VATNSFJÖRÐUR 2013

FRAMVINDUSKÝRSLUR/INTERIM REPORTS

Ritstjóri/edited by: Oddgeir Isaksen

Höfundar efnis/with contributions by:

Dawn Elise Mooney, Garðar Guðmundsson, Karen Milek, Lukasz Mikolajczyk and Oddgeir Isaksen

FS531-030913

Reykjavík 2014

© Fornleifastofnun Íslands
Bárugötu 3
101 Reykjavík

Sími / tel: 551 1033

Fax: 551 1047

Netfang / email: fsi@instarch.is
Heimasíða / website:
www.instarch.is

Efni

Fornleifarannsóknir í Vatnsfirði. Yfirlit 2003-2013 5
Inngangur 5
Yfirlit rannsókna 5
Framvinduáætlun fyrir sumarið 2014 14
Útgefnar skýrslur og greinar um Vatnsfjörð 14
Erindi: 17
Excavations on the Vatnsfjörður Farm Mound in 2013 19
Introduction 19
Excavation Methods 19
Terminology 20
Background-Previous Seasons 20
Building (7500) 22
The 2013 Excavation Results 25
Group (12619), the post 1884 phase of building (7500) 26
The western wall, group (13641) 26
The eastern wall, group (13639) and external pavement (12624) 27
The back fill of the north-room of building (7500), group (13642) 30
Group (13637) a pre 1884 phase of building (7500) and corridor (11630). 32
Group (13637) the north- and south room of building (7500) 32
Corridor (11630) 36
Test trench 54 (Tr. 54) 41
Conclusion 42
The 17th century farm complex. 42
The aims for the 2014 season 46
Bibliography 47
Excavations and Evaluation Trenches on the Coastal Structures at Vatnsfjörður, 201349
Introduction 49
Excavation strategy 50
Excavation results 52

Area 45 52
Evaluation Trenches 55
Trenches 47 & 52 55
Trench 48 56
Trench 49 56
Trench 53 57
Discussion 57
Conclusion 60
References 61
Appendices: Registers 63
Appendix 1: Excavated Units on the Farm Mound 2006-2013 63
Appendix 2: Excavated Units on the Sea Shore in 2013 124

FORNLEIFARANNSÓKNIR Í VATNSFIRÐI. YFIRLIT 2003-2013

Garðar Guðmundsson

Inngangur

Árið 2013 var ellefta ár rannsókna í Vatnsfirði við Ísafjarðardjúp. Rannsóknirnar eru eitt af fjölmörgum verkefnum sem aðilar sem standa að félaginu Vestfirðir á miðöldum vinna að. Markmið félagsins er að stuðla að rannsóknum á sögu og menningu Vestfjarða á miðöldum og skjóta styrkum stoðum undir menningartengda ferðaþjónustu í héraðinu. Að félaginu standa Byggðasafn Vestfjarða, Súðavíkurhreppur, Fornleifastofnun Íslands ses, Háskólasetur Vestfjarða á Ísafirði, Háskóli Íslands, Atvinnuþróunarfélag Vestfirðinga, Oslóarháskóli, North Atlantic Biocultural Organization (NABO), International Polar Year Program, Northern Science and Education Centre, City University of New York (CUNY) og Háskólinn í Aberdeen. Félagið Vestfirðir á miðöldum stendur m.a. fyrir ráðstefnuhaldi, útgáfu á fræðiritum og fræðsluefni og umfangsmiklum fornleifarannsóknum. Í þessu stutta yfirliti er gerð grein fyrir rannsóknum á fornleifum. Sumarið 2005 barst verkefninu góður liðsauki því Fornleifaskólinn, sem Fornleifastofnun og NABO höfðu starfrækt í Mývatnssveit frá árinu 1997 til ársins 2004 flutti sig um set, kom sér upp bækistöðvum í Reykjanesi og varð þátttakandi í rannsóknunum við Ísafjarðardjúp. Verkefnið hefur verið styrkt m.a. af Alþingi og Fornleifasjóði.

Yfirlit rannsókna

Fyrsti áfangi fornleifarannsóknanna fólst í því að taka saman yfirlit yfir fornleifar á Vestfjörðum og stöðu fornleifarannsókna í þeim tilgangi að meta hvaða minjaflokka og staði væri heppilegast að hefja rannsóknir á. Hefur samantektin verið birt í Ársriti

Sögufélags Ísfirðinga1, en meðal markverðustu minjastaða héraðsins er Vatnsfjörður við Ísafjarðardjúp, enda er hann með helstu sögustaða héraðsins. Var því ákveðið að leggja sérstaka áherslu á athuganir þar. Andrea S. Harðardóttir sagnfræðingur hefur tekið saman sögulegt yfirlit og safnað helstu heimildum um Vatnsfjörð og búsetu þar.2 Ragnar Edvardsson fornleifafræðingur skráði fornleifar í Vatnsfirði og fann 52 fornleifar á jörðinni. Er nú fengið gott yfirlit yfir þekktar og sýnilegar minjar í Vatnsfirði.3 Ragnar stjórnaði jafnframt forkönnun á bæjarstæði Vatnsfjarðar sumarið 2003. Grafnir voru nokkrir könnunarskurðir, sem m.a. leiddu í ljós að fornleifar í bæjarhól og túni eru vel varðveittar og ákjósanlegt rannsóknarefni. Í túninu fundust jafnframt leifar skála með langeldi fyrir miðju.4

Árið 2004 var rannsókn haldið áfram á skálaleifum, en þær eru um 100 m norðan við gamla bæjarhólinn[5]. Uppgraftarsvæðið var 70 fermetrar að stærð, en reyndust mannvistarlög hvergi dýpri en 20 sentimetrar. Minjarnar voru aðeins nokkra sentimetra undir yfirborði. Skálinn er um 16 m langur og 6 m breiður að innanmáli og snýr norður-suður.

Árið 2005 var uppgraftarsvæðið stækkað verulega til austurs, eða um í 310 fermetra. Suðaustast á svæðinu fundust leifar lítillar byggingar sem voru rannsakaðar undir stjórn Karen Milek. Í ljós kom að húsið hefur líklega verið smiðja sem gæti hafa orðið eldi að bráð. Rannsóknir á fornum bæjum á Íslandi hafa gjarnan takmarkast við húsin sjálf. Hér var ráðist í þá nýjung að grafa fram og rannsaka opin svæði utan húsa. Að þessu sinni var svæðið milli skála og smiðju opnað og til norðurs á móts við norðurgafl skála. Þar komu fram áberandi, tröðkuð mannvistarlög, svo sem vænta mátti, en athyglisvert var

---

[1] Adolf Friðriksson (2003). „Fornleifar á Vestfjörðum." *Ársrit Sögufélags Ísfirðinga* 43: 43-51.

[2] Andrea S. Harðardóttir (2003). „Vatnsfjörður við Djúp." *Vatnsfjörður við Ísafjarðardjúp. Rannsóknir sumarið 2003*. Adolf Friðriksson and Torfi H. Tulinius. Reykjavík, Fornleifastofnun Íslands. FS213-03092: 10-14.

[3] Ragnar Edvardsson (2003). „Fornleifaskráning í Vatnsfirði við Ísafjarðardjúp sumarið 2003." *Vatnsfjörður við Ísafjarðardjúp. Rannsóknir sumarið 2003*….s. 15-29.

[4] Ragnar Edvardsson (2003). „Fornleifarannsókn í Vatnsfirði 2003." *Vatnsfjörður við Ísafjarðardjúp. Rannsóknir sumarið 2003*. …s. 30-47.

[5] Sbr. Ragnar Edvardsson (2004). *Fornleifarannsókn í Vatnsfirði við Ísafjarðardjúp* 2004. Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Reykjavik.

að sjá að þar leyndust einnig soðhola og tvö lítil eldstæði. Líklega hefur eldamennska verið stunduð utandyra og má vera að þessi niðurstaða kalli á frekari athuganir á athöfnum fólks utandyra að fornu en hingað til hefur verið gert. Þetta ár – 2005 – varð verkefnið viðameira. Fornleifaskólinn var fluttur frá Mývatni til Vatnsfjarðar og 11 nemendur víða að úr heiminum stunduðu nám í uppgraftartækni undir leiðsögn kennara. Þá bættist við nýr rannsóknarþáttur þar sem lögð er áhersla á að kanna staðhætti í því augnmiði að varpa ljósi á uppruna og þróun byggðar í Vatnsfirði. Landslagsathuganir eru nýleg en ört vaxandi grein innan fornleifafræði en þar eru minjar og landslag skoðað í staðfræðilegu samhengi. Einnig var byrjað á verkefni sem lýtur að því að rannsaka frjósemi jarðvegs og hvernig honum er viðhaldið með áburði. Vonir standa til að með slíkum rannsóknum verði hægt meta grasnytjar og hagvöxt jarðarinnar og hvaða þátt jarðnytjar túnsins áttu í vexti og framgangi búsins.

Árið 2006 var opnað enn stærra svæði við skálann og þrjár nýjar byggingar komu í ljós – allar frá víkingaöld. Þá hófust einnig rannsóknir á bæjarhól Vatnsfjarðar en þangað er talið að bærinn hafi verið fluttur í öndverðu og þar stóð hann fram á 20. öld. Þar fundust vel varðveittar leifar seinasta torfbæjar Vatnsfjarðar. Auk þess voru grafnir könnunarskurðir til að kanna dýpt og umfang bæjarhólsins í því augnmiði að afmarka og staðsetja rannsóknarsvæði framtíðarinnar. Fornleifaskólinn var starfræktur áfram og 17 nemendur og 2 sjálfboðaliðar frá ýmsum löndum sóttu hann; frá Noregi, Danmörku, Englandi, Skotlandi, Írlandi, Frakklandi, Bandaríkjunum, Kanada, Ástralíu og Nýja-Sjálandi.

Sumarið 2007 kom enn ein rúst í ljós á víkingaaldarsvæðinu og var hafinn uppgröftur á henni auk þess sem lokið var við að grafa fram minjar sem fundust sumarið á undan. Á bæjarhólnum var opnað um rúmlega 400 fm2 svæði og austari hluti yngsta torfbæjarins í Vatnsfirði afhjúpaður. Sá bær fór í gegnum umtalsverðar breytingar frá því hann var byggður 1884 og þar til hann lauk hlutverki sínu í gerbreyttri mynd á 6. áratug síðustu aldar, þá sem skemma og smiðja. Einnig voru gerðar viðnámsmælingar á hólnum til að kanna eðli, þykkt og umfang mannvistarlaganna. Landslagsrannsóknir héldu áfram, gengið var um Vatnfjarðardal og minjar skráðar, en einnig var landslagið skoðað af sjó, siglingaleiðir farnar og mið skoðuð. Þá voru aðstæður til þess að gera rannsóknir á

sjávarstöðubreytingum kannaðar, einnig tekin sýni úr seti í vötnum til að kanna jarðvegsþykknun, gjóskulög, gróðurfar og loftlagsbreytingar.
Sem fyrr voru nemendur víða að, 15 talsins auk 4 sjálfboðaliða, meistara- og doktorsnemar sem vinna jafnframt að sínum rannsóknum.

Sumarið 2008. Grafið var í 4 vikur í Vatnsfirði, frá 7. júlí til 1. ágúst. Rannsóknirnar hófust viku fyrr eða 28. júní en þá voru snið í niðurgröfnum lækjarfarvegi vestantil í bæjarhólnum könnuð af prófessor Ian A. Simpson jarðvegsfræðingi við Stirling háskóla í Skotlandi og nemendum hans. Tekin voru sýni úr mismunandi mannvistarlögum til að fá hugmynd um eldsneytisnotkun í gegnum aldirnar. Einnig voru tekin sýni til C14 aldursgreiningar og sýna þau að elstu minjar í bæjarhólnum eru frá því í kringum 1000 (sjá skýrslu Simon Parkin, Stuart Morison og Ian A. Simpson). Sem fyrr stýrði Garðar Guðmundsson fornleifafræðingur verkefninu en fornleifafræðingarnir Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir og Uggi Ævarsson stjórnuðu uppgreftinum og unnu úrvinnslu auk Astridar Daxböck. Auk þess unnu á bæjarhólnum meistaranemi í fornvistfræði, Véronique Forbes frá Háskólanum í Laval, Quebeck. Hún sá um að taka skordýrasýni og vinna úr þeim (sjá skýrslu) og Gunnhildur Garðarsdóttir sem vann sitt 3 sumar sem grafari.
Markmiðið rannsóknarinnar nú var að afhjúpa síðasta torfhúsið á bæjarhólnum og hefja rannsókn á því og hafa þau markmið náð fram að ganga. Hús þetta (kallað mannvirki 7500) var byggt árið 1884 en rifið að stórum hluta 1907 þegar timburhús með niðurgröfnum kjallara var byggt suðvestan þess. Leifar þessa húss frá 1907 má núna sjá í suðvesturhorni uppgraftarsvæðisins. Ljóst er eftir sumarið 2008 að mannvirki 7500 var margoft breytt á sinni stuttu ævi. Þegar 1907 húsið var byggt var hið eldra rifið að stórum hluta, sennilega til að nýta grjót og viði úr því. Eftir stóð aðeins austasta húsið og það áfram notað fram á miðja 20. öld sem smiðja og geymsla.
Fjöldi gripa fundust og mun þeir ásamt dýrabeinum (matarleifar), jurta- og skordýraleifum segja sína sögu og saman mun rannsókn sérfræðinga á þessum minjaflokkum gefa okkur mynd af lífshlaupi og háttum manna í Vatnsfirði og endurspegla líf á reisilegum bæ á Vestfjörðum í lok 19. aldar og í byrjun þeirrar 20. Sumarið 2009 er áætlað að mannvirki 7500 verða kannað áfram og markmiðið er að reyna að ljúka þeirri rannsókn og komast niður á eldri minjar. Fyrsti hluti

fornleifauppgraftarins á bæjarhólnum yrði þá langt kominn í lok uppgraftar-tímabilsins 2009.

Norður í túninu, um 100 metra frá uppgreftinum á bæjarhólnum, fara fram rannsóknir á fyrstu búsetu í Vatnsfirði, minjum frá 10. öld. Á víkingaaldarsvæðinu stjórnaði Karen Milek uppgreftri auk þess að vera skólastjóri Fornleifaskólans sem nú var starfræktur fjórða árið í röð í Vatnsfirði. Með Karenu unnu fornleifafræðingarnir Astrid Daxböck, sem einnig bar hitann og þungann af innslætti gagna frá Vatnsfirði, og Ramona Harrison, sem einnig sá um rannsókn á dýrabeinum og að kenna þau fræði í Fornleifaskólanum. Svæðið var stækkað umtalsvert og nú var áherslan lögð á ´útisvæði´, svæðið austan við aðal rústasvæðið. Í ljós komu vísbendingar um mikil umsvif m.a. tvær djúpar og umfangsmiklar eldaholur fullar af eldasteinum og kolum. Einnig kom í ljós ræfill af byggingu austast á svæðinu og þar í hruni perla frá Víkingaöld. Auk þess voru grafnir tveir könnunarskurðir í vænlegar þústir norðan skálans og í þeim fundust mannvistarleifar sem rannsakaðar voru 2009 (sjá hér að neðan)..

Sem fyrr fóru fram landsháttarannsóknir í Vatnsfirði, af sjó og landi og skráning á fornleifum í Vatnsfjarðardal og nágrenni.

Sumarið 2009. Gríðarmikill árangur varð á báðum uppgraftarsvæðum í Vatnsfirði.

Víkingaaldarsvæði: Nú sá fyrir endann á rannsóknum á víkingaaldarsvæði, aðeins átti eftir að klára eitt hús og kanna tvö svæði. Stefnt var að því að ljúka uppgreftri þar og hefja úrvinnslu af krafti, sem mun enda með heildarútgáfu ár rannsóknarniðurstöðum svæðisins ásamt landslags- og umhverfisrannsóknum.

Bæjarhóll: Það markmið að kanna og grafa yngsta torfbæinn í Vatnsfirði náðist að mestu. Ljóst er að sá bær fór í gegnum miklar breytingar á síðasta skeiði sínu. Rannsóknin hefur leitt í ljós að bærinn, sem var reistur árið 1884, var byggður utan í og á grunni eldri bæjarhúsa og hluti eldri húsa notuð áfram samtímis þeim yngri. Það hefur sýnt sig að byggingarsaga bæjarhóla er flókin og skil milli byggingarstiga oft ekki skörp. Sífellt var verið að endurbyggja; laga veggi, fylla upp í rými og hlutar af eldri byggingarstigum nýtt í þau yngri t.d. öflugir inn-og útveggir en auk þess líka tekið hleðslugrjót úr eldri byggingarstigum og endurnýtt í nýrri. Mikið safn dýrabeina fannst í herbergi sem hafði verið fyllt af ösku og úrgangi eftir að fyrra hlutverki þess lauk. Minna

magn af gripum fannst sé miðað við undanfarin ár enda var aðallega unnið í byggingarleifum en ekki yfirborðs- og ruslalögum.

Auk uppgraftarins þá var landslagsrannsóknum framhaldið og voru meðal annars tekin borkjarnasýni úr nærliggjandi vatni, Sveinshúsavatni, til að freista þess að fá hugmyndir um sögu sjávarstöðu í Vatnsfirði sem getur gefið vísbendingar um forsögulegt landslag og e.t.v. varpað ljósi á athafnir mannsins við sjávarsíðuna. Þá voru tekin viðtöl við Vatnsfirðinga og í heimsókn kom fólk af svæðinu sem gat frætt okkur um sögu jarðarinnar og umhverfisins á 20. öld. Allt er þetta akkur fyrir þjóðháttafræðilegan þátt rannsóknarinnar. Sem fyrr komu að rannsókninni fjöldi manns (sjá yfirlit yfir starfsemi fornleifaskólans í fylgiskjali); með sérþekkingu á greinum innan fornleifafræði; gripafræði, beinafræði, skordýrafræði, plöntufræði og örformgerðarfræði, svo eitthvað sé nefnt. Fjölmargir gestir komu m.a. Allison Bain skólastjóri vettvangs-fornleifaskóla Lavalháskóla í Qebeck í Kanada og prófessor við háskólann þar. Hún vann við uppgröft í nokkra daga við hlið nemenda sinna. Þá vann Dr. Peter Langdon frá háskólanum í Southampton með nemendum í viku. Aðrir gestir og fyrirlesarar eru tíundaðir í fylgiskjali um starfsemi fornleifaskólans.

Átak var gert í kynningarmálum á staðnum og fjölmörg skilti reist með upplýsingum á íslensku og ensku um umhverfi, jarðfræði, náttúrufar og síðast en ekki síst sögu staðarins og helstu niðurstöður uppgraftarins. Sem fyrr var prentaður upplýsingabæklingur fyrir ferðamenn á íslensku, ensku, þýsku og dönsku, og dreift í söluskála víða um land. Þá var að venju opinn dagur, svokallaður, einn laugardaginn. Samkomulag hefur verið um það milli kennara, starfsmanna og nemenda í Vatnsfirði að vinna einn laugardag í þessu augnmiði. Til okkar lögðu leið sína fjöldi manns (milli 40 og 50) í blíðskaparveðri og gengu um svæðið og fengu leiðsögn og fræðslu.

Sumarið 2010. *Víkingaaldarsvæðið:* Á víkingaaldasvæðinu var lokið við að grafa fram lítið jarðhús og þar með rannsókn á síðasta mannvirkinu á víkingaldarsvæðinu. Jarðhús þetta er það næstminnsta sem grafið hefur verið fram á Íslandi, aðeins 3x2 m að innanmáli. Í húsinu hefur verið bekkur og í því fannst m.a. steinn með gati úr mjúkum sandsteini, sem gæti verið kljásteinn og bent til að þar hafi verið vefstaður. Auk þessa voru grafnir allnokkrir könnunarskurðir á svæðinu í leit að víkingaldarminjum og svæðið telst nú allvel kannað.

Bæjarhóllinn: Á bæjarhólnum var haldið áfram rannsóknum á flóknum byggðaleifum bæjarhúsasamstæðu þar sem sífellt hefur takið breytingum í áranna rás.
Mikið magn gripa hefur fundist í herbergjum bæjarhúsanna og í lok sumars var komið talsvert magn af 17. aldar leirkerum, ofnum og prjónuðum efnispjötlum og viðargripum.
Markvert er að nokkrir veggir, sem kalla má stofnveggi innan bæjarhúsanna og eru gríðarlega miklir að umfangi og gerð, allt að þriggja metra breiðir, virðast vera mun eldri en talið var. Veggir þessir eru í herbergjum sem hafa verið í notkun a.m.k. frá 17. öld og allt fram til 1900. Upp að veggjunum að utan lá þykkt gjóskulag sem er úr Heklugosi árið 1693 og virðist eina gjóskulagið sem barst vestur í Djúp í því magni að það er vel greinanlegt.
Lítið vitað um byggingargerð og endurbyggingar bæjarhúsa á vestfjörðum. Norðanlands, þar sem loftslag er þurrt og kalt er það talin þumalputtaregla að torfveggi þyrfti að endurbyggja á um 100 ára fresti en 60 ára fresti sunnanlands þar sem vætusamara er og veggir fúnuðu hraðar.[6] Vestfirskir grjót og torfveggir virðast mun lífseigari og ef dæma má útfrá veggjum í bæjarhúsum Vatnsfjarðar þá geta þeir ennst í nokkur hundruð ár með góðu viðhaldi.
Þar sem bæjarhólauppgreftir eru langtímaverkefni voru því verkefninu reistar nokkrar áfangavörður á leið aftur í tímann. Fyrsti áfangi miðaði að rannsóknum á yngstu bæjarhúsunum frá 19. og 20. öld og náðist hann að mestu 2010, utan þess að enn átti eftir að fjarlægja nokkur mannvistarlög og veggi syðst á uppgraftarsvæðinu sem tilheyrðu þessu yngsta byggingarskeiði bæjarhúsanna. Í lok uppgraftartímabilsins 2010 var því ljóst að næsti áfangi rannsóknanna var farinn að taka á sig mynd, þ.e. torfbærinn sem var í notkun frá 17. öld og fram til 1884, þegar yngsti hluti torfbæjarins var reistur. Ljóst var að veggir eldra byggingarstigsins voru notaðir sem undirstöður fyrir veggi yngri bæjarins. Landslagsrannsóknum var fram haldið í Vatnsfirði og fornleifaskráning fór fram innan túns á bæjum í Vatnsfjarðardal (Vatnsfirði, Vatnsfjarðarseli, Miðhúsum, Hálshúsum og Sveinhúsum). Fornleifarnar voru fjölbreyttar, bæði hvað varðar gerð og aldur. Skráðar voru minjar allt frá Víkingaöld fram á 20. öld, allt frá eyðibýlum og selstöðum langt inni til heiða að hjöllum og verbúðum við sjávarsíðuna. Fornleifarnar

[6] Orri Vésteinsson. 2010. ´On Farm Mounds´. *Archaeologica Islandica 8.* Reykjavík, Fornleifastofnun Íslands, 13-40, hér, 21.

voru í mjög misjöfnu ásigkomulagi, sumar eru í hættu m.a. vegna ábúðar og uppblásturs, aðrar standa grónar á fáförnum stöðum þar sem fátt ógnar þeim. Landslagsrannsóknir og fornleifaskráning veita fjölmargar upplýsingar t.d. um tengsl milli bæja, samband við höfuðból og landnýtingu (s.s. torfskurð og beitiland). Áfram voru tekin viðtöl við staðkunnuga og eru þau gulls ígildi. Hreinsa

Sem fyrr var fornleifaskólinn starfræktur og hann sóttu 11 nemendur að þessu sinni.

Eins og undanfarið var haldinn opinn dagur í Vatnsfirði og sótti fjöldi manns staðinn heim og hefur fjöldinn farið vaxandi ár frá ári.

Sumarið 2011 Hafist var handa við lokaúrvinnslu gagna frá Víkingaaldarsvæðinu og munu niðurstöður koma út á bók, nú áætlað 2015. Á bæjarhólnum var rannsóknum haldið áfram og var markmiðið að fjarlægja mannvistarlög sem tilheyrðu yngsta torfbænum. Undir lok uppgraftartímabilsins var farin að koma skýrari mynd á eldri bæjarhús og virðist vera um að ræða dæmigerðan gangabæ.

Sumarið 2008 höfðu komið í ljós leifar íbúðarhússins frá 1907 sem var rifið um 1970, í suðvesturhorni uppgraftarsvæðisins. Grafin hafði verið djúp gryfja, niður í óhreyfð jarðlög, og leifum kjallara hússins rutt ofan í hana. Gryfjan var tæmd og kom þá í ljós ágætis snið í gegnum bæjarhólinn sem gefur góða hugmynd um þykkt mannvistarlaga. Virðast þau vera að minnsta kosti um 70 cm þykk. Í gryfjunni kom jafnframt í ljós öskuhaugur sem grafinn var upp að hluta og bendir frumgreining gripa, sem í honum fundust, til þess að hann sé frá miðöldum, en nánari aldursgreiningar munu leiða það betur í ljós.

Í ár vann hluti starfsliðsins í Vatnsfirði einnig að rannsóknum á minjum meðfram strönd Vatnsfjarðar. Voru grafnir nokkrir könnunarskurðir í mannvirki þar og á grundvelli niðurstaðna úr þeim var valin ein rúst til frekari rannsókna. Rústin er talin hafa verið naust og var rannsókn hennar lokið þetta sama sumar. Fornleifaskóli var sem fyrr starfræktur í ár og sóttu hann níu nemar að þessu sinni. Þá voru til aðstoðar tveir sjálfboðaliðar sem áður höfðu sótt fornleifaskólann og voru nú að heyja sér efnivið í doktorsverkefni í fornleifafræði. Landsháttarannsóknir sem hafa verið stundaðar í Vatnsfirði undanfarin ár voru með minna móti en niðurstöður þeirra verður ein af uppistöðum doktorsritgerðar Oscars Aldred, en hann hefur að mestu séð um

landsháttarannsóknir í Vatnsfirði. Nemendur fengu kennslu í þessum fræðum og nutu leiðsagnar Oscars.

Hinn árvissi opni dagur var haldinn laugardaginn 13. ágúst og komu um 100 gestir og nutu leiðsagnar fornleifafræðinga um rannsóknarsvæðið.

Sumarið 2012 Árið 2011 var allt uppgraftarsvæðið vestan kjallarans (sem gerður var 1884), komið á sama tímabil og heillegur gangabær frá 17. öld, að grunni til,farin að taka á sig mynd. Var greinilegt að þessar minjar lágu undir leifar af bænum frá 1884, austan megin á rannsóknarsvæðinu, sem ákveðið hafði verið að varðveita á sínum stað eftir að uppgreftri lauk árið 2007. Vegna hinnar góðu varðveislu 17. aldar bæjarins var ákveðið að 1884 minjarnar þyrftu að víkja til að hægt væri að fá sem heillegasta mynd af eldri bæjarhúsunum. Austurhluti rannsóknarsvæðisins var því enduropnaður í ár og haldið áfram greftri þar sem frá hafði verið horfið árið 2007. Kom fljótlega í ljós að greinilegt var að veggir bæjarins frá 1884 höfðu ýmist verið byggðir ofaná eldri veggi eða eldri veggirnir endurnýttir að hluta eða öllu leyti. Kom til dæmis í ljós að bæjargöng 17. aldar bæjarins höfðu verið endurnýtt en þó í nokkuð breyttri mynd.

Nýtt íbúðarhús var byggt árið 1907 en þó var austurhluti eldri bæjarhúsanna, frá1884, í notkun að hluta, á einn eða annan hátt, fram yfir 1950 þegar þau voru rifin og bæjarhóllinn sléttaður. Benda niðurstöður frá 2012 til þess að skipta megi austasta hluta bæjarhúsanna (bygging 7500) frá 1884 í tvö megin notkunarskeið, 1884- c.a 1907 og c.a 1907-c.a 1950, en svo virðist sem byggingin hafi orðið fyrir nokkrum breytingum eftir 1907 þar sem hún var til að mynda minnkuð og lítill kjallari grafinn innan hennar.

Við sjóinn fram uppgröftur á stóru nausti sem er eldra en gjóskulag úr Heklu frá1693. Ummerki um svolitla járnvinnslu fundust við rannsóknina. Árið 2011 höfðu tæplega 11000 gripir fundist við rannsóknina en verið er að vinna úr gripum sl. árs.

Sumarið 2013 var fram haldið uppgreftri á austurhluta rannsóknarsvæðisins. Voru síðustu leifar bæjarhúsanna frá 1884 fjarlægðar að mestu og leifar 17. aldar bæjarins afhjúpaðar. 17. aldar bærinn, eins og hann er nefndur hér, var í ábúð í hátt í 200 ár og er greinilegt að hann hefur gengið ýmsar breytingar á þeim tíma þótt grunnmynd hans hafi haldist svipuð. Rannsóknir fóru einnig fram við sjávarsíðuna, þar sem haldið var áfram uppgreftri á naustinu stóra, frá því fyrir 1693, sem rannsóknir hófust á 2012. Auk

þess voru grafnir nokkrir könnunarskurðir í nágrenni þess og fundust ummerki um fleiri byggingar eldri en Heklulagið frá 1693 og að líkindum eldri en naustið.

Framvinduáætlun fyrir sumarið 2014

Ekki tókst að fjármagna áframhaldandi rannsóknir á vettvangi fyrir árið 2014 en þó er vonast til að það takist á næstu árum. Styrkur fékkst þó úr Fornminjasjóði til áframhaldandi úrvinnslu gagna frá víkingaldarsvæðinu og verður áhersla því lögð á þá vinnu í ár.

Útgefnar skýrslur og greinar um Vatnsfjörð

Adolf Friðriksson og Torfi H. Tulinius (ritstj.) *Vatnsfjörður við Ísafjarðardjúp. Rannsóknir sumarið 2003 (FS213-03092).* Höfundar efnis: Adolf Friðriksson, Andrea S. Harðardóttir, Ragnar Edvardsson og Torfi H. Tulinius. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2003.

Adolf Friðriksson, Torfi H. Tulinius og Garðar Guðmundsson. *Vatnsfjörður 2005. Fornleifarannsóknir/Fieldwork at Vatnsfjörður, NW-Iceland* (FS301-03095). Höfundar efnis: Adolf Friðriksson, Oscar Aldred, Colleen Batey, Ramona Harrison, Aaron Kendall, Kate Krivogorskaya, Tom McGovern, Karen Milek, Seth Brewington, Torfi H. Tulinius, Ragnar Edvardsson, Ian Simpson. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2005.

Aldred, Oscar. *Landscape research at Vatnsfjörður 2006* (FS343-03096). Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2006.

Aldred, Oscar. *Landscape research in the Northwest* (FS298-03094). Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2005.

Forbes, Véronique, Allison Bain, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir and Karen B. Milek. “Reconstructing Aspects of the Daily Life in Later 19th and Early 20th century Iceland: Archaeoentomological analysis of the Vatnsfjörður Farm, NW Iceland.” *Archaeologica*

Islandica. 8. Rit Fornleifastofnunar Íslands. Gavin Lucas (ed.). Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2010.

Milek, Karen (ritstj.). *Vatnsfjörður 2006. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS356-03096).. Höfundar efnis / with contributions by Albína Pálsdóttir, Garðar Guðmundsson, Gavin Lucas, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Karen Milek, Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson, Oscar Aldred, Thomas McGovern, Uggi Ævarsson and Véroniques Forbes. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2007.

Milek, Karen (ritstj.). *Vatnsfjörður 2007. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS383-03097). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by Albína Pálsdóttir, Astrid Daxböck, Brian Damiata, Christopher Caseldine, Dawn Elise Mooney, Douglas Bolander, Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir, Garðar Guðmundsson, Gavin Lucas, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Karen Milek, Konrad Smiarowski, Krissy Larkin, Marjorie Gorsline, Oscar Aldred, Peter Langdon, Ramona Harrison, Thomas McGovern, Todd Kristensen, Uggi Ævarsson and Véroniques Forbes. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2008.

Milek, Karen (ritstj.). *Vatnsfjörður 2008. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS426-03098). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Astrid Daxböck, Céline Dupont-Hébert, Dawn Elise Mooney, Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir, Garðar Guðmundsson, Gavin Lucas, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Ian A. Simpson, Karen Milek, Konrad Śmiarowski, Oscar Aldred, Poul Baltzer Heide, Ramona Harrison, Simon Parkin, Stuart Morison, Uggi Ævarsson, and Véronique Forbes. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2009.

Milek, Karen (ritstj.). *Vatnsfjörður 2009. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS449-03099). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Höfundar efnis / with contributions by Céline Dupont-Hébert, Garðar Guðmundsson, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Leszek Gardeła, Łukasz Mikołajczyk Oscar Aldred, and Véronique Forbes. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2010.

Milek, Karen (ritstj.). *Vatnsfjörður 2010. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS461-030910). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Höfundar efnis / with contributions by Céline Dupont-Hébert, Dawn Elise Mooney, Ian Simpson, Jamie Anderson, Garðar Guðmundsson, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Karen Milek, Kyle Munro, Oddgeir Isaksen, Rebecca Barclay, Robert McCulloch, Tomas Birch, and Véronique Forbes. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2010.

Oddgeir Isaksen (ritstj.). *Vatnsfjörður 2011. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS492-030911). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Dawn Elise Mooney, Garðar Guðmundsson, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Lukasz Mikolajczyk, Oddgeir Isaksen and Óskar Gísli Sveinbjarnarson. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2012.

Oddgeir Isaksen (ritstj.). *Vatnsfjörður 2011. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS514-030912). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Dawn Elise Mooney, Garðar Guðmundsson, Lukasz Mikolajczyk and Oddgeir Isaksen Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2012.

Ragnar Edvardsson. *Fornleifarannsókn í Vatnsfirði við Ísafjarðardjúp sumarið 2003* (FS211-03091). Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2003.

Ragnar Edvardsson. *Fornleifarannsókn í Vatnsfirði við Ísafjarðardjúp sumarið 2004* (FS249-03093). Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2004

Ragnar Edwardsson and Thomas H McGovern. “Archaeological Excavations at Vatnsfjörður 2003-04.” *Archaeologia Islandica. Rit Fornleifastofnunar Íslands* 4. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2005.

Erindi:

Milek, Karen og Oddgeir Isaksen. Kynning Vatnsfjarðarverkefnis. Erindi flutt á NABO ráðstefnu á Akureyri. Júlí 2013.

Milek, Karen. 2008. Kynning Vatnsfjarðarverkefnis. Erindi flutt á NABO ráðstefnu í Bradford, Englandi. Ágúst 2008.

Mooney, Dawn. 2008. Kynning meistararannsóknar frá Cambridge háskóla í Englandi um eldsneyti fundið í fornleifarannsóknum í Vatnsfirði. Flutt á NABO ráðstefnu í Bradford, Englandi í ágúst 2008.

Forbes, Véronique. 2008. Kynning meistararannsóknar frá Laval háskóla í Kanada á skordýrum úr fornleifarannsóknum í Vatnsfirði. Flutt á NABO ráðstefnu í Bradoford, Englandi í ágúst 2008.

Aldred, Oscar. 2008. Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG), Columbia University, New York, USA. An archaeology of the interview, in the session Gossip, Rumor, Legend, and Lore: Informal, intimate, and important sites of knowledge.

Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir. 2007. Kynning Vatnsfjarðarverkefnis. Erindi flutt hjá Félagi íslenskra fornleifafræðinga.

Aldred, Oscar. 2006. Université Laval, Quebec, Canada. Place to place: movement and the journey through Iceland's landscape at The View from Here NABO conference.
Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir. Vatnsfjarðarverkefnið. Erindi flutt á námskeiði Fræðslumiðstöðvar Vestfjarða í október 2011.

EXCAVATIONS ON THE VATNSFJÖRÐUR FARM MOUND IN 2013

Oddgeir Isaksen

Introduction

The eighth field season on the Vatnsfjörður farm mound lasted from July 15th to August 9th 2013. The excavation was supervised by Oddgeir Isaksen, and Garðar Guðmundsson, assisted by Alan D´Zurilla, Nicola Trbojevic and Solveig Lecoutruier. The excavation was aided by seven students of the 2013 Field School in North Atlantic Archaeology: Cameryn Clark, Ema Bushnell, Gunnlaugur Garðarsson, Kirandeep Dhaliwal, Rebecca Blakeney, Sigurd Bohr and Timothy Carlisle.

Excavation Methods

The excavation methods at Vatnsfjörður follow standard FSÍ protocol, using a “single context planning” approach. This method entails that each deposit (feature or layer) is considered an individual event (unit) in the creation of the archaeological site. Each unit is recorded, planned, elevations taken and photographs as well as being given a textual description. Each unit is given a number from a running numbering sequence that is unique within the research area. There is therefore a single numbering system for all deposits excavated in the farm mound, sea shore and Viking age areas in Vatnsfjörður. A Harris Matrix is established on site, and refined during the post-excavation phase. Deposits which are found within the same area, structure or feature and/or are thought to belong to the same phase are given a collective group number to keep track of their relationship. A group number is taken from the same numbering sequence as the units (Lucas, 2003).

Finds are categorized and labelled on site, washed, dried, packed and registered in the excavation database. Finds are given basic conservation attention on site where necessary. All bones are collected, bagged and will be sent to the University of Laval for identification and analysis. Bulk soil samples are taken for archaeo-entomological and

botanical analyses, and undisturbed blocks are taken for micro-morphological analysis where necessary.

Terminology

In the narrative below, the following terminology is used to describe the archaeology in question.

A farm complex: Describes the whole set of connected buildings or corridors that make up an Icelandic farmhouse made of turf and stone.

A building: Describes autonomous sections of the farm complex that can in turn be divided into separate units

A room: Describes separate units of a *building.*

Background-Previous Seasons

The research area on the Vatnsfjörður farm mound was originally identified in 2006 through test trenching. During the 2006 and 2007 field seasons, a part of an 1884 farm complex was uncovered on the east side of the farm mound. This includes a building (gr. 7500), roughly 20 x 7 m in size with two cellars (gr. (6528) and (7503), (see figure 1). The building was not fully excavated in 2006-2007 and, due to its relatively good condition; a decision was made to preserve the remains as they had been exposed at the end of the 2007 field season. In 2008-2011, the focus moved therefore to the west of building (7500) where a number of buildings and corridors were revealed. Most had a 17th century origin although they had been reused in one way or another as a part of the 1884 farm complex (see Gísladóttir in Milek 2010, Isaksen in Milek 2011, and Isaksen 2012).

In 2011, while removing a fill from a foundation cut, a part of the remains of a farmhouse built in 1907, in the southwest corner of the excavation area, a midden (gr. 1145) was discovered, believed to date at least back to the 13th century (see Isaksen 2012). The midden was only partially excavated in 2011 but produced a substantial collection of bones indicating good potential for further study.

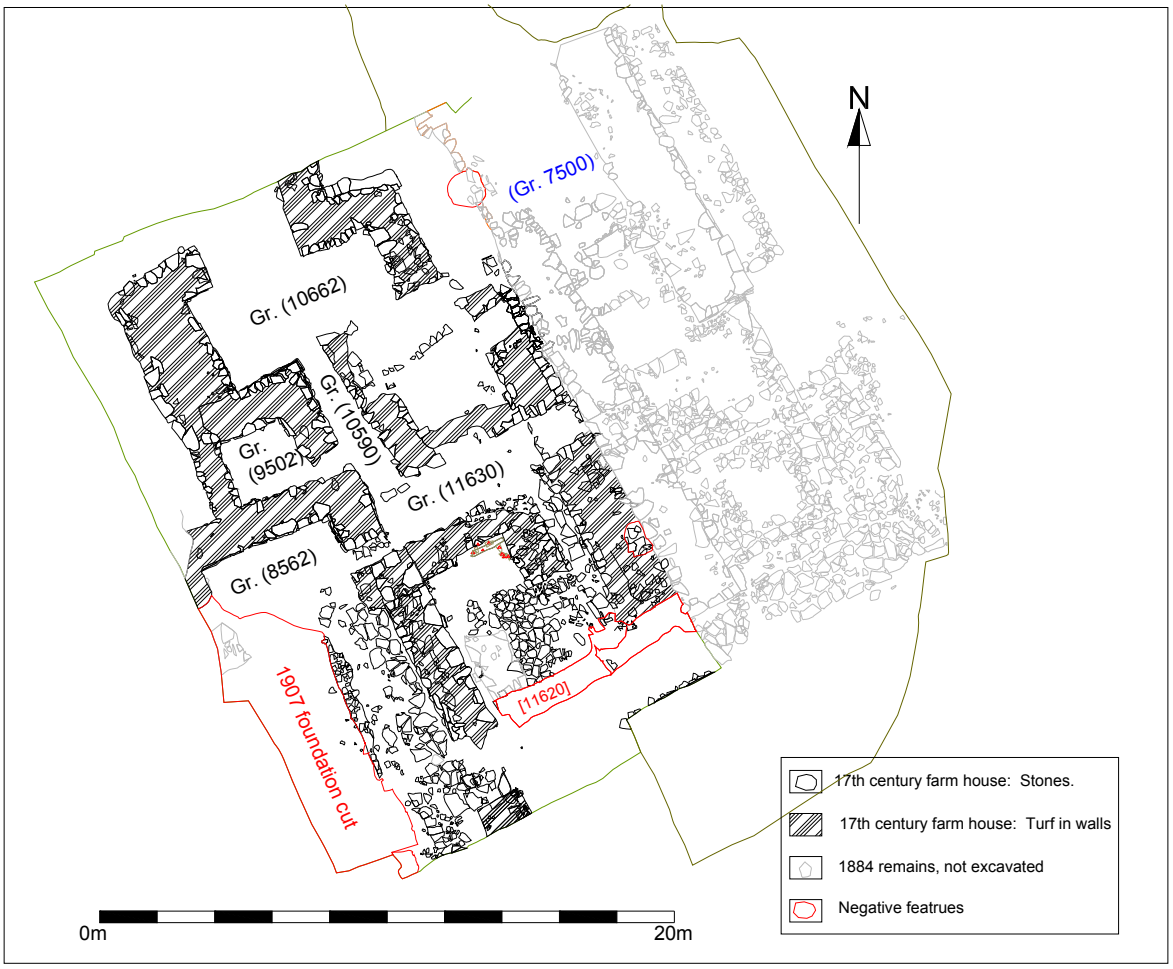

Figure 1: A simplified drawing showing the remains of the 17th century farmhouse in relations to building (7500), phase (12619), as it was interpreted in the 2012 season.

By the end of the 2011 season it was becoming clear that, apart from building 7500, the 1884 farm complex was less well preserved than originally hoped. This was primarily due to the late 20th century levelling of the farm mound, as well as disruption from a vegetable plot built in the ruins at the beginning of the century (see Isaksen 2012). Judging from the remains exposed so far, the 17th century farm complex appears, on the other hand, to be in rather good condition. It seems to form a typical Icelandic passageway-farm house, a building form common from the 14th century, where individual buildings radiate from one central corridor (gr.11630, see Isaksen 2012 and 2013). However, in 2011 it had become clear that it was underlying 1884 building (7500) on the east side of the excavation area, so its full extent and condition were therefore unknown.

Therefore, in 2012, it was decided to abandon previous plans to preserve building (7500) and focus instead on fully excavating and removing it, in the hope of revealing the full extent of the 17th century farm below.
The midden, found in 2011, in the south-west corner of the excavation area was also fully excavated

Building (7500)

Based on the data collected in the 2006 and 2007 seasons, combined with the data from 2012, the occupation of building (7500) could be divided into two phases. Group (12618), which represents a post 1907 phase of use, and group (1219) which represents the 1884-1907 use of the building (Isaksen 2013).

Group (12619)

Group/phase (12619) was believed to be the original form of building (7500). This structure was at least 20 m long (north-south) and about 7 m wide. It included a large stone built cellar, group nr. (7503), at the south end, about 6 m long (north-south) and 5 m wide (east-west). In this phase building (7500) was believed to have been a single space with internal measurements of 14 m (north-south) x 3 m (east-west), with a fore chamber at the south end, about 3 m wide and 5 m long running east-west, with a door at the eastern end, giving the interior of building (7500) an L-shaped plan (see figure 2). At the south-west corner of building (7500), another door (gr. 12623), about 2 m long and 0.4 m wide, ran through the western wall, but was blocked during the post 1907 phase (gr. 12618). In the south-west corner of the building was a stone built platform (gr. 12621), considered to be either a foundation for an internal structure or a pavement in front of an entrance into cellar (7503). A total of seven floor deposits, belonging to group (12619), were excavated within the building. These floor deposits can in turn be divided into two subgroups (12625) and (12626), due to minor changes to the internal structure of the building during this phase. The removal of the earlier group of floor deposits (gr.12626) revealed a small mound (gr.12627) , made up of peat- and wood ash rich deposits mixed with fire cracked rocks, which had accumulated up against the western wall of the building. This mound was not fully excavated in 2012 but at the end of the season a possible hearth was starting to appear at its centre. The hearth was

believed to be among the earliest features belonging to gr. (12619) since around it, earlier remains were starting to appear, thought to be a part of the 17th century farmhouse.

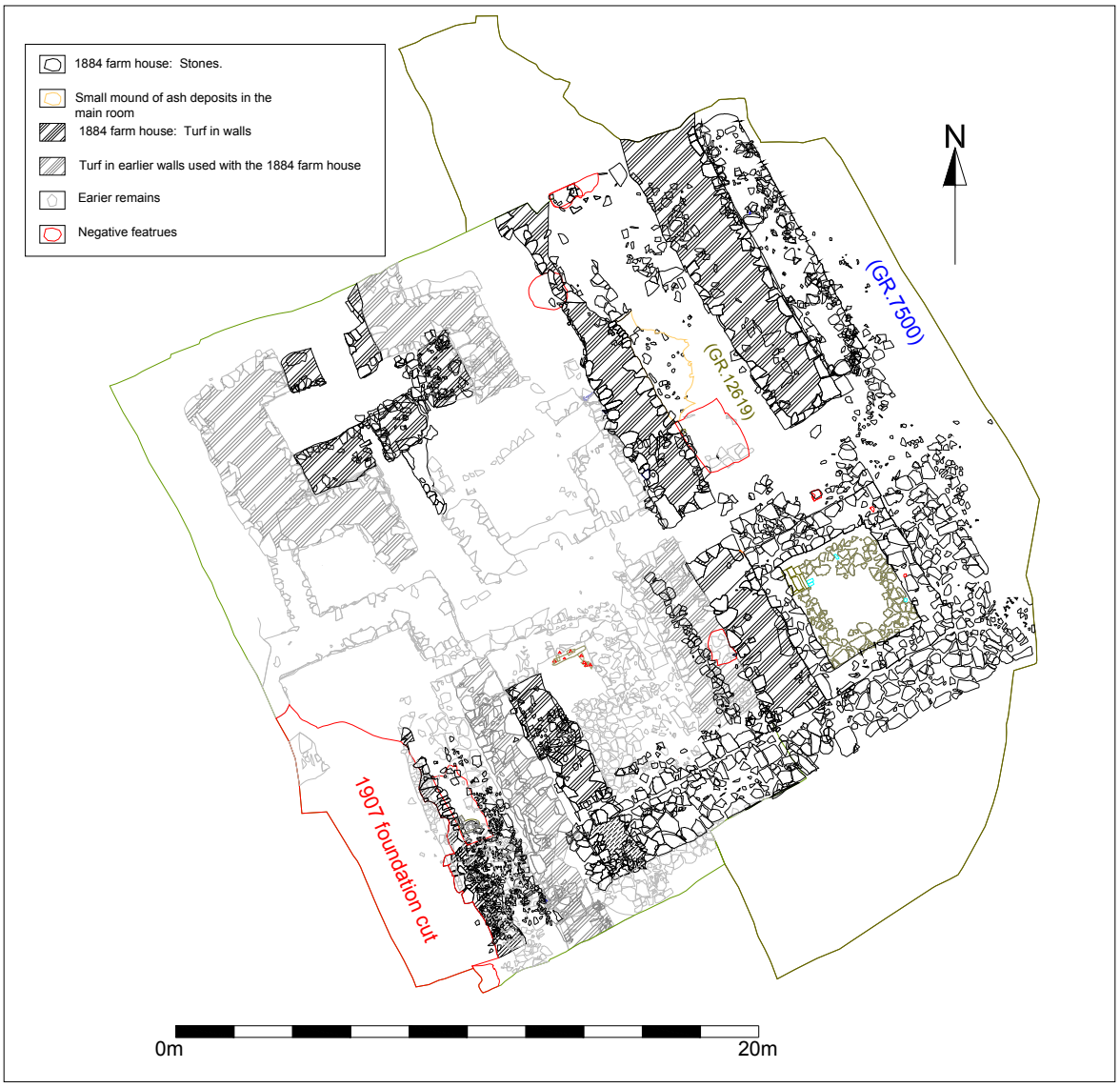

Figure 2: A simplified drawing, showing building (7500) during phase (12619), in relation to other remains, based on the interpertation from the 2012 season.

In 2007, an external pavement was discovered on the east and south side of the structures believed to belong to the 1884 farm complex. The better preserved part of it, unit [7541], on the south side, was excavated in part in 2011 but the part on the east

side was, on the other hand, left more or less untouched until the 2012 season. In 2012 the pavement, gr. (12624), along the east-side of building (7500), except the better preserved part along cellar (7503), was fully excavated. The removal of the paving stones revealed a series of turf rich deposits that were interpreted as levelling deposits under the pavement and were therefore included in group (12624) (Isaksen, 2013)

Group (12618)

In the post 1907 period (gr. 12618) the 1884 farm was abandoned as a dwelling house.

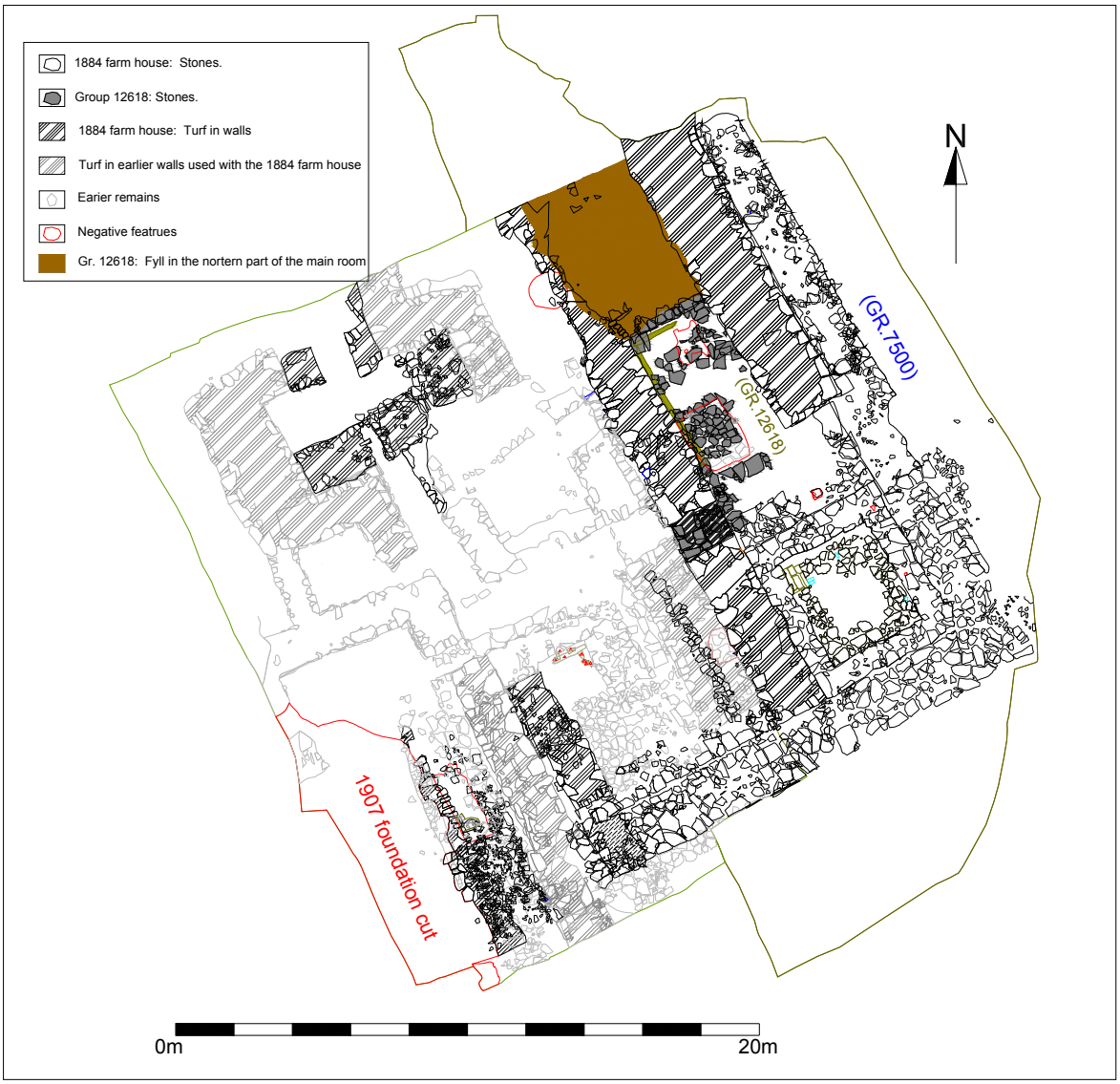

Figure 3: A simplified drawing, showing building (7500) during its latest phase (gr.12618), in relation to other remains uncovered so far on the farm mound.

Building (7500) was however reused as a smithy and a storage building. The building was also thought to have been reduced considerably in size as it was partially filled up in the northern part, shortening it by about 6 m. A small cellar with a stone pavement was also constructed in the south-west part of the building which was clearly dug through earlier remains. A stone built furnace or a hearth was also constructed at the northern end of the reduced building, which seems to have been mostly removed when the building was finally abandoned in the middle of the 20th century, leaving only a few large flat stones indicating its location. No clear floor deposits were found which belong to this last phase of the building.

Deposits filling up the northern part of the building that were believed to belong to group (12618), were not fully excavated in 2012

The 2013 Excavation Results

In 2013, the excavation of building (7500) continued and about 7.5 m east from the main research area a test trench (tr.54) was opened in order to answer questions about the extent of the remains on the farm mound.

Quite early on in the season it became clear that the findings from the 2012 season, needed to be revised. The main observation made in the first two weeks of the season was that group/phase (12619) was not the earliest form of building (7500), but was a rebuild of an earlier and slightly larger version of the building that predated the 1884 farm complex. The earlier building was clearly a part of the 17th century farm house but one of the later phases in the 200 years of occupation. It was also discovered that the mound of ash rich deposits (gr.12627) and the hearth it was covering belonged to the 17th century farm house. Another observation was that although the building had been reduced with the filling up of the northern-part, it did not take place during the post 1907 phase, but rather during the 1884 reconstruction of the farm complex (gr. 12619). The interior of the building was however reduced even more during the post 1907 phase (gr. 12618). Also it was discovered that the pre-1884 building was not one single space, but was divided into two rooms, with the north-room being filled up during the 1884 reconstruction.

Group (12619), the post 1884 phase of building (7500)

As mentioned above, it was soon discovered that group (12619) did not represent the earliest form of building (7500). It was however a part of the 1884 farm construction, and a part the earliest form of that building phase. In the early days of the 2013 field season, it was discovered that the mound of ash rich deposits and the hearth (gr.12627) in the western part of the building, were not sitting up against the western wall, gr. (13641), but were running underneath it, and therefore belonged to an earlier phase (see group 13637 below).

The western wall, group (13641)

The total length of the western wall of building (7500) as visible in the excavation area was about 20 m and its width about 2 m where it was widest along the south-room. There was a doorway (gr.12623) in the south-west corner of the building. The wall section south of the doorway was not excavated in 2013 but the section north of the doorway along the south-room was however excavated in three parts (units [12601], [12605] and [13533]), that were given the collective group number (13641). The excavated part of the wall extended about 7 m north from doorway (12623), more or less the length of the south room. The wall was usually about 0.5 m high, but in places about 0.7 m. It was composed of stone facings on the east and west side with turf fills behind them. Its removal revealed another wall that belonged to an earlier phase (see gr. 13637 below).

Figure 4: The eastern facing of wall build (13641). The southernmost part of it, units [12601] and [12605] had been removed at this point, which revealed an earlier wall.

The eastern wall, group (13639) and external pavement (12624)

In 2007 and 2012 an external pavement which was composed of turf and stone, was excavated on the east side of building (7500). Due to its poor condition it was excavated in seven parts, units [7529] [7540] [12515] [12517] [12522] [12527] [12585], that were given the collective group number (12624). The pavement was sitting on series of turf rich deposits, some slightly mixed with stones and charcoal, units [12575]/[12591], [13577], [13581], [13593], [13596], [13599], [13601], [13616], [13632]. These were all excavated in 2013 and were believed to be levelling deposits under the pavement and were therefore included in group (12624) along with the pavement.

The removal of the pavement and levelling deposits in group (12624) freed up the external facing of the eastern wall of building (7500) as well as revealing a row of stones that had a slightly different orientation and were clearly a part of an earlier version of the wall. A further inspection revealed that the eastern stone facing and part of the south stone facing of the wall, along with a part of its turf core had been a rebuild. The rebuild was excavated in nine units [13508], [13519], [13543], [13546], [13548], [13551],

Figure 5: A NW overview of the eastern wall of building (7500)

[13558], [13568] and [13570] which were collectively given the group number (13639). Of these, unit [13508] made up the largest part of rebuild (13639) around 8 m from south to north, but the remaining 2 m were of less quality as well as the wall fill being made up of different material, turf mixed with rubbish deposits, and therefore had to be excavated in eight parts, units [13519], [13543], [13546], [13548], [13551], [13558] and [13568]. The eastern wall (7500), ran beyond the northern limit of the excavation area but its total length where it was visible was about 11 m with the south end at the main door into the building (see figure 9). Its width, before the removal of rebuild (13639), was about 2 m and its height around 0.5 m. A number of floor deposits were excavated in 2012 (see Isaksen 2013) which were divided into two groups, (12625) and (12626) which were spreading all over the interior of the building, with rebuild (13639) clearly

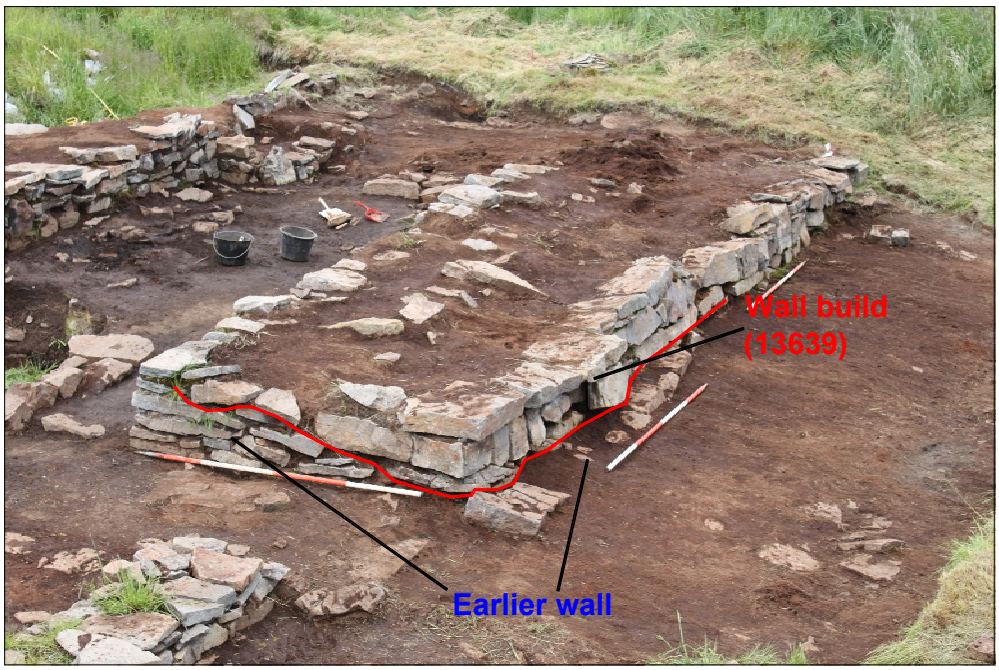

Figure 6: A NW overview of the eastern wall of building (7500), showing the bounderies between wall build (13639) and the earlier wall.

Figure 7: The east facing of wall build (13639).

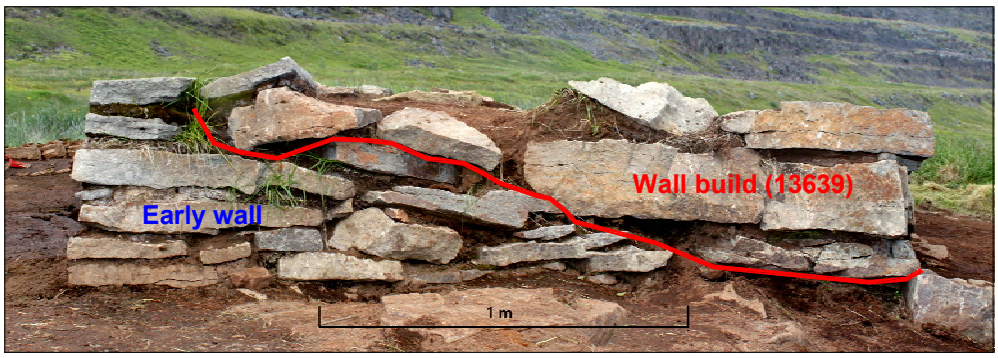

Figure 8: The south facing of the eastern wall of building (7500)

associated with the earlier group gr, (12626). Therefore rebuild (13639) clearly belonged to gr.12619. The same goes for pavement and levelling deposits in gr.

(12624). They were clearly associated with rebuild (13639), and therefore also belong to group (12619).

The back fill of the north-room of building (7500), group (13642)

As mentioned above, it was discovered in 2012 that building (7500) could be divided into two separate parts, the north-room and the south-room. At some point the north-room was filled up with turf rich deposits, reducing the interior of building (7500) considerably. A number of these deposits, were excavated in 2012 (see Isaksen, 2013) and since they formed the back side or fill of a wall, (group 12620), that clearly belonged to group (12618); the rest of the fill in the north-room was considered to be a part of that group as well. The removal of wall (12620) revealed however another wall, about 1 m north from the south face of wall (12620), which was respected by the floor deposits in (group 12619) (sub groups 12625 and 12626 see also above). The floor deposits also seemed to be running under the fill in the north- room, through a doorway, which strengthened further the interpretation that the back fill of the room belonged to group (12618) or the post 1907 use of building (7500).

The 2013 excavations would however tell a different story. As was mentioned above, it was discovered that the hearth in group (12627) was not a part of building phase (12619) but belonged to an earlier phase of the building defined by the wall found behind wall (13641). A number of floor deposits which were clearly associated with the hearth, and were for that reason thought to be a part of group (12619), did therefore clearly also belong to this earlier building phase (see group (13637) below). What was also discovered was, that what had previously been thought to be a turf rich floor deposit (unit [13560]) belonging to building phase (12619), spreading through a doorway into the north-room, was indeed a part of the fill in the north-room that had spilled into the south-room on to the floor deposits in building phase (13637). Thus it became clear that the north-room had not been filled up during the post 1907 use of building (7500) but during the 1884 reconstruction and therefore belonged to group (12619) and not group (12618) as was previously thought.

Excavations continued in the north-room were a number of demolition deposits of turf stone and ash, units [13504], [13510], [13521], [13527], [13534], [13536], [13555],

[13560], [13564, [13566], [13574], [13576], [13584], [13588], [13589], [13597], [13605], [13607], [13610], [13619] and [13626], filling the room, were removed, that were given the collective group number (13642). The removal of the deposits in group (1342) revealed black floor deposits, spilling into the south-room through the aforementioned doorway, that clearly belong to the pre 1884 building phase (13637) (see below).

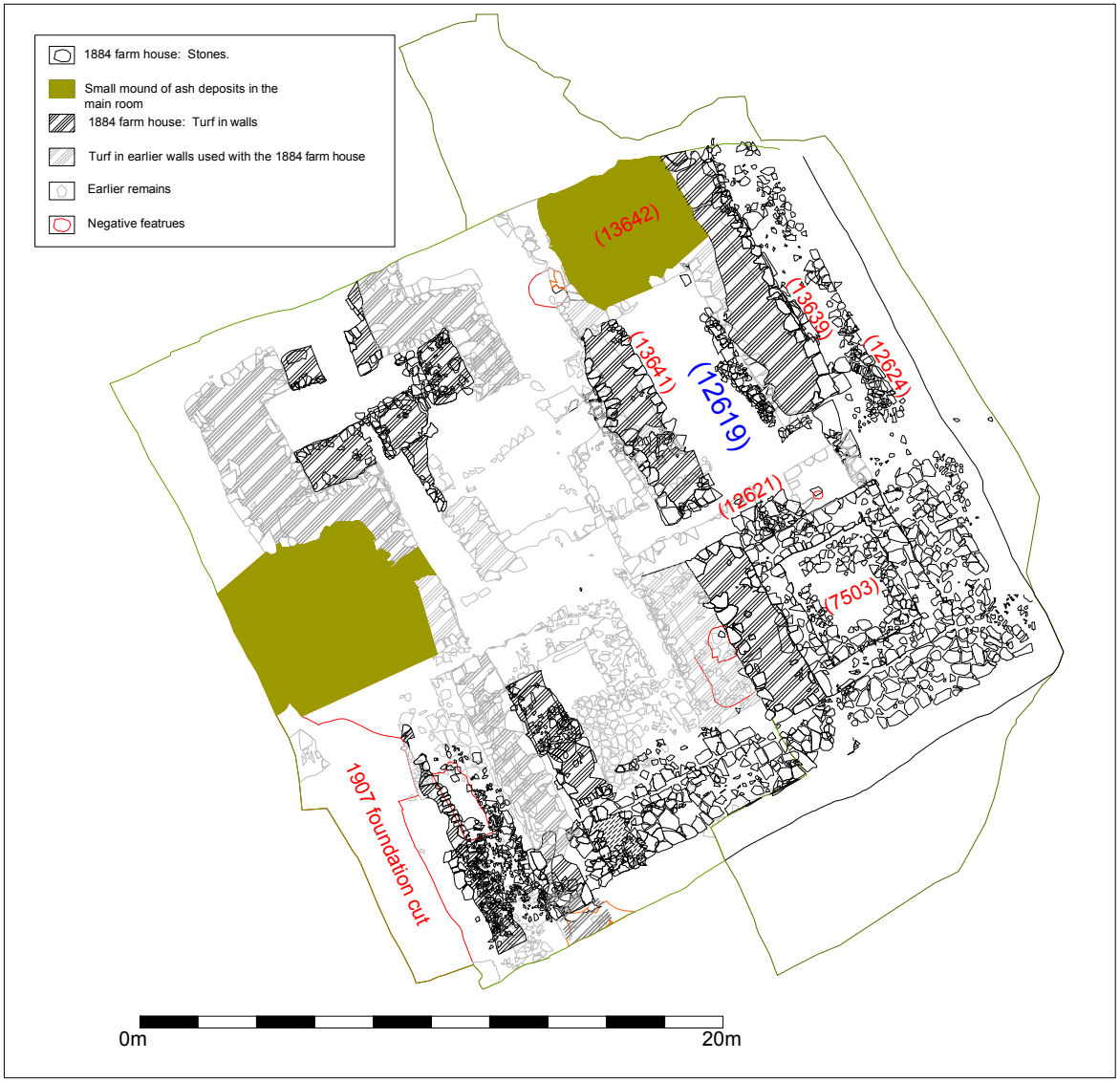

Figure 9: A simplified drawing showing building (7500), phase (12619), according to the revised interpretation from 2013, in relation to other remains.

Group (13637) a pre 1884 phase of building (7500) and corridor (11630).

Group (13637) represents a pre 1884 phase of building (7500) and includes both the north- and south-room of the building, and contemporary with this group is the main corridor, gr. (11630). These groups, not fully excavated in 2013, are also a part of the latest phase of the aforementioned 17th century farm complex that is thought to have been in use for at least 200 years, up until the 1884 rebuild of the farm.

Group (13637) the north- and south room of building (7500)

As described above, the 2013 excavations in the north-room mostly involved the removal of deposits in group (13642), filling the room, that were now believed to have been deposited during the 1884 rebuild of the farm and therefore belonged to group (12619). At the end of the season, the full dimensions of the north-room, as visible in the excavation area, had been revealed (3 x 3 m), along with black floor deposits that were spilling into the south-room through a connecting doorway. None of those deposits were however excavated in 2013.

The rooms were separated by a 1.5 m wide wall constructed of turf and stone, with a connecting doorway. The height of the wall is unclear at this point since it's still partially buried by floor deposits. The south room was about 5 m x 3.5 m in size, its full dimensions being revealed when the 1884 rebuild (13641) on the west side was removed. In this phase the western wall of building 7500, north of corridor (11630) was about 11 m long and about 1.7 m wide, but its height remains unknown as it was still partially buried by floor deposits at the end of the 2013 season. The eastern wall in this phase was also about 11 m long and about 2.5 m wide but, as with the western wall, its height is still unknown.

A total of fifteen floor deposits, units [13502], [13539], [13542], [13549], [13563], [13575], [13578], [13582], [13585], [13591], [13594], [13595], [13598], [13600] and [13612] were excavated in the south room this season. Many of the floor deposits were

Figure 10: An overview over building (7500), phase (13637), close to the end of the 2013 season.

composed of clay silt, indicating that turf had occasionally been deposited in the corridor to dry up the floor or to level it. All of the deposits were quite mixed with ash (peat ash and wood ash) and charcoal, sometimes with high bone content, which probably has spilled from the hearth on the west side of the room (gr.12627), although it is also possible the deposition of the ash was intentional, in all likelihood to dry the floor. The deposits varied in size and thickness, although most of them were at least 5 cm thick but could go up to 12-15 cm in places.

Ten of those deposits, units [13502], [13539], [13542], [13549], [13563], [13578], [13585], [13594], [13600] and [13612] contained pieces of pottery which were all dated to the 19th century. One unit, [13594], contained sherds of late 18th to early 19th century glass. Preliminary analysis of the pottery and glass collections from other deposits excavated in 2013 has also shown late 17th to 19th century dates which supports the conclusion that building (7500) has now been excavated down to a pre 1884 phase.

A total of 36 units, [12608], [12611], [12613], [12614], [13503], [13507], [13511], [13513], [13514], [13515], [13517], [13518], [13520], [13523], [13525], [13567], [13571], [13572], [13580], [13604], [13608], [13614], [13617], [13618], [13620], [13622], [13624], [13625], [13627], [13628], [13629], [13630], [13633], [13634], [13635], [13645], [13647], [13652], associated with the hearth (gr. 12627) on the west side of the south room, have now been excavated. Three of those units, [13518], [13629] and [13633], were re- cuts into the fill of the hearth, the rest were ash rich deposits filling up and spilling out of it, which were intertwined with the floor deposits which have been excavated in the room. Six of the deposits, associated with the hearth, units [13520], [13523], [13567], [13572], [13580] and [13608] contained sherds of pottery and glass of a late 17th century to 19th century date. At the end of the season the shape of the hearth was becoming quite clear, although further excavation is needed to get a detailed record of it. It is however clearly about 2.5 m long (north-south), and about 1 m wide (east-west), made of stone, and splits into two parts that are separated by a small stone built wall. The internal measurements of the northern part are about 1.5 m (north-south) x 0.6 m (east-west) and of the southern part, 0.6 x 0.6 m. The presence of the hearth has led to the conclusion that the south-room of building (7500) was a kitchen, at least in the last phase predating the 1884 reconstruction.

Figure 11: The hearth in gr. (12627), close to the end of the 2013 season. Camera facing west.

Five flat stones, which were believed to be post pads, were recorded in the south room. Two were at the north end, one in the north-east corner and the other in the north-west corner. These have not been removed and therefore haven't been issued a unit number, although they were included in the end of season plan of the site. The same goes for a stone that is situated about 1 m south of the one in the north-west corner, up against the western wall. Two post pads, units [13586] and [13587], which were situated up against the eastern wall, were recorded and removed and therefore got a unit number. Post pad [13587] was situated about 1.7 m south from the post pad in the north-east corner and post pad [13586] was about 0.4 m further south. Both [13586] and [13587] were within the limits of a turf feature, excavated in two parts, units [13590] and [13640], that was thought to have served as support for the post pads and possibly raise them. As for why post pads [13586] and [13587] were situated so close together is unclear, although it is possible that the post was simply replaced in this part of the building and moved slightly in the process.

Corridor (11630)

As mentioned above, the removal of the post 1884 remains in the western part of the research area has revealed the remains of a typical Icelandic passageway farmhouse or complex that is believed to date back to the late 17th century. A passageway farmhouse is composed of one central corridor that extends from the main door, through the farm

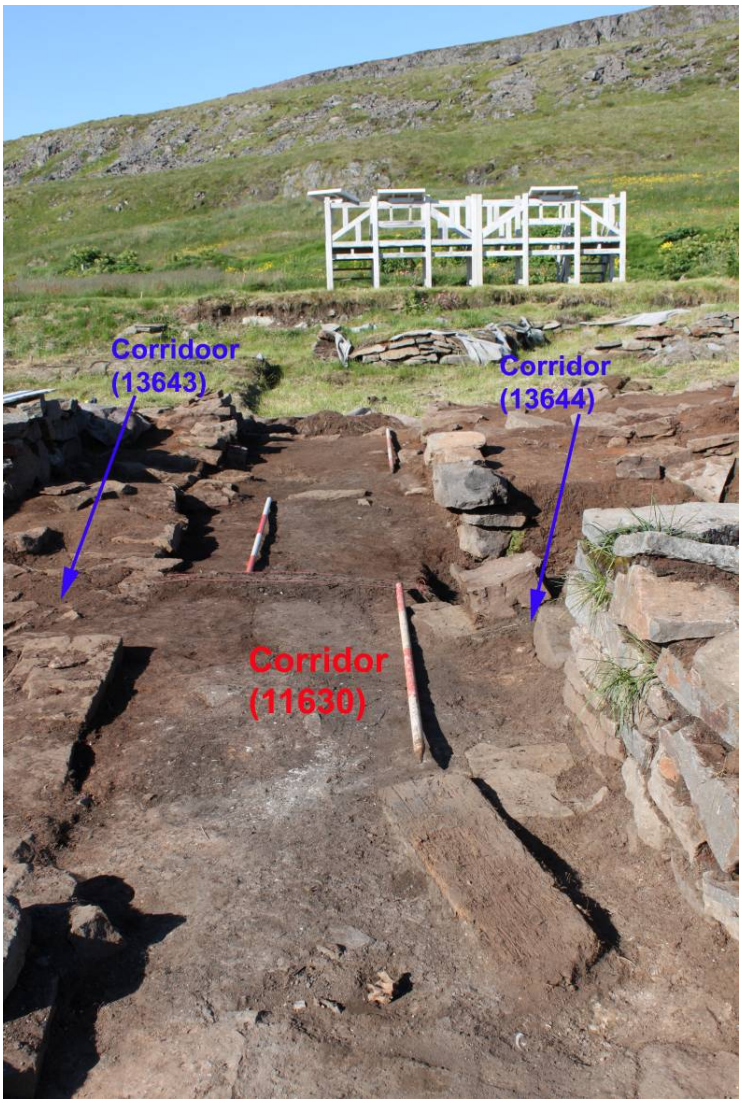

Figure 12: Corridor (11630) about half way into the 2013 season. The picture also shows connecting corridors (13643 and (13644). Camera facing west.

complex, with buildings and corridors that open up from it on three sides. At the end of the 2011 season the corridor (gr.11630), was becoming quite visible but it was also clear that it, along with other parts of the 17th century farmhouse, extended to the east beyond the post 1884 phase of building (7500), which is why that area was reopened in 2012 (see above).

When the farm was rebuilt in 1884, the corridor was incorporated into the new structure and became a part of building (7500). During this phase (gr. 12619) the northern- and southern- walls of the corridor within the limit of building (7500), seem to have been partially flattened in order to extend the south–room of the building about 3 m to the south, up to cellar (7503). This became quite clear once all deposits belonging to gr. (12619) had been removed, and the remains of the southern- and northern walls of the corridor started to appear (see figure 18 below). The excavation also revealed corridor

Figure 13: Corridor (13643) before the removal of the remains of pavement [13557]. Camera facing south.

(gr.13643), about 1.5 m long and 1.2 m wide with a pavement (unit [13557]), running south from corridor (11630) into a building truncated by cellar (7503). Almost opposite that, another corridor (gr.13644), about 1.5 m long and 1 m wide, was discovered

running north along the east wall of building (7500), which connects corridor [11630] to the south room.

Figure 14: Corridor (13643) leading into the south-room of building (7500), phase (13637). Camera facing south.

A total of eight floor deposits were excavated in corridor [11630], units, [13516], [13524], [13528], [13535], [13538], [13544], [13550] and [13559], which were spilling into corridors [13643] and [13644]. All of the floor deposits were composed of clay silt, indicating that turf had occasionally been deposited in the corridor to dry up the floor or to level it. All of the deposits were mixed with ash (peat ash and wood ash) and

charcoal which could indicate the deposition of material from a nearby hearth (possibly in the south-room of building 7500), in all likelihood to dry the floor. In some cases the deposit was quite mixed with gravel possibly deposited for the same purpose. The deposits varied in thickness, the most substantial one being 10-16 cm thick and the thinnest being 1-6 cm thick. Most of the floors contained sherds of pottery that date to the 19th century, and in one case, [13516], to the early 19th century. Three deposits, units [13524], [13528] and [13544], also contained sherds of glass that could be dated back to the late 17th to early 18th century although this date is not entirely secure. However, based on this dating evidence as well as the association with the south room, it is now safe to say that the corridor has been excavated down to a pre 1884 phase, in all likelihood a phase that spans from the middle of the 19th century up until 1884 when the farm was rebuilt.

The removal of wall (13641) which ran across corridor (11630), revealed a pavement, unit [13501], about 5 m west from the main entrance into the farm. This contained a few sherds of 18th to 19th century pottery between the stones. None of the floors excavated

Figure 15: Pavement (13501) in corridor (11630). Camera facing east.

in the corridor were associated with the pavement since they were lower in the sequence. It is likely that all the floor deposits, contemporary with the pavement were removed during the post 1884 phase of building (7500) when the corridor was incorporated into the building. The pavement was possibly in front of (on the east side)

Figure 16: Threshold [13540] in corridor (11630). Camera facing west

a door, which led further into the farm complex. This interpretation is supported by a threshold, unit [13540], that was found slightly lower in the stratigraphical sequence, separated from pavement [13501] by three floor deposits, units [13516], [13524] and [13528], but was more or less in the same part of the passageway as the pavement. Threshold [13540] was made of turf and stone and was clearly associated with the floor deposits excavated in the corridor.

Five stones, which were thought to be post pads, were found in 2013, up against the north wall of corridor (11630). Three were at the east end of the corridor. One was right by the main entrance, a second one about 0.8 m to the west on the east side of corridor (13644) that leads into the south-room and a third on the west side. Two post pads were found on either side of threshold [13640]. One was actually right under the north-east

corner of the threshold and the second, about 0.7 m further west. None of the post pads, recorded in corridor (11630), have been removed, and therefore haven't been issued a unit number.

Test trench 54 (Tr. 54)

In 2013 a test trench, issued the number 54, was opened, about 7.5 m east of the main excavation area, in order to attempt to answer questions about the extent of the remains on the farm mound in that direction. Tr. 54 was 5 m long (east-west) and 3 m wide (north-south). The removal of the turf and top soil, unit [13505], immediately revealed a stack of anthropogenic deposits, units [13505], [13509], [13512], [13526], [13529], [13530], [13532], [13537], [13541], [13556], [13561], [13565], [13573], [13579], [13583], [13592], [13603] and [13611], which were assigned the collective group number (13636). The deposits in gr. (13636) were rich in turf debris as well as ash (wood ash and peat ash), containing charcoal and bones, and were deposited over and around a stone structure. The deposits contained pottery and glass which could largely be dated back to the late 17th century or early 18th century, apart from a few early to mid- 19th century sherds. This led to the conclusion that the deposition of those deposits predated the 1884 reconstruction of the farm and possibly also the latest phase of the 17th century farm. The stone structure, the deposits were covering, turned out to be a pavement with an east-west orientation, which could be the remains of a path leading up to the 17th century farm.

Figure 17: A pavement revealed in test trench 54. Camera facing west.

Conclusion

In 2013 season, most of the remains of the post 1884 farm house were removed, apart from a stone built cellar, gr. (7503), and a part of an 1884 reconstruction of the western wall of building (7500). The ground plan of the 17th century passageway farm complex, within the current excavation area, has however now become quite clear, although it has not yet been all excavated down to the same phase (see figure xxx below).

The 17th century farm complex.

The core of the farm complex is the 15 m long central corridor (gr. 11630) that runs from the main door through the whole farm complex with smaller corridors and buildings connected to it along its north- and south sides as well at the western end. On the east side of the excavation area, where corridor (11630) runs past building (7500) it has now been excavated down to a pre 1884 phase, that in all likelihood spans from the middle of the century, until 1884. On the east side of the excavation area, the corridor was however disturbed by a large pit, unit [11571] thought to have been dug to harvest rocks

for an early 20th century vegetable garden (gr. 8590) which was constructed in this part of the excavation area (see Isaksen, 2012). Floor deposits in this part of the corridor have clear connection with floor deposits in a connecting corridor (10590) which has been excavated down to a late 17th -18th century (see below). This part of the corridor is therefore lower in the stratigraphical sequence then the western part.

About 2 m west from the main door there is a corridor (gr. 13644), about 1.5 m long and 1.2 m wide, that leads north, into building (7500), gr. (13637). The building is about 11 m long (north-south) and 8 m wide (east-west) and can be divided into two rooms, connected by a doorway, the north-room and the south-room. The south room has the internal measurements of 5 m (north-south) x 3.5 m (east-west) but the north-room is about 3 m x 3 m, although its full dimensions are not known, since it seems to be running beyond the northern limits of the excavation area. The south-room has a large hearth (gr.12627) on its west side, and therefore this room is now thought to have served as a kitchen. As for the north-room, its function is still unknown, since none of its floor deposits have been excavated yet. The building has now been excavated down to a late 19th century phase that predates the1884 reconstruction of the farm.

About 2.5 m west from the main door, another corridor (gr.13643), about 1.5 m long and 1.2 m wide, with a pavement (unit [13557]), was discovered, which leads south from corridor (11630) into a building that was in all likelihood destroyed completely by the construction of cellar (7503) in 1884. This corridor has now been excavated down to the same phase as corridor (11630).

About 5 m west from the main door, a pavement (unit [13501]), was discovered in corridor (11630) which was interpreted as an indication of a door. This was supported by a turf and stone threshold unit [13540] which was discovered slightly lower in the stratigrapical sequence, but in a similar location.

About 2 m west of threshold [13540] another threshold or step was revealed in 2011 as well as another corridor (gr.13638), about 4 m long and 1 m wide, running south, that connects corridor (11630) to a building (gr.13645), about 5 m (north-south) x 3 m (east-west) in size, also revealed in 2011. Corridor (13638) and building (13645) have however not been excavated yet so their full shape and dimensions are still unclear. They are however thought to represent the same phase

Opposite corridor (13638) a building was starting to appear in 2011, which seems to be about 3 m (ease-west) x 2 m north- south in size and has been assigned the group number (13646). This building has however not been fully revealed so its full dimensions are unclear, as well as its relationship with corridor (11630).

At the western end of corridor (11630) a building, gr. (8562), was excavated in the 2009-2010 seasons. This building, which was connected to corridor (11630) through a doorway, was however badly disturbed by the 1884 reconstruction of the farm and later by the foundation cut for the farm house built in 1907. Its full size is therefore unknown. As for its function, that is unknown at this stage (see Gísladóttir in Milek 2010 and Isaksen in Milek 2011).

At the western end of corridor (11630), is another corridor gr. (10590), about 5 m long and 1 m wide, which extends to the north. Although this corridor clearly has a 17th century origin, it was reused as a part of the 1884 farm house. Based on the dating of pottery, found in this corridor it has now been excavated down to the late 17th to early 18th century (see Isaksen in Milek 2011).

About 2.5 m north from the doorway leading into building (8562), another building (gr. (9502) connects into corridor (10590). This building that has the internal measurements of 2.5 m x 2.5 m seems to not have been reused as a part of the 1884 farm house, and was possibly sealed during its construction. This building was excavated down to a floor deposit that seems to be running under its southern wall that separates it from building (8562). This led to the conclusions that they were once parts of a larger structure. As for the function of the building, in its current form, it is still unknown but it is hoped that the analysis of entomological and micromorphological samples taken from floor deposit, will shed some light on this matter.

At the northern end of corridor (10590) is a building, gr. (10662), that was excavated in the 2009-2010 season. It has now been excavated down to a late 17th-early 18th century phase (gr. 10664). In that phase it had the internal measurements of about 7 m (east-west) x 3.5 m (north-south), with a fore- room, that extends beyond the northern limits of the excavation area and is therefore of an unknown size. The building went however through several changes in later phases and was reused as a part of the 1884 farm house, where it was reduced considerably. As for its function, it is thought to have been

used for housing livestock, based on the nature of the excavated floors that were very organic and contained substantial amounts of animal waste and hay. The building also contained internal structures made of turf and stone, which were thought to be foundations for wooden structures, possibly mangers.

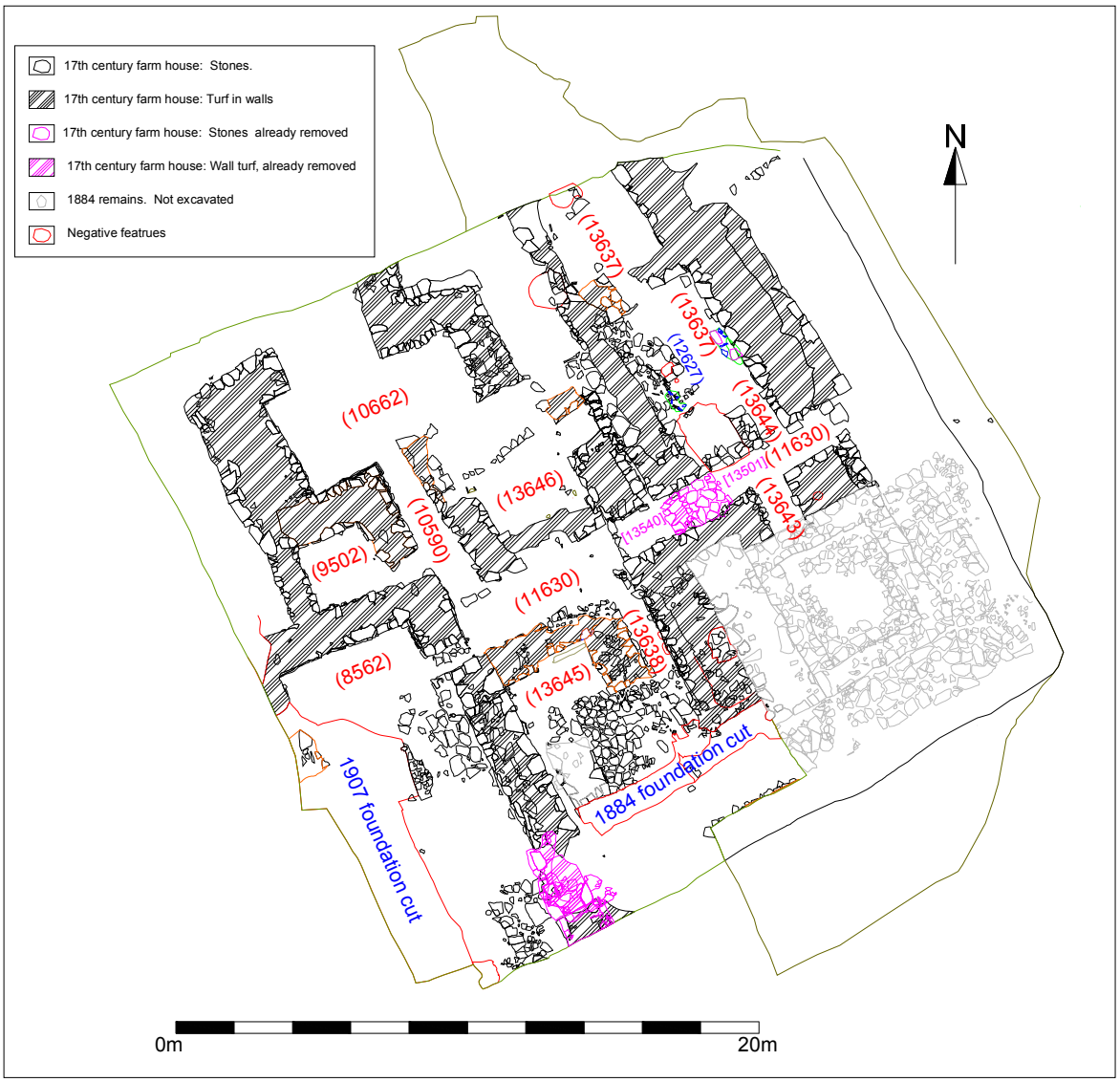

Figure 18: A simplified drawing showing the 17th century farm complex as excavated so far.

The aims for the 2014 season

The plan, for the 2014 season, was to continue excavations on the farm mound with the aim of getting the whole site down to the same phase and, in years to come, to finish excavating the 17th century farm remains. Attempts to secure funding for the Vatnsfjörður project were however unsuccessful, apart from a small amount obtained for continuing the post-excavation work on data from the Viking age site. It is however hoped that the funding of the project will be more successful in 2015.

Bibliography

Lucas, G. (2003). *Archaeological field manual.* Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík.

Milek, Karen (ed.). *Vatnsfjörður 2010. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS461-030910). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Höfundar efnis / with contributions by Céline Dupont-Hébert, Dawn Elise Mooney, Ian Simpson, Jamie Anderson, Garðar Guðmundsson, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Karen Milek, Kyle Munro, Oddgeir Isaksen, Rebecca Barclay, Robert McCulloch, Tomas Birch, and Véronique Forbes. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2010.

Milek, Karen (ed.). *Vatnsfjörður 2009. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS449-03099). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Höfundar efnis / with contributions by Céline Dupont-Hébert, Garðar Guðmundsson, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Leszek Gardeła, Łukasz Mikołajczyk Oscar Aldred, and Véronique Forbes. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2010.

Milek, Karen (ed.). *Vatnsfjörður 2008. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS426-03098). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Astrid Daxböck, Céline Dupont-Hébert, Dawn Elise Mooney, Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir, Garðar Guðmundsson, Gavin Lucas, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Ian A. Simpson, Karen Milek, Konrad Śmiarowski, Oscar Aldred, Poul Baltzer Heide, Ramona Harrison, Simon Parkin, Stuart Morison, Uggi Ævarsson, and Véronique Forbes. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2009.

Milek, Karen (ed.). *Vatnsfjörður 2007. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS383-03097). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by Albína Pálsdóttir, Astrid Daxböck, Brian Damiata, Christopher Caseldine, Dawn Elise Mooney, Douglas Bolander, Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir, Garðar Guðmundsson, Gavin Lucas, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Karen Milek, Konrad Smiarowski, Krissy Larkin, Marjorie Gorsline, Oscar Aldred, Peter

Langdon, Ramona Harrison, Thomas McGovern, Todd Kristensen, Uggi Ævarsson and Véroniques Forbes. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2008.

Milek, Karen (ed.). *Vatnsfjörður 2006. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS356-03096). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by Albína Pálsdóttir, Garðar Guðmundsson, Gavin Lucas, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Karen Milek, Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson, Oscar Aldred, Thomas McGovern, Uggi Ævarsson and Véroniques Forbes. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2007.

Isaksen, Oddgeir (ed.). *Vatnsfjörður 2011. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS492-030911). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Dawn Elise Mooney, Garðar Guðmundsson, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Lukasz Mikolajczyk, Oddgeir Isaksen and Óskar Gísli Sveinbjarnarson. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2012.

Isaksen, Oddgeir (ed.). *Vatnsfjörður 2012. Framvinduskýrslur/Interim reports* (FS492-030911). Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Höfundar efnis / with contributions by: Dawn Elise Mooney, Garðar Guðmundsson, Lukasz Mikolajczyk and Oddgeir Isaksen. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík 2013.

EXCAVATIONS AND EVALUATION TRENCHES ON THE COASTAL STRUCTURES AT VATNSFJÖRÐUR, 2013

Dawn Elise Mooney[1], Łukasz Mikołajczyk[2] & Karen Milek[2]

[1] Archaeology South-East & Fornleifastofnun Íslands

[2] University of Aberdeen

Introduction

The 2013 excavation season at Vatnsfjörður was the fifth year during which investigations have been carried out into the use of coastal areas surrounding the site. Beginning with a survey of some of the structures on the shore visible from the home field of the farmstead (Mikołajczyk & Gardeła, 2010), these investigations aim to discover how the use of the shoreline changed and developed throughout the occupation of the site. A programme of evaluation trenching was begun on these structures in 2010 (Mooney, 2011) and continued in 2011. Excavations during the 2011 field season focused on a parallel-walled structure (S2), which may have originally been used as a *naust*, however the chronology of the structure was unclear with earlier construction phases, at least one before AD 1693, being preserved only in the southern wall. In later periods, the structure was modified with an internal division and used as a sheep shelter (Mooney *et al.*, 2012).

In 2012, the focus of the shore excavations moved to structure S5, a large, horseshoe-shaped structure situated in Bólvík, the southernmost bay on the fjord of Vatnsfjörður. Due to the large size of the structure, the research area, Area 45, was divided into sextants, two of which were excavated during the 2012 season (Mooney, 2013). This excavation confirmed the presence of a horseshoe-shaped, stone-lined turf wall, open to the south-eastern end. Although the large size of the walls (up to 2.0 m wide in parts) and significant collapse deposits excavated indicate that this was a substantial, roofed

structure, internal occupation deposits where somewhat ephemeral, with only very thin floor layers recorded. Two large post settings at the southern end of the structure appeared to support a pitched roof. These were set into a mixed turf and gravel deposit which covered the interior of the structure. As charcoal-rich layers were visible in parts beneath this deposit, it was interpreted as a levelling deposit marking a break between phases of use of the structure. Only a small number of iron artefacts and slag fragments were recovered from the interior of the building, although charcoal and slag-rich midden deposits were recorded against the northern wall. Due to time constraints, excavations in 2012 were halted at the top of the gravel deposit mentioned above.

Excavations in 2013 continued the investigation of structure S5, and also saw the opening of several new evaluation trenches on the structures in the Bólvík bay area. A geochemical sampling programme was also begun, with the aim of identifying activity areas around and between the identified structures. Excavations were supervised by Dawn Elise Mooney with the assistance of Karen Milek, Łukasz Mikołajczyk, Oddgeir Isaksen and Garðar Guðmundsson, aided by Solveig Lecouturier, Scott D'Zurilla, and the students of the Field School in North Atlantic Archaeology.

Excavation strategy

Excavations focused again on structure S5, following on from the 2012 excavation season. The opening of a third sextant of the structure (see figure 1) allowed for the excavation of a complete section along the length of the building, along with two sections across, to record interior excavation deposits. Once collapse and deposits from this new square had been excavated to the gravel-rich 'levelling' deposit reached in 2012, the interior of the structure covered by the two sextants excavated in 2012 was reopened, in order to excavate and record the remaining occupation deposits. In addition to this main excavation area, eight evaluation trenches were opened over potential structures and land use areas across the southern coast of the fjord, in order to identify areas to target in future excavations.

Excavations were conducted using a single-context approach, by which each individual layer or feature is considered as an individual event in the formation process of the archaeological site. As each new unit was defined, it was given a number from a sequential numbering sequence (beginning with [13000]) which, when combined with the site code (VSF13) gave a unique code for each deposit. After each unit was defined, it was recorded, planned and photographed and levels were taken before the layer was excavated. A Harris matrix of these events was created during the excavation season and refined during post-excavation analysis. Deposits in the same area and relating to the same phase were given group numbers from the same sequential numbering sequence as the unit numbers, allowing for easy identification of sequences of depositional events. All finds were given individual numbers and categorised on site, and then washed, dried and packed and given basic conservation if necessary. Bones were treated in the same way, and were sent to Université Laval, Québéc for analysis. Archaeobotanical samples were processed on site and returned to FSÍ for analysis, along with archaeoentomological samples.

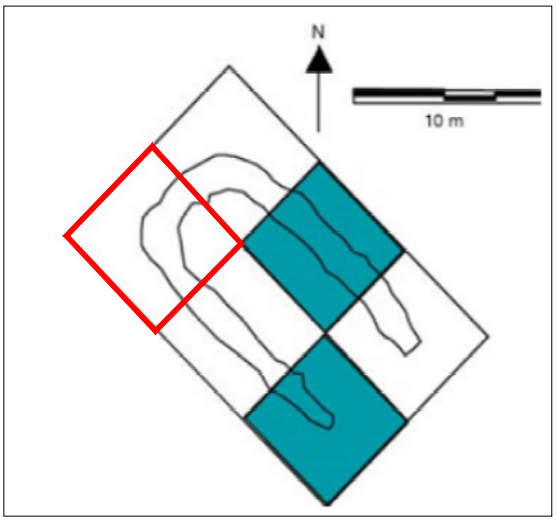

Figure 1: Excavations at Vatnsfjörður in 2012-2013, Area 45, on structure S5. Sextants opened in 2012 are coloured blue, while the third sextant opened in 2013 is outlined in red.

A substantial programme of soil sampling for geochemical analysis was undertaken by Łukasz Mikołajczyk during the 2013 excavations, focusing on outside activity areas rather than the interior of the structures. This sampling involved excavating a small (0.2 x 0.2 m) test pit at each sampling location, and retrieving a 100 ml sediment sample from anthropogenic deposits visible below the Hekla-1693 tephra. As figure 2 (below) shows, multi-element sampling was conducted on a 1 m grid in the areas surrounding the structures, and phosphate sampling was carried out along transects leading from structure S5 towards the modern shoreline. The sampling program aims to identify and

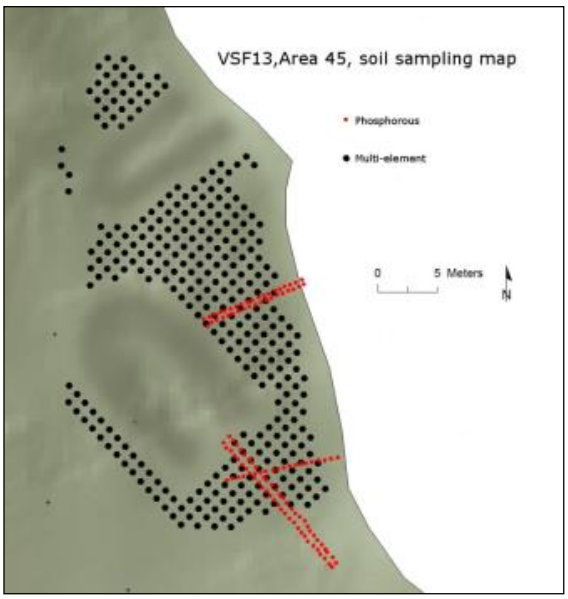

Figure 2: Map showing locations of phosphate and multi-element sampling around structure S5.

differentiate activity loci and assess the site's relation to the coastline. Similar sampling was also undertaken in the areas surrounding structure S2 and the potential *naust* identified in Trench 53 (see below). Analysis of these samples, along with samples taken for soil micromorphological analysis, is ongoing at the University of Aberdeen, and will be included in a future report.

Excavation results

Area 45

As indicated in figure 1, excavations in Area 45 during the 2013 season focused on opening a third sextant of structure S5. This limited approach was chosen in order to allow time for excavators to investigate other structures potential activity areas on the shore, discussed below (see 'Evaluation Trenches'). This also allowed for sections through the interior deposits of the structure to be exposed, permitting sampling of these deposits for soil micromorphological analysis.

Immediately after the removal of the rootmat and topsoil, patches of H-1693 tephra were observed *in situ* to the south and west of the structure, overlaying collapse deposits. This patchy tephra accumulation had previously been observed during excavations on coastal structures in 2011 and 2012, attributed to the erosion of sediment by wind and water in these more exposed locations (Mooney *et al*., 2012;

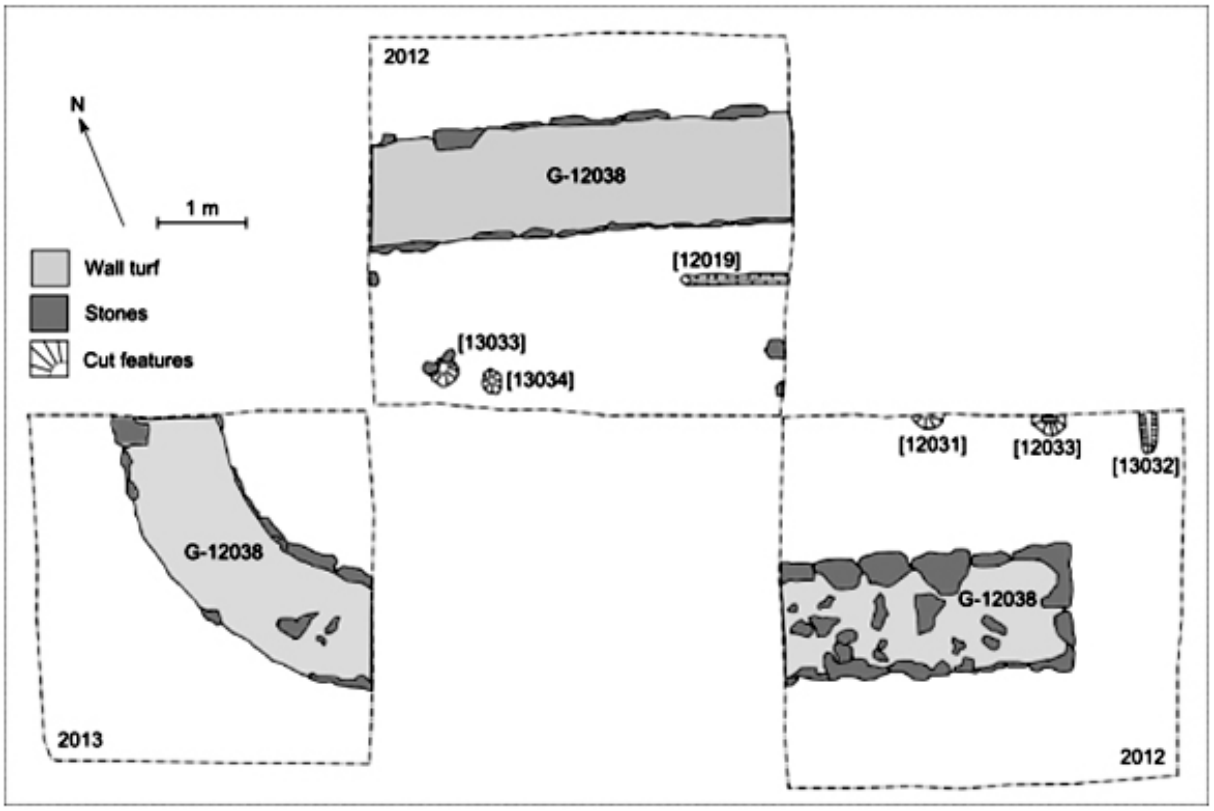

Figure 3: Plan of structure S5 showing cut features and walls.

Mooney, 2013). A similar sequence of collapse deposits, as had been seen in the sextants previously excavated, was recorded, comprising wall collapse and slide layers composed of turf and locally-available basalt stones. A collapse layer [13017] limited to the interior of the structure is likely to represent the collapsed roof of the structure. Several finds of slag were recovered from the lower collapse deposits.

Unlike the previous excavations of the structure, which uncovered iron panning and finds of slag and iron objects at the junction between this roof collapse and a greyish compacted turfy occupation surface, very little activity was visible in this part of the building. In fact the occupation surface [12026] and brown gravel deposit [12034] observed on the interior of the building in 2012 were inseparable from one another and were recorded as a single deposit, [13020], directly below the collapse layers.

Once this layer was reached in the newly-opened sextant, the interior of the two sextants excavated in 2012 was opened and the mixed soil/turf and gravel deposit [12034]/[13020] was excavated. This revealed a series of thin, organic and charcoal-rich

occupation layers in the interior of the building. Towards the entrance of the structure, these deposits tended to be rather thin and patchy, however a thicker dark greyish brown turfy floor deposit [13024] was recorded towards the rear of the building. A single iron nail was recovered from this layer. This deposit was sampled for soil geochemistry on a 0.5 m grid before being excavated.

Figure 4 Linear cut feature [13032], possibly a beam slot, facing south east

The excavation of the interior occupation deposits revealed a number of cut features unevenly placed in the structure (see figure 3). The large post settings [G-12042] recorded in 2012 were not observed to continue along the length of the structure, however two irregular cut features [13033] and [13034] infilled with organic occupation deposit [12040] were recorded in the centre of the building. As can be seen in figure 3, cut [13033] may represent a continuation of [G-12042], although the alignment is not perfectly central to the axis of the structure. This feature also contained two stones which could have acted as post pads. Unfortunately, the fill of these cut features was indistinguishable from the upper deposits, and as such could not contribute to their interpretation. A linear cut feature [13032] infilled with turf in front of the entrance of the building, shown in figure 4, may represent a beam slot or part of a slipway.

This phase of occupation deposits lay on top of natural beach gravel, into which the features mentioned above were cut, which indicates that the interior of the structure at least was deturfed prior to the construction of the walls. The substantial walls first uncovered in the 2012 season were preserved to a height of up to 0.5 m in the newly-opened sextant. Again, the wall was carefully lined with large basalt stones, and was up to 2 m wide. Figure 6 (below), an aerial photo of the structure at the close of the season, shows the curvature of the wall, with a semicircular end and slightly bowed sides.

Evaluation Trenches

Seven evaluation trenches and test pits were excavated during the 2013 excavation season. Trenches 47, 48, 52 and 53 were placed over structures identified during survey of the coastal area, while Trench 49 was excavated in order to investigate a layer of burnt organic material identified during soil geochemical sampling. Trenches 50 and 51 were excavated at the base of the sea wall feature identified during the original 2009 coastal survey (Mikołajczyk & Gardeła, 2010), however no anthropogenic deposits were recorded in these trenches. Those trenches which did reveal archaeological features or deposits are discussed below.

Trenches 47 & 52

During the 2011 excavations, a 2 x 1 m evaluation trench was opened over the southern of two parallel walls to the north of S5 (visible in figure 2). Results of this evaluation were inconclusive (Mooney *et al*., 2012), however during the 2013 season grass in this area was trampled, revealing a more substantial element to these walls west of the 2011 trench. A 2 x 1 m evaluation trench (Trench 48) was opened over the southern of these walls, and confirmed the presence of a structure. A layer of turf collapse [13005] present only on the northern, interior side of the wall suggests that the structure was roofed. This deposit was excavated in order to establish the presence or absence of interior occupation deposits. The remains of the wall [G-13010] were low, and composed of an outer and inner line of natural basalt stones with a mixed turf and gravel core. Very little collapse from the wall was present, which may indicate that these were the foundations for wooden (rather than stone or turf) walls of a storage building/*hjallur* or fish-drying hut. A thin dark greyish brown occupation surface was recorded on the interior of the structure. In light of this, the original test trench located on this structure was re-opened (now designated Trench 52), and a sample for soil micromorphological analysis was taken from the north east facing section.

Trench 48

To the west of Area 45, a survey conducted by Óskar Gísli Sveinbjarnarson in 2012 had identified a potential structure built against a natural rock outcrop. A 1.5 x 0.4 m evaluation trench was placed on a NW-SE alignment across this area to establish the presence of a structure (figure 5). Excavation of the trench revealed a dry stone wall, constructed with outer faces of large stones and a core of smaller stones, dividing two small stone-built booths. Turf collapse [13040] on the south eastern side of the wall suggests that at least one of the booths may have had a turf roof. Occupation deposits were uncovered in both booths, with a dark, compacted probable occupation surface [13043] recorded on the north western side of the wall. The collapse deposits were overlain by *in situ* H-1693 tephra, indicating that the structure had collapsed before the tephra fell.

Figure 5: Trench 48 facing south east, with occupation surface [13043] in foreground.

Trench 49

During the programme of soil sampling undertaken for geochemical analysis, shovel pits to retrieve samples for multi-element analysis were excavated in the area between structure S5 and Trench 48 (see figure 2). In one of these pits, a layer of charred plant material approximately 1 cm thick was identified. This pit was subsequently extended into a 1 x 1 m evaluation trench, to determine the extent of the deposit and to recover a bulk sediment sample to be processed for archaeobotanical analysis. Beneath the topsoil and rootmat, the H-1693 tephra was present *in situ*, beneath which more aeolian silt covered the charred organic deposit [13066]. This layer was recorded throughout the trench, and has been preliminarily identified as comprising charred wood and seaweed. The deposit is likely to comprise part of an outdoor activity area between the two structures, and will be excavated in a future field season (see below).

Trench 53

Survey of the eastern shore of Bólvík during the 2013 season identified a structure which had not previously been identified, to the south of the sea wall feature identified in the 2009 survey (Mikołajczyk & Gardeła, 2010). This structure consisted of two parallel lines of stone built walls, and is likely to be a boat house or *naust*. The walls were aligned perpendicular to the shoreline, and on the shore in front of them is a U-shaped linear depression, likely to be a keel mark. A 2 x 1 m evaluation trench was located across the northern wall of the structure. Below the rootmat, a layer of collapsed stone [13072] was recorded. To the south of the wall, this collapse sealed a deposit of charcoal and burnt turf or peat [13073], below which a very thin occupation surface composed of charred wood and seaweed was uncovered. As with the other structures identified on the shore, soil samples were taken from the area surrounding the structure for phosphate and multi-element analysis.

Discussion

Excavations of the coastal structures and land use areas at Vatnsfjörður during the 2013 field season have continued to identify significant structures and areas of intense activity on the shores of the fjord. The opening of a third sextant of structure S5 has shed more light on the potential function of this building. Excavations in the previous 2012 season had already confirmed the presence of this large structure, with walls aligned approximately parallel to the shore and open at the south eastern end. The 2013 excavations proved that the end wall of this structure was semicircular in form, giving the structure a horseshoe shape similar to other known boathouses in the North Atlantic region (Stylegar & Grimm, 2005). However, the interior features and deposits recorded in Area 45 indicate that this building certainly did not only function as a shelter for boats. The 2013 excavations have confirmed the presence of a series of occupation surfaces within the structure, both above and below a thick layer of mixed soil and gravel covering the interior of the structure. This is interpreted as an intentional levelling or reflooring of the building.

Below this deposit, cut features including a line of post settings indicate that the structure is likely to have had a pitched roof. Turf collapse confined to the interior of the structure supports this interpretation. Furthermore, a linear cut feature at the entrance to the structure may represent a beam slot for a stave-built gable end. As has previously been noted in the 2012 excavations, the line of posts supporting the pitched roof would have made it impossible for the structure to be used as a shelter to house larger boats (Mooney, 2013). However, the presence of a sequence of occupation surfaces within the building suggests that it may have had a more varied usage, while boats were sheltered in *nausts* such as that identified in Trench 53 (see below).

The occupation surfaces above the gravel-rich 'levelling' deposit produced several iron objects and fragments of slag. These suggest that metalworking or iron smelting was taking place within the structure, although still no hearth or forge has been discovered.

Figure 6: Aerial photo of Area 45 and Trenches 47, 48 and 52 during the 2013 excavation season.

However, the presence of a probable cut for a bench-type feature along the northern wall may represent the remains of a workspace. No iron objects or slag were recovered

from the earlier occupation surfaces of the structure, however these were also rich in charred plant material. This suggests that either burning was taking place in the structure, or that wood ash was intentionally deposited to dry the floor of the building and limit odours. The midden deposits of slag and charcoal found against the northern wall of the structure during 2012 reinforce the interpretation that burning and ironworking were taking place near to or within the structure, but the source of these deposits remains unidentified.

Although its function remains uncertain, the large size of structure S5 and the great care taken in the construction of its 2 m thick wall indicate that this was, at some point in the history of the farm, a very important building. It is likely to have been multifunctional – a focal point for all the varied activities taking place on the shore of the bay. Likely storage structures identified in Trenches 47 and 48, along with the boathouse in Trench 53 and the outdoor activity area in Trench 49 all contribute to the interpretation that this area of the coastline was a focus of maritime activities, including fishing, seaweed and driftwood collection, seabird hunting, and boat repair and tarring, along with related social and practical concerns. The intensity of activity recorded in this small area of the coast should not be too surprising, as it has already been established that marine resources comprised an important part of the subsistence strategy of the inhabitants of the farm (Dupont-Hébert, 2009; 2010; 2011; Gísladóttir, 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012; Mooney, 2009; 2011). The presence of these rich marine resources undoubtedly was extremely important in establishing the farm of Vatnsfjörður as the seat of some of the most powerful chieftains in Iceland, and excavations such as these in the coastal zone are essential in understanding how these resources were exploited.

However, despite the intense activity taking place on the shore, the dating of the structures and activity areas remains problematic. The lack of tephra deposits in the area rules out dating through tephrochronology, beyond the horizon of the Hekla-1693 deposit. Although this layer has only been identified *in situ* in patches in the shore excavations, the H-1693 tephra is not present in the turves of any structure other than S2 (Mooney *et al*., 2012) and overlays structure S5, the probable storage building in Trench 47, and the outdoor activity area in Trench 49. In the latter two, there is evidence of substantial soil accumulation between the tephra and underlying

archaeological features, although this is not necessarily indicative of a large temporal gap between the two events. No dateable artefacts have so far been recovered during the excavations, which further limits the dating of the structures. It is likely that dating of the deposits will rely on radiocarbon dating of material recovered from bulk soil samples. These were taken from middens, occupation surfaces and other deposits where charred organic material has been observed, and it is recommended that these are processed and analysed in order to retrieve charred seeds, grains or wood fragments suitable for dating.

Further excavations will help to establish a stratigraphic relationship between the structures and land use areas, which will in turn aid in understanding the temporal sequence of activity on the shore. It will be useful in a future field season to excavate the remaining three sextants of structure S5, in the hope of uncovering features diagnostic to the use of the structure. However, it is recommended that the next season of excavations at the site focus on the structures and activity areas recorded in Trenches 47, 48, 49 and 52. An open area excavation encompassing these structures and the unexcavated rear sextant of structure S5 will further our understanding not only of the purpose of these structures themselves, but also of the relationships between them in terms of both function and stratigraphy.

Conclusion

Excavations on the coastal structures at Vatnsfjörður in 2013 have continued to highlight the importance of coastal resources to the farm, and have shown that the shores of the fjord, particularly around beaches with safe landing areas, were the focus of intense activity. At least 5 structures, likely to date from the Medieval period or earlier, have been identified at various points along the Vatnsfjörður shoreline, and continued survey of the area is likely to increase this number. It is likely that the structures identified were multifunctional, with different activities taking place within and around them at different times of the year, however further investigation is needed to clarify their usage. Continued excavations at the site will comprise the first instance of a comprehensive investigation of coastal resource use directly related to a high-status

Viking Age and Medieval farmstead in Iceland. The interpretation of these excavation results along with the scientific analysis of geological, metallurgical and archaeobotanical material from the site have the potential to greatly improve our understanding of the importance placed on coastal resources in the Westfjords.

References

Dupont-Hébert, C. 2009. 'Vatnsfjörður 2008 Preliminary Zooarchaeological Analysis'. In Milek, K. (Ed) *Vatnsfjörður 2008: Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Report number FS426-03098. Pp. 96-104

Dupont-Hébert, C. 2010. 'Vatnsfjörður 2009 Zooarchaeological Analysis'. In Milek, K. (Ed) *Vatnsfjörður 2009: Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Report number FS449-03098. Pp. 82-94.

Dupont-Hébert, C. 2011. 'Assessment of Faunal Remains from the Viking Age Area'. In Milek, K. (Ed) *Vatnsfjörður 2010: Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Report number FS461-03098. Pp. 150-154.

Gísladóttir, G.A. 2009. 'Assessment of the Artefacts from Vatnsfjörður 2008'. In Milek, K. (Ed) *Vatnsfjörður 2008: Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Report number FS426-03098. Pp. 88-90.

Gísladóttir, G.A. 2010. 'Assessment of the Artefacts from Vatnsfjörður 2009'. In Milek, K. (Ed) *Vatnsfjörður 2009: Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Report number FS449-03098. Pp. 77-81.

Gísladóttir, G.A. 2011. 'Assessment of the Artefacts from Vatnsfjörður'. In Milek, K. (Ed) *Vatnsfjörður 2010: Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Report number FS461-03098. Pp. 94-96.

Gísladóttir, G.A. 2012. ‘Introduction to the Farm Mound Finds 2006-2011´. In Isaksen, O. (Ed) *Vatnsfjörður 2011: Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Report number FS492-03098. Pp. 45-46.

Mikołajczyk, Ł. & Gardeła, L. 2010. ‘GPS Survey of the Coastal Area of Vatnsfjörður’. In Milek, K. (Ed) *Vatnsfjörður 2009: Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Report number FS449-03098. Pp. 41-50.

Mooney, D.E. 2009. ‘Fuel Resources at Vatnsfjörður: An Archaeobotanical Perspective’. In Milek, K. (Ed) *Vatnsfjörður 2008: Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Report number FS426-03098. Pp. 117-131.

Mooney, D.E. 2011. ‘Evaluation Trenches Excavated at Vatnsfjörður’. In Milek, K. (Ed) *Vatnsfjörður 2010: Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Report number FS461-03098. Pp. 69-75.

Mooney, D.E. 2013. ‘Excavations on the Coastal Structures at Vatnsfjörður’. In Isaksen, O. (Ed) *Vatnsfjörður 2012: Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Report number FS514-030912. Pp. 40-52.

Mooney, D.E., Sveinbjarnarson, Ó.G. & Mikołajczyk, Ł. 2012. ‘Evaluation Trenches and Excavations of the Coastal Structures at Vatnsfjörður’. In Isaksen, O. (Ed) *Vatnsfjörður 2011: Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands. Report number FS492-03098. Pp. 47-64.

Stylegar, F.-A. & Grimm, O. 2005. ‘Boathouses in Northern Europe and the North Atlantic’. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 34(2): 253-268.

Appendices: Registers

Appendix 1: Excavated Units on the Farm Mound 2006-2013

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
6501	D	7500	Top soil
6502	D	7500	Coal layer
6503	D	7500	Mixed turf debris
6504	D	7500	Rooted mixed layer
6505	D	12621	Part of a stone built platform or pavement in the south-west corner of the main room
6506	D	12621	Part of a stone built platform or pavement in the south-west corner of the main room
6507	D		Stone collapse in peat ash dump
6508	D	12621	Part of a stone built platform or pavement in the south-west corner of the main room
6509	D		Wall (W-E), made of fairly big stones
6510	D	6528	Peat ash dump - Fill in cellar
6511	G	6511	Test trench
6512	D	7500	Stone collapse in grey brown deposit
6513	D		Stone collapse and debris (mixed)
6514	D	12618	Timber structure(?) inside building
6515	D	6526	Subsoil with possible charcoal (<1%)
6516	D	6526	Dark brown homogenous silky
6517	D	6526	Blackish/sandy deposit
6518	D	6526	Peat ash
6519	D	6526	Peat ash mix
6520	D	6526	Coarse gravel
6521	D	6526	Charcoal lens
6522	D	6526	Mixed peat ash and charcoal

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
6523	D	6526	White/yellowish fine gravel with burnt bones
6524	D	6526	Charcoal lens
6525	D	6526	Mixed peat ash with charcoal and turf
6526	G	6526	S and E-facing sections of test trench 9
6527	void		NUMBER DISCARDED
6528	G	12618	Group for "cellar"
6529	D	6528	Layer in cellar gr. (6528)
6530	D		Fill in small cut
6531	C		Cut for small hole
6532	D		Charcoal and peat ash layer
6533	D		Mixed lose layer with decayed bone
6534	D		Dull brown layer with peat ash and charcoal
6535	D		Lensed peat ash
6536	D		Peat ash dumps?
6537	D		Charcoal lens
6538	D		Similar to 6534
6539	D		Charred wood, peat ash and bone fragments dump
6540	D		Turf wall - collapse
6541	D		Floor? Outhouse? Compact hay remains
6542	D		Decomposed layer, very organic
6543	D		Charcoal lens
6544	D		Test trench, NNE of church
6545	D	6528	Stones in/on cellar floor
6546	D	6528	Stones in cellar floor
6547	D		Clayish silt and peat ash lenses
6548	D		Turf
6549	D		Organic layer with peat ash and charcoal
6550	D		Grey clay mix with silt

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
6551	D		Gravel natural
6552	D	6560	Turf debris with charcoal
6553	D	6560	Light brown peat ash with burnt bones
6554	D	6560	Massive charcoal layer
6555	D	6560	Peat ash, beige colour
6556	D	6560	Brown/orange mix with greenish hint
6557	D	6560	Grey and massive deposit, homogenous and clayish
6558	D	6560	Grey deposit with brownish hint
6559	D	6560	Charcoal lens
6560	G	6560	Small test trench SE on farm mound. SE and SW-facing sections
6561	D		Tephra ~1700? Blackish brown
6562	D		Mixed turf debris with charcoal
6563	D		Mixed turf debris with charcoal, similar to 6562
6564	D		Turf wall?
6565	D		Darkish layer with iron leaching
6566	D		Turf collapse
6567	D		Mixed turf debris with charcoal
6568	D		Compact turf ?debris
6569	D		Gravel natural
6570	D		NUMBER DISCARDED
6571	D	6528	N-E section: Reddish turf. 19th century phase
6572	D	6528	N-E section: Dark brown silt with charcoal inclusions (dump)
6573	D	6528	N-E section: Floor? Lensed
6574	D	6528	N-E section: Turf, light brown with iron lenses
6575	D	6528	N-E section: Dark brown clayish layer with peat ash lenses and burnt bone

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
6576	D	6528	N-E section: Mid- grey brown turf incl.charcoal
6577	D	6528	S-section: Similar to 6575 and 6576, organic layer
6578	D	6528	N-E section: Dark brown clay with lenses of peat ash and inclusions of burnt bone and charcoal. Friable. Rubbish heap?
6579	D	12620	Wall of stone and turf (traverse wall to 6570)
6580	C		Cut, filled with peat ash dump [6535]
6581	D	6511	A thin layer of peat-ash which is going under cluster of stones [6582]
6582	D	6511	S cluster of stones
7500	G	7500	Turf and stone house on the east side of the excavation area
7501	D	7500	Topsoil
7502	D	7500	Collapse by levelling of home field
7503	G	12619	Cellar. A part of the 1884 rebuild of building 7500
7504	D	7503	Collapse inside cellar
7505	D	7500	Stone collapse from eastern wall, on top of pavement
7506	D	7500	Disturbed rubble in the house
7507	D	7500	Turf collapse
7508	D	7500	Turf collapse
7509	D	7500	Turf collapse at W edge of wall, N end of ex.
7510	D	12623	A part of a turf and stone blocking in a doorway gr. (12623) on the western wall of building (7500). Belongs to building phase 12618.
7511	D	7500	Turf collapse east of 'opening' to earlier phase
7512	D	7500	Mixed layer within turf house

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
7513	D	12621	Part of a stone built platform or pavement in the south-west corner of the main room
7514	D	7500	Large wood planks, possible structure in [7508]
7515	D	7503	Stone pavement of cellar floor
7516	D	7500	Collapse stone, brick, turf, mottled
7517	D	7500	Wooden planks + nails under [7508]
7518	D	7500	Greyish brown turf collapse
7519	D	7500	Disturbed + collapsed stones N of cellar [7503]
7520	D	7500	Mixed layer of turf debris
7521	D	7500	Turf collapse, line of rocks
7522	D	7500	Wall collapse, turf + stone
7523	D	7503	Possible occupation surface in centre of cellar [7503]
7524	D	6528	Stone lining around cellar [6528]
7525	D	7503	A vague remains of floor in east of cellar [7503]
7526	D	7503	Patch of peat-ash in "floor" [7525]
7527	D	7503	Patch of wood-ash in floor [7525]
7528	D	7503	Patch of wood-ash in floor [7525]
7529	D	12624	A part of a pavement along the east side of building (7500). Belongs to phase (12619)
7530	D	7500	Turf collapse layer
7531	D	12625	Floor cut by [6528]
7532	D	7500	Turf collapse
7533	D	7503	Wood planks in NW corner
7534	D	7500	Turf collapse
7535	D	12625	Turf levelling layer
7536	D		Ash dump on top of pavement 7541
7537	D	6528	Row of flag stones, W part of corridor. Possibly part of a stone lining around cellar gr.(6528)

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
7538	D		NUMBER DISCARDED
7539	D		Row of stones in E-side of E-wall, a bend
7540	D	12624	Turf collapse pavement
7541	D	9560	A stone pavement at the south end of the 1884 farm house.
7542	D	12625	Levelling layer made of turf further to the west part of the corridor
7543	D	7500	Wall collapse west of structure 1. outside west wall
7544	D	7503	Walls of cellar
7545	D	7500	Ash layer W str. 7500
8503	D	In a section	Gravel layer
8504	D	In a section	Very dark brown deposit. Contemporary kitchen waste
8505	D	In a section	Mixed dark brown silty clay. Grey reddish ash with charcoal and chunks of coal.
8506	D	In a section	Charcoal layer with coal fragments
8507	D	In a section	Organic layer. Platy structure
8508	D	In a section	Dark grey tephra
8509	D	In a section	Dark reddish brown layer
8510	D	In a section	Very dark brown deposit. Contemporary kitchen waste
8511	D	In a section	Black charcoal deposit

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
8512	D	In a section	Very dark brown layer. (10y R 2/2)
8513	D	In a section	Very dark brown deposit. (7.5y R)
8514	D	In a section	Brown layer. (10y R 2/2)
8515	D	In a section	Red and pale brown turf collapse
8516	D	In a section	Dark brown gravel
8517	D	In a section	Pebbles, charcoal, very pale brown lenses
8518	D	In a section	Dark brown layer with charcoal flakes.
8519	D	In a section	Very mixed layer with charcoal, turf and stone inclusions < 1%)
8520	D	In a section	Dark brown layer (7.5y R 2.5/3)
8521	D	In a section	Brown layer (7.5y R 4/4) with peat ash
8522	D	In a section	Peat ash deposit with bone fragments and charcoal
8523	D	In a section	Dark brown layer with charcoal fragments
8524	D	In a section	Very pale brown peat and gravel (ca. 30%) deposit
8525	D	In a section	Peat ash and charcoal above stream level
8526	D	In a	Stream level - gravel.

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
		section	
8527	D	8560	Brown/orange fill/dump
8528	D	8590	Rooty greyish brown deposit - collapse or levelling layer?
8529	D	8562	Mixed fill layer overlying midden in 890/220 and 885/220
8530	D		Paving? Flat stones concentrated
8531	D	8590	Bioturbated, brown silty layer on top of cleaner turf
8532	D	8562	Midden layer with charcoal patches - fish bone dump. 885/220
8533	D		Mottled turf debris
8534	D	8590	Gravel mixed layer in northwest middle area
8535	C		Created by bioturbation?
8536	D		Turf layer. Collapse? Inside room? On top on paving stones?
8537	D	8590	Sandy deposit with charcoal. S-E corner of middle area,
8538	D	8574	Mottled turf collapse
8539	D	8574	Red turf deposit on top of burnt layer
8540	D		Turf layer, collapse? On top of and including stone corridor?
8541	D	8590	Dark turfy deposit with orange patches
8542	D		Mottled layer with turf debris
8543	C	8590	Irregular oval cut (see fill [8534])
8544	D	8563	Turf debris
8545	D	8574	Mottled turf lump
8546	D	8574	Silty patch
8547	D	8574	Mottled dark turfy deposit

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
8548	D		Turf collapse with stones
8549	D	8563	Mixed layer of mixed material
8550	D	8562	Turf surrounding a pit which is filled with rubbish
8551	D		Rock structure supported (?) by turf block
8552	D	8562	Turf collapse west of rubbish dump
8553	D		Stone paving. Room/corridor?
8554	D	8562	Mixed turf and silt with charcoal deposit on top of dump
8555	D		Turf collapse and stones. In room/corridor?
8556	D	8560	Stone collapse
8557	D	8563/8590	Turf layer, probably collapse
8558	D		Turf collapse
8559	D	8560	Stone collapse
8560	G		Group of stone collapse in west of ´middle´area
8561			NUMBER DISCARDED
8562	G	8562	Group number for "midden-room"
8563	G	8563	Group number for "SW-house" and corridor
8564	D	8563	Turf patch similar to [8549]
8565	D	8563	Turf patch similar to [8549]
8566	D	8562	Turf, bones and wood ash midden deposit
8567	D	8563	Turf patch similar to [8549]
8568	D	8563	Turf patch similar to [8549]
8569	D	8563/8590	Mottled turf deposit between [8563] and middle area
8570	D	8563/8590	Reddish turf layer in [8563] and stretches into [8590]
8571	D	8563	Light brown deposit turf (patches)
8572	D		Twig layer

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
8573	D	8563	Light brown deposit
8574	G	8574	Possible Test-trench
8575	D	8574	Stones - possibly a structure
8576	D	8574	Concentration of birch twigs
8577	D	8574	Inside stones [8575] light and dry turf debris
8578	D	8574	West row of stones in Group [8574]
8579	D		Collapse and disturbed mottled layer with turf
8580	D	8563	Brown/orange organic layer
8581	D	8574	Brownish grey turf - yellowish light, quite organic
8582	D	8563	Brown turf collapse. Partly in room/corridor?
8583	D	8562	Mixed peat ash, turf and charcoal deposit
8584	D		Dark brown turf collapse. In room/corridor?
8585	D		Collapse and disturbed mottled layer with turf
8586	D	8563/8590	Mottled turf layer. Stretches into [8590]
8587	D		Mottled disturbance layer and collapse
8588	D	8562	Turf collapse SW of midden room
8589	C		Cut after stone deposit/collapse removal
8590	G		Group number for an early 20th century vegetable garden along with post abandonment deposits
8591	F		Fill from 1907 house
8592	C		Cut for 1907 house
8593	C	8574	Sub rectangular cut
9500	D	8562	Midden deposit: Dark brown, bone rich and with charcoal
9501	D	8590	Turf collapse: Orange and redish brown. Cut by 8589
9502	G	9502	Group number for a house/room at West side.

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
9503	D	9502	Turf collapse: In south part of the room. Dark brown
9504	D	8562	Midden deposit: Medium brown, bone rich, charcoal, wood
9505	D	9502	Turf collapse: Reddish brown and light grey
9506	D	8590	Turf debris, uniform. Cut by 8589
9507	D	8563	Levelling layer? A gravel rich deposit covering the room
9508	D	9502	Turf collapse: Mixed and disturbed turf deposit
9509	D	8563	Turf debris. Part of levelling layers? Dark brown and red brown
9510	D	8590	Turf debris. Part of levelling layers? Dark brown with dark red and orange patches
9511	D	8562	Midden deposit: Peat ash deposit. Bone rich
9512	D	9502	Turf collapse: In the east part of the room. Brown orange
9513	D	9502	Mixed material lying up against east wall. Dark brown, mottled.
9514	D	8590	Stone wall/a block. Crude cluster
9515	D	8562	Midden deposit: Peat and wood ash deposit, pink and grey. Charcoal. Bone rich
9516	D	9502	Turf collapse: Middle of the room. Dark, grey and brown.
9517	D	9502	Turf collapse: At south side. Dark grey brown.
9518	D	8590	Turf bulk. Between stones, not under.
9519	D	9523	Turf collapse covering a room. Orange, red and brown.
9520	D	9522	Stone rubble layer. Dark brown with red and black patches.

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
9521	D	8562	Turf debris/collapse. Bone rich also shells and charcoal
9522	G	9522	A room? A blockage? Within group 9530
9523	G	8563	Subgroup of 8563: South part of 8563. Divided by stone structure, wall base?
9524	D	9523	Floor deposit: Black coloured, brown and grey. Charcoal rich in places.
9525	D	8562	Turf collapse: Red brown deposit against south wall
9526	D	9522	Dark brown turfy deposit
9527	D	9502	Turf collapse: In the middle of the room. Red brown and white/grey and multicolour patches
9528	D	8590	Turf collapse and/or turf debris. Multi coloured, dark, reddish, brown, flecks of orange and grey
9529	D	9522	Row of stone in a blocking
9530	G	9530	For room E-W in the northern part of the excavation area
9531	D	9653	Turf collapse spread: Medium brown with orange patches
9532	D	9502	Turf collapse and silt: Lying up against east wall. Brown with orange patches
9533	D	8590	Turf debris: Mixed, reddish brown with brown and orange flecks
9534	D	9502	Turf collapse: Probably in connection with north wall collapse. Dark brown with patches of reddish brown
9535	D	9502	Turf collapse: On south and north wall. Probably roof collapse
9536	D	9530	Turf and stone collapse

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
9537	D	8562	Midden deposit: Wood ash, medium greyish brown. Shell and bone fragments
9538	D	9502	Turf collapse: Lying up against south wall. Probably wall collapse.
9539	D	8590	Turf collapse: Mixed, very dark coloured mottled with orange and black patches
9540	D	9523	Peat ash dump. Mottled pink orange and grey brown with charcoal patches.
9541	D	9502	Turf collapse: On top of east wall. Mixed brown and multicoloured turf.
9542	D	9653	Ash deposit
9543	D	8562	Midden deposit: Medium brown with orange spots. Bones, burnt and unburnt
9544	D	9523	Wall: Base of stone and turf wall
9545	D	8590	Remnants of turf wall. Cut by 8589
9546	D	8562	Turf debris and silt. Very bone rich; burnt and unburnt and charcoal. Dark to medium brown.
9547	D	9502	Turf collapse: In SW corner, probably west-wall collapse
9548	D	8563	Fill/levelling deposit. Sea gravel dump up against stone and turf wall
9549	D	9502	Turf collapse: Probably from west or east wall
9550	D	8590	Collapse? Mixed turf; reddish brown, grey and orange
9551	D	9530	Charcoal deposit, dump
9552			NUMBER DISCARDED
9553	D	9530	Mixed turf deposit, rich of wood and charcoal.
9554	D	9502	Mixed turf collapse and soil with charcoal. Floor?

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
9555	D	9530	Turf collapse with lot of wood fragments
9556	D	8590	Blocking in a wall
9557	D	9653	Turf collapse/spread covering large are. Borders arbitrary
9558	D	9502	Dark deposit mixed with turf and charcoal. Floor?
9559	D	9560	Fine gravel deposit
9560	G	9560	Room by south limits on the excavation
9561	G	9653	Group for barrel pit? Within area 8653
9562	D	9561	A fill in barrel pit
9563	D	8562	Midden deposit: Burnt bones and shells. Concentrated at south side. The first dump in the room?
9564			NUMBER DISCARDED
9565	D	8563	Stone structure in kitchen
9566			NUMBER DISCARDED
9567	G	9567	Two walls. Within Group 9530
9568	D	9567	Stone wall, with filling behind. 3-4 rows and no turf between
9569	D	8563	Turf collapse: On east side
9570	D	9610	Ash deposit
9571	D	9567	Wall: East of 9568
9572	D	9530	Two stones, wall collapse
9573	D	9502	Turf collapse: Against south wall
9574	D	8562	Turf collapse: Medium brown with orange patches
9575	D	9563	Stone spread, fill
9576	D	9530	Collapse or dump? Mixed turf dark brown with orange spots

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
9577	D	9560	Turf and soil levelling deposit beneath a pavement
9578	D	8590	Stone wall at the end of middle area/room
9579	D	9502	Roof collapse: Reddish turf with black spots
9580	D	8562	Turf collapse east of middle area/room
9581	D	9618	Stone wall
9582	D	8562	Turf deposit, collapse? Multicoloured, green and red
9583	D	8562	Turf collapse up against eastern wall
9584	D	9560	Stone paving. Flat basalt stones of various size and shape
9585	C	9561	Cut for barrel pit
9586	D	9530	Fill? Organic deposit, turf debris and soil mix.
9587			NUMBER DISCARDED
9588	D	8562	Turf debris with charred bones
9589	D	8590	Stone wall, south side of the middle area
9590	D	8590	Turf collapse: Soft turf with silt, reddish brown, greyish and orange
9591	D	8562	Turf collapse: Medium brown with red green spots
9592	D	9502	Turf collapse: Mixed, multicoloured orange, grey and brown
9593	D	8562	Wall structure of stone. Disturbed.
9594	D		Dull brown uniform deposit on top of a wall, probably remains of topsoil
9595	D	8562	Small wood ash dump
9596	D	8562	Turf deposit: Medium to dark brown with orange patches
9597	D	8562	Low stone alignment in North part of the room.

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			Possibly a base for structure, manger?
9598	D	8562	Mix of stones, turf and silt under 9597, possibly levelling deposit
9599	D	9502	Blocking of a doorway, turf and stones
9600	D	8590	Turf collapse
9601	D	9604	Stone wall
9602	D	8562	Wet turf deposit with flat stones, paving?
9603	D	9604	Turf wall fill
9604	G	9530	Subgroup of 9530. Layers making up turf and stone wall
9605	D	8590	Mixed turf deposit, collapse and debris
9606	D	9502	Turf collapse, wall at north side
9607	D		Turf collapse
9608	D	9610	Hearth in possible kitchen
9609	D	9502	Turf and stone collapse, north side of the room
9610	G	8563	Subgroup of 8563. Hearth structure
9611	D	9638	Turf debris, stones and collapse. Fills up room that is partly under LOE
9612	D	9610	Peat ash deposit
9613	D	9602	Midden deposit, wood ash, turf debris and silt
9614	D	9602	Stone collapse
9615	D	8590	Mixed demolition deposit, mostly turf debris and stone spread. Reddish brown with flecks of orange and grey
9616	C	9610	Cut for hearth
9617	D	8563	Levelling layer. Sea gravel spread
9618	G	8590	Subgroup of 8590. Stone wall
9619	D	9624	Floor deposit. Organic mid brown, silt with bones, shells and birch/hay

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
9620	D	9618	Coarse turf deposit. Dark/blackish coloured beneath stone wall
9621	D	8590	Mixed demolition deposit, mostly greyish brown with flecks of gray and yellow.
9622	D	9624	Floor deposit. Dark purplish brown/black and grey deposit. Wet and compact with patches of charcoal
9623	D	9604	Turf wall fill
9624	G	9502	Subgroup for sampling trench inside room 9502
9625	D	9624	Floor deposit. Dark floor deposit with medium size and small charcoal chunks. Fire cracked stones and unburnt birch.
9626	D	9624	Levelling deposit made of turf
9627	G	8562	Subgroup for sampling in room 8562
9628			NUMBER DISCARDED
9629			NUMBER DISCARDED
9630	D	9618	Turf deposit cut by 8589. Same as 9631
9631	C	9618	Turf deposit cut by 8589. Same as 9630
9632	D	9627	Floor deposit. Dark brown with wood ash lenses. Lots of bones and shell fragments, glass and ceramic sherds.
9633	D	9650	Large organic deposit in a room, build up of various material, dung, hay etc. Wet deposits
9634	D	8563	Sea gravel deposit and stones at south side of the room
9635	D	8563	Brown gravel (from the farm mound) in the room
9636	D	9627	Floor deposit with stone paving. Compaction is soft. Little bit of bones present.
9637	D	9638	Blocking in a wall

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
9638	G	9638	Room in NW corner
9639	D	8590	Collapse, wall made of turf and stone
9640	D	8590	Collapsed stone wall
9641	D	9627	Floor deposit with stone paving. Compaction rather soft, loose patches and wood ash lenses and plant inclusions.
9642	D	9627	Floor deposit. Dark purplish floor, soft - compact. Peat ash patches and wood remains
9643	D	9627	Very wet and organic loose material with bits of wood and bones.
9644	D	8563	Stone dump in a room
9645	D	8590	Base of a stone wall?
9646	D	8590	Stone wall, possible blocking
9647	D	9633	Bone rich floor
9648	D	9633	Compact black floor
9649	D	9633	Organic deposit, dung inclusions?
9650	G		Group number for house in group 9530 before changes
9651	D	9618	Floor under wall. Not excavated in 2009
9652			NUMBER DISCARDED
9653	G	9653	Group for room or corridor on mid north side
10501	D	10515	Overburden. Mixed post abandonment deposits in extension area along western limits of excavation
10502	D	10590	A Gray-black midden deposit
10503	D	8563	A mixed deposit of ash and stone, possibly collapse from east wall of corridor (10671)
10504	D	9650	A mix of orange brown turf and charcoal. Possible levelling deposit

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
10505	D	9650	A brown turf deposit. Possibly a part of foundations for a manger with deposit [10507]
10506	D	9650	A firm turf deposit mixed with charcoal and with flat stones. A levelling deposit.
10507	D	9650	A firm deposit composed of sand and big stones. Possibly a part of foundations for a manger along with deposit [10505]
10508	D	8590	Dark brown turf collapse. Possibly deposited during the late 20th century flattening of the farm mound
10509	D	9650	A turf and stone blocking. Partially blocking in the north doorway (west side) of building (9650)
10510	D	10663	A floor deposit covering most of the interior of building (10663)
10511	D	10590	A collapse deposit of turf and stone in corridor (10590)
10512	D	9650	A floor deposit associated with turf blocking [10509], that belongs to building phase (9650)
10514	D	10515	A turf collapse in extension area along the western limits of excavation.
10515	G	10515	A group for deposits excavated in extension area along the western limits of excavation.
10517	D	10515	A piece of structural timber in extension area along the western limits of excavation.
10518	D	8562	A midden deposit
10520	D	10582	A turf deposit. A part of a badly disturbed northern wall of room (10676)
10521	D	10515	A turf collapse in extension area along the western limits of excavation.

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
10522	D	10582	A turf deposit. A part of a badly disturbed northern wall of room (10676)
10523	D	10515	A turf collapse in extension area along the western limits of excavation.
10524	D	10582	A row of stones. Part of a badly disturbed northern wall of room (10676)
10525	D	10625	A part of a coarsely made pavement of turf and stone in the front room of phase (10663) of building (10662)
10526	D	10590	A floor deposit in corridor (10590)
10527	D	10515	A turf collapse in extension area along the western limits of excavation.
10528	D	10676	A part of the northern wall of room (10676)
10529	D	10515	A turf collapse in extension area along the western limits of excavation, with two wooden beams.
10530	D	10676	A part of the northern wall of room (10676)
10531	D	10663	A pile of turf and rocks. A possible post pad.
10532	D	10674	A part of a platform made of turf and stone. A possible base of a manger, belonging to phase (10663) of building (10662). South west corner
10533	D	10515	A soft deposit of wood ash, spilling out of hearth (10540)
10534	D	10540	The later fill of hearth (10540)
10535	D	10540	A cut for hearth (10540)
10536	D	10671	A part of a sequence of deposits of turf and stone, under phase (10676) of area (10671)
10537	D	10676	A levelling deposits made of turf and stone
10538	D	10673	A part of a platform made of turf and stone. A

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			possible base of a manger, belonging to phase (10663) of building (10662). Eastern end.
10539	D	10674	A part of a platform made of turf and stone. A possible base of a manger, belonging to phase (10663) of building (10662). South west corner
10540	D	10515	A heart in the north-west corner of extension area (10515)
10541	D	8562	A part of a platform of turf and stone along the northern wall of room (8562). A possible base of an internal structure
10542	D	10540	A turf barrier around hearth (10540)
10543	D	10671	A part of a sequence of deposits of turf and stone, under phase (10676) of area (10671)
10544	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10545]
10545	C	10540	Posthole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)
10546	D	10671	A part of a sequence of deposits of turf and stone, under phase (10676) of area (10671)
10547	D	10549	The stone facing of wall (10549) in area (10515)
10548	D	10549	The turf core (strengur?) of wall (10549) in area (10515)
10549	G	10515	Turf and stone wall in area (10515)
10552	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10553] in hearth (10540)
10553	C	10540	Post hole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)
10554	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10555] in hearth (10540)
10555	C	10540	Post hole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)
10556	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10557] in hearth (10540)
10557	C	10540	Post hole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)
10558	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10559] in hearth (10540)
10559	C	10540	Post hole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
10560	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10561] in hearth (10540)
10561	C	10540	Post hole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)
10562	D	10540	Earlier fill of hearth (10540)
10563	D	10671	Turf and stone collapse under phase (10676) of area (10671)
10564	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10565] in hearth (10540)
10565	C	10540	Post hole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)
10566	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10567] in hearth (10540)
10567	C	10540	Post hole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)
10568	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10569] in hearth (10540)
10569	C	10540	Post hole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)
10570	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10571] in hearth (10540)
10571	C	10540	Post hole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)
10572	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10573] in hearth (10540)
10573	C	10540	Post hole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)
10574	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10575] in hearth (10540)
10575	C	10540	Post hole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)
10576	D	10672	A part of a coarsely made pavement of turf and stone in the front room of phase (10663) of building (10662)
10577	D	10671	A part of a sequence of deposits of turf and stone, under phase (10676) of area (10671)
10578	D	10673	A part of a platform made of turf and stone. A possible base of a manger, belonging to phase (10663) of building (10662). Eastern end.
10579	D	8562	A part of a platform of turf and stone along the northern wall of room (8562). A possible base of an internal structure
10580	D	10515	Turf collapse. A part of a sequence of collapse

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			deposits under wall (10549)
10581	D	10590	A floor deposit in corridor (10590)
10582	G	10676	A group for deposits making up the northern wall of room (10676)
10583	D	10582	Turf deposit. A part of a badly disturbed north wall, gr. (10582), of room (10676)
10584	D	10673	A part of a platform made of turf and stone. A possible base of a manger, belonging to phase (10663) of building (10662). Eastern end.
10585	D	10590	Turf collapse. A post abandonment deposit in corridor (10590)
10586	D	10582	A turf and stone deposit. A part of a badly disturbed northern wall of room (10676)
10587	D	8562	A part of a platform of turf and stone along the northern wall of room (8562). A possible base of an internal structure
10588	D	10673	A part of a platform made of turf and stone. A possible base of a manger, belonging to phase (10663) of building (10662). Eastern end.
10589	D	10582	A turf and stone deposit. A part of a badly disturbed northern wall of room (10676)
10590	G	10590	A corridor associated with buildings (9502) and (10662)
10591	D	10679	Turf and stone deposit. A part of pavement (10679) in corridor (10590)
10592	D	8562	A stone deposit. A part of a platform of turf and stone along the northern wall of room (8562). A possible base of an internal structure
10593	D	10672	A part of a coarsely made pavement of turf and

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			stone in the front room of phase (10663) of building (10662)
10594	D	10673	A part of a platform made of turf and stone. A possible base of a manger, belonging to phase (10663) of building (10662). Eastern end.
10595	D	8562	A midden deposit in room (8562). Probably same as deposit [9632] in sampling sequence <9627> from 2009.
10596	D	8562	A part of a platform of turf and stone along the northern wall of room (8562). A possible base of an internal structure
10597	D	10663	Fill of post hole [10598]. Belongs to phase (10663) of building (10662). South-east corner
10598	C	10663	A post hole. Belongs to phase (10663) of building (10662). South-east corner
10599	D	10673	A part of a platform made of turf and stone. A possible base of a manger, belonging to phase (10663) of building (10662). Eastern end.
10600	D	8562	A mixed deposit of clay silt turf debris and charcoal. Filling up a cut, unit [10615], at the eastern end of building (8562)
10601	D	10673	A part of a platform made of turf and stone. A possible base of a manger, belonging to phase (10663) of building (10662). Eastern end.
10602	D	8562	A part of a platform of turf and stone along the northern wall of room (8562). A possible base of an internal structure H~1693 tephra in the turf. (greenish grey)
10603	D	10672	A part of a coarsely made pavement of turf and

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			stone in the front room of phase (10663) of building (10662)
10604	D	10515	Turf collapse. A part of a sequence of collapse deposits under wall (10549)
10606	D	10663	A turf and stone block. Partially blocking in the north doorway (east-side) of building (9650). Built up against eastern wall of building (10662) belongs to phase (10663)
10607	D	10590	A floor deposit in corridor (10590)
10608	D	10515	A sheet midden, rich in fish bones. Directly under wall (10549)
10609	D	8562	A midden deposit in room (8562). Probably same as deposit [9636] in sampling sequence <9627> from 2009.
10610	D	10590	A row of stones embedded in turf. Possibly foundations for an internal structure in corridor (10590)
10611	D	10675	A part of a platform of turf and stone (a base for an internal structure? A pavement?) On the east side of the north extension of building (10662). Phase 10664
10612	D	10590	A floor deposit in corridor (10590)
10613	D	10664	A floor deposit belonging to phase (10664) of building (10662)
10614	D	10672	A part of a coarsely made pavement of turf and stone in the front room of phase (10663) of building (10662)
10615	D	8562	A shallow pit at the west end of room (8562)
10616	D	10590	A floor deposit in corridor (10590)

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
10617	D	8562	A midden deposit. Probably same as deposit [9641] in sampling sequence <9627> from 2009.
10618	D	10515	A sheet midden composed of wood ash and peat ash in north-west corner of extension area (10515)
10619	D	10590	A floor deposit in corridor (10590)
10620	D	10540	Fill of post hole [10621] in hearth (10540)
10621	C	10540	Post hole in hearth (10540) in area (10515)
10622	D	10675	A part of a platform of turf and stone (a base for an internal structure? A pavement?) On the east side of the north extension of building (10662). Phase 10664
10623	D	9560	Turf and stone collapse in area (9560)
10624	D	10664	A small lens of clean turf, separating floor deposits [10613] and [10630] in phase (10664) of building (10662)
10625	D	8562	A midden deposit in room (8562). Probably same as deposit [9643] in sampling sequence <9627> from 2009.
10626	D	9560	Turf and stone collapse in area (9560)
10627	D	10675	A part of a platform of turf and stone (a base for an internal structure? A pavement?) On the east side of the north extension of building (10662). Phase 10664
10628	D	10515	Turf collapse. A part of a sequence of collapse deposits under wall (10549)
10629	D	9560	Turf and stone collapse in area (9560)
10630	D	10664	A floor deposit belonging to phase (10664) of

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			building (10662)
10631	D	9560	A possible entrance patio made of soil and gravel in area (9560)
10632	D	8562	A midden deposit in room (8562). Probably same as deposit [9643] in sampling sequence <9627> from 2009.
10633	D	10590	A floor deposit in corridor (10590)
10634	D	9502	A stone platform along the northern wall of room (9502). A possible base for an internal structure, such as a manger.
10635	D	10675	A part of a platform of turf and stone (a base for an internal structure? A pavement?) On the east side of the north extension of building (10662). Phase 10664
10636	D	9560	Turf and stone collapse in area (9560)
10637	D	9560	Turf and stone collapse in area (9560)
10638	D	10671	A part of a sequence of deposits of turf and stone, under phase (10676) of area (10671)
10639	D	10675	A part of a platform of turf and stone (a base for an internal structure? A pavement?) On the east side of the north extension of building (10662). Phase 10664
10640	D	9502	A small lens of turf collapse sitting directly under stone platform [10634] in room (9502)
10641	D	10515	An extensive deposit of turf collapse in area (10515) sitting directly on top of in situ tephra H~1693, unit [10661].
10642	D	9560	Turf and stone collapse in area (9560)
10643	D	10590	A floor deposit in corridor (10590)

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
10644	D	10678	A part of turf and stone wall (10678) in area (9560)
10645	D	10675	A part of a platform of turf and stone (a base for an internal structure? A pavement?). On the east side of the north extension of building (10662). Phase 10664
10646	D	10671	A part of a sequence of deposits of turf and stone, under phase (10676) of area (10671)
10647	D	9560	Turf and stone collapse in area (9560)
10648	D	10679	Turf and stone deposit. A part of a pavement in corridor (10590)
10649	D	10675	A part of a platform of turf and stone (a base for an internal structure? A pavement?). On the east side of the north extension of building (10662). Phase 10664
10650	D	10582	A row of stones. A part of a badly disturbed northern wall of room (10676)
10651	D	8590	A demolition deposit of turf and stone at the north- end of area (8590), "Middle area".
10652	D	8590	A demolition deposit of turf and stone at the north- end of area (8590), "Middle area".
10653	D	10675	A part of a platform of turf and stone (a base for an internal structure? A pavement?). On the east side of the north extension of building (10662). Phase 10664
10654	D	10582	A turf and stone deposit. A part of a badly disturbed northern wall of room (10676)
10656	D	10678	A part of turf and stone wall (10678) in area (9560)

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
10657	D	9560	A lens of wood- and peat ash sitting under wall (10678)
10658	D	9560	Turf and stone collapse in area (9560)
10659	D	8590	A made of stone at the north- end of area (8590), "Middle area".
10660	D	10582	A turf and stone deposit. A part of a badly disturbed northern wall of room (10676)
10661	D	10515	H~1693 tephra in situ. Not excavated in 2010
10662	G	10662	A building at the north- end of the excavation area with different phases of use, in chronological order, (9650), (10663) and (10664).
10663	G	10662	The second latest phase of building (10662).
10664	G	10662	The earliest phase of building (10662)
10665	D	10663	A post pad made of one flat stone. Belongs to phase (10663) of building (10662)
10666	D	10663	Fill of post hole [10667].
10667	C	10663	A post hole. Belongs to phase (10663) of building (10662).
10668	D	10663	Fill of post hole [10669]
10669	C	10663	A post hole. Belongs to phase (10663) of building (10662).
10670	D	10663	A post pad made of one flat stone. Belongs to phase (10663) of building (10662)
10671	G	10671	Area south from room (8562). Contains room (10676)
10672	G	10663	A coarsely made pavement of turf and stone in the front room of phase (10663) of building (10662). Units, [10525], [10576], [10593],

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			[10603]
10673	G	10663	A platform made of turf and stone. (units 10599, 10538, 10584, 10588, 10578, 10594, 10611) A possible base of a manger, belonging to phase (10663) of building (10662)
10674	G	10663	A platform made of turf and stone. (units 10532 and 10539) A possible base of a manger, belonging to phase (10663) of building (10662)
10675	G	10664	A platform made of turf and stone. Units, [10611], [10622], [10627], [10635], [10639], [10645], [10649] and [10653]. East side of north extension of building (10662). Phase (10664)
10676	G	10671	A group containing deposits belonging to a room in area (10671)
10677	G	8562	A possible base for a manger, in room 8562, made of turf and stone. Units, [10541], [10579], [10587], [10596] and [10602].
10678	G	9560	A wall made of turf and stone with concrete in between stones (10678) in area (9560). Excavated in two deposits units [10644] and [10656].
10679	G	10590	A pavement made of dark turf material and stones. Two units, [10591] and [10648].
11501	D	8590	A demolition deposit made of turf collapse, bricks and stones. From the making- and cultivation of a vegetable garden (8590)
11502	D	8590	A demolition deposit made of turf collapse, and stones. From the making- and cultivation of a vegetable garden (8590)

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
11503	D	9560	Topsoil in an extension of the research area to the south. Made medium brown silt.
11504	D	11624	A part of the south- stone facing of the south wall of vegetable garden (8590)
11505	D	11623	Stone collapse. A part of the eastern wall, of vegetable garden (8590)
11506	D	8562	A spread of stones.
11507	D	8590	A demolition deposit made of turf debris, sand and stones. From the making- and cultivation of vegetable garden (8590)
11508	D	11623	A part of the fill of the eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590).
11509	D	8590	A row of stones in the southern part of vegetable garden (8590). Forming a partition.
11510	D	9560	Sandy silt with charcoal and a few stones.
11511	D	8590	Dark brown clay silt with patches of orange turf and organic material. From the cultivation of vegetable garden (8590).
11512	D	8590	Multi collared deposit, composed of turf debris and organic material. From the cultivation of vegetable garden (8590).
11513	D	9560	Dark brown uniform clay silt. slightly mixed with small gravel. A levelling deposit under pavement [7541].
11514	D	11623	Dark brown sandy silt and turf debris. Part of the fill of wall (11623), the eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590).
11515	D	11613	A part of the inner stone facing of wall (11623), the eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590).

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			Partially collapsed to the east.
11516	D	11629	Flat stones. A part of pavement (11629), which is earlier then pavement [7541].
11518	D	8590	A mix of stones and mottled multi collared turf debris (dark brown, orange brown, orange). Demolition deposit from the cultivation of vegetable garden (8590)
11519	D	9560	A dark brown to black deposit of silty sand and irregular rocks. A levelling deposit under pavement [7541].
11520	D	11521	A part of the fill of pit [11571] that seems to have been dug to harvest rocks, for vegetable garden (8590), from earlier remains.
11521	G	8590	Deposits making up the fill of pit [11571]. Units [11520], [11522], [11527] and [11562], as well as the pit it self.
11522	D	11521	A fill of a cut containing a skeleton of a dog. Dug into deposit [11527]
11523	C	11521	A cut containing a skeleton of a dog. Dug into deposit [11527]
11524	D		A deposit of orange and light brown turf collapse with lenses of sand. North east corner of the research area.
11525	D	9560	A deposit of turf debris and sandy silt, with few rocks, directly under topsoil in an extension of the research area to the south.
11526	D	11623	Stones and turf debris. A part of the fill of wall (11623), the eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590).

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
11527	D	11521	A part of the fill of cut [11571]. Composed of turf debris and stones of various size and shape.
11528	D	8590	A demolition deposit probably from the cultivation of vegetable garden (8590). Composed of turf debris and stones of various size and shape.
11529	D	11623	Stone rubble. A part of the fill of wall (11623), the eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590).
11530	D	11628	A mixed deposit of turf and rocks. A part of platform (11628) at the western end of pavement [7541].
11531	D	11623	A deposit of turf and rocks. A part of the fill of wall (11623), the eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590).
11532	D	8590	A spread of stones. A demolition deposit from the construction and cultivation of vegetable garden (8590).
11533	D	11628	A mixed deposit of turf and rocks. A part of platform (11628) at the western end of pavement [7541].
11534	D	9560	A deposit of turf debris and gravel, directly under deposit [11525] in an extension of the research area to the south.
11535	D	11624	A deposit of turf and stones. A part of the fill of wall (11624), the southern wall of vegetable garden (8590).
11536	D	10671	A deposit of turf and stones. In an extension of the research area to the south.

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
11538	D	8590	A deposit of turf and rocks. A demolition deposit from the cultivation of vegetable garden (8590).
11539	D	11623	A part of wall (11623), the eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590). Turf fill and stone facing.
11540	D	9560	Turf debris and fine gravel. A part of the overburden in an extension of the research area to the south.
11541	D	8590	The western wall of vegetable garden (8590). Turf fill and inner stone facing.
11543	D	11583	A part of an extension to the eastern wall of group (10671). Turf and stones.
11544	D	10671	Turf collapse with charcoal and stones
11545	G		Deposits belonging to a medieval midden in the south west corner of the research area
11546	D	8590	A deposit of turf and stone connecting southern and western walls of vegetable garden (8590).
11547	D	11627	A sheet midden. Composed of wood ash, peat ash, and charcoal, w. bones.
11548	D	9560	Light brown turf collapse.
11549	D	9560	A part of a turf wall behind wall [11541], the western wall of vegetable garden (8590). Believed to be a part of the 1884 farm house.
11550	D	11627	Turf collapse in area (11627) close to a 1907 foundation cut in the south west corner of the research area.
11551	D	11628	A mixed deposit of turf and rocks. A part of platform (11628) at the western end of pavement [7541].

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
11552	D	11627	A deposit of turf and stones. Possibly remains of a pavement or a wall.
11553	D	8590	A part of a turf wall behind wall [11541], the western wall of vegetable garden (8590). Believed to be a part of the 1884 farm house.
11554	D	11630	A firm yellow levelling deposit, of turf, sitting in corridor (11630). Predating the 1884 farm house
11555	D	11545	A charcoal deposit in a medieval midden.
11556	D	13638	Pavement in a corridor running north-south at the eastern edge of the 2011 research area, connecting to corridor (11630).
11557	D	9560	A deposit of turf collapse and rocks sitting in a room south from corridor (11630) that was reused with the 1884 farm house.
11558	D	9560	Turf and stone collapse from the southern wall (11621) of the 1884 farm house.
11559	D	11545	A turf deposit between ash dumps in a medieval midden.
11560	D	9560	A charcoal dump on the south side of the 1884 farm house.
11561	D	11545	A mix of wood ash, peat ash, charcoal, gravel and shells, in a medieval midden. Bone rich.
11562	D	11521	The lowest part of the fill in pit 11571
11563	D	11629	Flat basalt stones. Part of pavement (11629).
11564	D	11545	Silt and charcoal deposit. Part of a medieval midden.
11565	D	9560	A dark brown levelling deposit under pavement [7541]. Composed of turf.
11566	D	11623	Turf and rocks. A part of the fill of wall (11623),

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			the eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590).
11567	D	9560	A levelling deposit under pavement [7541]
11568	D	11583	A part of an extension to the eastern wall of group (10671). Orange turf and stones.
11569	D	11623	Turf and rocks. A part of the fill of wall (11623), the eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590).
11570	D	11545	A peat ash deposit in a medieval midden.
11571	C	11521	A large pit. Probably dug to harvest rocks for the building of vegetable garden (8590).
11572	D	11545	A turf deposit between ash dumps in a medieval midden.
11573	D	11630	A wall collapse from the southern wall of corridor (11630)
11574	D	11545	A charcoal deposit in a medieval midden.
11575	D	11583	A part of an extension to the eastern wall of group (10671). Orange turf and stones.
11576	D	11576	A yellow brown levelling deposit under pavement [7541]. Composed of turf.
11577	D	11630	A floor deposit at the west end of corridor (11630)
11578	D	11545	A charcoal deposit in a medieval midden.
11579	D	11545	A peat ash deposit in a medieval midden. Bone rich.
11580	D	11623	Turf and rocks. A part of the fill of wall (11623), the eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590).
11581	D	11545	A mottled turf deposit in a medieval midden.
11582	D	11545	A peat ash deposit in a medieval midden. Bone rich.
11583	G	11627	Deposit making up an extension to the eastern

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			wall of group (10671).
11584	D	11630	A levelling deposit of orange turf, under floor [11577].
11585	D	11583	A part of an extension to the eastern wall of group (10671). Multi coloured turf and stones.
11586	D	11623	Turf and rocks. A part of the fill of wall (11623), the eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590).
11587	D	11630	A blocking of turf and stone. Sitting in a doorway connecting corridor (11630) to building (8562).
11588	D	11623	Stones of various size and shape. Part of the inner facing of wall (11623), the eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590).
11589	D	11545	A midden deposit
11590	D	11630	Stones. A part of a blocking sitting in a door way corridor (11630) to building (8562).
11591	D	11545	A gravel deposit in a medieval midden.
11592	D	11545	A mixed deposit of charcoal, stones wood and organic matter in a medieval midden. Containing badly preserved bones.
11593	D	9560	A levelling deposit of turf and stones, under pavement [7541].
11594	D	11627	A levelling deposit/pavement on the west side of the eastern wall of gr. (10671).
11595	D	11627	A row of stones on the west-side of gr. (10671).
11596	D	11545	A thick deposit of sandy silt in a medieval midden. Containing lenses of peat ash and wood ash.
11597	D	9560	A levelling deposit of turf and stones, under

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			pavement [7541].
11598	D	11627	Mixed deposit of silt, peat ash and rocks. Above medieval midden (11545).
11599	D	9560	A levelling deposit of turf and stones, under pavement [7541].
11600	D	11627	Possible remains of a turf and stone wall. Above medieval midden (11545).
11601	D	13645	The remains of a timber structure in a room south of corridor (11630).
11602	D	11629	A layer of flat stones. A part of pavement (11629)
11603	D	11621	A part of a fill in a foundation cut for wall (11621), the south-wall of gr. (9560).
11604	D	11621	A fill in a pipe trench [11626], truncating wall (11621).
11605	D	9560	Turf and stone collapse from a wall on the west-side of wall [11541], the western wall of vegetable garden (8590). Believed to be a part of gr. (9560).
11606	D	11627	A lump of turf and stones. Possibly same as (11600).
11607	D	11545	A deposit of sand containing sea shells. Under medieval midden (11545).
11608	D	11621	The south stone facing of wall (11621), the south wall of gr. (9560).
11609	D	9560	Turf and stones. Part of a wall on the west-side of wall [11541], the western wall of vegetable garden (8590). Believed to be a part of gr. (9560).

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
11610	D	10671	A charcoal deposit
11611	D	11545	A charcoal deposit in a medieval midden.
11612	D	11545	A turf deposit below medieval midden (11545).
11613	D	9560	The main body of the fill in foundation trench [11620]
11614	D		Stones belonging to a drain at the south edge of the excavation.
11615	D	11627	Dark organic charcoal deposit. Above midden (11545)
11616	D	11545	A deposit of silt containing some bones and charcoal. A part of a medieval midden.
11617	D	11627	A gravel deposit.
11618	D	11627	A turf and stone deposit.
11619	D	11627	A mottled deposit of silt. Brown to orange.
11620	C	11621	A foundation trench for the south facing of wall (11621)
11621	G	9560	The south wall of gr.(9560)
11623	G	8590	The eastern wall of vegetable garden (8590).
11624	G	8590	The southern wall of vegetable garden (8590.
11625	G	8590	The northern wall of vegetable garden (8590).
11626	C	9560	A pipe trench, truncating wall (11621)
11627	G	10671	The earliest group of deposits excavated so far in area (10671).
11628	G	9560	Deposits making up a platform at the western end of pavement [7541].
11629	G	11627	An earlier pavement under pavement [7541]. Possibly associated with gr. (11627).
11630	G		A corridor running east-west in the middle of the research area. The main corridor of a 17th

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			century farm house.
12500	D		Cleaning
12501	D	11545	Mottled dark brown deposit with wood ash peat ash bones and shells
12502	D	12623	A part of a turf and stone blocking in a doorway gr. (12623) on the western wall of building (7500). Belongs to building phase 12618.
12503	D	7500	A demolition deposit of turf and stone. Post abandonment
12504	D	10671	Turf collapse
12505	D	11545	A charcoal dump
12506	D	12622	A part of a bench up against eastern wall of (7500). Same as 12533 and 12554
12507	D		A levelling deposit of turf and stone east of pavement (12624).
12508	D	10671	Wall remains (stones) on top of midden (11545)
12509	D	10671	A deposit of stones. Possible remains of a pavement on top of midden (11545)
12511	D	12532	A possible post pad, composed of five flat stones
12512	D	6528	A part of a stone pavement in cellar (6528)
12514	D	12532	A possible post pad, composed of five stones
12515	D	12624	A stone deposit. A part of pavement (12624)
12516	D	7500	A demolition deposit of turf and stone. Post abandonment
12517	D	12624	A deposit of turf and stones. A part of pavement (12624)
12518	D	10671	A pavement on top of midden (11545)
12519	D	12520	A spread of large flag stones. Possible

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			foundations for a hearth. Same as 12521 and 12534
12520	G	12618	A spread of flag stones. Possible foundations for a hearth. Units 12519, 12521 and 12534
12521	D	12520	A spread of large flag stones. Possible foundations for a hearth. Same as 12519 and 12534
12522	D	12624	A spread of stones of various shapes and sizes. Part of pavement (12624)
12523	D	6528	A part of a pavement in cellar (6528)
12524	D	11545	A wood ash deposit in midden (11545)
12525	D	6528	A stone lining on the southern edge of cellar (6528)
12526	D	12520	A peat ash fill in depression (12530)
12527	D	12624	A spread of stones of various shapes and sizes. Part of pavement (12624)
12528	D	12618	A part of a fill in the northern part of the main room of building (7500). Turf and stones
12529	D	11545	A mottled lump of turf in midden (11545)
12530	C	12520	A depression filled with peat ash. Possibly a cavity left by stones removed from hearth 12520
12531	D	11545	A charcoal deposit in midden (11545)
12532	D	12618	Post pads belonging to gr. (12618). Units: 12511,12514
12533	D	12622	A part of a bench up against eastern wall of (7500). Same as 12506 and 12554
12534	D	12520	A spread of large flag stones. Possible foundations for a hearth. Same as 12519 and 12521

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
12535	D	11545	A mix of charcoal and turf debris in midden (11545)
12536	D	12532	Same as 12511
12537	D	12532	A possible post pad. Composed of two stones. NW corner of building
12538	D	12619	A post pad. A single flat stone.
12539	D	11545	A deposit of turf debris in midden (11545)
12540	D	12625	A floor deposits. Part of the later group of floors in gr.12619. Turf rich with birch twigs, slag, and charcoal
12541	D	11545	A deposit of turf debris and birch twigs in midden (11545)
12542	D	12571	A fill in hearth 12571. Peat ash w. Charcoal and stones
12543	D	11545	A medium brown midden deposit rich in charcoal and bones
12544	D	12625	A floor deposits. Part of the later group of floors in gr.12619. Made of rooty turf. Firm
12545	D	12618	A part of a fill in the northern part of the main room of building (7500). Turf and stones
12546	D	11545	A clay silt deposit in midden 11545. Rich in charcoal
12547	D	12625	Stones in a floor deposit. Same as 12544
12548	D	12621	Part of a stone built platform or pavement in the south-west corner of the main room
12550	D	12620	A row of stones. Part of wall shortening building(7500) of about 6 m.
12551	D	11545	A charcoal, wood ash and peat ash dump in midden (11545)

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
12552	D	12621	Part of a stone built platform or pavement in the south-west corner of the main room
12553	D	12619	A stone threshold in eastern doorway of building (7500)
12554	D	12622	A part of a bench up against eastern wall of (7500). Same as 12506 and 12533
12555	D	11545	A mix of charcoal and turf debris in midden (11545)
12556	D	12621	Part of a stone built platform or pavement in the south-west corner of the main room
12557	D	11545	A mottled deposit with charcoal and bones
12558	D	11545	A silty clay deposit in midden 11545. Rich in charcoal and pebbles.
12560	D	11545	A turf deposit between layers in midden 11545.
12561	D	12626	A part of a group of floor deposits. Earlier phase of gr.(12619). Friable. Composed of turf w. Charcoal and rocks
12562	D	12618	A part of a fill in the northern part of the main room of building (7500). Turf and stones
12563	D	12623	A part of a turf and stone blocking in a doorway gr. (12623) on the western wall of building (7500). Belongs to building phase 12618.
12564	D	12618	A part of a fill in the northern part of the main room of building (7500). Turf and stones
12565	D	11545	A peat ash deposit in midden 11545.
12566	D	12620	A row of stones with turf Part of wall shortening building (7500) of about 6 m.
12567	D	12626	A part of a group of floor deposits. Earlier phase of gr. (12619). Friable. Composed of turf w.

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			rocks
12568	D	12618	A part of a fill in the northern part of the main room of building (7500). Turf and stones
12569	D	11545	A brown turf deposit between layers in midden (11545)
12570	D	12618	A part of a fill in the northern part of the main room of building (7500). Turf and stones
12571	G	12618	A hearth at the north end of building (7500)
12572	C	12571	A cut for hearth (12571)
12573	D	11545	Wood ash deposit w. Shells, bones, charcoal and stones.
12574	D	12618	A part of a fill in the northern part of the main room of building (7500). Turf and stones
12575	D	12624	A yellow brown turf deposit (with few stones). Levelling deposit under pavement 12624
12576	D	11545	A peat ash deposit in midden 11545. Contains shells, bones, charcoal and patches of wood ash
12577	D	12618	A part of a fill in the northern part of the main room of building (7500). Turf and stones
12578	D	12619	A small stone structure under floor 12567. Possibly belonging to an earlier phase
12579	D	11545	A dark brown midden deposit. Rich in shells, stones, charcoal and bones.
12580	D	12618	A part of a fill in the northern part of the main room of building (7500). Turf and stones
12581	D	12620	A part of a post 1907 wall construction reducing the south room of building (7500). Turf.
12582	D	12619	A post pad on top of posthole 12584

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
12583	D	11545	A shell deposit tin midden (11545)
12584	D	12619	A post hole at the south end of the main room of (7500). Under post pad 12582
12585	D	12624	A part of the stone facing of external pavement (12624)
12586	D	12620	A part of a post 1907 wall construction reducing the south room of building (7500). Turf and stones
12587	D	12618	NUMBER DISCARDED
12588	D	11545	A turf deposit between layers in midden (11545). Mixed with birch, charcoal pebbles
12589	D	11545	A medium brown midden deposit rich in charcoal and bones and peat ash as well as small stones
12590	D	11545	A deposit in midden (11545). Turf mixed with peat ash, wood ash, charcoal, shells and bones.
12591	D	12619	Same as 12575
12592	D	11545	Deposit in midden (11545). Clay silt, rich in bones, small bits of charcoal and small stones.
12593	D	12620	A row of stones. Part of wall shortening building(7500) of about 6 m.
12594	D	11545	A peat ash lens in midden (11545).
12595	D	11545	A mottled deposit with bone, shell, wood ash and charcoal. In midden 11545
12596	D	12620	Turf between stones in wall (12620)
12599	D	11545	A peat ash fill in cut 12603, in midden (11545)
12600	D	11545	A mixed turf layer between deposits in midden 11545. Includes birch twigs, wood and charcoal
12601	D	13641	A rebuilt of western wall of building 7500. Same

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			as [12605] and [13533]
12603	D	11545	A cut in midden 11545. Filled with 12599
12604	D	11545	A deposit of clay silt in midden 11545. Contains bones, gravel and shell.
12605	D	13641	A rebuilt of western wall of building 7500. Same as [12601] and [13533]
12606	D	11545	A deposit of peat ash mixed with turf inn midden 11545. Contains bones and gravel.
12607	D	12626	A part of a group of floor deposits. Earlier phase of gr. (12619). Firm. Composed of turf w. charcoal and gravel.
12608	D	12626	A firm deposit of stones and turf. Part of a group of floor deposits. Earlier phase of gr. (12619). Contains also wood and bricks.
12609	D	11545	A compacted deposit of clay silt in midden 11545. Contains bones, wood and rocks.
12610	D	11545	A peat ash deposit in midden 11545.
12611	D	12627	A dark gray deposit of wood ash and peat ash. Top layer in mound (12627). Contains charcoal and fire cracked rocks.
12612	D	11545	A peat ash and shell deposit in midden 11545. Contains bones, charcoal and pebbles.
12613	D	12627	A turf deposit mixed with wood ash with charcoal and fire cracked rocks. In mound (12627).
12614	D	12627	A mixed deposit of turf and wood ash with charcoal. Contains also frequent fire cracked rocks. Last deposit in mound 12627, excavated in the 2012 season.

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
12617	D	12618	A row of stones abutting fill in doorway 12623.
12618	G	7500	The latest phase of building (7500), post 1884.
12619	G	7500	The second latest phase of building (7500), post 1884.
12620	G	12618	A stone wall. Part of a post 1907 reduction of the south-room of building (7500)
12621	G	12619	A Stone built platform in the south-west corner of the main room
12622	G	12619	A rock platform w. Turf up against the eastern wall. Composed of deposit 12506, 12533 and 12554.
12623	G	12619	A doorway filled with turf and stones [7510, 12502, 12563]
12624	G	12619	An external pavement on the east side of building (7500)
12625	G	12619	A group of floor deposits, covering the main room and spreading into corridor (12623) Later phase of gr.(12619)
12626	G	12619	A group of floor deposits, covering the main room and spreading into corridor (12623). Earlier phase of gr.(12619)
12627	G	13637	A mound of wood ash and peat ash deposits separated by lenses of turf, filling in a hearth alongside the western wall of building (7500), phase 13637. Contains also fire cracked rocks.
12628	D	11545	A peat ash deposit in midden 11545.
13501	D	11630	A pavement in corridor (11630)
13502	D	13637	A greyish brown, turfy and firm floor deposit belonging to building phase (13637).

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
13503	D	12627	A dark greyish brown mix of turf and wood ash mixed with stones. A part of "ash mound" gr. (12627).
13504	D	13642	A yellowish brown friable demolition deposit containing fragments of wood.
13505	D	13636	A medium reddish brown aeolian deposit in test trench 54 on east side of farm mound
13506	D	12621	Part of a stone built platform or pavement in the south-west corner of the main room
13507	D	12627	A multi coloured mix of turf, peat ash, wood ash charcoal and rocks. Part of "ash mound" gr. (12627)
13508	D	13639	A part of a rebuilt of the eastern wall of building 7500. Turf fill and stone facing. Probably belongs to building phase (12619)
13509	D	13636	A pale turf deposit (collapse? levelling deposit?) in test trench 54.
13510	D	13642	Turf and stone collapse. Demolition deposit. Dark brown.
13511	D	12627	Wood ash deposit in hearth. Part of gr. (12627)
13512	D	13636	A sheet midden deposit in test trench 54.
13513	D	12627	A turf and stone deposit in hearth. Part of gr. (12627)
13514	D	12627	A dark-greyish to black deposit of ash and charcoal including stones, in hearth. Part of gr.(12627).
13515	D	12627	A greyish green deposit in hearth. Part of gr. (12627).
13516	D	11630	A very compacted dark brown to black floor

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			deposit in corridor (11630).
13517	D	12627	A grey ash deposit in hearth. Part of gr. (12627). Filling up cut [13518]
13518	C	12627	A cut into deposits in hearth. Filled with dep. [13517].
13519	D	13639	A rubbish deposit made of ash and turf. A fill in a wall. Part a rebuilt of the eastern wall of building 7500. Probably belongs to building phase (12619).
13520	D	12627	A mixed deposit of wood ash and peat ash in a hearth. Part of gr. (12627)
13521	D	13642	Turf collapse. A post abandonment deposit in the north end of building 7500
13522	D		NUMBER DISCARDED
13523	D	12627	A turf rich deposit in a hearth. Part of gr. (12627).
13524	D	11630	A firm blackish-brown floor deposit in corridor (11630).
13525	D	12627	A dark gray mixed deposit of ash and stone. Part of gr. (12627).
13526	D	13636	A yellowish brown deposit of turf and stone. Levelling deposit? Collapse? In test trench 54.
13527	D	13642	A dark brown turf deposit. Contains wood remains. Probably collapse or back fill in the northern room of building 7500 and belongs to phase 12619.
13528	D	11630	Dark brown to black, very firm floor deposit in corridor 11630
13529	D	13636	A reddish brown turf deposit. Part of a levelling

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			process? Collapse? In test tr. 54.
13530	D	13636	A yellowish-brown and dark brown turf deposit. Part of a levelling process? Collapse? In test tr. 54.
13531	D	12619	Same as 13533. NUMBER DISCARDED.
13532	D	13636	A firm mix of turf and ash. In test tr. 54. Part of a levelling process?
13533	D	13641	A rebuilt of western wall of building 7500. Same as [12601] and [12605]
13534	D	13642	A dump of ash and stones. Part of the back filling process of the northern room of building (7500), and therefore belongs to gr. (12619).
13535	D	11630	A firm spread of ash at the eastern end of corridor (11630) containing wood remains and bones. A floor deposit.
13536	D	13642	Turf and stone collapse. Part of the back filling process of the northern room of building (7500), and therefore belongs to gr. (12619)
13537	D	13636	Moderately firm, medium brown sandy silt mixed with fine gravel. A levelling deposit? In test tr. 54.
13538	D	11630	A floor deposit in corridor (11630)
13539	D	13637	A dark greyish brown floor deposit between the western wall of building phase (13637) and a hearth in gr. (12627).
13540	D	11630	A threshold made of turf and stone in corridor (11630).
13541	D	13636	A mixed deposit of wood ash and peat ash with charcoal. A sheet midden.

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
13542	D	13637	A floor deposit belonging to phase (13637) of building (7500), between the western wall and a hearth in gr.(12627).
13543	D	13639	A part of a turf fill in a wall. Part of a rebuilt of the eastern wall of building 7500. Probably belongs to building phase (12619).
13544	D	11630	Very compacted, dark brown to black floor deposit in corridor. Phase (11630)
13545	D	12627	A peat ash deposit under floor deposit [13542]. Between the western wall of building (7500) (phase 13637) and a hearth in gr. (12627). Probably spilled from the hearth.
13546	D	13639	A lump of turf. A part of a turf fill in a wall. Part of a rebuilt of the eastern wall of building 7500. Probably belongs to building phase (12619).
13547	D	12627	A wood ash and stone deposit. Between the western wall of building (7500) (phase 13637) and a hearth in gr. (12627). Probably spilled from the hearth.
13548	D	13639	A lump of turf. A part of a turf fill in a wall. Part of a rebuilt of the eastern wall of building 7500. Probably belongs to building phase (12619).
13549	D	13637	Two lumps of turf and stone up against the western wall of building (7500), phase (13637). Levelling deposit? Collapse?
13550	D	11630	A firm spread of wood ash in corridor (11630).
13551	D	13639	A row of stones. Part of a rebuilt of the eastern wall of building 7500. Probably belongs to building phase (12619).

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
13552	D	12627	A firm charcoal rich deposit. A spill from hearth in gr. (12627).
13553	G		NUMBER DISCARDED
13554	D	12626	Turf and stone collapse deposit
13555	D	13642	A grey silt deposit. Part of the back filling process of the northern room of building (7500), and therefore belongs to gr. (12619).
13556	D	13636	A dark brown mottled mix of peat ash and silt. A levelling deposit? In test tr. 54.
13557	D	11630	A pavement/floor deposit in a passageway leading south from corridor (11630).
13558	D	13639	Ash deposit possibly associated with a rebuilt of the eastern wall of building (7500). Included in the same group (13639) for now.
13559	D	11630	A spread of ash at the eastern end of corridor. A floor deposit. Phase (11630).
13560	D	13642	A mixed deposit sitting in a doorway between the south- and north room of building 7500. Part of gr. 12619?
13561	D	13636	A yellowish brown deposit of turf and stone with patches of reddish brown. Contains wood remains and bone. Levelling deposit? Collapse? In test trench 54.
13562	D	12626	A lump of turf at the north end of the main south room of building (7500), phase (13637).
13563	D	13637	A medium brown to dark brown, friable floor deposit in the south room of building (7500), phase 13637.
13564	D	13642	Turf collapse. Part of the back filling process of

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			the northern room of building (7500), and therefore belongs to gr. (12619).
13565	D	13636	Dark brown turf deposit with paces of orange and greenish grey (H-1693 tephra). Also contains bits of charcoal. Levelling deposit? In test tr.54.
13566	D	13642	Turf collapse. Part of the back filling process of the northern room of building (7500), and therefore belongs to gr. (12619).
13567	D	12627	A deposit of ash and stone in a hearth, gr. (12627) in the southern room of building (7500), phase (13637).
13568	D	13639	Orange turf deposit. Possibly associated with a rebuilt of the eastern wall of building (7500). Included in the same group (13639) for now.
13569	D	13637	Stone collapse from the western wall of building (7500). Included in gr. (12619) for now.
13570	D	13639	Ash deposit possibly associated with a rebuilt of the eastern wall of building (7500). Included in the same group (13639) for now.
13571	D	12627	Peat ash deposit in a hearth in the south room of building (7500), phase (13637)
13572	D	12627	A mixed ash deposit, spilling from a hearth in the south room of building (7500), phase (13637).
13573	D	13636	Dark brown, turfy levelling deposit. In test tr. 54.
13574	D	13642	Turf collapse in the north room of building (7500). Part of the back filling process of the room and therefore belongs to gr. (12619).

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
13575	D	13637	A firm to friable, medium brown to black, floor deposit in the south room of building (7500), phase (13637). Contained bones wood fragments and charcoal.
13576	D	13642	A mixed deposit of turf debris and stones in the north room of building (7500). Part of the back filling process of the room and therefore belongs to gr. (12619).
13577	D	12624	A turf rich deposit along the eastern exterior of building (7500). Probably a levelling deposit under pavement gr. (12624) that is in turn believed to belong to building phase (12619). Probably the same as deposit [13581]
13578	D	13637	A firm, medium brown floor deposit in a passageway leading from the south room of building (7500), phase 13637, to the main corridor gr. (11630). Contained bone fragments, charcoal bits and pebbles
13579	D	13636	A mixed spread of wood ash and peat ash with stones. Levelling deposit? Sheet midden? In test tr. 54.
13580	D	12627	A mix of wood ash, and peat ash, spilled from the east side of a hearth in the south room of building (7500), phase (13637).
13581	D	12624	A turf rich deposit along the eastern exterior of building (7500). Probably a levelling deposit under pavement gr. (12624), which is in turn believed to belong to building phase (12619). Probably the same as deposit [13577]

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
13582	D	13637	A firm light- to medium- greyish brown floor deposit in the south room of building (7500), phase (13637). Composed of turf debris and ash. (wood ash mostly). Contains wood fragments charcoal and pebbles.
13583	D	13636	A sheet midden deposit composed of mixed ash. Contained bones and stones.
13584	D	13642	A turf collapse deposit in the north room of building (7500). Part of the back filling process of the room and therefore belongs to gr. (12619).
13585	D	13637	A light-brown to medium-brown, firm floor deposit in south room of building (7500), phase (13637). Composed of silt (turf?). Contains wood fragments, bones and textile.
13586	D	13637	A flat stone on up against the eastern wall of the south-room of building (7500), phase (13637). A post pad surrounded by a lump of turf.
13587	D	13637	A Flat stone on up against the eastern wall of the south-room of building (7500), phase (13637. A post pad surrounded by a lump of turf.
13588	D	13642	Two collapsed stones in the north- room of building (7500). Part of the back filling process of the room and therefore belongs to gr. (12619).
13589	D	13642	Turf collapse with a few stones, in the north-room of building (7500). Part of the back filling process of the room and therefore belongs to gr.

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			(12619).
13590	D	13637	A lump of turf under post pad [13586]. Possibly deposited to raise the post pad.
13591	D	13637	Ash rich, friable, floor deposit in the south- room of building (7500), phase (13637).
13592	D	13636	A deposit of turf and stone. Part of a turf or collapse from a turf and stone structure. A pavement? Wall? In test tr. 54.
13593	D	12624	A deposit of turf and stone about 2 m southeast from the east entrance to building (7500). Could be a part of the levelling process under pavement gr. (12624) and takes that gr. Number for now. Could also be collapse from earlier structures.
13594	D	13637	Ash rich, mostly very firm, floor deposit in the south room of building (7500), phase (13637). Alongside the eastern wall. Very rich in bones, wood fragments and textiles.
13595	D	13637	Ash rich, friable, floor deposit in the south- room of building (7500), phase (13637). Spread across the centre of the room. Contained wood fragments and bones.
13596	D	12624	A deposit of turf and stone about 2 m southeast from the east entrance to building (7500). Could be a part of the levelling process under pavement gr. (12624) and takes that gr. Number for now. Could also be collapse from earlier structures.
13597	D	13642	Turf collapse deposit in the north- room of

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			building (7500). Part of the back filling process of the room and therefore belongs to gr. (12619).
13598	D	13637	A medium brown, flaky floor deposit in a passage way leading from the south room of building (7500), phase 13637, to corridor gr. (11630).
13599	D	12624	A deposit of turf and stone about 2 m southeast from the east entrance to building (7500). Could be a part of the levelling process under pavement gr. (12624) and takes that gr. Number for now. Could also be collapse from earlier structures.
13600	D	13637	A floor deposit covering most of the central area of the south- room of building (7500). Dark brown with grey patches. Friable. Contained bones, wood fragments, charcoal and ash.
13601	D	12624	A lensed deposit of turf debris with small stones. Probably a part of the levelling process under pavement gr. (12624).
13602	D		A deposit of turf and stone. Possibly a collapse deposit from a structure, earlier than phase (13637) of building (7500). No group number assigned for now.
13603	D	13636	A sheet midden deposit (ash and stones) rich in bones. Slightly mixed with turf debris. In test tr. 54.
13604	D	12627	A firm peat ash deposit in the south part of a hearth gr. (12627) in the south room of building

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
			(7500), phase (13637).
13605	D	13642	A lump of orange turf collapse in the north room of building (7500). Part of the back filling process of the room and therefore belongs to gr. (12619)
13606	D		A deposit of turf and stone. Possibly a collapse deposit from a structure, earlier than phase (13637) of building (7500). No group number assigned for now.
13607	D	13642	Dark brown turf collapse in the north room of building (7500). Part of the back filling process of the room and therefore belongs to gr. (12619)
13608	D	12627	A greenish brown mixed ash deposit in the southern part of a hearth in the south room of building (7500), phase (13637).
13609	D		A deposit of turf and stone. Possibly a collapse deposit from a structure, earlier than phase (13637) of building (7500). No group number assigned for now. SE side of building.
13610	D	13642	A platform of turf and stone in the south-east corner of the north room of building (7500). Could also be collapse.
13611	D	13636	A sheet midden deposit in test trench 54.
13612	D	13637	A deposit of turf and stones in the north-west corner of the south room of building (7500) phase (13637). A floor deposit
13613	D		An external sheet midden deposit. About 2 m south-east from the east entrance to building (7500). No group number assigned for now.

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
13614	D	12627	A mixed ash deposit, though high in peat ash content, in the southern part of hearth (12627). In the north-west corner of the southern half of the hearth.
13615	D		A mottled deposit of turf debris in the south-east part of the 2013 excavation area. No group number assigned for now. (same area as 13602,13606,13609)
13616	D	12624	A mixed deposit of turf debris, stones and charcoal. Probably a part of a levelling process under pavement gr. (12624).
13617	D	12627	A mixed ash deposit in the north-east corner of the south-half of hearth gr.(12627)
13618	D	12627	A mixed ash and charcoal deposit in the middle of the south-half of hearth gr. (12627)
13619	D	13642	Turf collapse deposit in the north- room of building (7500). Part of the back filling process of the room and therefore belongs to gr. (12619).
13620	D	12627	A mixed deposit of ash, charcoal and stones. In the north half of hearth gr. (12627).
13621	D	13621	A mixed, charcoal rich, ash deposit in the south-half of hearth gr. (12627).
13622	D	12627	A mixed, charcoal rich, ash deposit in the north-half of hearth gr. (12627).
13623	D		A mottled deposit of turf debris in the south-east part of the 2013 excavation area. No group number assigned for now. (same area as 13602,13606,13609)

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
13624	D	12627	A mixed deposit of ash and charcoal in the north-part of hearth (12627).
13625	D	12627	A mixed, multicoloured ash deposit in the north-half of hearth (12627).
13626	D	13642	Turf and rock collapse deposit in the north room of building (7500). Part of the back filling process of the room and therefore belongs to gr. 12619.
13627	D	12627	A multicoloured ash deposit in the north-half of hearth (12627).
13628	D	12627	A dark brown fill in a small cut, unit [13629] in hearth (12627). Frequent bits of burnt bone. In the south half of the heart.
13629	C	12627	A small cut in hearth (12627). Filled with [13628]. In the south- half of the hearth.
13630	D	12627	A mixed yellowish brown and white, charcoal rich deposit in the north-half of hearth (12627).
13631	D		A mottled deposit of turf debris in the south-east part of the 2013 excavation area. No group number assigned for now. (same area as 13602,13606,13609, 13623)
13632	D	12624	A mixed deposit of turf debris, stones and charcoal. Probably a part of a levelling process under pavement gr. (12624). Contained wood fragments.
13633	C	12627	A cut in the north part of hearth (12627). Filled with unit [13630].
13634	D	12627	A flat stone sitting in a deposit of brown silt and charcoal, in the north-half of hearth (12627).

Unit No.	Unit Type	Group	Description
13635	D	12627	A small peat ash deposit in the south-half of hearth (12627)
13636	G		Deposits excavated in test tr. 54 in 2013.
13637	G	13637	A pre 1884 phase of building 7500, below phase (12619)
13638	G	13638	A corridor running south from corridor (11630). Revealed in 2011. A part of a 17th century farm house.
13639	G	12619	A rebuilt of the eastern wall of building 7500. A part of phase (12619).
13640	D	13637	A lump of turf (with a few stones), between/around two larger flat stones ([13586] and [13587] post pads?) possibly deposited for support or to raise post pads.
13641	G	12619	A group of deposits [12601], [12605], [13533]. A rebuilt of the western wall of building (7500).
13642	G	12619	A group of deposits filling up the north room of building (7500). Belongs to group/building phase (12619)
13643	G	13637	A corridor running south from corridor (11630). A part of a 17th century farm house.
13644	G	13637	A corridor running north from corridor (11630). A part of a 17th century farm house.
13645	G		A building in the western part of the excavation area, south from corridor (11630) that is connected to it by corridor (13638).
13646	G		A building on the north side of corridor (11630). Not fully revealed yet.

Appendix 2: Excavated Units on the Sea Shore in 2013

Context	Area	Type	Group	Description
13000	45	D		Root mat and topsoil in Area 45 west square
13001	47	D		Root mat and topsoil in Trench 47
13002	45	D		In-situ H-1693 tephra in Area 45
13003	45	D		Turfy/gravelly lump in south of west square
13004	45	D		Turf collapse across whole of west square
13005	47	D		Turf collapse with stones at NW side of Trench 47
13006	47	D		Gravel mixed with soil outside structure in Trench 47
13007	47	D	13010	Stone line on outside of wall (SE)
13008	47	D	13010	Gravel wall foundation
13009	47	D	13010	Stones on inner face of wall (NW)
13010	47	G		SE wall of structure in Trench 47
13011	47	D		Gravel mixed with soil, collapse from wall [13010]
13012	47	D		Dark grey/black floor surface in structure
13013	47	D		Reddish turf collapse inside structure
13014	45	D		Orangey collapse/wall slide outside of structure
13015	45	D		Orangey collapse/wall slide inside of structure
13016	45	D		Line of stones outside structure at west end
13017	45	D		Compact turf collapse inside of structure
13018	45	D		Greyish brown turf collapse outside of structure
13019	45	D		Dark brown turfy deposit behind stones
13020	45	D	13079	Brown gravel deposit inside of structure = [12034]

Context	Area	Type	Group	Description
13021	45	D		Turf layer with iron pan inside structure
13022	45	D		Charcoal deposit inside structure
13023	45	D		Collapse deposit with wood and charcoal flecks
13024	45	D		Turfy floor layer
13025	45	D		Gravel and turf against inside of wall
13026	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
13027	48	D		Root mat and topsoil in Trench 48
13028	45	C	13080	Possible post hole outside of structure (E)
13029	45	D		Turf collapse deposit outside entrance of structure
13030	45	D		Line of stones near to southern wall E square
13031	48	D		Stones in SE end of Trench 48
13032	45	C	13080	Cut filled with turf [13029] outside structure entrance
13033	45	C	13080	Cut feature filled with mixed [12040] and natural gravel
13034	45	C	13080	Small cut feature to west of [13033]
13035	48	G		Stone wall of small booths
13036	48	D	13035	Stone line on SE side of dry stone wall
13037	48	D	13035	Stone fill of wall
13038	48	D	13035	Stone line on NW side of dry stone wall
13039	48	D		Stone collapse on SE side of [13035]
13040	48	D		Turf collapse under [13039]
13041	48	D		Organic deposit under [13040]
13042	48	D		Stone collapse on NW side of wall
13043	48	D		Compact occupation surface on NW side of wall, under [13042]
13044	45	D		Root mat and topsoil in sections 1 & 2

Context	Area	Type	Group	Description
13045	45	D		Turf collapse above wall, section 2
13046	45	D		Yellow-brown turf collapse in section 2
13047	45	D		Brown turf collapse under [13046] in section 1 & 2
13048	45	D		Firm brown turf collapse running under [13407]
13049	45	D		
13050	45	D		Layer of clayey silt above root disturbance in section 2
13051	45	D		Clayey silt lense in section 2
13052	45	D		Greyish brown turf wall collapse in sections 1 & 2
13053	45	D		Blackish floor layer in sections 1 & 2
13054	45	D		Gravelly floor layer in sections 1 & 2
13055	45	D		Turf collapse behind stones in section 1
13056	45	D		Yellowish brown turf collapse
13057	45	D		Brownish organic silty deposit
13058	45	D		Turf collapse outside wall in section 1
13059	45	D		Orange turf collapse under [13058]
13060	45	D		Dark mottled deposit under [13059]
13061	49	D		Root mat and topsoil in Trench 49
13062	49	D		In-situ H-1693 tephra
13063	49	D		Firm, pale brown silt
13064	49	D		Charcoal deposit
13065	49	D		Reddish brown silt
13066	49	D		Dark grey organic deposit
13067	49	D		Reddish brown soil
13068	52	D		Reddish brown soil containing H-1693
13069	52	D		Black lense, possible floor layer
13070	52	D		Dark brown silty layer under [13069]

Context	Area	Type	Group	Description
13071	52	D		Gravel mixed with brown soil under [13070]
13072	53	D		Collapsed stones in topsoil, under root mat of trench 53
13073	53	D		Charcoal and burnt turf/peat under [13072] on S side of S wall
13074	53	D		Thin spread of charcoal and charred seaweed under [13072] in the boathouse
13075	53	D		Gravel mixed with soil under [13074] in the boathouse
13076	53	D		Gravel mixed with soil under [13073] on S side of S wall
13077	53	D		Stone-built wall (southern of 2 parallel walls)
13078	53	D		Stone-built wall (northern of 2 parallel walls)
13079	45	G		Gravel and turf 'levelling' on inside of structure
13080	45	G		Cut features under [13020/12034]