Power, Wealth and Plague in Two Valleys:
Field report of 2021, work packages 1 & 2

Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir (ed.)

with contributions from Árni Daníel Júlíusson, Árni Hjartarson, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Howell Roberts, Ramona Harrison, Ruth Maher and Stefán Ólafsson

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Cover photo is of a wall of an outhouse in Atlastaðir, Svarfaðardalur, Photo: Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir

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Bræðraborgarstígur 9
101 Reykjavík
Phone: 551 1033
E-mail: fsi@fornleif.is
Home page: www.fornleif.is

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Heiti verkefnis: Power, Wealth and Plague in Two Valleys: Svarfaðardalur, Hörgárdalur and their hinterlands ca. AD 870-1500

Rannsóknarnúmer (málsnúmer MÍ): 202106-0002

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EY-144:008, TVP21_01 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir.2001),
EY-149: 017 B, TVP21_02 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001),
Ey-149:026 (númer gefið eftir að aðalskráningu lauk), TVP21_03 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001),
EY-154:010, TVP21_04 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002), (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2020b)
EY-154:025, TVP21_05 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002),
EY-155:011, TVP21_06, (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir.2002),
EY-142:010, TVP21_11 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001),
EY-159:008, TVP21_07 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002),
EY-161:029/019, TVP21_08 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002),
EY-164:009, TVP21_09 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002),
EY-109:012, TVP21_10 08 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir o.fl. 2000), (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2020a)
EY-142:010, TVP21_11 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001).

EY-131:018, TVP21_12 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir o.fl. 2000)
EY-143:014, TVP21_15 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001)
EY-154:023, TVP21_17 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002)
EY-159:008, TVP21_20 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002)

Engir skurðir voru teknir á eftirtöldum stöðum sem sótt var um leyfi fyrir:
EY-167:009, EY-135:012, EY-138:012, EY-155:001, EY-156:001, EY-144:007 (TVP21_13-14, 16, 18, 19, 21)

Stutt lýsing rannsóknar (tilgangur): Tilgangur rannsóknar á vettvangi var a) að skoða og tímasetja 11 garða og önnur mannvirki og b) að staðsetja og taka prufur úr ruslahaugum á fjórum bæjarstæðum.

Tegund rannsóknar (framkvæmdarannsókn, vísindarannsókn, björgunarrannsókn, framkvæmdaeftirlit): vísindarannsókn

Ástand fornleifa við lok rannsóknar: voru þær huldar aftur eða fjarlægðar: Allt rask og skurðir voru fylltir aftur og tyrft yfir.

Staðsetning (staður, sveitarfélag, sýsla): Skurðir á völdum stöðum í Skíðadal og Svarfaðardal, Dalvíkurbyggð.

GPS hnit (miðja rannsóknarsvæðis): 518323, 595558 (á svæðinu miðju, í 164:009, Hvarfskot)

Rannsóknartími (nákvæmar dagsetningar): 22.06.2021- 16.07.2021

Leyfishafi: Howell Roberts (vettvangsrannsóknir) Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir/Stefán Ólafsson tóku við stjórn um áramót 2021-22

Fjöldi starfsmanna: 7

Númer styrks: 217821-051, Rannís.

General information

Project title: Power, Wealth and Plague in Two Valleys: Svarfaðardalur, Hörgárdalur and their hinterlands ca. AD 870-1500

Research number (case nr. MÍ): 202106-0002

National Museum nr. (ÞJMS): 2021-35

Number (ID) of sites and report nr.
EY-144:008, TVP21_01 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir.2001),
EY-149: 017 B, TVP21_02 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001),
Ey-149:026 (númer gefið eftir að aðalskráningu lauk), TVP21_03 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001),
EY-154:010, TVP21_04 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002), (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2020b)
EY-154:025, TVP21_05 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002),
EY-155:011, TVP21_06, (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir.2002),
EY-142:010, TVP21_11 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001),
EY-159:008, TVP21_07 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002),
EY-161:029/019, TVP21_08 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002),
EY-164:009, TVP21_09 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002),
EY-109:012, TVP21_10 08 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir o.fl. 2000), (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2020a)
EY-142:010, TVP21_11 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001).

EY-131:018, TVP21_12 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir o.fl. 2000)
EY-143:014, TVP21_15 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001)
EY-154:023, TVP21_17 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002)
EY-159:008, TVP21_20 (Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002)

No trenches or coring was done on the following sites (where permit was asked for): EY-167:009, EY-135:012, EY-138:012, EY-155:001, EY-156:001, EY-144:007 (TVP21_13-14, 16, 18, 19, 21)

Short description of research (aims): The purpose of the field work research was a) to examine and date the construction of 11 boundary walls and other structures and b) to identify and test assorted waste middens at four farm sites.

Type of research: Scientific research

Condition of sites after excavation: All trenches were backfilled and returfed

Location: Trenches on selected locations in Skíðadalur and Svarfaðardalur, Dalvíkurbyggð.

Coordinate (center of research area): 518323, 595558 (in the center of the research area in EY-644:009, Hvarfskot)

Period of research: 22.06.2021- 16.07.2021

Permit holder: Howell Roberts (field work). Post excavation: for WP1: Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir and Stefán Ólafsson (section drawings), for WP2: Ramona Harrison

Number of staff: 7

Grant number: 217821-051, Rannís.

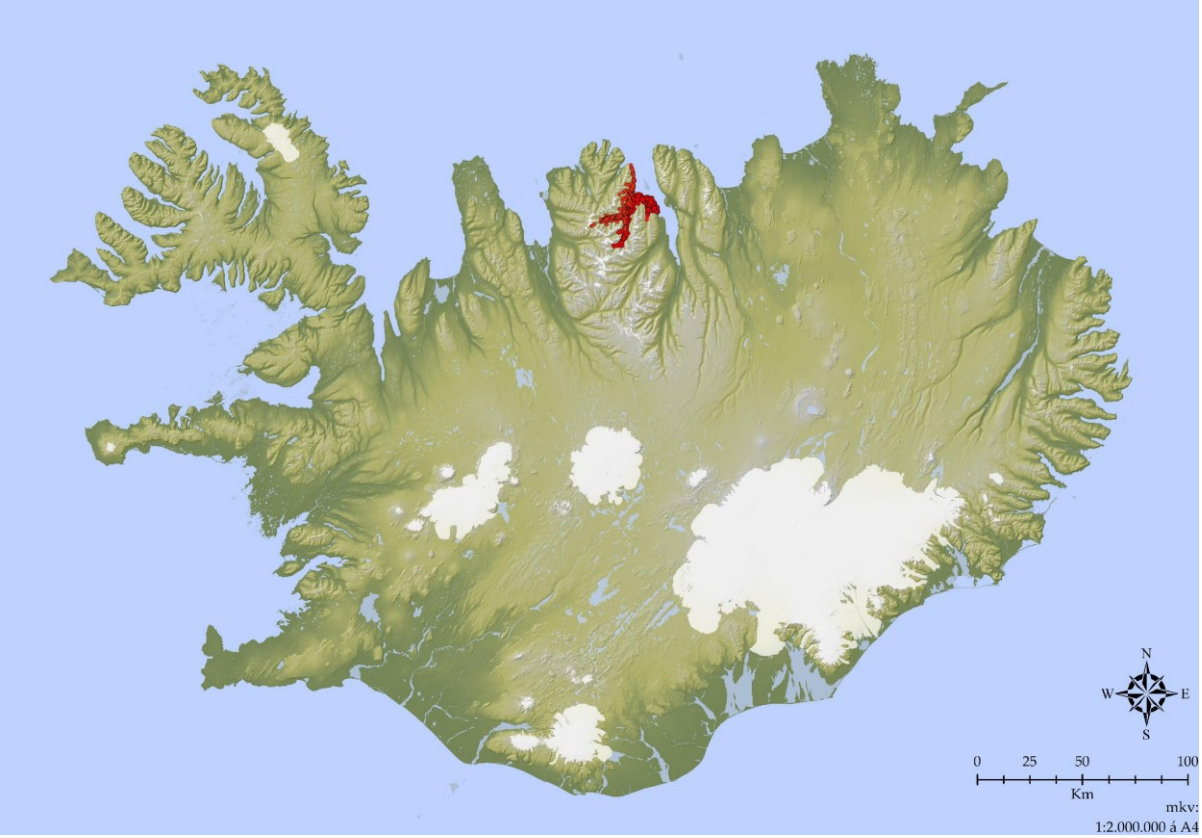

Figure 1*: Location of research area in Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur in 2021 marked in red. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

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Útdráttur

Rannsóknarverkefnið *Tveir dalir: Völd, auður og pest í Svarfaðardal og Hörgárdal 870-1500* eða Tvídæla eins og það er oftast nefnt er þverfagleg rannsókn sem hlaut þriggja ára Öndvegisstyrk frá Rannís 2021. Markmið rannsóknanna er að leita upplýsinga um upphaf og þróun stéttskiptingar á umræddu svæði á tímabilinu 870-1500 og kanna áhrif Svartadauða á slíka stéttskiptingu með því að nota aðferðir fornleifafræði, fornvistfræði, jarðfræði og sagnfræði.

Verkefninu er skipt upp í sex verkhluta og eru verkhlutar 1 og 2 á sviði fornleifafræðinnar. Skýrsla þessi fjallar um rannsóknir fyrsta árs í umræddum verkhlutum. Í verkhluta 1 er aðal áherslan lögð á að aldursgreina byggðina í inndölum svæðanna með því að taka könnunarskurði í garðlög en í verkhluta tvö er áhersla lögð á að kanna efnismenningu, mataræði og dýrahald með rannsókn á öskuhaugum.

Rannsóknirnar fyrsta vettvangsárið miðuðust við innanverðan Svarfaðardal og Skíðadal en sumarið 2022 verður áherslan á Hörgársveit. Vettvangsvinnan hófst 20. júní og lauk mánuði síðar. Í verkhluta 1 voru unnar tvær tilraunkenndar rannsóknir auk könnunarskurða í garðlög. Annars vegar var gerð tilraun til að áætla stærð bæjarhóla með kerfisbundinni drónamyndatöku í þeim tilgangi að kanna hvort tengsl séu á milli uppsöfnunar og umfangs mannvistarlaga á bæjarhólum og lengdar búsetu eða ríkidæmi jarðar (dýrleika). Hins vegar var gerð tilraun til að kanna fýsileika þess að staðsetja kuml í inndölunum með kerfisbundnum vettvangsgöngum. Fyrrnefnda tilraunin þótti gefa góða raun og verður haldið áfram 2022 en sú síðari leiddi í ljós að nær útilokað er að leita af sér grun um kuml á svo víðfeðmu svæði með vettvangsgöngum nema á allt öðrum skala en þetta verkefni leyfir. Ekki er því gert ráð fyrir að halda leit að kumlum áfram 2022.

Sumarið 2021 voru 11 könnunarskurðir grafnir í garðlög (og eina tóft). Flestir þeirra reyndust byggðir á 10-11. öld (oft ofan á LNS) og um meirihluta þeirra gilti að mannvirkjum virðist ekki hafa verið viðhaldið fram yfir 12. öld. Á þessu eru þó undantektningar og sumir af þeim túngörðum sem byggðir voru umhverfis tún smábýla voru byggðir eftir 1104 en þeir voru þó að stóru leyti fallnir úr notkun fyrir 1300 eða 1477. Auk skurðanna 11 sem grafnir voru sumarið 2021 er í skýrslunni gefið yfirlit um fyrri rannsóknir höfunda á svæðinu sem að hluta til voru gerðar til undirbúnings á þessari rannsókn og því voru samanlagt teknar saman upplýsingar um 23 könnunarskurði til á svæðinu. Samanlagt má segja að ekki sé greinanlegur munur á þeim skurðum sem teknir voru í garðlög í inndölunum og þeirra sem áður höfðu verið teknir utar. Þannig virðist garðakerfið sem skipt hefur upp landi á báðum svæðum eiga upptök sín á sama skeiði. Það má því segja að jafnvel þótt ekki sé ólíklegt að byggðin í inndölunum sé yngri en um miðbik dalsins og fyrir dalsmynni þá benda vísbendingar fornleifafræðinnar til að þar hafi líklegar skeikað árum/áratugum fremur en öldum og að bæði svæðin hafi verið í byggð um hríð þegar garðakerfið

er reist. Hins vegar virðist sem hluti hjáleigubyggðar á svæðinu hafi ekki byggst fyrr en eftir 1100 og hafi oftast verið skammæ, og gjarnan fallin í eyði fyrir 1477 (eða jafnvel 1300). Athygli vakti að langgarðar sem virðast hafa skipt upp landi jarða eftir landnýtingu virðast vera þeir garðar sem lengst hefur verið viðhaldið og hafa gjarnan sést mikil ummerki um endurbyggingu og viðhald í þeim, fram á 15. öld og jafnvel lengur.

Í verkhluta 2 voru fjögur svæði könnuð í leit að hentugum öskuhaugi til uppgraftar. Bestu niðurstöðurnar fengust á Kóngsstöðum þar sem tekinn var könnunarskurður. Hann leiddi í ljós lagskiptan öskuhaug sem spannaði talsvert langt notkunarskeið. Varðveisla beina í haugnum reyndist hins vegar of léleg til að hægt væri að réttlæta frekari fornleifauppgröft á haugnum og því er markmið 2022 m.a. að halda áfram leit að hentum öskuhaug til uppgraftar á svæðinu ásamt því að grafa frekari í þekktan öskuhaug í Staðartungu.

Lykilorð

Svarfaðardalur, Skíðadalur, Hörgársveit, Tveir dalir, stéttskipting, svartidauði, byggðarsaga, garðlög, öskuhaugar, bæjarhólar, hjáleigur, kuml

Abstract

Power, Wealth and Plague in Two Valleys: Svarfaðardalur, Hörgárdalur and their hinterlands ca. AD 870-1500 or *The Two Valley Project* is a cross disciplinary research project that was awarded the grant of excellence by Rannís (Icelandic research council) 2021. The aim of project is to answer questions on the development of social stratification between 870-1500 and the influence of the Black death on social stratification in two valleys in northern Iceland: Svarfaðardalur and Hörgárdalur though archaeological, palaeoecological, geological and historical research.

The project is divided up to six work packages and work Packages 1 and 2 are both based on archaeological aspects of the research. This report discusses the main results of the fieldwork of both work packages. WP1 mostly focuses on dating settlement by trenching boundaries and WP2 on recovery of midden material from farms of various status.

This report presents the results of the field research done in the first year of the project, in the summer of 2021. The archaeology team of WP1-2 worked in the inner parts of the Svarfaðardalur and in Skíðadalur, where numerous test trenches were dug into various types of boundaries. Some of the boundaries trenched were built to mark property/ownership of a farm, some marked homefield from outer fields while others divided the land further up likely in

connection to grazing and land use. All of the above might still have partly use to control animals as well. The research of WP1 focused on attempting to date the settlement in these areas along with research on deserted medieval small farms. The result of the trenches showed an early settlement (often built on top of LNS and abandoned before 1104/1300) in many of the cases but slightly more varied date ranges for the homefield boundaries (some of which dated after 1104 but which were usually out of use by 1300/1477. When previous research in the area is included (increasing the total number of trenches to 23) some patterns start to emerge, one being that the boundaries built within farms most likely in connection to land use might have been kept longer (had more rebuilds) and were in use for longer than both property and home field boundaries.

The 2021 midden investigation in Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur was the first such systematic focus on detecting remains of household refuse layers contemporaneous with site settlement activities. The hope was to collect archaeofaunal remains from the stratified cultural deposits to get better understanding site activity, farm management strategies, and site occupation dynamics. Kóngstaðir in Skíðadalur provided the only midden with such *in situ* cultural deposits. Unfortunately, the midden environment proved too acidic for animal bone preservation, and the few poorly preserved caprine tooth fragments recovered are therefore the only physical remains to be observed of the original archaeofauna. The goal for 2022 is thus to identify a midden equally as well-stratified as this one, but with better preservation.

Keywords

Svarfaðardalur, Skíðadalur, Hörgársveit, Two valleys, social stratification, black death, settlement history, boundaries, middens, farm mounds, tenard´s farms, pre-Christian burials.

1. Introduction

Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir

Power, Wealth and Plague in Two Valleys: Svarfaðardalur, Hörgárdalur and their hinterlands ca. AD 870-1500 or *The Two Valley Project (TVP)* as it will be referred to hereafter is a cross disciplined research project that was awarded the grant of excellence by Rannís (Icelandic research council) in January 2021. The aim of the project is to answer questions on the development of social stratification between AD870-1500 and the influence of Black death on social inequality in two northern valleys in Iceland: Svarfaðardalur and Hörgárdalur, by using various methods of archaeology, palaeoecology, geology and history.

The project is divided up to six work packages. Work packages 1 and 2 focus on the archaeological aspect of the project and this report discusses the main results of the fieldwork of both work packages.

WP1 mostly focuses on dating settlement by trenching boundaries while WP2 focuses on recovery of midden material from farms of various status.

Dating of the boundaries was based on tephrochronology, along with sediment accumulation rates, but in the case of the midden material, artefacts can also be an additional source of dating.

This report presents the results of the field research done in the first year of the project, in the summer of 2021. The fieldwork in Eyjafjörður started on the 20th June and finished a month later. The first three weeks the work focused on the excavation of the trenches in Svarfaðardalur but in week four some preparation work for the 2022 season in Hörgársveit took place. The archaeological team of WP1-2 mostly worked in the inner parts of the Svarfaðardalur and in Skíðadalur, with numerous test trenches dug in Fram-Svarfaðardalur, Tungur and in Skíðadalur. The exception to these locations was test trenching in one location in Upsadalur west of Dalvík, down by the coast. The zooarchaeology team tested for middens at four locations in Svarfaðardalur-Skíðadalur, and successfully dug a test trench in Kóngsstaðir in Skíðadalur.

The members of the field team of WP1 were Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir, Howell Roberts, Hólmfríður Sveinsdóttir and Stefán Ólafsson from Fornleifastofnun Íslands (The Institute of Archaeology) and Ruth Maher from William Paterson University. The members of WP2 field team were Ramona Harrison (University of Bergen) and Jack Hartley, (Oxford University). Árni Hjartarson analysed

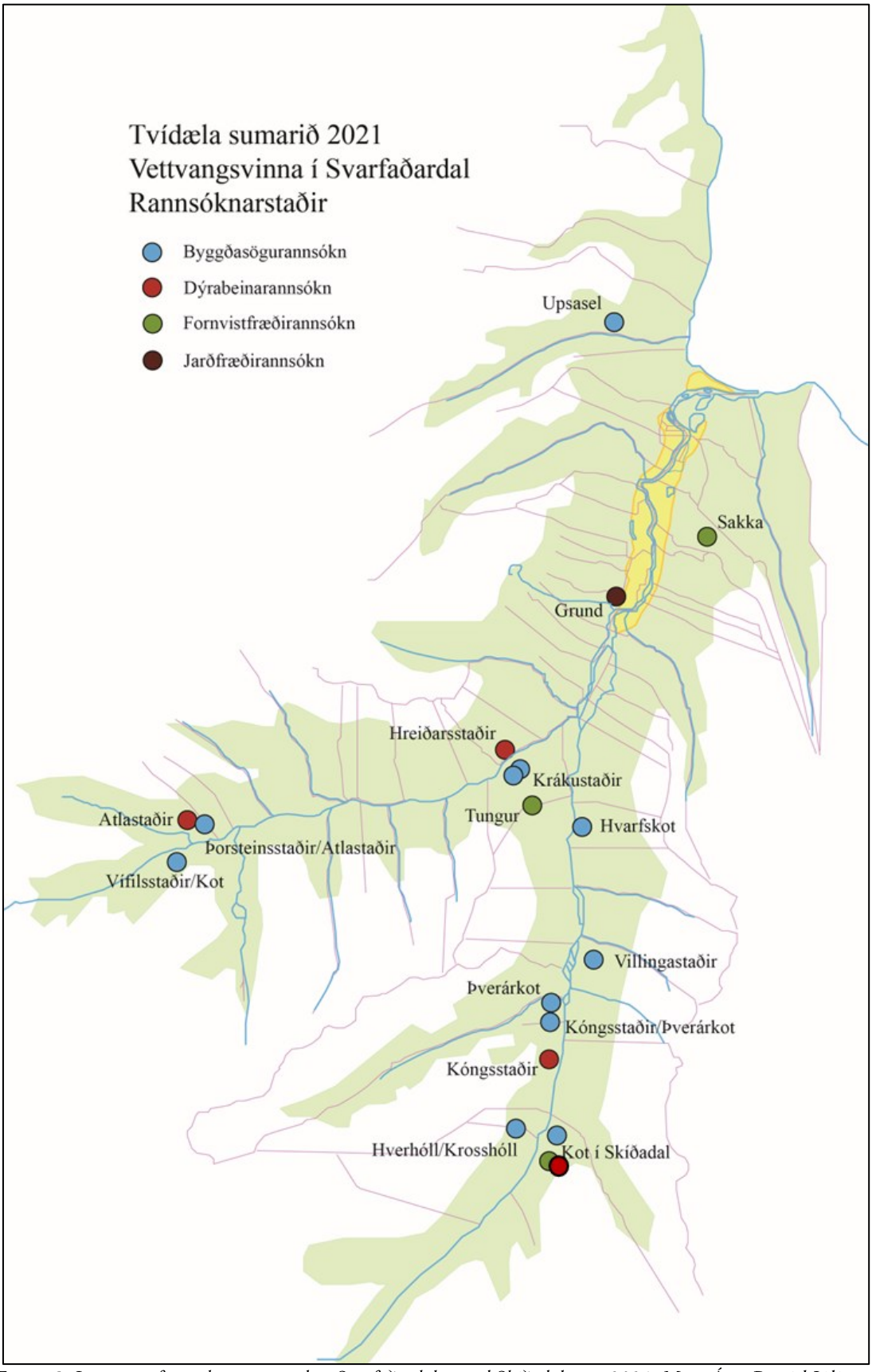

***Figure 2**: Location of trenches excavated in Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur in 2021. Map: Árni Daníel Júlíusson*

the tephra for the project. Árni Daníel Júlíusson (University of Iceland) was also part of the field

team as well as Egill Erlendsson (University of Iceland) and his PhD student Elísabet Ásta Eyþórsdóttir.

The WP1 team dug 11 trenches in Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur. Ten trenches were dug into property or homefield boundaries of selected farms and one into a structure. All trenches but one was excavated the inner part of Svarfaðardalur or in Skíðadalur, the exception being a trench into a boundary in Upsadalur above the town of Dalvík. The WP2 team carried out systematic coring at four sites and dug trenches in one of them, in Kóngsstaðir í Skíðadalur.

Alongside the excavation, an attempt was made to identify pre-Christian burials in the research area by systematic fieldwalking. Some experimental 3D modelling was also conducted to estimate the size and scale of farm mounds in both Svarfaðardalur and Hörgárdalur.

Additional to the field research and post-ex in the first year of research a number of outreach activities and publications were carried out in relation to the research. The project´s home page was established as well as a Facebook page where a strong presence was kept up the whole year, but especially during the field season.[1] An open day for the general public was held on the 6th of July 2021 organised with the municipal museum (Icelandic: Byggðasafn Dalvíkur) and the Svarfaðardalur Historical Society (Icelandic: Sögufélag Svarfdæla). Additionally, the first publication of the project was published in *Árbók hins íslenska fornleifafélags* in early year of 2022.[2] Outreach and publication is discussed in more details in the overall progress report and will not be discussed further here.[3]

This report details the results of the summer of 2021. In chapter two the methods used in the field research are detailed and in chapter three a short summary of previous research in the Svarfaðardalur area will be given. Chapter four discusses the search conducted by Ruth Maher for signs of pre-Christian burials in the inner Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur and chapter five the 3D modelling of farm mounds in the areas that started in 2021 is discussed. Chapter six discusses the trenches done within WP1 in the area and in chapter seven the results of the search for the midden material is discussed (WP2) followed by a brief summary of finds that were recovered in 2021 (chapter eight). At the end of the report the main results of the field season are summarised (chapter nine). At the back of the report is a reference list as well as various appendixes.

[1] See: https://twovalleys.hi.is/ and a facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100069190841955
[2] Árni Daníel Júlíusson. 2021.
[3] Icelandic Research Fund Annual Report: Two Valleys

Stefán Ólafsson did all section drawings for WP1 and Ramona Harrison for WP2. Chapter four is written by Ruth Maher, chapter five by Howell Roberts, chapter seven by Ramona Harrisson and chapter eight by Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir. Other chapters, maps and general editing and layout was done by Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir (unless otherwise stated).

2. Methodology

Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir/Fornleifastofnun Íslands

The excavation was done using single context recording as described in the excavation manual of The Institute of Archaeology in Iceland (Fornleifastofnun Íslands).[4] The method involves recording each cultural feature (such as a hole, grave, layer or part of a building) as a single event or unit. Each unit is registered, recorded, drawn and photographed and given a special identification number that is unique to the site. During excavation the units are located in a matrix system (Harris Matrix), that gives an overview of the stratigraphic connection of each unit to the other. Often the context of different cultural layers can be complex but in order to classify different units that are connected, for example belong to the same building or are from the same usage phase, units are "grouped" together and given a special group number. When describing cultural layers, the unit and or group numbers are referenced, for clarity. The matrix is done using a specialised program called Harris Matrix Composer. (Harrismatrixcomposer.com). As the excavation done in The Two Valley Project is largely organised around trenches the biggest focus was on section drawings (at least in WP1). The trenches in WP1 were all but one taken into boundaries. Those trenches were dug through the boundaries in order to get a clear section of layers below, around and above the boundaries. Nevertheless, each layer is given a unit number, described and drawn. In WP2 both coring and trenching was employed. With coring each core was given an identification number, measured in (with a Trimble Geoexplorer 6000) and recorded on a special coring sheet where all the layers found in the core are described and their thickness measured. The trenches through middens were dug in units and recorded as described above but additionally sections of the trenches/excavated areas were recorded.

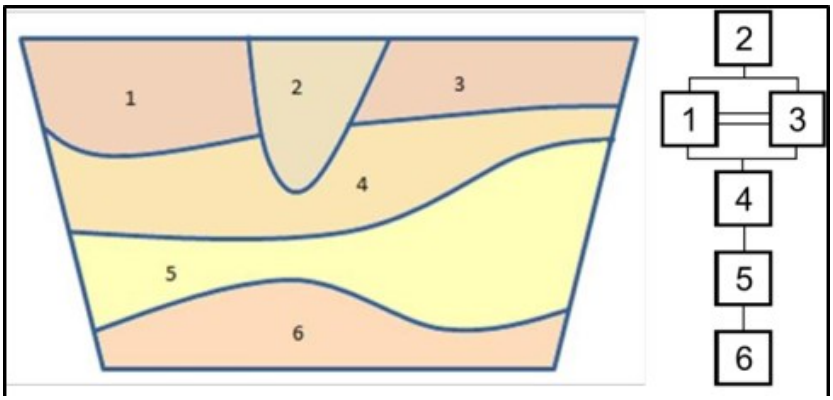

***Figure 3**: Single context of Harris Matrix (https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/The-Temporal-Dimension-in-a-4D-Archaeological-Data-Roo-Weghe/de4d0da90c6dce4d502f43b1e6b162f4d105432a/figure/2)*

[4] Lucas, Gavin. 2003. Archaeological field manual. Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Reykjavík

Finds

Finds recovered during excavation are important as they can give dating information as well as information about the function of sites and living conditions. All finds were given a unique identification number. Not all finds come from a secure context, some are found during the cleaning of surface layers and sometimes their context cannot be decided but most finds are attached to unit numbers that they are associated with throughout the whole post-ex process (Lucas, 2003).

Samples

Soil samples were taken from cultural layers for various analyses, as needed. Each sample was given unique number in a running numeral system and each sample is connected to the unit number of the cultural layer they derive from. The size of the sample depended on the purpose for which the sample is collected (for example insect analysis, pollen analyses, flotation, chemical analysis etc.).

Flotation

Samples taken for flotation are resolved in water with specialised equipment causing the carbonised organic material to float to the surface but the heavier material to gather at the bottom. In this way sand and gravel is divided from other organic material that can be used to interpreted human activity in an area. The material from the floating is collected at the end and hung up to dry and then classified and analysed. The aim of floatation is to find organic material such as seeds and other plant remains but also remains of insects and small finds that are too small to detect fully during excavations.

3. Previous archaeological research in Svarfaðardalur

Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir

The scope of archaeological research in Eyjafjarðarsýsla has, up to this point, been rather limited in comparison to both Suður-Þingeyjarsýsla and Skagafjarðarsýsla. In the research area in Svarfaðardalur, the history of archaeological research nevertheless can technically be traced back to the early 19th with the earliest recorded discovery of a pre-Christian burial. An unusually large number of pre-Christian burials are known in the area, especially around the town of Dalvík and outer Svarfaðardalur. Most of these burials were discovered by chance during field making or road construction. The biggest concentration of discoveries happened between 1910 and 1960.[5] Many of them were not subject to a thorough archaeological investigation although Daniel Bruun and later Kristján Eldjárn, the state antiquarian (*Þjóðminjavörður*) at the time who was born and raised in the valley, did investigate some of them.

The first general excavation in the area was carried out by Eldjárn in 1940. The excavation was of a long hall in Klaufanes and took place over the period of nine days in the fall of 1940. The excavation unearthed a hall *skáli* with a long fire that was assumed to be from the settlement period but no floor layers were excavated and very few finds came to light.[6]

In 1999 a general survey of the municipality of Dalvíkurbyggð started. The work was done by the Institute of Archaeology (*Fornleifastofnun Íslands*) and took place over five summers between 1999-2003. The area subjected to the survey was Svarfaðardalur, Skíðadalur and Árskógsströnd. The work focused on field survey with the aim of locating visible archaeological remains as well as attempting to locate other known archaeology (that has no visible surface remains). During the survey every farm in the area was visited and all known archaeological sites recorded. The survey resulted in recording over 2000 archaeological sites in the area, most of which were being recorded for the first time.[7] The sites registered included shielings and outhouses, boundaries and burials, abandoned farms and routes and cairns. During the survey the complexity and size of a boundary system in Svarfaðardalur was discovered but previously a similar system had been mapped and dated in Þingeyjarsýslur.[8] Further mapping of the boundary system was carried out at a later stage and in 2010 project that aimed to shed a light on the origin and nature of the system took place.[9] The mapping showed that the extent of the boundary system as it stands is about 75 km and is a

[5] Kristján Eldjárn. 2016: 148-173.
[6] Kristján Eldjárn. 1942, Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2004.
[7] Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir et. al. 2000, Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004.
[8] See for example Aldred, O., Árni Einarsson, Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir and Birna Lárusdóttir. 2007, Elín Ósk Hreiðardóttir and Stefán Ólafsson 2012 and Árni Einarsson. 2019.
[9] Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2010.

mix of long boundaries that stretch all along the sides of the valleys and smaller boundaries around homefields and between farms. In 2010 six boundaries were trenched in Svarfaðardalur and Árskógsströnd. Most of the boundaries trenched turned out to be constructed in the 10th or 11th century and all but one showed sign of rebuilds and active usage till least the 12th-13th century – and one beyond 1477.

In 2009 an excavation of a ruin in Skáldalækur was carried out in connection to roadwork in the area. The structure had a long-life span. It was first constructed in the 10th-11th century and was in use until the 18th-19th century. Most likely the site was a sheep fold (Icelandic: stekkur/rétt) but there was some indication of human occupation in its earliest phase.[10]

The field survey from 1999-2003 revealed a large number of deserted farms in Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur area. In the last few years various smaller investigations have been done in Svarfaðardalur, all of which were a collaboration between the Institute of Archaeology in Iceland, Árni Daníel Júlíusson and a local historical society. In the summers of 2018 and 2020 trenches were made into a couple sites. The aims were twofold: first, to improve the state of knowledge about settlement and settlement development in the area; and second, to prepare for further cross-disciplinary research in the area.

On the one hand a trench excavated into previously unknown clusters of ruins at the edge of the property of the modern-day farms of Hrísar and Hamar discovered during the survey in 2001; and on the other, into a boundary wall (Sveitarlangur) in the innermore part of Svarfaðardalur, in order to date the boundary. The trial trench confirmed that that the boundary was built in the 10th-11th century. The second trench was dug through an elongated ruin that was a part of a cluster of ruins surrounded by a boundary in the property of Hrísar. The trench revealed that the ruin is from the 10th-11th century and is likely an outhouse or a storage building of some sort although further investigation is needed to confirm this.[11]

[10] Guðný Zoega. 2009.
[11] Lilja Björk Pálsdóttir, Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir, Árni Daníel Júlíusson. 2019.

In the summer of 2019, an attempt was made to locate the skáli excavated in Klaufanes in 1940. After the excavation the skáli had been levelled into the homefield and was no longer visible on the surface. In 2019 aerial photograph from 1954 (*Landmælingar Íslands*) was used to select a research area for systematic survey with ground penetrating radar within the research area. The aim was to try and pinpoint as accurately as possible the precise location of the skáli. The work resulted in better understanding of the location of the building. The ground penetrating survey was

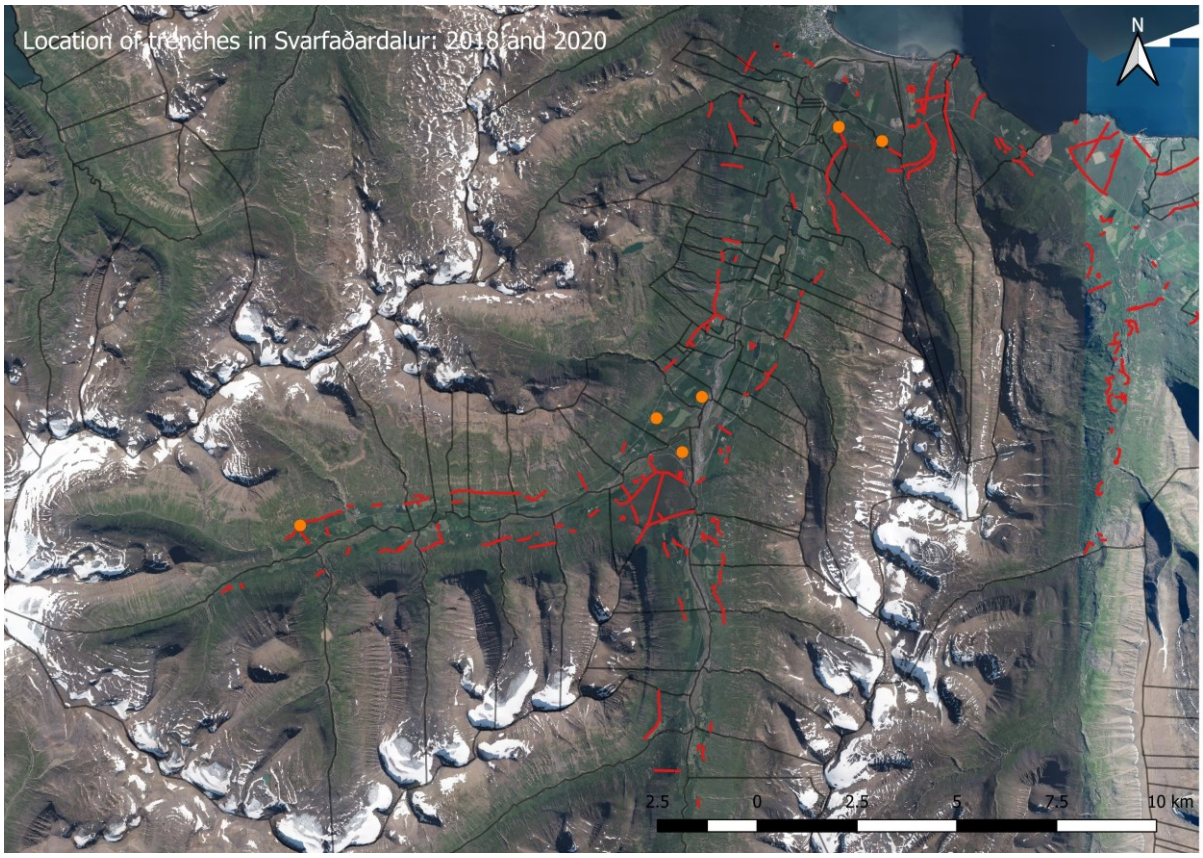

Figure 4*: Location of trenches excavated in Svarfaðardalur in 2018-2020. Red lines mark the boundary system in the area. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

done by Ómar Valur Jónasson.[12] In 2020 various smaller investigations were carried out in Svarfaðardalur. In Klaufanes a systematic coring was done in the area where the skáli was assumed to be. The results were that the site was heavily damaged and very little seems to be left of the structure due to a of land improvement (ploughing etc) in the area. Further coring was carried out at a protected site (*friðlýst fornleif*) of Syðra-Tungukot in the summer of 2020. The coring showed that most of the structures in the area were occupied sometimes between 1104 and 1477. Additional to the coring, the focus of the research of 2020 was on dating a few of the tenants' farms in the area with trenches into boundaries around them. Altogether three trenches were made into boundaries of Kot/Bakkakot/Steindyrakot and Þverárgerði/Þverárkot. The boundaries of

[12] Ómar Valur Jónasson. 2019.

Kot and Þverárkot were both built after 1104 and had been abandoned before 1300, although it is possible that the boundary in Þverárkot had some rebuild after 1300. The boundary in Ytra-Tungukot was built after the LNS tephra had fallen (no traces of H1104 could be seen) and it was abandoned before 1300.[13]

The archaeological research in Svarfaðardalur prior to the Two Valley project had revealed a rich cultural landscape with considerable visible remains from 10-11th century onwards. The focus had largely been on the outermore side of the valleys but with the Two valley project the focus shifts towards the inner part of both Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur and focusing the attention on whether there is a visible difference in settlement pattern or date between the inner and outer parts of the valleys.

[13] Lilja Björk Pálsdóttir, Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir og Lilja Laufey Davíðsdóttir. 2022 forthcoming.

4. Search for Pre-Christian Burials

Ruth Maher

Introduction

As part of the Two Valleys Project (TVP), WP-1, an archaeological survey was carried out between July 1-9, 2021, in the inner parts of Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur. The aim was to locate possible pre-Christian burials which have otherwise gone undetected. With few, more recent, exceptions in the Icelandic corpus, most of such graves were found due to erosion or construction work during the last approximately 150 years. Most are generally unremarkable in appearance on the surface, however, excavation usually reveals significant burials, as is apparent from the recent graves discovered at Dysnes in Hörgársveit.[14]

In approaching this region, it is important to consider the archaeological history of this area as well as some questions posed by our team. Overall, the outer Svarfaðardalur region is a very rich area in terms of pre-Christian burials but its inner valley as well as all of Skíðadalur has comparatively few. One of the key initiatives for looking for pre-Christian burials in the inner more valleys in the summer of 2021 was to try and understand if the lack of known Pre-Christian burial in the area was likely to be a real reflection of reality in the settlement period or due to recovery bias. Is it possible that the differences could simply reflect difference in the landscapes themselves? Deep in the valleys of this study region, farms of the inner valleys have been greatly impacted by landslides over the centuries. Mudslides have the ability to hide surface evidence of burials. This would contribute to the smaller number of burials located in the inner valleys. Farm abandonment is yet another factor. Where there are fewer farms, there is less construction for roads, houses and outhouses, fence/wall maintenance and generally human interest in the area as well as overall landscape manipulation during agricultural processes. These all reduce the chances for the discovery of pre-Christian burials.

[14] Howell Roberts 2017.

If the innermore part of the valleys really lack pre-Christian burials however, then the question becomes what that means. It is in fact likely that the outer regions were settled earlier due to their location and having better access to resources (such as the sea, fertile soils and trade); while the inner valleys were settled later due to their lack of or great reduction in access to such resources as well as the comparatively more fragile landscapes found in these inner valleys. The question is rather could that difference be measured in years, decades or hundreds of years? One possible explanation for the lack of burial could potentially be that the innermore areas were only settled around or after Christianisation. Given the early settlement of various sites at high altitude in other parts of the country (such as Sveigakot in Mývatnssveit), it seems unlikely that relatively fertile valleys such as the inner Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur would be left uninhabited for very long periods after the first settlement in the lower valleys. This scenario leads our focus to comparisons of wealth and status as the farms in the outer valleys seem to have had more wealth and power in later centuries. In pre-Christian Iceland, additional to burials being a functional means to disposing

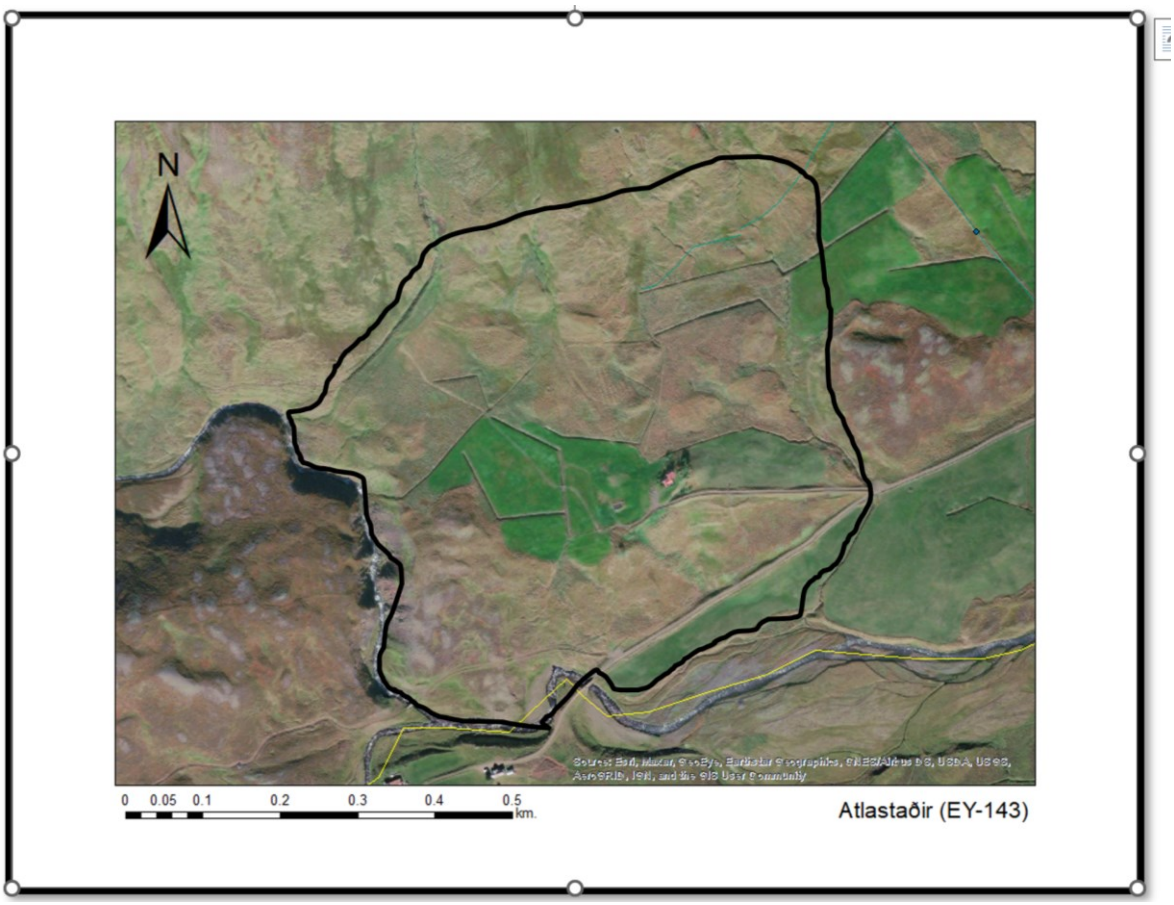

Figure 5*: The Farm of Atlastaðir with black boundary marking the extent of the pedestrian survey.*

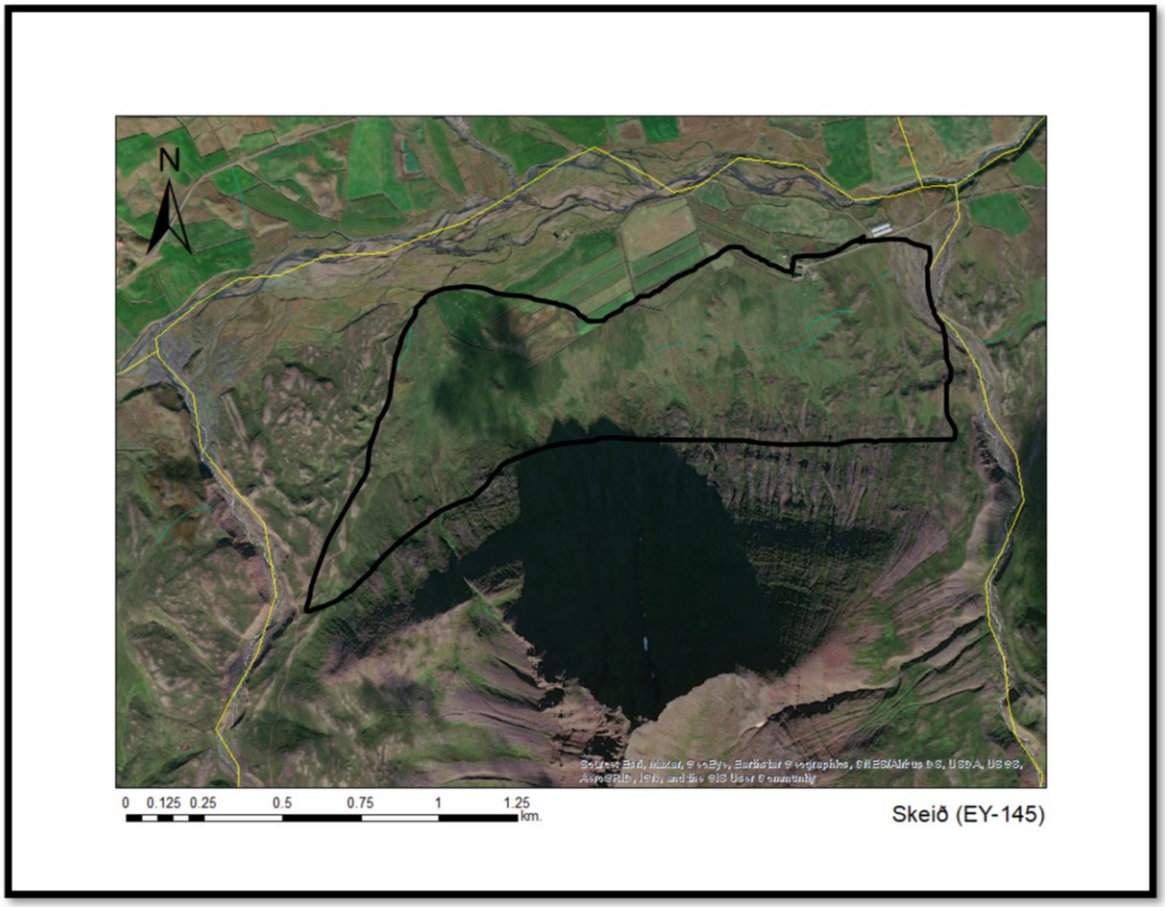

***Figure 6**: The farm of Skeið with the black boundary marking the pedestrian survey area.*

of the dead, they were used as symbols of status, power, and property markers.[15] One of the questions raised by the project is whether being a tenant would preclude or limit the use of property for burial purposes. If it did, what does that mean for pre-Christian burial distributions?

The goal of the archaeological landscape survey in 2021 was to focus on the farms of the inner valleys, particularly the deepest farms. All farms had been previously surveyed about 20 years ago. The farms were re-visited and walking surveys performed to see if Viking period burials had been exposed in the last two decades.

Methods

The primary format of surface survey consisted of pedestrian surveys using standard archaeological methods: (1) systematic transects using a line-search format in roughly 5m swaths; (2) systematic circular search patterns around elevated landscape formations in roughly 3m swaths; and (3) targeted searches in areas where burials of this nature are typically located.

[15] Maher, R. 2012

In the field, GPS coordinates were collected by using a Garmin handheld e-Trek tracker, with the typical accuracy between 3-5m. Data was recorded in TapForms database organizer.

Since this survey was targeting possible pre-Christian burials, survey was able to move at a somewhat swift rate as many of the features in the landscape were checked against the earlier

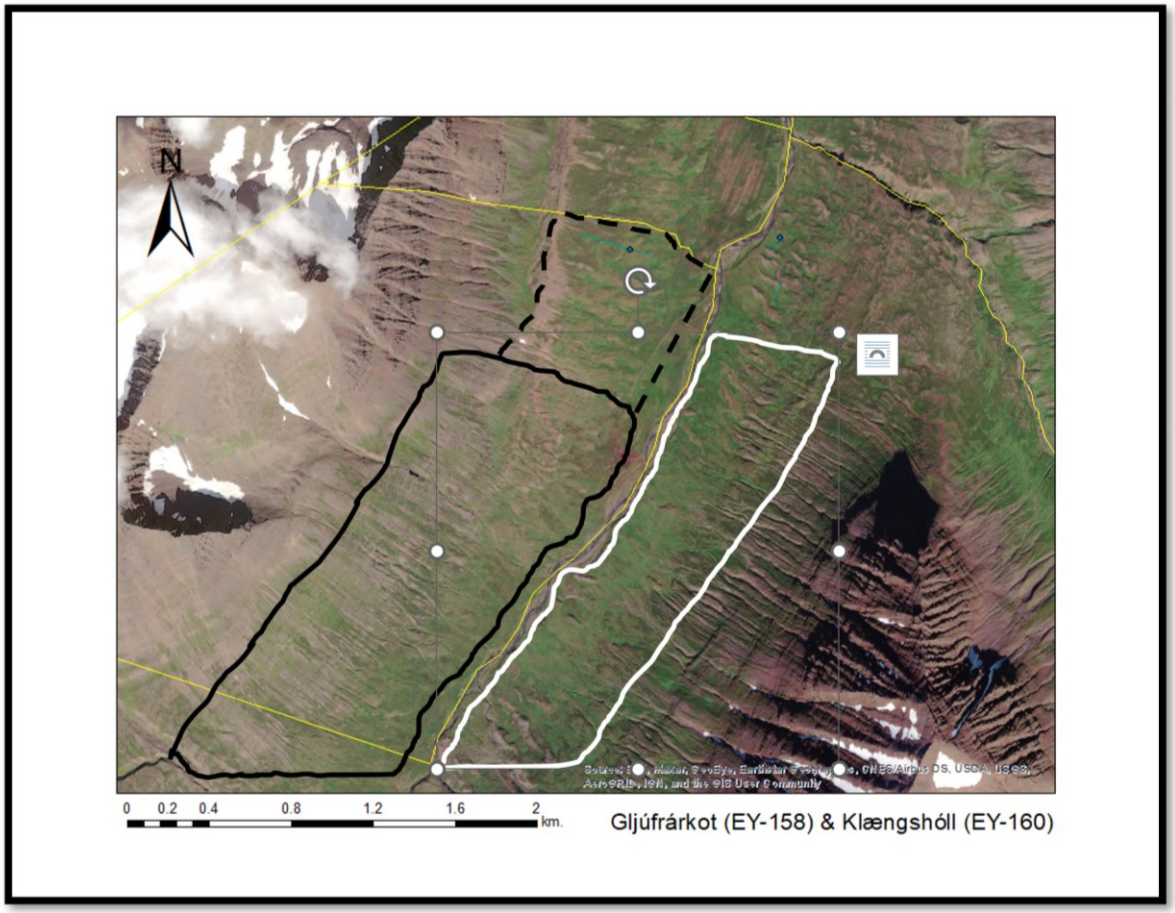

Figure 7*: Map with both Gljúfrárkot and Klængshóll boundaries indicated, the black boundary denotes the two days of survey at Gljúfrárkot and the white boundary is the Kot area within the Klængshóll boundary that was surveyed.*

reports, then quickly passed. The majority of farm sites were tackled one day each.

The Sites

The four sites chosen for preliminary pedestrian survey were: Atlastaðir (EY-143) and Skeið (EY-145) in Svarfaðardalur, and Klængshóll (EY-160) and Gljúfrárkot (EY-158) in Skíðadalur. All four sites had been previously surveyed during the time between 2001 and 2002 by Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir.

Atlastaðir is a recently abandoned farm with visible ruins, including a farm mound which was being investigated concurrently with this survey. Within the burial search the investigations focused on the area within the black boundary in Figure 5. The survey extended to the steeper slope of the mountain in the north, extended to the boundary wall to the west, followed the river

south and returned east. These areas did not reveal any features which may indicate a pre-Christian burial was present – nothing more promising than the possible mound noted in the 2001 report.

Skeið currently has a working horse farm and guest houses on the property. Survey began in the home field above the modern farm to the south and systematic field walking was done using line transects across most of the area. Particular attention was given to the mountain's base as the investigation moved west, then north and back to the farm (see Figure .) Although Skeið did have a few anomalies in the landscape – including one that did not seem to fit with other sheep houses on the farm, after further scrutiny, the conclusion of the survey was that nothing that would warrant further investigation.

Gljúfrárkot is a working farm, though the modern house does not seem to be in full-time use. This site was investigated during a two-day period. The first day started above the farm and moved along the base of the mountain from northeast to southwest. The return – along the south-eastern side (see Figure 3), proved more difficult with very boggy conditions. Day two picked up below the modern farmhouse and moved to the north-eastern region inside the black dashed boundary on the map. During this two-day period, there were no features that stood out as promising.

Klængshóll is currently being used in the tourism industry. However, the area south of the main farm is generally not used and contains numerous ruins. This is where survey began in a southerly direction along the mountain base to the southeast. All notable ruins were picked up in the 2002 survey. Due to time constraints, the survey turned back along the north-western portion within the white

***Figure 8**: Photo of possible pre-Christian burial looking south towards mountains. The large stone from this angle seems to be sitting atop the mound and the overall shape is not clear from this angle, but placement in the landscape and along the small stream is important*

boundary in Figure 7. The area along the river was very similar to Gljúfrárkot with extremely boggy conditions which were difficult to manoeuvre. Overall, the majority of this survey was uneventful, however, there was one suspicious mound found along the south-eastern hill areas (see Figure 8). The mound is aligned with a small river descending from the mountain top. It is located on a hill, downslope on a grassy knoll above the bog. It measures approximately 2.8m x 1.48m x 0.35m in a N-S orientation. It lies approximately 530m from the farm ruins.

Discussion

Overall, the preliminary survey cannot bring us closer to answering the larger questions broached at the beginning of this chapter. For 2021, the short survey goal was to attempt to locate previously unknown pre-Christian burials in the project regions through pedestrian survey methods.

The experimental survey from 2021 showed that focusing solely on pedestrian surveys for all sites is not feasible. This is time-consuming due to the sheer size of some of the areas. Drones are too static to search for burials due to height, angle, light, and numerous other factors. A drone with a hi-res, live video feed might be better, but the scale of the work and battery life would make this difficult.

This short research project was generally successful, whether or not possible mounds prove to be pre-Christian burials. Pedestrian survey continues to be a necessary and important part of archaeological fieldwork. Since pre-Christian burials have not been found on these farms in the past, they are worth re-investigating.

5. Farm mound mapping and 3D modelling

Howell Roberts

One element of the research in the summer of 2021 was the gathering of new survey data to enhance our records of targeted farm sites within the study areas of Svarfaðardalur (and Skíðadalur) and Hörgárdalur. The study area has been the subject of previous archaeological surveys[16] and numerous historical assessments.[17] But whilst the previous work has provided a solid background for further research and raised many new questions, one of the focuses of the Two Valleys Project is to experiment with new technologies, with the aim of collecting new classes of data and/or data of better resolution in order to shed light on the development of farms and settlement history of the area.

Previous archaeological surveys have largely relied upon handheld GPS data loggers to collect geographical data points, and these have been supplemented and combined with standard aerial photography and/or satellite imagery, and/or large-scale background mapping to provide an overview of the archaeological dataset. At the time the previous surveys were conducted (between 1999 and 2007), these were the best practical approaches available for large scale survey within reasonable constraints of cost.

More recently, we have seen reductions in cost, increased accuracy and greater availability of more capable handheld GPS data logging equipment. Access to satellite and aerial imagery has also improved.

Furthermore, the technology of small camera carrying UAVs (drones) has progressed beyond recognition in recent years, becoming more reliable, affordable and understood as a means for recording landscape scale features. This progress in hardware has been made in tandem with software development – such that Structure from Motion Photogrammetry is now an accessible and commonplace technique.

The use of modern drones and software enables us to produce highly detailed, highly accurate three-dimensional models of archaeological features, structures, clusters, even landscapes. The potential for these new data is enormous. Our question becomes how, where, and when we should use these technologies – what questions do we think we can address, at what cost of time/money, and with what limitations?

[16] Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir et al. 2000-2004
[17] eg. Árni Daníel Júlíusson. 2016.

Farms and Farm Mounds

We have long since recognised the farm as a primary unit of the archaeological landscape - of the syntax of human settlement. Survey techniques adopted in Iceland since the 1990s have utilised the network of farm properties recorded in 1848 as the basis for subdivision of the landscape (typically identified by county and a numeric identifier tied to each farm – eg. EY-123). Although there are of course exceptions and areas where further discussion is merited, it is broadly accepted that the archaeological features of a farm are centred upon the location of the primary dwelling, major agricultural buildings and the site of accumulated anthropogenic deposits, relict structural remains and so forth - the farm mound (typically identified in the archaeological survey as 001 – eg. EY-123:001).

The farm mound, or *bæjarhóll*, is often a clearly visible landscape feature, tens of metres in length/breadth and often several metres in height. Large examples may measure up to 10,000m² in area, others only a small fraction of that. At some level, we understand that the scale of the farm mound reflects the scale of agricultural and structural activity at the farm. This is of course by no means a simple and direct relationship – and many complicating factors must be considered. One obvious issue that must be addressed is the preservation status of the farm mound. As the core of historic working farms, it is not uncommon that the farm mound is currently occupied by modern farm buildings, and its environs may have repeatedly been subject to development and modification. Preservation and visibility are obviously quite variable. It is also accepted that part of the apparent visible extent of a farm mound may be natural in origin. Dwellings are often constructed on higher ground, natural mounds and rises, for improved drainage for example. Whilst it is possible to locate the interface between natural and anthropogenic deposition, this requires intrusive survey and/or trenching and a substantially greater investment of time and resources. Such large-scale surveys have been carried out in Iceland, not least in Skagafjörður These provide a complete dataset for the smaller regional areas of Langholt and Hegranes – forming a baseline against which other scale estimates can be compared.

It must also be accepted that farms and settlements may be re-organised over time. It cannot be guaranteed that the focus of a farm remains at one and the same place across centuries. Farm sites are also abandoned, and re-occupied, and abandoned again. Whilst dating methods do exist that allow us to tackle the chronology of farm mounds, once again this would require significant time and resources to address convincingly.

Other approaches to assessing the size or value of a farm (and its place within the social hierarchy) may also be considered. These include the total area of the farm property, the total area of maintained land, the area of infield grazing and so forth. Documentary sources must also be considered - for taxation values, population numbers, livestock numbers, asset lists – and these often have the advantage of survival of multiple records over time.

One would, of course, expect to see a correlation between the physical extent and remains of a farm, and its recorded value/status in the historical record.

Whilst accepting the many difficulties and complexities of this relationship, we have attempted to use new approaches and technologies to map and model the remains of farm mounds within the study area. It is hoped that the data gathered will permit a coarse classification of the scale of recorded remains as work progresses.

Figure 9: Farm mound at Hverhóll – estimated area 2016m². Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.

Method

A total of 15 sites were the subject of investigation in Svarfaðardalur/Skíðadalur in the summer of 2021. Out of these 11 were targeted for evaluation/dating trenches through field boundaries or other structural remains (Work Package 1) and a further four sites were targeted for osteo-archaeological investigation (Work Package 2) and were subject to coring and/or trenching.
At four of the WP1 sites, systematic drone photography was attempted at/around the presumed Farm Mound location, using the Pix4d mapping application and a DJI Mavic drone flying regular transects. Between 60 and 300 overlapping images were taken at each site. Flights were conducted at Hverhóll, Tungufell, Kot and Hólárkot.

Further drone mapping flights were carried out in Hörgárdalur – at Staðartunga (at both the farm mound and a presumed pre-Christina burial site), at Skuggi, and at Myrkárdalur. An attempted flight at Oddsstaðir failed due to poor weather conditions and a technical failure.

The resulting photo-assemblages were processed using Agisoft Metashape to generate both 3d models and orthographic photos. These ortho-images were exported from Metashape as georeferenced tiff or jpg files (WGS84) and reprojected in QGIS to the ISN93 co-ordinate reference system. Shape files were created in QGIS to map the extent of visible farm mounds, whilst informed and cross-checked against 3d models in Metashape. These shape files can then be interrogated to provide a size estimate of the area of interest.

The method gave some good first results and it would be interesting to further apply it in research in the area in 2022-23. It is clearly a cost-efficient way to gather basic information about the extent of the farm mound that can give indication about the size and value of the farms in question

Discussion

Whilst accepting the uncertainties and limitations of this approach, it may be seen that there is a significant range in scale of farm mounds, and that there are perhaps clusters of values rather than a continuous spread (see table 1). At or about 1000m² appears to be the lower limit for an independent farm – and even these are sites long since abandoned. Staðartunga is clearly exceptional within this group – and long since recognised as a large and important estate with a higher taxation value than the rest.

Name	ID No	Type of farm	Tax value (hdr) 1712	Abandoned by	Farm mound area (m^2)
Hverhóll	EY-155:001	Lögbýli	10	1947	2016
Krákustaðir	EY-149: 011	Tenants farm	Unknown	Unknown/Well before 1712	1876
Kot	EY-159:008	Tenants farm	Unknown	Unkonwn	395
Hólárkot	EY-159:001	Tenants farm	10	1926	1000
Staðartunga[18]	EY-215:001	Lögbýli	30	c. 1940	9619
Skuggi	EY-215:009	Tenants farm?	Unknown	1104?	1152
Myrkárdalur	EY-205:001	Lögbýli	20	1337/1955	1729

Table 1: Overview of sites examined in 2021

is suggested that this technique may provide a rapid and affordable approach to mapping farm mounds and gives a coarse estimate of the scale of archaeological remains. The gathered data and ortho-imagery may also prove to be of value and utility for many future studies of the sites addressed in this way. In terms of time and resources required, some broad estimates may be made.

[18] Additionally a pre-Christian burial site of the same farm was droned and the area of mound estimated 1315 m2

6. Trenches into boundaries

Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir

In the summer of 2021 altogether 11 trenches were dug in Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur. All the trenches but one was dug into boundaries. The exception was a trench into a structure in Krákustaðir within the property of Tungufell (trench 02).

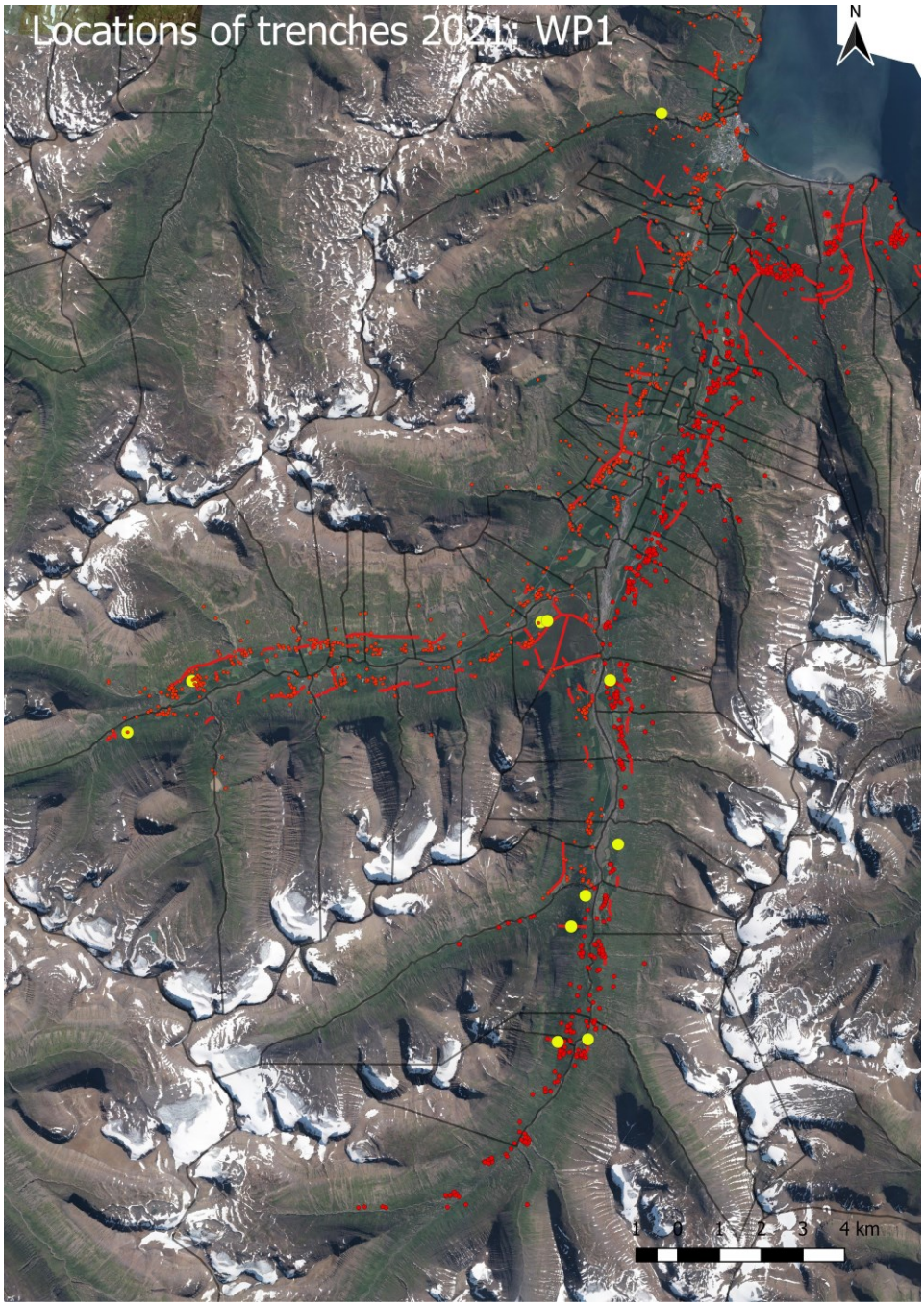

***Figure 10**: Location of trenches excavated in WP1 in Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur in 2021. Red lines mark the boundary system in the area and red dots sites surveyed in archaeological survey in 1999-2003. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

6.1 Trench 01: Property boundary between Vífilsstaðir and Kot (EY-144:008)

Trench 01 was taken into a property boundary between the farms of Vífilsstaðir and Kot. The site was surveyed in 2000 (EY-144:008) but the only know written reference to the boundary is a place name document from the 20th century.[19] The boundary can be seen at about 130 m stretch in a

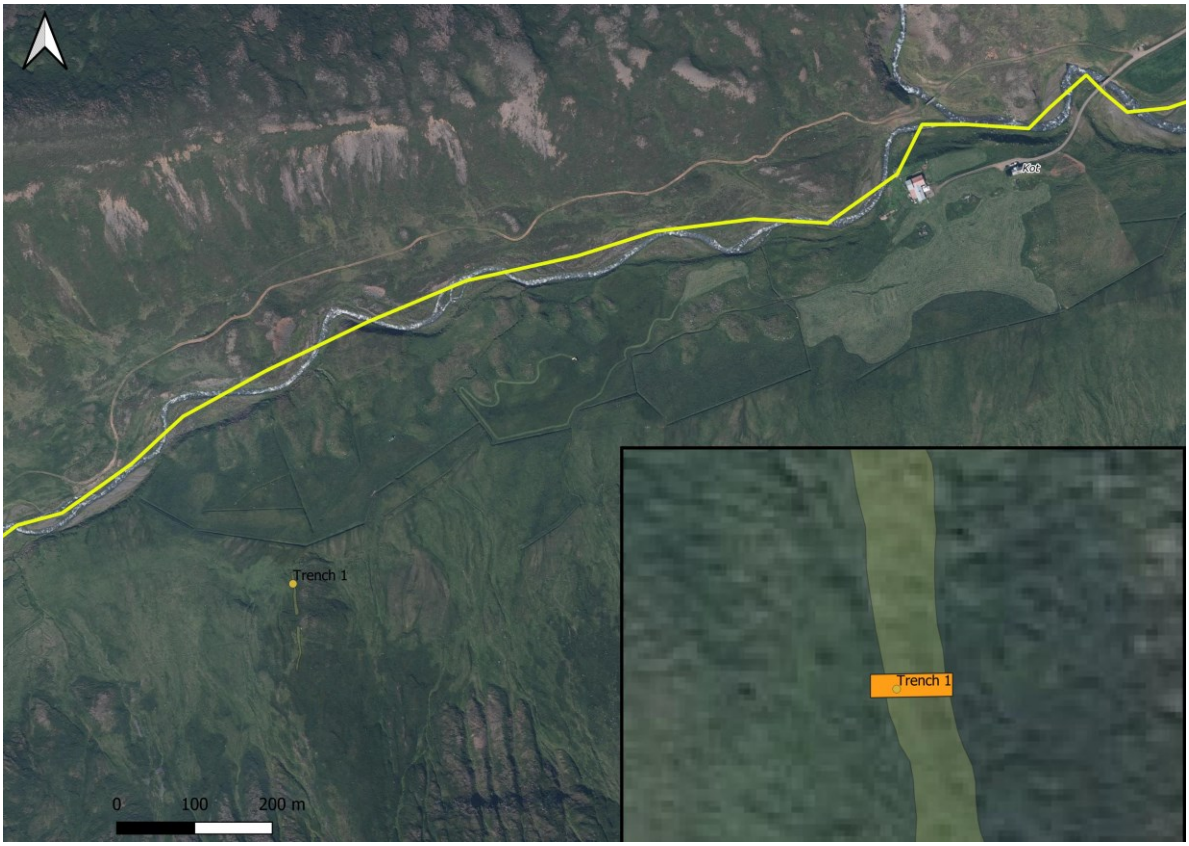

***Figure 11**: A map showing the location of the property boundary and the location of the trench 01. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

hillside sloping to northwest. It is ca. 1.5-2 m wide and about 0.3-0.5 m high. A trench was taken towards north-western end of the boundary. It was 3.5 m long and 1 m wide and the southern section of the trench was drawn.

The boundary was built on top of *in situ* LNS [0115] which appeared to include the V-940 layer. The Landnám tephra and other layers below had been cut away on both sides of the boundary [0120]-[0121] creating a kind of platform increasing its height with the cut turves presumably used to construct the boundary wall. The turf wall is about 1.05 m wide at the base and about 0.3 m high. It is built from two sections [0113] and [0114] from *strengur* with patches of LNS tephra in. In between is a fill of upcast with mixed deposits [112]. On the eastern side of the boundary, *in situ* H1104 ([0109]) and H1300 ([0107]) tephras were abutting the primary wall with thin layers of wind-blown material in between ([0110], [0108]). On the western side and infilling

[19] Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001: 43-44

the truncated ground were mixed deposits [0117], presumably weathered material from the wall. Based on the tephras, the original boundary seems to have been constructed sometime between 940 and 1104.

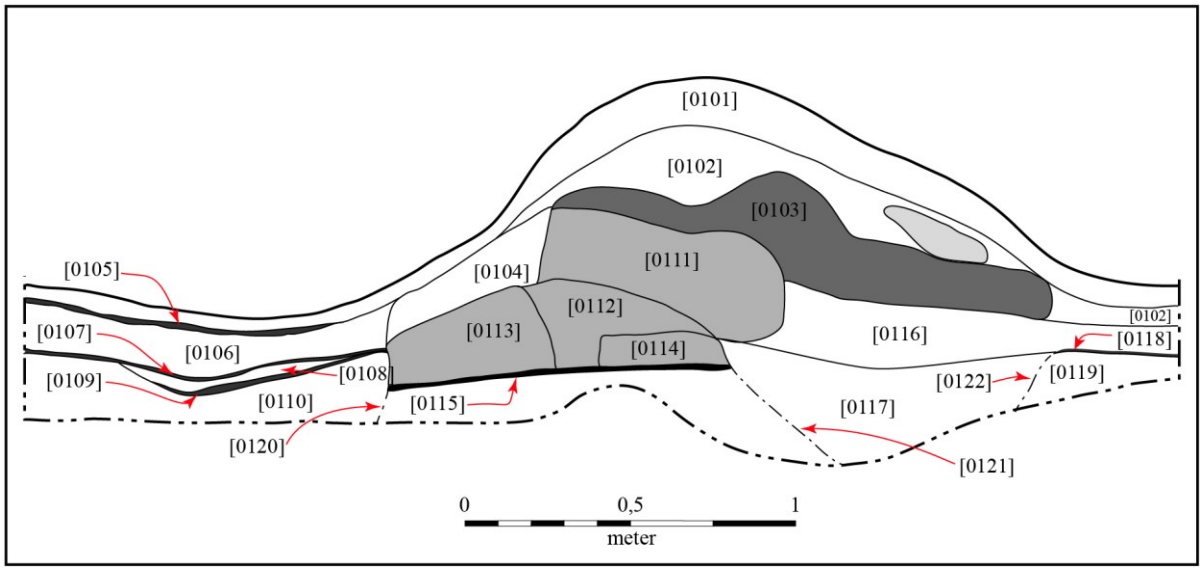

***Figure 12**: A section drawing of southern section of boundary TVP21_01.*

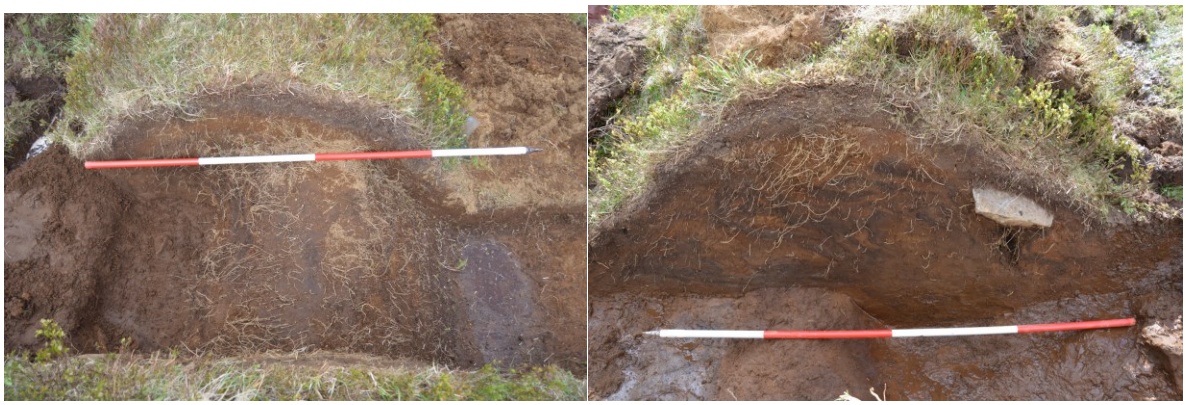

***Figure 13**: Trench 01, The boundary during and after excavation*

The boundary had at least one and possibly two rebuilds visible in this section. The earlier one of these [0111] appears to have been constructed immediately on top of the older boundary (though a fresh surface could have been prepared by truncating part of the original upper part); it was made from turf which contained both LNS and prehistoric tephras. Its western side overhangs slightly the original edge of the boundary which might either be the result of subsequent slumping or that the lower part of [0116] accumulated before the rebuild. However, evidence of a probable cut on this side may suggest the former is more likely. There were indications of this cut [0122] on the western side where deposit [0119] (a mixture of windblown material and turf debris) has a steeply sloping face, suggesting that much of [0119] have been truncated in order to quarry fresh wall material for the rebuild. Sealing [0119] and also truncated by the H-1300 tephra *in situ*.

Windblown deposits had accumulated to the east [0106] and west sides [0116] of the rebuilt boundary; *in situ* v-1477 tephra capped the eastern windblown layer and also abutted a weathered/collapsed section of this earliest rebuild [0104]. Together, this suggests the primary rebuild dates to between 1300 and 1477.

The second rebuild [0103], which sealed the earlier wall was more ambiguous. It was comprised of turf which had both LNS tephra as well as a greyish white tephra (possibly the H-1104). It was spread out over a much larger area, extending nearly a metre beyond the western side of the primary rebuilt boundary and may simply be the weathered/collapsed top of this primary rebuild. Sealing this secondary rebuild or collapse were homogeneous windblown deposits [0102]. This incorporated a large stone on the western side which is probably part of scree from the hillslope. The top layer [0101] was turf/topsoil. There is no clear tephra associated with the second rebuild/collapse.

6.2 Trench 02: Ruin in Krákustaðir (EY-149:017b)

Trench 02 was taken into a ruin of a tenant's farm, Krákustaðir. The ruins are within the property of modern-day farm Tungufell. The site was surveyed in 2000 but at the time it was not considered clear that the ruins were of the farm so the ruins on one hand and the the document reference to the farm got different id numbers (EY-149:017b and 011). The farm of Krákustaðir is first mentioned in written sources in *Jarðabók Árna Magnússonar og Páls Vídalín* from 1712.[20] In the registry the farm is called *fornt eyðiból* (ancient abandoned farm). According to the Jarðabók the farm could not be rebuilt because it is lacking good hay fields.

Figure 14: *A map showing the extend of the boundary and the location of the trench 02. Aerial:* Loftmyndir ehf.

[20] JÁM X, 75

The site consists of three small mounds or hills with some structures on and a boundary that stretches from the southernmost mound to the south and then turns to the east and north east before fading out, close to the modern-day road. As the area is not fully enclosed by the boundary, estimates of the farm's home field size are based on fragmented information but given that the best estimate of the home field size is about 1.8 ha. Further out from the homefield, boundaries enclose a larger area (the property of the farm?). Boundaries can be seen at the northeast, southeast and southwestern side (see trench 03) enclosing an area of at least 24 hectares (depending on the location of Svarfaðardalsá river at the time). The NE-most mound has unclear structures on its top and the SW-most has a structure that is a clear rebuild and was used as a sheep fold (*stekkur*) in later centuries. In between the two is the largest mound, 60 x 40 m in size which has 2-3 structures and is most likely to have been the location of the settlement itself. The largest structure on that mound was trenched in 2021. It is an elongated structure, about 26 x 11.5 m in size and

Figure 15*: The location of the trench 02. On the picture to the right the excavated trench can be seen in the middle and the picture to the right shows the location of the trench, before excavation*

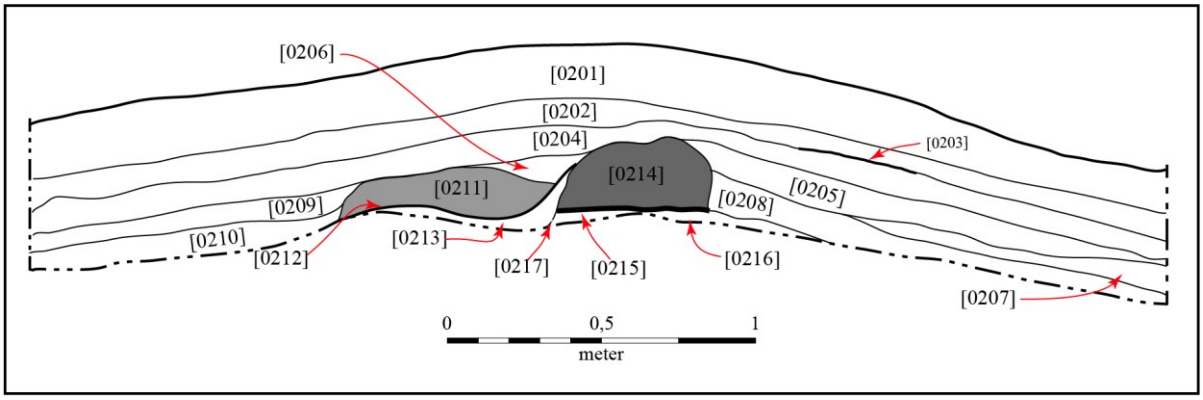

Figure 16*: A section drawing of trench 02 into ruin TVP21_02.*

seems to be divided into two areas with an entrance in the middle of the southern longwall. The trench was dug into the northern longwall of the ruin. The trench was 3.8 m long and about 1 m wide. The western side of the trench was drawn.

The turf wall of the structure was built on top of a natural layers [0216] containing some prehistoric tephra and then the LNS *in situ* [0215]. These layers had been truncated the southern side of the wall. The turf wall was 0.48 m wide and 0.22 m high. It was built with *strengur* turf and contained traces of LNS. Up against the outer edge of the wall were three windblown layers mixed with turf

***Figure 17**: Trench 02, during excavation*

collapse [0208], [0207] and [0205]. On the inside of the ruin a soft uncompacted mixed layer with turf fragments in a matrix of yellow brown silt [0213] lay at the base of the trench but on top of that was what seemed to be an occupation layer or a possible floor [0212] that was made up of patchy pale to dark grey ash and charcoal. The layer was thin (up to 1 cm thick) and ran up against the primary wall [0214] but could be seen all the way under what looked like a turf wall repair [0211] to the south of the primary wall. The repair/secondary wall was about 0.7 m wide and 0.14 m high, built with *strengur*. The turf contained prehistoric tephra but not LNS like the primary wall. Up against the secondary wall was a mixed layer with small turf fragments in [0210] and on top of that brown silty layer with occasional turf lenses [0209]. On top of the secondary wall and running up against the primary wall was a small pocket of a mixed ash layer [0206] with bones inclusions. Sealing all the above-mentioned layers (and both walls) was a windblown (silty) layer [0204]. Above that, towards the northern end of the trench were traces of H1104 *in situ.* Above that was another windblown layer [0202] and then topsoil [0201].

To summarise: the structure was built soon after the LNS had fallen but must have been out of use well before 1104 as both repairs to the wall and collapse phase occurred well before the H1104 tephra fell. The trench does not shed any light on the function of the building. Within the trench a few postholes and pinholes were found confirming that the building was roofed but no thick floor layers were found. Further investigations would be needed to determine whether it was used for human occupation or to house animals.

6.3 Trench 03: A property boundary (?) for Krákustaðir (EY-149:026)

Trench 03 was taken into a boundary close to Krákustaðir. The boundary is not mentioned in written sources and was not surveyed in the general survey in the area in 2000 but later given the ID EY-149:026. The boundary is a part of a complex boundary system north of Tungufell and seems to have marked the property of Krákustaðir (EY-149:017). The boundary can be seen at 140 m long stretch NNV-SSE marking the NE side of what was likely the property of the tenant farm. It fades out south of the modern road to Tungufell/Melar where the landscape is wet and a forest has started to spread. To the south the boundary lays lies at a 90° angle and can be traced about 570 m to the SSW before turning again (90°). Altogether it enclosing an area of at least 24 hectares (depending on the location of Svarfaðardalsá river at the time). The boundary is between

***Figure 18**: A map showing the extend of the boundary and the location of the trench 03. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

2 and 4 m wide and about 0.5-0.8 m high. In this area systematic forestry is now taking place and the boundary (and other archaeological feathers) are under a serious threat due to that, as trees are being planted in and around the boundary. The trench was cut into the boundary close to the NNW end. It was 4.9 m long and around 1 m wide. The south eastern section of the section was drawn.

No traces of *in situ* LNS could be seen underneath the boundary. It was built on top of an orange brown wind-blown surface layer [0317] which had been truncated on the eastern side of the boundary [0315]. The remains of the turf wall that could be seen in the section were about 0.85 m wide at the base and about 0.4 m high. It was built from a single stack [0316] of *strengur* turf with patches of LNS and prehistoric tephra. Sealing this were remains of disturbed turf mixed with windblown material [0304] which may represent the weathered upper part of the original wall, its eastern side exhibiting severe, undercutting erosion; there were no traces of rebuilds. On the eastern side of the boundary, two layers with turf collapse ([0314] and [0312]) have filled the cut, the latter containing turf patches with tephra in (likely LNS). Sealing these layers is a windblown layer [0310] butting up against the wall and within it some traces of H1104 *in situ* could be seen. On the western side of the wall similar layers could be seen ([0313] and [0311]) and sealing them

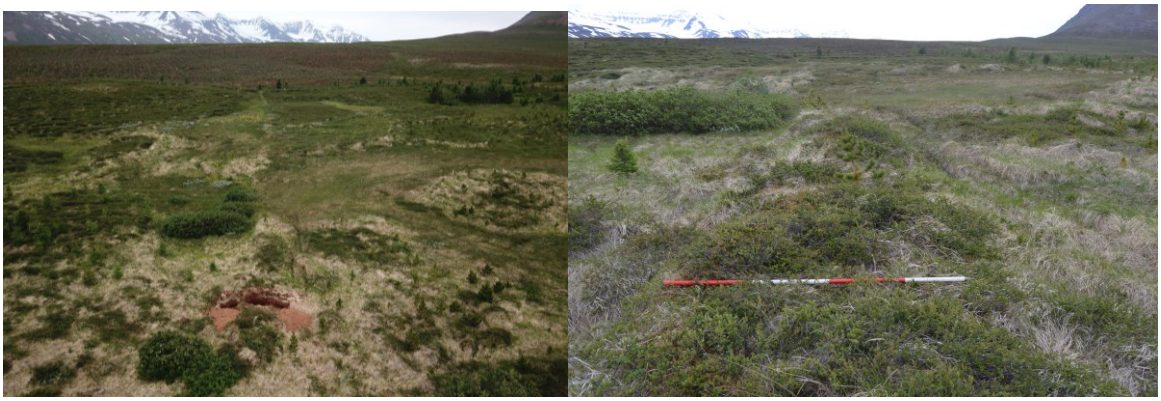

Figure 19: *The location of the trench 03. On the picture to the right the excavated trench can be seen and the picture to the right shows the location of the trench, before excavation*

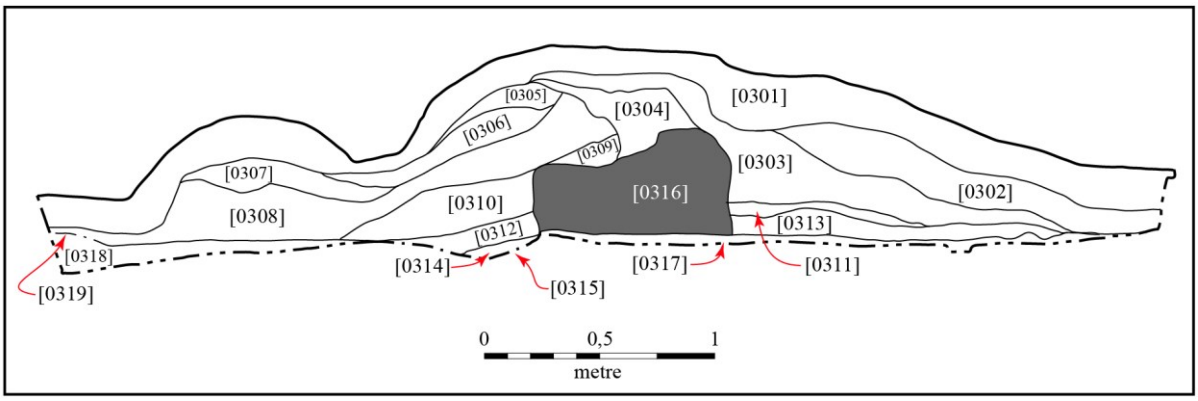

Figure 20*: A section drawing of SE section of trench TVP21_03 into boundary.*

and running up against and over the western side of the wall was a wind-blown layer with traces of H1104 *in situ* [0303]. Above these layers were multiple windblown deposits ([0302 and [0305]-[0309]). In one of the upper layers [0306] a possible trace of tephra (thought to be H-1300 but which was not confirmed by tephrachronologist) was seen. The top layer [0301] is topsoil containing V-1477 *in situ*.

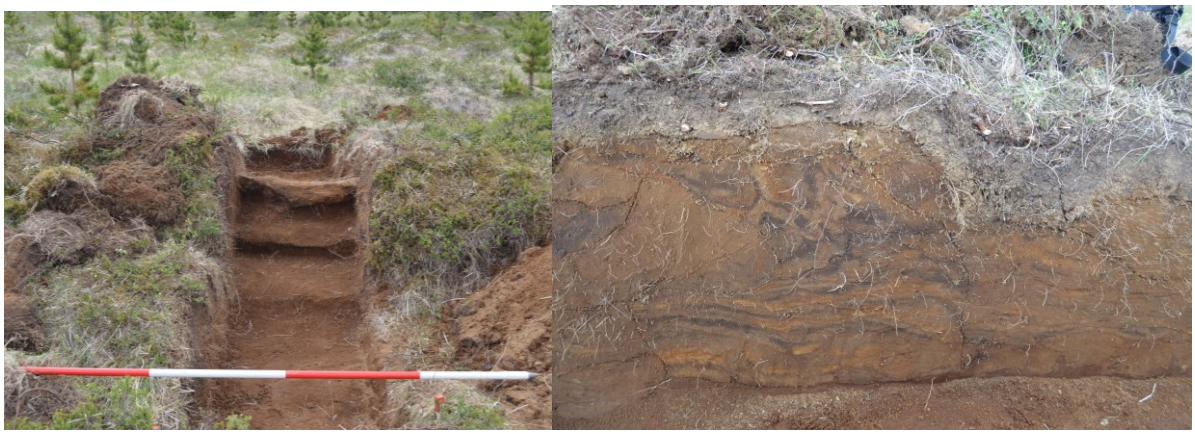

Figure 21*: Trench 03, The boundary during and after excavation*

To summarize: the boundary was built after the LNS fell but before 1104 but no signs of rebuilds after that date can be seen.

6.4 Trench 04: A home field boundary of Þverárkot (EY-154:010)

Trench 04 was taken into a homefield boundary of the farm of Þverárkot that lies within the property of Kóngsstaðir. The site was surveyed in 2001 (EY-145:010) and revisited in 2020 because of further development of summer houses in the area.[21] The farm was first mentioned in written sources in *Jarðabók Árna Magnússonar og Páls Vídalín* in 1712.[22] At that time the farm had been abandoned for more than 20 years but had before that time been occupied as a *lögbýli* for as long as could be remembered, and had been valued for 8 hundreds (hdr.). After its abandonment the area was added to the Kóngsstaðir property. According to *Jarðabók* the farm could not have been rebuilt because the homefield had been badly damaged by fluvial rocks thrown over the area by the river of Þverá and erosion and it also suffered from the lack of meadows (*útslægjur*).

The homefields of Þverárkot were marked by Þverá river to the north and a boundary wall to the west and south. The boundary wall fades out just west of the present-day road so the location of the easternmost stretch cannot be seen. From the remains of the boundary, it can be estimated the homefield was at least 3.8 hectares in size. On top of the boundary and both inside the

***Figure 22**: A map showing the extend of the boundary and the location of the trench. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[21] Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002 and 2020a.
[22] JÁM X, 78

homefield and outside a few summer houses have been built and systematic forestry has also taken place within the area in some places damaging the boundary. Within the old homefield a small field was levelled in the 1950s and during that the remains of the farm itself and the immediate outhouses were levelled. The only visible remains of the farm of Þverárkot are therefore the

Figure 23: *Trench 04, The location of the trench (to the right) and the boundary before excavation (left)*

homefield boundary and a structure built up against its eastern end. Additionally, one simple ruin was found within the homefield but it is possibly much younger than the other remains. The remains of the home field boundary are in total about 300 m long, and is located a hillside sloping to the east. It was ca. 2-3 wide and up to 1.4 m high on the surface. The trench was cut 40-50 m west of its eastern end. It was 4.8 m long and 1 m wide and the north western section of the trench was drawn.

The boundary was built on top of a thin (2 cm thick) windblown deposit [0414] which sealed *in situ* LNS [0415]. The Landnám tephra and other layers below that ran all the way to the edge of the trench on the NE side but had been truncated on the SW side of the boundary by cut [0413]. The turf wall [0412] was about 1 m wide at its base and about 0.5 m high. The wall structure was unclear but there were some indications that it had been built from two turf sections with a fill of upcast mixed deposits in between. The turf wall was made from *strengur* with patches of LNS

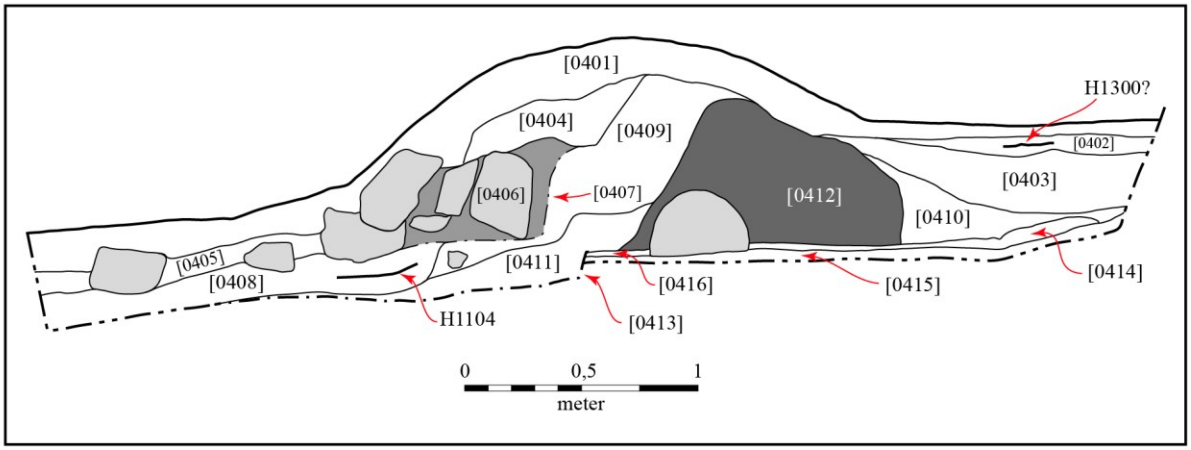

Figure 24*: A section drawing of western section of trench TVP21_04 into boundary.*

tephra. Although not seen in the section a large stone had been placed towards the NE end of the boundary as if to mark the layout of the wall before construction. Another row of stones was found towards the SW side of the boundary that was likely placed there for the same purpose, that is, these stones were not part of a proper stone wall but rather singular stones in a row marking the outer side of the boundary, prior to the construction of the turf wall. The stone in the section was imbedded into the windblown layer [0414] but has probably sunken into it rather than it being contemporary.

Closest to the wall on the NE side was a mixed layer of turf collapse and windblown material [0410] and similar layers ([0411] and [0409]) were butting up against the wall on the SW side. Sealing these was an aeolian deposit [0408] which included the 1104 ([0408]) *in situ*. Therefore, it is clear that the original boundary was built between the LNS and H1104.

On top of the turf collapse on the NW side were a couple of mixed and windblown layers up against the wall ([0403] and [0402]) the latter containing tephra *in situ*, most likely H1300. To the SW side of the original boundary was a rebuild from stone [0406]. The rebuild was about 1.0 m wide and 0.45 m high and 5-6 stones could be seen in the section with fairly homogeneous windblown material in between the stones. The wall had been built into a foundation cut [0407] which truncated both [0409] and [0408], indicating the rebuild clearly post-dates 1104.

To the SW side of the rebuild wall was a mixed layer of stone collapse with some turf patches in [0405]. Traces of a possible tephra were seen in the layer that was believed to be H1300 (but not confirmed by the tephrachronologist) but if so, it suggests the rebuild occurred sometime between 1104 and 1300. Sealing the boundary to the NE was an aeolian deposit [0404] and then

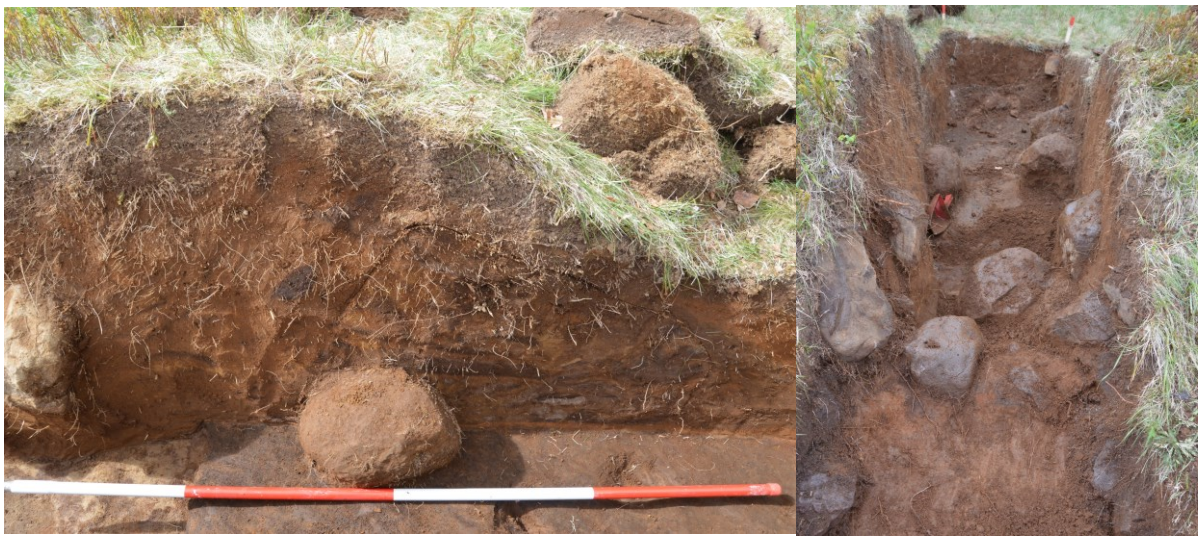

***Figure 25**: Trench 04, The boundary during and after excavation*

the topsoil [0401] that sealed the whole trench.

To summarise: the original phase of the boundary was built sometime after the fall of the LNS tephra but before H1104. The boundary seems to have been laid out with rows of stone but the oldest phase is solely turf built. Sometimes after H1104 (and likely before 1300) the boundary was rebuilt from stone.

6.5 Trench 05: A property boundary between Þverárkot and Kóngsstaðir (EY-154:025)

Trench 05 was cut into a property boundary between the farms of Þverárkot and Kóngsstaðir. The site was found during a field survey in 2001 (EY-154:025) and is not mentioned in written sources.[23] The boundary stretches east-west on a hill sloping towards the east. It can be traced for about a 625 m long stretch although there is a gap within the boundary where a dense forest (planted in the 20th century) makes it impossible to discern it. The boundary is c. 3-4 m wide and about 0.3-0.4 m high. It fades out about 30 m west of the modern-day road to Kóngsstaðir. The trench was cut at the eastern end of the boundary. It was 4.9 m long and 1 m wide and the western section of the trench was drawn.

The trench was an area where the boundary has started to become less visible and that was reflected in the section that showed a great mixing of deposits including the remains of the turf wall. It seems that in this area slopewash/landslides have moved down the hill affecting preservation of the boundary. The boundary was built on top of a windblown surface [0509] but no traces of LNS tephra could be seen below it. The boundary was largely eroded but the remains that spread over an area that was about 1.4 m wide and about 0.19 m high.

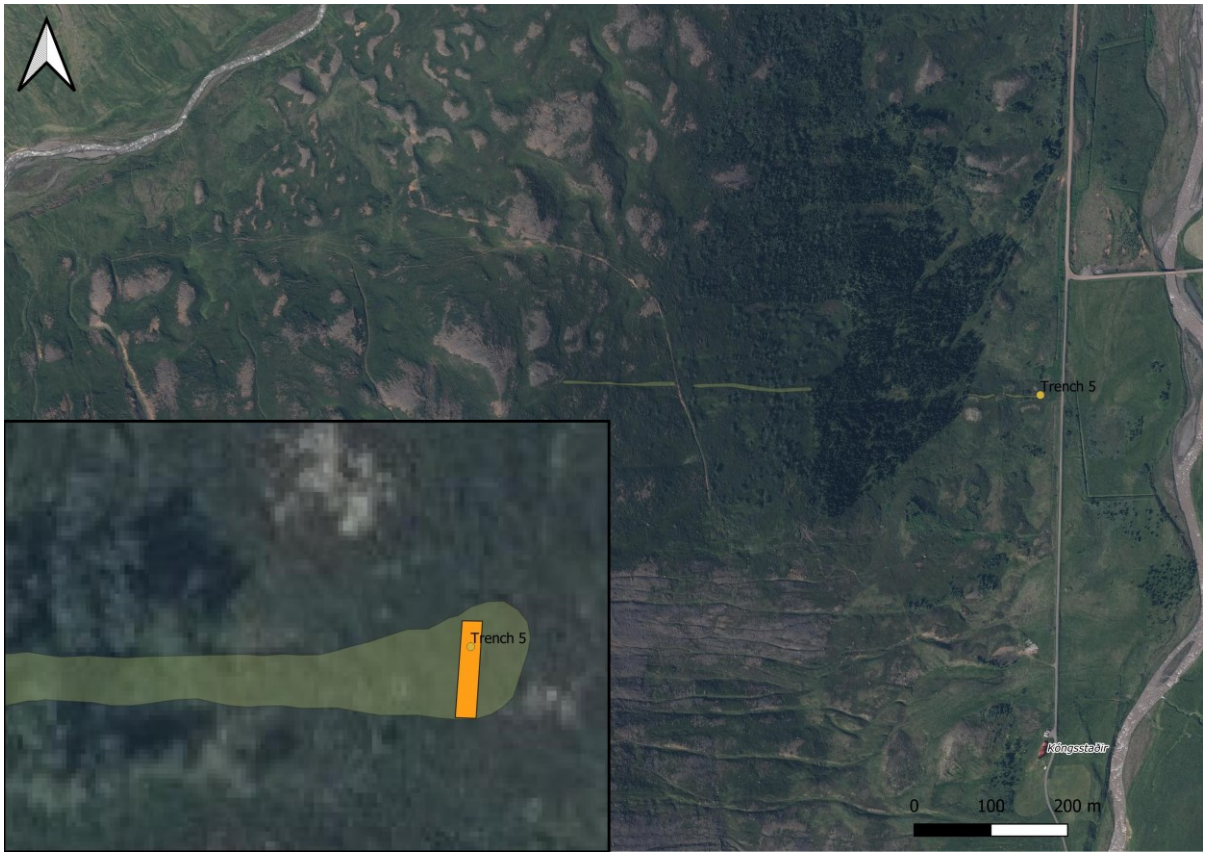

Figure 26: *A map showing the extend of the boundary and the location of the trench. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[23] Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002: 19

Figure 27*: The location of trench 05. On the picture to the right the location of the excavated trench can be seen and the picture to the right shows the location of the trench, before excavation*

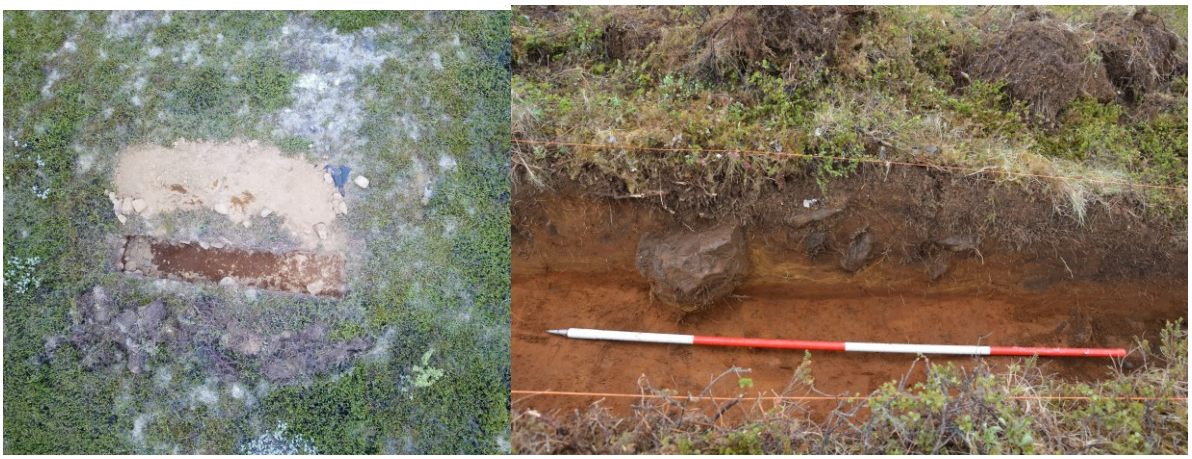

Figure 28: *Trench 05, The boundary during and after excavation*

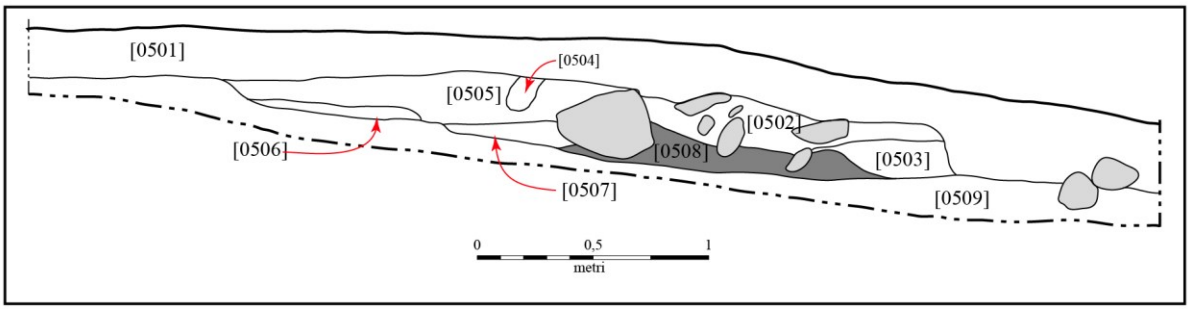

Figure 29*: A section drawing of trench TVP21_05 into boundary.*

The remains of the wall were very unclear and its construction method could not be detected, although it seems most likely that the boundary was built with *strengur* turf. The turf seems to have been of bad quality and contained quite a bit of prehistoric tephra. Very fine traces of LNS were found in the building material. Within the turf mix were some stones that may have been a part of the original structure. On the southern side of the wall mixed turf collapse and windblown layer

with patches of turf and possible tephra (although not *in situ*) had accumulated [0506] up against the wall as well as further to the south. On top of that was another similar layer of turf collapse and possible tephra with some windblown material [0505]. Included in [0504], which is collapse from the wall. On the northern side of the boundary a windblown layer [0503] abutted the wall. It had some tephras in but they are probably not *in situ*. Above this was a thick layer of mixed debris [0502] including a lot of stones of various sizes (possible hill wash/landslide). Within this layer fine traces of H01104 could be seen *in situ*.

The topsoil [0501] included V1477. To summarise: the boundary was built after the LNS and before H1104 and no signs of rebuilds can be seen.

6.6 Trench 06: A property boundary between Hverhóll and Krosshóll (EY-155:011)

Trench 06 was cut into a property boundary between the farms of Krosshóll and Hverhóll in Skíðadalur. The boundary was surveyed in 2001 (EY-155:011). The only know written reference to the boundary is a place name document from the 20th century.[24] The boundary can be seen for about a 740 m stretch on a hillside sloping to east. It´s orientation is ESE-WNW. Parts of the boundary disappears into wetlands, and it is cut by the modern road to Hverhóll. On the surface the boundary is 2-3 m wide and 0.3 m high. The trench was cut about 500 m above the modern road, in a steep area high on the hillside. The trench was 4.9 m long and about 1 m wide. The western section of the trench was drawn.

***Figure 30**: A map showing the extend of the boundary and the location of the trench. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

The boundary was built on top of *in situ* LNS [0612] and below it was a natural layer with prehistoric tephras [0613]. These deposits had been truncated ([0611] and [0614]) on both sides of the boundary. The truncation is most likley associated with the cutting of turf for the construction of the boundary creating a kind of a platform increasing the height of the structure. The turf wall [0612] was well preserved, about 1.25 m wide at the base and about 0.55 m high. The northern

[24] Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002: 23.

side of the boundary was very well preserved and intact but the southern side seems to be more eroded. On the northern side it can be seen that the construction of the boundary was unusual. The base of the boundary seems to have been built with a row of stacked turf *kömbruhnaus* but on top of the boundary it was built with the more traditional boundary technique, that is what seems

Figure 31*: The location of trench 06. On the picture to the right the location of the excavated trench can be seen and the picture to the right shows the location of the trench, before excavation*

Figure 32*: Trench 06, The boundary during excavation*

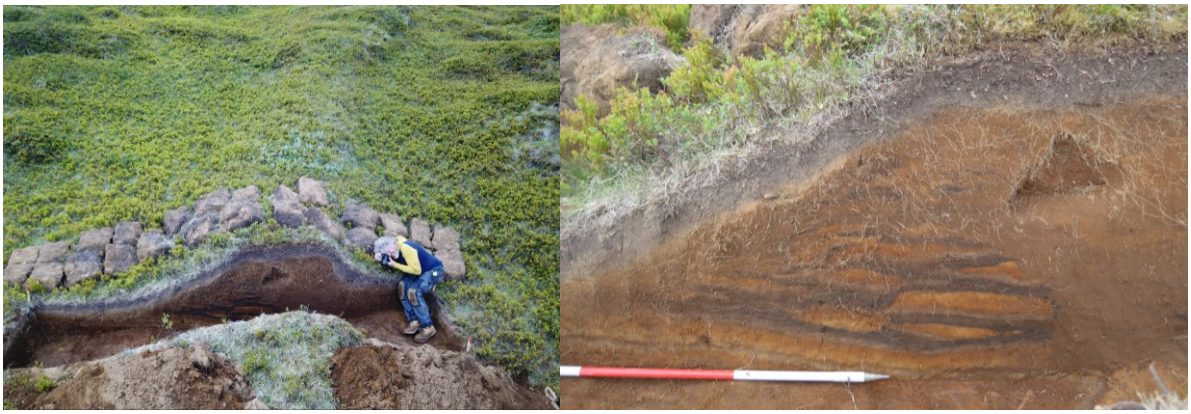

Figure 33*: Trench 06, The boundary after excavation*

to be two stacks of *strengur* to the sides (probably better-quality turf) and a turf core that in this boundary was not upcast but actural turf. The *klömbruhnaus* could be seen in the northern side of

the boundary but did not appear well in the section. The turf used in the wall had both prehistoric and LNS tephra. No signs of a rebuild could be seen in the section.

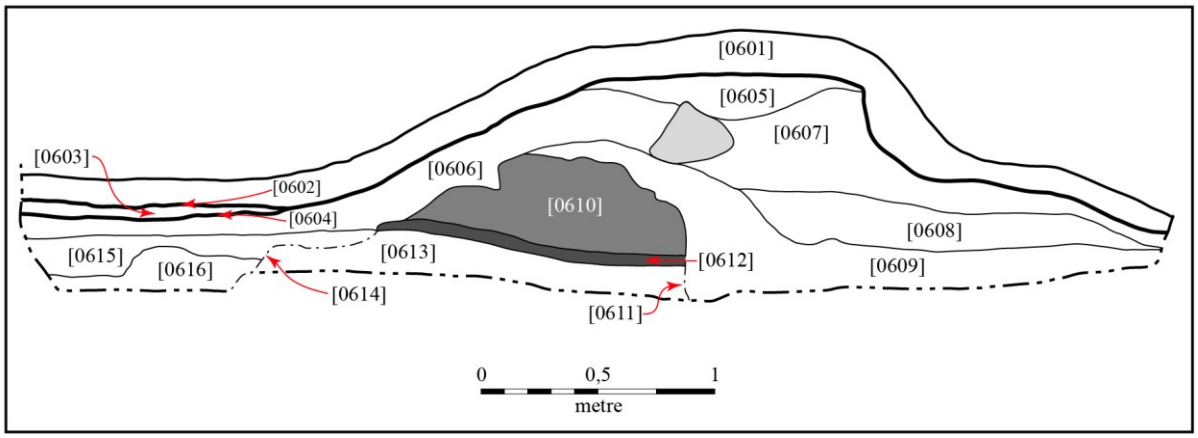

***Figure 34**: A section drawing of trench TVP21_06 into boundary.*

The cut for the boundary on the southern side is filled with a couple of aeolian deposits [0615] and [0616] that showed some indication of natural processes (possible water or wind erosion). On the northern side a thick windblown deposit [0609] covered the wall and the truncation northern side of the boundary. This layer included slight traces of turf collapse closest to the wall but was generally rather clean. Above it was a mixed layer of windblown material and turf collapse [0608] that had traces of H1104 tephra in. Covering that and the whole wall was a thick layer ([0606] on the southern side and [0607] on the northern side) composed of windblown materials mixed with traces of turf collapse. A single stone was in this layer (marking the division between the two units), probably the result of hillwash. Above it was a pocket of a fairly clean, windblown soil [0605]. Two tephras H1300 and V1477 ([0604] and [0603]) could be seen at the southern end of the trench with a thin, windblown accumulation in between [0603]. V1477 was at the very bottom of the topsoil covering the whole trench [0601].

To summarise: the boundary was built after LNS had fallen but before 1104. According to tephrachronologist it was likely built around 1000.

6.7 Trench 07: A home field boundary of Kot (EY-159:009)

Trench 07 was cut into a home field boundary of the farm of Kot (EY-159:008). The site was surveyed in 2001.[25] The farm is a tenants farm from a small lögbýli Hólárkot (10 hdr) but its value is unknown and there is no mention of it in older written sources. In a place name document from 20th century the name Kot is mentioned and oral history claims that the last farmer there had hung himself in the Hólárgil and after that the farm was abandoned as it was believed to be haunted. Nothing was therefore known about origin of occupation or it´s length before the trench was dug in 2021. The homefield is surrounded by a boundary on all sides except to the northwest were the river bank marks the homefield. The size of the homefield is mere 0.5 hectares. The area slopes to the northwest, towards Skíðadalsá. The most likely farm ruins are at the south east corner of the homefield where a sizable mound (32 x 28 m) has accumulated and a where a fairly complex ruin/or cluster of ruins can be seen. No outhouses can be seen within the homefield boundary except at the very bottom of the homefield where 3-4 small mounds with sunken ruins (that are either simple or with two compartments) are aligned alongside the riverbank. Additional to the trenching of the boundary the area was cored (see chapter 7). The trench was taken into the

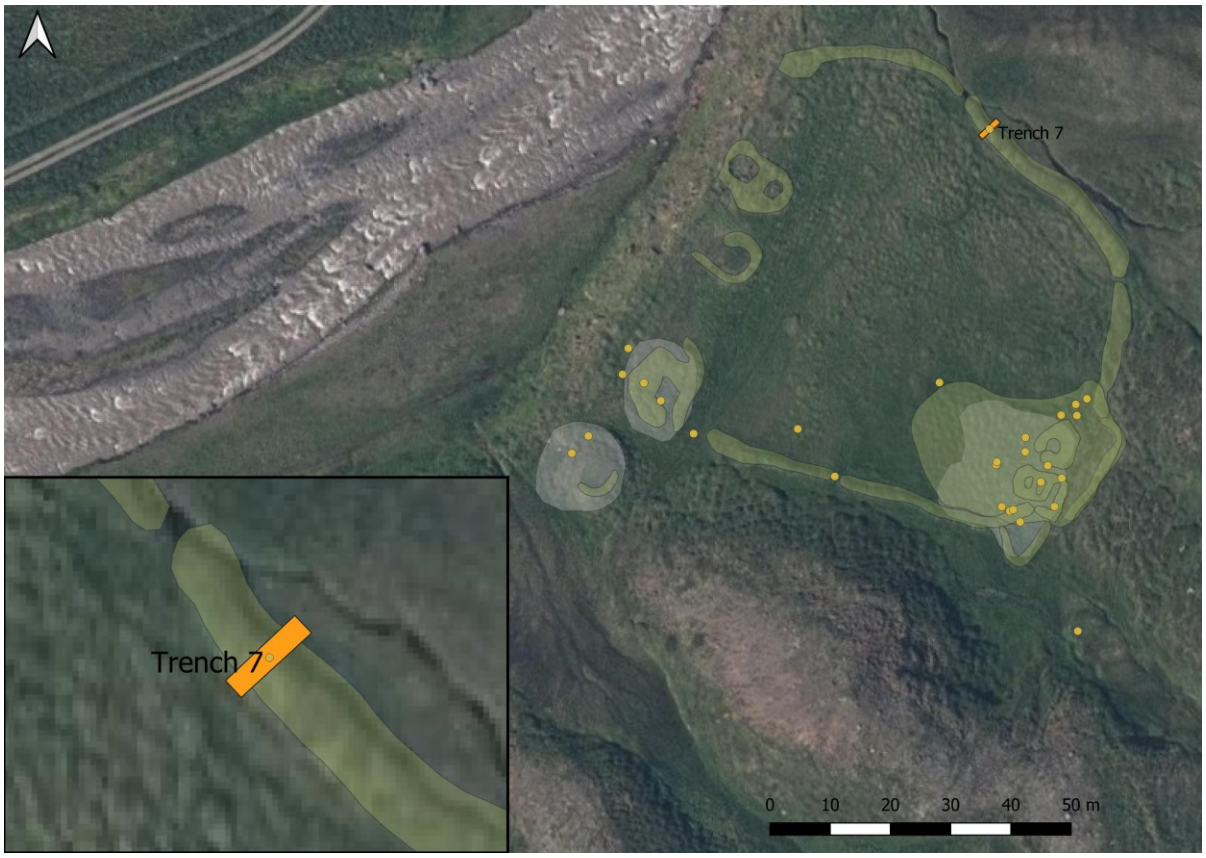

***Figure 35**: A map showing the extend of the boundary and the location of the trench. Yellow dots indicate location of cores. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[25] Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002, 52

northern side of the boundary, about 50 m west of river Skíðadalsá. On the surface the boundary wall was about 1.5-2 m wide. The trench was 4 m long and about 1 m wide. The SE section of the trench was recorded.

The boundary was built on top of natural layers ([0712] and [0713]) and signs of landslide

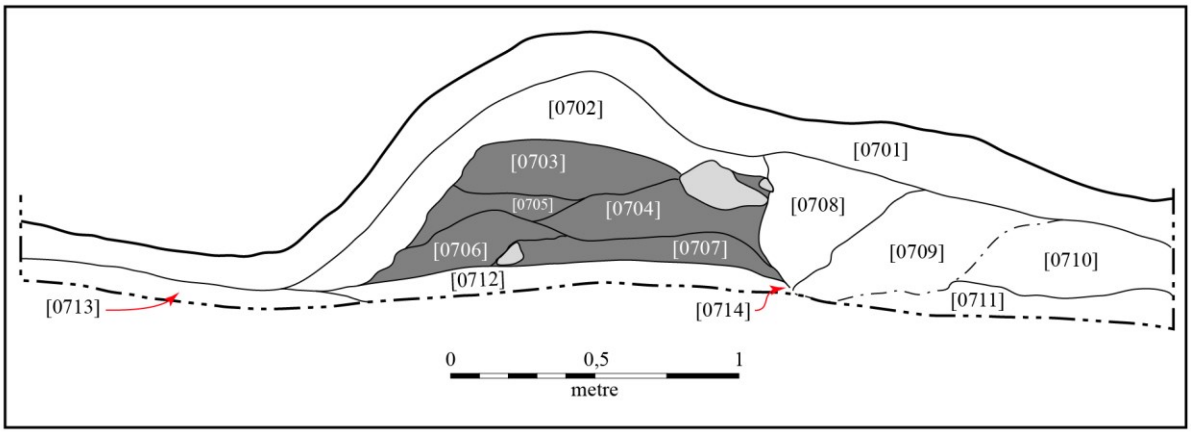

***Figure 36**: A SE section drawing of trench TVP21_07 into boundary.*

scree at a shallow depth below the wall could be seen. The natural had been truncated [0714] on the SW side of the boundary but no cut could be seen on the NE side. The cut truncates two natural layers towards the SW side of the boundary ([0710] and [0711]) and in the upper layer

***Figure 37**: The location of trench 07. On the picture to the right the location of the excavated trench can be seen and the picture to the right shows the location of the trench, before excavation*

[0710] traces of white/light grey tephra from H1104 could be seen showing that the cut and therefore the boundary was built after that date. The boundary was built with *strengur* turf [0703], [0704], [0705], [0706] and [0707] and the turf stacking could be seen quite well. In one of the turf stacks a dark grey tephra could be seen that in the field was suspected might be H1300 but that was not confirmed by a tephrachronolgist. The boundary was 1.35 m wide at the base and 0.26 m high. Towards the SW edge a simple row of stones could be seen close to the top of the turf stack. On the SW side of the boundary three layers fill the cut, that are all a mixture of windblown material and turf [0715], [0709] and [0708], the last mentioned was closest to the wall and had the clearest turf collapse that had a vertical orientation as if it had fallen straight from the boundary.

Up against this layer and covering the top of the wall and the NE side of the section was a mixed, windblown layer [0702] that included a black course sediment in believed to possibly be V1477 by the field archaeologist but that has not been confirmed by tehprachronologist. A thick layer of topsoil sealed the archaeological deposits [0701].

To summarise: the wall was built sometimes after H1104 had fallen and possibly even after the fall of the 1300 tephra. It might predate V1477 but a formal identification of that tephra was not confirmed by a tephrachronologist.

6.8 Trench 08: A home field boundary of Villingastaðir (EY-161:019)

Trench 08 was cut into a home field boundary of a small tenant's farm, Villingastaðir (EY-161:019) within the farm of Hnjúkur. The site was surveyed in 2001.[26] The earliest mention of the farm in the written sources is a place name document from the 20th century but there it is suggested that the farm might have been the farm called same farm as was named Hávarðarstaðir in Hávarðar saga. According to the saga the main character Hávarður is supposed to have moved to Svarfaðardalur in his old age and established the farm Hávarðarstaðir.[27] A farm with that name is mentioned by Olafur Olavíus but no further information about the alleged farm can be found.[28] In the place name document from the 20th century the farm is called *ancient abandoned farm* but before the trial trenching in 2021 nothing was known of its origin or date. Only a small part of the home field boundary remains, as most of it seems to have been levelled when a small field was

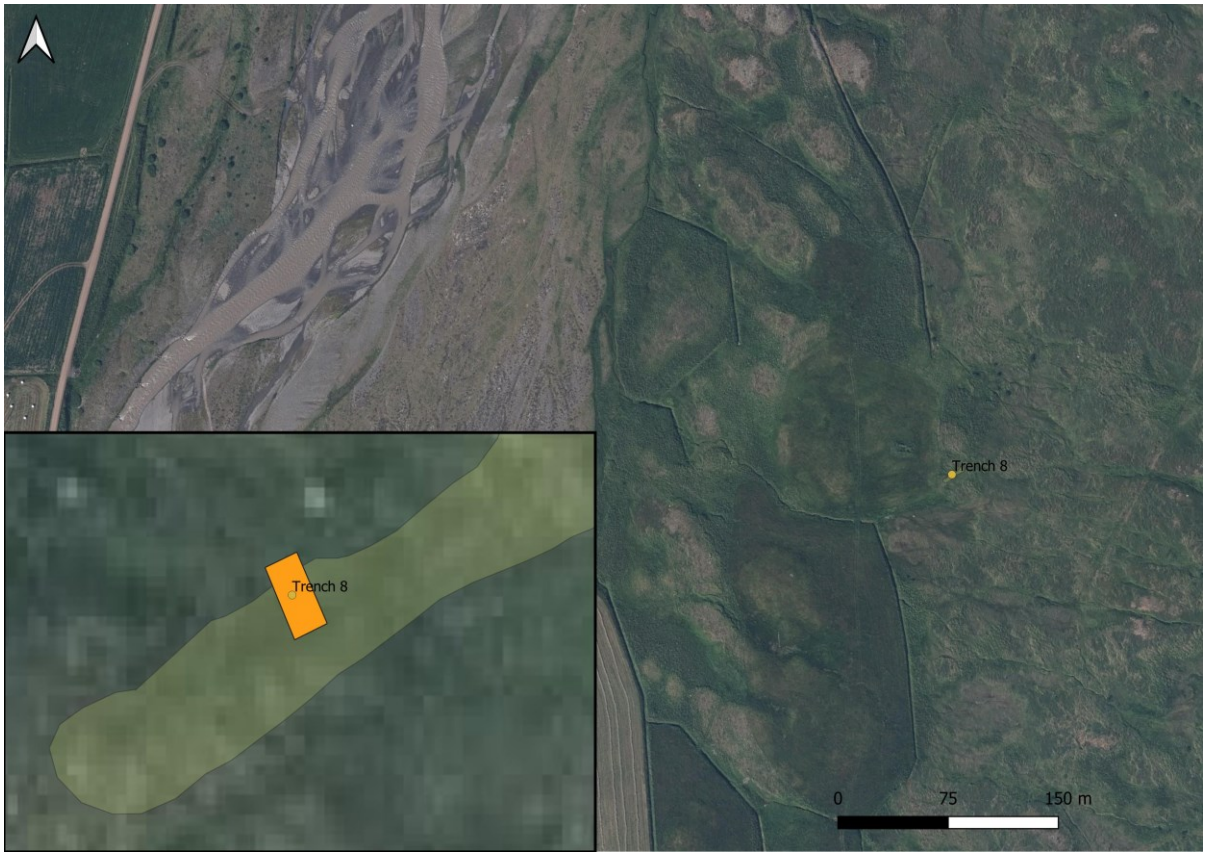

***Figure 38**: A map showing the extend of the boundary and the location of the trench. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

created in the area in the 20th century. Within that homefield a sheep fold (*stekkur*) is visible and possibly built on older remains from the farm. Besides the boundary, no other visible structures from the farm can be seen on the surface. About 20 m of the eastern most part of the southern

[26] Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002, 67.
[27] KK III, 75.
[28] OO II, 39.

boundary can be seen and then two small sections of the eastern side. On the surface the boundary was about 2.5 m wide on the surface and 0.4-0.8 m high. Too little remains of the home field boundary to estimate its size but the indication from the boundary that remains is that it was small, perhaps 1-2 hectares. As the area was very wet it was only dug into half of boundary. As a result, the trench was only 1.6 m long and about 1 m wide. The north eastern side of the trench was recorded.

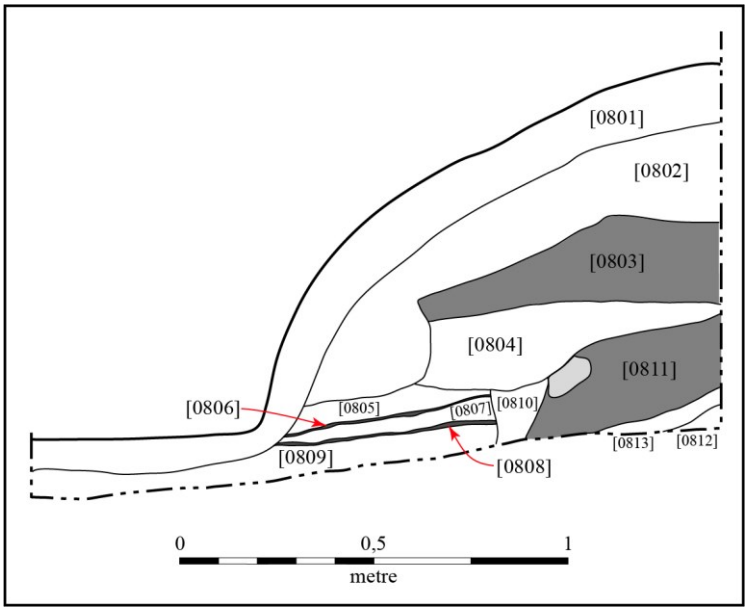

***Figure 39**: A section drawing of trench TVP21_08 into boundary.*

The boundary [0811] was built on top of a few windblown layers [0812] and [0813] but no traces could be seen of LNS or other tephras underneath the boundary. The structure of the turf wall was fairly unclear but it looked like it was made with *strengur* turf with both prehistoric tephra and possible LNS. The wall had collapsed and had spread out and what part of it that could be seen in the trench (as it did not cover the whole of the boundary) was about 1.4 m wide and 0.2 m high. No cut could be seen on the NW side of the boundary but up against the bottom of it is a layer with small stones [0809] capped by a tephra (not identified) [0808]. Above this layer was a windblown layer [0807] that had slight turf collapse [0810] in as it got closer to the wall. Above

***Figure 40**: Trench 08 at the end of excavation*

[0807] was a black tephra [0806], believed to be V1477 by the field archaeologist but that was not confirmed by the tephrachronologist. Above this layer was another windblown layer [0805]. Next to the wall was turf collapse [0804]. Above this layer seems to be a rebuild of the wall [0803]. The part of the wall that was visible in the section was 1.4 m wide and 0.38 m high. It had various tephras in the turf, both prehistoric H3 and possible LNS. The turf had collapsed a bit but was most likely built with *strengur*. Above it was a windblown layer [0802] with traces of greyish tephra H1766 which was then sealed by topsoil [0801].

To summarise: Little is known about the dating of the primary phase of the wall. The secondary phase of the wall was sealed by H1766 tephra but it was not confirmed that it was built after V1477 as was believed by the field team. No traces of either H1104 or H1300 were found in the trench.

6.9 Trench 09: A home field boundary of Hvarfskot (EY-164:009)

Trench 09 was cut into a home field boundary of Hvarfskot which was a tenant's farm from Syðra-Hvarf. The site was surveyed in 2001 (EY-164:009) but the only known written reference to the boundary is a place name document from the 20th century.[29] Most of the ruins and part of the home field boundary were levelled out during cultivation improvements in the 20th century. Too little remains of the boundary to estimate the size of the home field. On the surface the boundary is about 3 m wide and 0.7 m high. The trench was cut close to the northern corner of the boundary and about 95 m west of the modern road to Syðra Hvarf. The trench was 2.5 m long and 1 m wide and the southern section of the trench was drawn.

***Figure 41**: A map showing the extent of the boundary and the location of the trench. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[29] Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002, 80

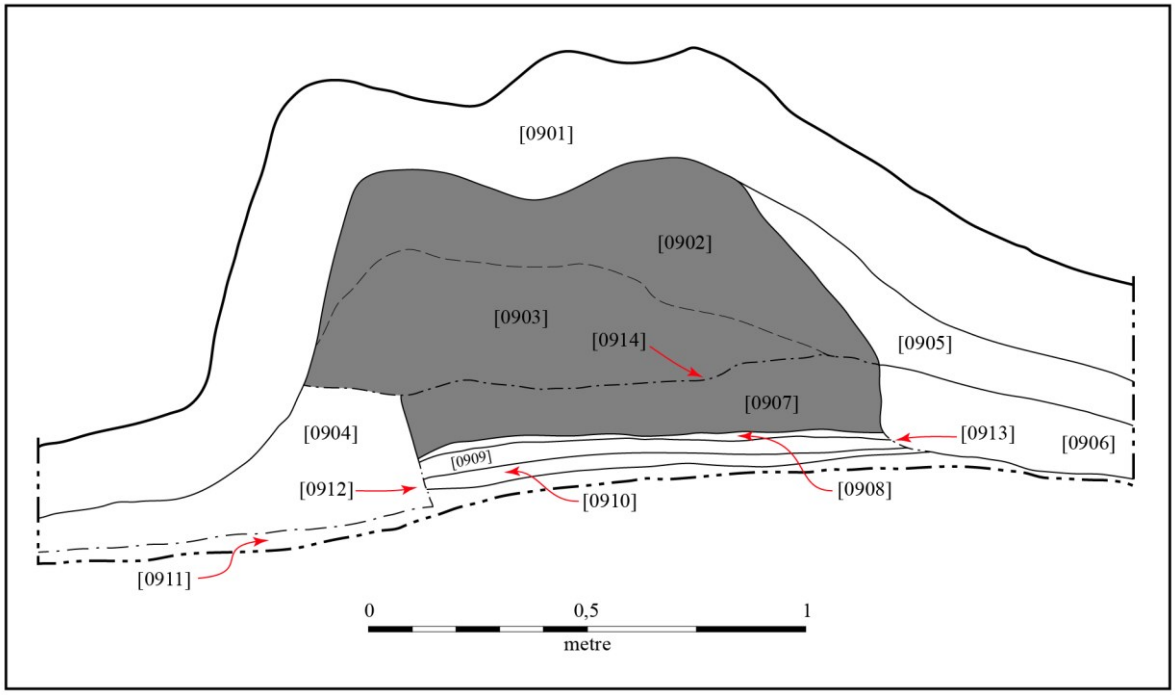

***Figure 42**: The southern section drawing of trench TVP21_09 into boundary.*

Below the boundary were natural layers that had been truncated on both sides when the boundary was built. Among those were windblown/accumulation layer [0911] at the base, then LNS tephra *in situ* [0910], and then another natural windblown layer [0909] before the H1104 tephra [0908]. There is no evidence of soil accumulation between the 1104 tephra and the earliest boundary [0907]. All the above-mentioned layers have been truncated to the east [0912] and probably also to the west [0913] although natural erosion could not be ruled out to the west. Due to this the boundary stands on a platform.

The turf wall is about 1.08 m wide at the base and about 0.18 m high. It is built in two sections from *strengur* with patches of H1104 tephra in. Within the section a few piles of turf can be seen but it is too disturbed to determine the method of construction. Accumulating against the oldest part of the boundary is a windblown material both to the east [0904] and the west [0906] although the latter has more turf collapse mixed in than the former. These two layers, as well as the boundary itself seem to have been levelled out (by cut [0914]) in order to create a building surface for a rebuild of the boundary. The rebuild [0903] and [0902] might possibly have happened in two phases/stages but here it is interpreted as a single rebuild. The rebuild of the wall is 1.3 m wide and 0.5 m high. It is also made with *strengur* turf with both LNS and H1104 tephras at the lower part and prehistoric tephras in the upper part. Up against the western side of the rebuild is a windblown material [0905] and above that and sealing the whole rebuild, topsoil [0901].

***Figure 43**: The location of trench 09 before excavation*

***Figure 44**: The boundary during and after excavation*

To summarise: The boundary was built shortly after 1104 and might date to 12th-13th century. The boundary seems to have been rebuilt at one point but no tephras were found that could help date the rebuild and no signs of either H1300 or V1477 were seen in the section.

6.10 Trench 10: A boundary by a shieling in Upsadalur (EY-109:012)

Trench 10 was cut into a boundary surrounding Upsasel (EY-109:012/31). The place name suggests that this site was a shieling but the size of the homefield and ruins has raised speculations as to whether if it could possibly have been a farm at some point. In the general survey from 1999 the shieling was not located but in a detailed survey that was carried out on behalf of Dalvík municipality in 2020 part of the ruins in the area were within the research area and therefore surveyed.[30] The site is first mentioned in written sources in *Jarðabók Árna Magnússonar og Páls Vídalín* from 1712 and described as a site of many ruins and boundaries and a large homefield. It mentions an oral tradition which suggests that it might have been the first location of the church farm Upsir that was hit by an avalanche and therefor moved.[31] This idea of the shieling being the first location of the main farm is further explored in an article by Kristján Eldjárn in *Árbók hins íslenzka fornleifafélags* from 1975 but in it Eldjárn discusses an essay by Þorsteinn Þorsteinsson from Upsir about placenames in Svarfaðardalur with special attention to Svarfdælasaga. In Þorsteinsson's account he repeats the oral tradition that Upsasel was the original settlement of the farm Upsar and argues that it is not unlikely and mentions what looks as if it is a water channelling

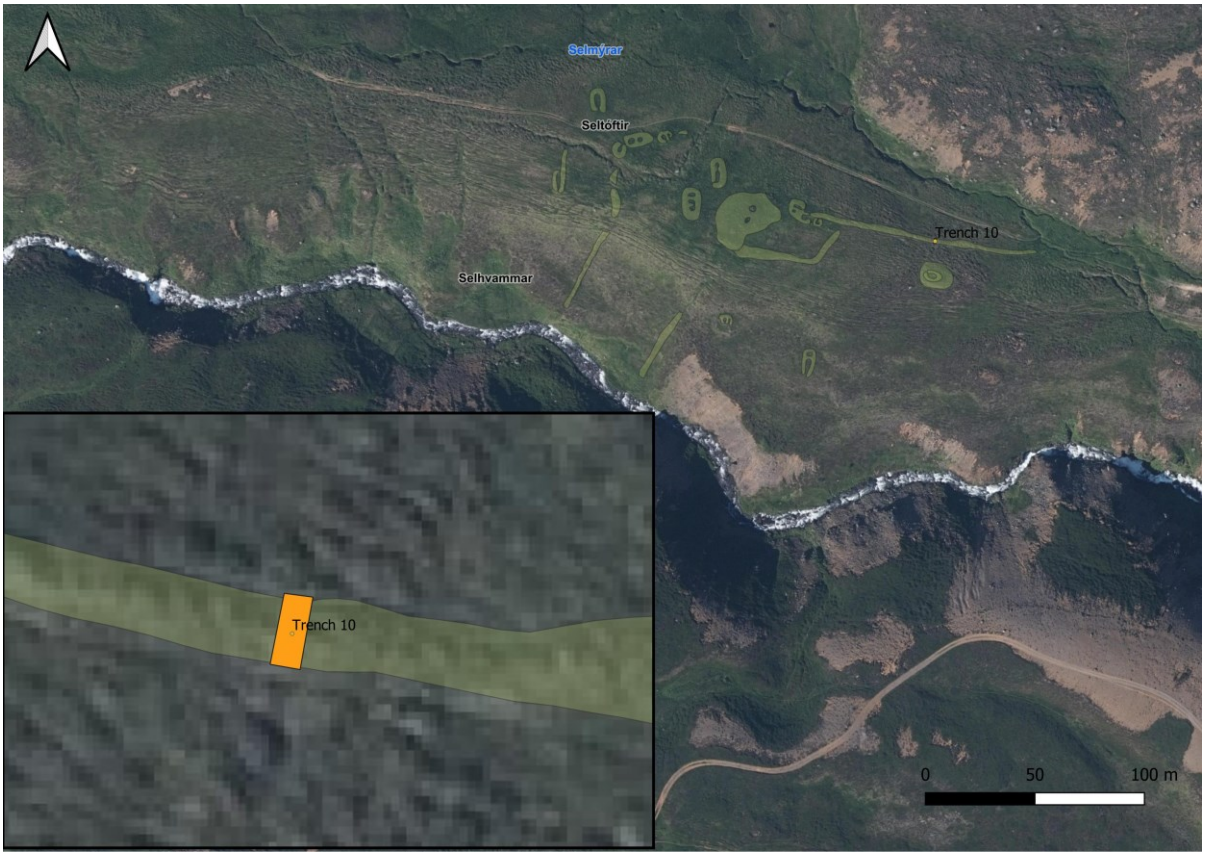

***Figure 45**: A map showing the extend of the boundary and the location of the trench. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[30] Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir et al. 2000, Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir 2020b.
[31] JÁM X, 47

system towards the mound and also enclosures in the southern side of the Brimnesá gorge. He also points out that there are shieling ruins further in the valley and suggests that they are more likely location for the original shieling and claims the distance from Upsir to the site is too short for it to be a likely shieling from the farm He points out that Upsadalur is a fertile valley and could have been considered a good location for a settlement.[32]

The ruins are about one and a half km walk from the farm and contrary to what is claimed in the article from 1975, that is not an unusual distance between farms and shielings in Svarfaðardalur at all. The extent and type of ruins in the area might suggest that could have been an all-year-round settlement but it cannot be argued convincingly that it is likely the original

Figure 46*: The location of trench 10. On the picture to the right the location of the excavated trench can be seen and the picture to the right shows the location of the trench, before excavation*

location of Urðir as the known location of the farm is much better choice for the ordinal settlement, with better fields, access to lowland and to the sea. The area slopes to the east but there is also a steep slope to the south from the plateau to the river Brimnesá. The ruins and boundaries stretch over an area that is 240 x 110 m. Within the area is a large mound where the shieling (and/or possible farm) is believed to have stood although the remains on top are now unclear. Twelve other ruins are in the area, and boundaries that stretch from the mound (or a ruin below the mound) and 100 m to the east (which was trenched) and also a boundary (possible enclosures) both east of the mound but also running down the steep gorge towards Brimnesá.

The trench was cut into the boundary that runs eastwards from the mound. The boundary is about 100 m long and the trench was cut into it about 46 m from the eastern end. The boundary

[32] Árbók 1975, 127-128

was about 2 m wide and 0.3-0.5 m high. The trench was about 2.2 m long and 1 m wide. The western section of the trench was recorded.

The boundary was built on top of *in situ* LNS [1011] which appeared to include the V-940 layer. The Landnám tephra and other layers below [1012] had been cut away on the northern side of the boundary [1014]. Below the cut layers was a reddish-brown windblown layer that stretched across the whole section and had not been cut.

The turf wall [1004] is about 0.82 m wide at the base and about 0.27 m high, made from

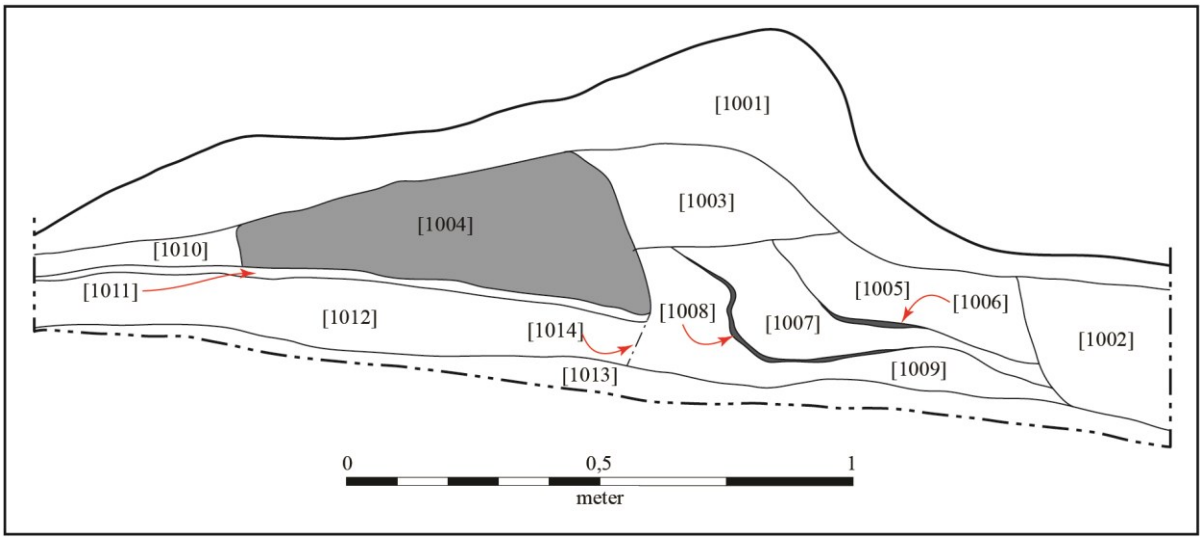

***Figure 47**: A section drawing of trench TVP21_10 into boundary.*

***Figure 48**: The boundary during and after excavation*

strengur with patches of LNS and prehistoric tephra in. It seems to be laid with long turfs.

On both sides of the boundary a homogeneous aeolian deposit has accumulated (on the southern side [1010] and [1009] on the northern side) but sealing this windblown layer to the north is a white tephra, H1104 [1008]. Above the tephra is more windblown material [1007] that is again sealed by another tephra, of dark grey colour, H1300 [1006]. Above that is again windblown material with possible dark tephra in (but unconfirmed). To the northern edge of the trench is a pocket of mixed material [1002] that might have been the result of frost action. Turf collapse

[1003] from the wall (with both prehistoric tephra and LNS) cover all these three layers and sealing both that and the wall is a thick layer of topsoil [1001].

No sign of rebuilds could be detected.

To summarise: The boundary seems to have been built early and the accumulation of windblown material up against the wall before the falling of the 1104 tephra suggest that it might have been before 1000; no signs of rebuilds could be seen.

6.11 Trench 11: A property boundary between Þorsteinsstaðir and Atlastaðir (EY-142:010)

Trench 11 was cut into a property boundary between the farms of Þorsteinsstaðir and Atlastaðir. The site was surveyed in 2000 (EY-142:010) but the only know written reference to the boundary is a place name document from the 20th century.[33] During the survey the boundary could be seen for about a 200 m long stretch NW-SE down the hillside sloping to the south east. It is ca. 1-2 m wide and about 0.3 m high. When the site was visited in the summer of 2021 most of it had disappeared. It had been levelled out in places and covered in others in order to level the ground under a modern fence. Despite no visible remains it was decided to dig into the area in the hope of finding remains of the boundary under the surface. This revealed a largely a largely undamaged section through a boundary wall. The trench was cut about 200 m NW of the farmhouse and about 40 m NW of where the boundary had disappeared into a trench in an earlier survey. The trench was 3.2 m long and 1 m wide. The NW side of the trench was recorded.

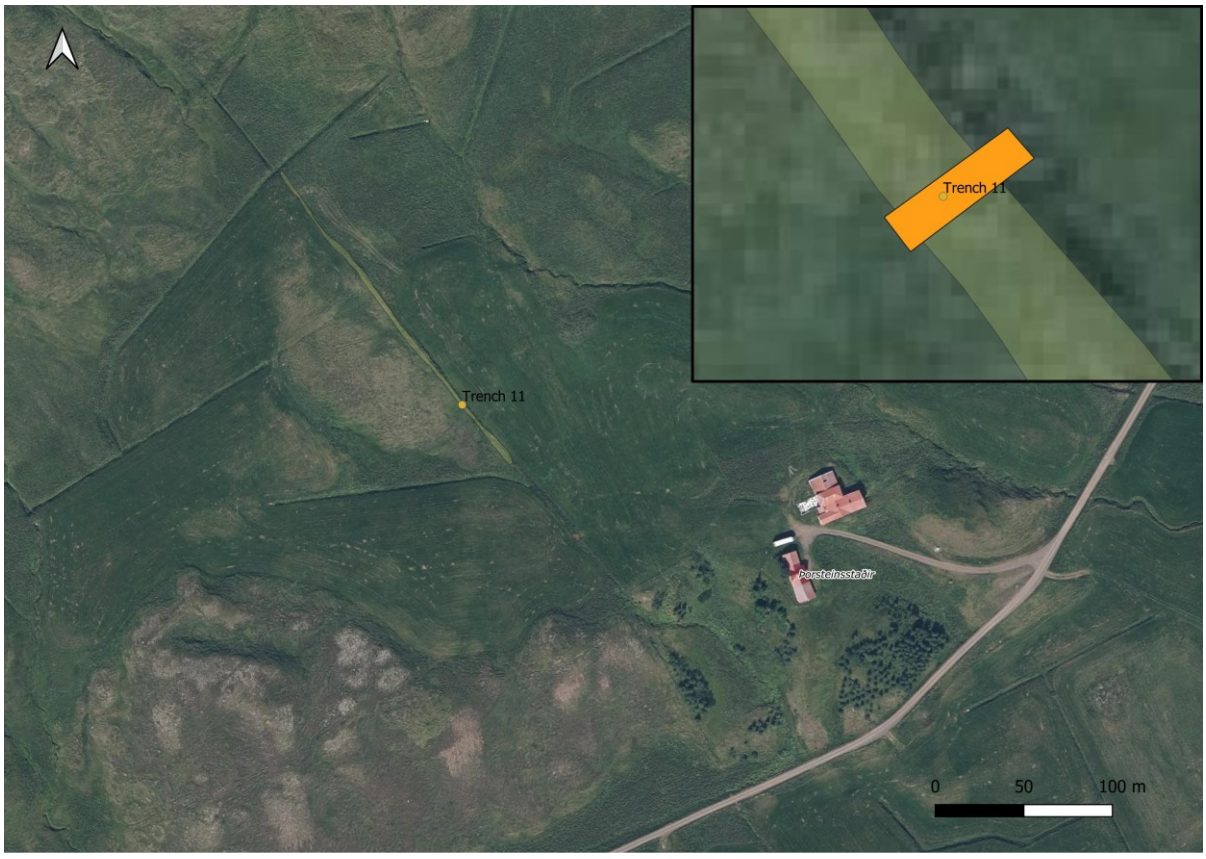

***Figure 49**: A map showing the extend of the boundary and the location of the trench. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[33] Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001: 25-26

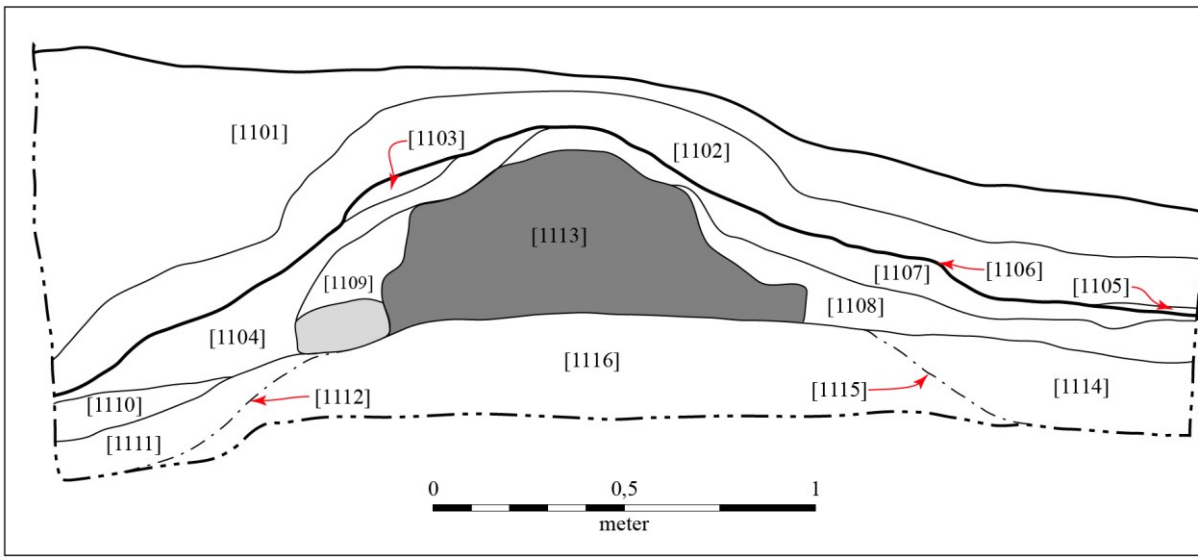

***Figure 50**: A SE section drawing of trench TVP21_07 into boundary.*

The boundary was built on top of natural layers [1116] that seemed to be of reddish colour at the base (possibly indicative of former wetland) but at the top of the sequence was a dark aeolian deposit. These layers had been cut both to the SW [1112] and NE [1115] of the boundary creating a platform that increased the hight of the boundary. The boundary [1113] was 1.08 m

***Figure 51**: The location of trench 11. On the picture to the right the location of the excavated trench can be seen and the picture to the right shows the location of the trench, before excavation*

***Figure 52:** The boundary during and after excavation*

wide and 0.42 m high in the section. It was built from *strengur* with patches of prehistoric tephra and towards the top traces of H1104 could be seen within the turf. Windblown material filled the cuts on both sides; on the SW side they [1111] and [1110] were fairly homogeneous but on the NE side the layer [1114] was quite mixed with turf collapse. Up against the SW side of the wall was turf collapse and by the base of the wall a single stone was included in the layer [1109]. On the NE side a turf collapse layer [1108] was sealed by a greyish tephra [1106], most likely H1300. Above the tephra were a few windblown layers [1105], [1104], [1103] below the topsoil [1102] which had in 2020 been covered by additional soil [1101] creating a flat surface for a fence.

To summarise: The boundary was built after 1104 but before 1300. No signs of rebuilds could be seen.

7. Investigation of economy and settlement chronology in Svarfaðardalur and Hörgárdalur through farm midden surveys and excavations (WP2)

Ramona Harrison

In 2021 the first proposed 2-year field season focused on the location and analysis of stratified midden remains as part of Work package 2 (WP 2). WP 2 consists of a series of farm midden investigations, including both coring and small-scale excavations of selected household refuse collections to address the basis of farm economy, livestock organization and farmers' (predominantly pastoralist) interaction with the environment. Middens have great potential in this regard, especially when the animal bone remains are well-preserved and the midden layers are undisturbed and therefore well-stratified. In such a situation we can learn more about past human activities such as for example: craft working, farming, resource utilization, access, and restriction; trade and exchange. This can be achieved via faunal analysis on the macro- and the micro-level, with for example: isotope and trace element analysis, tooth microwear analysis, and aDNA analysis.[34]

The 2021 Field Season

For the 2021 field season, an investigation into the Svarfaðardalur/Skíðadalur areas was carried out to locate, test, and where possible excavate middens associated with medieval and pre- and postmedieval materials. This would signify the first such investigation in the region with the aim to lay the groundwork for a more extensive midden-excavation later.

Samtala	Heiti	Þjóðminjasafnsn	Hvað	Jörð/leyfi	X	Y	WP
EY-131:018	TVP21_12	2021-35	öskuhaugur	Hreiðarsstaði	516644	597582	2
EY-143:014	TVP21_15	2021-35	öskuhaugur	Atlastaðir	507840	595228	2
EY-154:023	TVP21_17	2021-35	öskuhaugur	Kóngsstaðir	517663	589009	2
EY-159:008	TVP21_20	2021-35	öskuhaugur	Kot í Hólárko	517783	586912	2
EY-135:012	TVP21_13	2021-35	öskuhaugur	Hóll (Urðir)	512743	596281	2
EY-138:012	TVP21_14	2021-35	öskuhaugur	Klaufabrekkn	511810	596454	2
EY-144:007	TVP21_16	2021-35	öskuhaugur	Kot	506298	594196	2
EY-155:001	TVP21_18	2021-35	öskuhaugur	Hverhóll	517456	587128	2
EY-156:001	TVP21_19	2021-35	öskuhaugur	Krosshóll	517231	586605	2
EY-167:009	TVP21_21	2021-35	öskuhaugur	Syðra-Hvarf	519342	598640	2
EY-215:001	STAÐARTUNGA	2021-35	ÖSKUHAUGUR OFL	Staðartunga	524913,7	575035,4	1 og 2

Table 2: Overview of potential midden target sites in Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur and including Staðartunga in Hörgárdalur. The four highlighted sites on top were investigated in the 2021 season to assess midden presence, extent, and in-situ preservation.

[34] f. ex.: Frei et al 2015, Ólafsdóttir et al 2021, Fraser et al 2022.

Coring results

In 2021 systematic coring was done in four locations, at Hreiðarsstaðir, Atlastaðir, Hólárkot and Kóngsstaðir. A total of 80 cores were taken and described during the 2021 season. The write-up of the cores is still ongoing and will be made available in a final report in the end of 2023, which will include seasons 2021 and 2022. Following is a summary of the coring carried out in the summer of 2021

Hreiðarsstaðir (EY-131:018), area TVP21_12

Midden remains were located on the farm mound. They were however heavily disturbed, and did therefore not securely dated information to warrant an excavation.

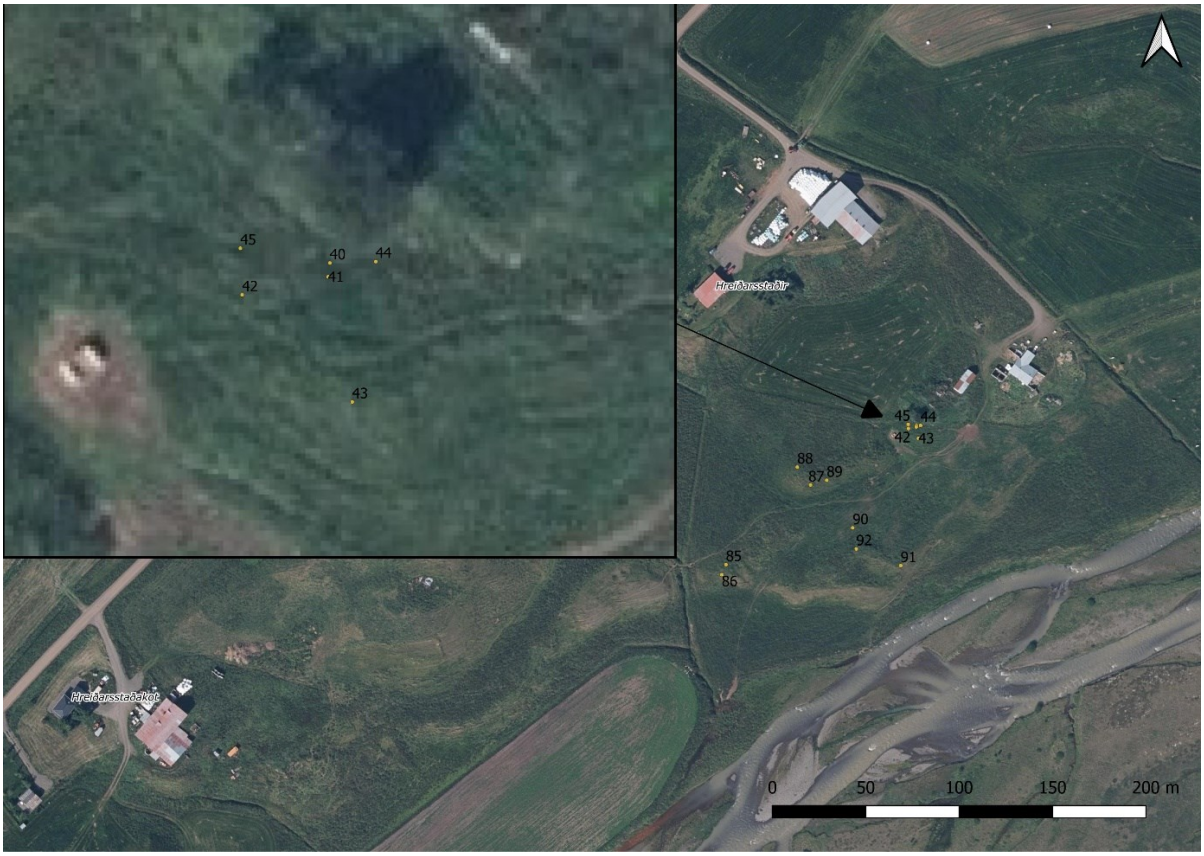

Figure 53: Overview of the coring sampled at Hreiðarsstaðir. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.

Atlastaðir (EY-143:014), area TVP21_15

Midden remains were located in the remains of the farm mound, but heavily disturbed, and therefore not producing enough period specific information to warrant an excavation.

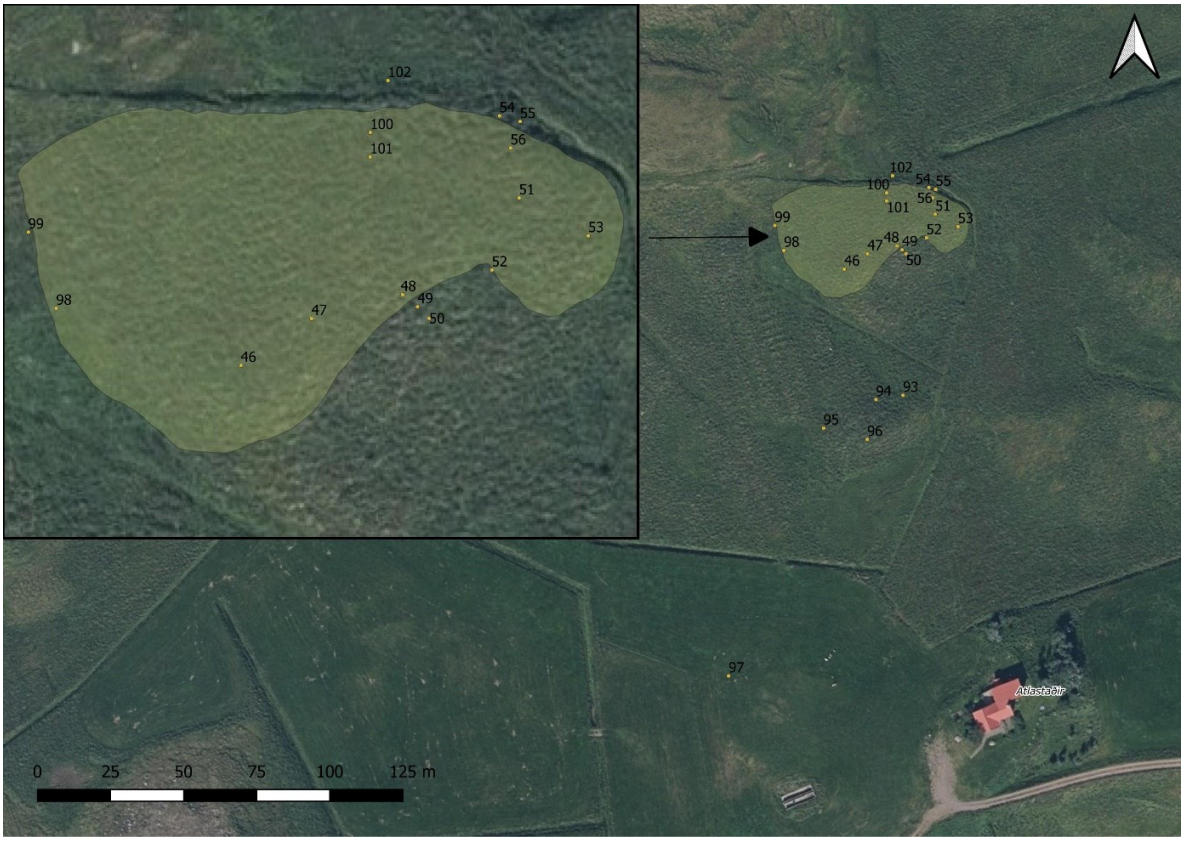

Figure 54: Overview of the coring sampled at Atlastaðir. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.

Kot í Hólárkotslandi (EY-159:008), area TVP21_20

No midden remains were located across the entire homefield, or even outside the boundaries. It is possible that the midden remains were discarded into the adjacent river, or that they were used as a fertilizer.

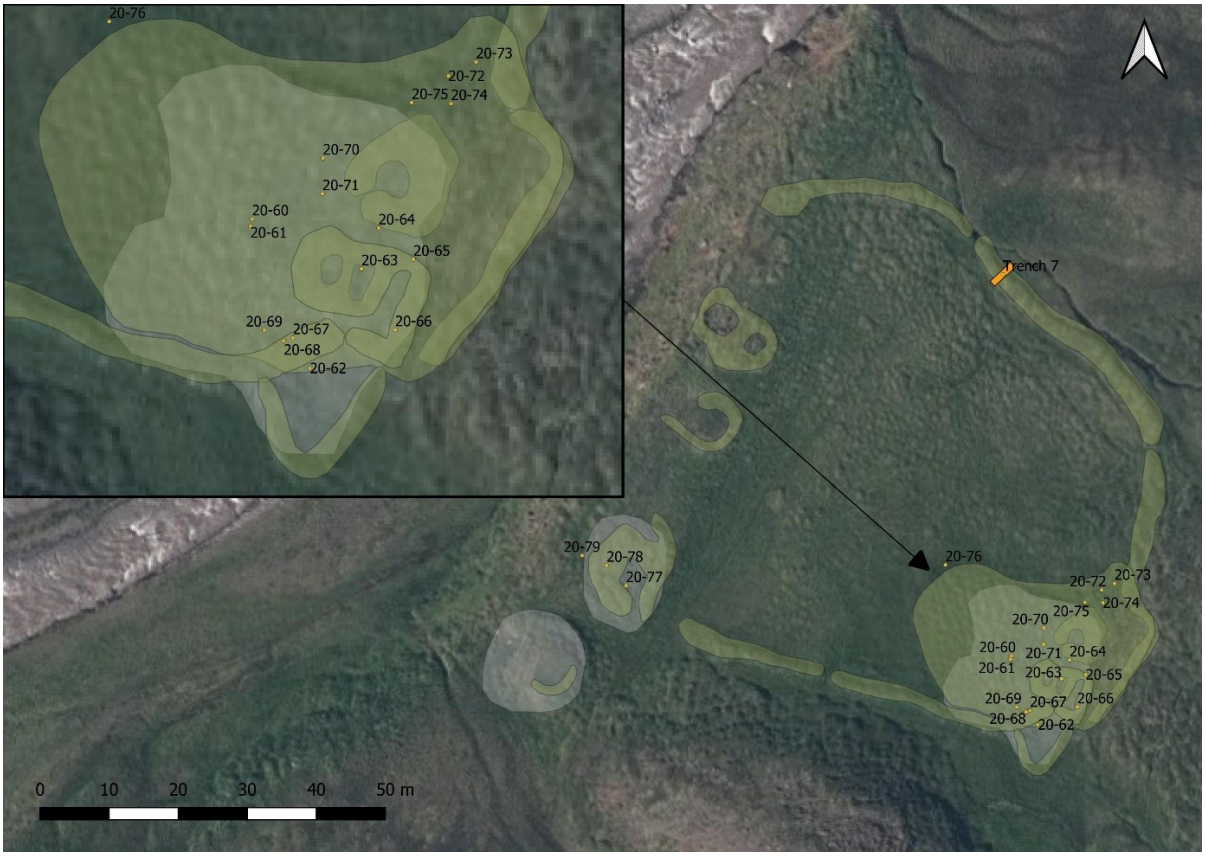

Figure 55: Overview of the coring sampled at Kot í Hólárkotslandi. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.

Kóngsstaðir (EY-154:023), TVP21_17

Two middens were located on this site. One in area B, the other in area C (see map 56). The first did not contain stratified, *in-situ* midden layers and needed to be abandoned upon rigorous sampling. The latter, located at the edge of the old farm mound was however suitable for excavation.

Figure 56: Overview of the coring sampled at Kóngsstaðir. Test trench (TR1) location in Area C. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.

Conclusion on the midden materials from Area B

EY154:003 midden: This target was extensively cored, but it turned out to be natural rock infilled with peat ash and wood ash, charcoal and burnt bone inclusions and fish in midden materials in this area. However, there was no dating indication beyond 20th century glass, and there was no tephra. The deposits are loose, not well-stratified and thus not a reliable midden excavation target.

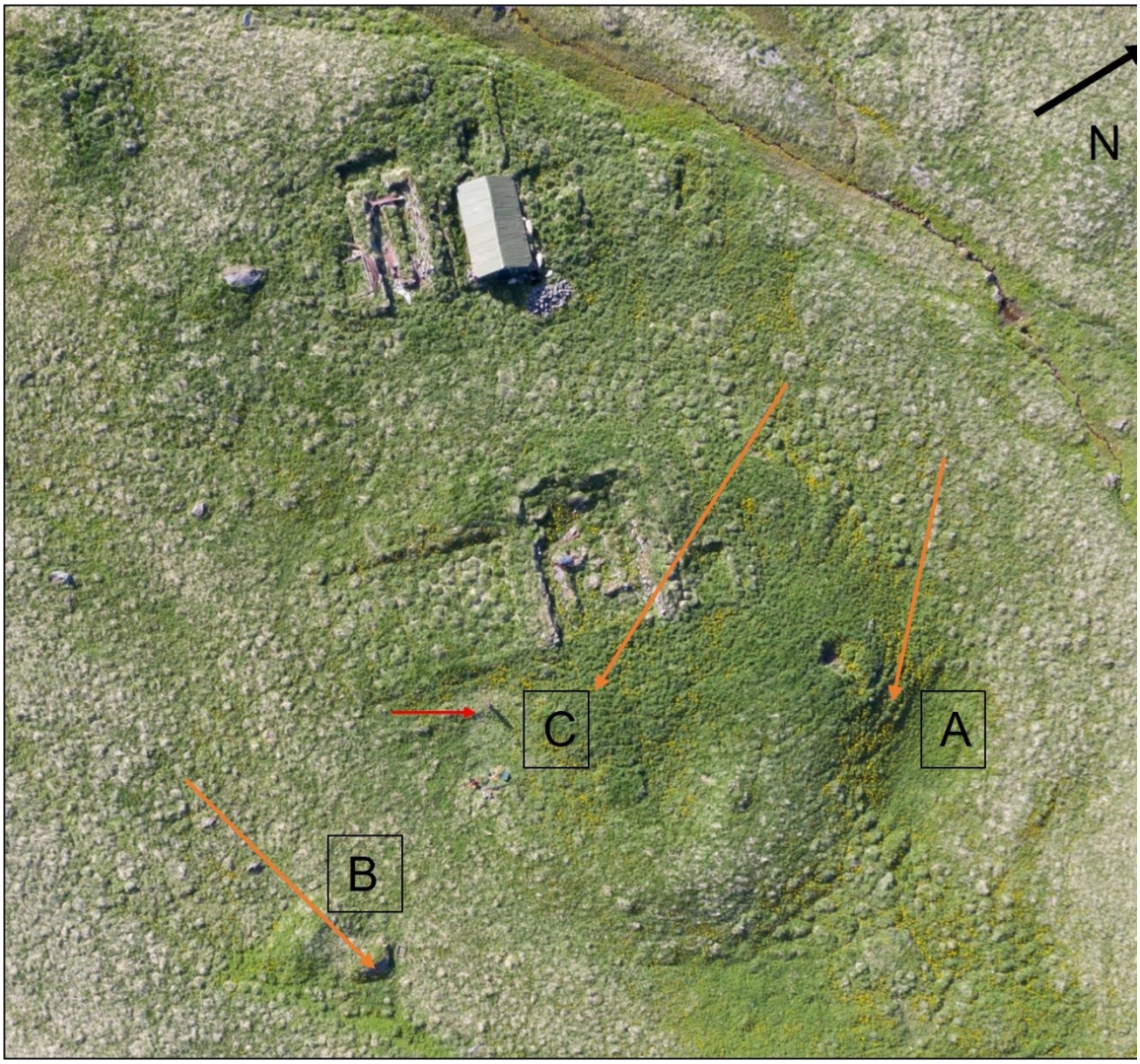

Figure 57: Drone picture of Kóngsstaðir indicating the three areas investigated, with Area B containing the disturbed, and Area C the stratified, midden materials.

Kóngsstaðir trench excavation – TR 1

In area C, at the eastern edge of the old farm mound, several sets of cores provided better results indicative of *in situ* midden materials. Subsequently, a 1m x 1, 5 m investigative trench (TR1) was dug and the team excavated the cultural layers stratigraphically. Unfortunately, despite the rigorous excavation and sampling methods implemented, the bone preservation in all the cultural layers amounted to almost zero, with only teeth remaining from some of the layers which is a sign of high acidity in the peat ash midden.

Figure 58 TR1, picture of Western profile, camera facing West.

In collaboration with WP4, Egill Erlendsson was able to submit a soil column collected from the western section for geochemical and biochemical analysis via his collaboration with an external project. The hope is that aDNA results from the soil may increase information on animal (and possibly plant) species once present in this midden. Once deemed of analytical value, the remaining teeth will be submitted to SUERC for Radiocarbon Dating, via Philippa Ascough. This is planned for later 2022.

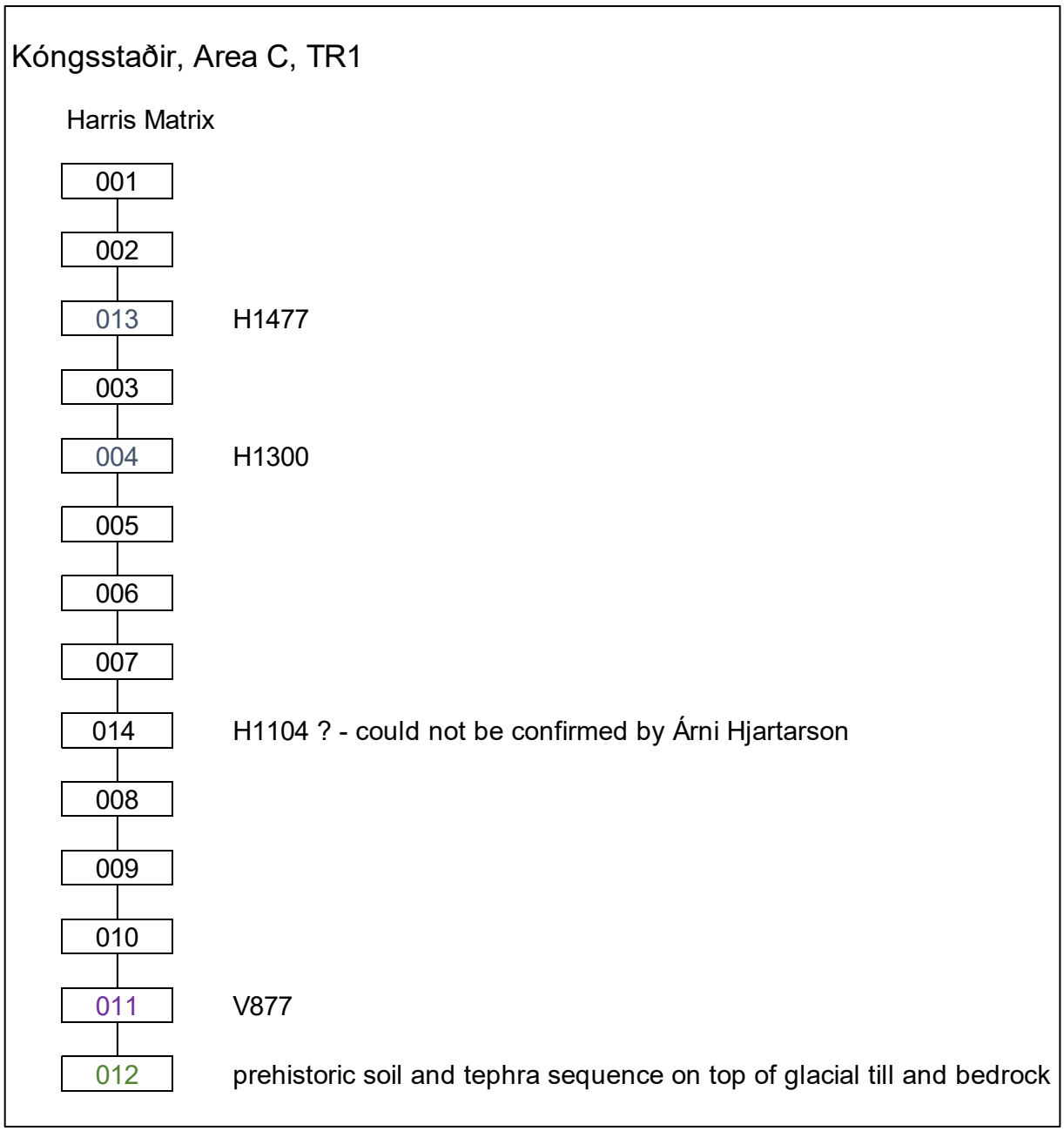

Figure 59: Kóngsstaðir test trench in Area C, TR1: Harris Matrix

Post-excavation work and field report work:

All the coring and excavation activities were thoroughly recorded, with the raw data organized into standard databases. Coring for *in situ* midden materials is set to continue in the summer of 2022 and an extensive field and post-excavation report planned for 2023.

All the data sets resulting from the 2021 field season are housed at the internal FSI server where all the fieldwork information connected with WP2 is backed-up.

Conclusion

The 2021 midden investigation in Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur provides the first such systematic investigation in the region that focused on locating remains of household middens contemporaneous contemporaneous with site settlement activities. The hope was to collect archaeofaunal remains from the stratified cultural deposits to get a better idea of site activity, farm management strategies, and site occupation dynamics. Kóngstaðir in Skíðadalur provided the only midden with such *in situ* cultural deposits. Unfortunately, the midden environment proved too acidic for animal bone preservation, and the few poorly preserved caprine tooth fragments recovered are therefore the only physical remains to be observed of the original archaeofauna. The goal for 2022 is thus to detect an equally well-stratified midden with far better bone preservation.

8. Finds summary for 2021

Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir

During the field season of 2021 a total of 57 finds were retrieved. Most of the finds came from Kóngsstaðir (area C – 2021-35-17) but a few from trench 2, Krákustaðir in Tungufell (2021-35-02). In Kóngsstaðir 51 finds are registered under 32 finds numbers. In Krákustaðir/Tungufelll five finds are registered by equal find numbers.

Initial recording and basic analysis of finds was carried on but detailed analysis awaits and will be conducted at the end of the fieldwork for year 2022. In the table below the composition of the find's assemblage is displayed. A detailed list of the finds is at the back of the report (see appendix 5).

Efni/Material	**Kóngsstaðir**	**Tungufell**	**Alls/Total**
Bein/Bone		1	1
Gler/Glass	3	1	4
Járn/Iron	12	1	13
Leir/Ceramic	8		8
Leir?/Ceramic?	2		2
Steinn/Stone	27	2	29
Alls/Total	52	5	57

Table 3: Finds by type and origin

9. Conclusion

Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir and Árni Daníel Júlíusson

In 2021 the focus of Work Package was on locating and exploring middens in Svarfaðardalur/Skíðadalur. Four sites were explored and one, Kóngsstaðir, trenched. In Kóngsstaðir a stratified midden was located, however its environment proved too acidic for bone preservation and therefore further excavation is not feasible. Further investigations in Svarfaðardalur/Skíðadalur will take place in 2022.

In Work Package 1 some experiments with estimating size of farm mounds were done in 2021 and will continue in 2022. In the first field year locating possible pre-Christian graves in the upper valleys was also attempted – but the experiment showed that the presence/absence of such graves in the area cannot be confirmed through such small-scale field walking and will not be continued.

One of the main aims of the Two valley project is to investigate aspects of the social and settlement history of the Two Valley area, Svarfaðardalur and Hörgárdalur and vicinity.

There are noticeable differences in the cultural landscapes between the inner parts of these valleys compared with the outer valleys and coastal regions. One is the lack of known pre-Christian burials and another the fact that comparatively fewer early churches are known in the area per farm. Weather if the lack of known heathen burial is a real pattern or bias of discovery is jet to be fully understood but if indeed it reflects a real lack of burial it could be taken as an indicator of varying social structures between the areas, which leads to one of the main questions of this project: Are there any indications that these inner areas were settled later or have a different settlement pattern to the outer valleys?

The lack of written sources for the settlement period requires these questions to be answered through archaeology, palaeoecology and geology. Evidence from written sources has given rise to two further research themes for the period 1100-1500, also to be addressed via archaeological and environmental science methods: 1) the potential development of a sub-tenant class between 1100-1400, and 2) the social and economic consequences of the 1402-1404 pandemic. Written sources indicate an eradication of the old social structure and the creation of a new one around this time. Is this observable through archaeology and ecology? If so, how?

The most concrete objective of WP1 is to try and shed light on the likely date, extent and nature of early settlement in the above-mentioned valleys as far as possible with small-scale investigations at various places in the valleys. Specifically, by excavating numerous small-scale trenches in order to date turf boundary walls and dwellings. These boundaries were built for

various purposes but probably most commonly to control animals, mark homefields/outer fields or properties – but the boundaries also give important information about settlement pattern, land use and grazing. In 2021 the focus was on inner Svarfaðardalur and Skíðadalur.

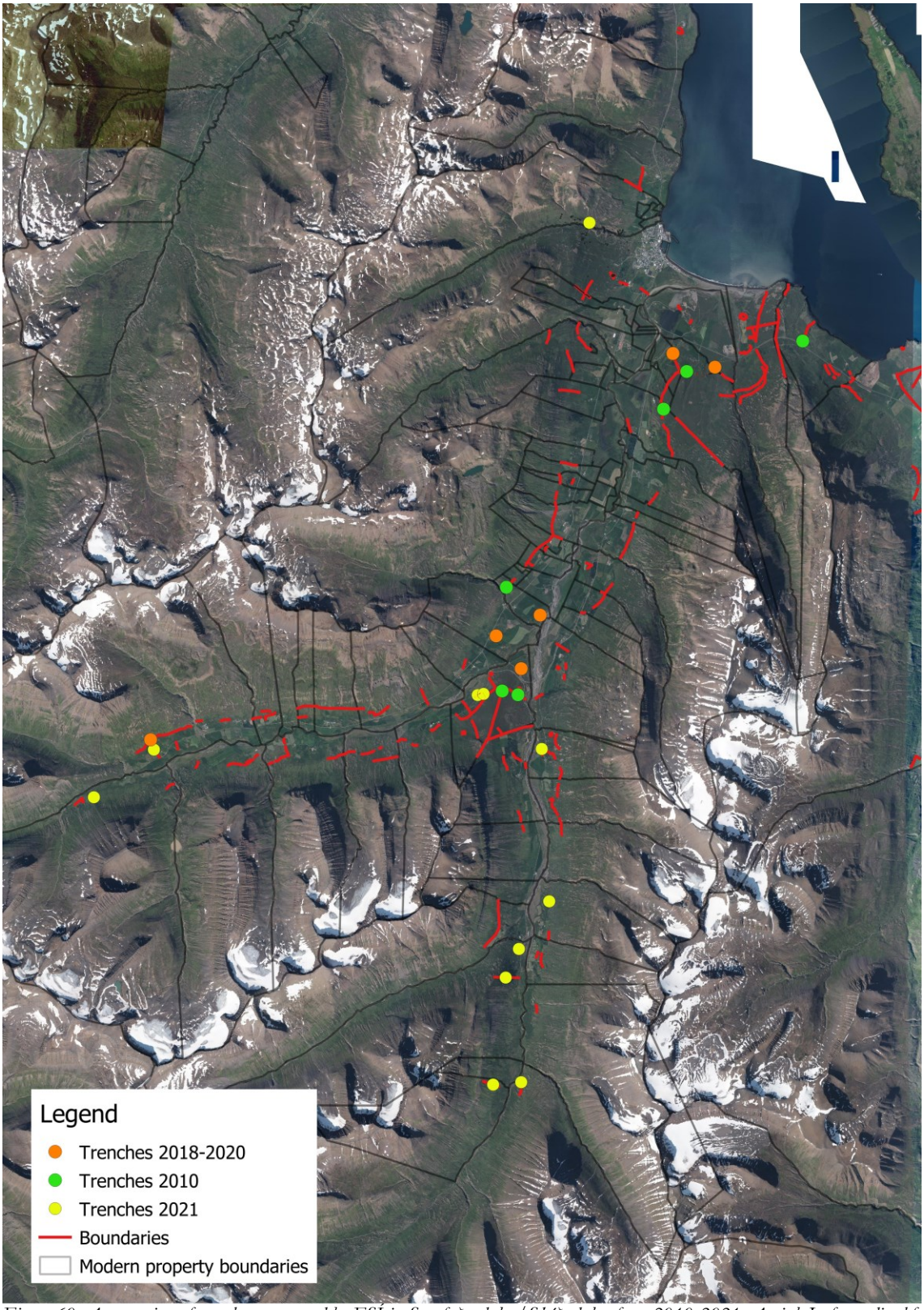

Figure 60: An overview of trenches excavated by FSÍ in Svarfaðardalur/Skíðadalur from 2010-2021. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.

Out of the 11 trenches dug in 2021 six were cut into structures that were demonstrated to be built on top of the LNS sequence and sealed by tephra from either 1104 and/or 1300 (trenches 02, 03, 04, 05, 06 and 10) and additional one trench (trench 01) was built on top of LNS but had rebuilds into the 15th century. The other trenches were into structures built on top of tephra from 1104 (trench 07, 09, 11) except one (trench 08 – Villingastaðir) that did not have a clear tephra visible underneath the boundary. One of these boundaries (trench 11) does not seem to be kept up after 1300 but the others were rebuilt later, and either sealed by 1477 (trench 07) or 1766 (trench 08). One boundary however did not have a clear tephra sealing it (trench 09). Three of these "later" boundaries were homefield boundaries of very small tenants' farms (trench 07-09) but one (trench 11) was a property boundary between two legal farms (*lögbýli*).

To put the results of 2021 in a wider context, one can add information from previous research in the area from the last few years (done in 2009-2021). This demonstrates that that all the property boundaries that have been investigated at in Svarfaðardalur with the exception of the boundary one between Þorsteinsstaðir and Atlastaðir (trench 11), were built on top of the LNS (likely 10th-11th century), and some of them do not seem to be maintained beyond 1104. When looking at the property boundaries it is interesting to see that they commonly have either just a single building phase or alternatively a single rebuild. In other words, they do not show signs of being kept and rebuilt repeatedly, for centuries. The exception to this is a property boundary between two small farms, Vífilsstaðir and Kot (trench 01 from 2021) that had 3-4 rebuilds and was maintained at least to the 15th century.

The homefield boundaries that were trenched in the area also usually only had a single phase or one rebuild. Some were built on top of the LNS but others after 1104 and only in two cases were there obvious rebuilds beyond 1300 (Kot and Villingastaðir, the latter possibly a much younger settlement altogether).

It is interesting that the most noticeable signs of rebuilds were found in the boundaries that seemed to have been constructed to divide the land up (most commonly above the farm, such as Sveitalangur). These boundaries are all likely build in 10th-11th century but have 2-4 rebuilds, into the 15th-16th century. To some extent this evidence is surprising, as at first glance one might tend to think that it was been more pressing to keep up property boundaries or even the homefield boundaries. The fact that this type of boundary seems to be been in use the longest suggest that some boundaries were regarded as more important to maintain than others which could be left unattended without worries. This might be taken as an indication that the property division was firmly established by 12th-13th century and that there was not a general and pressing need to keep property boundaries up.

Farm	Boundary type	ID	Year of excavation	Building phases	Postdates	Predates
Sakka	Division of land (within a farm)	EY-176:029	2010	4	10-12th c.	14-15th c.
Steindyr	Division of land (within a farm)	EY-129:012	2010	4	10/11th c.	16th c.
Hamar	Division of land (within a farm)	EY-180:006	2010	3	10/11th c.	14-15th c.
Atlastaðir	Division of land (within a farm)	EY-137:016	2018	2	10/11th c.	?
Kot/Bakkakot/Steindyrakot	Home field marker	EY-129:006	2020	1	1104	1300
Þverárgerði/-kot	Home field marker	EY-130:009	2020	1 or 2	1104	1300
Kot	Home field marker	EY-159:008	2021	1	1104/1300	1477?
Ytra-Tungukot	Home field marker	EY-149:012	2020	1?	LNS	1300
Þverárkot í Skíðadal	Home field marker	EY-145:010	2021	2	LNS	1104/1300?
Villingastaðir	Home field marker	EY-161:019	2021	2	?	1766
Hvarfskot	Home field marker	EY-164:009	2021	2	1104	?
Upsasel	Home field marker	EY-109:012	2021	1	LNS	1104
Krosshóll/Hverhóll	Property marker	EY-155:011	2021	1	LNS	1104
Vífilsstaðir/Kot	Property marker	EY-144:008	2021	3-4	940	1477
Þverárkot/Kóngsstaðir	Property marker	EY-154:025	2021	1	LNS	1104
Þorsteinsstaðir/Atlastaðir	Property marker	EY-142:010	2021	1	1104	1300
Krákustaðir/Tungufell	Property marker	EY-149:026	2021	1	LNS	1104/1300?
Tungufell	Property markery?	EY-149:019	2010	2	10/11th c.	15th c.
Tungufell	Property marker?	EY-149:021	2010	1	10/11th c.	15th c.
Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	property marker?	EY-052:024	2010	2	10/11th c.	12-13th c.
Skáldalækur (by Glaumbær museum)	A ruin	EY-178:014	2009	many	10/11th c.	18-19th c.
Hamar	A ruin	EY-100:010	2018	1	10/11th c.	?
Syðra-Tungukot (Tungufell)	A ruin	EY-149:014	2020	?	1104	1477
Krákustaðir (Tungufell)	A ruin	EY-149:017b	2021	2	LNS	1104

Table 4: Trenches in Svarfaðardalur area

To sum up the dating of boundaries in the inner part of Svarfaðardalur (and Skíðadalur) it can be suggested that it is likely to have been predominantly built the 10th-11th centuries although the boundaries around some of the smaller tenants' farms were only built in or after the 12th century. The system seems similar in construction and date to the outer area dated in 2010. Therefore, there was no archaeological evidence from the excavations of the summer 2021 that the inner valleys were settled at a noticeably later date than the outer areas. This does not suggest that the settlement there could not be later, only that if there was a delay in the settlement of the inner valleys it was probably measured in years or decades rather than centuries and both areas seem to have had a well-established settlement by the 10th-11th centuries when the main lines of the boundary system are drawn.

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Outreach and media:

The project home page: https://twovalleys.hi.is/

The project facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100069190841955

Appendices

Appendix I: The Two Valleys Project. Tephrachronology, inspection on tephra samples from Svarfaðardalur collected in the summer of 2021

Árni Hjartarson

Tephra and tephra fall have seldom been hazardous in Svarfaðardalur and Hörgárdalur. However, the inhabitants have been aware of volcanism and many times experienced tephra fall. Several historical tephra layers can be found in soil profiles. None of them are thick enough to have caused considerable damage on meadows or hayfields and harvest. On the other hand, poisoning because of fluorine and volcanic gasses might have caused illness in people and livestock and thus influenced wealth and power in the two valleys. In written sources no demonstrations about that can be found from Svarfaðardalur and Hörgárdalur except in the Haze Famine 1783-1784.

Historical tephra markers in Svarfaðardalur

Settlement tephra series (LNS) and the Settlement layer (LNL) 800-1000

Hekla 1104

Hekla 1300

Veiðivötn 1477

Hekla 1766

Table. Tephra layers and tephra samples

No.	Site	Tephra (sample*)	Age of construction
TVP-01	Vífilsstaðir	V1477*- H1300* - H1104* - LNS*	Oldest wall older than 1104, younger than 940
TVP21-02	Krákustaðir	H1104* - LNS* - H3	Age of the settlement
TVP21-03	A turf wall east of Krákustaðir	V1477 - H1300 - H1104 - LNS	Age of the settlement
TVP21-04	Þverárkot	H1300 – H1104 – LNS – H3	Older than 1104, younger than the settlement series
TVP21-05	Kóngsstaðir/Þverá, suspected property boundary	V1477 – H1104 – LNS – H3	11. century
TVP21-06	Hverhóll/Krosshóll property boundary	V1477*- H1300* - H1104 - LNS* - H3	Around AD 1000
TVP21-07	Kotakot near Hólárkot in Skíðadalur Valley	H1104*	Boundary wall younger than 1104
TVP21-08	Villingagerði near Hlíð farm	H1766* - LNS** - H3*	Wall older than 1766
TVP21-09	Hvarfskot homefield wall near Syðra-Hvarf	H1104 - LNS - H3	Wall made soon after 1104 (12.-13. century)
TVP21-10	Upsasel mounds	H1104 – V~940* – H3	Older than 1104, younger than 940 (approx. 980-1000)
TVP21-11	Þorsteinsstaðir/Atlastaðir property boundary	H1300* - LNS* - H3**	
	Kóngsstaðir midden	H1766* – H1300*	

Altogether 26 samples

Following inspection and descriptions are based on soil profiles and samples from the archaeologists and also own samples from the test trenches. The samples were rinsed and observed in a microscopic stereoscope in the ISOR Laboratory in Reykjavík. Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson, a tephra specialist, was helpful with the lab investigation and cleared up some doubts.

TVP21-01 – Vífilsstaðir

Archaeologist profile across a homefield boundary. Samples from four tephra layers were collected. Numbers in square brackets refer to numbers in the cross sections

[105] V1477 runs up to the boundary turf wall. The stereoscope reveals coarse, dark tephra. Aeolian material, mixed tephra, windblown grains. Fine material, pyroxene, fresh glass and crystals are visible.

[107] H1300 runs up to the boundary turf wall. Rather convincing H1300 layer, grains of various colors, red, black, gray and clear grains.

[109] H1104 is seen as a sporadic white tephra band that runs up to the wall. Acidic, white, fine-grained pumice. Dark grains mixed with a hint of red, crystals visible, clear grains with black inclusions. Acidic grains 90%.

[111] LNS in situ. Some pyroxene in a mixed sample, peat-brown glass, crystals not prominent (but crystals are characteristic of LNL), black microcrystals in the glass, very small scoria grains, 20%. Most similar to the V ~ 940 layer.

Age: Oldest wall older than 1104, the youngest wall sealed by 1477.

TVP21-02 Krákustaðir

Three tephra samples. V1477 is not found here.

[203] H1104 in the turf but not visible outside the boundary wall. Light brown pyroclastic grains with small black inclusions, acidic grains 90-95%. White and off-white crystalline grains in between. Nothing red or pink. No needle-shaped crystals. The tephra is typical for H1104.

[214] and [215] LNS are seen in a turf unit and also close below the wall, 2-3 mm thick. Gray, crystalline, pyroclastic grains most prominent. Black grain also prominent (crystals rather than glass). Clear crystal fragments are visible. Red grains are barely visible. The layer most closely resembles Grímsvötn tephra, a layer within the LNS series that is slightly older than the Settlement layer.

[215] H3 lies close below the wall, light yellow-brown, 7 cm thick, dichotomous, at the bottom is 3 cm airborne pyroclastic and at the top 4 cm adjoining tephra.

Age: The Settlement period

TVP21-03 Boundary wall east of Krákustaðir

No samples collected.

V1477 in grassroots.

Pyroclastic layer (H1300 or V1477) in a aeolian layer that runs up to and over the wall [ÁH does not consider this to be tephra].

H1104 in a aeolian lens that runs up to the wall.

H1104 in aeolian lens in the trench by the wall.

LNS airborne in the ditch by the wall

Age: The Settlement period.

TVP21-04 The homefield wall of Þverárkot

No tephra samples taken. Old homefield wall, a well built and practical structure.

H1300 (or V1477), mixture of soil and tephra on top of the wall.

H1104 A very obscure tephra layer that covers collapses from the older part of the garden.

LNS in collapse from the older part of the park.

LNS also found in the core of the turf load, i.e. in the oldest part of the wall.

LNS in untouched ground outside the wall.

H3 can be seen under the wall but the layer is disturbed and stirred.

Age according to this: Older than 1104, younger than LNS.

ÁH collected two samples of possible tephra layers:

Sample 1: Light gray layer 0.8-1 cm, most some kind of organic mixture. Pyroclastic grains of heterogeneous origin. Brownish and white-gray pyroclastic grains, fine grains, clear crystals are visible. Not tephra

2: Mostly organic matter. Brownish and reddish pyroclastic grains, light gray pumice grains may also be seen, perhaps H1300 (In dry samples, semi-clear needle-shaped crystals are also visible, also black crystal fragments. The needle-shaped crystals are poorly visible in wet samples). Resembles sample 1. Not tephra.

TVP21-05 - Suspected property boundary between Þverá and Kóngsstaðir

No tephra samples collected.

Everything very vague. Rounded rocks, gravel and sand, as well as slightly waterlogged and rinsed material, are on either side of the wall below the soil. Large, rounded stones have been used as building material. Largest stone 38 cm in diameter. H3 is seen below the wall, the stones are sitting on it. H3 is also seen in the charging turf which on the stones. Tiny black tephra layer, LNS, is in the charging turf. H1104 is on top, or at the top of the wall. V1477, thin lenses, can be seen in two or three places in the grass guard.

A landslide may have passed the site south of the profile.

Age: 11th century (slightly higher than H1104).

TVP21-06 - Hverhóll and Krosshóll property boundary

Three tephra samples. Beautiful profile across well-made construction.

[602] V1477 on top of the wall. Samples mixed with soil, root hairs and various organic matter. Black fine-grained tephra. White and yellow crystals in between, clear crystals are also visible.

[604] H1300? obscure grayish tuff lenses firmly on top of the wall. The sample is mostly soil, little was left when rinsing was completed. Dark and light tephra particles are visible, equal amounts of each, clear and gray-white crystals are found. Also, occasional red grains. The grains are eroded.

H1104 No sample. The layer appears as tiny white band in a rather homogeneous dark brown aeolian material leaning towards the wall.

[612] LNS is in the wall turf. Mixed sample, eroded tephra grains, peat-brown glass, a few crystals, black microcrystals in the glass, very small tephra grains.

Most similar to the Grímsvötn tephra layer within LNS.

H3 in the wall turf. No sample.

Age: About 1000.

TTVP21-07 - Kotakot near Hólárkot

Don't have a copy of the archaeologists' profile but inspected the site 7.7. 2021. Three samples were collected.

Profile in a low wall surrounding the house mounds. V1477 and H1300 are not seen in the profile. A landslide scree is found at shallow depth below the wall.

H3 is not visible with certainty, but both black and gray layers are seen below the wall.

[703] Gray and black layer, considered to be H1104 did not turn out to be so. Dispersed tephra grains are found, but this is not a specific tephra layer. Took a sample of the gray part from both the profile and the wall turf. The light grains are probably diatomite, 90%. Semi-clear, tiny, needle-shaped crystals are also visible. Traces of dark red pumice grains are seen, also a few black-gray grains.

[710] Light-colored tephra layer. Light colored clear crystals most prominent, needle-shaped most common but plate-shaped also found. This is 90% of the content. Light brown grain in between. Grains with reddish hue red here and there, dark grains are barely visible. Undoubtedly H1104

[711] Dark tephra grains in the majority with black and light inclusions. Light brown and reddish tephra grains in between. Moss, organic matter, human manifestations. This is not tephra layer.

A scree is just below the wall. A small stream flows along the northern side of the wall, 4 l/s, coming from springs in the mountain slope.

Age: The wall probably younger than 1104.

TVP21-08 Villingagerði in the land of Hlíð

Don't have a copy of the archaeologists' profile but inspected the site instead 7.7.21. Three samples collected.

The profile is across a prominent wall that is about 1 m high and 2.5-2.6 m wide. It is mostly made of soil with occasional stones. The wall does not look ancient. It has collapsed and been restored, probably more than once.

H1766 is found on the oldest part of the restored part of the wall. Good tephra sample, black grain (glass), white yellowish and clear crystals (plagioclase). Crystal needles and fragments of needles. Very fine-grained.

? Dark layer 0.4 cm thick and lies under the wall. 2-3 cm of soil between it and the bottom of the wall. Black pyroclastic grains are visible, light grains in between and tiny evidence of clear, eroded crystal fragments. Aeolian dust, not tephra.

V1477 not found

A possible LNS layer can be seen in the wall's loading turf (no sample).

H3 is in wall turf but is not visible in situ. White tephra, in some places the color is a little brownish. Black inclusions are found, mainly in the brownish grains, occasional light red and pink grains are seen. Acid pumice 90-95%

Large stones are at the bottom of the test trench. This is probably a landslide material and it can also be seen in the soil in a drainage ditch close to the survey site. There, H3 can be seen just above the landslide and a layer of black tephra crashes into Hekla pumice.

Age: The first restoration of the wall is older than H1766

TVP21-09 – Syðrahvarf. The homefield boundary of Hvarfskot

No tephra samples from here. Description ÁH 7.7.21

About 1 cm of soil between the wall and the underlying H1104.

Two LNS layers separated by ~ 2 cm of soil.

H1104, LNS and H3 can be seen in the wall turf.

Searched unsuccessfully for V1477 and H1300.

Age: Wall built shortly after 1104.

The archaeologist's description states: This is 3 phases of a wall, the oldest lying on top of 1104 tephra in situ. H1104, LNS, H3 and H4 in turf loads.

H1104 layer cut due to turf loading.

LNS layers cut due to turf loading.

Age: Younger than 1104, (12th-13th century).

TVP21-10 – Wall at the Upsadalur mounds

One sample inspected. Description of ÁH 8.7.21

H1104 approx. 3 cm above the mound.

Mounds

Soil layer below the mound, 1 cm.

LNS. Crystalline tephra, light and dark crystals, brownish pyroclastic grains. Most similar to V ~ 940.

Soil layer.

H3, 7 cm thick, yellow-gray, yellow-brown.

Age around 980 (at least older than 1000).

TVP21-11 – Property boundary between Þorsteinsstaðir and Atlastaðir

Don't have a copy of the archaeologists' profile. Three tephra samples.

H1300?. The sample accidently fell on floor and was swept up but got mixed with rubbish, the original tephra was however easily recognized. Grains of various colors seen, red, black and gray. Despite the mishap, there are good indications for H1300.

H1104. Light colored tephra. White grain with occasional black inclusions. Acidic grains 90%. Suspected dark tephra layer (LNS) turned out to be human pollution. Not tephra layer.

H3, white and red-pink granules, also three bottle green crystals (pyroxen), acidic granules 95%

Age:?

Kóngsstaðir midden

Three samples were collected from the south end of Ramónas test trence 3.7.2021 before the excavation was completed.

1) The topmost layer at a depth of 28 cm: Almost pure crystalline material. Black, light, semi-clear and clear crystals. Needle-shaped crystals are visible but most of them are irregular fractures. Fine-grained material. The tephra seems to be H1766.

2) The layer in the middle at a depth of 35 cm: Windblown dust mixed with the tephra. Dark colored, small grains and a similar amount of light grains, mostly fine grained glass. Acidic grains are visible, also basic. The layer eems to be H1300 (mixed with traces of Grímsvötn tephra occasionally spotted).

3) The bottom layer at a depth of 45 cm: Mixed material. Fine-grained heterogenous stuff, eroded and globular. Black glass, brown and gray grains. Traces of crystal fragments. Aeolian dust, not tephra.

Appendix II – Unit register WP1

Skurður/ trench nr	Eining /unit	Lýsing/ Description	Dags / date	Nafn /ID
		South section of trench into a boundary between Vífilsstaðir and Kot (EY-144:008)		
TVP21_01	0101	Top soil	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0102	Uniform windblown material	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0103	Turf with LNS, repair/reconstruction of the wall?	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0104	Turf collapse	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0105	Uniform windblown material	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0106	Mixed windblown material	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0107	H1300	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0108	Windblown material	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0109	Thin and broken band of tephra, H1104	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0110	Mixed filling in cut [0120]	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0111	Repairs to the turf wall. Turf with LNS and prehistoric tephra	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0112	Mixed material between turf loads	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0113	Turf with LNS and prehistoric tephra	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0114	Turf with LNS and prehistoric tephra	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0115	LNS in situ	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0116	Windblown material	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0117	Mixed filling in cut [0121]	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0118	Thin and broken band of blue-green tephra 1104	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0119	Windblown and turf collapse from [0117]	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0120	Cut, east of turf wall [112], [113] og [114]	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0121	Cut, wast of turf wall [112], [113] og [114]	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_01	0122	Cut/levelling layer for a rebuild	01.07.2021	HMR / HS
		Western section of trench into a ruin in Krákustaðir in Tungufell (EY-149:017b)		
TVP21_02	0201	Turf and topsoil	28.06.2021	HMR / HS

TVP21_02	0202	Pale orange brown silt, root action	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0203	Flecks of bright white tephra - H1104	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0204	Pale orange brown silt, root action	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0205	Dark grey brown silt with t/c (yellow / green / grey)	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0206	Mixed dark grey brown with ash, bone	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0207	Mixed degraded turf with orange / pink / red contains - bog derived	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0208	Dark grey brown silt with v. occasional small turf fragments	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0209	Grey brown silt with occasional turf lenses (yellow / green / grey)	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0210	Mixed orange brown silt with small turf fragments, upcast	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0211	Turf wall repair - ca. 3 courses strengur, pale grey brown, dark brown, grey, green, yellow (probably prehistoric tephra)	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0212	Occupation/possible floor. Pale to dark grey ash and charcoal, patchy beneath wall (0211), over wall (0214)	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0213	Soft uncompacted mixed turf fragments in matrix of yellow brown silt	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0214	Turf wall - 3/4 courses strengur dark brown, grey, green. Turves compressed to 2-3 cm. LNS in turf	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0215	LNS in situ	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0216	Natural layers containing prehistoric tephra	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_02	0217	Cut, south of turf wall	28.06.2021	HMR / HS
		South-eastern section of trench into a boundary in Tungufell (EY-149:026)		
TVP21_03	0301	Top soil. The layer is thickest at the east.	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0302	Mixed windblown material. Mostly dark brown and uniform but has yellowish turf patches which might come from turf wall [0316].	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0303	Windblown and turf collapse, dark brown with large yellow and black turf patches. It has also white flecks with H1104 in situ	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0304	Very disturbed layer, turf collapse, likely remains of wall that has collapsed and been eroded	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0305	Windblown and uniform silt layer with turf patches.	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0306	Mixed windblown black layer with possible tephra. In field believed to be H1300 but not c. by ÁH	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0307	Windblown and uniform brown layer	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH

TVP21_03	0308	Windblown material, mostly uniform but has dark brown and yellowish-brown turf patches.	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0309	Mixed windblown material with brown, dark brown and yellowish-brown patches	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0310	Windblown material with turf patches and traces of H1104 in situ	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0311	Turf collapse, brown and orange brown	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0312	Patchy and windblown turf material, light brown, dark brown and yellowish brown.	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0313	Dark brown and mostly uniform layer with slight hint of dark turf patches	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0314	Dense and very mixed turf collapse layer, dark brown, yellowish brown and grey brown.	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0315	Cut, east of boundary. Possibly connected to cut [0319]	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0316	Turf wall, built of strengur with possible LNS and pre historic tephra in it. The turf was mostly orange, yellow, brown	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0317	Orange natural layer	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0318	Orange natural layer, possibly the same as [0317]	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_03	0319	Possible cut.	28.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
		North western section of trench into a home field boundary in Þverárkot, Kóngsstaðir (EY-154:010)		
TVP21_04	0401	Top soil	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0402	Mixed grey and brown layer with patches of tephra in it, most likely H1300 (in situ).	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0403	Uniform and windblown orange brown and brown layer	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0404	Windblown material, similar to [0403] but with turf patches that has prehistoric tephra in it	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0405	Very mixed and mottled layer, with possible turf debris in it and stone collapse from wall [0406]	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0406	Rebuilt of the wall, made of stones and brown uniform soil	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0407	Cut for wall [0406]	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0408	Mottled and windblown material. It is mostly dark brown with orange, black patches and also flecks of H1104 tephra in situ.	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0409	Turf collapse. The layer is brown with large turf chunks.	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0410	Very mixed windblown and mottled layer, with possible turf collapse from wall [0412].	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0411	Dark brown and mostly uniform layer with lenses slight hint of dark turf patches	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH

TVP21_04	0412	Turf wall, built of strengur but the core of the wall is made of mixed material. The wall was 120-130cm wide. It seems possible that the outer and inner edge of the wall was laid out with big stones which was then incorporated in to the wall. The outer stone lining may have been made of bigger stones which were more closely laid than the inner one. It can't be ruled out that the stone lining was a remains of an older wall construction.	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0413	Cut, possibly due to turf cutting	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0414	Windblown, natural layer	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_04	0415	LNS in situ	24.06.2021	SÓ / EÓH
		Western section of trench into a property boundary between Þverárkot and Kóngsstaðir (EY-154:025)		
TVP21_05	0501	Top soil with V1477 in situ.	23.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_05	0502	Brown layer with gravel and bright white flacks of H1104 in situ.	23.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_05	0503	Windblown material up against wall with stripes of dark tephra (not in situ).	23.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_05	0504	Turf collapse, brown with stripes of tephra?	23.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_05	0505	Mixed layer with turf collapse and patches of tephra	23.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_05	0506	Turf collapse and windblown material. In it some prehistoric tephra, yellow and grey clay layer	23.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_05	0507	Windblown material up against wall. Grey brown and light layer	23.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_05	0508	Core of wall? Prehistoric tephra with grey clay layer	23.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_05	0509	Red brownish windblown/natural layer	23.06.2021	HMR / HS
		Western section of trench into a property boundary between Hverhóll and Krosshóll (EY-155:011)		
TVP21_06	0601	Top soil	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0602	Dark grey tephra from V1477	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0603	Light brown windblown material with lot of root action	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0604	Thin and broken band of tephra H1300	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0605	Uniform windblown material	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0606	Windblown material with turf patches which are more dense close to the wall [0610] but are more scattered further from it at the south end.	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0607	Brown windblown material with turf patches	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH

TVP21_06	0608	Dark brown and windblown material with turf patches and hint of bright white flecks of tephra 1104 in situ	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0609	Dark brown windblown material with turf patches	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0610	Turf wall. From the section it looked like it was only made of strengur but when it was excavated it was obvious that its north side was built of klambra. The north side of the wall was more robust than the south side of the wall which was more deteriorated. The surface underneath the wall slopes to the north.	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0611	Cut, north of boundary wall. Possibly due to turf cutting	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0612	Natural layer, LNS in situ	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0613	Natural layer, with prehistoric tephra	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0614	Possible cut, south of boundary wall. Possibly due to turf cutting but could also be because of soil erosion	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0615	Natural grey brownish windblown material.	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
TVP21_06	0616	Natural layer but disturbed due to frost, water and wind activity	01.07.2021	SÓ / EÓH
		Southeastern section of trench into a homefield boundary of Kot (EY-159:008)		
TVP21_07	0701	Turf and topsoil.	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0702	Mixed dark orange brown silt with lenses of grey and black coarser sediment - 1477?	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0703	Pale grey, yellow, orange, white turf	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0704	Mixed grey brown clay silt with turf frames, stone faced south	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0705	Yellow, brown, grey turf with band of blue grey tephra possible H1300.	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0706	Mixed brownish grey clay silt with turf frames	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0707	As [0706] - smaller turf frags, orange streaks	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0708	Yellow, grey, black turf collapse - irregular, vertical orientation.	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0709	Dark grey, pale grey, orange mixed clay silt. Fill of cut [0714]	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0710	Banded orange clay, pale yellow grey - possible water lain with traces of H1104 in situ	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0711	Banded dark grey, orange, brown silt and tephra - LNS 6 or 7 alternate layers.	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0712	Natural: Mid grey clean clay silt with fe, orange prop	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0713	Natural layer: Dark grey brown clay silt with frequent small angular stone throughout base of trench	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0714	Cut for construction, truncates natural [0710], [0711], and [0712].	05.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_07	0715	Windblown material, pale yellow and grey turf block - incorporating prehistoric tephra remains	05.07.2021	HMR / HS

		Half of a northern section of trench into a home field boundary of Villingastaðir (EY-161:019)		
TVP21_08	0801	Top soil	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_08	0802	Windblown material, light brown with hint of tephra H1766	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_08	0803	Rebuilt of the wall. Turf with LNS tephra	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_08	0804	Windblown material and turf collapse	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_08	0805	Windblown, dark grey and brown layer up against wall [0811].	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_08	0806	Dark grey tephra from Veiðivötn 1477	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_08	0807	Windblown material, dark grey brown.	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_08	0808	Light blue grey tephra.	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_08	0809	Greyish and orange undisturbed bog layer with some gravel in it	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_08	0810	Grey brown windblown and uniform layer	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_08	0811	Turf wall, possibly the landnam sequence and pre historic tephra in it.	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_08	0812	Uniform and windblown material, grey brown	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_08	0813	Dark grey tephra, possibly the landnam sequence	06.07.2021	HMR / HS
		Northern section of trench into a home field boundary of Hvarfskot (EY-164:009)	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0901	Top soil	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0902	Turf wall with historic tephra (H3 and H4) in it.	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0903	Turf wall with the LNS and 1104 tephra.	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0904	Uniform windblown material with turf patches	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0905	Uniform and windblown material, brown	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0906	Windblown material up against wall [0906] with turf patches	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0907	Turf wall with 1104 tephra and the LNS	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0908	Tephra 1104	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0909	Natural layer	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0910	LNS in situ	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0911	Natural layer	29.06.2021	HS

TVP21_09	0912	Cut, truncating layer: [0908], [0909], [0910] and [0911].	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0913	Probable cut	29.06.2021	HS
TVP21_09	0914	Cut/levelling	29.06.2021	HS
		Western section of trench into a boundary by Upsasel (EY-109:012)		
TVP21_10	1001	Top soil	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1002	Mixed material with apparent frost activity	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1003	Turf collapse with LNS and prehistoric tephra	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1004	Turf wall, built of strengur, possibly three courses (which is less than 5 cm thick each). LNS and pre historic tephra apparent in the turf.	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1005	Windblown material with dark tephra, possibly 1477	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1006	Dark, blue grey tephra H1300 in situ	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1007	Windblown material	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1008	Tephra 1104 in situ	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1009	Windblown and uniform layer	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1010	Windblown and uniform layer	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1011	LNS tephra in situ	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1012	Two prehistoric tephra, above is yellow tephra 3-5 cm thick and below a greyish tephra 2-4 cm thick	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1013	Undisturbed layer, orange brown	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
TVP21_10	1014	Cut	24.06.2021	HMR / HS
		North-western section of trench into a property boundary between Þorsteinsstaðir and Atlastaðir (EY-142:010)		
TVP21_11	1101	Top soil from 2020. The boundary wall was levelled out in 2020. Because of this levelling it was possible to see the core of the wall in some areas on the surface but in others its top could be seen.	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1102	2019 top soil. Very dark brown and coarse. Grass root still visible.	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1103	Windblown turf collapse, brown with yellow patches.	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1104	Uniform Blackish brown material with hint of light patches.	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1105	Windblown and uniform light brown layer.	06.07.2021	SÓ

TVP21_11	1106	Dark grey tephra, possibly Hekla 1300.	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1107	Windblown and uniform brown layer with little bit of gravel in it.	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1108	Windblown turf collapse, brown with yellow patches.	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1109	Very mixed turf collapse with large stone at the bottom.	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1110	Windblown and uniform layer, yellowish and orange brown.	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1111	Windblown and uniform dark brown layer.	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1112	Cut, south west of boundary wall [1113].	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1113	Turf wall. In the turf is prehistoric tephra and also the 1104 tephra in the turf close to the top. The core of the wall seems to be more mixed and made of smaller turf fragments.	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1114	Windblown material/upcast? Very mixed and disturbed layer, with blackish, orange, brown and yellow brown patches (turf?)	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1115	Cut, north east of boundary wall [1113].	06.07.2021	SÓ
TVP21_11	1116	Natural layer. With sign of more water and bog activity and iron pan	06.07.2021	SÓ

Appendix III – Unit Register WP2

Kóngsstaðir TR1

Site Code	Natmus no	Context no.	Area	Type	Interpretation	Descrip. Key	% sieved	Rec. ID	Date of record
TVP21-17	2021-35	1	C	Layer	Turf cover	Surface Modern turf deposit		RH	06/27/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	2	C	Layer	turf collapse w occasional 1477 tephra lenses	Packing (?)	100	RH	06/28/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	3	C	Layer	mixed layer w turf collapse and brown sandy silt; possible turf packing to keep surface below	Packing(?)	100	RH	06/28/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	4	C	D	H1300 Tephra in situ covering entire trench	Ash	100	RH	06/29/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	5	C	D	Peat ash deposit across entire trench and under H1300(004); where contact with ash, bit of a mix, but that is just dynamics of layers touching	Midden	100	RH	07.03.2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	6	C	Layer	grey-brown midden layer, very mixed, with turf collapse lenses	Midden	100	RH, JTH	07.06.2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	7	C	Layer	Brown turf debris layer	Midden	100	RH	07.06.2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	8	C	Layer	pink-brown midden layer w wood ash lenses	Midden	100	RH	07.06.2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	9		Layer	light grey and pink colour, very mixed midden deposit	midden	100	RH, JTH	07.07.2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	10	C	Layer	mixed, lensed, peat ash deposit	Midden	100	RH, JTH	07.07.2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	11	C	layer	Landnam layer	ash	100	RH	07.08.2021

TVP21-17	2021-35	12	C	layer - prehistoric sequence under landnam tephra layers	prehistoric surface, aeolian, and tephra layer sequence under landnam				07.08.2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	13	C		H1477 tephra layer				07.08.2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	14	C	layer	~~possibly H1104 layer, very faint, though~~			RH	07.08.2021

Appendix IV – Coring Register WP2

core #	Foto Frame DSC #	Date	Site code	Natmus Research no.	Farm name	site area	midden y/n	stratif. y/n	initials
1	5	22/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	A	n		RH/JTH
2	6	22/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	A	n		RH/JTH
3	7-8	22/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	A	n		RH/JTH
4	10-11	22/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	A	n		RH/JTH
5	12	22/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	A	n		RH/JTH
6	13	22/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	A	n		RH/JTH
7	14	22/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	A	n		RH/JTH
8	15	22/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	A	n		RH/JTH
9	16-17	22/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	A	n		RH/JTH
10	18-19	22/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	A	n		RH/JTH
11	20	23/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	A	n		RH/JTH
12	21	23/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	A	n		RH/JTH
13	30-33	23/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	B	y	n	RH/JTH
14	34-36	23/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	B	y	n	RH/JTH
15	37-38	23/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	B	y	n	RH/JTH
16	39	23/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	B	y	n	RH/JTH
17	40	24/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	n		RH/JTH
18	41-43	24/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	y	y	RH/JTH
19	44 -46	24/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	y	y	RH/JTH
20		24/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	y	n	RH/JTH
21		24/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	y	n	RH/JTH
22		24/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	y	n	RH/JTH
23		24/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	y	n	RH/JTH
24		24/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	n	n	RH/JTH
25		24/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	n	n	RH/JTH
26	47-49	25/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	n	n	RH/JTH
27		25/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	n	n	RH/JTH
28		25/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	n	n	RH/JTH
29	50-53	25/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	y	y	RH/JTH
30	54-55	25/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	n		RH/JTH
31	56-58	25/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C			RH/JTH

32	59-62	25/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C			RH/JTH
33	55	25/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C			RH/JTH
34	63-68	25/6/21	TVP21-17	2021-35	Kóngsstaðir	C	y	y	RH/JTH
40	87-89	30/6/21	TVP21-12	2021-35	Hreiðarsstaðir		y	n	RH/JTH
41	90-96, 98-99	30/6/21	TVP21-12	2021-35	Hreiðarsstaðir	Farm mound	y	y	RH/JTH
42	100-104	30/6/21	TVP21-12	2021-35	Hreiðarsstaðir	Farm mound	y	n	RH/JTH
43	105-106	30/6/21	TVP21-12	2021-35	Hreiðarsstaðir	Farm mound	y	n	RH/JTH
44	107	30/6/21	TVP21-12	2021-35	Hreiðarsstaðir	Farm mound	y	n	RH/JTH
45	108-112	30/6/21	TVP21-12	2021-35	Hreiðarsstaðir	Farm mound	y	n	RH/JTH
46	113-115	1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Top of Farm mound	y	n	RH/JTH
47	116-117	1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound	y	n	RH/JTH
48		1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound	n		RH/JTH
49		1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound	n		RH/JTH
50		1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound - E edge	n		RH/JTH
51		1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound - E edge	n		RH/JTH
52	118, 120, 122	1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound - E edge	n		RH/JTH
53	123, 124, 126, 127	1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound	y	n	RH/JTH
54	128-130	1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound - edge	y	n	RH/JTH
55	131-132	1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound - edge	n		RH/JTH
56	133	1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound	n		RH/JTH
57	134-135	1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound	y	n	RH/JTH

58	136, 139-141	1/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound	y	n	RH/JTH
60	144-145	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
61	146	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
62	147	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
63		5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
64	148	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
65	149	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
66	150-151	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
67		5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
68		5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
69	152	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
70	153	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
71		5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
72	154	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
73		5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
74		5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
75	158-159	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
76	160	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
77	161	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
78	162-163	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
79	164	5/7/21	TVP-20	2021-35	Kot i Hólárkotslandi		n		RH/JTH
85	218-219	8/7/21	TVP21-10	2021-33	Hreiðarsstaðir		n		RH/JTH
86	220	8/7/21	TVP21-11	2021-34	Hreiðarsstaðir		n		RH/JTH

87	221	8/7/21	TVP21-12	2021-35	Hreiðarsstaðir		n		RH/JTH
88	222	8/7/21	TVP21-12	2021-35	Hreiðarsstaðir		n		RH/JTH
89	223-225	8/7/21	TVP21-12	2021-35	Hreiðarsstaðir		n		RH/JTH
90	226	1/7/21	TVP21-12	2021-35	Hreiðarsstaðir		n		RH/JTH
91	227	1/7/21	TVP21-12	2021-35	Hreiðarsstaðir		n		RH/JTH
92	228-229	1/7/21	TVP21-12	2021-35	Hreiðarsstaðir		n		RH/JTH
93	290-291	9/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Mound east of Farm mound	n		RH
94	292-293	9/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Mound east of Farm mound	n		RH
95	294	9/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Mound east of Farm mound	n		RH
96	295	9/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Mound east of Farm mound	n		RH
97		9/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	hesthús (?)	n		RH
98	296-297	9/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound - S edge	n		RH
99	299	9/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound - S edge	n		RH
100	300	9/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	farm mound - W edge	y	n	RH
101	301-302	9/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	Farm mound	y	n	RH
102		9/7/21	TVP21-15	2021-35	Atlastaðir	boundary NW edge of farm mound	n	n	RH

Appendix V: Find Register WP1&WP2

Fundanr./Find nos.	Staður nr. / Site code	Einiing/ Context	Staður/Site	Svæði/ Area	Efni	Material	Tegund	Type	Weight (g)	Count
2021-35-1715	TVP21-17	001	Kóngss.	C	Gler	Glass	Brot	Fragment	0.87	1
2021-35-1724	TVP21-17	002	Kóngsstaðir	C	Gler	Glass	Flaska?	Bottle?	3.54	1
2021-35-1702	TVP21-17	003	Kóngsstaðir	C	Járn	Iron	Hnífur?	Knife?	10	1
2021-35-1705	TVP21-17	005	Kóngsstaðir	C	Járn	Iron	Hnífur?	Knife?	3.9	1
2021-35-1706	TVP21-17	003	Kóngsstaðir	C	Járn	Iron	Þynna	Sheet	x	2
2021-35-1707	TVP21-17	009	Kóngsstaðir	C	Járn	Iron	Þynna	Sheet	2,40 ; 1,60	1
2021-35-1714	TVP21-17	010	Kóngsstaðir	C	Járn	Iron	Brot	Fragment	5.8	2
2021-35-1717	TVP21-17	001	Kóngsstaðir	C	Járn	Iron	Lykill	Key	45.2	1
2021-35-1720	TVP21-17	002	Kóngsstaðir	C	Járn	Iron	Ílát?	Vessel?	165.72	1
2021-35-1721	TVP21-17	002	Kóngsstaðir	C	Járn	Iron	Nagli	Nail	4.91	1
2021-35-1722	TVP21-17	002	Kóngsstaðir	C	Járn	Iron	Brot	Fragment	2	4
2021-35-1726	TVP21-17	006	Kóngsstaðir	C	Járn	Iron	Nagli	Nail	6.12	1
2021-35-1727	TVP21-17	006	Kóngsstaðir	C	Járn	Iron	Nagli?	Nail?	5.13	2
2021-35-1701	TVP21-17	003	Kóngsstaðir	C	Leir	Ceramic	Krítarpípa	Tobacco pipe	10	1
2021-35-1703	TVP21-17	003	Kóngsstaðir	C	Leir	Ceramic	Leirker	Pottery	10	1
2021-35-1716	TVP21-17	001	Kóngsstaðir	C	Leir	Ceramic	Leirker	Pottery	0.92	1
2021-35-1718	TVP21-17	001	Kóngsstaðir	C	Leir	Ceramic	Leirker	Pottery	1.86	1
2021-35-1725	TVP21-17	002	Kóngsstaðir	C	Leir	Ceramic	Leirker	Pottery	3.4	1
2021-35-1729	TVP21-17	006	Kóngsstaðir	C	Leir?	Ceramic?	Leirker?	Pottery?	0.91	1
2021-35-1704	TVP21-17	005	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Aðfluttur steinn	Manuport	2	1
2021-35-1708	TVP21-17	003	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Aðfluttur steinn	Manuport	2.7	1
2021-35-1709	TVP21-17	005	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Aðfluttur steinn	Manuport	6	3
2021-35-1710	TVP21-17	005	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Aðfluttur steinn	Manuport	32.14	1
2021-35-1711	TVP21-17	005	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Aðfluttur steinn	Manuport	25	1
2021-35-1712	TVP21-17	005	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Aðfluttur steinn	Manuport	8.8	3
2021-35-1713	TVP21-17	005	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Soðsteinar	Heating stone	326.5	2
2021-35-1719	TVP21-17	001	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Eldsláttusteinn?	Strike-a-light?	2.04	1
2021-35-1723	TVP21-17	002	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Aðfluttur steinn	Manuport	0.06	6
2021-35-1728	TVP21-17	006	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Aðfluttur steinn	Manuport	3.68	4
2021-35-1730	TVP21-17	006	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Soðsteinar	Heating stone	0.91	1
2021-35-1731	TVP21-17	006	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Aðfluttur steinn	Manuport	64.5	1
2021-35-1732	TVP21-17	006	Kóngsstaðir	C	Steinn	Stone	Aðfluttur steinn?	Manuport?	314.8	1
2021-35-205	TVP21-02	012	Tungufell	Tóft/Ruin	Bein	Bone	Prjónn	Pin	0.54	1
2021-35-201	TVP21-02	206	Tungufell	Tóft/Ruin	Gler	Glass	Brot	Fragment	17.5	1
2021-35-202	TVP21-02	012	Tungufell	Tóft/Ruin	Járn	Iron	Þynna	Sheet	2	2
2021-35-203	TVP21-02	012	Tungufell	Tóft/Ruin	Steinn	Stone	Aðfluttur steinn	Manuport	37.4	1

2021-35-204	TVP21-02	012	Tungufell	Tóft/Rúin	Steinn	Stone	Aðfluttur steinn	Manuport	108.85	1

Appendix VI: Samples Register WP1&WP2

Site Code	Sample no	Natmus no	Farm Name	Context no.	Area	Sample Type	Volume	Weight	Quant. Bags/ Buckets	Desc/Purpose	Date	ID
TVP21-17	1	2021-35	Kongsstadir	6	C	Bulk	10 L		1 bucket	flotation, micro and macro remains of plants and bones	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	2	2021-35	Kongsstadir	10	C	C14		7.12	1 sm bag	C14 - designated for 2021 analysis	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	3	2021-35	Kongsstadir	10	C	Bulk	10 L		1 bucket	flotation, micro and macro remains of plants and bones	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	4	2021-35	Kongsstadir		C	Soil Column /Monolith			2 x 50 cm long guttering samples of western section	eDNA analysis via Carlsberg grant collaborators	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	5	2021-35	Kongsstadir	3	C	C14		6 g	1	C14 sample of remains of ovca tooth	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	6	2021-35	Kongsstadir	6	C	C14		4.8	1	C14 sample of remains of charcoal, designated for 2021 analysis	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	7	2021-35	Kongsstadir	8	C	C14		2.61	1	C14 sample of remains of ovca tooth, designated for 2021 analysis	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	10	2021-35	Kongsstadir	2	C	C14		4.81	1	C14 sample of remains of charcoal, designated for 2021 analysis	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	11	2021-35	Kongsstadir	11	C	Bulk		77.71	1 bag	Landnam tephra - V874 for analysis by Arni Hjartarson	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	12	2021-35	Kongsstadir	3	C	Wood		0.65	1 bag	designated for C14 in 2021	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	13	2021-35	Kongsstadir	6	C	C14		0.45	1 bag	ovi/capra tooth remains designated for C14 in 2021	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	14	2021-35	Kongsstadir	6	C	C14		0.06	1 bag	small branch / charred wood for c14 for calibration purposes	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	15	2021-35	Kongsstadir	6	C	C14		0.6	1 bag	charred wood for c14 for calibration purposes designated in 2021	07/29/2021	RH

TVP21-17	16	2021-35	Kongsstadir	6	C	Wood		2.24	1 bag	charred wood for possible future analysis if needed	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-02	8	2021-35	Tungufell	12	Toft	Wood		5	1	charcoal retrieved from excavation, purpose undetermined	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-02	9	2021-35	Tungufell	12	Toft	Bulk		2 L	1 bag	sample for flotation	07/29/2021	RH

Appendix VII: Bone Register WP1&WP2

Site Code	Natmus no	Bone bag nr	Context no.	Farm Name	Area	Weight (g)	Quant. Bags	unburnt bone	burnt bone	Date	ID
TVP21-02	2021-35	02-01	206	Tungufell	Toft	43	1	Yes	No	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-02	2021-35	02-02	212	Tungufell	Toft	56.5		Yes	No	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	2021-35	17-1	core nr. 14; 26-32 cm down	Kongsstadir	B	4.58	1	Yes	No	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	2021-35	17-2	core nr. 13; 36-38cm down	Kongsstadir	B	1.15	1	Yes	No	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	2021-35	17-3	17-2	Kongsstadir	C	2.97	1	Yes	No	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	2021-35	17-4	17-2	Kongsstadir	C	2.11	1	No	Yes	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	2021-35	17-5	17-1	Kongsstadir	C	2.12	1	No	Yes	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	2021-35	17-6	17-5	Kongsstadir	C	10.3	1	Yes	Yes	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	2021-35	17-7	17-8	Kongsstadir	C	1.72	1	Yes	No	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	2021-35	17-8	17-9	Kongsstadir	C	0.35	1	No	Yes	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	2021-35	17-9	17-10	Kongsstadir	C	0.17	1	No	Yes	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	2021-35	17-10 1 of 2 (for analysis)	17-6	Kongsstadir	C	60.3	1 of 2	Yes	Yes	07/29/2021	RH
TVP21-17	2021-35	17-10 2 of 2 (for analysis)	17-6	Kongsstadir	C	0.07	2 of 2	No	Yes	07/29/2021	RH

Appendix VIII: Photo Register WP1

Myndavél /Camera nr	Rannsóknarnr /Research nr	Rannsóknarst. /Area	Heiti myndar / Nr.	Myndefni	Description	Átt	Direction	Ljósmyndari / ID	Dagsetning /date
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0001	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-ex	V	W	HMR	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0002	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-ex	V	W	HMR	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0003	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-ex	A	E	HMR	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0004	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-ex	A	E	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0005	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-ex	A	E	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0006	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-ex	V	W	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0007	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-ex	V	W	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0008	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-ex	V	W	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0009	Veggur [0406] og hrun [0405]	Stone face	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0010	Veggur [0406] og hrun [0405]	Stone face	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0011	Veggur [0406] og hrun [0405]	Stone in situ	W	W	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0012	Veggur [0406] og hrun [0405]	Stone in situ	V	W	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0013	Veggur [0406] og hrun [0405]	Stone in situ	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0014	Veggur [0406] og hrun [0405]	Stone in situ	V	W	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0015	Veggur [0406] og hrun [0405]	Stone in situ	V	W	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0016	Veggur [0406] og hrun [0405]	Stone in situ	V	W	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0017	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0018	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0019	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021

Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0020	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	E	E	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0021	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	E	E	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0022	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	E	E	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0023	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0024	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0025	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	E	E	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0026	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_04	T1_DSC_0027	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0028	Fólk við vinnu	Working	N	N	HS	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0029	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0030	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0031	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0032	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0033	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0034	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0035	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0036	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0037	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0038	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS	22.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0039	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0040	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0041	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0042	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0043	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0044	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0045	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0046	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0047	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0048	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0049	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0050	Austursnið skurðar	West facing section	A	E	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0051	Austursnið skurðar	West facing section	A	E	HS	23.06.2021

Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0052	Austursnið skurðar	West facing section	A	E	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0053	Austursnið skurðar	West facing section	A	E	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_05	T1_DSC_0054	Austursnið skurðar	West facing section	A	E	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0055	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0056	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0057	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0058	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	V	W	HS	23.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0059	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Upsasel. Pre-exc	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0060	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Upsasel. Pre-exc	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0061	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Upsasel. Pre-exc	A	E	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0062	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Upsasel. Pre-exc	A	E	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0063	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Upsasel. Pre-exc	S	S	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0064	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Upsasel. Pre-exc	A	E	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0065	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0066	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0067	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0068	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0069	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0070	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0071	eytt	discard			HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0072	eytt	discard			HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0073	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0074	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0075	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0076	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0077	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0078	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS	24.06.2021

Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0079	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0080	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0081	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0082	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0083	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0084	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0085	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0086	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0087	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0088	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0089	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0090	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0091	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_10	T1_DSC_0092	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS	24.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0093	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0094	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0095	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0096	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0097	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0098	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0099	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0100	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0101	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0102	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0103	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0104	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0105	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0106	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0107	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0108	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0109	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0110	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	28.06.2021

Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0111	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0112	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0113	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0114	Mannvistarleifar í botni skurðar	Wall removed. Basal features	N	N	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0115	Mannvistarleifar í botni skurðar	Wall removed. Basal features	N	N	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0116	Mannvistarleifar í botni skurðar	Wall removed. Basal features	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0117	Mannvistarleifar í botni skurðar	Wall removed. Basal features	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0118	Mannvistarleifar í botni skurðar	Wall removed. Basal features	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0119	Mannvistarleifar í botni skurðar	Wall removed. Basal features	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0120	Mannvistarleifar í botni skurðar	Wall removed. Basal features	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0121	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0122	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0123	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0124	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0125	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0126	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0127	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0128	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0129	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0130	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_02	T1_DSC_0131	Vestursnið skurðar	East facing section	V	W	HS/HR	28.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0132	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Syðra Hvarf Pre-exc.	V	W	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0133	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Syðra Hvarf Pre-exc.	N	N	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0134	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Syðra Hvarf Pre-exc.	N	N	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0135	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Syðra Hvarf Pre-exc.	N	N	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0136	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0137	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	29.06.2021

Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0138	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0139	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0140	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0141	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0142	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0143	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0144	Fólk við vinnu	Working	N	N	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0145	Fólk við vinnu	Working	N	N	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0146	Fólk við vinnu	Working	N	N	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0147	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0148	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_09	T1_DSC_0149	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS/HR	29.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0150	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0151	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0152	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0153	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0154	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0155	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0156	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0157	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0158	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0159	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0160	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0161	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0162	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0163	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0164	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0165	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0166	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0167	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0168	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0169	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021

Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0170	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0171	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0172	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0173	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0174	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0175	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0176	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0177	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0178	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0179	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0180	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0181	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0182	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0183	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0184	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_06	T1_DSC_0185	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	SÓ/EÓH	30.06.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0186	Suðursnið skurðar	Section	S	S	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0187	Suðursnið skurðar	Section	S	S	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0188	Suðursnið skurðar	Section	S	S	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0189	Suðursnið skurðar	Section	S	S	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0190	Suðursnið skurðar	Section	S	S	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0191	Suðursnið skurðar	Section	S	S	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0192	Fólk við vinnu	Working mud			HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0193	Fólk við vinnu	Working mud			HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0194	Fólk við vinnu	Working mud			HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0195	Fólk við vinnu	Working mud			HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0196	Fólk við vinnu	Working mud			HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0197	Norðursnið	Section	N	N	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0198	Suðursnið skurðar	Section	S	S	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0199	Suðursnið skurðar	Section	S	S	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0200	Suðursnið skurðar	Section	S	S	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0201	Suðursnið skurðar	Section	N	N	HS/HR	01.07.2021

Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0202	Suðursnið skurðar	Section detail	N	N	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0203	Suðursnið skurðar	Section detail	N	N	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0204	Suðursnið skurðar	Section detail	N	N	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0205	Suðursnið skurðar	Section detail	N	N	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0206	Suðursnið skurðar	Section detail	N	N	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0207	Suðursnið skurðar	Section detail	N	N	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0208	Suðursnið skurðar	Section detail	N	N	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_01	T1_DSC_0209	Suðursnið skurðar	Section detail	N	N	HS/HR	01.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0210	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre excavation	N	N	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0211	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre excavation	V	W	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0212	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre excavation	S	S	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0213	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre excavation	A	E	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0214	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre excavation	A	E	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0215	Fólk við vinnu	Working	N	N	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0216	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0217	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0218	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0219	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	A	E	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0220	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	N	N	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0221	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0222	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0223	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0224	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	S	S	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0225	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated. Detail	V	W	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0226	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated. Detail	V	W	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0227	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated. Detail	N	N	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0228	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated. Detail	N	N	HS/HR	02.07.2021

Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0229	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated. Detail	N	N	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0230	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated. Detail	N	N	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0231	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated. Detail	V	W	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0232	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated. Detail	V	W	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0233	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated. Detail	V	W	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0234	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated. Detail	V	W	HS/HR	02.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0235	Fólk við vinnu	People at Kot, pre-exc			HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0236	Fólk við vinnu	People at Kot, pre-exc			HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0237	Fólk við vinnu	People at Kot, pre-exc			HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0238	Fólk við vinnu	People at Kot, pre-exc			HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0239	Fólk við vinnu	People at Kot, pre-exc			HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0240	Fólk við vinnu	People at Kot, pre-exc			HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0241	Fólk við vinnu	People at Kot, pre-exc			HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0242	Fólk við vinnu	People at Kot, pre-exc			HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0243	Vinnumynd	Deturfed	N	N	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0244	Vinnumynd	Deturfed	N	N	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0245	Umhverfi	View	N	N	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0246	Fólk við vinnu	Working	A	E	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0247	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated.	N	N	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0248	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated.	N	N	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0249	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated.	S	S	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0250	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated.	S	S	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0251	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated.	S	S	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0252	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated.	A	E	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0253	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated.	N	N	HS/HR	05.07.2021

Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0254	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated.	N	N	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0255	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated.	N	N	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0256	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated.	N	N	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0257	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated.	N	N	HS/HR	05.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0258	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0259	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0260	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0261	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0262	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0263	Vestursnið skurðar	Section	V	W	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0264	Yfirlitsmynd	Section	N	N	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0265	Austursnið skurðar	Section	A	E	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0266	Austursnið skurðar	Section	A	E	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0267	Austursnið skurðar	Section	A	E	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0268	Austursnið skurðar	Section	A	E	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0269	Austursnið skurðar	Section	A	E	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0270	Austursnið skurðar	Section_detail	A	E	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0271	Austursnið skurðar	Section_detail	A	E	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0272	Austursnið skurðar	Section_detail	A	E	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0273	Austursnið skurðar	Section_detail	A	E	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0274	Vestursnið skurðar	Section_detail	V	W	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0275	Vestursnið skurðar	Section_detail	V	W	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_07	T1_DSC_0276	Vestursnið skurðar	Section_detail	V	W	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35		T1_DSC_0277	Umhverfi	Landscape			HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35		T1_DSC_0278	Umhverfi	Landscape			HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0279	Norðaustursnið	Section	NA	NE	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0280	Norðaustursnið	Section	NA	NE	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0281	Yfirlitsmynd	Section	SV	SW	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0282	Suðaustursnið	Section	SA	SE	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0283	Suðaustursnið	Section	SA	SE	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0284	Suðaustursnið	Section_detail	SA	SE	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0285	Suðaustursnið	Section_detail	SA	SE	HS/HR	06.07.2021

Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0286	Suðaustursnið	Section_detail	SA	SE	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0287	Suðaustursnið	Section_detail	SA	SE	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0288	Suðvestursnið	Section_detail	SV	SW	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21_08	T1_DSC_0289	Suðvestursnið	Section_detail	SV	SW	HS/HR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21	T1_DSC_0290	Opinn fræðsludagur	Open day			HMR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21	T1_DSC_0291	Opinn fræðsludagur	Open day			HMR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21	T1_DSC_0292	Opinn fræðsludagur	Open day			HMR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21	T1_DSC_0293	Opinn fræðsludagur	Open day			HMR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21	T1_DSC_0294	Opinn fræðsludagur	Open day			HMR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21	T1_DSC_0295	Opinn fræðsludagur	Open day			HMR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21	T1_DSC_0296	Opinn fræðsludagur	Open day			HMR	06.07.2021
Tæki 1	2021-35	TVP21	T1_DSC_0297	Opinn fræðsludagur	Open day			HMR	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0001	Vinnumynd, grjóthleðsla í garðlagi	Work photo	NA	NE	EÓH	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0002	Vinnumynd, grjóthleðsla í garðlagi	Work photo	NA	NE	EÓH	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0003	Vinnumynd, grjóthleðsla í garðlagi	Work photo	NA	NE	EÓH	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0004	Vinnumynd, grjóthleðsla í garðlagi	Work photo	NA	NE	EÓH	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0005	Norðvestursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0006	Norðvestursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0007	Norðvestursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0008	Norðvestursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0009	Norðvestursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0010	Norðvestursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0011	Norðvestursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0012	Norðvestursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0013	Norðvestursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	23.06.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0014	Norðvestursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0015	Suðaustursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0016	Suðaustursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0017	Suðaustursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0018	Suðaustursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0019	Suðaustursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0020	Suðaustursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0021	Suðaustursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0022	Suðaustursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0023	Suðaustursnið í garðlagi á Þverárkoti	Northwest section	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0024	Botn í skurði á Þverárkoti	Basal feature in trench	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0025	Botn í skurði á Þverárkoti	Basal feature in trench	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0026	Botn í skurði á Þverárkoti	Basal feature in trench	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0027	Botn í skurði á Þverárkoti	Basal feature in trench	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0028	Botn í skurði á Þverárkoti	Basal feature in trench	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0029	Botn í skurði á Þverárkoti	Basal feature in trench	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0030	Botn í skurði á Þverárkoti	Basal feature in trench	SA	SE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0031	Skurðbrún [0413], möguleg pæla við garðlag á Þverárkoti	Cut [0413]	NA	NE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0032	Skurðbrún [0413], möguleg pæla við garðlag á Þverárkoti	Cut [0413]	NA	NE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0033	Skurðbrún [0413], möguleg pæla við garðlag á Þverárkoti	Cut [0413]	NA	NE	SÓ	23.06.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0034	Skurðbrún [0413], möguleg pæla við garðlag á Þverárkoti	Cut [0413]	NA	NE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0035	Nærmynd af þversniði garðlags á Þverárkoti	Northeast section	NA	NE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0036	Nærmynd af þversniði garðlags á Þverárkoti	Northeast section	NA	NE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0037	Nærmynd af þversniði garðlags á Þverárkoti	Northeast section	NA	NE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0038	Nærmynd af þversniði garðlags á Þverárkoti	Northeast section	NA	NE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0039	Nærmynd af þversniði garðlags á Þverárkoti	Northeast section	NA	NE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0040	Nærmynd af þversniði garðlags á Þverárkoti	Northeast section	NA	NE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_04	T3_DSC_0041	Nærmynd af þversniði garðlags á Þverárkoti	Northeast section	NA	NE	SÓ	23.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0042	Staðsetning skurðar	Pre-excavation				25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0043	Staðsetning skurðar	Pre-excavation				25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0044	Staðsetning skurðar	Pre-excavation				25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0045	Rannsóknarsvæðið, þvergarður við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Pre-excavation	SA	SE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0046	Rannsóknarsvæðið, þvergarður við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Pre-excavation	SA	SE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0047	Rannsóknarsvæðið, þvergarður við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Pre-excavation	NV	NW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0048	Rannsóknarsvæðið, þvergarður við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Pre-excavation	NV	NW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0049	Rannsóknarsvæðið, þvergarður við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Pre-excavation	SA	SE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0050	Rannsóknarsvæðið, þvergarður við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Pre-excavation	SA	SE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0051	Vinnumynd, 1100 gjóska í vindblásnu jarðlagi	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0052	Vinnumynd, 1100 gjóska í vindblásnu jarðlagi	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0053	Vinnumynd, 1100 gjóska í vindblásnu jarðlagi	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0054	Vinnumynd, 1100 gjóska í vindblásnu jarðlagi	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0055	Vinnumynd, 1100 gjóska í vindblásnu jarðlagi	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0056	Vinnumynd, garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0057	Vinnumynd, garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0058	Vinnumynd, garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0059	Vinnumynd, garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0060	Vinnumynd, garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NV	NW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0061	Vinnumynd, garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0062	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0063	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0064	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0065	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0066	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0067	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0068	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0069	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0070	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0071	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0072	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NV	NW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0073	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NV	NW	SÓ	25.06.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0074	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0075	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0076	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0077	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0078	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0079	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0080	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0081	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0082	Garðlag við Kringlugerði / Tungufell	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0083	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	NV	NW	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0084	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0085	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0086	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0087	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0088	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SA	SE	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0089	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	V	W	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0090	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	NV	NW	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0091	Fólk við vinnu	Working picture	NV	NW	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0092	Umhverfi	Surrounding	A	E	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0093	Fólk við vinnu	Working picture	V	W	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0094	Fólk við vinnu	Working picture	S	S	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0095	Fólk við vinnu	Working picture	NA	NE	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0096	Fólk við vinnu	Working picture	A	E	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0097	Fólk við vinnu	Working picture	N	N	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0098	Fólk við vinnu	Working picture	S	S	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0099	Fólk við vinnu	Working picture	S	S	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0100	Fólk við vinnu	Working picture	S	S	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_02	T3_DSC_0101	Fólk við vinnu	Working picture	A	E	HMR / HS	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0102	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	25.06.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0103	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0104	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0105	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	25.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0106	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0107	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0108	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0109	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0110	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0111	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0112	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0113	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0114	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0115	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0116	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0117	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0118	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0119	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0120	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0121	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0122	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0123	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0124	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0125	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0126	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0127	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0128	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0129	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0130	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0131	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0132	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0133	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0134	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0135	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0136	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0137	Norðvestur snið, garðlag	Northeast section	NV	NW	SÓ	28.06.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0138	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0139	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0140	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0141	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0142	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0143	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0144	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0145	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0146	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0147	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0148	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0149	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0150	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0151	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0152	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0153	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0154	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0155	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0156	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0157	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0158	Suðaustur snið, garðlag	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0159	Vinnumynd	Work photo	E	E	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_03	T3_DSC_0160	Vinnumynd	Work photo	V	W	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0161	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	VNV	WNW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0162	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	ASA	ESE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0163	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	VNV	WNW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0164	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	VNV	WNW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0165	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	VNV	WNW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0166	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	ASA	ESE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0167	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	ASA	ESE	SÓ	28.06.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0168	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	ASA	ESE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0169	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	ASA	ESE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0170	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	ASA	ESE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0171	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	ASA	ESE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0172	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NNA	NNE	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0173	Vinnumynd	Work photo	SSV	SSW	SÓ	28.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0174	Vinnumynd	Work photo	SSV	SSW	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0175	Vinnumynd	Work photo	SSV	SSW	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0176	Vinnumynd	Work photo	SSV	SSW	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0177	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NNA	NNE	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0178	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NNA	NNE	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0179	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NNV	NNE	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0180	Vinnumynd	Work photo	NNV	NNE	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0181	Vinnumynd	Work photo	SSV	SSW	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0182	Vinnumynd	Work photo	SSV	SSW	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0183	Vinnumynd	Work photo	SSV	SSW	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0184	Vinnumynd	Work photo	SSV	SSW	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0185	Vinnumynd	Work photo	SSV	SSW	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0186	Vinnumynd	Work photo	SSV	SSW	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0187	Vinnumynd	Work photo	SSV	SSW	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0188	Vinnumynd	Work photo	SSV	SSW	SÓ	29.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0189	Garðlag áður en skurður er grafinn	Pre-excavation	N	N	SÓ	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0190	Garðlag áður en skurður er grafinn	Pre-excavation	N	N	SÓ	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0191	Garðlag áður en skurður er grafinn	Pre-excavation	S	S	SÓ	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0192	Garðlag áður en skurður er grafinn	Pre-excavation	S	S	SÓ	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0193	Garðlag áður en skurður er grafinn	Pre-excavation	S	S	SÓ	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0194	Garðlag áður en skurður er grafinn	Pre-excavation	S	S	SÓ	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0195	Vinnumynd	Work photo	V	W	HS	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0196	Vinnumynd	Work photo	N	N	HS	30.06.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0197	Vinnumynd	Work photo	N	N	HS	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0198	Vinnumynd	Work photo	A	E	HS	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0199	Vinnumynd	Work photo	A	E	HS	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0200	Vinnumynd	Work photo	V	W	HS	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0201	Vinnumynd	Work photo	V	W	HS	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0202	Vinnumynd	Work photo	V?	W?	HS	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0203	Suðursnið	South section	S	S	HS	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0204	Suðursnið	South section	S	S	HS	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0205	Suðursnið	South section	S	S	HS	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_01	T3_DSC_0206	Suðursnið	South section	S	S	HS	30.06.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_11	T3_DSC_0207	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	SV	SW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_11	T3_DSC_0208	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	NV	NW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_11	T3_DSC_0209	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	NV	NW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_11	T3_DSC_0210	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	SA	SE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_11	T3_DSC_0211	Yfirborð uppgraftarsvæðis	Pre-excavation	SA	SE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0212	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0213	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0214	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0215	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0216	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0217	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0218	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0219	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0220	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0221	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0222	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0223	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0224	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0225	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0226	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0227	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0228	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0229	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0230	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0231	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0232	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0233	Vest-norðvestursnið	West-northwest section	VNV	WNW	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0234	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0235	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0236	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0237	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0238	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0239	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0240	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0241	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0242	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0243	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0244	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0245	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0246	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0247	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0248	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0249	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0250	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0251	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0252	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0253	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0254	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0255	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0256	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_06	T3_DSC_0257	Aust-suðaustursnið	East-southeast section	ASA	ESE	SÓ	01.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0258	Yfirlitsmynd	Overview	SV	SW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0259	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SA	SE	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0260	Umhverfi	Surrounding	SA	SE	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0261	Umhverfi	Surrounding	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0262	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0263	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0264	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0265	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0266	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0267	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	02.07.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0268	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0269	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0270	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0271	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	NA	NE	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0272	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	NV	NV	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0273	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	NV	NV	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0274	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	NV	NV	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0275	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	NV	NV	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0276	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	NV	NV	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0277	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SA	SE	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0278	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SA	SE	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0279	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SA	SE	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0280	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0281	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SA	SE	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0282	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0283	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0284	Vinnumynd	Partially excavated	SV	SW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0285	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0286	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0287	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0288	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0289	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0290	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0291	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0292	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0293	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0294	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0295	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0296	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0297	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0298	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0299	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0300	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0301	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0302	Norð-norðvestursnið	North-northwest section	NV	NW	SÓ	02.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0303	Túngarður	Boundary wall	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0304	Túngarður	Boundary wall	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0305	Túngarður	Boundary wall	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0306	Túngarður	Boundary wall	SV	SW	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0307	Móinn allur plægður vegna trjásetningar	Surrounding	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0308	Túngarður	Boundary wall	N	N	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0309	Túngarður	Boundary wall	SV	SW	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0310	Túngarður	Boundary wall	V	W	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0311	Túngarður	Boundary wall	NA	NE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0312	Túngarður	Boundary wall	SV	SW	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0313	Túngarður	Boundary wall	V	W	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0314	Túngarður	Boundary wall	NA	NE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0315	Túngarður	Boundary wall	SV	SW	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0316	Túngarður	Boundary wall	S	S	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0317	Túngarður	Boundary wall	V	W	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0318	Túngarður	Boundary wall	S	S	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0319	Túngarður	Boundary wall	N	N	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0320	Túngarður	Boundary wall	NNA	NNE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0321	Aðal tóftin	Ruin, tóft	VSV	WSW	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0322	Aðal tóftin	Ruin, tóft	NA	NE	SÓ	06.07.2021

Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0323	Aðal tóft, viðbygging	Ruin, viðbygging	VSV	WSW	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0324	Aðal tóft, viðbygging	Ruin, viðbygging	NV	NW	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0325	Þúst hjá aðaltóft	Rúin, tunga	NA	NE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0326	Þúst hjá aðaltóft	Rúin, tunga	NV	NW	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0327	Þúst	Possible ruin	NA	NE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0328	Þúst	Possible ruin	S	S	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0329	Þúst	Possible ruin	N	N	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	EY-149: 017 B	T3_DSC_0330	Þúst	Possible ruin	NV	NW	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0331	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0332	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0333	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0334	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0335	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0336	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0337	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0338	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0339	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0340	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0341	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0342	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0343	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021
Tæki 3	2021-35	TVP21_011	T3_DSC_0344	Suðaustur snið	Southeast section	SA	SE	SÓ	06.07.2021

Appendix IX: Photo Register WP2

Myndavél /Camera	Ranns.nr /Research no.	Rannsóknarst. /Area	Context no(s)	Heiti myndar/ ID	Lýsing / Description	Átt / Direction of camera	Ljósmyndari / ID	Date & Time
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	1	DSC-72	Topsoil	N	RH	06/26/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	1	DSC-73	Topsoil	N	RH	06/26/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	1	DSC-74	Topsoil	from top/oblique	RH	06/26/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	1	DSC-75	Topsoil	from top/oblique	RH	06/26/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	2	DSC-76	Turf collapse	E	RH	06/26/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	2	DSC-77	Turf collapse	N	RH	06/26/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	2	DSC-78	Turf collapse, close up	E	RH	06/26/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	3	DSC-79	Mixed turf and sandy silt layer	N	RH	06/29/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	3	DSC-84	mixed brown midden	E	RH	06/29/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	4	DSC-85	H1300 tephra	E	RH	06/29/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	4	DSC-86	H1300 tephra	E	RH	06/29/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	5	DSC-142	pink peat ash under H1300 and mixed w charcoal and peatash	N	RHi	07/03/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	6	DSC-143	grey-brown midden layer - very mixed w charcoal, peat ash, turf collapse	N	RH	07/03/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	6	DSC-182	white burnt gadid vert frag	n/a	RH	07/03/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	6	DSC-183	white burnt gadid vert frag	n/a	RH	07/03/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	7	DSC-191	Brown turf debris layer	E	RH	07/06/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	7	DSC-198	Brown turf debris layer	E	RH	07/06/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	8	DSC-199	Pink-brown midden layer w wood ash lenses	N	RH	07/06/2021

TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	8	DSC-200	Pink-brown midden layer w wood ash lenses	E	RH	07/06/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	8	DSC-201	Pink-brown midden layer w wood ash lenses	E	RH	07/06/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	9	DSC-202	light grey-pink layer - very mixed	E	RH	07/07/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	9	DSC-203	light grey-pink layer - very mixed	E	RH	07/07/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	10	DSC-208	mixed, lensed peat ash layer	E	RH	07/07/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	11	DSC-209	V874 Landam tephra layer	E	RH	07/07/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	11	DSC-210	V874 Landam tephra layer	E	RH	07/07/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	11	DSC-211	V874 Landam tephra layer	E	RH	07/07/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	11	DSC-212	V874 Landam tephra layer	E	RH	07/07/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	11	DSC-213	V874 Landam tephra layer	S	RH	07/07/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	11	DSC-214	V874 Landam tephra layer	S	RH	07/07/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	11	DSC-215	V874 Landam tephra layer	E	RH	07/07/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	11	DSC-216	V874 Landam tephra layer	E	RH	07/07/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	11	DSC-217	V874 Landam tephra layer	E	RH	07/07/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	12	DSC-230	natural layer beneath V847 tephra	S	RH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	12	DSC-231	natural layer beneath V847 tephra	S	RH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	3 and 13 (H1477)	DSC-80	working shots w H1477 and context 3 in frame	N	RH	06/29/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	3 and 13 (H1477)	DSC-81	working shots w H1477 and context 3 in frame	E	RH	06/29/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	3 and 13 (H1477)	DSC-82	working shots w H1477 and context 3 in frame	E	RH	06/29/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	3 and 13 (H1477)	DSC-83	working shots w H1477 and context 3 in frame	N	RH	06/29/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	E Section	DSC-242	E Section	E	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	E Section	DSC-243	E Section	E	JTH	07/08/2021

TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	E Section	DSC-244	E Section	E	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	E Section	DSC-245	E Section	E	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	E Section	DSC-246	E Section	E	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	E Section	DSC-247	E Section	E	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	E Section	DSC-248	E Section	E	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	E Section	DSC-249	E Section	E	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	N section	DSC-269	N section	N	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	N section	DSC-270	N section	N	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	N section	DSC-271	N section	N	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	N section	DSC-272	N section	N	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	N section	DSC-273	N section	N	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	N section	DSC-274	N section	N	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	N section	DSC-275	N section	N	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	N section	DSC-276	N section	N	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	S Section	DSC-259	S Section	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	S Section	DSC-260	S Section	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	S Section	DSC-261	S Section	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	S Section	DSC-262	S Section	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	S Section	DSC-263	S Section	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	S Section	DSC-264	S Section	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	S Section	DSC-265	S Section	S	JTH	07/08/2021

TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	S Section	DSC-266	S Section	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	S Section	DSC-267	S Section	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	S Section	DSC-268	S Section	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	TR1 - western section of	DSC-232	W Section	E	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	TR1 - western section of	DSC-233	W Section	E	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	TR1 - western section of	DSC-234	W Section	E	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	TR1 - western section of	DSC-235	W Section	W	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	TR1 - western section of	DSC-236	W Section	W	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	TR1 - western section of	DSC-237	W Section	W	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	TR1 - western section of	DSC-238	W Section	W	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	TR1 - western section of	DSC-239	W Section	W	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C	TR1 - western section of	DSC-240	W Section	W	JTH	07/08/2021

TVP21-17	2021-35			DSC-241	working sho	N	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35			DSC-250	working shot	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35			DSC-251	working shot	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35			DSC-252	working shot	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35			DSC-253	working shot	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35			DSC-254	working shot	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35			DSC-255	working shot	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35			DSC-256	working shot	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35			DSC-257	working shot	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35			DSC-258	working shot	S	JTH	07/08/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C		DSC-69	Trench pre-excavation	W	RH	06/26/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C		DSC-70	Trench pre-excavation	E	RH	06/26/2021
TVP21-17	2021-35	TVP21_17_C		DSC-71	Trench pre-excavation	E	RH	06/26/2021