LATE IRON AGE SETTLEMENT EVIDENCE FROM ROGALAND

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ABSTRACT

Amongst Norway's 19 counties, Rogaland has one of the highest frequencies of Late Iron Age building remains. Previous research on house evidence from this period has, to a great extent, relied on data from 20th century excavations of visible house remains. This article is intended to provide an overview and discussion of Late Iron Age building evidence which has come to light over the last 35 years as a result of the introduction of machine-assisted topsoil stripping. This new material supports older hypotheses of the longhouse as a multifunctional construction and this role continuing from the later stages of the Early Iron Age into the Late Iron Age. Another clear trend is that Viking Period farmsteads are rarely placed on the same site as later Early Iron Age settlements. Machine-assisted topsoil stripping has revealed very few traces of buildings younger than the mid-11th century. This suggests that major changes occurred at the onset of the Early Medieval Period, amongst other things the relocation of central farmsteads and the use of alternative building techniques.

Abbrevations used in this article.

EIA	Early Iron Age	BC 500–AD 550	VP	Viking Period	AD 800–1050
RIA	Roman Iron Age	AD 1–400	EVP	Early Viking Period	AD 800–900
ERIA	Early Roman Iron Age	AD 1–150	LVP	Late Viking Period	AD 900–1050
LRIA	Late Roman Iron Age	AD 150–400	MP	Medieval Period	AD 1050–1537
MiP	Migration Period	AD 400–550	EMP	Early Medieval Period	AD 1050–1200
LIA	Late Iron Age	AD 550–1050	HMP	High Medieval Period	AD 1200–1350
MeP	Merovingian Period	AD 550–800	LMP	Late Medieval Period	AD 1350–1537

INTRODUCTION

This article focuses on Late Iron Age (AD 550 AD–1050) sites uncovered in Rogaland, Norway over the past 35 years through the use of machine-assisted topsoil stripping (see Figs. 1 and 6). The primary goal is to present building evidence identified during these excavations. In addition, aspects of this material related to changes and continuity in development and placement of settlement sites within the two periods which constitute the LIA, the Merovingian

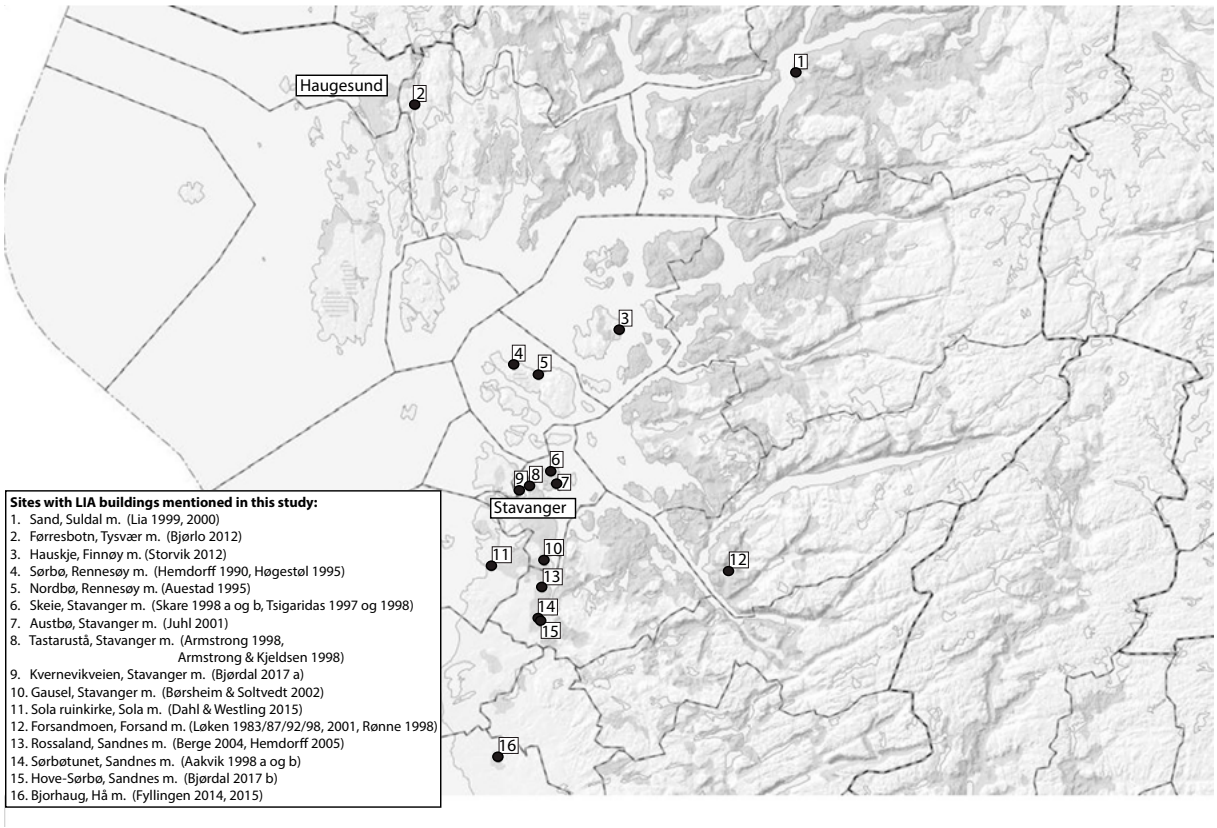


Figure 1. Sites from Rogaland mentioned in this study, listed in geographic order from north to south. Map numbering follows Appendix and Fig. 6.

Period (AD 550–800) and the Viking Period (AD 800–1050), are discussed. Three specific issues will be focused on: 1) What was/were the date(s) of the settlement activity at the various sites?, 2) Is there evidence of clear changes in building techniques between the EIA and the LIA or within the LIA itself? 3) What does this material indicate in relation to the widespread hypothesis of an increased division of functions or new trends in the organisation and layout of settlements in the Late Iron Age?

This text is the first step towards a much more comprehensive treatment of the topic (Bjørdal in prep). While, as mentioned, this article focuses on house remains identified over the past few decades through machine-assisted topsoil stripping, the larger, planned work will include data from older excavations undertaken prior to the adoption of this method. Relevant Norwegian and Scandinavian research on building traditions and societal development in the EIA and LIA will be included in the discussion of the situation in Rogaland, placing it in a wider, national and international context and thus providing a greater understanding of the information value of what is, at first glance, dispersed, local settlement.

In order to place this article in a proper research context, an overview of some central themes in Norwegian settlement archaeology will be presented (e.g. Skre 1996).

SETTLEMENT ARCHAEOLOGY IN PRACTICE AND THEORY: FROM VISIBLE HOUSE REMAINS TO DATA COLLECTED FROM MACHINE-ASSISTED TOP-SOIL STRIPPING

Archaeological investigation of structures associated with Iron Age settlement in Norway began in earnest in the 1930s (e.g. Petersen 1933; 1936). Throughout much of the 20th century, these excavations tended to focus on small areas and features/structures visible in the landscape, such as *hustufter* (visible house remains). Such *hustufter* often date to the latter part of the EIA (c. AD 200–550), although some were in use during the LIA and Medieval Period (MP). The situation was such that as late as the 1980s there were disproportionately few traces of LIA buildings in comparison to known housing remains from earlier periods.

In the early 1980s, Bjørn Myhre wrote about Iron Age and Medieval Period dwellings from southwest Norway, their function and layout (e.g. Myhre 1982a and b). To highlight trends in, and similarities between the EIA and LIA, Myhre presented 43 Late Roman AD 150–400) and Migration Period AD 400–550) houses from 19 farms spread across Rogaland and Vest-Agder. Securely identified longhouses from the LIA and MP share so many features in common with EIA houses that a continuity of organisational principles and norms is clear.

Buildings dating to the MP are more varied in shape and size than those of the LIA, and over the course of the period roof-bearing posts and centrally placed hearths are replaced with solid wall constructions and off-center fireplaces. But the multi-roomed longhouse did survive into the Medieval Period as did tradition of living space and byre being integrated into one building. Myhre predicted that future excavations would demonstrate examples of LIA/MP longhouses with combined living space and byre from sites in Rogaland as well. Furthermore, he highlighted that the source material was relatively small and skewed both geographically and socially, in particular he was missing a fuller understanding of houses and built environments from prosperous farms in central settlements.

In the mid-1990s, Dagfinn Skre published an article discussing the development of the main house/dwelling on Norwegian farms throughout the Iron Age and into the Medieval Period. (Skre 1996). Using various sites from across the country, including those uncovered using machine-assisted topsoil stripping, Skre demonstrated that the data shows aspects of both change and continuity (1996: 63-69). The continuity, according to Skre, is represented by the survival of the longhouse as a building type, at some sites into the Medieval Period (see Myhre 1982 a and b). There was, however, a gradual shift, particularly noticeable in Eastern Norway, away from large, multifunctional longhouses in the period AD 400–550 towards shorter, single- or limited function houses in the High Medieval Period (AD 1200–1350), when the two-room *stova* house became the most common. Skre places significance on the fact that this development occurred to a large degree without relying on the import of new building techniques, such as the cross-timbering technique (1996: 64-66).

A similar development from longhouse to LIA/MP *salshus* occurred in Denmark. The *salshus*, unlike the longhouse, was primarily a dwelling and thus lacked a byre. The Trelleborg style house (**p. 252**) was a type of *salshus* from the Viking Period (Schmidt 1994: 78-88; Bender Jørgensen & Eriksen 1995: 17-26; Ethelberg 2003: 361-364). In these houses, most of the roof load is carried by the walls, rather than interior, roof-bearing posts, an important indicator that the traditional, three-aisled longhouse was going out of use during the transition to the Medieval Period. True Trelleborg style houses had one large, open central room, often with a central

hearth, two smaller, unheated rooms at either end, and external support posts. This provided little or no room for livestock, and indicates that the desire for an increased physical division between human dwelling and animal stalling spaces had developed across society. This situation should not be over-generalised, however, and there are Trelleborg-like buildings which did, in fact, house both humans and animals (e.g. Schmidt 1994: 88; Ethelberg 2003: 364).

Settlement archaeology in Norway has changed greatly since the 1980s, primarily due to the wealth of building evidence uncovered during machine-assisted top-soil stripping of farmed land. The situation is not what is once was (e.g. Myhre 2000: 36-37; Sørheim 2009: 54-55), when only a few houses and farmsteads from AD 550–1050 were known from southern Norway. The number of building remains and other constructions from AD 550–1050 and 1050–1200 in Rogaland has steadily increased over the past few decades (e.g. Hemdorff 1990 og 2005; Hemdorff & Høgestøl 1995; Løken et al. 1996; Tsigaridas 1997 and 1998; Aakvik 1998a and b; Skare 1998a and b; Lia 1999 and 2000; Juhl 2001; Børsheim & Soltvedt 2002; Berge 2004; Armstrong 2008; Armstrong & Kjeldsen 2008; Bjørlo 2012; Storvik 2012; Bjørdal 2014; 2017a and b; Fyllingen 2014 and 2015; Meling 2014; Dahl 2015; Dahl & Westling 2015).

Søren Diinhoff and Helge Sørheim have highlighted a range of factors which may explain the relative lack of LIA and MP settlement evidence in comparison to earlier periods (Diinhoff 2009a; Sørheim 2009), but there are probably several aspects of archaeological fieldwork which need to be improved. *"A starting point is a review of the current state of knowledge and what experience we have identifying structures."* (Diinhoff 2009a: 162). A 2014 conference in Oslo, *Scandinavia: One, Three or Many* at the University of Oslo, with its presentations and subsequent discussions on buildings, settlement units, centrality and society, demonstrated that there is a clear trend towards viewing Norwegian LIA/MP sites in a larger Scandinavian and northern European context.

In her 2015 doctoral thesis, Marianne Hem Eriksen compiled LIA building evidence from all of Norway (Eriksen 2015, Vol. I and II). The data set includes the remains of 166 dwellings from 65 different sites and is the most comprehensive work on Norwegian, LIA settlement evidence yet undertaken. There are so many similarities between the Norwegian material and that from the rest of Scandinavia as to the classification of longhouse types, settlement organization/placement in the landscape and hall buildings, that the LIA built environment in Norway should perhaps be understood as the material expression of a common Scandinavian identity (Eriksen 2015, vol. I; e.g. Artursson 2005).

Eriksen (2015, Vol. I: 61-64; also, e.g. Bender Jørgensen & Eriksen 1995; Skre 1996) has identified eight different categories of LIA house: 1) The narrow, three-aisled longhouse, 2) The convex longhouse, 3) The rectangular longhouse, 4) Rectangular, stonewalled houses, 5) The three-aisled longhouses, fragmented, 6) One-aisled longhouses, 7) Two-aisled longhouses, and 8) N/A. Settlement contexts were divided into three main categories: the solitary longhouse, the lined/parallel settlement and the angled settlement (Eriksen 2015, Vol. I: 180-185; also, e.g. Hvass 1988; Løken 1992; Bender Jørgensen & Eriksen 1995; Carlie 1999; Myhre 2002; Carlie & Artursson 2005). These subdivisions are used in the following article, although the author has chosen to add a final category, "the dispersed/scattered settlement". This new category includes longhouses lying at some distance from each other, but which in all likelihood functioned together.

SOURCES, SOURCE CRITICISM AND CONCEPTS

This article focuses on traces of 71 dated buildings from 16 different sites (see Fig. 1, Appendix).

Generally speaking, one should be cautious not to draw too many conclusions from such a small data set, but over 70 buildings associated with over 100 Late Iron Age C^{14}-dates is at the very least a good starting point for further analyses. Any patterns that appear must be interpreted as possible trends and interesting aspects to pursue in future excavations or research. Archaeological excavations conducted by Bergen Museum between 1980 and 2010 have demonstrated at least as extensive numbers of buildings from the Late Iron Age further north in Western Norway (Diinhoff 2013: 58).

Data for the sites dealt with in this paper has been taken from published and unpublished work related to various excavation projects (see Fig. 1), and the author has, as far as possible, not allowed his own interpretations to affect the individual site descriptions (Appendix). In situations where the relevant C^{14}-dating results or plan drawings have not been presented in reports or articles, original material stored in the archives of the Museum of Archaeology, University of Stavanger, has been used. Further, syntheses of Late Iron Age settlement archaeology research have been consulted, preferably dealing specifically with Rogaland, but otherwise Norway in general (e.g. Myhre 1980; 1982a and b; Løken 1992; 1997; 1998b; Skre 1996 and Eriksen 2015).

A more extensive discussion of the Rogaland material in relation to research results from the rest of Scandinavia lies beyond the scope of this article. No attempt has been made to divide the Late Iron Age buildings into specific typological categories such as those mentioned earlier for Norwegian, Danish or Swedish sites (e.g. Skov 1994; Bender Jørgensen & Eriksen 1995; Artursson 2005; Eriksen 2015). Such work would require much broader research, evaluating a range of aspects of social development in Rogaland (e.g. economic development, social stratification, political changes).

The buildings used in this work (see Appendix) have been selected because they are each associated with at least one LIA C^{14}-date (except Gausel 15 and Rossaland A, which have been dated typologically and by context). The author has not performed his own assessment of the validity/security of each individual C^{14}-date, and has chosen to accept the interpretations of the authors of the excavation reports or articles. The buildings included in this review are taken to be academically credible with respect to the expected correlation between C^{14}-dates, typological features and contextual information. Some buildings from Rogaland, with significant variation in the C^{14} results and an extremely poor preservation level, cannot be securely date to the LIA, and have therefore been excluded. The work has focused on dates which point to a period of occupation completely within the LIA (Fig. 6). Dating results which indicate use in the preceding or succeeding periods, as well as the LIA, are discussed generally in the text and in more detail in the Appendix.

9 of the 16 sites are located in a relatively small geographic area, Stavanger, Sola and Sandnes municipalities. This has as much to do with the high number of archaeological excavations over the recent decades in these areas as it does with their agricultural potential or relevance in prehistory. Therefore this overview of Late Iron Age sites is not representative of the overall settlement structure at that time (see Myhre 1982a: 206).

A variety of factors, such as available resources (both financial and time), total uncovered surface area, disturbance and destruction of prehistoric remains and contexts, and weather, combine to create huge variation in the amount and quality of data produced by each of these excavations. One challenge in the interpretation/identification of prehistoric buildings is variation in preservation levels. This affects the level of precision with which one can identify what was occurring on a site and

where. Sites uncovered using machine-assisted topsoil stripping generally produce few artefact finds, fewer than 20th century excavations of individual *hustufter*. This makes localizing activities to specific areas and, further, interpreting these as rooms in buildings even more demanding.

Traditionally, it has been the presence of a hearth, as a source of light and heat and a means of food preparation, which has been the key factor in defining a building as a dwelling, and this is generally adhered to in the present article.

There is some legitimate criticism of this approach, however. One may encounter a situation where the hearth has not been preserved, for example. Alternatively, a hearth may be preserved in a building which served a non-domestic function, such as a scullery, a craft production site, or a byre. It is likely that at several sites archaeologists have not managed to completely understand the function of structures with traces of an intentional use of fire / heat, and which of these structures were active contemporaneously, something that will lead to an imprecise picture of the functional division of the buildings. Diinhoff (2009b: 68) uses the general category "fire-producing structure" for structures that have been used for various activities involving fire. In connection with this arises the question of how large such a dwelling would be and whether it comprised one or several rooms (e.g. Myhre 1982a: 195; Eriksen 2015, Vol. I: 69-81).

The author of the current article has chosen to be conservative in his interpretation of what may be deemed to be a dwelling, that is to say, only zones/rooms with clear hearths/fire-producing structures have been identified as dwellings. The members of the household probably had several zones/rooms which they considered living quarters, often adjacent to the room with the central hearth. However, this is difficult to interpret from a source material that includes few definite examples of interior partitions, such as dividing walls, interior doors and the like. In general, the interior divisions which have been identified can be divided into three categories: 1) room with a clearly demonstrated hearth/fire-producing structure, 2) entry room and 3) parts of the house without a clearly demonstrated hearth/fire-producing structure. The areas assigned to the third category vary in terms of size, shape and placement.

The evidence suggests that these areas had various, unique functions within the settlement unit, and this includes elements from both Eriksen's (2015, vol. I) more specific categories, and Myhre's (1982a) identification of byres, storerooms and living spaces without hearths. Spaces which were not primarily used for living quarters on the farm are, in this article, defined as areas of the settlement associated with farming or production. This encompasses food and craft production, livestock husbandry and storage. It can be particularly difficult to interpret the use of rooms/zones which do not have clear indications of intentional use of fire/heat, such as byres, stables, barns and storage rooms (e.g. Schmidt 1994: 87-88). It may be common in archaeological research to interpret byres/stables as being placed next to the living quarters in an IA longhouse, but in reality, there are few such houses which actually have clearly demonstrated remains of animal stalls (Carlie 1999: 102-110).

A farm may have had several settlement units and yards connected to it (Myhre 2002: 121-126). It can be difficult, however, when faced with fragmented archaeological material to identify which such units functioned together. This is made all the more challenging by the variation over time of what is meant by the terms "farm" and "settlement unit". The social and socio-economic preconditions changed in AD 550–1050 in comparison to the period 500 BC–AD 550. The restructuring of agriculture and an increased emphasis on crafts production for local and regional trade allowed for a reorganisation of what activities were undertaken within the settlement,

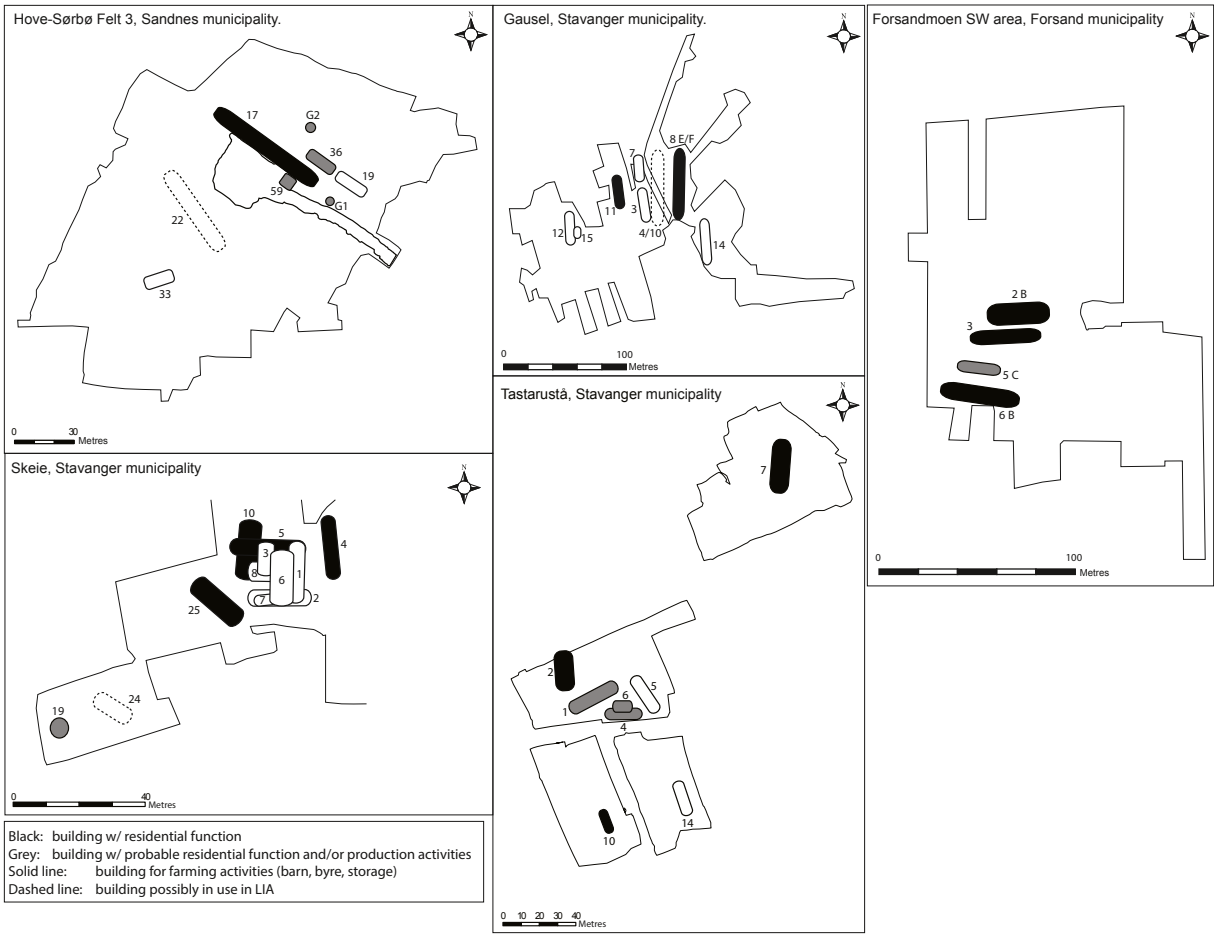


Figure 2. Examples of typical LIA farms from Rogaland.

in different parts of the landscape and levels of the social hierarchy (e.g. Skre 1998; 2001; 2011; Myhre 2002; Artursson 2005; Iversen 2008).

WHEN WERE THE SETTLEMENTS AT THE DIFFERENT SITES OCCUPIED?

The sites included in this study all have traces of buildings with one or more Late Iron Age C^{14}-datings. But 500 years is a long time, and it is therefore desirable to obtain a more precise understanding of settlement development. For the individual dating results at both 1σ- and 2σ- standard deviations (68.2% and 95.4% certainty, respectively), see the table in the attached appendix.

There are sites with continuous settlement between the periods AD 400-550 and AD 550-800. The clearest examples of this are the sites at Forsandmoen, Gausel, Hove-Sørbø (Field 3) and Sørbøtunet. There is no doubt that people continuously occupied these sites, either on the exact same spots as the earlier Migration Period houses or in newly raised buildings adjacent to these (see appendix for information on houses with activity phases dating to the EIA). Even though the location was the same, the organisation

of the built area changed in the decades around 600 AD. This is particularly noticeable at Gausel and Hove-Sørbø (Field 3) (Figs. 2 and 3).

The AD 150–400 and AD 400–550 settlements at these sites were dominated by large main houses placed parallel to each other, separated by farmyards; however, over the course of the 6th century this pattern disappeared. Activity areas were scaled down to such an extent that by the transition most likely only one of the main houses was in use. At Forsandmoen, the settlement shrunk from 16 farms in the period c. AD 300–500 to around 3 farms in the period c. AD 500–700 (Fig. 2). Over the course of the 7th century, the last remaining farms disappeared (Løken *et al.* 1996: 72-78).

It is striking that sites with continuous settlement between the periods AD 400-550 and AD 550-800 usually do not have clear VP occupation phases. There is no evidence of built areas or farming activity dating to either the Early Viking Period (AD 800–900) or the Late Viking Period (AD 900–1050) at Forsandmoen, Hove-Sørbø (Field 3) or Sørbøtunet. The evidence indicates that settlement activities at these sites shifted away from traditional locations, with roots in the EIA, to new sites over the course of the 7th and 8th centuries. The situation may be the same at Gausel, but the C^{14}-dates suggest that here the shift probably occurred somewhat later, in the 9th century. It should be noted that Gausel 3 stands out in this respect, with C^{14}-dates from AD 550–800 through the Medieval Period (see below). This house did not have a preserved fire-producing structure, and was interpreted as a building associated with farming or craft production rather than a dwelling. It has not been determined whether Gausel 3 was part of an unexcavated farmyard in the area, or whether it should be seen as an outbuilding on the periphery of a farm that had moved higher up in the terrain (Appendix, Børsheim & Soltvedt 2002: 256).

There is *one category of houses with occupation phases dating to both the Merovingian Period and the Early Viking Period*. These are seen at Bjorhaug, Hauskje, Sand and Sørbø, on Rennesøy. The building remains at Hauskje are too fragmentary to be of much use. The site at Sand, on the other hand, is a well-documented example of a settlement unit with neither earlier nor later Iron Age activity.

The largest group of sites were in use throughout the entire Late Iron Age. This includes Førresbotn, Hove-Sørbø (Field 4, Field 5), Sola Ruinkirke, Skeie and Tastarustå. At these sites, occupation clearly continued well into the 10th/11th centuries. It must be noted, however, that at Førresbotn and Hove-Sørbø (Field 4) occupation probably does not stretch far back into the period AD 550–800 thus these are primarily Viking Period sites.

Several sites have C^{14}-dates which suggest use in AD 1050–1200 including Gausel, Hove Sørbø (Field 4), Rossaland, Sola Ruinkirke and Skeie. Of these, only Hove Sørbø 21 is a clear dwelling. Other buildings at these sites are a pit house (Sola Ruinkirke), two-aisled constructions (Skeie VI, and possibly XXIV) and post-built, three-aisled houses without fireplaces, most likely farm buildings (Gausel 3 and Rossaland D). The change from dwellings to outbuildings in AD 800–1200 at these sites is something Gausel and Rossaland have in common, and this suggests a moving of the farmstead and a reorganisation of landscape use.

Some sites do not fit in with the more general pattern presented above. The small, four-post outbuilding at Austbø produced an 10th century AD date, and has thus no clear connection to Early Viking Period. This stands at odds with the other Viking Period sites presented here, but it is an individual outbuilding, used for a short period of time, placed apart from any central built area. Rossaland D, dating to the periods AD 900–1050 and AD 1050–1200 should also probably be seen as a building on the periphery of settlement.

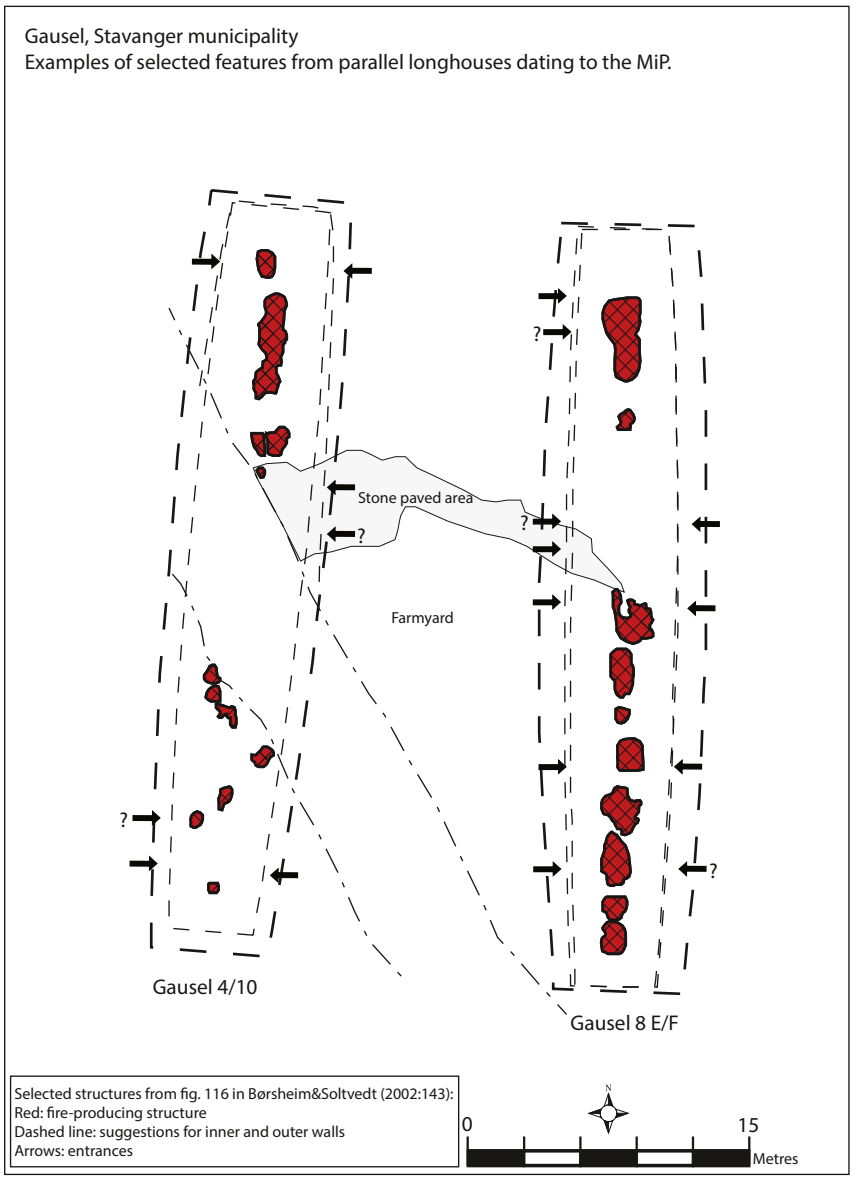


Figure 3. Examples of selected features from parallel longhouses dating to the MiP at Gausel.

At Kvernevikveien, there is no clear continuity from the AD 400–550 farmstead with parallel longhouses to the 7th–10th century AD Kvernevikveien 4 building. This building was probably built amongst the remains of long abandoned houses (Fig. 4). The building has features in common with the so-called "Trelleborg style house" (e.g. Skov 1994; Bender Jørgensen & Eriksen 1995; Wranning 1999; Ethelberg 2003; Artursson 2005), with curved, roof-bearing walls, only two pairs of internal roof-bearing supports and

Kvernevikveien, Stavanger municipality.
Buildings from EIA and LIA, graves from LIA.

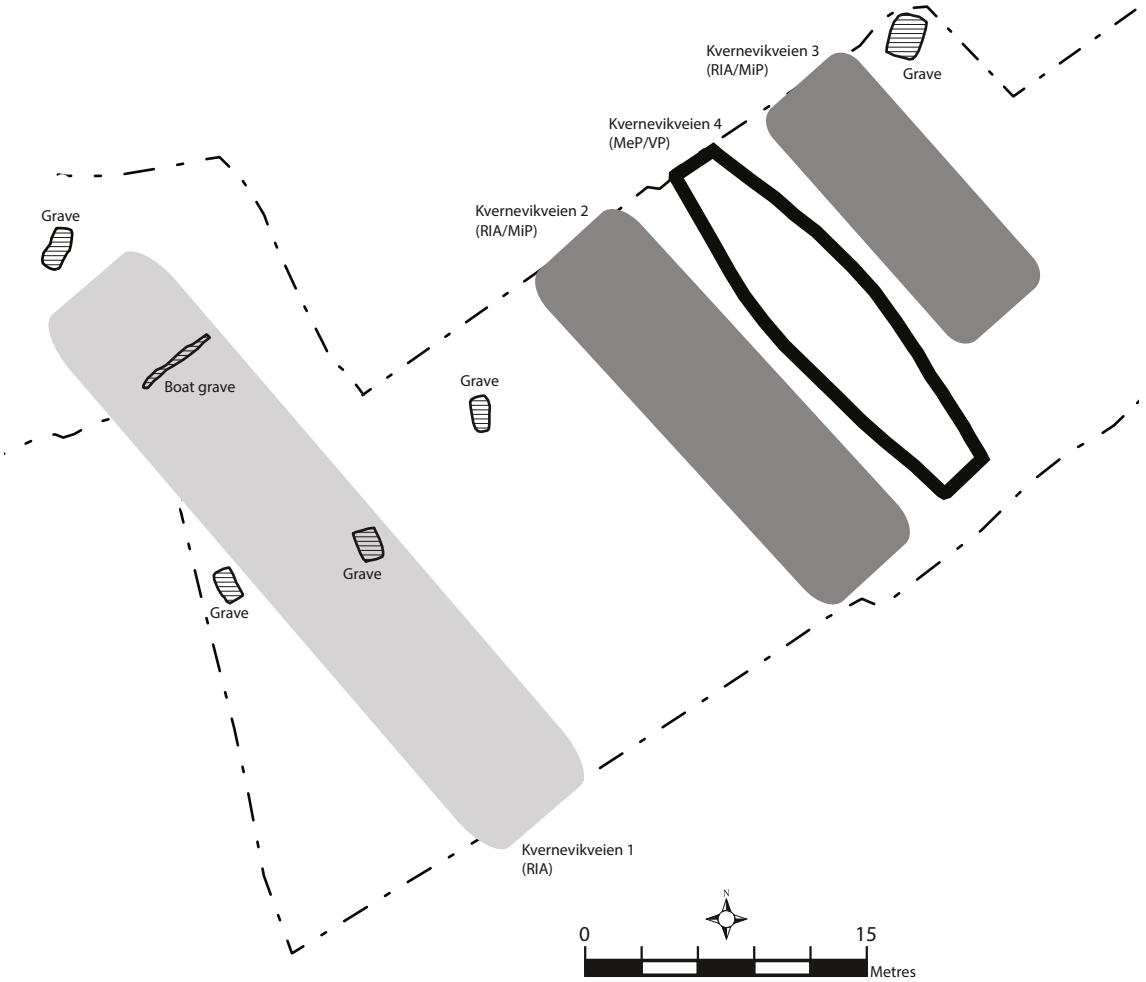


Figure 4. Settlement evidence at Kvernevikveien, with the MeP/VP house set amongst EIA building remains.

a large, open central room, but lacks, on the other hand, traces of external, angled support posts. There are several examples of such "false" Trelleborg style houses from other Scandinavian sites (e.g. Ethelberg 2003: 361-362), and they can be understood as the adaptation of an ideal form to local traditions, expertise and requirements (Wranning 1999: 48; Artursson 2005: 140,147)

The data reveals a complex picture, with aspects of both continuity and change in settlement development in Late Iron Age Rogaland. The early MeP emerges as a transition period, in which some sites show a marked continuity from the MiP, while other locations developed new settlement units. The dating results indicate that the rest of the MeP was a dynamic period for some sites, with buildings either

being built or torn down during the 7th-8th centuries. It follows from this that the built areas generally did not occupy the same sites in AD 800–1050 as in AD 400–550. This distinguishes itself from that which some other archaeological excavations in Norway have shown, for example Borg in Lofoten. (Munch et al. 2003). There is very little settlement evidence in the material younger than the mid-11th century.

The reason behind this is unclear. It may be that settlements were simply relocated to other sites, such as the historical farms (i.e. settlement units known from the Medieval Period and onwards). Alternatively, the new building traditions and housing types which appear (e.g. an increased use of sill stones or the cross-timbering technique) may have left weaker and/or unrecognizable physical traces.

An interesting contrast is the boat-house remains with traces of roof-bearing posts identified at Nordbø (Fig. 1 and Appendix, Auestad 1995). This is dated to AD 1000's–1300's, and shows that in such specialised buildings, features of earlier building traditions survived. It is important to emphasize that many factors were involved in the version of Late Iron Age settlement presented here, many of which are, unfortunately, beyond the scope of this article. This includes, among other things, changes connected to property rights and/or power, changes of focus on various resources (e.g. grain cultivation, animal husbandry, uncultivated/outfield (utmark)resources, and craft production), purely geographical/terrain-related limitations and opportunities for continuity or relocation of settlement units, and thus varying norms of conservatism and innovation, respectively.

ARE THERE CLEAR EXAMPLES OF CHANGES IN BUILDING TRADITIONS BETWEEN THE LATER EIA AND THE LIA, OR WITHIN THE LIA ITSELF?

How do AD 550–800 sites with clear settlement continuity from the EIA distinguish themselves from AD 550–800 sites which do not show such continuity? The current study suggests that there are no trends in the data which would support such a distinction.

The sites at Gausel and Hove-Sørbø (Field 3), for example, do not appear in AD 550–800 particularly "old-fashioned", even though both have direct links to extensive EIA farmyards. The AD 400–550 connection appears to be limited to a final period of use of sections of older dwellings (Figs. 2 and 3, and Appendix). Remains of new buildings, built in AD 550–800 show as much difference in house types and built areas from central AD 400–550 farmsteads as from AD 550–800 buildings on sites without any evidence of settlement continuity.

The situation at Sørbøtunet is rather more difficult to interpret (see page 259). The site, in the 7th century AD, should perhaps be seen as a final phase of use of a longhouse with no hearth, together with a smaller storage building.

Settlement during the period AD 500–700, at Forsandmoen, appears in many ways to be a continuation of certain EIA building traditions and organisation. In spite of the heavy decline in the number of buildings and farmsteads compared to the period AD 400–550, it seems that several of these buildings (House II, III, V and the western end of VI) represent the final phase of use of an older built environment.

Neither Gausel, nor Hove-Sørbø Field 3, nor Sørbøtunet have clear remains of larger longhouses similar to the Viking Period main houses seen at Hove-Sørbø (20, 21 and 51), Skeie (IV) and Tastarustå (2 and 7) (Fig. 5). But this must be understood in the context of the preservation and recovery conditions affecting each of these sites individually. At Gausel there are several areas near the identified Merovingian Period buildings which have not been excavated, and these can, in theory, be hiding houses of this type. At Hove-Sørbø (Field 3), it is unclear

if and how Hove-Sørbø 19 and 36 functioned as a single unit. If these two longhouses were used simultaneously, it is possible that Hove-Sørbø 19 functioned as a farm building placed adjacent to a dwelling (Hove-Sørbø 36). This would then be a 7th century example of a building context/settlement tradition reminiscent of the characteristic Viking Period longhouse type, previously mentioned.

Regarding changes in building techniques within the Iron Age, there is, for example, a tendency for the *clearest* entrance features to be associated with building remains dated to the early phase of the Late Iron Age, particularly the 7th and 8th centuries. These entrances are somewhat offset from the outer wall of the house, while in later houses the entrances are more integrated into the outer wall and thus more difficult to detect.

Examples from Forsandmoen, as well as Gausel 8 E/F, Hove-Sørbø 17 and Sørbøtunet 2, have AD 550–800 activity phases in buildings first raised in the EIA, which retain their original Late Roman Iron Age/Migration Period entrance type. Bjorhaug 4, C^{14}-dated to the early 7th century, have solid, opposing entrances of a type traditionally associated with the period AD 150–550. Clear entrances have also been shown at Sand A, Skeie III and X, and Hove-Sørbø 36, all of which date to AD 550–800. Furthermore, a similar entrance was identified in the multi-phase house Hove-Sørbø 51, although it is unclear whether or not it was in use in the house's Merovingian or Viking Period occupation phase.

The longest buildings (≥ 18 meters) without a clear residential function, are all C^{14}-dated (1σ-standard deviation) to AD 550–900. If one ignores Førresbotn 1 (from the 9th century), the impression that such buildings (Gausel 14, Hove-Sørbø 55, Tastarustå 5 og 14) are primarily a 7th and 8th century phenomenon becomes even stronger. It is natural to interpret this house type as buildings associated with farming activities, one likely function being animal stabling. At each of these sites, buildings with clear residential functions (Gausel 11, Hove-Sørbø 51, Tastarustå 2) were identified in the same areas as, and contemporary with the farm buildings mentioned above.

The buildings at Gausel disappear from the material at the onset of the Viking Period. Hove-Sørbø 51 and Tastarustå 2 were multi-phased longhouses in use until the Late Viking Period while the two associated farm buildings Hove-Sørbø 55 and Tastarustå 5, according to the datings, were put out of use towards the end of the Merovingian Period. Regarding Hove-Sørbø Field 5, House 55 goes out of use at the same time that the main dwelling, House 51, enters a new phase of use. House 51 was probably extended, and the living space moved towards the northern end. It is plausible that at this time an addition was built in the northern gable end. All of this *may* indicate that the activities associated with House 55 were relocated to House 51, and distinguishes the 8th century as a clear period of change at this site.

The buildings with the clearest examples of additions/annexes, Hove-Sørbø 20, 21 and 51, and Tastarustå 2 and 7, all date to the VP (Figs. 2 and 5). This *may* suggest that the use of these annexes was more widespread in this period than in the MeP, but this is too small of a data set to say anything definitive. Icelandic house remains from the VP/Viking/Early Medieval Period (e.g. Lucas 2009) show that such additions to the typical "longhouse form" were relatively common, and Myhre (1982a: 205) mentions variations of this in both EIA and LIA house remains.

Two-aisled buildings in the data set are C^{14}-dated to AD 900–1200. This house type is therefore not seen in AD 550–800 contexts, but as this comprises so few buildings (Skeie VI and possibly XXIV), it is unclear how representative this is.

When it comes to pit-houses the situation is complex. Small, circular (or sub-circular) pit-houses

have been securely identified at Hove-Sørbø Field 3 and C^{14}-dated to AD 550–800. They are primarily in use during the 7th century. Sørbøtunet may have had similar pit-houses. The relevant structure is itself undated, but was found in context with building remains C^{14}-dated to AD 550–800 as with the pit-house at Hove-Sørbø. This type of pit-house is not known from the Viking Period but a much larger, sub-rectangular example dating to AD 900–1200 was found by Sola Ruinkirke. This site should be understood as a site used for a specialised activity associated to a power center, and the large pit-house reflects this. Pit-houses do not appear to have been a common building type in the LIA, and it is possible that the smaller pit-houses were associated with specific traditions/functions during the MeP.

INCREASED DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS OR NEW TRENDS IN THE ORGANISATION AND LAYOUT OF SETTLEMENTS IN THE LIA?

It has been argued, within Scandinavian settlement archaeology, that one of the most important development trends of the built environment on farms is the shift from the large, multifunctional longhouses which characterize the periods AD 150–400 and AD 400–550 to multiple, smaller and, to a large degree, single-function buildings (e.g. shed, smokehouse, barn, stable, storage, workshop) in the Late Iron Age and Early Medieval Period (see Hoffmann 1944; Bender Jørgensen & Eriksen 1995; Skre 1996). Bjørn Myhre (1982a) was one researcher who took a somewhat different view on this point.

The material presented in this article demonstrates that aspects of the built environment *were* organised differently in the LIA than at the end of the EIA, but that large, complex longhouses with room for several different functions were in use into the 12th century. At the same time, it is important to be aware that in AD 150–550 there also existed relatively small, specialised buildings for production and agricultural activities, probably of similar type to those Myhre (1982a: 200) mentions in connection with his review of house remains (*hustufter*). The following will focus on multifunctional longhouses of a somewhat new type in the LIA, and on diversification of function, that various activities were given their own, dedicated buildings.

The basic concept from the later EIA, of the multifunctional longhouse as main dwelling (Fig. 3), can be found at several LIA sites, but some elements of the layout have changed. Regarding main dwellings from the EIA, it is important to distinguish between Myhre's small-to-medium sized, tripartite houses, and the larger, more complex buildings such as the longhouses at Ullandhaug and Lyngaland (Myhre 1982a: 195-199). Since the introduction of machine-assisted topsoil stripping in recent decades, several buildings of this larger type have been identified (see Børsheim & Soltvedt 2002; Dahl 2014; Bjørdal 2017b). If one compares these sizable, multi-room buildings with the type of main houses dated to LIA, such as Gausel 11, Hove-Sørbø 20, 21 and 51, Sand A, Skeie IV and Tastarustå 2 and 7, there appears to have been some changes, that a somewhat different form of main house came into use in the LIA (Fig. 5).

This new form primarily involves a reduction in the number and location of hearths and other fire-producing structures in the main house. In the LIA material, such houses have, first and foremost, fewer traces of light and heat sources than in the older, large main houses known from, for example, Gausel (Fig. 3). Secondly, in the LIA such features (fire-producing structures) were often placed together, in a part of the building or a room interpreted as a dwelling, while in the large main houses from AD 150–550 these were often spread over several rooms along the axis of the building.

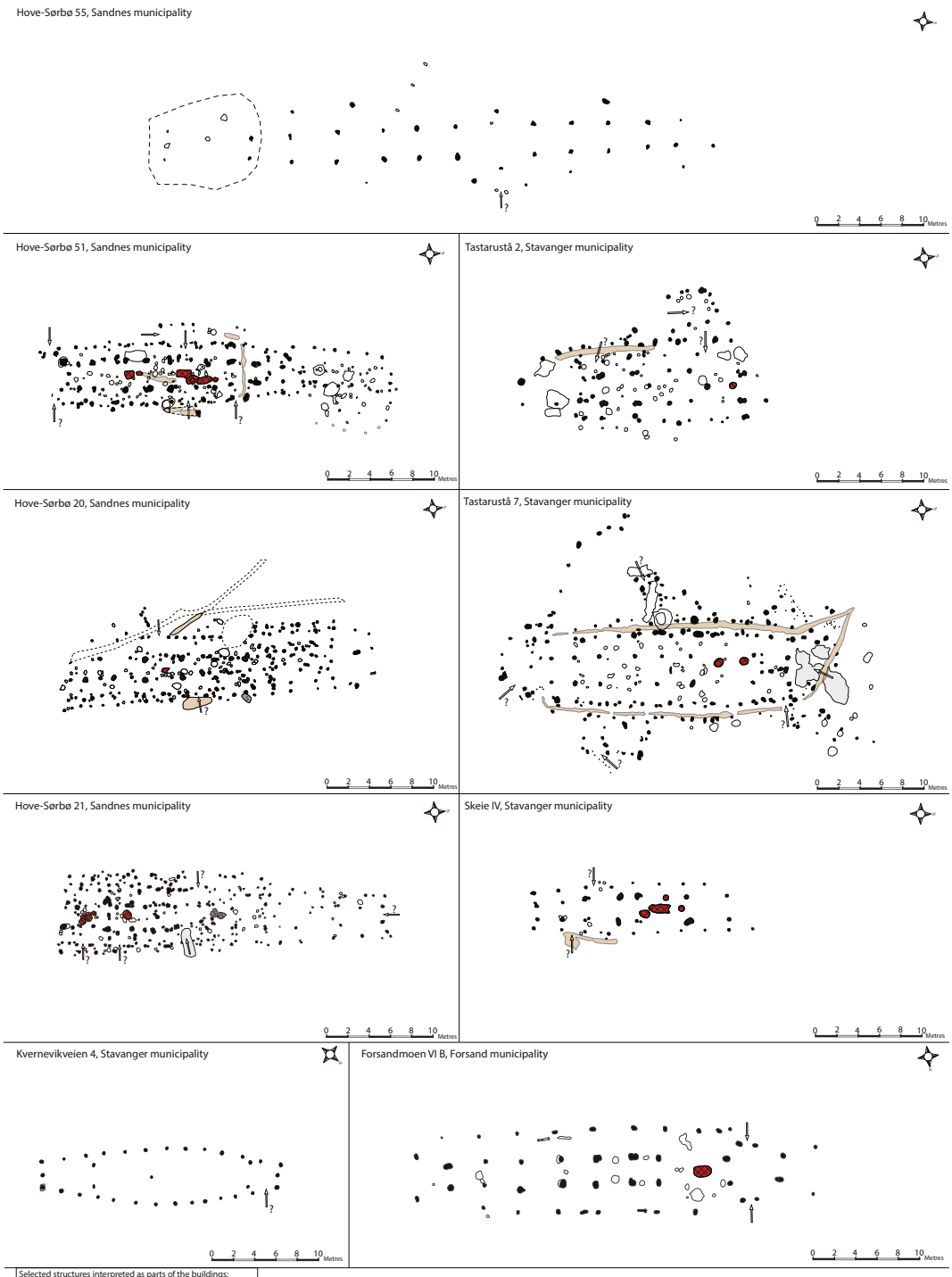
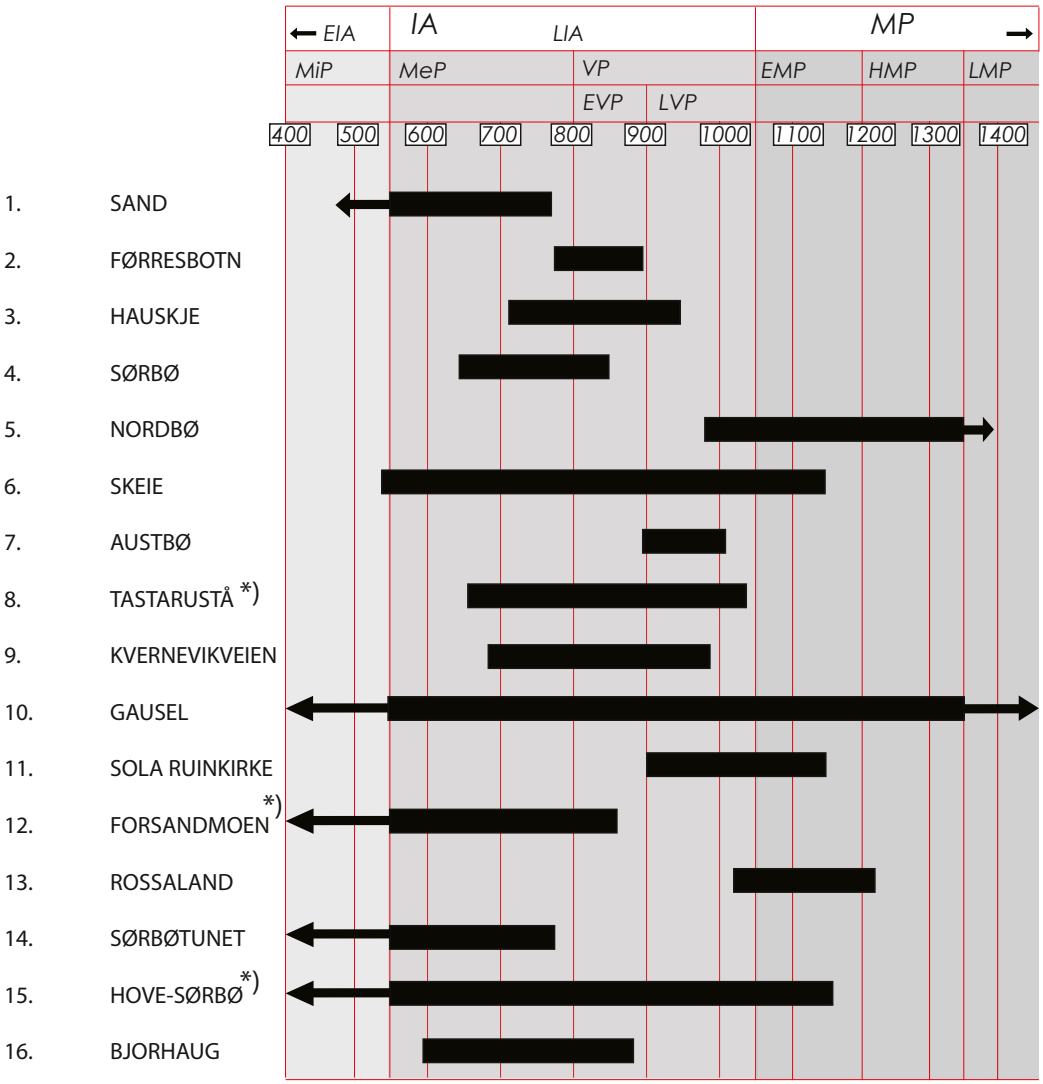


Figure 5. Examples of LIA buildings from Rogaland.



Overview of date ranges for LIA, EMP and HMP activity on sites mentioned in the text.

Each site is represented by a time span based upon the oldest and youngest C^{14}-dates (1σ) from the LIA buildings. This gives a relatively imprecise overview, and this figure should only be utilized together with the information provided in the appendix.

The arrows indicate LIA/EMP/HMP buildings with activity phases C14-dated to the preceding or succeeding periods.

*) Site encompasses several excavation areas, and the rather significant distance between some of the buildings indicates the existence of several individual farmsteads.

Figure 6. Overview of C^{14} dates from LIA and early MP sites.

In LIA main houses, the room with the central hearth often lay in, or slightly off, the center of the longhouse. On both sides of this living space were found areas without hearths, and these should probably be interpreted as rooms for entrances, storage or craft production or other farmstead functions. The size and layout of several of the rooms may indicate that these were byres or stables. Thus, LIA main houses generally appear to be bi- or tripartite, with a centrally placed room, at the buildings widest point, with a hearth for heat and food preparation, flanked by one or two areas for other functions and/or unheated living spaces. This trend can be seen from the early Merovingian Period e.g. Gausel 11 and Sand A.

The LIA main house is different from several known large, complex main houses from AD 150–550 sites in central Rogaland, but does have clear similarities with the layouts that Myhre presents for main houses from more remote areas in this period. Does this mean that the large main houses from AD 150–550 (Fig. 3) represent scaled up longhouses (in terms of size and function) during a period of growth and progress, whereas in the LIA this is scaled back down to a layout similar to the smaller, simpler, tripartite main houses known from peripheral settlements?

There are some factors which must be considered in conjunction with this explanation. The first is source critical in nature, and involves problems associated with the interpretation and dating of the previously mentioned remains of light and heat sources. The emphasis on the point that there have been different *types* of such fire-producing structures in EIA longhouses (Diinhoff 2009b: 68) is relevant to similar, contemporary buildings in Rogaland. This suggests that there were fewer hearths and more structures associated with manufacturing in these longhouses than one might otherwise imagine, and may indicate that many activities associated with this type of production in some of the large AD 150–550 main houses were moved to other buildings in the LIA. It may be, therefore, that such LIA buildings, to a greater and more general degree than earlier, had distinct functions (Skre 1996: 64), such as scullery, smithy and craft production.

The second factor is associated with the results of earlier research on building traditions in AD 150–550 Rogaland, particularly by Trond Løken (Løken 1983; 1987; 1992; 1997). He has shown that there are many commonalities, primarily between the house remains from the relevant periods demonstrated at Forsandmoen and earlier excavations of stone-walled houses; it is here that, amongst other things, main houses have one or more hearths (fire-producing structures) in a large room in the central area of the building. These traits also apply to Forsandmoen II B and VI B, which, due to their MeP activity phases, are included in this article's data set (see Appendix). Forsandmoen VI B is, thus, an example of a building first built in the later EIA and then occupied until the 7th century, that appears more like some LIA main houses (Fig. 5) than contemporary Migration Period main houses (e.g. Hove-Sørbø 17, Gausel 4/10 and 8E/F).

The functional similarity between the longhouse without byre/barn section (divided in two, with one large living space and one smaller room towards one of the gable ends) known from the Viking Period and the two-room *stova* buildings from the 12th century, has been previously noted. Furthermore, it has been speculated that there was a gradual development from the one to the other (Skre 1996: 67-68).

The remains of several relatively small LIA buildings with one or more hearths/fire-producing structures have been found, none of which stand out as a clear main house with a residential function such as one finds in the large AD 150–550 longhouses. For many of these, the fire-producing structure was probably associated with craft production or for

food preparation or meat curing, but the possibility that at least some of these were smaller main or secondary houses cannot be excluded (see Løken's [1997: 177] description of similar AD 150–550 buildings and Myhre's [1982a: 200-203] bipartite, AD 550–1050 houses). Examples of such houses are Hove-Sørbø 36, Sand F, Skeie VI, Sørbøtunet 3, and Tastarustå 1/4/10.

The material includes a number of buildings used for either one, or a limited range of functions, with no clear fire-producing structures. Selected examples of this are Gausel 14, Hove-Sørbø 19/33/52, Sand B, Skeie I/II/III/VII/VIII and Tastarustå 5/14. These were most likely barns, stables or storehouses. This indicates that activities related to the function of the farm could be found either integrated into the large main houses or in separate buildings. One interesting point is that most of the largest and possibly free-standing farm buildings in the material, have activity phases in the 7th and 8th centuries. There are few examples from AD 800–1050 of such separate farm structures. There may be a connection here with additions to main houses in the Viking Period (see Hove-Sørbø 20/21/51), in that during the later part of the LIA, on some farms it was more common to add the barn to the main house in the form of an annex, but this is not clear. Many of the main houses, such as Hove-Sørbø 20/21/51 and Tastarustå 7, have evidence of annexes placed against the building, often outside one of the shorter walls. This agrees with similar constructions described by Myhre (1982a: 205). These building additions are a feature which distinguishes LIA main houses from older main houses such as Forsandmoen VI B.

Several longhouses in the data set have previously been presented as examples of *buildings with a hall (hospitality) function*. This includes Forsandmoen II B (Løken 2001), Gausel 8 E/F, Kvernevikveien 4, Skeie IV and Tastarustå 7 (Eriksen 2015: vol. I: 80-81, vol. II). A discussion of the Pre-Christian *hall* is beyond the scope of this article, it will be enough to highlight here certain features suggesting that Kvernevikveien 4 stands out from the other mentioned buildings. The context in which the building was found included at least six Late Iron Age graves, including one boat grave, intentionally placed in and among older building remains (Fig. 4). This, together with the shape and placement of the building itself, indicates that Kvernevikveien 4 had a specialised function, most likely associated with Pre-Christian rituals.

The following section will look at how individual houses, each with their specific function(s), operated collectively. One way to categorise such contexts is as either solitary longhouse, lined/parallel settlement, angled settlement or the dispersed/scattered settlement (Eriksen 2015 vol. I: 180-185, as presented above).

The solitary, multifunctional longhouse is the most widespread house type one sees in the LIA Norwegian material as a whole (Eriksen 2015, vol. I: 180). It is not unexpected, therefore, that one also finds them in Rogaland, for example Sørbø 1 from Rennesøy municipality and Førresbotn 1 from Tysvær municipality. However, this category is not the most frequent in Rogaland when it comes to results of machine-assisted topsoil stripping over the past few decades. It is more common to find sites with multiple buildings located together. There are some challenges which should be discussed in connection with the the solitary longhouse. The first is the question of whether these longhouses actually did function in isolation, with no associated buildings in the vicinity. Many factors, such as the limits of the excavation area and varying preservation levels, can give a distorted image of the original LIA situation. For the second problem, imagine a large longhouse which gives the impression of having been a multifunctional main house with integrated living quarters, but which is missing a

clear room with a hearth. Førresbotn 1 is a good example of this. It is equally accurate to interpret such buildings without rooms for hearths as large farm buildings/outbuildings, something which makes them less certain indicators of settlement units/farmsteads.

There are a few sites in the data set which have been excavated so thoroughly that they allow for a detailed interpretation of how the built environment on LIA farms was organised. Forsandmoen, Gausel, Hove-Sørbø Field 3, Sand, Skeie, Sørbøtunet and Tastarustå are examples of relatively well preserved farmsteads (Fig. 2). On both Gausel and Hove-Sørbø Field 3, the MeP houses were rather spread out. The AD 150–550 concept of parallel longhouses separated by clear farmyards (Gausel 4/10 and 8 and Hove-Sørbø 9, 17 and 22; see EIA-datings listed in the appendix) was abandoned and replaced with a more open and loose organisation. With the exception of the farm building Hove-Sørbø 33, building orientations were consistent between the periods AD 400–550 and AD 550–800. It is probable that the placement of older main houses from AD 150–550 had an influence on the placement of the AD 550–800 main houses; due both to overlapping periods of use for the old and new main houses and to the possibility that the remains of main houses from the EIA were still visible as ruins in the landscape.

Hove-Sørbø 36, at Hove-Sørbø Field 3, may originally have been built as a secondary building to the traditional main house Hove-Sørbø 17 during the last occupation phase of this main house, before the built environment changed again with the building of Hove-Sørbø 19 and the pit-house, and the abandonment of House 17. Hove-Sørbø 19 and Hove-Sørbø 36 may have been in use at the same time, either as separate buildings arranged in a line, or with Hove-Sørbø 36 as a relatively small main house and Hove-Sørbø 19 as an annex associated with farming activities. Hove-Sørbø 33 clearly stands out as a building set apart from the core of the settlement, the layout and placement suggesting a focus more on livestock and the surrounding fields than on activities associated with the farmstead.

It appears that in the latter half of the 7th century at Gausel, the multifunctional building Gausel 11 assumed the role of main house with residential function from Gausel 8 E/F, a building with roots in the MiP. Gausel 11 probably had a byre integrated into the longhouse, a feature not clearly demonstrated in Gausel 8 E/F. The other LIA buildings at Gausel, 3, 12, 14 and 15, lay scattered in the vicinity of Gausel 11 and were clearly separate buildings for farming and manufacturing activities. None of these could have been annexes to Gausel 11.

The site at Sand gives the impression of a different organisation. Here a more dynamic development of the built environment on the farmstead area occurred over the course of AD 550–800. Sand F, a building probably associated with some sort of production, is described as stratigraphically younger than the farm building Sand B/D, and possibly also the main house Sand A, with living quarters and byre. This is not consistent with the C^{14}-dates, where Sand B/D is clearly *younger* than Sand F. It is clear from the stratigraphy that Sand F was not contemporaneous with either Sand A or Sand B/D.

There are several possible explanations for this. It may be that when Sand A went out of use, the built area was reorganised along a more N-S orientation, with Sand C as main house - and heir to the abandoned Sand A - and Sand F. Another possibility is that over the course of the 7th century the clear continuity in site use and settlement clusters ceased, and the focus moved to Sand C, which is the youngest securely dated building on the site. The placement of Sand C and F in a line is similar to the organisation of Hove-Sørbø 19 and 36. It is also possible that conditions should be understood

as an example of an L-shaped or angled settlement, with Sand C and F oriented N-S and the rest E-W (Eriksen 2015, vol. I:182). In any case, it is clear that the built environment here was at no time organised with two parallel longhouses separated by a farmyard.

The development of the built area at Skeie from AD 550–800 to AD 1050–1200 was a complex process which has proved difficult to place in a comprehensive overview. The particularly dense arrangement of building evidence, where buildings have been raised, torn down, and raised again within a limited area, have made it difficult to propose a detailed interpretation and chronology for either individual buildings or the overall context they represent. Eriksen (2015, vol. I: 182-184) has suggested an interpretation for the Skeie settlement which mostly agrees with this author's opinion. The following attempt at an overview is based on C^{14}-dates, stratigraphic relationships, building function and consideration of which buildings were contemporaneous (Fig. 2).

The discussion will begin with a short description of main houses and more secondary buildings. Skeie IV, X and XXV stand out as the best candidates for main house with residential function. They are placed such that they can have been occupied at the same time, and if so, this would have occurred in the earliest of the site, the Merovingian and the Early Viking Period. Of these three, it is only Skeie IV which was in use until the AD 900 This house has been interpreted as a possible hall building (Eriksen 2015: vol. I: 184, vol. II), and it may therefore be that it should not be considered as part of the normal pattern of main house and secondary buildings. Skeie V, the remains of which are somewhat vague, may also have been a dwelling in the VP, where it lay partially over the older Skeie X. The other Late Iron Age buildings on the site have probably served various functions associated with production and agriculture.

The first LIA phase at Skeie may have included the buildings Skeie I (which was C^{14}-dated to *both* AD 550–800 and AD 900–1200), III, IV, XIX and XXV. These all had the same general orientation. That would lead to a farmstead with two sizable longhouses (IV and XXV) placed nearly parallel to each other, with farm buildings (I and III) in between. Eriksen (2015: vol. I: 182-184) has chosen to include Skeie II/VII here instead of Skeie I, leading to a somewhat different layout. The distinctive, round feature, Skeie XIX, interpreted as a possible smithy, lay a bit apart from the farmstead. Later in the phase a new building was raised, whilst the smithy fell out of use. Skeie X was built partly over the abandoned Skeie III, and probably stood together with Skeie XXV until they both went out of use over the course of the 9th century.

In the 9th and 10th centuries, the orientation of the buildings at the heart of the farmstead changed, with buildings lying on an E-W axis and in possibly three parallel rows (Skeie II/VII, V and VIII). The multi-phase Skeie IV was still in use on the outskirts of the settlement cluster. By the end of the 11th century, most of the buildings were abandoned and the settlement moved; Skeie VI, a characteristic, two-aisled farm building, possibly stood on the site at this stage. Just as at Sand, buildings were reoriented on new axes in the Viking Period although probably somewhat later. There are a number of various layouts possible for the built area at Skeie, but buildings arranged in a line (e.g. Hove-Sørbø Field 3 and possibly Sand) is not one of them.

At Sørbøtunet one finds a layout which at first appears to have clear links to the preceding period in the EIA. The built area in the early Merovingian Period may have included the longhouses Sørbøtunet 2 and 3, lying parallel to each other and separated by a farmyard. But it is unclear how reliable the identification of Sørbøtunet 3 as a Merovingian Period building is; the youngest C^{14}-date (1σ) suggests that

it was in use until the late 6th century. It is probable that during the 7th century, activity at the site was limited to a final phase at Sørbøtunet 2 and the use of the small storage building Sørbøtunet 4, representing a break with the spatial organisation and distribution of functions which characterised the site in AD 400–550. It is unclear whether Sørbøtunet 2 had the hearth necessary for a dwelling, and the possible absence of a heat source may indicate that the entire settlement unit had moved by this stage and that the building served some other purpose.

Tastarustå may have traces of several, adjacent dwellings from both the Merovingian and Viking Period (Fig. 2). Tastarustå 4, 5 and 10 all date to the period c. AD 660–780, whereas Tastarustå 14 was in use from c. AD 660 to AD 860 (1σ standard deviation).

The Merovingian Period buildings were placed both in the terrain and in relation to each other such that it is plausible to suggest that they represent two separate, contemporary settlement units/farmsteads: Tastarustå 4 (dwelling) and Tastarustå 5 (probable farm building) in a type of L-shaped or angled farmstead, and Tastarustå 10 (dwelling) and Tastarustå 14 (probable farm building, multi-phased) laying parallel to each other, the two farmsteads being separated by over 30 meters. Tastarustå 5 and 14 were so similar that the balance of evidence suggests that they served the same functions, including byres. These buildings have, in other respects, many similarities with Forsandmoen VI B, but lack the clear central hearth that this older house has (Fig. 5). At the onset of the Viking Period, new buildings were raised on the site: Tastarustå 1, 2 and 7. These were located higher up the slope, and can be seen as two separate settlements. Tastarustå 1 and 2 lay together in an L-shaped, angled configuration. This suggests a continuity in the organisational pattern from the MeP. Both longhouses had hearths, but the solid and well-preserved Tastarustå 2 was probably the more important building.

About 150 meters away lay Tastarustå 7. This was a large, characteristic main house with possible hall functions (Eriksen 2015, Vol. II), and with no clear evidence of associated farm buildings. The design of this house has certain commonalities with the hall Forsandmoen II (Løken 2001), but appears to have had several annexes (Fig. 5). Similarities between Tastarustå 2 and 7, make it likely that these were main houses with residential functions on two adjacent settlement units in the Viking Period

The final phase at Forsandmoen, towards the end of the EIA and the onset of the LIA, was a time characterised by the disappearance of the village settlement (Løken *et al*. 1996: 78). There was some continuity on a few of the earlier farmsteads, in particular an important unit which included the hall building Forsandmoen II, as well as the neighboring farmstead with Forsandmoen VI B as main house (Fig. 2). There is also evidence of activity associated with the longhouse Forsandmoen CIX (109) to the east, and possibly also in the area of the longhouse Forsandmoen CXXXIV A (134 A) to the north. A thorough and detailed analysis of the extensive material from the EIA/LIA transition at Forsandmoen (cfr. Løken *et al*. 1996, Løken 1997, Rønne 1998) is beyond the scope of this article, but it appears likely that the two best preserved farm units in the western end of the site retained the traditional organisation layout with parallel main and secondary buildings.

CONCLUSIONS

The 71 buildings with Late Iron Age activity phases presented above, all uncovered in Rogaland over the past 35 years through the use of machine-assisted topsoil stripping, attest to the existence of a large and constantly expanding data set of buildings and building contexts from this period.

This article has focussed on three questions: 1) What are the dates of the settlement activities at

the different sites?, 2) Are there examples of clear changes in building traditions between the later phases of the Early Iron Age and the Late Iron Age, or within the Late Iron Age itself?, and 3) What does this material indicate in relation to the widespread hypothesis of an increased division of functions or new trends in the organisation and layout of settlements in the Late Iron Age? The following summarises some of the most important results.

The various sites went out of use at different stages in the Late Iron Age or early in the Medieval Period (Fig.6). Some show a clear continuity between the periods AD 400–550 and AD 550–800 while others were only occupied during the MeP and EVP. The largest group had occupation phases in the MeP, and in both early and late Viking Period On many sites, settlement can be followed all the way into the Early Medieval Period. There are no clear examples in the data set of a Viking Period settlement occupying the same site as a Migration Period farmstead.

There is no one, definitive pattern for the layout and organisation of the various LIA sites (Fig. 2). Whilst on the larger settlement units, in the later phases of the EIA, an easily recognisable layout of parallel longhouses separated by a farmyard was common (Fig. 3), in the LIA such an organisation was not particularly widespread.

The Late Iron Age longhouse appears to have existed in both single-/limited function and multi-functional variants. It is sometimes unclear whether a farmstead has had a number of such buildings in use at the same time, possibly for several households, or if these buildings have succeeded each other in the role of main house for those controlling the settlement unit. The LIA longhouse interpreted as the main house on the farmstead, often had a centrally placed room with a hearth. On either side of this obvious living space were areas with no fire-producing structures. What these two areas were actually used for is unknown. They may have been rooms for various domestic activities (e.g. residence, craftwork), for storage or for stalling of animals.

The Late Iron Age material from Rogaland includes several examples of longhouses with possible byres, both as additions and integrated into the longhouse itself. Traces of the internal structural details of the houses are often poorly preserved in buildings uncovered via machine-assisted topsoil stripping, and this can make it difficult to understand what functions different areas of the building were dedicated to. The data set includes several variants of the small building: small structures such as four-post buildings and "sheds", buildings approaching longhouse size, various additions/annexes to longhouses and pit-houses. These have, for the most part, probably been dedicated to agricultural or manufacturing activities (storage, craft production, barns). Overall, these are probably the types of buildings that Myhre was missing from the LIA *hustuft* material (1982a: 205). But smaller buildings are also known from the EIA (Myhre 1982a: 200; Dahl 2014; Bjørdal 2017b), the situation should therefore not be interpreted as clear evidence that the multifunctional longhouse was split up into smaller, single-/limited function buildings over the course of the LIA.

The data recovered from machine-assisted topsoil stripping in Rogaland since the 1980s does not prove conclusively that the longhouse tradition continued from the Late Iron Age into the Medieval Period (Myhre 1982a: 200). There are very few longhouses, and post-built structures in general, which can be dated to the late 11th century or younger (see Appendix). Have archaeologists been looking for this missing material in the wrong place, or using the wrong methods? Or perhaps the two-room *stova* (see Skre 1996) also became popular in Rogaland, as in Eastern Norway? Since archaeological excavations have been and will, in all likelihood, continue

to be development-initiated projects, it is perhaps more useful to reflect on fieldwork methods (see discussion in Diinhoff 2009a and Sørheim 2009).

Many of the characteristic features of Medieval Period buildings (see Myhre 1982; Skre 1996), such as hearths, stone paved floor surfaces, dry-stone walling, sill stones, and slab lined entrance floors should be identifiable using well-planned and carefully executed machine-assisted topsoil stripping of ploughed fields. The balance of evidence gives some suggestions to the way forward for developing a better understanding of rural settlements from the Late Iron Age and the Early Medieval Period. In addition to an increased focus on longhouses, this to a large degree requires a raised awareness of the small and the diffuse: that is, free-standing small buildings and annexes/additions of longhouses, and cultural layers and structures that appear vague and difficult to define for archaeologists used to distinct and clear features associated with post-built structures from older periods.

APPENDIX

Appendix: Table with overview of the basic data from individual LIA and early MP buildings associated with the sites mentioned in this article.

Site	Building name, House type, Function	Orientation	Remains of outer wall (Yes/No)	Number of plausible entrances	Length (m)	Width total/ Width partially preserved (distance betw. paired roof bearing posts) (m)	Estimated floor surface area (m^2)	Number of fire-producing structures	Number of pairs of roof bearing posts / Number of rooms	Type of C14-dated structure (FPS: fire-producing structure, incl. hearth; PH=post hole)	C14-result(s) (BP) from LIA/MP	Cal. 2σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Cal. 1σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Comment
1 Sand, Suldal m.	House A, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, Byre.	E-W	Yes; traces of wall PHs.	2; E and W on S long wall	21	6,5 / 1,80-3,15	137	1	9 / 3?	FPS	1495 (+/-55)	428-648	474-639	
1 Sand, Suldal m.	House B, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building.	NW-SE	Yes; traces of wall PHs.	0	11	5 / 1,5-1,7	55	0	6 / 1?	PH	1315 (+/-60)	618-871	655-768	Building contains 4 parallel rows of posts.
1 Sand, Suldal m.	House C, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling? Craft production? Farm building?	NNW-SSE	No	0	17	> 3 / 2,5	> 51	1	5(+3?)/2-3?	FPS	1380 (+/-80)	433-865	578-764	
1 Sand, Suldal m.	House F, 3-aisled longhouse, Craft production? Dwelling?	N-S	Yes; traces of wall PHs and wall trench	1; N on W long wall	17	4,5 / 1,1-1,2	77	3	5 / 2-3?	FPS	1440 (+/-80)	422-764	539-667	Selected finds: slag from smithy, sherds from soapstone vessel.
2 Førresbotn, Tysvær m.	House 1, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building?	NW-SE	Yes; traces of wall PHs.	2; one entrance in each long wall	> 25	5,5 / 2-2,5	138	0	> 9 / 4-5?	PH, PH	1200 (+/- 30), 1170 (+/- 30)	715-940, 771-965	775-873, 777-893	
2 Førresbotn, Tysvær m.	House 2, 3-aisled building?, poorly preserved.	NW-SE	No	0	?	? / 2,5	?	0	1 / ?	PH	1090 (+/- 30)	892-1014	899-990	2 PHs, probably paired (roof bearing?).
3 Hauskje, Finnøy m.	House 1, 3-aisled longhouse, Undefined function.	SE-NW	No	0	7	? / 2	?	0	3 / ?	PH, PH, PH	1225 (+/-20), 1220 (+/-20), 1160 (+/-20)	695-882, 728-865, 775-961	722-865, 713-885, 778-944	
4 Sørbø, Rennesøy m.	House 1, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling? Craft production? Farm building?	SW-NE	Yes; traces of wall trench	0	25	5 / 1,75-2,1	125	2	8 / 3?	FPS	1310 (+/-80)	583-937	642-853	One FPS at each end of building. Selected finds: whet stones, loom weights.

Site	Building name, House type, Function	Orien-tation	Remains of outer wall (Yes/No)	Number of plausible entrances	Length (m)	Width total/ Width partially preserved (distance betw. paired roof bearing posts) (m)	Estimated floor surface area (m^2)	Number of fire-producing structures	Number of pairs of roof bearing posts / Number of rooms	Type of C14-dated structure (FPS: fire-producing structure, incl. hearth; PH=post hole)	C14-result(s) (BP) from LIA/MP	Cal. 2σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Cal. 1σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Comment
5 Nordbø, Rennesøy m.	Boathouse, 1-aisled building, possibly part of the leidang naval defense system.	SW-NE	Yes; PHs in 1-aisled building	1* (a gate for the ship in the N gable)	29,5	max 6,8 m/ floor surface area (12 incl. outer wall)	Not estimated	0	1?	PH, PH	*990 (+/-80), *640 (+/-65)	886-1221, 1266-1418	986-1155, 1285-1394	29 roof bearing PHs in E and 26 in W. *Single C14-date, 1030-1220 AD, also associated with this building.
6 Skeie, Stavanger m.	House I, 3-aisled building, Farm building?	N-S	No	0	> 16	> 2,5 / 1,85-2,0	> 40	0	7 / 1?	PH, PH	1345 (+/-80), 1020 (+/-55)	556-881, 895-1155	615-769, 908-1147	
6 Skeie, Stavanger m.	House II, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building?	ESE-WNW	Yes; traces of wall PHs	0	17,5	4,8 / 2,00-2,07	84	0	6 / 2-3	PH, PH, PH	1255 (+/-55), 1145 (+/-55), 1085 (+/-55)	661-888, 726-1013, 777-1030	674-860, 778-972, 895-1015	Internal doors in separation walls.
6 Skeie, Stavanger m.	House III, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building?	N-S	No	2; opposing entrances in long walls at S end	9,5	>2,3 / 2,05-2,30	> 22	0	5 / 2	PH	1290 (+/-75)	610-940	653-855	
6 Skeie, Stavanger m.	House IV, 3-aisled longhouse, Multifunctional, incl. Dwelling, Hall? Farm building?	NNW-SSE	Yes; traces of wall PHs	2?; Some indications of opposing entrances in long walls, but not clear	> 17	4,5 / 1,4-2,4	> 77	1, (+ 2 "cooking pits")	6 (7) / 3?	PH, PH, FPS	1280 (+/-45), 1155 (+/-50), 1140 (+/-55)	657-868, 723-991, 769-1015	673-769, 777-963, 778-977	Possible depot next to FPS.
6 Skeie, Stavanger m.	House V, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling? Craft production? Farm building?	E-W	No	1	14	2,7 / 2,0-2,5	> 38	2?	6 / 3?		*			* Stratigraphically dated to c. 850-1000 AD
6 Skeie, Stavanger m.	House VI, 2-aisled longhouse, Craft production? Farm building?	N-S	Yes	0	22	7 / -	154	2?	?	PH, PH	1010 (+/-55), 990 (+/-50)	896-1160, 904-1165	980-1147, 992-1150	Traces of wall PHs.
6 Skeie, Stavanger m.	House VII, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building?	ESE-WNW	No	0	> 12	> 1,8 / 1,4-1,8	> 22	0	6 / 2?	PH, PH	1240 (+/-60), 1165 (+/- 55)	660-944, 696-990	688-865, 775-946	Traces of door in internal separation wall
6 Skeie, Stavanger m.	House VIII, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building?	E-W	Yes; traces of wall PHs	2; one entrance in each long wall	> 13	6 / 2,6-3,2	> 78	0	6 / 2-3?	PH	1105 (+/-55)	777-1021	885-1011	
6 Skeie, Stavanger m.	House X, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling.	N-S	Yes; traces of wall PHs and a wall ditch	1; placed centrally in W long wall	17,5	6,75 / 2,0-2,4	118	1	6 / 3	PH, PH	1250 (+/-55), 1235 (+/-85)	661-891, 655-972	679-862, 688-878	Selected finds: whet stone, loom weights.

Site	Building name, House type, Function	Orientation	Remains of outer wall (Yes/No)	Number of plausible entrances	Length (m)	Width total/ Width partially preserved (distance betw. paired roof bearing posts) (m)	Estimated floor surface area (m^2)	Number of fire-producing structures	Number of pairs of roof bearing posts / Number of rooms	Type of C14-dated structure (FPS: fire-producing structure, incl. hearth; PH=post hole)	C14-result(s) (BP) from LIA/MP	Cal. 2σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Cal. 1σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Comment
6 Skeie, Stavanger m.	House XIX, Small, circular 4-post building, Smithy? Storehouse?		Yes; wall trench	0	5,7	5,7 / 2,7 (between corner posts)	32	0	2 / 1	Wall trench, PH, PH	1405 (+/-100), 1315 (+/-80), 1305 (+/-65)	417-865, 578-892, 625-883	540-765, 638-800, 656-770	Selected finds: slag from smithy, significant amount of charred cereals in PH.
6 Skeie, Stavanger m.	House XXIV, 2-aisled longhouse, undefined function.	NW-SE	Yes; traces of wall PHs	1?; poss. in N long wall	12,5	5,5	69	1?	?	PH, PH	*1020 (+/-30), *1010 (+/-30)	909-1147, 973-1150,	991-1026, 991-1033	*3 EIA C14-dates also associated with this building.
6 Skeie, Stavanger m.	House XXV, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling? Craft production?	NW-SE	Yes; traces of wall PHs	0	16	6,5 / 3,4	104	1, (+1 "cooking pit")	5 / 2	PH, PH	1285 (+/-75), 1240 (+/-55)	618-941, 663-938	655-860, 688-864	Traces of door in internal separation wall.
7 Austbø, Stavanger m.	House III, Small, 4-post building, Storehouse.		No	0	3,3	3,3	11	0	2 / 1	PH	1085 (+/-60)	773-1036	894-1016	Selected finds: significant amount of charred cereals in PH.
8 Tastarustå, Stavanger m.	House 1, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, Craft production? Farm building?	WSW-ENE	No	1?; possible entrance in S long wall	> 24	5,5 / 3,4-4,1	> 132	1	7? / 2?	FPS, PH	1130 (+/-60) , 1090 (+/-40)	732-1019, 780-1024	778-987, 895-994	Traces of door in internal separation wall.
8 Tastarustå, Stavanger m.	House 2, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, Farm building?	N-S	Yes; traces of wall PHs and wall trench	2?; possible entrances, one in each long wall	> 20	7,3 / 2,14-3,0	146	1	7 / 3-4?	PH, FPS, PH	1200 (+/-40) , 1140 (+/-40) , 1020 (+/-40)	689-950, 775-985, 900-1152	773-881, 779-975, 975-1040	
8 Tastarustå, Stavanger m.	House 4, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, Craft production? Farm building?	E-W	No	0	> 18	> 3 / 2,12 - 2,80 (+1,4 at W gable end)	> 54	1	9 / 2?	FPS	1260 (+/-40)	666-875	678-774	
8 Tastarustå, Stavanger m.	House 5, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building: poss. byre.	NW-SE	Yes; traces of wall PHs.	1?; possible entrance in N long wall	> 26	5,6 / 1,77-1,89	146	0	8 / 2?	PH, PH	1310 (+/-40), 1290 (+/-40)	651-772, 652-861	662-765, 671-767	
8 Tastarustå, Stavanger m.	House 7, 3-aisled longhouse: Trelleborg-like, Dwelling, Hall? Farm building?	N-S	Yes; traces of wall PHs	0	24,5	9,5 / 2,2-2,6	233	2 secure (+2 poss.)	7 / 3-4?	PH, FPS, PH	1250 (+/-40), 1160 (+/-40), 1080 (+/-40)	672-879, 770-980, 885-1024	681-855, 777-946, 900-1012	Probably had several annexes.

Site	Building name, House type, Function	Orientation	Remains of outer wall (Yes/No)	Number of plausible entrances	Length (m)	Width total/ Width partially preserved (distance betw. paired roof bearing posts) (m)	Estimated floor surface area (m^2)	Number of fire-producing structures	Number of pairs of roof bearing posts / Number of rooms	Type of C14-dated structure (FPS: fire-producing structure, incl. hearth; PH=post hole)	C14-result(s) (BP) from LIA/MP	Cal. 2σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Cal. 1σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Comment
8 Tastarustå, Stavanger m.	House 10, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwellling, Craft production? Farm building?	NNW-SSE	No	0	13,6	> 2,5 / 1,6-1,9	> 34	2	5 / 2-3?	FPS elongated, FPS circular	1280 (+/-40), 1270 (+/-40)	657-864, 662-868	677-768, 682-770	The two FPS might form a "set" and thus indicate a single occupation phase.
8 Tastarustå, Stavanger m.	House 14, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building poss. byre, Craft production?	NNW-SSE	Yes; traces of wall PHs	1?; possible entrance NW in W long wall, leading to room w/ FPS	18,2	6 / 1,9-2,1	109	1	7 / 2-3?	FPS lower phase, FPS upper phase, PH	1320 (+/-40), 1250 (+/-40), 1240 (+/-40)	648-770, 672-879, 680-881	657-764, 681-855, 689-862	
9 Kvernevik-veien, Stavanger m.	House 4, 3-aisled longhouse: Trelleborg-like, Cultic building? Hall?	NW-SE	Yes; traces of wall PHs and wood from posts	0	21,5	5 / 1,9-2,2	108	0	2 / 1?	PH, PH	*1270 (+/-40), *1100 (+/-40)	662-868, 778-1022	682-770, 895-987	Unusual, very convex shape to building. Traces of solid wall PHs, while internal roof bearing PHs were shallower. *Quoted C14-dates based on uncharred wood from partially preserved wall posts. 2 additional C14-dates, based on charcoal, give RIA dates; this is intrepreted as contamination of older, RIA/MiP material in younger structures.
10 Gausel, Stavanger m.	House 3, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building poss. byre.	NNW-SSE	No	0	c. 16 (Phase A)	6 / 1,9-3,9	96	0	9 / 1	PH, PH, PH, PH	1195 (+/-65), 960 (+/-55), 700 (+/-50), 450 (+/-65)	682-974, 988-1206, 1223-1394, 1321-1635	721-941, 1021-1154, 1263-1385, 1408-1616	Undefined period of use.
10 Gausel, Stavanger m.	House 4/10, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, Craft production.	N-S	Yes; wall trenches and poss. an outer stone built support wall	8?; along both long walls	39	7 / 2,0-3,0	273	11	min. 10? / Undefined	FPS, PH, PH, PH	*1595 (+/-75), *1570 (+-/70), *1550 (+/-55), *1540 (+/- 55)	258-616, 343-630, 397-616, 405-622	390-550, 415-559, 428-558, 429-572	*7 RIA & MiP C14-dates also associated with this building
10 Gausel, Stavanger m.	House 7, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building?	NNW-SSE	Yes; wall trenches and an outer stone built support wall	0	> 12,5	> 7 / ?	?	1?	?	PH, Wall trench, PH, PH	*1610 (+/-60), *1565 (+/-60), *1550 (+/-60), *1420 (+/-60)	261-587, 358-621, 394-630, 433-764	395-536, 422-550, 428-560, 580-661	*1 LRIA/MiP C14-date also associated with this building.
10 Gausel, Stavanger m.	House 8 E/F, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, Craft production, Hall?	N-S	Yes; wall trenches and an outer stone built support wall	10 (E), 7 (F)	40	7 / 2,2-3,0	280	12 (E), 9 (F)	11 (E), >12 (F) / Undefined	FPS, FPS, Wall trench	*1580 (+/-105), *1425 (+/-65), *1400 (+/-70)	245-651, 430-764, 435-770	384-596, 570-661, 570-680	*9 RIA and MiP C14-dates also associated with this building.

Site	Building name, House type, Function	Orientation	Remains of outer wall (Yes/No)	Number of plausible entrances	Length (m)	Width total/ Width partially preserved (distance betw. paired roof bearing posts) (m)	Estimated floor surface area (m^2)	Number of fire-producing structures	Number of pairs of roof bearing posts / Number of rooms	Type of C14-dated structure (FPS: fire-producing structure, incl. hearth; PH=post hole)	C14-result(s) (BP) from LIA/MP	Cal. 2σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Cal. 1σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Comment
10 Gausel, Stavanger m.	House 11, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, Byre	NNW-SSE	Yes; remains of wall trench	3	> 21	8 / 1,8-2,2	168	2	12 / 3-4?	FPS, Wall trench	1330 (+/-70), 1290 (+/-70)	590-880, 622-892	643-769, 654-800	Probably first built w/ 6-8 pairs of roof bearing posts.
10 Gausel, Stavanger m.	House 12, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building?	NNW-SSE	No	0	> 17	? / 2,0-2,3	?	0	5 / 1	PH	1370 (+/-65)	542-776	601-763	
10 Gausel, Stavanger m.	House 14, 3-aisled longhouse, Undefined function.	NW-SE	No	2	22,5	6 / 2,0-2,4	135	0	8 / 2-3	PH, PH	1345 (+/-50), 1290 (+/-70)	607-771, 622-892	643-764, 654-800	
10 Gausel, Stavanger m.	House 15, Small. circular 4-post building, Storehouse?	NW-SE	No	1?	4,2	4,2 / 2,4 (betw. the 4 posts)	17-18	0	1		*			*Dated to LIA, based on typological traits and context.
11 Sola Ruinkirke, Sola m.	Pit-house, Large and sub-rectangular sunken construction, Undefined function.	N-S	No	0	4,5 (top) / 3,5 (bottom)	2,7 (top) / 1,7 (bottom)	12 (top)	0	1	Bottom layer, Bottom layer, PH	1080 (+/-30), 1020 (+/-30), 980 (+/-30)	894-1018, 909-1147, 993-1155	901-996, 991-1026, 1018-1147	Structure was backfilled w/ fire-cracked stones. Around 1,3 m deep.
11 Sola Ruinkirke, Sola m.	House I, Undefined structure: several rows of posts, Undefined function.	NW-SE	No	0	c. 8	c. 4	32	0	?		*			*Based on typological traits, given an estimated VP date.
11 Sola Ruinkirke, Sola m.	House II, 3-aisled longhouse?, Undefined structure and function.	NW-SE	No	0	> 5	c. 6	> 30	0	?	PH	930 (+/-30)	1025-1165	1041-1154	
12 Forsandmoen, Forsand m.	House II phase B, 3-aisled longhouse, Hall, Main Residence	E-W	Yes; traces of wall PHs and unusual wall trenches for sill beams	2, in opposing long walls	31	9.1 / 2,8	c. 270	2	7 / 1-2?	FPS	*1440 (+/-50)	438-672	581-650	*3 RIA and MiP C14-dates also associated with this building.
12 Forsandmoen, Forsand m.	House III, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, incl. byre?	E-W	Yes; traces of wall PHs and wall trenches	4; 2 and 2 in opposing long walls	35	7 / 2,8	c. 225	3	9 / 4-5	FPS	*1470 (+/-80)	406-680	437-654	*7 RIA and MiP C14-dates also associated with this building.

Site	Building name, House type, Function	Orientation	Remains of outer wall (Yes/No)	Number of plausible entrances	Length (m)	Width total/ Width partially preserved (distance betw. paired roof bearing posts) (m)	Estimated floor surface area (m^2)	Number of fire-producing structures	Number of pairs of roof bearing posts / Number of rooms	Type of C14-dated structure (FPS: fire-producing structure, incl. hearth; PH=post hole)	C14-result(s) (BP) from LIA/MP	Cal. 2σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Cal. 1σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Comment
12 Forsandmoen, Forsand m.	House V phase C, 3-aisled longhouse, Craft production, Dwelling?	E-W	Yes; traces of wall PHs and wall trenches	2; in same long wall	21	c. 5,5 / 2,4	c. 115	1	5 / 2-3	FPS	*1420 (+/-90)	421-772	478-759	*2 LRIA and MiP C14-dates also associated with this building.
12 Forsandmoen, Forsand m.	House VI phase B, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, incl. Byre?	E-W	Yes; traces of wall PHs	2; in opposing long walls	38,5	8 / 2,8	c. 300	1	9 / 3?	FPS	*1390 (+/-70)	435-774	575-687	*2 LRIA and MiP C14-dates also associated with this building.
12 Forsandmoen, Forsand m.	House LXIII (63), 4-post building, Storehouse.	NNE-SSW	No	0	2,6	1,2	c. 3	0	2 / 1	PH	1440 (+/-100)	387-775	434-674	
12 Forsandmoen, Forsand m.	House CIX (109), 3-aisled longhouse, Craft production, Dwelling?	E-W	No	1	12	> 4,5 / 2,4	> 55	1	4 / 2	FPS	1370 (+/-70)	539-862	601-764	Situated in an area that had a distinct LRIA/ MiP farmstead.
12 Forsandmoen, Forsand m.	House CXXXIV phase A (134 A), 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, incl. byre?	E-W	No	2; in same long wall	> 25,7	> 5 / 2,6	> 130	1	7 / 3-4	FPS	1290 (+/-75)	610-940	653-855	Due to lack of symmetry, may also be interpreted as two, smaller buildings next to each other.
12 Forsandmoen, Forsand m.	House CCXLIII (243), Small, 6-post building probably, Farm building, Storehouse.	NW-SE	No	0	> 4	? / 1,8	> 7	0	3 / 1	PH	1255 (+/-80)	646-968	673-865	
12 Forsandmoen, Forsand m.	House CCXLV (245), Small building, Farm building, Storehouse.	E-W	No	1	> 7,4	> 4,8 / 2,3-2,7	> 36	0	4 / 1-2	PH	1470 (+/-65)	428-661	539-650	
13 Rossaland, Sandnes m.	House A, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building.	N-S	Yes; traces of wall PHs	0	11	5,5 / 2	61	0	5 / 2?		*			*Based on typological traits, given an estimated MeP date. Sherds from bucket shaped pot indicates LRIA/ MiP/early MeP date.
13 Rossaland, Sandnes m.	House D, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building	NNE-SSW	Yes; traces of PHs	0	14-16	5,5 / ?	c. 85	0	? / ?	PH, PH	955 (+/-50), 875 (+/-35)	992-1189, 1041-1246	1024-1153, 1054-1217	Multiphased building, no detailed interpretation.

Site	Building name, House type, Function	Orientation	Remains of outer wall (Yes/No)	Number of plausible entrances	Length (m)	Width total/ Width partially preserved (distance betw. paired roof bearing posts) (m)	Estimated floor surface area (m^2)	Number of fire-producing structures	Number of pairs of roof bearing posts / Number of rooms	Type of C14-dated structure (FPS: fire-producing structure, incl. hearth; PH=post hole)	C14-result(s) (BP) from LIA/MP	Cal. 2σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Cal. 1σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Comment
14 Sørbøtunet, Sandnes m.	House 2, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling? Craft production? Farm building?	N-S	No	4; 2 opposing entrances in each long wall	21	5,5 / 2,0-2,3	116	0 (1 poss. Fire pit)	8 / 5?	PH, PH	1495 (+/-95), 1435 (+/-95)	343-687, 408-770	431-645, 435-678	Pot sherds, typologically dated to 4th century AD, indicate older activity here.
14 Sørbøtunet, Sandnes m.	House 3, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling? Craft production?	N-S	Yes; traces of wall PHs.	1?; one possible entrance N on W long wall	13,75	5? / 1,8-2,85	69	1?	7? / 2?	PH, FPS, PH	1585 (+/-115), 3955 (+/-65), 1925 (+/-95)	181-663	351-597	FPS dated to the Late Neolithic Period: unclear if this actually is that old a strucure or if this is the "old wood effect".
14 Sørbøtunet, Sandnes m.	House 4, small, 4-post building, Storehouse.	NE-SW	No	0	3	3	9	0	1	PH, PH	1355 (+/-65), 1325 (+/-65)	555-860, 602-875	620-765, 649-768	Stratigraphically younger than House 3.
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	House 17, 3-aisled longhouse, Multifunctional: Dwelling, Craft production (incl. metal working), Hall?	NW-SE	Yes; traces of PHs, and wall trench at SE gable end	14?; along both long walls	c. 60	max 6,5 m (internal measurement) / 2,3-3,4	c. 400	> 25	22 / 6-7?	PH, FPS, FPS	*1511 (+/-27), *1503 (+/-26), *1426 (+/- 32)	430-618, 433-630, 572-660	539-598, 545-595, 606-650	Multiphased and in use together w/ the adjacent House 59. Related to a partially dug down/ sunken farmyard which went out of use during the 6th century AD. *9 RIA and MiP C14-dates also associated with this building.
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	House 19, 3-aisled longhouse, Craft production? Farm building?	NW-SE	No	0	> 14	> 2,3 / 1,8-2,3	> 32	0	6 / 2?	PH	1283 (+/-21)	670-770	684-765	A centrally placed pit w/ a quern stone fragment may indicate function.
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	House 20, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, Farm building incl. byre	N-S	Yes; traces of wall PHs	2?; several possible entrances along long walls	> 29,5	5,6-6,2 / 1,4-2,0	> 169	1	12? / 5?	FPS	1172 (+/-28)	771-961	777-892	Has additions at the N end, these are counted w/ the rooms.
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	House 21, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, Farm building incl. byre	N-S	Yes; traces of wall PHs	5?; several possible entrances along long walls, also one at the N gable.	> 29,9	4-5,8 / 1,8-2,6	> 148	5	14-15? / 5-7?	PH, PH, FPS	1202 (+/-28), 1128 (+/-33), 928 (+/-26)	716-937, 777-990, 1031-1162	774-870, 889-970, 1043-1153	Has additions at the N end, these are counted w/ the rooms. Poss. example of entrance through gable end.
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	House 22, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, Craft production? Byre?	NW-SE	Yes; traces of wall PHs	14?; several possible entrances along walls	46? (36?)	6 / 2,6-3,5	270? (220?)	4	22? / 7?	PH (S end of building), Cooking pit (may post-date the building), PH (N part of building)	*1572 (+/-25), *1506 (+/-32), *1475 (+/-26)	420-545, 430-636, 547-641	429-536, 537-607, 564-615	Unclear if the northernmost 10 metres of House 22 (poss. byre) actually belonged to a separate building. *6 RIA and MiP C14-dates also associated with this building.

Site	Building name, House type, Function	Orientation	Remains of outer wall (Yes/No)	Number of plausible entrances	Length (m)	Width total/ Width partially preserved (distance betw. paired roof bearing posts) (m)	Estimated floor surface area (m^2)	Number of fire-producing structures	Number of pairs of roof bearing posts / Number of rooms	Type of C14-dated structure (FPS: fire-producing structure, incl. hearth; PH=post hole)	C14-result(s) (BP) from LIA/MP	Cal. 2σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Cal. 1σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Comment
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	House 33, 3-aisled longhouse, Farm building: Byre? Barn? Sheep shed?	ENE-WSW	No	2?; possible entrances, one in each long wall	> 13,3	> 2,7 / 1,5-2,7	> 36	0	5 / 2?	PH, PH	1445 (+/-23), 1275 (+/-26)	572-650, 671-772	602-641, 686-767	Possible fences leading to both long walls of the building.
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	House 36, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling? Craft production?	NW-SE	Yes; traces of wall PHs	2?	> 13	max c. 4,5 / 1,5-2,6	59	1	6 / 3?	PH	1376 (+/-30)	608-683	640-670	Quite unusually, charred rye cereals have been found in structures assocaited with this building.
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	House 51, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling, Farm building, incl. byre?	N-S	Yes: traces of wall PHs	5?; several possible entrances along long walls, one has a special entrance room as an annex to the building.	> 34	5,8 / 1,9-2,8	> 165	6	11-12?/5-6?	FPS, FPS, FPS	1252 (+/-38), 1228 (+/-25), 1099 (+/-26)	672-876, 691-882, 889-995	680-800, 718-866, 899-984	The building has some additions/annexes added to it at the N end, these have been included w/ the rooms.
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	House 52, Small 2-aisled or multipost building, Farm building.	E-W	Yes; remains of poss. wall trenches	0	8,1	4,7 / no post pairs	37	0	0 / 1?	PH, PH	1171 (+/-26), 1130 (+/-32)	771-952, 777-989	777-892, 888-970	Might have some additional, external PH connected to it, in that case they are support posts outside the wall trenches / drainage ditches.
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	House 55, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling? Farm building?	NW-SE	Yes? (weak, poss. PH remains)	1?; placed centrally on E long wall	> 44	9? / 2,3-2,9	> 300?	0	> 12 / > 3	PH, PH, PH	*1325 (+/-25), *1281 (+/-26), *1259 (+/-24)	652-766, 670-770, 670-860	657-760, 682-766, 691-770	Possibly more than 60 m long and 9 m wide, but the preservation was rather poor. Convex shape. *2 LBA and PRIA C14-dates also associated with building, these are interpreted as contamination from older material.
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	House 59, Small building w/ wall ditches and several posts, Craft production (metal working), Storehouse?	NW-SE	Yes	2-3; 2 secure (opposing) and poss. 1 more	4,5	4,5 / no post pairs	c. 20	4	No post pairs / 1	FPS	*1411 (+/- 27)	596-664	617-654	*3 LRIA and MiP C14-dates also associated with this building.
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	Pit-house 1, Sub-rectangular dug down construction, Craft production? Storehouse?	NW-SE	No	0	3,1	2,6 / 2,9	6,9	0	1 / 1	Layer of fill	1361 (+/-35)	610-764	642-681	C14-date on burnt animal bone from fill; may represent somewhat later activity?

Site	Building name, House type, Function	Orien-tation	Remains of outer wall (Yes/No)	Number of plausible entrances	Length (m)	Width total/ Width partially preserved (dis-tance betw. paired roof bearing posts) (m)	Estimat-ed floor surface area (m^2)	Num-ber of fire-pro-ducing struc-tures	Number of pairs of roof bearing posts / Number of rooms	Type of C14-dat-ed struc-ture (FPS: fire-pro-ducing structure, incl. hearth; PH=post hole)	C14-result(s) (BP) from LIA/MP	Cal. 2σ (AD), Ox-Cal 4.2.4, INT-CAL13	Cal. 1σ (AD), OxCal 4.2.4, INTCAL13	Comment
15 Hove-Sørbø, Sandnes m.	Pit-house 2, Circular sunken construction, Craft production? Storehouse?		No	0	3,2	3,2 / no post pairs	8,5	0	0 / 1	Layer of fill	1317 (+/-28)	655-768	660-763	
16 Bjorhaug, Hå m.	House 4, 3-aisled longhouse, Craft production?	SE-NW	No	2; opposing entrances, central placed in each long wall	> 10	? / 1,5-2	> 20	3	2? / 2?	FPS	1450 (+/-30)	561-651	592-643	Selected finds: slag from smithy and sherds of RIA/MiP type of pot.
16 Bjorhaug, Hå m.	House 7, 3-aisled longhouse, Dwelling? Craft production? Farm building?	SW-NE	No	0	12,9	? / 3,3	> 43	2?	3 secure / 2?	PH	1240 (+/-30)	684-876	689-860	Poorly preserved building.
16 Bjorhaug, Hå m.	House 8, Multipost construction w/ one open "gable", Craft production? Farm building?	SE-NW	Yes	0	4	3,5	14	0	/ 1	PH	1200 (+/-30)	715-940	775-873	Selected finds: slag from smithy found in pit nearby.

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