordane (B11694: IIp, Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: Pl. 16, no. 267). Straume dates the vessel from Skaim to late D2 (D2b: AD 525–575) (1987: 97–98; Fredriksen 2005: 156).

Bucket-shaped, steatite-tempered pots with other decorative elements (without parallels)

Three different steatite-tempered bucket-shaped pots are from waste deposit 500200. A rim sherd with a horizontal band of diagonal incised lines about 2 cm below the rim made with a stick represents the first pot (#25, Figure 4). On one fractured edge there are remains of holes, indicating that the pot either had rim fittings or had been repaired.

The second pot has a horizontal band consisting of a row of circular depressions just above a single incised line, and diagonal incised lines below it (#28, Figure 4). There are traces of three holes in the sherds, probably made in connection with repairs and/or a rim fitting.

The third pot has a rim sherd decorated with a groove at the top of the rim (#29, Figure 4). The rim is thick and rounded, with a flattened top. Moreover, the transition to the body of the pot is slightly concave.

In a waste pit with a lot of fish bones and cockle shells in Field E (210240), three rim sherds and three body sherds that probably came from the same pot were found (#54, Figure 4). Two of the body sherds have a band of parallel lines separated by a slightly elevated undecorated zone, 0.4 cm in width. The undecorated field appears elevated due to the two bands made by a comb tool on each side of it. The sherds are small and therefore it is difficult to say whether the decoration is horizontal or vertical. The pot differs from the other steatite-tempered vessels in that it has a much thinner body wall; whereas the above-mentioned pots have a thickness of 0.5–0.7 cm, this one is only 0.3 cm thick.

There is a general tendency for the ¹⁴C dating of the find context for bucket-shaped pots with steatite tempering to be somewhat older than the dating of the types of the parallels, but in some cases the difference is insignificant (see Table 3).

| Vessel number | Typological dating | Reference | Context | Radicarbon dating of the context |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 | AD 350-550 | * | Waste deposit 106581 | AD 250-407 |
| 5 | AD 400-500 | Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 6 | Waste deposit 110297 | AD 7-347 |
| 34 | AD 350-500 | Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 46 | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| | AD 400-550 | Cruciform Unimus S4162a | | |
| 19 | AD 400-500 | Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 6 | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| 59 | D2b (AD 527-575) | Straume 1987: 97-98 | | |
| 25 | AD 350-550 | * | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| 28 | AD 350-550 | * | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| 29 | AD 350-550 | * | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| 54 | AD 350-550 | * | Waste pit 210240 | AD 340-411 |
| * It is a common opinion that bucket-shaped pots occurred in Norway from the last half of the AD 300s and disappeared around AD 550 (Bøe 1931: 166–167; Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 9; Fredriksen 2012; Kristoffersen 2012) | | | | |

Table 3. Dating of the find context and relative dating of the parallels of bucket shaped pots tempered with steatite.

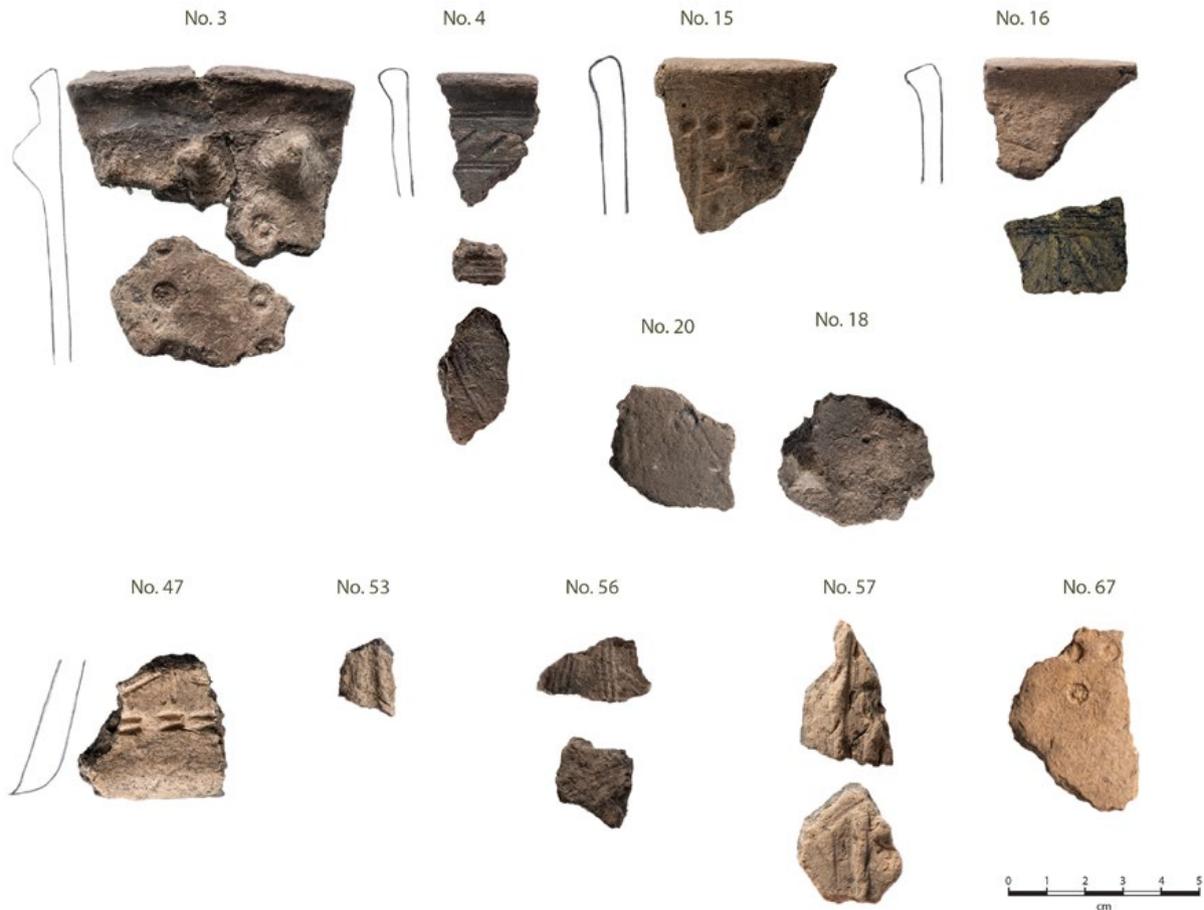


Figure 5. Bucket-shaped pots tempered with asbestos. Photos: Åge Hojem, NTNU University Museum.

Bucket-shaped pots with asbestos tempering

There are fewer sherds from bucket-shaped pots with asbestos tempering than steatite tempering at Vik, but they exhibit greater variation in their decorative elements and composition. The decorative elements vary from ring stamps, bosses and cordons, to different types of combing.

Sherds from a pot from one of the large waste deposits in Field A (106581) have a horizontal band with large finger-modelled bosses with vertical rows of ring stamps just below it (#3, Figure 5). A number of early bucket-shaped pots have circular stamp marks

(Bøe 1931: figs. 263–285; Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: Figure 7; Kristoffersen & Hauken 2017: 529). Similar decorative elements exist on a pot from Braaten, Ringerike Municipality, in the county of Buskerud (C5167a, burial mound 12) dated to C3 (AD 310/320–400) (Rynning 2007:128), but with alternate vertical rows of finger-modelled bosses. The sherds from Vik come from an almost straight-walled pot, and the rim is somewhat thickened and everted, with a marked change of angle at the transition to the body. From a burial mound at Lademoen, a suburb of Trondheim, Trøndelag, there is a pot with similar

composition of horizontal bands of finger-modelled bosses (T27). It differs from the Vik pot in that it has vertical and angled bands of combed lines on the body rather than ring stamps. There were no other finds from the burial mound that could date the pot.

A rim sherd and two body sherds from waste deposit 110297 in Field A are likely to have come from a highly decorated straight-walled pot (#4, Figure 5). The pot would have had a horizontal zone consisting of a slightly raised cordon with angled incised lines defined by double lines, which are lightly incised with a two-toothed comb. The rim is heavily thick and is rounded. The two body sherds have a vertical band made with a two-toothed comb, with diagonal bands extending from the vertical ones. The sherds are reminiscent of a pot from Døssland, Kvinnherad Municipality, Hordaland (B11476:Ib, Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: Pl. 5, no. 78), dated to C3/D1 by Straume (1987: 77). A sherd with similar horizontal bands on the rim has been found at Avaldsnes, in the county of Rogaland (S12770:36), but probably had different decoration on the wall of the pot (Kristoffersen & Hauken 2017: 533–534, Figure 21.7).

From waste deposit 500200 in Field C one pot (#16, Figure 5) was decorated with a horizontal band with at least three parallel, deeply incised grooves. Just below there are vertical bands of double grooves, with diagonal pairs of deeply incised grooves on each side. The decoration is similar to that on a vessel from Gjerla, Stokke Municipality, in the county of Vestfold (C22475:a, Bøe 1931: Figure 282; Straume 1987: Pl. 31: 3a). The vessel from Gjerla came from a burial dated to the AD 300s (Bøe 1931: 178). A vessel with similar decoration was found in a stone burial mound (a cairn) at Vikstraum, Hitra Municipality, Trøndelag (T22369:3).

A further three bucket-shaped pots that lack parallels, from the same waste deposit (500200), will be described in the following paragraphs.

A rim sherd has a narrow horizontal band with a number of circular depressions just below the rim (#15, Figure 5). Below this, the surface of the pot has parallel vertical grooves with vertical bands of the same circular impressions in between. Although there are no parallels for the decoration, its composition is relatively common. AB pots with vertical decoration and narrow horizontal bands are a relatively homogeneous group, which dates within AD 400–500. However, some sherds also show that dating may extend to the Late Roman Iron Age (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 42–43).

A body sherd with bossed decoration came from a relatively thick pot (0.76 cm) in a fabric tempered with both asbestos and steatite (#18, Figure 5). The pot was probably small, c.11 cm in diameter at the point from which the sherd has come. The surface is less smooth than the other sherds from Vik. The boss is small (c.0.5 cm high), almost four-sided, and appears to be have been added (not pinched or pressed out).

Another body sherd has combing and circular stamps (#20, Figure 5). The decoration consists of two circular stamps positioned more or less horizontally on the vessel, and possibly part of a horizontal band. From them, there are double asymmetrical lines. One line is almost vertical and the other is diagonal.

Five sherds from the same pot are from a cultural layer in Field E (216960, and related contexts). Two of these are decorated body sherds and two are base sherds (#56, Figure 5). The base sherds indicate a base diameter of 8 cm, and remains of the transition to the body suggest that the pot was a round-bodied pot. The decoration is open, with irregularly drawn borders, lightly drawn with three-toothed and four-toothed comb tools. One border is vertical, and the other two borders have different angles. The pot may have been of the same type as a C4 pot from Kvasshheim, Hå Municipality, Rogaland (B6002:c, Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: Pl. 12, no. 209).

C4 pots are a small group and not found in combination with weapons, but Kristoffersen & Magnus (2010: 46) consider it reasonable to associate the light combing with the AB Group, and therefore date them to AD 350–500.

A yellow-burnt body sherd decorated with ring stamp decoration (#67, Figure 5) was found in a hearth (671339) in House 24 in Field D. The ring stamps are placed in angled lines. They were probably part of vertical rows of ring stamps of varying length, and therefore the sherd might have come from a vessel with zones with vertical divisions. Bucket-shaped vessels usually date from the late AD 300s onward (Bøe 1931: 166–167; Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010; Fredriksen 2012; Kristoffersen 2012), but a grain of barley found in the hearth is dated to AD 137–242 (TRa-12016). Since the sherd is considerably affected by heat (i.e. burnt yellow), it is probable that the

vessel is from the same period as the hearth. This would suggest an unusually early date for the vessel.

In a pit (521429) in Field C, a body sherd from near the base of a small bucket-shaped pot was found (#47, Figure 5). The decoration consists of a horizontal row of short double imprints made with two-toothed combs on the lower part of the pot. Above this is a longer vertical comb impression with angled incised lines on either side. The sherd is too small to determine what type of pot it came from with any degree of certainty, but it might have come from a bucket-shaped pot type with horizontal decoration, such as C3. The majority of pots in the C3 group are dated to within AD 450–550 (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 44), which fits with the ¹⁴C dating of the pit (see Table 4).

A small sherd from a bucket-shaped pot was found in a posthole (505507) that was not associated with

| Vessel number | Typological dating | Reference | Context | Radicarbon dating of the context |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 3 | C3 (AD 310/320-400) | Rynning 2007: 128 | Waste deposit 106581 | AD 250-407 |
| 4 | C3/D1 (AD 310/320-475) | Straume 1987: 77 | Waste deposit 110297 | AD 7-347 |
| 16 | AD 300s | Bøe 1931: 178 | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| 15 | AD 400-500 | Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 42 | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| 18 | AD 350-550 | * | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| 20 | AD 350-550 | * | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| 56 | AD 350-500 | Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 46 | Cultural layer 216960 | |
| 67 | AD 350-550 | * | Fireplace 671339 in House 24 | AD 137-242 |
| 47 | AD 450-550 | Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 44 | Pit 521429 | AD 403-535 |
| 53 | AD 400-500 | Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 43 | Posthole 505507 | Activity area can extend to Migration period |
| 57 | AD 400-450(500) | Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 43 | Sunken lane | Same as 106581 and 110297, and extend to period after |
| * It is a common opinion that bucket-shaped pots occurred in Norway from the last half of the AD 300s and disappeared around AD 550 (Bøe 1931: 166–167; Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 9; Fredriksen 2012; Kristoffersen 2012) | | | | |

Table 4. Dating of the find contexts and relative dating of the parallels of bucket-shaped pots tempered with asbestos.

any of the houses in Field C. The sherd has narrow vertical cordons, made by closely spaced grooves (#53, Figure 5). One of the cordons has traces of angled incised lines. The sherd might have come from the same type as a C1 type pot found at Ugulen, Luster Municipality, Sogn & Fjordane (B6109:IIIa; Bøe 1931: Figure 295; Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: Pl. 7, no. 114). According to Bøe (1931: 186); this was a uniform thin type in well-mixed fabric tempered with finely ground asbestos, grey in colour and partially yellow on the exterior. Bøe's description of the fabric matches the appearance of the Vik sherd. Kristoffersen & Magnus date the C1-group to AD 400–500 (2010: 43). Similar vessels have been found at Hol, Inderøy Municipality, Trøndelag (T9840) and at Vang, Oppdal Municipality, Trøndelag (T22464: 16). The vessel from Hol was found in a grave with relief-brooches dated to the first half AD 500s (Magnus 1975: 66, Johansen 2003: 152). The posthole in which the sherd was found at Vik is undated. However, there was a general tendency for activity in the northern part of Field C to last into the Migration period, which fits with the dating of the C1-vessels.

In Field A, a sunken lane extends along the southeastern edge of the excavated area, crosses over the large waste deposits (110297 and 106581), and then continues to Field E. Four sherds with very weathered surfaces were found (#57, Figure 5) in the fill of the sunken lane, at the transition between Fields A and E. They have both asbestos and crushed rock tempering, and their external surfaces are completely oxidized yellow. The sherds may have come from a vessel densely decorated with cordons with stick impressions in vertical zones, one of which was vertically organized, and another diagonally organized. A vessel of this type has been found at Brekke, Vik Municipality, Sogn & Fjordane (B372, Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: Pl. 24, no. 120). The vessel belongs to the C1 group, which was common

in the period AD 400–450 (500) (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: 43). A similar vessel has been found at Hollingen, Aukra Municipality, Møre & Romsdal (T19096: g), but, instead of diagonally hatched cordons like the Vik pot, it has zones of horizontal cordons. The sunken lane is difficult to date, but it seems to have been in use at the same time as the waste deposits, extending to the period after.

In case of the asbestos-tempered bucket-shaped pots there is a better relationship between the dating of the find context and the dating of the parallel types (see Table 4). However, for a couple of pots the contexts is clearly older (#15 & #67).

Finer tableware: handled vessels and similar forms

Handled vessels have wide convex bodies and a wide neck opening, often with a lug handle on the side (Bøe 1931:49). Characteristically, they have finer fabrics compared to other vessel types; tempered with quartz and feldspar particles less than 1 mm in size. The pots generally range from dark brown to black in colour, and usually have a black-burnished surface (Stout 1986: 9). The majority of the sherds in this group from Vik are fragmentary and lack handles; however, they are round-bodied pots of fine fabric and with decoration that can be considered as having come from handled vessels or similar forms.

The material includes 50 thin sherds (248.2 g). The fabrics are mainly dark brown and tempered with fine crushed quartz and/or feldspar. It is possible to distinguish at least 13 pots of this type. The following section presents a selection of some of this finer tableware.

In a posthole in House 2, Field C, a rim sherd with remains of a decorated shoulder was found. The sherd is possibly from a handled vessel, although no handle is present (#40, Figure 6). It is weathered, but has remains of an original black-burnished surface. The pot has a short everted rim and a relatively long shoulder with decoration. The decoration consists of

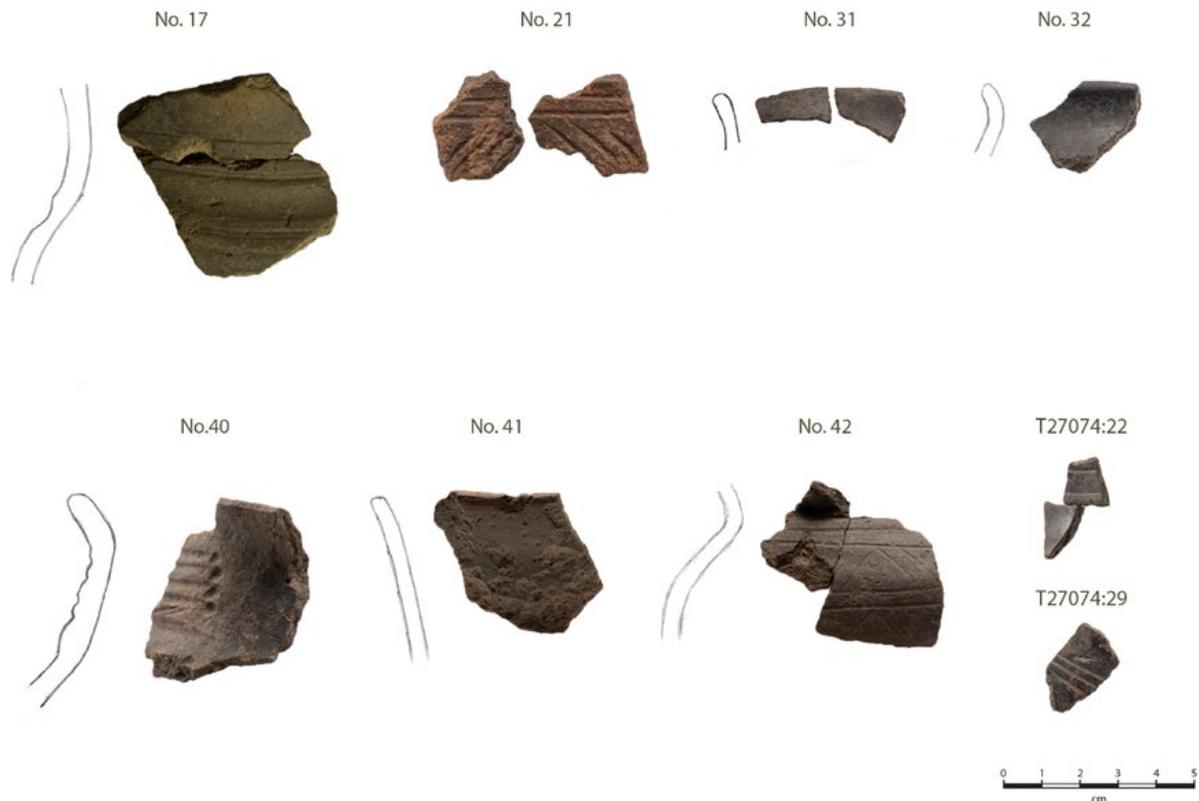


Figure 6. Finer tableware: handled vessels and similar forms. Photos: Åge Hojem, NTNU University Museum.

four horizontal parallel grooves with circular depressions (dimples) at the end. Below there is a weak cordon with diagonal incised lines. It is reminiscent of a vessel from Godøy, Giske Municipality, Møre & Romsdal (B12144), except that the numbers of grooves and depressions differ (Stout 1986: Plate II). According to Bøe (1931:7), the decoration on the handled vessels often has a marked end to the pattern adjacent to the handle. The depressions on the sherd from Vik give a similar impression. The pot could possibly associate with Bøe's early series with a rounded transition to the body (Bøe 1931: 49–54) or Stout's Group I (Stout 1986: 14–21). Stout (1986: 51) dates Group I to AD 300–400 in western Norway.

From another posthole (502394) in the same house is a rim sherd in a paler and somewhat thinner fabric (#41, Figure 6). The sherd is undecorated and the surface is very weathered, but has patchy remains of a black-burnished surface. Its profile indicates that it came from a vessel with everted rim and relatively long neck, either with or without a handle. Stout dates the handled vessels to AD 300–500 (1986: 8), and the vessels with a tall neck, without a handle, are dated to AD 300–400 (Bøe 1931:108).

Two adjoining body sherds (#42, Figure 6) were found, respectively in a posthole (522059) and a nearby pit (513189), in House 2. The sherds have a distinct s-shaped profile, suggesting that they may have come from a bowl-shaped pot with rounded

transition to the body and sharply everted neck, possibly an early handled form. The decoration consists of a chevron border with double lines made with a stick, contained within upper and lower horizontal lines. The upper three boundary lines are just below the everted rim and the lower boundary of two lines is directly on the transition to the body. The lower part of the body has double hanging curved lines (hanging arches). The decoration is similar to that from a pot from Mound 40 at Hunn, Fredrikstad Municipality, in the county of Østfold (C28974:b, Resi 1986: Pl.15: 13), but the shape may be different. Resi (1986: 74) dates the grave to the last part of the AD 300s or C3.

From waste deposit 500200 in Field C, additional sherds are of the same category as the pots described in the preceding paragraphs. Two adjoining sherds are from the everted rim of a fine ware round-bodied pot (#17, Figure 6). The sherds have a weak s-shaped profile that shows the contour of a neck and shoulder. The decoration, which is on the shoulder, consists of horizontal finger-drawn grooves within upper and lower lines. The containing lines consist of three

parallel lines drawn with a two-toothed comb tool. The lower lines are somewhat irregular. The profile and decoration may be reminiscent of a vessel from Kvassheim, Hå Municipality, Rogaland (B5377:g, Bøe 1931: Figure 62). Stout placed this vessel in Group II (Stout 1986: Table IV), which she dated to approximately AD 375–475 (Stout 1986: 51). A similar pot has been found in Färsta, in Medelpad, Sweden (SHM 10726: 12). Wenche Slomann (1948: 33) dated this vessel to the late AD 300s, but Klas-Göran Selinge (1977: 265) has placed it in the first part of the Migration period.

In addition, there are a number of smaller sherds with black-burnished surfaces, in fine fabrics, and with thin vessel walls (0.4–0.46 cm) from waste deposit 500200. There are two different types of rim sherds in this fabric. Two rim sherds have a straight profile (#31, Figure 6), probably from a handled vessel or a beaker. A third rim sherd is strongly concave and is likely to have come from a pot with a wide flaring rim (#32, Figure 6). In addition to these, there are a number of sherds in the same fabric, and with line decoration, that are likely to

| Vessel number | Typological dating | Reference | Context | Radicarbon dating of the context |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 40 | AD 300-400 | Stout 1986: 14-21 | Posthole in House 2 | AD 250-400 (AD 140-440) |
| 41 | AD 300-500 | Stout 1986: 8 | Posthole in House 2 | AD 250-400 (AD 140-440) |
| 42 | late 300s (C3) | Resi 1986: 74 | Posthole and pit in House 2 | AD 250-400 (AD 140-440) |
| 17 | AD 375-475 | Stout 1986: 51 | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| 31 | | | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| 32 | | | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| 21 | D1 (AD 400-475) | Johansen 2002: 244 | | |

Table 5. *Dating of the find contexts and relative dating of the parallels of handled vessels.*

have come from one of these pots. Two body sherds fit together and probably come from the shoulder of a round-bodied urn with a somewhat marked transition to the body (T27074: 22, Figure 6). The sherds have two bands of parallel lines drawn with two-toothed comb tools. Another sherd has three parallel lines that end in a fan shape (T27074: 29, Figure 6). It is unclear whether these decorated sherds are from the same vessel.

A further two sherds come from a vessel with a horizontal band of three parallel lines, with angled incised lines below (#21, Figure 6). The two sherds show that the diagonal lines are facing the opposite way. Sherds from a similar pot have been found in a burial, at Størset, Rissa Municipality, Trøndelag (T13505: g), 14km in linear distance from Vik. The burial has been dated to D1 on the basis of a belt buckle (Johansen 2002: 244).

There seem to be some correlation between the radiocarbon dates of the find context and the relative dating of the handled vessels. All though, the find contexts seems to be somewhat older for some vessels (i.e. #17) (see Table 5).

Coarse (household) wares

In the coarse ware group, the sherds are usually from thick pots in coarse-tempered fabrics. The fabrics consist of clay tempered with relatively large amounts of crushed quartz, and they are 0.7–1.18 cm thick. There are 185 sherds (658.4g) of this type, and it has been possible to distinguish a minimum of 12 different vessels, some of which are described in the following.

Of two almost complete pots found in a posthole (503802) in House 34 in Field C, one is a coarse ware type (#48, Figure 7); the second is discussed under the heading “other vessels”. The coarse ware pot is a large, undecorated vessel with a short neck with straight rim, with a sharp transition to the body, high rounded shoulder, and a flat base. The

rim diameter is 13.5 cm and the vessel is 15 cm high. Its form is reminiscent of a pot from Tjentland, Hjelmeland Municipality, Rogaland (S315), but it is somewhat smaller and the rim is not everted (Bøe 1931: Figure 14). A similar vessel was found in a posthole in House CXIX at Forsandmoen (Løken 2001: Figure 4). This pot probably belongs the type of large “storage vessel with new features”, and differs from the earlier “situla” form pots in the more careful treatment of its surface and the more everted rim. In the absence of accompanying grave goods, such coarse ware pots are difficult to date, but a large number date to the Roman Iron Age (Rødsrud 2012: 206). A grain from the posthole is dated to AD 75–214 (TRa-11024), and food residues from the pot are dated to AD 0–130 (Beta-484602).

In addition, sherds from one pot were found in three different postholes (503802, 503082, and 524867) in House 34. The rim sherds indicate that the pot was of the same type, with a high rounded shoulder and straight rim (#51, Figure 7). The fabric is red, burnt, cracked, and the surface sintered in some places, indicating that the pot has been heated several times. The rim diameter is c.18.5 cm.

Some sherds from a coarse-tempered pot (#66, Figure 7) were found in a posthole (671378) in House 24 in Field D. The sherds fit together and show a weak S-shaped profile, probably from the transition from the neck to the body on the pot. In contrast to the two pots just described, the transition to the body on this pot is rounded. The pot would have had a diameter of c.16 cm. ¹⁴C dating from House 24 is AD 140–340 (Heen-Pettersen & Lorentzen, Ch. 6).

A large rim sherd with a concave collar and everted rim was found in Field D (#63, Figure 7). The rim is cut straight with a somewhat bevelled surface externally, and the diameter of the pot is c.18

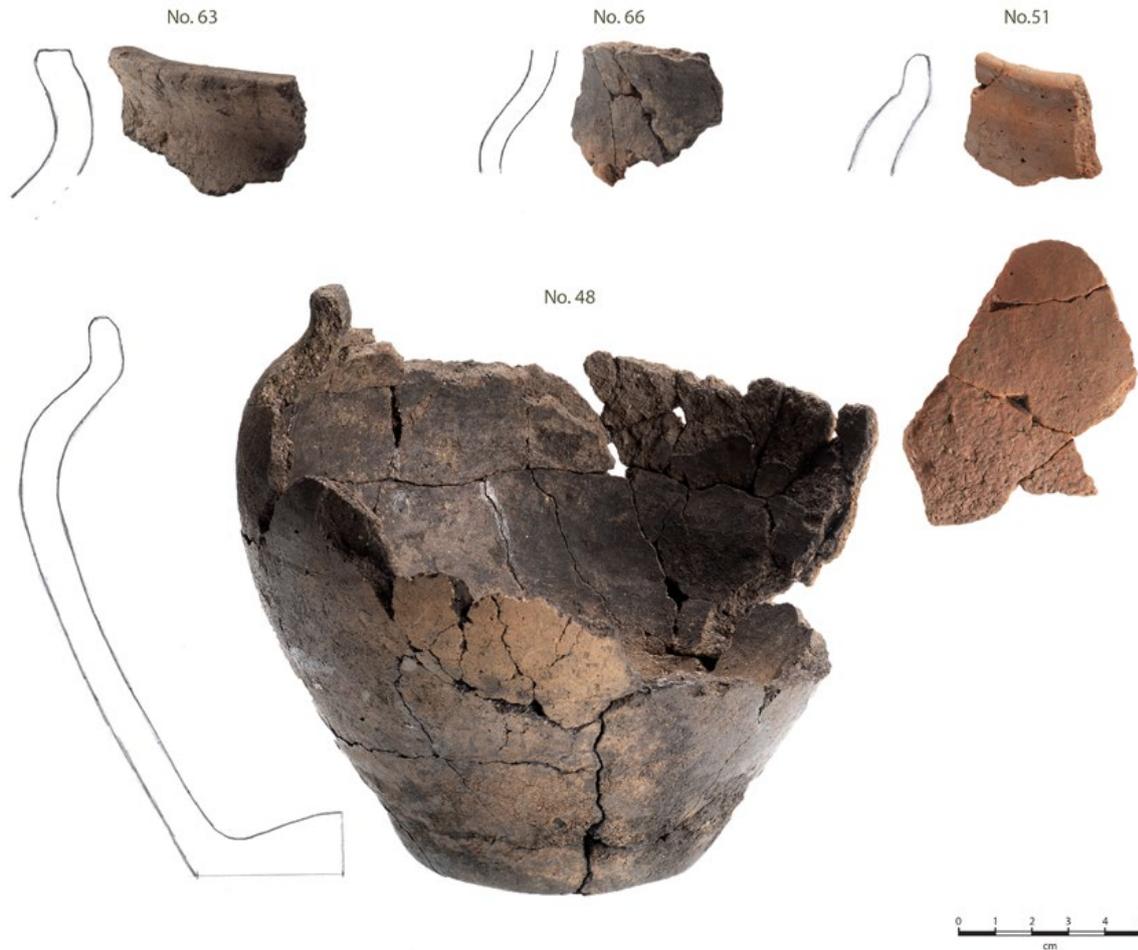


Figure 7. Coarse household ware. Photos: Åge Hojem, NTNU University Museum.

cm. The fabric is very coarse, tempered with quartz and feldspar, and is one of the thickest (1.14 cm) registered from Vik. The sherd is thought to have come from a cooking pit area. The pot was probably a 'situla' type, dating to the Pre-Roman Iron Age and the transition to the Early Roman Iron Age (Rødstrud 2012: 205).

The dating of the find contexts for the coarse ware at Vik supports Rødstrud's argument that a large number of these vessels can be dated to the Roman Iron Age (2012: 206). Most of these contexts at Vik dates to the early part of the period.

| Vessel number | Typological dating | Context | Radiocarbon dating of the context |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 48 | * | Posthole 503802 in House 34 | AD 75-214 AD 0-130 |
| 51 | * | 3 postholes in House 34 | AD 75-214 AD 0-130 |
| 66 | * | Posthole 671378 in House 24 | AD 140-340 |
| 63 | * | Stray find | |
| * Coarse ware pots are difficult to date, but a large number date to the Roman Iron Age (Rødstrud 2012: 206). | | | |

Table 6. Dating of the find contexts and relative dating of the parallels of coarse ware.

Other vessels

The material includes sherds and pots that have a more specific typology or cannot be placed within the previous types. They are described in more detail in the following.

From the same posthole in House 34 as the one in which the almost complete coarse ware pot (#48) was found, there was a second almost complete pot. It is smaller, and reconstructed from four large sherds (184.5g) (#49, Figure 8). The pot has a short collar with a mildly everted rim, and a sharp but rounded

transition to the body. The belly is evenly curved, and it has a flat base. The pot is only 7 cm high and has a rim diameter of 8 cm. The upper part of the body has a grid pattern below a horizontal band of double lines just below the collar. The grid pattern consists of bands of three lines irregularly applied with a stick. The fabric has tempering of coarse quartz and is rather thick (0.68 cm) compared to the earlier described finer tableware. The colour is pale brown, but black on the surface of the lower part of the body on one side. The external surface is



Figure 8. Other vessels. Photos: Åge Hojem, NTNU University Museum.

finely smoothed. The form is similar to one of Bøe's *early bowl forms* (Bøe 1931: Figure 44) but differs in its decoration. According to Rødsrud (2012: 49, 211), the early bowl forms appeared in the AD 200s or possibly earlier. As mentioned earlier, a grain from the posthole has been dated to AD 75–214 (TRa-11024), and food residues from the coarse ware pot from the same posthole are dated to AD 0–130 (Beta-484602).

In waste deposit 110297 in Field A, four sherds (25.9g) were found that probably came from one vessel (#9, Figure 8). The pot probably had a very rounded body with a narrow neck or collar. The surface is weathered but has traces of black burnishing. The decoration consists of one horizontal band infilled with hatching, more specifically two parallel lines with diagonal incised lines between them. Such decoration is common on the pots that Bøe (1931: 26) called *foreign decorated ware*. The fabric has a high proportion of sand inclusions, as is common in this type of pot (Bøe 1931: 24). The original black-burnished surface does not have any sand, which suggests that the pot was dipped in a clay slip to make the surface as smooth as possible prior to burnishing. According to Bøe, these vessels appear to come from the Jutland ceramic industry (Bøe 1931: 26–33). However mineralogical analyses of several such jars from Hunn in Østfold have shown that they were probably produced locally (Resi 1986: 51–53). These vessels appeared around AD 100 in the areas in and around present-day Vestfold (Bøe 1931: 34, Rødsrud 2012: 48, 208). The dating of the waste deposit ranges from Early Roman to Late Roman Iron Age, but the sherds were mainly found in the lowermost layer, which suggests that the pot was probably deposited in the earliest phase of the waste deposit.

A number of sherds from a pot (#65, Figure 8) were found in a posthole (671502) in House 21 in

Field D. The pot seems to have had a rounded profile with a somewhat high neck and slightly everted rim. The body has two zones with zigzag line borders or chevrons separated by a linear boundary consisting of bands of horizontal lines at the everted rim and the broadest part of the body. The lines and chevrons consist of three to five lines made with a stick. The pot is rather thick-walled and has a pale orange fabric with a dark brown external surface. Since it has not been possible to join the neck sherd to any of the body sherds, the complete profile of the pot is uncertain. A vessel from Bliksbjerg II (C19791), Lisbjerg, Århus Municipality, in Denmark, has similar decoration and possibly the same shape (Nordling-Christensen 1954: Pl. 23, Figure 9). The vessel at Vik is clearly reminiscent of Jutland ceramic industry and can be regarded as an example of Bøe's foreign decorated ware. House 21 dates to AD 1–230, which coincides with the dating of the Bliksbjerg grave to B2 (AD 70–150/160) (Nordling-Christensen 1954: 52).

At an excavation in 2018, at Brekstad, Ørland (only 3km away), several sherds of Bøe's foreign decorated ware were found in a well dated to AD 1. Some of the sherds have the same decoration as the first vessel – bands infilled with hatching – but, all in all, the decoration on the sherds is more varied. The sherds (T27897:50–66) originate from one or two vessels with faceted rim (Krag & Grønnesby in prep).

A small sherd from the transition to the body of a pot of Bøe's *small cooking pot* type (1931: figs. 244–261) (#27, Figure 8) was found in waste deposit 500200 in Field C. The fabric contains a high proportion of sand, is burnt red, and the external surface is decorated with horizontal rows of fingernail impressions. The clearest row of this decoration is directly on the transition from the neck to the body, and the fractured edge of the sherd shows evidence of another row below that. The sandy fabric and

| Vessel number | Typological dating | Reference | Context | Radiocarbon dating of the context |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 49 | From AD 200s | Rødstrud 2012: 49 | House 34 | AD 75-214 AD 0-130 |
| 9 | From AD 100s | Bøe 1931: 34 Rødstrud 2012: 48 | Waste deposit 110297 | AD 7-347 |
| 65 | B2 (AD 70-150/160) | Nordling-Christensen 1954: 52 | House 21 | AD 0-230 |
| 27 | Late Roman Iron Age to Migration period | Bøe 1931: 156-157 | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| | AD 250/300 to AD 500s | Rødstrud 2012: 231 | | |
| 24 | | | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |

Table 7. Dating of the find contexts and relative dating of the parallels of other vessels.

fingernail decoration on the body are typical of the small cooking pot types that were widespread in the Late Roman Iron Age and Migration period (Bøe 1931: 156–157). The fingernail decoration dates back to AD 250–300 and lasted throughout AD 500s (Rødstrud 2012: 231).

In the same waste deposit, a further 20 sherds were found from a pot without parallels (#24, Figure 8). The pot had a rounded collar with an everted rim. The rim has a rounded top but is not thickened. The fabric has tempering of finely crushed quartz and is dark brown in colour. The surface treatment appears special, and may be perceived as decorative: the pot is entirely covered in horizontal irregular ‘stripes’, up to the rim. This may have been done deliberately if the pot was rubbed in a horizontal direction when it was semi-dry, or if it was covered with a layer of grass or straw while drying or possibly during firing.

There seem to be correlation between the radiocarbon dates of the find context and the relative dating of the foreign decorated ware and the small cooking pot (#9, #65 & #27; see Table 7). The dating of the context of the early bowl type of vessels supports

Rødstrud’s suggestion that these types may appear earlier than the AD 200s (#49).

Early pottery with asbestos tempering (Asbestos ceramics)

This ceramic material includes 21 sherds (38.3g) with asbestos tempering that differ from the bucket-shaped pots in fabric composition and form. It has been possible to distinguish three different pots, all from different contexts. The sherds are undecorated and in grey-brown fabric with a relatively high proportion of finely sorted asbestos fibres, as is common in *asbestos ceramics* from northwestern Norway (Ågotnes 1986: 86–88). Asbestos ceramics are thought to have been in use from the late Neolithic to the Pre-Roman Iron Age, but Ågotnes (1986: 104) believes that use of the material from northwestern Norway cannot be verified before the Early Bronze Age.

Two of the pots were found in postholes in House 7 in Field B (#13, Figure 9 & #14), which is dated within the Early Pre-Roman Iron Age (Ystgaard et al. 2018: 430). There were just a few small sherds from the body of the vessels.



Figure 9. Early pottery with asbestos tempering (Asbestos ceramics). Photos: Åge Hojem, NTNU University Museum.

| Vessel number | Typological dating | Reference | Context | Radiocarbon dating of the context |
|---------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 13 | Early Bronze Age - Pre-Roman Iron Age | Ågotnes 1986: 104 | Posthole in House 7 | Pre-Roman Iron Age |
| 14 | | | Posthole in House 7 | Pre-Roman Iron Age |
| 26 | | | Waste deposit 500200 | AD 256-397 |
| 1 | | | Posthole/floor in House 1 | Pre-Roman Iron Age |

Table 8. Dating of the find contexts and relative dating of the parallels of early asbestos pottery.

A rim sherd (#26, Figure 9) from waste deposit 500200 in Field C has a smoothed area just below the rim, and is similar to a rim sherd from Skrivarhelleren, Årdal Municipality, Sogn & Fjordane (B12523, Ågotnes 1986: Figure 6B). However, the dating for this deposit points to the Late Roman Iron Age.

Additionally, there are two sherds in a mica-tempered fabric (#1, Figure 9). In northern Norway, mica-tempered pottery is considered a separate group within the northern Norwegian asbestos ceramic tradition, although this group is mainly concentrated in Varanger (Jørgensen & Olsen 1988: 20). The sherds from Vik are highly weathered. Therefore, they provide no information about the vessel form (or forms) from which they came. However, they were found respectively in a posthole and in floor

layers dated to the Pre-Roman Iron Age in House 1 in Field A (Ystgaard et al. 2018: 144).

Table 8 generally shows correlation between the common dating of this vessel type and the contexts in which they are found at Vik. One sherd was found in a waste deposit with later dates. However, House 18, 25 m southeast of the waste deposit, is dated to the Pre-Roman Iron Age, which means it is not unthinkable that the sherd was redeposited.

Contextual analysis: In what contexts were the ceramics found?

The ceramics from Vik were only found in settlement contexts and the finds were dispersed over all five excavation Fields, A–E (see Figure 10).

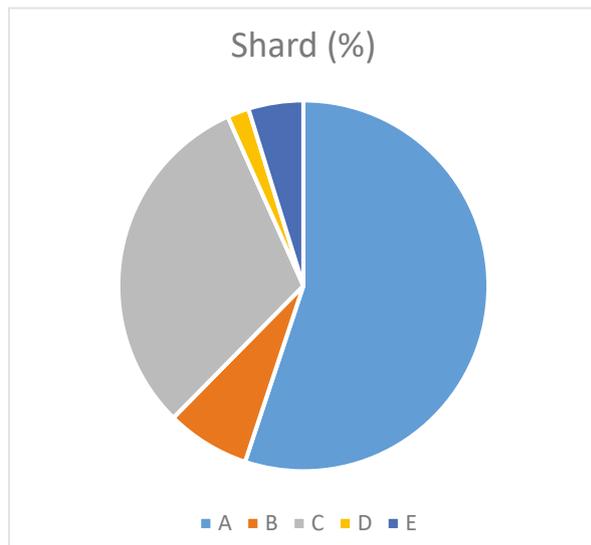


Figure 10. Percentage distribution of sherds by excavated area. Illustration: Grete Irene Solvold, NTNU University Museum.

However, the distribution between the five areas and within them varied. As can be seen in Table 9, the majority of the sherds were found in waste deposits and in association with features relating to buildings, while few sherds were found in cooking pits.

Waste deposits

In total, 65% of the sherds were found in what have been interpreted as waste deposits. The largest waste deposits contained the largest number of sherds: the waste deposits in field A (106581 and 110297) and Field C (500200 and 521623). In addition to these, I include a waste pit with a number of fish bones and shells from Field E (210240). There were major differences between the waste deposits in the respective areas (Mokkelbost, Ch. 7).

Table 9 shows that the ratio of the number of sherds to the number of vessels differs, especially with regard to waste deposits 110297 and 500200. Deposit 110297 contained a large number of sherds,

| Field | Type of context | Context Number | Number of sherds | Number of vessels |
|-------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| A | House | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| A | Waste deposit | 106581 | 8 | 3 |
| A | Waste deposit | 110297 | 236 | 6 |
| A | Waste pit | 117191 | 1 | 1 |
| A | Waste pit | 132878 | 3 | 1 |
| A+E | Sunken lane | 217254 | 11 | 4 |
| B | House | 6 | 27 | 1 |
| B | House | 7 | 18 | 2 |
| C | House | 2 | 11 | 7 |
| C | House | 34 | 69 | 4 |
| C | Waste deposit | 500200 | 63 | 22 |
| C | Postholes | 505507 | 1 | 1 |
| C | Layer | 511160 | 1 | 1 |
| C | Pit | 521429 | 1 | 1 |
| C | Waste deposit | 521623 | 4 | 2 |
| C | Pit | 522729 | 1 | 1 |
| C | Cooking pit | 523989 | 5 | 2 |
| D | House | 21 | 5 | 1 |
| D | Ditch | 616167 | 1 | 1 |
| D | House | 24 | 3 | 3 |
| D+E | Stray finds | | 2 | 2 |
| E | Waste pit (fish) | 210240 | 6 | 1 |
| E | Cultural layer | 216960 | 4 | 2 |
| E | Hearth | 218579 | 1 | 1 |
| E | Cooking pit | 218622 | 1 | 1 |
| E | Postholes | 225256 | 2 | 1 |

Table 9. Distribution by area, context, sherd, and vessel.

but some of these come from the same vessel. In contrast, 500200 contained a smaller number of sherds, but a much higher number of different types of vessels. Figure 11 shows that waste deposit 500200 had a larger number of finer tableware pieces, such as handled vessels (or similar forms) and bucket-shaped pots, than waste deposits 110297 and 521623, which also contain coarser ceramic types.

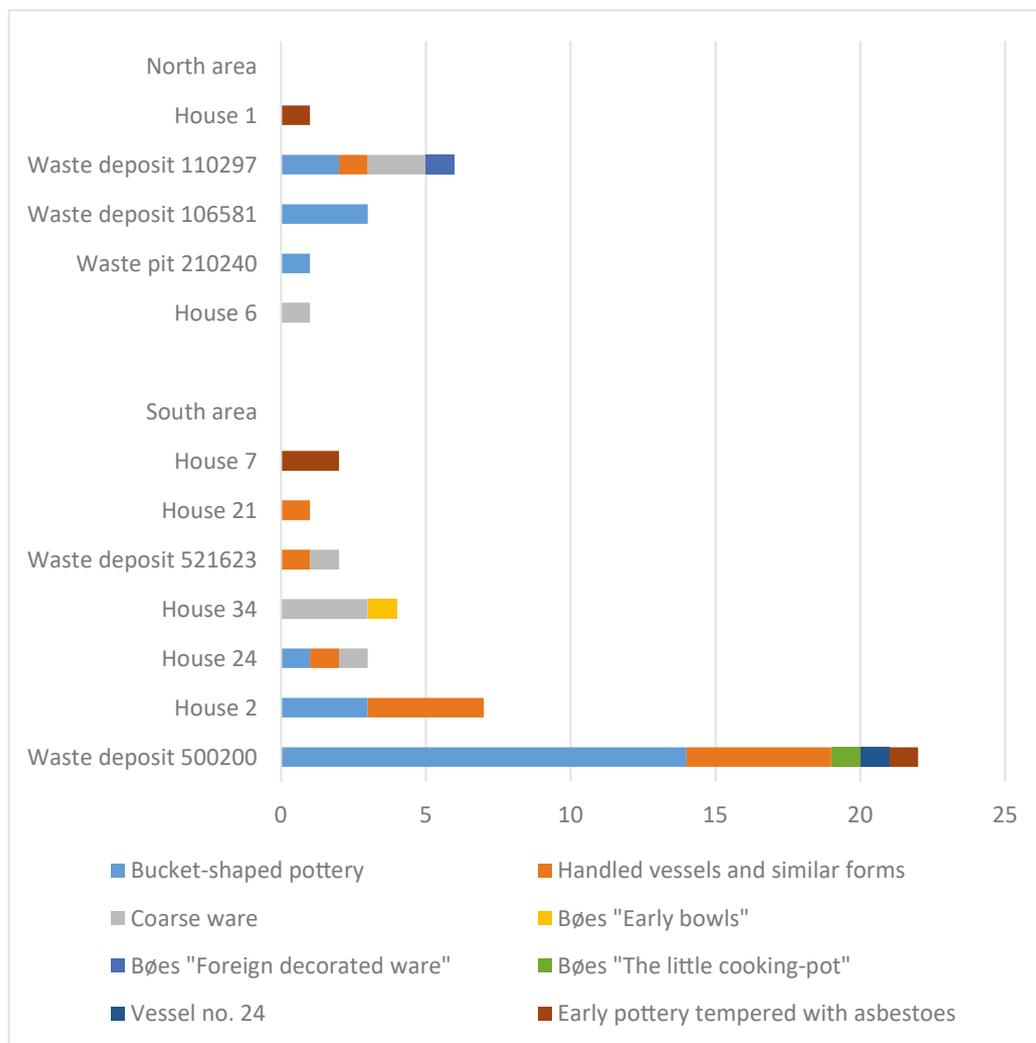


Figure 11. Distribution of vessel types by context. Illustration: Grete Irene Solvold, NTNU University Museum.

The chronological difference between the contexts in question can be one explanation for this difference. Waste deposits 110297 and 521623 are older than 500200, but 106581 and 210240 are simultaneous to 500200 (Mokkelbost, Ch. 7). Nevertheless, the large number of vessels and amount of finer tableware may indicate a possible difference in the status of the households that used the deposits. This coincides with observations made

by other contributors to this volume (Mokkelbost, Ch. 7; Storå et al., Ch. 8).

Houses

In total, 27% of the sherds were found in contexts that can be linked to construction features. This applies to contexts such as postholes, cooking pits, pits, and floor layers associated with a house. From the distribution of the types of pots found in the

houses (Figure 11), it is apparent that there was wide variation between the different houses. The most likely explanation is that the houses reflect different settlements phases at Vik. In Houses 1 and 7, asbestos ceramics have been found which coincided with the ^{14}C dating of the houses to Pre-Roman Iron Age. In House 6, which was also dated to the Pre-Roman Iron Age, coarse ware pot types were found. In House 34, which dated to the Early Roman Iron Age, a coarse ware pot and an early bowl form were found. In House 21, which is dated to the Early Roman Iron Age and the beginning of the Late Roman Iron Age, a vessel of Bøe's type foreign decorated ware was found. In House 24 and House 2 a variety of bucket-shaped pots and handled vessels were found, although a smaller amount from House 24, with its additional sherd of coarse ware. House 24 is dated to the transition to/and the Late Roman Iron Age. House 2 has dates from the same period but extends into the Migration period.

Lipid analysis

A long-standing question in research on ceramic vessels is their usage. Pots, especially the finer tableware and bucket-shaped ones, have often been linked to high status and ritual use (Kristoffersen and Hauken 2017: 528). To cast light on this question, lipid residues from 16 ceramic vessels were analysed using gas chromatography (see report Isaksson 2017). It is important to clarify that the conclusions based on this kind of analysis are interpretations, and can often be ambiguous. The fats in the sherd usually come from the ingredient with most fat, but it is not necessarily the main ingredient in the dish (Isaksson 2017: 1-2). The fats extracted are probably from the last use of the vessel, but some ingredients leave clearer traces, and can survive longer. The soil it was found in and the following treatment (i.e. fingerprints, packing material, marking and glue) can affect the result of such analysis. However, most of these points can be avoided by comparing results with earlier analysis (Rødsrud 2012:332).

| Museum number | Vessel number | Type of vessel | Context | Field | Quantity | Content | Visible food residue | Interpretation |
|---------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|-------|----------|---------|----------------------|----------------|
| T27070:75 | 5 | Bucket-shaped pottery, tempered with steatite (soapstone) and decorated with incised lines | 110297 Waste layer | A | None | | | |
| T27074:35 | 27 | "The small cooking pot" decorated with imprints made by fingernail | 500200 Waste layer | C | None | | | |
| T27079:2 | 49 | Bøe's early bowl forms with grid pattern | Posthole in House 34 | C | None | | | |
| T27080:7 | 51 | Coarse household ware with sintered outer | Posthole in House 34 | C | None | | | |
| T27404:4 | 65 | Bøe's "foreign decorated ware" with neck and chevrons | Posthole in House 21 | D | None | | | |

| Museum number | Vessel number | Type of vessel | Context | Field | Quantity | Content | Visible food residue | Interpretation |
|---------------|---------------|---|----------------------|-------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| T27404:6 | 67 | Bucket-shaped pottery, tempered with asbestos and decorated with circular stamp marks | Posthole in House 21 | D | None | | | |
| T27070:183 | 9 | Bøe's "foreign decorated ware" with two parallel lines with diagonal hatches in between | 110297 Waste layer | A | Low | UFA + Ch | | The vessel has been in contact with some kind of animal product. |
| T27070:7 | 2 | Bucket-shaped pottery, huge pot tempered with steatite (soapstone) | 106581 Waste layer | A | Low | UFA | | Traces of unknown fatty acids. |
| T27074:14 | 15 | Bucket-shaped pottery, tempered with asbestos and decorated with dimples and furrows/grooves | 500200 Waste layer | C | Low | UFA + DT | | Traces of unknown fatty acids. The vessel has traces of smoke and soot that indicate contact with fire. |
| T27070:208 | 8 | Coarse household ware | 110297 Waste layer | A | High | A/V + Ch | x | Traces of aquatic fats, possibly contributions of vegetable fats. |
| T27070:269 | 4 | Bucket-shaped pottery, tempered with asbestos, decorated with vertical rolls or raised, narrow bands with diagonal notches and comb-bands | 110297 Waste layer | A | Medium | T + Ch + DT | | Distinct traces of terrestrial animal fats. The vessel has traces of smoke and soot that indicate contact with fire. |
| T27070:8 | 3 | Bucket-shaped pottery, tempered with asbestos, decorated with finger-modelled boss and circular stamp marks | 106581 Waste layer | A | High | T (R) + V + Ph + Ch + DT + TT + LCK | x | Distinct traces of terrestrial animal fats, possibly ruminant. Contributions of vegetable fats, possibly vegetable oil or oil-rich seeds like flax or hemp seeds. The vessel have probably been heated up to high temperatures with the contents inside. |

| Museum number | Vessel number | Type of vessel | Context | Field | Quantity | Content | Visible food residue | Interpretation |
|---------------|---------------|---|----------------------|-------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| T27074:18 | 18 | Bucket-shaped pottery, tempered with asbestos and steatite (soapstone), decorated with small square boss. | 500200 Waste layer | C | Medium | T (R) + V + Ch + PA | | Distinct traces of terrestrial animal fats, possibly ruminant. Also traces of plant foods (green plants). |
| T27076:5 | 40 | Finer tableware, handled vessel with short neck | Posthole in House 2 | C | Medium | T (R) | | Distinct traces of terrestrial animal fats, possibly ruminant. |
| T27076:6 | 41 | Finer tableware, handled vessel with long neck | Posthole in House 2 | C | High | T (R) + V + DT | | Distinct traces of terrestrial animal fats, possibly ruminant. Also traces of vegetable fats and smoke/soot. |
| T27079:1 | 48 | Coarse household ware, nearly complete pot | Posthole in House 34 | C | Medium | T (R) + V + DT | x | Distinct traces of terrestrial animal fats, possibly ruminant. Possible contributions of green plants or fatty acids from ruminant. In addition, traces of soot and smoke |

Table 10. Results of lipid analysis. Contents: Ch – Cholesterol, UFA – Unknown Fatty Acid, DT – Diterpines (from Pinaceae), TT – Triterpines (from Betulaceae), T – Terrestrial animal products, A – Aquatic animal products, V – Vegetable fats/Plant foods, R – Ruminant, Ph – Phytosterol, LCK – Long chained ketones, PA – Phytanic Acid.

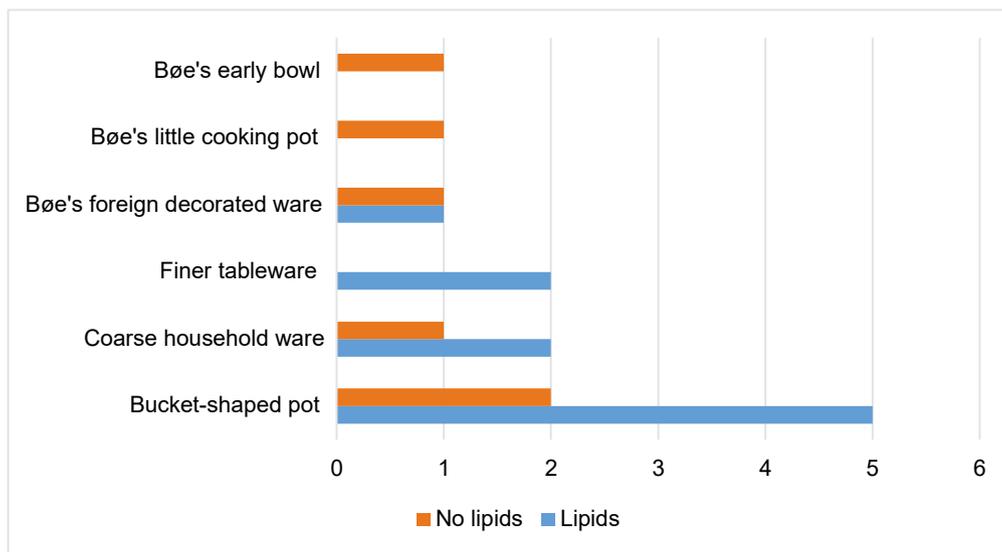


Figure 12. Presence of lipids by vessel type. Illustration: Grete Irene Solvold, NTNU University Museum.

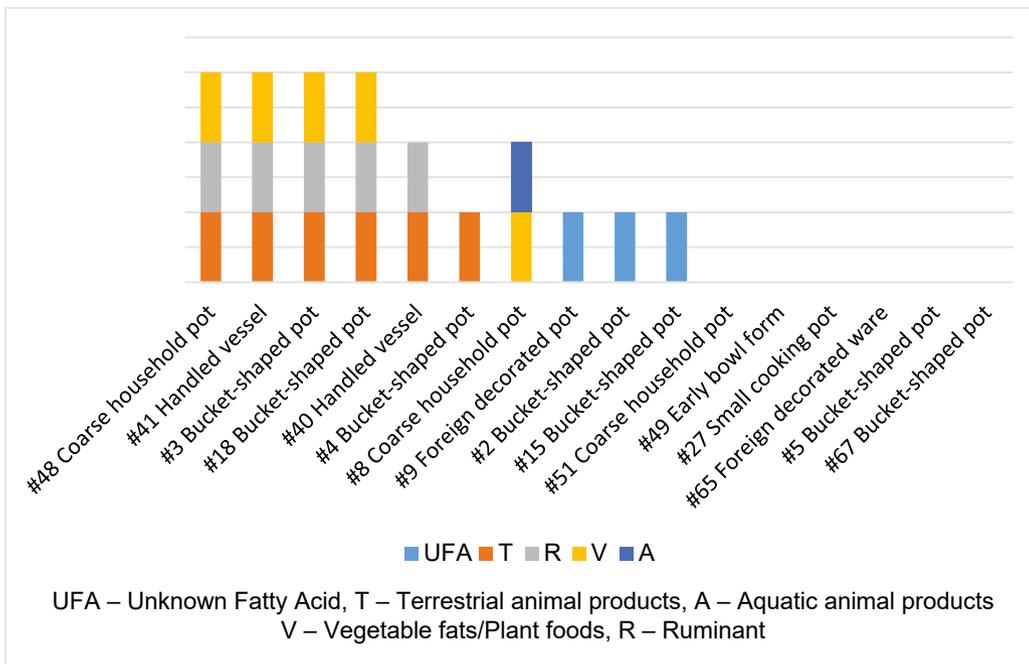


Figure 13. Distribution of lipid types by vessel type. Illustration: Grete Irene Solvold, NTNU University Museum.

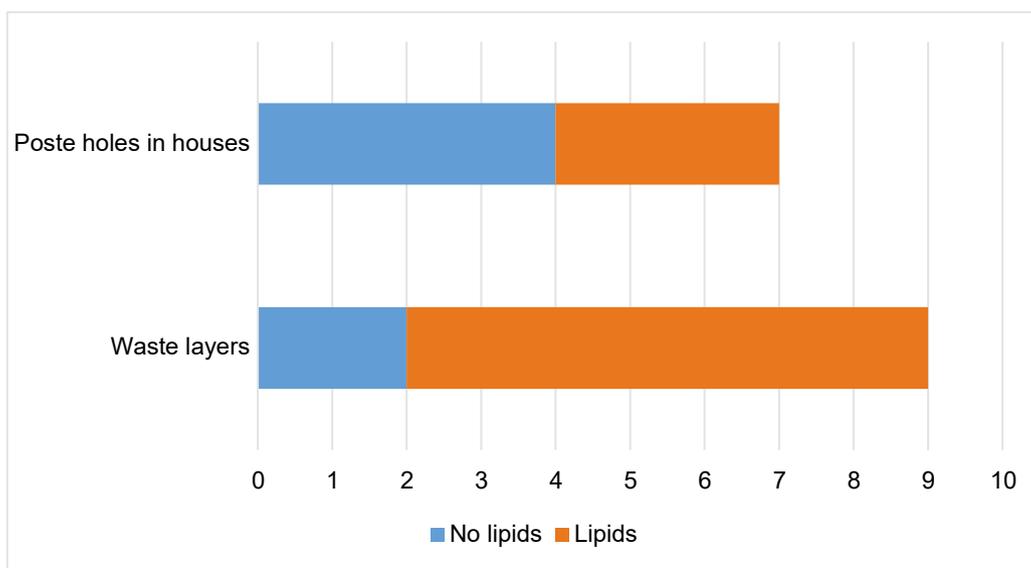


Figure 14. Distribution of vessels with and without lipids by context type. Illustration: Grete Irene Solvold, NTNU University Museum.

The results of the lipid analysis showed that six pots did not have any lipids remains. Their usage did not leave traces of fats in their fabric. In another three samples, only weak traces of fats were found. Of the remaining seven samples, one contained traces of aquatic animals, while the other six contained traces of terrestrial animals, five of which were probably ruminants. In four of the samples with traces of fats from animals, there were also indications of vegetable fats, and in one case traces of oil-rich vegetables (Isaksson 2017: 7; summarized in Table 10).

In contrast to the results of Rødsrud's lipid analysis of pots from burial contexts in eastern Norway (2012), the results from Vik showed more variety in the use of the pots.

There does not seem to be any connection between the type of pot and the presence of lipids in the ceramic material from Vik (see Figure 12). Some pots of the same type had lipid residues, while others did not. Only the small bowl and the small cooking pot stood out by not having any lipid residues, but there was only one sample from each of these types.

Closer examination of the types of lipids found revealed that the same lipid types were found in almost all of the pots (see Figure 13). One of the coarse ware pots is noteworthy because it had traces of aquatic animals.

From the distribution of pots with lipids from the selected differing contexts, it can be seen that more of pots with lipid residues were found in the waste deposits than from postholes in house contexts (see Figure 14).

DISCUSSION

The origin of the ceramics at Vik.

The ceramic material from Vik shows considerable variation in types deposited over a long period between the Bronze Age and the Migration period. During the transition to the Late Roman Iron Age,

the ceramic material from Vik increased in quantity and types, with increasing amounts of finer tableware, such as bucket-shaped pots and handled vessels (or similar forms) in Fields A and C.

Figure 15 shows the distribution of the origins of the parallels for the ceramics at Vik. Most of the identified parallels are for the bucket-shaped pots. This is probably due to the larger amount of research done on those vessels. All the bucket-shaped pots with steatite tempering have parallels in western Norway. However, the asbestos-tempered ones show a more varied picture. The handled vessels show more geographical variation in the possible parallels. Other vessels, like the coarse ware, represent forms that are similar over a great distance. It is not surprising to find a parallel for Bøe's foreign decorated ware in Denmark, since he argues that the origin for these vessels is in Jutland (1931).

This shows that the early vessels are influenced by a geographically extended ceramic tradition, which represents similar forms and decoration over a greater distance. As early as the Early Roman Iron Age, there are indications that the people at Vik belonged to a ceramic tradition that extended from Jutland all the way to Ørland. However, when bucket-shaped pots came into fashion, most of the decorative influence come from western Norway.

Although the pots from Vik have similarities to these parallels, none of them is quite the same; there are some differences in the decoration.

For some pots, it has not been possible to find any parallels (e.g. #15 and #19, Figure 4 and 5), probably because pottery manufacture is a craft guided by fashion and personal preferences. This is an argument for seeing the pots as made by both professional and unprofessional potters, whereby the latter would have made the coarse household pots and the professional potters finer pots (Kleppe 1993: 297). The total material from Vik clearly shows chronological differences between the

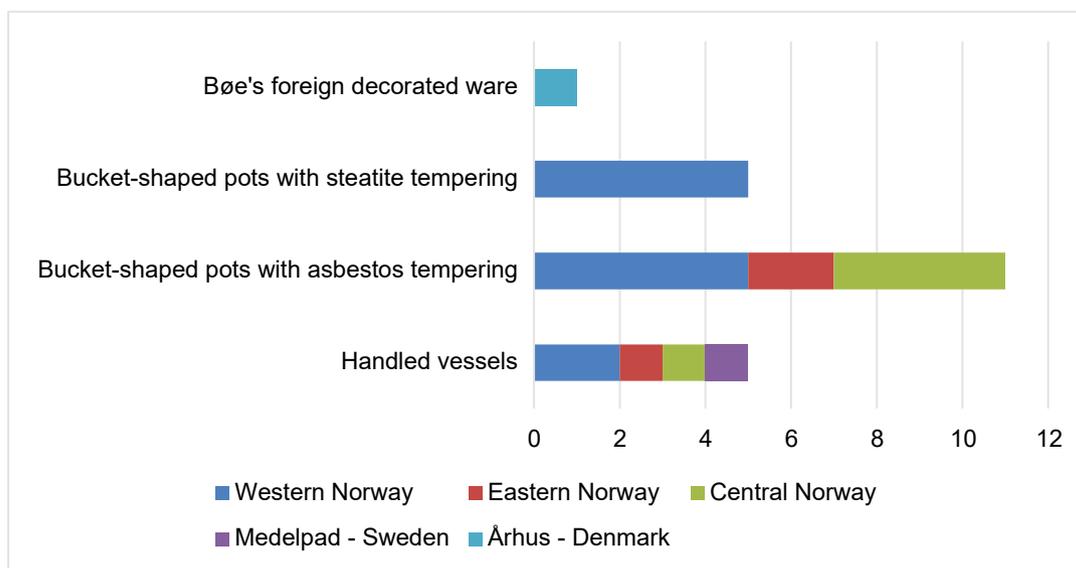


Figure 15. Distribution of the origins of the parallels. Illustration: Grete Irene Solvold, NTNU University Museum.

different types of vessel. However, there are also differences in the quality within the types, which may be explained by professionalism, fashion or the potters' preferences.

With regard to the largest group of pots from Vik, the bucket-shaped pots, the majority were found in contexts dating to the Late Roman Iron Age and occasionally from the transition to the Migration period. At Vik, only a couple sherds have decoration that can be dated with certainty to the late type, with more complex decorative patterns, from the Migration period (e.g. #59, Figure 4). It is a common opinion that bucket-shaped pots occurred in Norway from the last half of the AD 300s and disappeared around AD 550, and that the tradition started in the contemporary pottery-manufacturing centre in Rogaland (Bøe 1931: 166–167; Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010; Fredriksen 2012; Kristoffersen 2012). The bucket-shaped pots from Vik are of the early types, and this may indicate that contact between Ørland and western Norway was

already well established, and that the distribution of the type spread quickly. The similarities in form and decorative composition may indicate that the bucket-shaped pots found at Vik were part of a larger ceramic tradition, but the decorative elements also show a local tradition (e.g. #15 and #19, Figure 4 and 5). With regard to the remaining ceramics, the forms are similar over a great distance. The decoration shows a similar technique and type of pattern, but there are sometimes small differences in the composition of the patterns. The ceramics finds from Vik alone do not give a definite answer to the question of local tradition and production.

To try to get closer to an answer, some other features that may shed light on the subject will now be discussed.

A concentration of burnt clay (sintered clay) and slag was found in waste deposit 110297 in Field A. The burnt clay from this area has a firing temperature of 900–1000 °C and is interpreted as having come from a clay-capped kiln used in the production of

metalwork (Brorsson 2016: Table 2). The different types of slag and the location far away from the settlement support this. A clay layer 150017 (1,65 x 1,4 m) was found in the waste deposit. The clay was medium coarse and contained silt, sand, and mica but was rinsed of organic matter. According to Brorsson (2016: 19), such clay is suitable for ceramics and moulds. Such reservoirs can be interpreted as pits to store and mature the clay in before using it for ceramics or moulds (see also Rolfsen 1980:17; Mokkelbost, Ch. 7). However, no moulds were found in the waste layers.

The firing temperature of the kiln would have been too high for prehistoric ceramics, which are considered to have been fired at lower temperatures (Rødsrud 2012: 328). However, it has also been suggested that in simple kiln chambers made of stone, such as are found at Augland, temperatures could have reached 900 °C (Rolfsen 1980: 19).

An analysis of the firing temperature of the clay can reveal the highest temperature at which clay would have burnt. In cases where there is a more or less permanent kiln capped with clay or/and stone, and if knowledge of how to regulate the temperature inside it existed, it is probable that such a kiln could had more than one function. In an attempt to address this question, I return to the ceramics found in the waste deposit. One of the pots in waste deposit 110297 was probably broken at the site. This bucket-shaped pot with line decoration (#5, Figure 4), consisting of 153 sherds, lacked lipid residues. Lack of lipid residues and the fact that the vessel was probably broken near the waste deposit might be a result of the vessel being damaged during production, which could easily happen in a kiln (see Mokkelbost, Ch. 7). The clay layer (150017) is dated to AD 128–240 (Tra-11271, 1830±22BP). Bucket-shaped pottery was in use from around AD 350, so there are no correlations between the clay layer and pot #5. However, as we have no dating on the kiln

fragments, it could be possible that the kiln could have existed earlier or for a longer time. Some of the fragments show that the kiln has been repaired, as you can see layers of sintered clay.

Another possible kiln was found in Field C. Two closely spaced pits contained a large amount of burnt and sintered clay (Ystgaard et al. 2018: 497). Three samples from these pits had a firing temperature of 900–1000 °C and one sample had a firing temperature of 600–700 °C. These finds have also been interpreted as having come from a kiln's capping layer, and Brorsson explains the lower firing temperature by arguing that it might have come from the exterior of the kiln (Brorsson 2016: 21). However, some of the fragments of burnt clay had the remains of round openings that could be interpreted as remnants of air ducts between two chambers – in which case the clay with lower firing temperature could come from an upper chamber of a two-chamber kiln (Ihr pers. comm., 2018).

Sherds from one of the other pots without lipid residues (#51, Figure 7) were found in three of the postholes in House 34 on top of the kiln. The pot was completely oxidized red, and partially sintered on the external surface. One interpretation is that this vessel was destroyed during firing, and that the sintering occurred when the broken sherds were used as a heat shield when firing new pots in the kiln (Rødsrud pers. comm., 2018). The kiln dates to 45 BC – AD 59 (TRa-13059 & TRa-13060), but as the sample was pine, it is believed to be a bit younger (Ystgaard et al. 2018: 497). As the kiln predates House 34, waste from the period of the kiln's usage could have fallen into the posthole with the filling during the house's construction.

The finds indicate that there were kilns capped with clay and possibly a two-chambered kiln at Vik in the Early Roman Iron Age. It cannot be claimed with certainty that they were used to fire pottery, but finds of ceramics with unfamiliar decorations (e.g.

#15 and #19), pits with raw materials (150017), and ceramics without lipid residues (#5 and #51) can be seen as evidence of the local production of pots at Vik in the Early Roman Iron Age.

Geological analysis of both foreign decorated ware from Østfold and handled vessels from western Norway have shown that such pots could be locally produced (Resi 1986: 51-53; Stout 1986: 66; Kristoffersen 1993: 169). Potentially, comparison of the results of an analysis of the clay in the sherds and the results of an analysis of the raw clay in Field A might provide evidence in support of this interpretation but no such analyses have been carried out to date. Moreover, further analysis may provide exact information about the temperatures at which the ceramics were fired.

What do use and discard of pottery imply about the temporal, spatial and social organization of the Roman Iron Age farm at Vik?

The ceramics at Vik are mainly from waste deposits or features related to houses from different periods. In the Early Roman Iron Age, there are coarse wares and a few sherds of finer tableware from three fields (A, C and D). There are, as has been seen, indications of local ceramics production in Field A and Field C. There are also indications of ritual deposits of both coarse ware and finer decorated vessels in Fields C and D (House 34 and House 21). Compared to previous periods we see the beginning of a differentiation of the ceramics, where the coarse ware was used for cooking and storage, and the finer tableware for serving food and drink. From the beginning of this period, there is, in eastern Norway, a shift from the use of urns for human remains in graves to depositing sets of vessels besides the human remains. It is as if the dead person got a whole feast with him or her into the grave (Rødsrud 2012: 194). However, ceramics are still been used as urns in ritual deposits at Vik.

In the Late Roman Iron Age, there was evidently a marked increase in the number of pots at Vik, especially handled vessels and bucket-shaped pots (e.g. 500200). There is no sure indication of local ceramics production in this period, but much suggests that some might have been locally produced.

The increase in pots may be related to change within the food practices that started in the Early Roman Iron Age, where commensality was the new ideal, and the need for a more elaborate set of tableware arose. The use of sets of tableware in graves in eastern Norway extends to the Late Roman Iron Age, and decreases in the Migration period (Rødsrud 2012: 194). The analysis carried out by Rødsrud of the organic residue from the sets in graves shows that there was a functional division between the coarse ware and the finer wares: the coarse vessels contained food and the finer vessels contained some kind of drink (Rødsrud 2012: 196). However, the lipid analysis of the pots from Vik may give another picture.

At Vik, lipid residues from ruminants and vegetables were found in both coarse ware and finer tableware like handled pots and bucket-shaped pots (Table 10). In one of these, a bucket-shaped pot (#3, Figure 5), there were traces of long-chained ketones. Long-chained ketones are organic compounds that occur when fat products are heated, and indicate that the vessel was heated with the food inside (Isaksson 2017:3). This supports Kleppe's argument that the introduction of the bucket-shaped pots can be explained as a product of a change in cooking procedures, as these pots could easily be used in direct contact with fire (Kleppe & Simonsen 1983: 36). However, the analysis of the pottery at Vik shows a more varied picture. Most of the pots have no evidence of being heated with the contents inside, and were probably used as vessels for storing or serving.

The results of the lipid analysis of 16 pots from Vik show that only one with detected lipids had

aquatic animal residues, while six had residues from terrestrial animals (see Table 10). Given that Ørland is located on the coast and at the mouth of a fjord, it is strange that more lipid residues from aquatic animals were not found in the pots. Since pots absorb the taste and smell of food, separate pots may have been needed for different types of food, to avoid tainting (Heron & Evershed 1993: 259). Furthermore, since fish has a strong flavour and smell when cooked, it is reasonable to suggest that separate vessels would have been used for fish. However, given that the one sample with aquatic animal residues came from a coarse household pot from waste deposit 110297, while five samples with terrestrial animal residues came from finer tableware and bucket-shaped pots, one could suggest that the relative lack of marine products might have had something to do with food status and commensality. Until recent times, fish had a lower status in food traditions, and therefore it is possible that meat was served to show that the host could afford to slaughter the farm's livestock. The fact that the one coarse pot with residues from terrestrial animals is from a ritual deposit in a house could support this hypothesis. In addition, the argument, proposed by Rødstrud, that ceramics are used as materialized symbols for ideology and power relations could further support it (2012: 194). A change in the spatial organisation of the cooking pits at the settlement at Vik and the location of cooking pits inside House 2 also support this idea, as communal meals and commensality seem to be moved closer to the farm (see Fransson, Ch. 5; Heen-Pettersen & Lorentzen, Ch. 6).

The lipid analysis showed that ceramics from settlement contexts might have had more varied contents than ceramics from burial contexts. Thus the pottery from the settlement contexts may contribute to knowledge of daily food traditions. As the use of pottery increased, and bearing in mind the relatively small presence of fish products occurring at

Vik, it can be argued that ceramics were increasingly associated with uses that were more specialized, and that these uses can be seen in terms of a new context: the growth of a more sophisticated commensality.

One of the farms at Vik stands out as it has a wider selection of vessel types, with a higher degree of fragmentation (Field C, 500200 and House 2). This may be correlated to the farm achieving a higher status because of the relocation of the farm in Field D in the same period. This suggestion is further supported by finds of other items, such as fragments of glass beakers with trailing, and silver rings in 500200. House 2, which is simultaneous with 500200, shows a similar pattern, with a varied selection of bucket-shaped pots or finer tableware. The higher status can also be seen in connection with the manifestation of commensality close to the farm, when finer wares, better food, and probably particular types of drinks would have been required, for which there seems to be supporting evidence from Field C at Vik.

What do the ceramics finds from these settlements contribute to research?

Ceramics finds from various settlement contexts may contribute further information about the use of ceramics, whether for daily use, feasts, and/or rituals. However, a problem has arisen with regard to the typological dating of the pots from Vik, especially the bucket-shaped pots, which raises the question of whether settlement contexts can provide a more precise dating framework for the pots than, for example, ceramic grave goods? Most of the published material on ceramics in Norway come from graves, and the typological series were done before the ¹⁴C method was common. Ceramics at Vik are found in contexts that are dated more directly, with the ¹⁴C method. The contexts in question show a tendency towards earlier ¹⁴C-dates than those given by typological dating of the vessels. For example, a sherd from a

bucket-shaped pot decorated with a ring stamp was found in a hearth in House 24 in Field D (#67, Figure 5). The sherd is completely burnt yellow, indicating that it was discarded in the hearth when it was in use. But the ¹⁴C dating from the hearth precedes the period when the bucket-shaped pots are assumed to have been in use (see results section). Observations based on just one sherd are, on their own, not enough to determine whether the dating frame should be expanded. However, there are indications of earlier dates for the bucket-shaped pots from two boat-houses in Sola, Rogaland (Rølfesen 1974a: 72-73; 1974b: 112). One can wonder if the ceramics found in graves could have been in circulation for a longer period, before they were deposited, thus allowing for earlier dating of their usage at settlements.

The distribution of the various types of pots in the various houses shows a large degree of variation, mainly in terms of dating. The majority of the ceramics finds were from postholes, which raises the following question: did the sherds end up in the postholes together with surrounding soil by chance during the construction or demolition of the house, or might they have been deposited intentionally? The tradition of burying pots in houses is a well-known phenomenon from different periods and cultures around the world (Carlie 2004: 41), yet this begs the question of what is required to interpret pottery as a ritual deposit.

In a study of the ritual use of pots in Sweden and Denmark, only whole pots are referred to as ritual deposits in the case of Denmark, while sherds, too, have been interpreted as “house offerings” in the case of Sweden (Carlie 2004). The difference is explained by the fact that the conditions for the preservation of ceramics differ in the two countries. The study also shows that there was an increase in such ritual deposits from the Pre-Roman Iron Age, peaking in the Roman Iron Age (Carlie 2004). To identify intentional depositions in houses, Tine

Sønderby Kristensen stipulated two criteria (2006: 29, translated by the author);

- The artefacts must be found in, or in distinct context with, a house construction.
- The finds have to be extraordinary (e.g. hole items, several sherds together, whole or special parts of animals, or ceramics in places you don't expect).

Judged by these criteria, the material from Vik shows ceramics in ritual deposits associated with houses since the Pre-Roman Iron Age.

Two almost complete pots (coarse ware and early bowl) were found in a posthole in House 34 in Field C, and have since been interpreted as having been deposited ritually when the house was abandoned or demolished (Ystgaard et al. 2018: 493). Large numbers of sherds from a pot with a neck and chevrons (foreign decorated ware) were found in a posthole in House 21 in Field D. Both houses date to the Early Roman Iron Age. And sherds from handled vessels and bucket-shaped pots were found in a posthole and in the fireplace in House 2 in Field C, which dates to the Late Roman Iron Age. Additionally, asbestos pottery from Pre-Roman Iron Age was found in houses in Fields A and B (House 1, 6 & 7) (Fransson, Ch. 5), all of which is considered to be ritual deposits.

Two of the pots from what have been interpreted as “house offerings” do not have any lipid residues (#49 from House 34 and #65 from House 21). They may have been deposited without having been used. Alternatively, they could have contained something that would not have left any clear lipid residues, such as fluids (without fats) for drinking. Of the two pots found in the same posthole in House 34, one had lipid residues from ruminants and vegetables, and the other had no residues. So, while one of the pots contained food, it is possible that the smaller bowl

was a drinking vessel. However, it cannot be ruled out that this small pot was produced for a specific purpose, namely a “house offering”.

Some house offerings are interpreted as foundation sacrifices, to ensure a favourable life in the house for people and livestock (Paulsson 1993: 48) and as a symbol in a rite of passage to insure the farm’s fertility and future existence (Kristensen 2010: 66-67). However, there is evidence that the two pots in House 34 were put in the posthole by those clearing the area when the house was abandoned (Ystgaard et al. 2018: 493). In the case of ceramics in graves, Fredriksen proposes that ceramic containers are both symbolic and ontological metaphors for the buried individual, and (e.g. bucket-shaped pots) serve as models to explain physical, social and mythical transformations (Fredriksen 2006: 134-135). Moving from and removing the house structures is a physical transformation on the same level as burying people or constructing a house. Therefore, it is possible that the offering in House 34 can be connected to the house transition to the new phase or to death.

CONCLUSIONS

The ceramics from Vik show a wide variety of pot types, and variations in between, over a long period. Even though you can find parallels with the same forms and decoration in other areas (e.g. western Norway), the material indicates that some of the vessels were produced locally. Finds of kiln remains, pits with raw clay, and pots without lipid residues in clusters around the kiln, all suggest the same. The evidence is clearer from the Early Roman Iron Age than from the Late Roman Iron Age. On the other hand, in the Late Roman Iron Age the quantity of ceramics is higher, and we can witness a larger contact area from similarities in the ceramics. Most of the parallels stem from the coast of western Norway.

The contexts in which the ceramics occurred were mainly waste deposits and remains of features associated with buildings. Asbestos ceramics were found in contexts dated to the Bronze Age and Pre-Roman Iron Age. Contexts dated to the Early Roman Iron Age contained coarse storage and cooking pots, as well as early bowl forms and foreign decorated wares. From the Late Roman Iron Age (and the transition to the Migration period), the material reflects a rapid expansion in the use of finer tableware like handled vessels and bucket-shaped pots. In the Late Roman Iron Age, this expansion is explained as being due to a change in food practices, when commensality connected with status and power resulted in a need for finer types of pottery and the serving of better food and beverages. There are also difference between ceramics deposited in the waste deposits in the different fields. In Field A there are a great number of sherds, but from fewer pots. In Field C there are fewer sherds, but a greater number of different pots. This can be explained with regard to the difference in time and the difference in the usage of pots in the Early and Late Roman Iron Age, but may also imply that the farm in Field C was wealthier than the one in Field A, an interpretation possibly supported by other finds (e.g. glass beaker).

It appears that although the pottery at Vik was used for storage and cooking, most of the ceramics had a special role, in all phases, such as ritual deposits in houses, and in the later phase as part of commensality connected to the farm’s status and power. The farms at Vik would have had a central location in the landscape in the Early Iron Age, and probably had an important function or role in trade or trade networks along the coast and within the areas adjacent to the fjord. Similarities with ceramic material from western Norway (especially the bucket-shaped pots), as well as the early dating for them, suggest that contact networks had already

been established before the expansion in the usage of ceramics in the Late Roman Iron Age, and that objects and new social ideas were adopted fast.

Ceramic material from settlement contexts such as Vik provide additional information about the usage of ceramics in Early Iron Age Norway. This material shows that the ceramics had a special role in society in addition to being used as vessels for storage of cooking. The early dates of the contexts of some of the bucket-shaped pots may indicate an earlier inception than what is generally assumed, and that ceramic vessels from graves may have a longer time span of circulation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to my project manager, Ingrid Ystgaard, for believing in me and giving me the opportunity to write this article. I want to thank Bente Magnus, Torbjørn Brorsson and Heidi M. Breivik for giving me the first introduction to Iron Age ceramics through the material from Vik, Sven Isaksson for conducting the Lipid analysis and Christian Rødsrud for helping me in answering some questions that has arisen during writing this article. At last I want to thank the peer reviewer for fruitful comments and clarifications.

REFERENCES

- Breivik, H. M. 2006: *Spannformede leirkar i Midt-Norge – En studie i regionale særpreget*. Masters thesis in Archaeology. NTNU, Trondheim.
- Brorsson, T. 2016: *Analys av bränd lera från Örland kampflybase, Sör-Trondelag*. Rapport 105. Kontoret för keramiska studier.
- Bøe, J. 1931: *Jernalderens keramikk i Norge*. Bergens Museums Skrifter. Nr. 14.
- Carlie, A. 2004: *Fortida byggnadskult. Tradition och regionalitet i södra Skandinavien*. Stockholm, Riksantikvarieämbetet.
- Engevik, A. 2002: Spannforma leirkar – forbilder og funksjon. *Viking* LXV: 49–69.
- Engevik, A. 2005: Bunnedekor på spannformede leirkar – pynt, produksjonsmerke eller symbol? In: Bergsvik, K. A. & A. Engevik (eds.): *Fra funn til samfunn. Jernalderstudier tilegnet Bergljot Solberg på 70-årsdagen*: pp. 189–208. UBAS, Nordisk. Universitetet i Bergen.
- Engevik, A. 2007: *Bucket-Shaped Pots. Style, chronology and regional diversity in Norway in Late Roman and Migration periods*. Dissertation (PhD), University of Bergen.
- Evershed, R. P., S. N. Dudd, M. J. Lockheart & S. Jim 2001: Lipids in archaeology. In: Brothwell, D. R. & A. M. Pollard (ed.): *Handbook of Archaeological Sciences*: pp. 331–349.
- Fredriksen P. D. 2005: *Karet/kroppen/identiteten: Spannforma leirkar i graver*. Master thesis in Archaeology, University of Bergen.
- Fredriksen, P. D. 2006: Moving closer to the fire: Heat transformations and bucket shaped pots in burials. *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, 39:2: 126–137.
- Fredriksen, P. D. 2012: Når kunnskapar møtest: frå leire til kar. *Frå haug ok heidni*, 1 -2012: 29–32.
- Gjessing, G. 1941: Et kjeramik-k-problem. *Naturen*, nr. 11.
- Grieg, S. 1934: *Jernalderhus* på Lista. Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning, Serie B Skrifter, XXVII.
- Heron, C. & R. P. Evershed 1993: The Analysis of Organic Residues and the Study of Pottery Use. In: Schiffer, M. B. (ed.): *Archaeological Method and Theory*, Vol. 5: 247–284.
- Isaksson, S. 2017: *Analys av organiska lämningar i keramik från Örlandprojektet, Trondheim, Norge*. Uppdragsrapport nr. 321. Arkeologiska forskningslaboratoriet. Institutionen för arkeologi och antikens kultur. Stockholms universitet.
- Johansen, T. 2003: *Jern og grav. Maktpolitiske kontekster i Trøndelags eldre jernalder*. Masters thesis in Archaeology (Hovedfag), University of Bergen.
- Jørgensen, R. 1988: Spannforma leirkar. Opphavsproblemene sett fra en Nordskandinavisk synsvinkel. *Viking*, LI: 51–65.
- Jørgensen, R. & B. Olsen 1988: *Asbestkeramiske grupper i Nord-Norge*. Tromsø, kulturhistorie, Nr. 13. Tromsø.
- Kleppe, E. J. 1993: On the provenance of bucket-shaped pottery. *Acta Archaeologica* vol. 64 (2) 1993: 293–300.
- Kleppe, E. J. & S. E. Simonsen 1983: *Bucket-shaped pots – a West-Norwegian Ceramic Form. Experiments with Production Methods*. AmS-skrifter 10, Stavanger.
- Krag, E. M. F. & G. Grønnesby in prep: *Arkeologiske undersøkelser på Brekstad 67/-*. NTNU Vitenskapsmuseet arkeologisk rapport 2019.
- Kristensen, T. S. 2006: *Husoffer? En feministisk analyse av nedleggelse i huskonstruksjoner gjennom jernalderen*. Masters thesis in Archaeology (Hovedfag), University of Oslo.
- Kristensen, T. S. 2010: Husgeråd som husoffer. *Primitive tider* 2010 (12): 61–70.
- Kristoffersen, S. 1993: Gård og gjenstandsmateriale – sosial sammenheng og økonomisk struktur. In: Solberg, B. (ed.): *Minneskrift Egil Bakka*: pp. 151–206. Arkeologiske Skrifter 7, Historisk museum, Universitetet i Bergen.
- Kristoffersen, S. 1999: Migration Period Chronology in Norway. In: Hines, J., K. Høilund Nielsen & F. Siegmund (eds.): *The Pace of change. Studies in early-medieval chronology*: 93–114. Oxbow.
- Kristoffersen, S. 2012: Leire – ild – kar. Keramikfylket Rogaland. Introduksjon. *Frå haug ok heidni*, 1 -2012: 3–16.
- Kristoffersen, E. S. & Å. D. Hauken 2017: Migration Period Pottery from Avaldsnes: A study of Shards from Bucket-shaped Pots. In: Skre, D. (ed.): *Avaldsnes – A Sea-kings' manor in first-millennium western Scandinavia*: pp. 527–549. De Gruyter, Berlin/Boston.
- Kristoffersen, S. & B. Magnus 2010: *Spannformete kar. Utvikling og variasjon*. AmS-Varia 50. University of Stavanger, The Museum of Archaeology.
- Lund Hansen, U. 1987: *Römischer Import im Norden. Waarenaustausch zwischen dem Römischen Reich und dem freien Germanien während der Kaiserzeit unter besonderer Berücksichtigung Nordeuropas*. Nordiske Fortidsminner Serie B, nr. 10. Det Kongelige Nordiske Oldtidskriftselskab. København.
- Løken, T. 2001: Oppkomsten av den germanske hallen – Hall og sal i eldre jernalder i Rogaland. *Viking* LXIV – 2001: 49–86.
- Magnus, B. 1975: *Krosshaugfunnet. Et forsøk på kronologisk og stilhistorisk plassering i 5. århundre*. Stavanger Museums Skrifter Nr. 9, Stavanger.

- Magnus, B. 1980: On mending of bucket-shaped pots of the Migration Period in Norway. *Studien zur Sachsenforschung* 2, pp. 275–288. Niedersächsisches Landesmuseum Hannover, Hildesheim.
- Magnus, B. 1984: The interlace motif on the bucket-shaped pottery of the Migration period. *Festskrift til Thorleif Sjøvold på 70-års dagen*: pp. 139–157. Universitetets Oldsaksamlings Skrifter, Ny rekke, Nr. 5. Oslo.
- Magnus, B. 2012: Hva ble leirkarene brukt til? *Frå haug ok heiðni*, 1 -2012: 17–22.
- Müller, S. 1885: *Ordning af Danmarks oldsager II. Jernalderen*. Librairie Renouard, Paris/Kjøbenhavn.
- Müller, S. 1897: *Vor Oldtid. Danmarks forhistoriske Archæologi*. Det Nordiske forlag, Kjøbenhavn.
- Nicolaissen, O. 1920: *Urner fra Nord-Norges graver*. Tromsø Museum Årshæfter 42 (1919). Nr. 4. Tromsø.
- Nordling-Christensen, H. 1954: *Katalog over ældre romersk jernalders grave i Århus amt*. Nordiske fortidsminder IV. Bind 2. Hefte. Det Kgl. Nordiske Oldskriftselskab.
- Paulsson, T. 1993: Huset och lyckan. En studie i byggnadsoffer från nordisk järnålder och medeltid. AK-003 vt-93, Arkeologiska institutonen, Lunds universitet.
- Petersen, J. 1933: *Gamle gårdsanlegg i Rogaland - fra forhistorisk tid og middelalder*. Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning, Serie B Skrifter, XXIII.
- Petersen, J. 1936: *Gamle gårdsanlegg i Rogaland - fortsettelse: Utsira, Lyngaland, Håvold, Birkelandstølen, Hanaland*. Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning, Serie B Skrifter, XXXI.
- Resi, H. G. 1986: *Gravplassen Hunn i Østfold*. Norske Oldfunn XII, Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Oslo.
- Roffet-Salque, M., J. Dunne, D. T. Altoft, E. Casanova, L. J. E. Cramp, J. Smyth, H. Whelton & R. P. Evershed 2017: From the inside out: Upscaling organic residue analysis of archaeological ceramics. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 16 (2017): 627–640.
- Rolfen, P. 1974a: *Båtnaust på Jærkysten*. Stavanger museums skrifter 8, Stavanger.
- Rolfen, P. 1974b: Når og hvor oppsto det spannformede karet? *Viking XXXVIII*: 109–116.
- Rolfen, P. 1980: Et pottemakerverksted fra romertiden. In: Johansen, Ø., L. Marstrander, E. Mikkelsen & P. Rolfen (eds.): *Festskrift til Sverre Marstrander på 70-årsdagen*: 15–20. Universitetets Oldsaksamlings Skrifter, Ny rekke, Nr. 3. Oslo.
- Rygh, O. 1885: *Norske Oldsager*. Cammermeyer, Christiania.
- Rynning, I. C. 2007: *Spannformede kar fra Østlandet: Produksjon, distribusjon og kommunikasjon*. Masters thesis in Archaeology, University of Oslo.
- Rødsrud, C. R. 2012: *I Liv og Død: Keramikens sosiale kronologi i eldre jernalder*. PhD Dissertation. Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo.
- Selinge, K. G. 1977: Järnålderns bondekultur i Västernorrland. In: Baudou, E. & K.-G. Selinge (eds.) *Västernorrland förhistoria*, pp. 153–459. Motala.
- Shetelig, H. 1905: Spandformede lerkar fra folkevandringstiden. *Aarsberetning for Foreningen til norske fortidsmindeværkers bevaring*, 1904: 42–91.
- Shetelig, H. 1909: *En ældre jernalders gaard paa Jæderen*. Bergens Museums Aarbog 1909, No. 5.
- Shetelig, H. 1913: Den førromerske jernalderen i Norge. *Oldtiden III*: 117–145.
- Slomann, W. 1950: *Medelpad og Jämtland i eldre jernalder*. Universitetet i Bergen Årbok 1948:4–78, Historisk antikvarisk rekke, Nr. 2.
- Solberg B. 2000: *Jernalderen i Norge*. Cappelen Akademisk Forlag, Oslo.
- Stout, A. M. 1986: The finer Handled Vessels of Western Norway's Early Iron Age. *Arkeologiske Skrifter Historisk Museum No. 3* - 1986: 7–85. Universitetet i Bergen, Bergen.
- Straume, E. 1987: *Gläser mit Facettenschliff aus skandinavischen Gräbern des 4. und 5. Jahrhunderts n. Chr.* Serie B: Skrifter LXXIII. Universitetsforlaget.
- Ystgaard, I., U. Fransson, M. Mokkelbost, A. Heen-Pettersen, A. B. Lorentzen, M. M. Gran, G. I. Solvold & E. W. Randerz 2018: *Arkeologiske utgravninger på Ørland kampflybase 2015 - 2016*. NTNU Vitenskapsmuseet arkeologisk rapport 2018:27.
- Zimmermann, U., E. V. Kristoffersen, P. D. Fredriksen, S. A. R. Bertolino, A. Andó & D. Bersani 2016: Provenance and composition of unusually chrome and nickel-rich bucket-shaped pottery from Rogaland (southwestern Norway). *Sedimentary Geology* 336 (2016): 183–196.
- Ågotnes, A. 1986: Nordvestnorsk asbestkeramikk. Karform, godsstruktur, utbredelse og datering. *Arkeologiske Skrifter Historisk Museum No. 3* - 1986: 86–118. Universitetet i Bergen, Bergen.

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION:

Magnus, Bente 25.04.2017

Ihr, Anna 18.01.2018

Rødsrud, Christian Løchsen 20.12.2017-03.01.2018

INTERNET SOURCE:

Unimus, 02.01.2018: S4162:a.

APPENDIX: FINDS CATALOGUE.

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------|----------|---|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Early pottery tempered with Asbestoes | Bronze Age/Pre-Roman Iron Age | | | | | T27068 | 1 | 1 | B | F5m | M | | House 1, floor |
| | | | | | | | T27068 | 2 | 1 | B | D | M | | House 1, post hole |
| 2 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Age | AB | 30 | F | | T27070 | 6 | 1 | R | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 106581 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 7 | 2 | R | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 106581 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 58 | 1 | Bo | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 106581 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 59 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 106581 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 8 | 1 | R | F5m | A | Yes | Waste Deposit 106581 |
| 3 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Age (C3) | AB1 | 13 | I | Finger modelled boss and circular stamp marks | T27070 | 9 | 1 | B | F5m | A | Yes | Waste Deposit 06581 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 269 | 1 | B | F5m | A | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| 4 | Bucket-shaped pottery | C3-D1 | | 19,5 | H | | T27070 | 280 | 1 | B | F5m | A | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 331 | 1 | R | F5m | A | | Waste Deposit 110297 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|---|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| 5 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | AB1 | Ca. 16 | F | Open decor of furrows. Narrow horizontal band with vertical komposition | T27070 | 71 | 12 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 72 | 53 | R, B, Bo | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 73 | 45 | R, B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 74 | 4 | R, B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 75 | 2 | R, B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 120 | 2 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 121 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 123 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 124 | 2 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 188 | 16 | R, B, Bo | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 189 | 7 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 218 | 3 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 219 | 1 | B | D | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 270 | 4 | R, B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 110297 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|----------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| 6 | Coarse household ware | | | | | | T27070 | 80 | 1 | R | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 81 | 1 | Bo | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 83 | 1 | Bo | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 84 | 4 | B, R | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 88 | 5 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 89 | 2 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 90 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 91 | 2 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 92 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 93 | 13 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 94 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 95 | 2 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 96 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 97 | 3 | B | F5m | Q | Yes | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| T27070 | 98 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 | | | | | | | |
| T27070 | 99 | 3 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 | | | | | | | |
| T27070 | 113 | 3 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 | | | | | | | |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| 6 | Coarse household ware | | | | | | T27070 | 191 | 6 | R, B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 203 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 206 | 3 | B (Bo) | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 207 | 5 | B (Bo) | F5m | Q | Yes | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 210 | 4 | B | F5m | Q | Yes | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 211 | 3 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 213 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 214 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 273 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 274 | 2 | B | F5m | Q | Yes | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 275 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 318 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 324 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 82 | 1 | R | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| 7 | Similar form as handled vessels | | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Coarse household ware | | | | | | T27070 | 114 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 198 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 208 | 3 | B | F5m | Q | Yes | Waste Deposit 110297 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|----------|---|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 9 | Foreign decorated ware (Bøes fremmed dekorert vare) | Early Roman Iron Age | | | | Band of two horizontal lines with diagonal hatches in between | T27070 | 117 | 1 | B | BB | F & Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 183 | 1 | B, S, N | BB | F & Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 186 | 1 | N | BB | F & Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 192 | 1 | N/C | BB | F & Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| 10 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age/ Migration Period | | 13,5 | I | | T27070 | 313 | 1 | R | F5m | St | Yes | Waste Pit 117191 |
| | | | | | | | T27070 | 319 | 1 | B | F5m | St | Yes | Waste Pit 132878 |
| 11 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age/ Migration Period | | | | | T27070 | 320 | 2 | B | F5m | St | Yes | Waste Pit 132878 |
| | | | | | | | T27073 | 13 | 1 | B | Sm | Q | | House 6, post-hole 302396 |
| 12 | Coarse household ware? | | | | | | T27073 | 14 | 26 | B | Sm | Q | | House 6, post-hole 302396 |
| | | | | | | | T27073 | 21 | 6 | B | F5m | A & M | | House 7, post-hole 308208 |
| 13 | Early pottery tempered with Asbestoes | Bronze Age/ Pre-Roman Iron Age | | | | | T27073 | 45 | 11 | B | F5m | A & M | | House 7, post-hole 308208 |
| | | | | | | | T27073 | 46 | 1 | B | 0 | A | Yes | House 7, post-hole 308157 |
| 14 | Early pottery tempered with Asbestoes | Bronze Age/ Pre-Roman Iron Age | | | | | T27074 | 14 | 1 | R | F5m | A | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 15 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | AB1 | 18,5 | I | Furrows & pits (stamped) | T27074 | 15 | 1 | R | F5m | A | Yes | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 17 | 1 | B | F5m | A | Yes | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 16 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | Probable AB1 | 15 | I | Lines with comb tool | T27074 | 109 | 1 | B | F5m | A | | Waste Deposit 500200 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|---|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| 17 | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | Wide furrows (drawn with finger) | T27074 | 16 | 1 | N, S | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 18 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | Small quadratic boss | T27074 | 18 | 1 | B | Sm | A & St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 19 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | Lines with comb tool, covers the entire surface, Grooved. | T27074 | 19 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 20 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | Circular stamp marks & lines with two-toothed comb tool | T27074 | 20 | 1 | B | F5m | A | Yes | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 21 | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | Lines with comb tool | T27074 | 21 | 1 | B | D | Sa | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 23 | 1 | B | D | Sa | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 27 | 1 | B | D | Sa | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 21? | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | Lines with comb tool | T27074 | 25 | 1 | B | F5m | Sa | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 22 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | Deep furrows | T27074 | 24 | 1 | B | F5m | A | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 26 | 3 | B | BB? | Sa | Yes | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 30 | 3 | B | BB? | Sa | Yes | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 23 | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | Lines with comb tool | T27074 | 36 | 1 | B | BB? | Sa | Yes | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 46 | 1 | B | BB? | Sa | Yes | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 105 | 1 | B (Bo) | BB? | Sa | Yes | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 126 | 1 | B | BB? | Sa | Yes | Waste Deposit 500200 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------|----------|---|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| 24 | Unknown, bowl shaped with outward going rim | | | 17? | | Grooved, irregular | T27074 | 30 | 3 | B | G | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 32 | 1 | R | G | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 104 | 5 | R, B | G | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 108 | 4 | B | G | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 111 | 1 | B | G | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 112 | 3 | B | G | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 122 | 1 | Bo | G | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 127 | 4 | B | G | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| | | | | | | | T27074 | 128 | 1 | B | G | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 25 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | AB? | 12 | F | Diagonal dash lines made with comb tool | T27074 | 31 | 2 | R, B | F5m | St | Yes | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 26 | Early pottery tempered with Asbestoes | Bronze Age/ Pre-Roman Iron Age | | | 2 | | T27074 | 34 | 1 | B | Sm | A | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 27 | The little cooking pot (Bøes lille kokekar) | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | Imprints with fingernails, min. two horizontal rows | T27074 | 35 | 1 | B | Sm | Sa | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 28 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | AB? | 18 | F | Pits & lines with circular stamp & comb tool | T27074 | 38 | 2 | R, B | F5m | St | Yes | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 29 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | 18 | C | Lines | T27074 | 39 | 1 | R | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|----------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|---|
| 30 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | 12,5 | I | | T27074 | 40 | 1 | R | F5m | A | Yes | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 31 | Similar form as handled vessels | | | 12 | | | T27074 | 45 | 1 | R | F5m | A | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 32 | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | | T27074 | 42 | 1 | R | BB | Sa | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 33 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | 13 | F | | T27074 | 44 | 1 | R | | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 34 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | Lines with comb tool | T27074 | 106 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 35 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | Lines with comb tool | T27074 | 107 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 36 | Same as nr. 16 | | | | | | T27074 | 110 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 37 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | 23 | F | | T27074 | 119 | 1 | R | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| 38 | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | | T27075 | 1 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 521623 |
| 38 | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | | T27080 | 22 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Cooking pit 523989 under Waste Deposit 521623 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|---------------|--|----------------------------------|---|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|---|
| 39 | Coarse (household) ware | | | | | | T27075 | 2 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 521623 |
| | | | | | | | T27075 | 3 | 2 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 521623 |
| | | | | | | | T27080 | 18 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Cooking pit 523989 under Waste Deposit 521623 |
| | | | | | | | T27080 | 19 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Cooking pit 523989 under Waste Deposit 521623 |
| | | | | | | | T27080 | 20 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Cooking pit 523989 under Waste Deposit 521623 |
| 40 | Handled vessel with short outgoing rim | Late Roman Iron Age (AD 300-400) | | 12 | | Furrows, pits, corded ornaments | T27080 | 21 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Cooking pit 523989 under Waste Deposit 521623 |
| | | | | | | | T27076 | 5 | 1 | R/S | BB | Sa | | House 2, Posthole 500301 |
| 41 | Handled vessel with long straight rim | | | | | | T27076 | 6 | 1 | R | D, F5m/BB | Sa | | House 2, Posthole 502394 |
| | | | | | | | T27076 | 7 | 1 | R | F5m | Q | | House 2, Posthole 522059 |
| 42 | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | Chevrons and hanging arches | T27076 | 9 | 1 | Bo | F5m | Q | | House 2, pit 513189 |
| | | | | | | | T27076 | 10 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | House 2, pit 504088 |
| 43 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | AB | | | | T27076 | 8 | 1 | Bo | F5m | A | | House 2, Cooking pit 512162 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| 43 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | AB | | | | T27076 | 12 | 1 | B | F5m | A | | House 2, fire-place 512212 |
| 44 | Bucket-shaped pottery | | | | | Lines | T27076 | 11 | 1 | B | F5m | St | Yes | House 2, fire-place 512212 |
| 45 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | | T27076 | 13 | 1 | B | F5m | A | | House 2, Posthole 502074 |
| 46 | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | | T27076 | 14 | 2 | N | F5m, almost BB | Q | Yes | House 2, fire-place 515236 |
| 47 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Migration Period | C? | | | Stamp with two-toothed comb tool | T27078 | 2 | 1 | B/Bo | F5m | A | Yes | Pit 521429 in relation to pit 509677 |
| 48 | Coarse (household) ware with straight rim | Roman Iron Age | | 13,5 | | | T27079 | 1 | 50 | | F5m | Q | Yes | House 34, post-hole 503802 |
| 49 | Bøe's Early bowl form with short straight rim | | | 8 | | Grid pattern | T27079 | 2 | 4 | | F5m | Q | | House 34, post-hole 503802 |
| 50 | Coarse (household) ware | | | | | | T27079 | 3 | 4 | | Sl, Co | Q | | House 34, post-hole 503802 |
| 51 | Coarse (household) ware with rounded straight rim | Roman Iron Age | | 18,5 | | | T27080 | 5 | 8 | B | F5m | Q | | House 19, Posthole 504019 |
| | | | | | | | T27080 | 6 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | House 19, Posthole 503082 |
| | | | | | | | T27080 | 7 | 2 | R/B | F5m | Q | | House 19, Posthole 524867 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|--|----------------------|
| 52 | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | Lines | T27080 | 44 | 1 | B | F5m | Sa | | Pit 522729 | |
| 53 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Migration Period | C1 | | | Vertical elevated line with hatches | T27080 | 69 | 1 | B | D | A | | Posthole 505507 | |
| 54 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | 15 | F | Lines | T27402 | 2 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 210240 (Fishpit) with related contexts | |
| | | | | | | | T27402 | 3 | 1 | R | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 210240 (Fishpit) with related contexts | |
| | | | | | | | T27402 | 4 | 1 | R | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 210240 (Fishpit) with related contexts | |
| | | | | | | | T27402 | 5 | 2 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 210240 (Fishpit) with related contexts | |
| | | | | | | | T27402 | 6 | 1 | | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 210240 (Fishpit) with related contexts | |
| | | | | | | | T27402 | 6 | 1 | | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 210240 (Fishpit) with related contexts | |
| 55 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | 18,5 | F | | T27403 | 10 | 1 | R | F5m | A | | Cultural Layer216960 | |
| | | | | | | | T27403 | 20 | 1 | B | F5m | A | | Cultural Layer216960 | |
| | | | | | | | T27403 | 11 | 1 | Bo | D | A | A | Yes | Road 217254 |
| | | | | | | | T27403 | 12 | 1 | Bo | D | A | A | | Posthole 225256 |
| 56 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | C? | | | Lines with comb tool | T27403 | 13 | 1 | B | D | A | | Posthole 225256 | |
| | | | | | | | T27403 | 14 | 1 | B | D | A | A | | Cultural Layer216960 |
| | | | | | | | T27403 | 21 | 1 | Bo? | D | A | A | Yes | Cultural Layer216960 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|---------------|------------------------------|--|---|-----------|----------|---|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 57 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Migration Period | C1? | | | Bands with comb tool and elevated parts between. The elevated parts are hatched. Dence decor. | T27403 | 15 | 4 | B | D | A/Q | Yes | Road 217254 |
| 58 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age/ Migration Period | | | | Horisontal furrow with an elevated line under | T27403 | 16 | 1 | B | D | St | | Road 217254 |
| 59 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Migration Period | E | | | Beadstamps and elevated lines | T27403 | 17 | 1 | B | | St | | Stray find |
| 60 | Coarse (household) ware | | | | | | T27403 | 19 | 2 | B | Sm | Q | | Road 217254 |
| 61 | Coarse (household) ware | | | | | | T27403 | 24 | 1 | Bo? | Co | Q | | Road 217254 |
| 62 | Coarse (household) ware | | | | | | T27403 | 25 | 1 | B | FSm | Q | Yes | Road 217254 |
| 63 | Coarse (household) ware | Roman Iron Age | | 18 | | | T27403 | 26 | 1 | B | D | Q | | Fireplace 218579 |
| 64 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | C/D/E? | | | | T27403 | 27 | 1 | B | D | Q | | Cooking pit 218622 |
| 65 | Bøe's Foreign decorated ware | | | | | Chevrons with linear boundaries | T27404 | 4 | 5 | N, B | FSm | Sa | | House 21, Posthole 671502 |
| | | | | | | | T27404 | 2 | 1 | R | Sm | Q | Yes | Stray find |
| | | | | | | | T27404 | 3 | 1 | B/Bo | D | St | | Ditch 616167 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| 66 | Coarse (household) ware | | | | | | T27404 | 5 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | Yes | House 24, Posthole 671378 |
| 67 | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age/ Migration Period | | | | Vertical rows of circular stamp marks | T27404 | 6 | 1 | B | Sm | A | | House 24, fireplace 671339 |
| 68 | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | | T27404 | 7 | 1 | B | F5m | Q, Q & M, Crushed | | House 24, fireplace 671339 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | Furrows with comb tool | T27070 | 76 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 77 | 2 | R, B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 78 | 3 | R, B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 79 | 2 | R/B | | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 85 | 1 | S | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 86 | 1 | S | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 87 | 4 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 100 | 1 | B | | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 101 | 1 | B | | Q | Yes | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 102 | 1 | B | Sm | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 103 | 1 | B | FSm (BB) | Sa | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 104 | 7 | B | FSm | Q | Yes | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 105 | 1 | | FSm | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 106 | 1 | B | | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 107 | 1 | B | | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 108 | 2 | B | | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 109 | 2 | B | | Q | Yes | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 110 | 1 | B | | Sa | | Waste Deposit 110297 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 111 | 1 | B | FSm | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 112 | 2 | B | | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 115 | 3 | B | FSm | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 116 | 1 | B | | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 118 | 1 | B | | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | Curved, narrow elevated line | T27070 | 119 | 1 | B | | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 122 | 1 | B | | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 125 | 1 | | | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 184 | 1 | N | BB | F & Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 185 | 2 | N | BB | F & Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 187 | 1 | S? | BB | F & Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 190 | 2 | R/B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 193 | 3 | Bo | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 194 | 4 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 195 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 196 | 2 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 197 | 3 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 199 | 4 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 200 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 201 | 1 | N? | BB | F & Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 202 | 1 | N? | BB | F & Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 204 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 205 | 2 | B | F5m | Q | Yes | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 209 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 212 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 215 | 1 | B | | Q | Yes | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 216 | 1 | B | | Q | Yes | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 217 | 1 | B | | Q | Yes | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 220 | 1 | R | Sm | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 271 | 1 | B | | Sa | | Waste Deposit 110297 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|---|
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 272 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 276 | 1 | B | F5m | Sa | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 277 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 278 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 279 | 1 | B | Sm | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 281 | 1 | B | Sm | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 312 | 1 | B | Sm | Q | | Waste Pit 116675 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 321 | 1 | R | | Q | | Clay layer 150017 in Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 322 | 1 | B | | Q | | Clay layer 150017 in Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 323 | 1 | R | | Q | | Pit 151748, under Clay layer 150017 in Waste Deposit 110297 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|----------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 329 | 1 | handle? | D | Sa | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27070 | 1234 | 1 | | BB | Q | | Waste Deposit 110297 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | Lines with comb tool | T27074 | 22 | 7 | B, N | BB | Sa | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | Lines with comb tool | T27074 | 28 | 1 | B | F5m | A | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | Lines with comb tool | T27074 | 29 | 3 | B | BB | Sa | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27074 | 33 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27074 | 37 | 1 | B | Sm | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27074 | 41 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | Bucket-shaped pottery | | | | | | T27074 | 47 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27074 | 48 | 1 | B | Sm | Sa | | Waste Deposit 500200 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| Too small or peeled off | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | Two lines | T27074 | 113 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | Two lines | T27074 | 114 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | | T27074 | 115 | 1 | R | BB | Sa | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27074 | 116 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | One furrow | T27074 | 117 | 1 | B | F5m | Sa | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | AB | | | | T27074 | 120 | 1 | Bo | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | | T27074 | 121 | 2 | Bo B | F5m | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27074 | 123 | 2 | | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27074 | 124 | 2 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age | | | | | T27074 | 125 | 1 | B | D | St | | Waste Deposit 500200 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|--|
| Too small or peeled off | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | | T27074 | 129 | 1 | B | BB | Sa | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | | T27074 | 130 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27074 | 131 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Waste Deposit 500200 |
| Too small or peeled off | Bucket-shaped pottery | | | | | | T27076 | 15 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | House 2, fireplace 515236 |
| Too small or peeled off | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | Lines & furrows | T27080 | 40 | 1 | B | D | Sa | | Cooking pit 522925 |
| Too small or peeled off | Similar form as handled vessels | | | | | Chevrons with linear boundaries | T27080 | 42 | 1 | B | F5m | Q | | Layer 522626 beside Waste Deposit 521623 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27080 | 70 | 1 | B | D | Q | Yes | Pit 523481 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27402 | 7 | 1 | B | D | Q | | Waste Deposit 210240 (Fishpit) with related contexts |
| Too small or peeled off | Bucket-shaped pottery | Late Roman Iron Age/ Migration Period | | | | | T27403 | 22 | 1 | B | F5m | St | | Road 217254 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27403 | 28 | 1 | B | | Q | | Cultivation Layer 222611 |

| Vessel number | Type of vessel | Typologically dated to: | Vessel shape (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010: fig. 3.) | Rim diam. | Rim form | Decor elements | Museum number | Sub number | Number of shards | Type of shard | Surface treatment | Tempered with | Food crust | Context |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27404 | 8 | 1 | | F5m | Sa | | House 29, Waste Pit 605400 |
| Too small or peeled off | | | | | | | T27404 | 9 | 1 | | F5m | Sa | | Waste Pit 613254 |

Type of shard: R – Rim, B – Belly, Bo – Bottom, S – Shoulder, N – Neck, C – Collar, H – handle.

Surface treatment: D – Decomposed, Sm – Smoothed, F5m – Fine smoothed, BB - Black-burnished, G – Grooved, Sl – Sludged, Co – Coarse.

Tempered with: A – Asbestoes, M – Mica, St – Steatite (Soapstone), Q – Quartz, F – Feldspar, Sa – Sand (natural).

