

# Hofstaðir 2002

## Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report



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## INTRODUCTION

### AIMS & METHODS

In the eighth consecutive season of archaeological excavations at Hofstaðir in Mývatnssveit, work on the skáli and its associated structures was concluded. No further areas were opened this year, but the whole skáli and a variously extended, continuous perimeter around it have now been completely excavated. It is by no means certain that all Viking period archaeology has been found on the site however – other structures may lie just beyond our limits of excavation, particularly on the southeastern side where a geophysical anomaly may have located another sunken floored structure/pithouse (see below). Moreover remains further afield may also still be present, not least under the later farm mound (see final Discussion). Nevertheless, within the limits of the projected excavation strategy and exposed area, the known archaeology has all been successfully completed. Work in Area Z (the medieval chapel and cemetery) continued at a much reduced level, focussing on completing the chapel structure with no burials excavated this season.

The methodology of excavation this year followed that of previous seasons, i.e. single context excavation and recording, but this was modified in the light of the main work outstanding within the skáli. Here a series of three plan overlays were used for each 5 x 5m area of the site grid which included all units within the area of a certain *type*: thus we started with an upper overlay of stones as left by Bruun which was annotated in terms of the deposits left beneath the stones; then produced a pre-excavation plan of all deposits; and finally a cut plan of all negative features. Otherwise, all units were given unique context numbers and the usual *pro forma* sheets employed. As part of the excavation process, all elements save the turf walls were removed, which has enabled a clear and decisive understanding of the archaeology. As after every season, the site has been protected by the laying down of terramatting and re-turfing.

### CONTRIBUTORS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As always, the work at Hofstaðir would not be possible without the involvement of a large number of people, both professionals and students, who provide their expertise and labour as part of an international team. Continuing its dual role as research excavation and fieldschool, the excavations were greatly aided by the co-operation of Christian Keller of the Viking and Medieval Centre in Oslo, who organised the intake of European students and Tom McGovern at Hunter College who organised student involvement through CUNY. The number of students totalled 14 and are listed below by their affiliation: from Århus Universitet: Mette Svinding and a returning student, Jeppe Brun Skovby; from Glasgow University: Alix Sperr; from the Institute of Archaeology (UCL), London: Alexandre Mora Bowkett; from Vienna, Austria: Astrid Daxböck; from Erlangen, Germany: Susanne Fahn; from Reykjavik, Iceland: Ágústa Edwald, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Þóra Pétursdóttir; and from the City University of New York, USA:

Cleantha Paine, Courtney Conner-Guardini, George Hambrecht, Jennifer Braun, Marianna Betti and Paddy Colligan. The excavation team was also joined for a fortnight by the return of Sophia Perdikaris of Brooklyn College, CUNY, together with 7 students participating in a REU programme. Also contributing with Przemyslaw Urbanczyk were two Polish students Robert Zukowski and Magda Natumeina.

The fieldschool and excavation was run and supervised by the professional staff of the FSÍ including Oscar Aldred, Ragnar Edvardsson, Adolf Friðriksson, Garðar Guðmundson, Gavin Lucas, Karen Milek, Mjöll Snæsdóttir and Orri Vésteinsson, as well as by the attending academics Tom McGovern (New York), Sophia Perdikaris (New York), Christian Keller (Oslo), Colleen Batey (Glasgow Museums), and Przemyslaw Urbanczyk (Warsaw). Closely working with the project and contributing to the seminar schedules were Andy Dugmore (Edinburgh), Anthony Newton (Edinburgh), Ian Simpson (Stirling) and Amanda Thomson (Stirling). Timothy Horsley of Bradford University participated in the fieldwork as a part of his doctoral research project.

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As before, the landowners of Hofstaðir, Ásmundur Jónsson and Guðmundur Jónsson, were generous in their support of the project, allowing access to facilities in the farm house and giving assistance in a variety of ways. In addition thanks are due to the headmaster and caretaker of Hafralækjarskóli where the expedition was lodged as well as the project cook, Jónína Arnarsdóttir. Final thanks to Sigurður Kristjánsson of Stöng (Mývatnssveit) for assisting with the removal of the large stones with his mechanical grab arm.

## EXCAVATION RESULTS

### AREA AB (SKÁLI)

Oscar Aldred

After the removal of the floors and some internal features in 2001, the task remaining this season was to excavate all remaining features which chiefly comprised internal structural components (postholes, postpads, stone/beam slots) and other internal furnishings (hearths, pits). Two points should be raised in relation to these features. First, although in many cases floor layers appeared above certain features, given the degree of post-depositional settling of the loose floor material, stratigraphic relations need to be considered carefully – this is especially true with respect to postholes. Second, the extent of Bruun’s truncation is variable – in the central strip, floor layers survived to a respectable depth, and although it is not unlikely a certain amount was truncated here, most of the features and their relationships were adequately preserved. This is not the case for the outer areas, i.e. around 2m in from each wall; here Bruun had truncated part of the wall and almost all the positive features and deposits, leaving only stones, often raised on pedestals of soil. This made interpretation more difficult; however, as we did not follow Bruun’s example but excavated the stones, the information contained under them proved both invaluable and critical to the understanding of the skáli. Nevertheless, lacking the surrounding deposits means our interpretations must be read with caution.

If last season dealt with the occupation levels in the skáli, in many ways, excavation this year was focused on the structural aspects – how the building was constructed, how it looked and the internal arrangement of space. Discussion below will collate contexts by major groups; this season sees the first use of group numbers to collate related contexts – the group numbers are taken from the same number-sequence as the contexts to minimize confusion. All groups were assigned in post-excavation, and assigned at multiple levels of association; at the most basic level, all postholes (with separate cuts and fills) were grouped as one, while at the highest level, spatial divisions of the skáli were also demarcated. The major groups which are used in the discussion below are listed in Table 1.

#### *(Pre-) construction deposits and features*

An area of disturbed H3-flecked upcast was found in the southwestern corner of the skáli under the “sheet midden” [942] and stratigraphically under the skáli construction-related deposits and features. It is possible that this relates to another sunken-featured building (SFB) as part of the complex around G; the deposit was similar to that found under the wall of A2 connected with SFB A5.

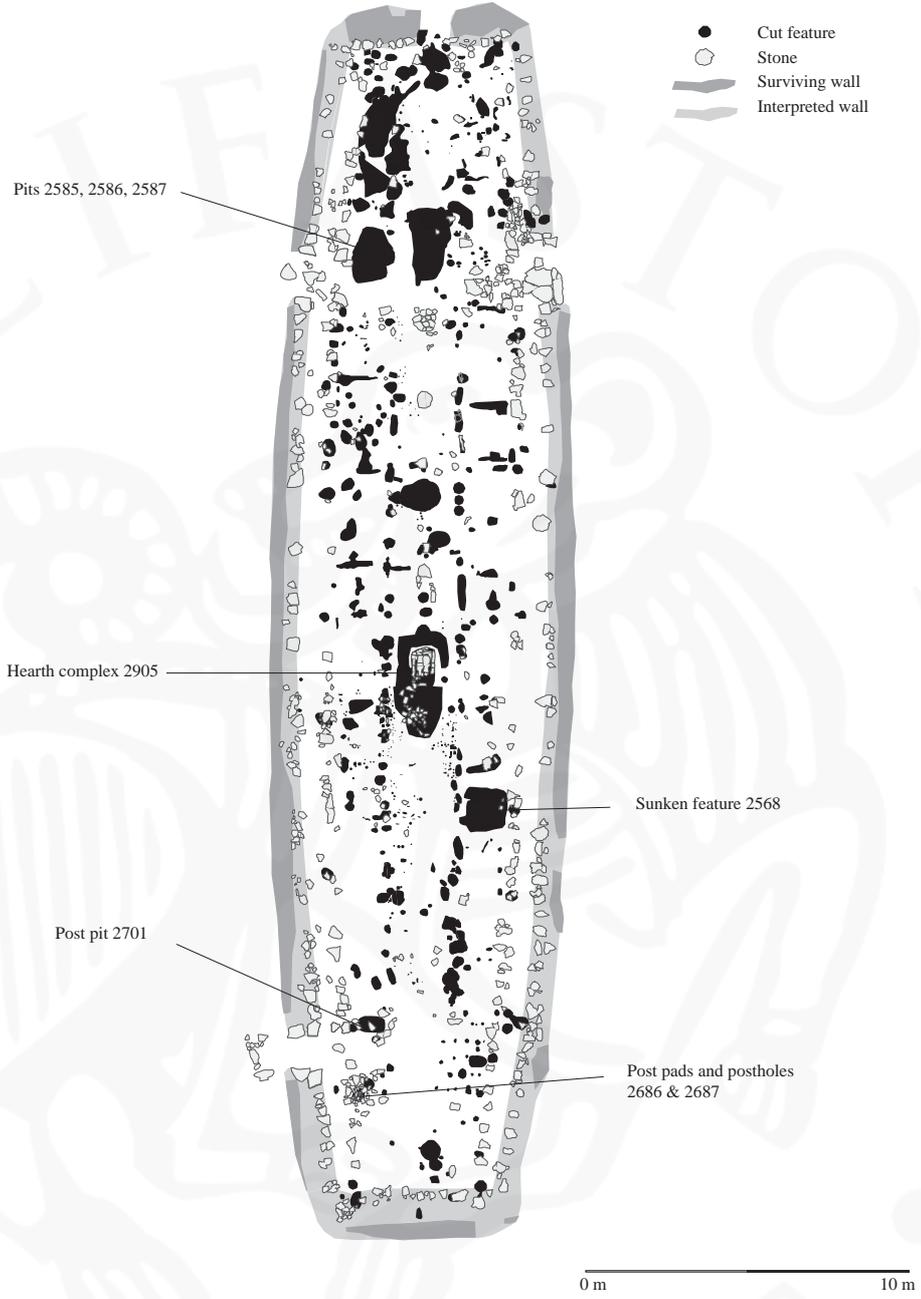


Figure 1. The Skáli showing all features

<b>Group</b>	<b>Description</b>
2662	Construction deposits
2900	Structural posts
2901	Central trough
2902	Turf wall and outer stone alignment
2903	Inner stone alignment
2590	Central posts
2904	North-east entrance complex
2905	Hearth complex
2906	North passageway
2907	South passageway
2908	Central structure (main)
2909	Central structure (south)
2910	North structure
2911	South structure

Table 1. Major groups for the Skáli

*Skáli construction (late 10<sup>th</sup> century)*

The construction of the skáli involved several episodes of activity. The following sequence is illustrated below though it is likely that much of this was overlapping and continuous with repairs and rebuilds that are difficult to identify in this preliminary analysis of the excavated archaeology.

Preparing the ground [2662]

Construction debris and trample areas, [2662], were found under the turf wall, as well as outside the skáli.

Structural posts, Group [2900], Figure 3a

The structural posts have uniform characteristics based primarily on their physical form and were interpreted based on this and their location within the skáli during excavation. The large number of postholes in the skáli suggests that extensive use was made of postholes, rather than stone pads, though there is clear evidence that some posts were replaced by stone post pads. It was common for each structural post to have a stake hole at the base of the cut. This can be interpreted as either a wedge to stop displacement of the post within the hole or perhaps as a measuring mark to ensure a more symmetrical layout of the load bearing structural frame. Occasionally the stake cut faced to the inside of the skáli, for example [2684] and [2782] (the two southern end posts). Similarly, [2539], [2577], [2730], [2735], [2764] also had pipe/stake cuts though usually more centrally located. The majority of the structural postholes contained disturbed or re-deposited natural except for [2583] which was also sealed by turf in the top of the posthole suggesting some repair; it also has a stone lying partially over the posthole. The

sizes of the posts were almost always 0.2 m in diameter; the absolute height of the bases were around 249.85m (+- 0.1 m). Relative depths varied, especially where truncation has occurred, but based on a common rule of thumb that the ratio of below to above ground size of earthfast posts is 1:4, posts in the central area are estimated to have been between c. 1.7 m to 2.4m tall from the ground surface (see Table 2).

The layout of the posts and their relationships to one another depended on their location within the skáli, which also reflects the organisation of internal space; a central area with 11 posts regularly spaced at 4m intervals north/south and 5.5m east/west (six postholes, [2707], [2735], [2539], [2577], [2583] on the west and five postholes, [2730], [2760], [2764], [2554], [2600] on the east).

Group No.	Type	Absolute depth (m)	Relative depth (m)	Estimated Post height from ground surface
2600	Posthole	249.8	0.62	2.48
2707	Posthole/Post pad	249.81	0.61	2.44
2583	Posthole/Post pad	249.77	0.59	2.36
2554	Posthole	249.84	0.56	2.24
2735	Posthole/Post pad	249.75	0.53	2.12
2539	Posthole/Post pad	249.93	0.50	2.00
2577	Posthole	249.87	0.46	1.84
2866	Posthole	249.85	0.43	1.72
2625	Posthole/Post pad	249.76	0.20	-
2633	Posthole	249.85	0.15	-
2782	Posthole	249.87	0.54	2.16
2684	Posthole	249.88	0.60	2.40
2760	Posthole/Post pad	250.11	0.09	-
2764	Posthole	250.11	0.47	1.88
2730	Posthole/Post pad	250.38	0.60	2.40

Table 2. Structural posts

The central area is flanked north and south by two distinct areas, each with two structural posts in each corner of similar character to the ones in the central area, c.10m from the central area posts. The construction of each end is different to that of the central area. It is suggested that these are two distinct, less substantial load bearing structures from the central area. Their construction was straight, on the same alignment as the central area but slightly stepped in. Each entity is appended to skáli. The overall skáli structural frame of the construction should be seen therefore as *three* separate entities. The use of space within the skáli, its internal divisions and nuances are discussed below.

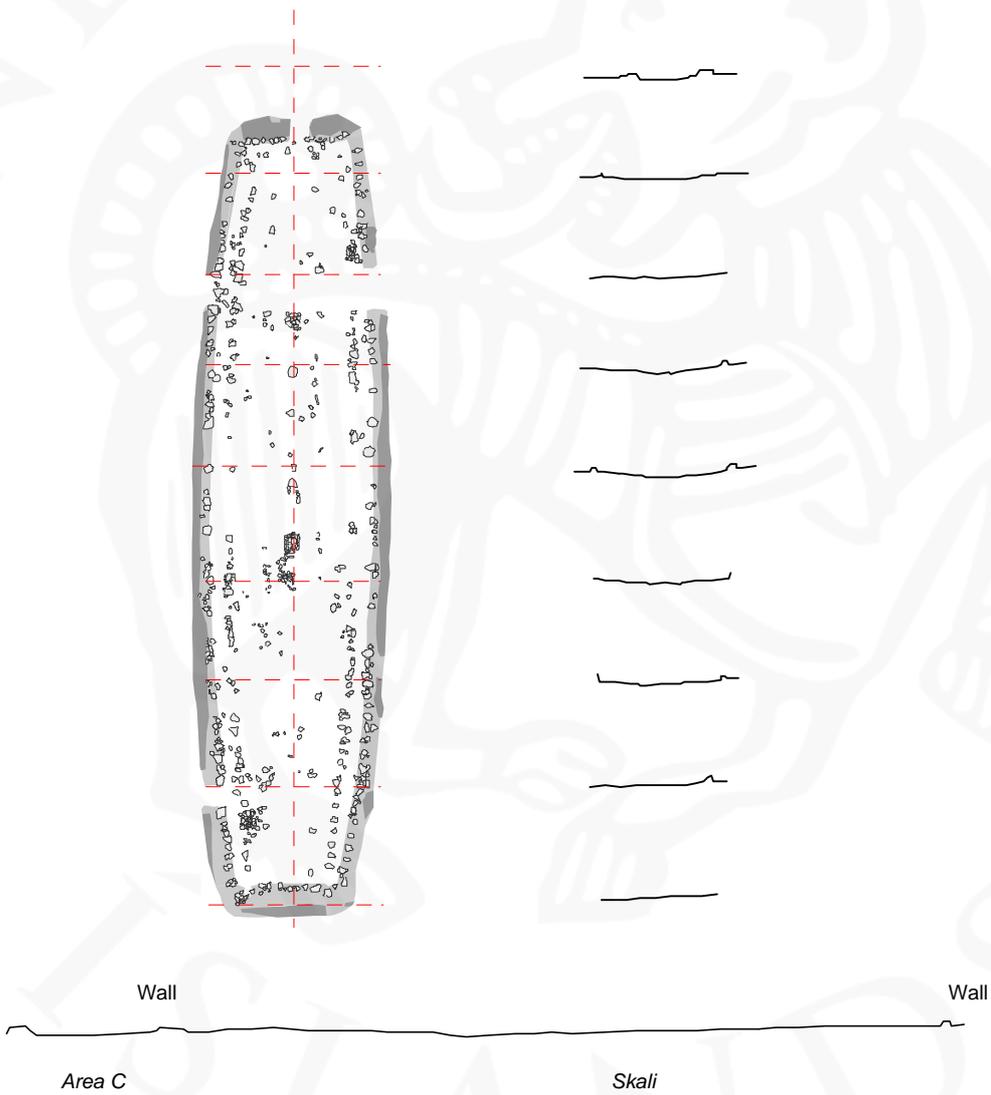
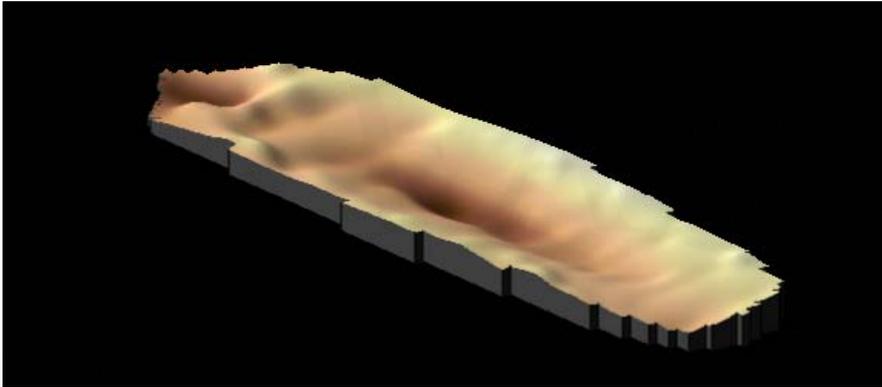


Figure 2. 3D surface model of Skáli after excavation and profiles

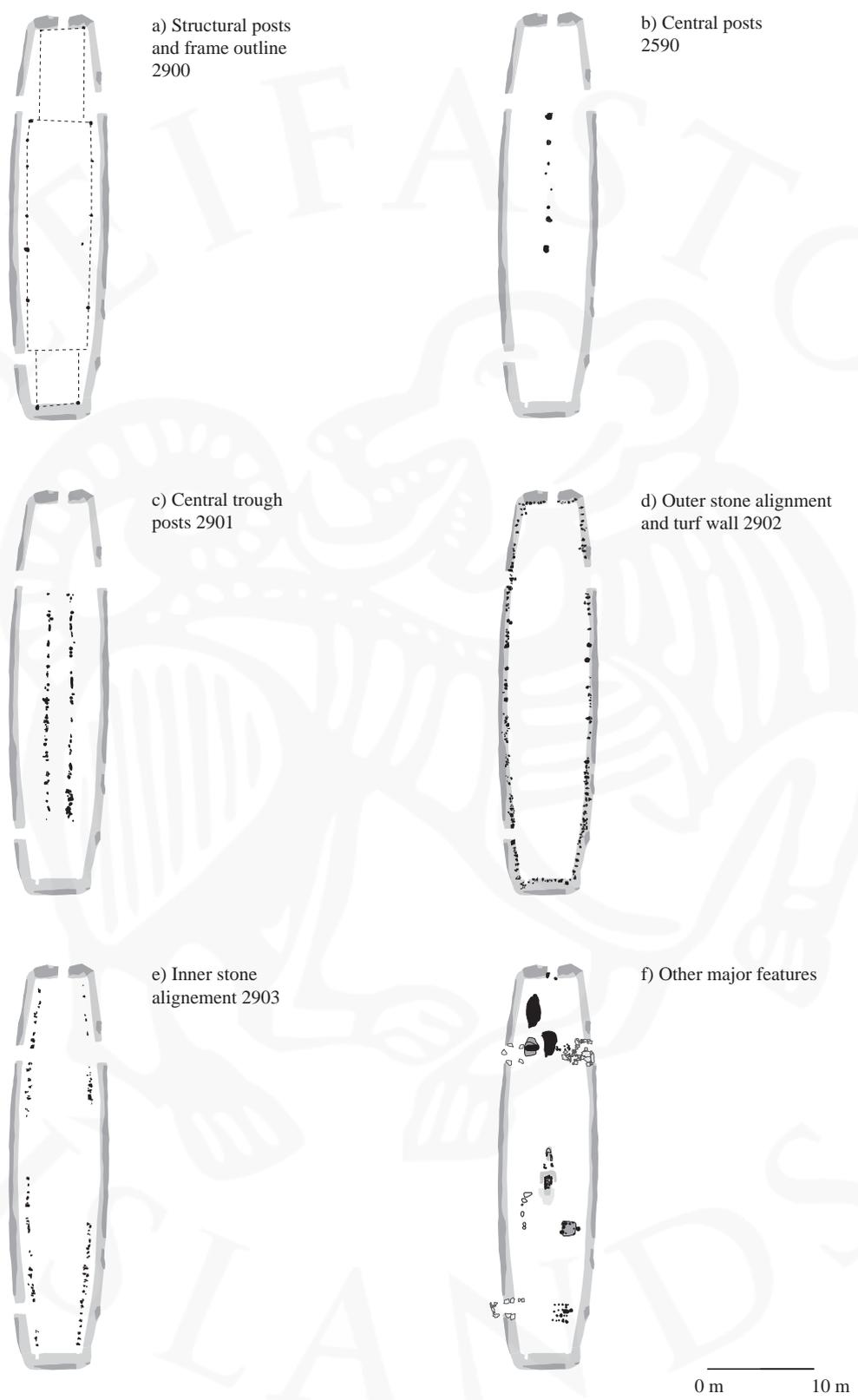


Figure 3. Different elements of Skáli

### Central posts, Group [2590], Figure 3b

The central posts were made from several different types; posts pads, post depressions and postholes. Central posts were used through out the entire period of the skáli occupation, though the type of post and deposits within the postholes suggest that several phases of repair and adjustment took place. In total eight central posts have been identified: [2150], [2522], the stone post pad above [2059] (both [2522] and [2059] also have postholes underneath them [2209] and [2058] respectively), [2879], [2885], [2507] (post pits), [2415] and [2867] (post pad depressions).

Preliminary analysis suggests the identification of several possible pairings, based primarily on their depths, fills and types, as well their locations (see Table 3). The first grouping consists of [2522] and [2867], a post pad and post (pad?) depression. The second grouping consists of [2591] and [2545]; both are postholes, each replaced by post pads and containing several deposit episodes. The third grouping [2150] and [2590] (the stone over post deposit [2059]) are both post pads. The fourth grouping [2507] and [2885] are both post pits. The anomalies within the eight central posts are [2415] which was a possible post depression over a disused hearth and the middle post, [2879], which was considerable deeper than all the others. The significance if this pairing is unexplained as yet but may be chronological; further analysis to identify the sequence of the central posts is needed.

Pairing	1		2		3		4	
Group	2522	2867	2545	2591	2150	2590	2507	2885
Post Type	Post pad	Post depression	Posthole	Posthole	Post pad	Post pad	Post pit	Post pit
Basal Datum	249.96	249.97	249.44	249.47	250.51	250.24	249.65	249.71
No. of fills	0	1	4	3	0	0	/	2

Table 3. Central post interpretative pairings (not including 2415 and 2879)

### Central Trough, Group [2901], Figure 3c

The central trough area, as well as the posts that align its edge, demarcate an area *c.*22 m in length and *c.*2.5 m width. The northern and southern extent of the post alignment abuts the north and south passageways (see below). The trough was sunk below the surface of the outer edges of the skáli, which may have been due to continuous wear as much as deliberate cutting, although the accumulation of floor deposits here might protect it from such wear. The floor was also primarily seen and survived best within the trough as shown in Figure 2 of the 2001 Interim Report (Lucas 2001), as it was also during Bruun's excavation. The preliminary analysis of the posts suggests that repair and *ad hoc* changes occurred. There are several posthole groups such as [2806] through to [2816] (excavated in 2001) and [1412] that indicate several phases (of repair) to this construction. A combination of different types of post constructions were used such as post pits, postholes and beam slots parallel to the trough. Very few had evidence suggesting post pads, though several contained post packing to the extent that it survived *in situ* after post

removal and the skáli collapse. It is probable that the some of the central trough posts also contributed to the load bearing of the skáli. However, many served other specific functions, primarily in dividing the internal space into sections and providing a platform for a suspended or raised wooden floor. Further analysis of the layout, the post fills and depths of each is needed to define the roles of each within the skáli construction.

#### Turf walls [2902], Figure 3d

The turf walls, contrary to the straight alignment of the main structural frame, bow outwards in the centre and fall back into the corners of the structure. This construction is given both symbolic and practical interpretations. Following construction techniques of previous generations is common to all societies, as is adapting them to suit new environments and working conditions. The skáli is no exception to this, but it is interesting to note that whilst traditions continued in the form of the construction from Scandinavia, the techniques were adapted to use new materials. Turf, rather than wood or stone was the primary material for the skáli walls, though stone was used as a foundation on the inside edges of the wall. A filler which included re-deposited natural as well as turf offcuts from construction was used to infill gaps between the stones and provide a level surface. This surface was then built up with klambra on the outside edge and strengur interleaved between and on the inner, facing edge; the wall measured approximately 1m in width, but Bruun's excavation truncated the inner part of wall in most places, removing most of the strengur. A section of the wall where it was best preserved was excavated to provide a cross section of the wall construction (see Figure 4).

In all probability the wall did not have any structural role in supporting the roof, though it may have kept the extremities of the roof construction from collapsing in on itself. However, the bow alignment of the wall may have been partially a structural feature for itself so to avoid a large supporting surface area in the middle of the skáli where the wall may have been weakest. That said the bow alignment is also reflecting construction techniques it borrowed from Scandinavia and is primarily to do with the external aesthetics of the structure than of its structural significance.

#### The stone alignments [2902] and [2903], Figures 3d and 3e

Comparison of Bruun's survey plan with the results of the recent excavations in the skáli shows a good correlation. Many of the stones marked on Bruun's plan were found and accurately located and consisted chiefly of two lines of parallel stones, bowing and spanning the entire length of the skáli. These two lines, and outer and inner one, have two quite different functions. The outer line is seen as part of the turf wall construction and is thus considered as part of [2902] (Figure 3d). The inner line, [2903], mirrors the outer line though it is broken in several places (Figure 3e). It is suggested that these are real breaks in the alignments that are related to specific functions within the central area units rather than a consequence of Bruun's excavation (see below). Like the turf wall, there

may have been elements of both symbolic and practical reasons for the bowing of the stone lines which are in direct contrast to the straight alignment of the main structural frame. The mirroring of the inner line is possibly to make available as much space as possible within the skáli for other function units. It is also possible that the alignment was part of an internal arrangement for storage as well as possible insulation, i.e. *skot*. In some locations the alignment would have provided a backing or platform for vertical internal features. For others it might have provided horizontal support for perhaps a raised floor. Further assessment is needed to resolve this issue.

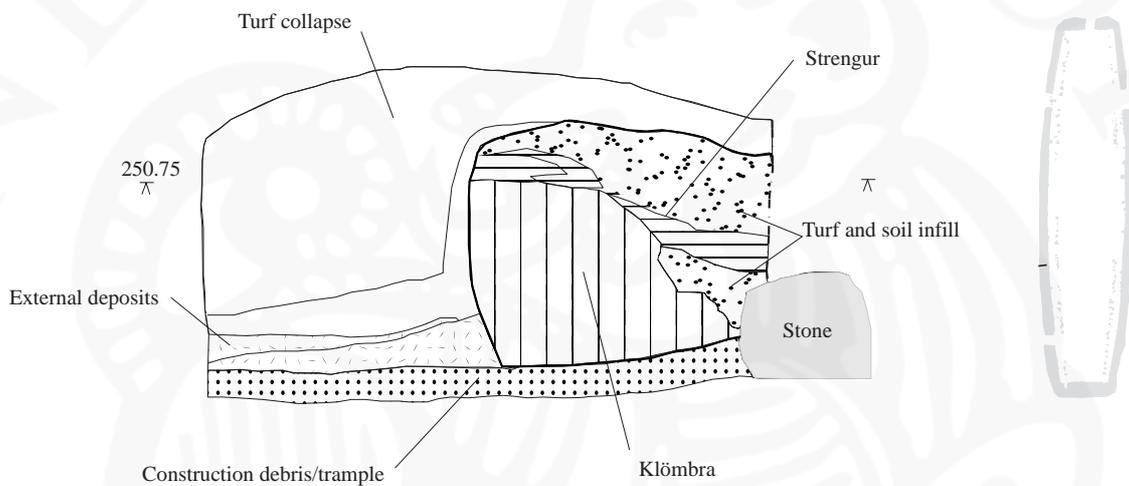


Figure 4. Cross section through the Skáli wall

#### *Interpretation of the Structural Arrangement and Use of Space*

The structural elements of the skáli at Hofstaðir and the features that have been excavated have few if any parallels in Iceland. It is the construction of the skáli rather than the functions within it that are the most revealing factor from the initial assessment of the archaeology. This is mainly because previous excavations focused on the occupation material and not the structural elements which as a result have remained largely intact. That said however, it is possible to make some suggestions about the occupation and function from the survival of floor deposits. The structural arrangement suggests that the whole body of the skáli, prior to additions such as C2, A2, D2 and E1, was divided into three distinct constructions, as commonly found in other structures of this date (for example at Aggersborg, hus 2S and 5N and at Trelleborg, hus 1N; Schmidt 1999, Figs 25 and 26). It should be noted though that they used different construction materials and structural arrangements. Discussion below is arranged by these three structural sections that have been suggested in this preliminary analysis (Figure 5). Discussion is focused on the use of space, and the associated features mostly relating to construction, such as beam partitions and entrances, and also some functional features such as hearths and pits.

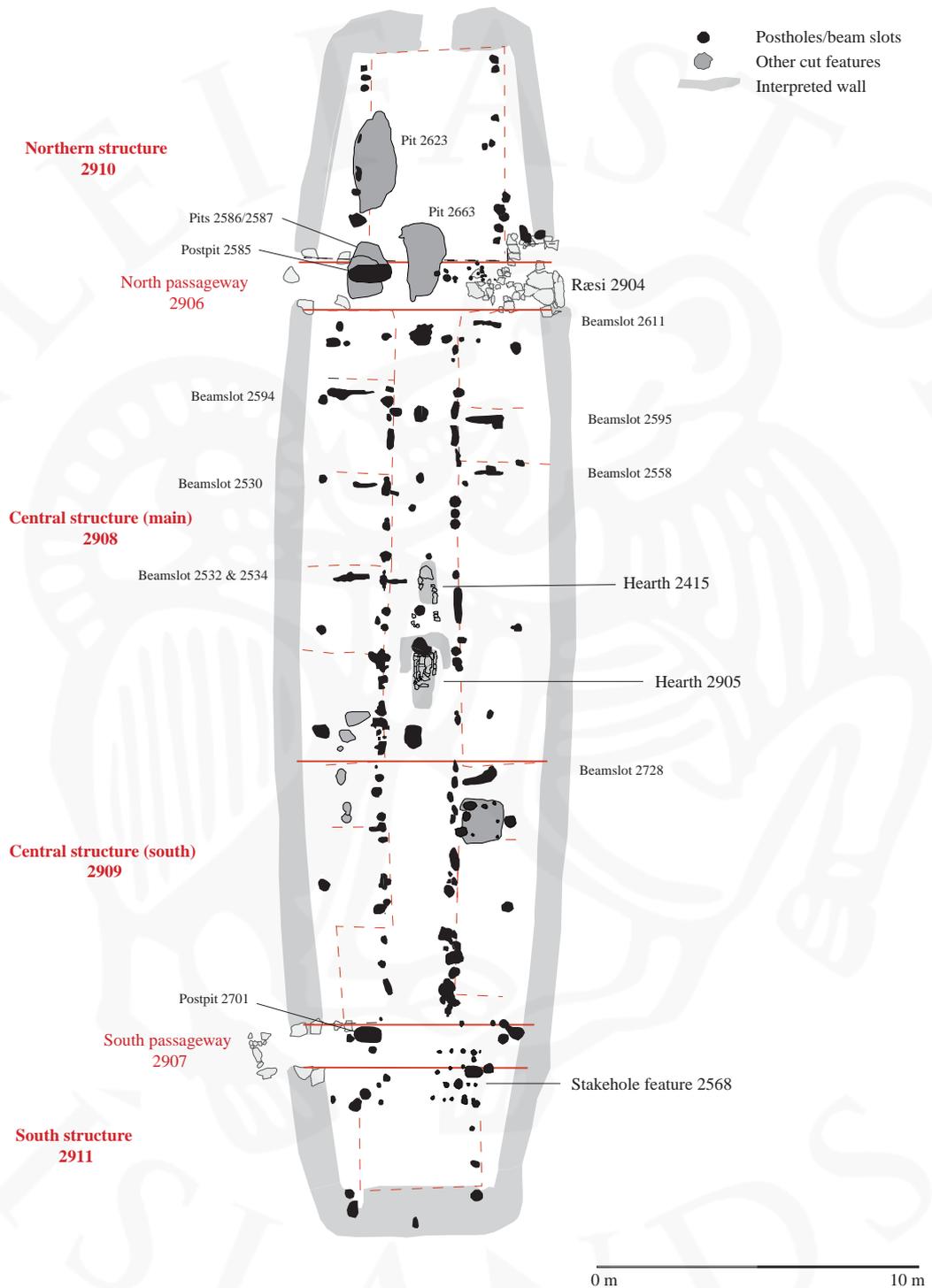


Figure 5. Interpretive divisions of Skáli

### Central Structure (main) [2908]

The central area measures *c.* 14 m by 5 m and includes the beam partitions, hearth, as well as central posts, parallel central trough posts and structural posts described above. The beam partitions define units within this area. On the western side a series of three parallel beam slots ([2594], [2530] and [2532/2536]) indicate a division into at least three areas with a fourth area on this side demarcated between [2594] and the northern corridor. The corresponding area on the eastern side is relatively devoid of similar divisions that suggests comparable units. Nevertheless there are partitions here marked both by beam slots, [2611], [2595], [2558] and [2728]. There are fewer stones on the east side, but this is thought to have been a real feature rather than truncation by Bruun's excavation. Bruun's original excavation is the strongest line of argument for this, and only further assessment of the photographic and excavation material to ascertain his progress during excavation will answer this. Some initial observations can be made however. It is suggested that either Bruun excavated the skáli using a longitudinal face either along the entire length of the skáli or in individual areas within it. The workmen would have become more experienced by trial and error in identifying the skáli features; preliminary interpretation suggests that they worked from west to east in which case they would have had sufficient experience of the floor levels as well as the nature of the archaeology so as not to remove many of the stones by the time they reached the eastern side. Many of the stones on his plan can be correlated with the ones found during recent excavations, and many of these stones were on raised plinths suggesting the workmen had identified the importance of these stones.

Connected to the arrangement of the beam slots is a possible interpretation of the parallel trough posts. As discussed above further assessment will establish structural posts in this alignment but those not part of this interpretation may have been connected with a bench arrangement and a suspended wooden floor. With the non-structural postholes and post depressions added it seems likely that the internal arrangement of space in the central area was mostly associated with discrete areas divided either by partitions or by staved posts, with suspended floors. The confinement of the floor within the central trough may not have been just a happy accident by Bruun not removing the floor but was to a large extent the actual limits of the deposits *in situ* as he found them. An interpretation of the internal arrangement is seen in Figure 5.

The hearth complex, [2905] was partially excavated in 2000 and 2001 and was completed in 2002. Half had also been excavated by Bruun. This complication in the excavation of the hearth limits the interpretation of the stratigraphy of this feature, though it was clear that there were at least two separate hearths, [2776] and [2777], and a further one to the north, [2415]. The final hearth in the sequence, [2776], was made from stone, dug into [2777] and the natural with some post constructions around it and a trench, possibly to screen heat, enclosing its north side. The sparse distribution of finds from the floor and excavation as plotted by Bruun in this main central area contrasts with the greater concentrations to the south. The distribution is not random and has definite concentrations. Further assessment of the distribution of finds within the skáli should

clarify this and perhaps support the argument for a number of units with different floor constructions and functions.

#### Central structure (south) [2909]

It is possible that this area was partitioned off from the main body of the central area just south of the hearth complex [2905]. However, the evidence supports a division of this area into smaller discrete areas, like the main central area. It is also possible that this area acted as an antechamber to the main central area and as a storage space, though alternatively it may have had an even more specific function such as a feasting area; a greater concentration of finds was found in this area than the main central area from both Bruun's plot and the recent excavations. A small semi-rectangular feature c. 1.5m by 1.5m, [2568], slightly sunken, with postholes, stakeholes and post depressions is seen just south from the main central area and on the east side. A possible feature is interpreted opposite this one, though constructed with a stone back with postholes and post depressions.

Further south of these anomalous features are three more discrete units. Here the connection between the skáli and A2 presents a problem as to access. Bruun was quite severe in his truncation of the wall in A2 though he did not open the latter structure as he did with E1 and D1, and his truncation is at the expense of important relationships and understanding this problem. It is possible though that the entrance construction was suspended, perhaps similar to the raised entrance to C2. Some indications of this are given by a number of postholes around A2 in the skáli that do not fit with the already interpreted arrangement (further analysis will clarify this issue). The lack of a proper floor in A2 and some evidence of wood panelling in the wall, suggests that A2 also had a raised floor, focused around the barrel pit, which also acted as a support. This further supports the idea of a raised entrance from the skáli perhaps immediately north of the entrance passageway.

#### North-east entrance complex [2904]

Stone was used both as paving and as buttressing or plinths for possible wooden partitions used for screening and directing those entering the skáli. Large stones were used as corners for the entrances and it is likely that the entrance was gabled and prominent, with corresponding turf wall constructions E1 and D2. Much discussion has already taken place in previous reports and focus here is on the northern and eastern entrance, [2608]. The entrance is constructed with stone paving with a *ræsi*, [2904]. The pavement is not extensive and covers only a partial area of the passageway. Part of the *ræsi* was underlain with turf, [2328] and by possible water borne deposits [2288]. Similar material was found in most features and across many deposits in this area, especially the pits [2586], [2587], [2623] and [2663]. The gully feature that runs parallel to the east skáli wall may have been used to stop water filtering into the base of the eastern skáli turf wall and the *ræsi* acted as a similar catchment for slopewash. After some time this gully would have silted up and the dumping of sheet midden material in this external area (AC

and A) may have been replaced the gully function by soaking and spreading water across the deposit; movement of the sheet midden material up against the skáli wall is seen.

#### Passageways [2906] and [2907]

The passageways are both approximately the same width, *c.*1.5m, and divide the two other structural components from the central area. Remnant floors in these areas were seen in 2002, though these were substantially excavated previously in 2000 and 2001. The northern passageway, [2906], was a through-fare with entrances both east and west. However, a concentration of pits within the passageway area suggests that the passage and entrances connected with it were either a primary or secondary feature within the skáli construction. Due to severe truncation by Bruun (see below) and the narrow trench excavation in 1992 in this area, key relationships have been lost between the extent of floor, which is also hampered by the ephemeral nature of the features lying supposedly over the pits and the pits themselves. It is possible that the entrance via E1 was blocked and the eastern entrance continued which suggests that the pits are later in date and contemporary with the main phase of the skáli. Further analysis on reconstructing the relationships of the pits to the rest of the skáli will need to take place.

The southern passageway, [2907], had a definite entrance from the west, though it is probable that an entrance into A2, as suggested above, also existed. In any case the A2 entrance may have been slightly to the north, and the end of passageway on the eastern side led into the stakehole feature [2568]. The northern side of the passageway was bounded by a turf filled post pit/slot that screened the northern area from the passage entrance [2701].

The passageways help define the distinct areas within the skáli both physically as well as in the construction arrangement of the two structural components north and south of the central area. Further assessment of the passageways as well as route analysis may identify the role that each played in the way that the internal space was accessed.

#### Northern structure [2910]

The deposits and features in this area underwent considerable truncation by Bruun, to the extent that many of the key relationships are lost or only partially survive. It was likely that there was floor surviving, at least partially, when Bruun originally excavated here. The assessment of the recorded height of each area of surviving floor leads itself to this extrapolated interpretation (Table 4).

<b>Deposit type</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Datum</b>
Floor	AB/E	[2372]	250.29
Floor	AB/C	[1499]	250.33
Floor remnant	Grid sq. 215/500	[1442]	250.29
Floor remnant	Under post pad [2150]	[2156]	250.36

Table 4. Surviving floor levels

Each of the deposits were interpreted as being similar in the field, and by connecting them by their heights and extrapolating the area between and assuming a similar level, it is possible to present this argument for severe truncation by Bruun's excavation. This further identifies some of the problems which have been hampered by the truncation, namely the pit groups and the passageway and entrance phasing, as mentioned above. Both the northern, as well as the southern, structural components were separate from the main central area of the skáli. The expected load bearing capacity of the northern and southern structures is likely to have been less than the central area. It is probable that the corner posts along with the passageway and structural complex would have supported most of the weight and that the internal alignment on each side would have played a supporting role to the main structural frame of each north and south structure. The northern structure, due to the truncation, survives mostly as post depressions (truncated postholes) and stone arrangements; truncation was more severe on the western side of the northern area. The passageway would have given more support to the structural features increasing its load bearing capacity. The dimensions of the structure are c.6m north-south by c.4m east-west.

The pit [2585] is similar to the post pit seen in the southern passageway/southern central area [2701] and a tentative interpretation can connect it with the passageway/northern structural features. This pit [2585] is the first in the sequence. The pit fills of [2586] and [2587] are similar to the deposits found in pits [2623] and [2663] and that found in the *ræsi* [2608] (fill [2288]). Therefore the pit features [2586] and [2587] were probably dug after the initial construction of the skáli and inside the northern structure. The entrance via E1 was probably blocked at which time the pit, [2587], that partially covers the passageway restricting access westwards, was cut. These pits in turn went out of use during the life time of the skáli as they were backfilled and overlain by depressions infilled by re-deposited floor. Their function is difficult to explain and the deposits within them were relatively clean and lacking in finds. One pit, [2663], contained a pile of fire cracked stones, [2425], partially excavated in 1992, possibly relating to some use, possibly a hearth - perhaps within this pit though the stones were not *in situ*. These stones may have undergone a selection process with the best stones moved elsewhere with those disregarded remaining in the pit.

#### Southern structure [2911]

A similar arrangement existed in the southern structure as the northern one; use of the corner structural posts, use of passageway way in the construction. However, the post pit [2701] is located on the alternate side to the corresponding northern feature [2586]. Added support may have been given by a post feature and by a concentration of stones that replaced earlier post pits/holes [2687] and [2686]; Bruun also found a large concentration of stones in this location as well as an area that he had interpreted as floor. The size of the structure, which includes the passageway measures c.5.5m north-south by c.4m east-west. A number of internal features are present though further analysis is needed to interpret them.



Plate I. The Ræsi [2904]



Plate II. The Skáli after excavation of all cut features (looking north)

## EXTERNAL DEPOSITS

Gavin Lucas

Three areas outside the skáli were excavated this year down to natural: the southern end (Area A), the eastern side (Area A/C) and the western side between E and D (Area D/E).

### *Area A*

This was ostensibly completed in 1998, but in the light of subsequent excavation around the skáli, it was felt the original interpretation of the southern, back wall was incorrect. In 1999 certain layers had been interpreted as strengur abutting the klambra, but since the sheet midden layer continued under these, they were re-interpreted as aeolian and turf debris deposits abutting against the wall. The upper deposit to be removed was a turf collapse [932] on the southwest corner, which overlay a more extensive turf collapse or weathering [933] and [989]. This overlay the sheet midden [991] and [942], which in turn covered two construction deposits: a mixed turf debris [983] which survived deepest in a linear thufur [984], and a spread of upcast [952]. Both of these rested on natural AD950 tephra suggesting the surface had probably been stripped to prepare the ground for the construction of the skáli.

### *Area A/C*

The area east of the skáli between A2 and C had been stripped down to 1477 with the machine in 2001, but otherwise little progress had been made. The sequence of layers here was fairly straightforward although at times it was hard to distinguish where one layer ended and another started as they were often quite thin. The uppermost layer was a thick aeolian deposit [968], sandwiched between the 1477 and the 1104; no 1300 was visible here and indeed the area here had been strangely affected by some kind of physical or chemical action which compressed and hardened the layers. This compression may be responsible for a linear geophysical anomaly picked up in this area in 1999 but for which no archaeological correlate was found (Horsley 1999). Beneath the aeolian was the general turf collapse from the skáli [970] beneath which were three extensive layers of sheet midden ([988], [994/995], [1318]) with one discrete patch of peat ash [997]. Beneath these sheet midden layers was construction debris from the building of the skáli walls ([1349], [1384]). These sealed a linear channel, which was first recorded running into and under A2 in 2000; originally interpreted as anthropogenic, it now seems likely this is simply a thufur.

### *Area D/E*

The area between E (excavated in 1998) and D (completed in 1999) was stripped down to the 1104 tephra in 2001, right on to turf collapse layers at which excavation started this year. There was a spread of turf collapse over the whole area [962] which was removed

down to an aeolian layer [974] which possibly corresponds to [1389] and [1317] found in Area C. Cut through this layer was a posthole [2263/2262/985] which would seem contemporary with another excavated in Area E in 1998 [1149]. It is uncertain what these posts represent but they must belong to the last phase of the skáli just prior to abandonment. Beneath the aeolian was the usual sheet midden ([1301], [2222], [2234], and possibly [990]) as encountered elsewhere (e.g. [2069] in C). This layer abutted the skáli wall [998] but sealed a couple of small postholes ([2298/2296/2297], [2261/2260/2278]) and two discrete patches of upcast ([1362], [1363]), all of which may relate to the construction of the skáli. At the very base of the sequence, below the skáli wall and the sheet midden was a thin construction layer of finely broken up turf debris [1380] which may represent surface preparation and/or waste material during the construction of the walls.

## AREA C

Gavin Lucas

Area C was first opened up in 2001, although a small test trench had been cut on the northern exterior of the structure in 2000 to assess the potential age of the ruin. Even at that point, it was clearly seen that the stone structure (hereafter C1) was Medieval but built on top of an earlier turf ruin (hereafter C2) which appeared to date to the Settlement period (Figure 6). In 2001, the whole area was opened up and most of the season was spent removing Bruun's backfill and also excavating the upper layers around the structure. The first task this season was to remove the large stones making up the later medieval structure, which was done with a mechanical grab-arm in the matter of an hour. Thereafter excavation of all the earlier deposits was carried on by hand. The sequence of deposits in and around C has been divided into 8 phases and discussion will follow this phasing, starting with the earliest.

### *Phase I* (late 10<sup>th</sup> century AD)

This phase predates the construction of C2 but covers the earliest period when the skáli AB was built and in use. It incorporates two sub-phases: the construction of the skáli and its primary use.

#### Ia (Skáli Construction)

This phase is represented by two main features. First, a construction layer of clean brown silt [2134] which lay under the skáli wall and fanned out to the north; it was probably thrown up during the cutting down of the floors of the skáli at the northern end. Second, the skáli wall itself [116], which had a central opening on its northern end. It is equivocal whether this entrance was an original feature or a later opening; it seems more likely to be an original feature as the construction upcast was undisturbed in this gap and floor layers within it were continuous through either side, being especially thicker on the internal skáli side. There were also two large posts framing the northern side of the

doorway ([2094/2095], [2096/2097]) which probably supported a lot of weight. As far as can be ascertained, this event took place very soon after the AD950 tephra had fallen.

#### Ib (Primary Skáli Use)

The lower floor layers associated with the access between the skáli AB and C2 belong to this phase, although they were impossible to separate from the upper layers during excavation [1499]. Two micromorphology block samples were taken on either side of the doorway, one in C in 2001 (sample 01-351) and the other from AB this season (sample 02-40) which will be better able to differentiate the layering and its attributes. More easily definable were a series of sheet midden layers fanning out around the skáli from the northern end ([2069], [2269], [1379]), all of which pre-date the construction of C2. Three more discrete midden dumps occurred upslope to the northeast of the skáli ([986], [987], [1303]), and although their position in the sequence is not as tightly defined, they are most likely to have been deposited from the northern entrance of the skáli than elsewhere as this is the closest point of access to any structure. Some particularly fine artifacts came from one of these dumps including a bent bronze pin (<02-011>).

#### *Phase II* (c. early 11<sup>th</sup> century AD)

This phase sees the construction and use of C2 as well as the continuation of the skáli AB. It is hard to say how much time elapsed between the two phases but it need not have been more than a few years. As with the previous phase, this one can be sub-divided into construction and use.

#### IIa (Construction of C2)

C2 does not appear to have been cut into the surface to any appreciable depth but rather laid directly over previous deposits; nevertheless, it does appear that the ground was prepared in some way as there was finely broken up turf debris/mixed soil ([1367], [1405]) beneath the area occupied by C2. Maybe this represents a deliberate make-up layer or simply the trample from preparing/leveling the ground. Either way, the walls of C2 [2070] were built directly over this layer. The walls were constructed with two types of turf blocks: the exterior part of the wall consisted of klömbrur (120-200mm thick, 300-350mm long), while the interior was strengur (60-100mm thick, 600mm long). There was little or no gap between the two faces except where the fit was bad, but generally loose soil had been used to fill any gaps between them or between courses of the same. As a whole, the wall was 1-1.1m wide and survived to a height of 0.25-0.35m, but they had suffered some truncation, both by Bruun and the later stone structure C1. The walls were present on three sides, the fourth side was the extant skáli wall, onto which the walls of C2 abutted. There was probably no other entrance into this building except from the skáli whose northern doorway now led into C2. Besides the walls, there was a group of postholes around the edges of the interior which no doubt supported the roof; most of these, along with the floor layers of C2, have been truncated, either by Bruun or C1, but

several survived along the eastern and southern sides of C2 ([2099/2100], [2101/2102], [2103/2104], [2106/2106]).

#### Phase IIb (Use of C2)

The floor layers are hard to identify in this structure; the floors in the entrance between the skáli AB and C2 were very clear and distinct, but the possible 'floors' in C2 were much less compact. Identification was made more difficult by the fact that most of the floor had been truncated and only a small section survived along the edges by the wall. Here, ashy layers occupied the base of the structure ([1494], [1495], [1496]) and a similar ashy layer [1497] was over the floor layers in the entrance. These are currently – but tentatively – identified as the occupation layers for C2, but they could be later abandonment dumping inside the structure. They were not very compact, but since they only survived close to the walls, they may not have been heavily trampled either; moreover, later post pads (see below) were on top of/within these layers suggesting the structure was still standing when these layers were deposited. Hopefully micromorphology may help to confirm this. From the northern edge of the structure just above one of these layers was retrieved a polished bone 'wand' (<02-026>). Since the interior had all but been truncated, no internal features could be associated with this structure. The only other aspect concerns structural modification to the roof-bearing posts, most of which, during the use of the structure, were raised up onto post-pads instead of being earthfast as originally constructed. The same alteration occurred in the skáli (see Area AB above).

The outside of the structure during this phase sees little activity except the accumulation of clean aeolian-derived silts, probably through secondary slopewash ([1389], [1317], [1409]). Initially, there is a continuation of sheet midden beneath this slopewash on the eastern side [1348], but later this stops, and sheet midden later occurs on the western side above the slopewash ([1366]. The only exception is a discrete deposit on the eastern side [996].

#### *Phase III* (c. mid 11<sup>th</sup> century AD)

This marks the abandonment of the Viking settlement, both C2 and the skáli AB. There is some ambiguity however whether C2 went out of use before the skáli; the doorway between the two was filled with very regular turf [1479] which had the appearance of blocking rather than simply collapse, and if this is the case, it almost certainly indicates the skáli outliving C2. Unfortunately all other deposits which might have shed light on this issue were truncated by Bruun. The remainder of deposits from this phase are all definite turf wall and roof collapse, either from C2 ([1300], [580], [1307], [1306], [1493], [992], [1302]) or AB ([971], [1453]), or a mixture of the two ([1314], [1319]).

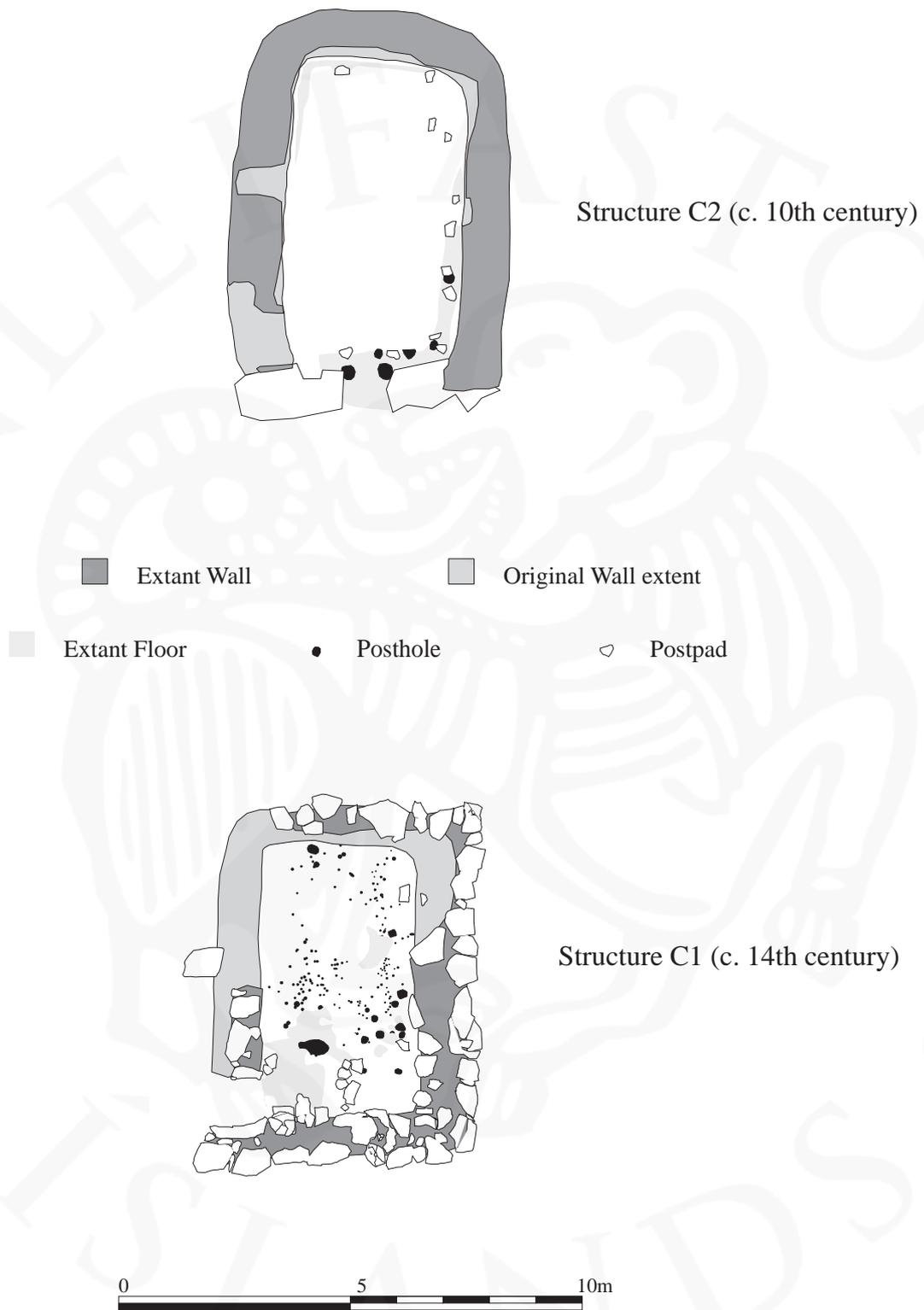


Figure 6. Structures C1 and C2

#### *Phase IV* (late 11<sup>th</sup>/early 12<sup>th</sup> century AD)

This period represents a short phase of aeolian-derived silt accumulation [973], probably through slopewash which covered all the turf collapse from C2 and AB; the 1104/1158 Hekla tephra sealed this layer. It is difficult to estimate the time involved during which this layer formed, but given that both this and the period of turf collapse ought to represent no short period – perhaps even a century – then the chronology of the lifespan of the Viking settlement is very short indeed.

#### *Phase V* (1104/58-1300 AD)

Some time after the 1104/58 fall-out, the area seems to have become part of the infield of the farm; the soil profile at this time shows a marked enrichment or improvement through middening [822], and in the northwest corner, there are possible cultivation marks, which were excavated last season [491]<sup>1</sup>. This layer and these marks were sealed by the 1300 tephra.

#### *Phase VI* (1300-1477)

Soon after 1300, C1 was built, into the ruin of C2. Little of this structure survived but it has been described in detail in last season's report. Its construction involved cutting into C2, the upcast [794] thrown up around the sides and the stone wall constructed with an entrance on the southwest side. After removal of the stones, there was some loose soil [969] and then some more compacted soil/turf [993] into which the stones had been set. There were also several disturbed patches of turf, which probably relate to C2 but were disturbed in the construction of C1 ([1488], [1432], [1397]). On the northwest corner was a similar deposit but incorporating much fishbone [999]; unfortunately this area had also been disturbed by a later 19<sup>th</sup> century structure (see next phase), so it is hard to tell if it belongs with C1 or C2 – but preference is given to C1. This may suggest a possible use of the structure, e.g. as a smokehouse, but though the size makes it suitable, perhaps the nature of the construction might be excessive for such a use.

Internal features are very difficult to interpret as Bruun had truncated the floors and left just cut features. He did leave one plinth with flat stones laid out and when this was excavated last year it was interpreted as the possible original floor level for the building. One small patch of ash [2276] lay up against the southern wall and is probably associated with C1. Otherwise there were several postholes inside the structure, which are unlikely to belong to C2 given their depth or arrangement. These postholes lie close to the edge of the stone wall and are probably structural, and it may just be the base of them which survives if the floor level was originally higher ([2113/2114], [2115/2116], [2192/2193], [2218/2220], [2221/2225], [2229/2230], [2231/2232], [2248/2249], [2250/2251], [2252/2253], [2270/2271], [2273]). There were two more substantial postholes in the building on either side of the doorway; one lay to the north ([2189/2190/2191]) and other was cut into the wall of the skáli ([2277/2330]). In addition there were a large number of

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<sup>1</sup> There was some ambiguity about whether the tephra sealing these marks was 1477 or 1300, but it seems clear now it must be the 1300; if the marks are not cultivation, they could be thufur – or wheel ruts.

stakeholes densely scattered throughout the floor area except for the strip in front of the doorway. No discernible pattern was identified but they could simply represent settings for racks inside the building – perhaps for hanging fish? They were all filled with a similar dark soil [2219].

The construction and use of C1 is contemporary with a continuous use of the area as part of the infield as the soil profile continues to show improved aeolian silts as excavated last year [453].

#### *Phase VII (1477-1907)*

The period after 1477 is difficult to understand as the area seems to have been severely truncated – perhaps in recent times. There is very little soil between the 1477 and the present ground surface and on the northern and eastern side, this profile had definitely been disturbed sometime in the last century. Possibly this is linked to the bulldozing of the farm mound in the 1950s. Nevertheless, on the north east side of C1, structural debris and peat ash dumps of late 19<sup>th</sup> century date were excavated in 2001 and as suggested then, these probably relate to a recorded stables (hereafter C3) which also damaged the north-eastern corner of C1. This building seems to have been aligned very differently to C1 or C2 on the basis of a pit and posthole which are presumed to be associated with this structure. The pit was excavated last year ([838], [874], [839], [892]), the posthole this year ([2180/2181/2182]).

#### *Phase VIII (1907-present)*

This final phase is Bruun's excavation and backfill, most of which was emptied last year [728], but some also this season [1498].



Plate III. Structure C2 after excavation (looking south)



Plate IV. Postholes [2094/2095] and [2096/2097] at entrance between C2 and AB.

## AREA Z (*FARM MOUND*)

### *The Chapel*

Hildur Gestsdóttir

The aim of the 2002 season in Area Z was to complete the excavation of Structure Z2 (Figure 7). Therefore only a small area was re-opened, measuring 5.6x8.9 m, covering the remains of Structure Z2. Most of Structure Z2 (the chapel) was excavated during the 2001 season. The structure is orientated east – west, and measures 6x3.4 m (external). In 2001, two postholes or post pads [1635] and [1637] were excavated at the western end of the structure. These postholes mark the entrance to the chapel, leading to a porch, which is sunken or cut into the ground. One context was removed from the porch during the 2002 season, [1681], turf debris probably representing material put down to level the area before the structure was built. Two graves were uncovered inside the porch, one in the northern end (0.7x2 m), the other central (0.6x1.9 m). They are both orientated east-west, and either extend under or respect the western stone foundation of the nave. These graves are yet to be excavated.

The main body of the chapel, the nave, measures 3.6 x 3.4 m (external). At the start of the season it was marked by rectangular stone foundations (although the eastern end of these were damaged, either when Structure Z1 was built, or during the levelling of the area in the 1960's which most likely supported wooden foundations. The north-eastern corner of the chapel was paved with flat stone slabs [1663], which were up to 0.8 m in diameter, covering an area 2.5x0.8m, orientated north-south, leaving a gap, 1.2x0.5m, in the south-eastern corner. These stones were removed. The northern [1664] and southern [1665] stone foundations were also lifted. They were 2.1 m and 2.3 m in length, respectively, and constructed of stones up to 0.8x0.3 m, with the flat surface of the foundation facing inwards. They were found to lie in small trenches [1684] and [1685] respectively, each about 0.2m deep with flat bases and gently sloping edges. It is possible that these were depressions formed by the weight of the wall rather than actual cuts.

Four post pits were located at the corners of the stone foundations, [1692] in the northwest corner (0.8x0.8 m, 0.6 m deep); [1690] in the northeast corner (0.7x0.7 m, 0.5 m deep); [1688] in the southeast corner (0.7x1.0 m, 0.6 m deep) and [1686] in the southwest corner (0.7x1.0 m, 0.6 m deep), forming the main weight bearing structural elements of the chapel. These post pits were filled with [1693], [1691], [1689] and [1675] respectively, all of which consisted of rocks and light brown silt. In all instances there were no clear indicators of the pits having contained posts, and as the rocks within the fills were very tightly packed, it is more likely that these acted as post pads, rather than actual post holes (Plate V). Two further post holes were excavated, one [1695] (0.7x0.8 m, 0.6 m deep) to the north of [1692] and [1667] (0.6x0.7 m, 0.7 m deep) to the south of [1686]. The former was filled with [1696], consisting of silt and turf debris, no stones, and the latter with [1666], which consisted of tightly packed stones and silt, indistinguishable from [1675]. Both these appear to truncate the post pits belonging to the chapel, although this relationship is not very clear.

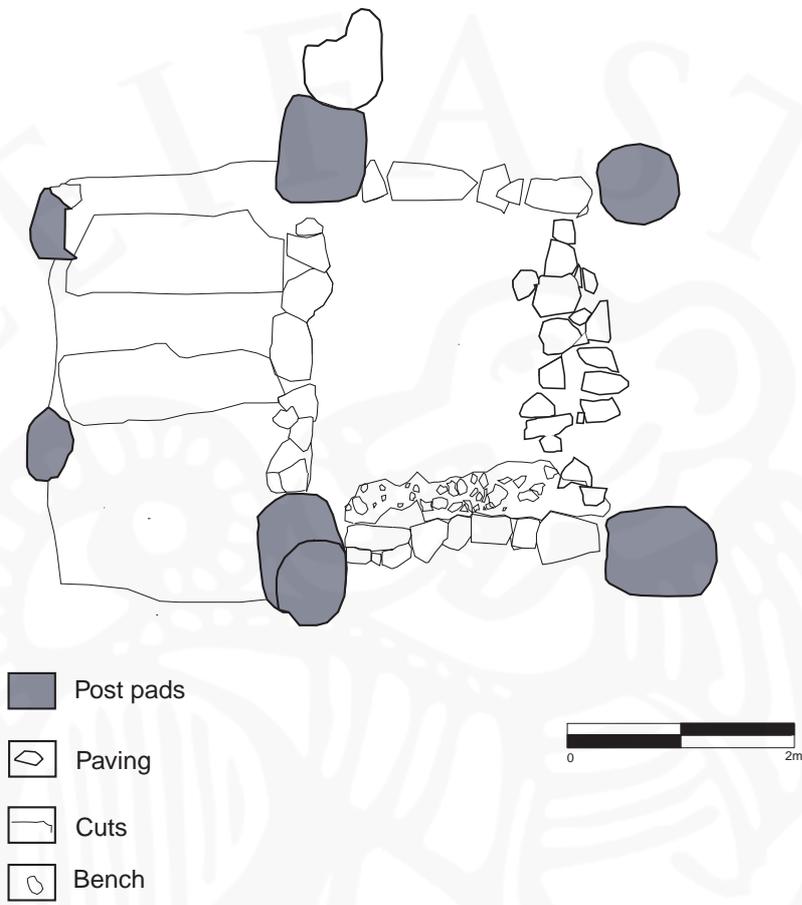


Figure 7. Structure Z2



Plate V. Stone-packed base of one of the large pits ('post pads') of Z2

Several contexts were removed from within the nave, layers of upcast [1676] and [1677] and turf debris [1678], [1679], [1680] and [1682]=[1624] all relating the levelling of the area prior to the construction of the chapel. Two of these layers, [1676] and [1679] followed the line of the southern wall, corresponding with the gap in the floor layer [1629] excavated in 2001, believed to define the location of a bench. Although the two contexts are not clearly structural, their location and the large amount of small stones within [1679], indicate that they might form the foundation or the levelling under the bench. In the eastern end of the chapel there is a natural slope in the land approximately 3.1 m east of the western end of the chapel, dropping approximately 0.2 m. Here the eastern part of the slope has been levelled with turf [1680] and [1682] containing birch and charcoal. Two samples of birch <170> and <179> from [1682] were sent for C14 dating. The latter layer appears to be the same as [1624] excavated in 2001 and at the time recorded as part of the debris from Structure Z1. Three layers of upcast [1687] and turf debris [1683] and [1694] were found north of the chapel, again relating to the construction of the structure.

The chapel at Hofstaðir was stave built. After the leveling of the ground, probably by removing soil from the western end, and placing turf at the eastern end, wooden beams or sleepers, which would have supported the staves, would have been laid out along the stone foundations to form the nave. The large stone filled pits acted as post pads for the weight bearing corner posts, which were possibly connected by cross braces for enhanced stability, into which the sleepers would have slotted. This method of stave construction is known as sill technology and is typologically the latest phase of stave construction. The earliest structures known in Norway built by this technique are dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Hauglid 1969). The presence of the two graves within the porch suggests that it is a later addition to the structure. As yet it is not certain whether the eastern end of the graves respect or are sealed by the western stone foundation of the chapel. The function of the two additional post holes or pits at the western end of the nave is not clear, as they have no obvious structural function. They are possibly associated with repairs to the structure contemporary with the addition of the porch. There are no clear indicators of an earlier structure at the site; however, if the stone foundations seal the two graves within the porch, then it is likely that a structure predating Z2 stood at the site, the remains of which have been obliterated.

## *The Midden*

Thomas McGovern, Hunter College, CUNY & NABO

On August 8<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> I had the opportunity to prospect for midden deposits possibly surviving in the area around the medieval to early modern house mound across the homefield from Hofstaðir's Viking Age complex. This prospecting had two immediate objectives:

- Attempt to locate the site of the now bulldozed midden mound indicated in Bruun's 1908 sketch. Determine if any stratified deposits survived below those truncated by the bulldozing and assess their potential for further excavation.
- Inspect the profile cut in 2000 N of the main area Z excavation unit (profiles 31 and 31b) to determine the state of bone preservation and the potential for further excavation of midden deposits in this area.

### Main Midden Investigations

With the help of both Bruun's sketch and a plan based on the sketch prepared by Adolf Friðriksson and Orri Vésteinsson, Ragnar Edvardsson and I managed to get a good compass bearing on the location of the former midden mound. The area is still marked by a subtle rise, and may well represent the location of the lost midden mound. I sampled the deposit with two 100 x 50 cm test pits (A & B) located 3m apart on a rough N-S axis (Figure 8).

**Test pit A** (100 cm x 50 cm) reached the distinctive creamy prehistoric H3 tephra at 60 cm below modern ground surface. The test pit revealed numerous layers of well stratified cultural material beginning directly below the modern turf, as well as several apparent historic period tephra layers *in situ* among the cultural layers. The cultural layers produced small amounts of well preserved animal bone and wood charcoal but no artifacts. Plate VI presents a close up of the lower portion of the N profile of test pit A, showing peat and wood ash, charcoal, and bits of displaced H3 tephra in layers that appear to lie directly over the "Landnám" tephra sequence. Note another greenish grey tephra *in situ* above these cultural layers. No cultural material was identified below the probable LNL sequence.

**Test pit B** (80 cm x 50 cm) is located 3m south of test pit A, and also showed clear evidence of well stratified cultural deposits below the truncation at the modern turf line (Plate VII). However, this test pit revealed only about 20 cm of cultural deposit above the H3 tephra (reached at 35 cm below modern surface) and appears to lack the *in situ* tephra observed in test pit A only 3m to the north. The natural ground surface must slope sharply between these two test pits, and (unlike test pit A) something has removed material above the H3 tephra prior to the deposition of what is now the lowest cultural material. A small amount of well preserved animal bone was recovered from test pit B.

**Test pit C** (50 cm x 200 cm) was opened approximately 25m east of test pits A & B to investigate a second rise in the modern ground surface and to attempt to resolve some of the stratigraphic problems of test pits A & B. Instead, this test pit presents yet another picture of stratigraphic development in this part of the homefield (Plate VIII). Here the 1477 tephra is well developed, with cultural materials above and below, and there are two white tephra horizons which are probably the 1104 and 1158 tephtras respectively. In this profile there is not much evidence for significant human occupation below the 1104 tephra, and nothing cultural in contact with the LNL sequence. Stratified natural materials extend down to the white H3 horizon (at 110 cm), where excavation was ended. The profile was logged for tephra by Anthony Newton, who also kindly supplied the tephra identifications.

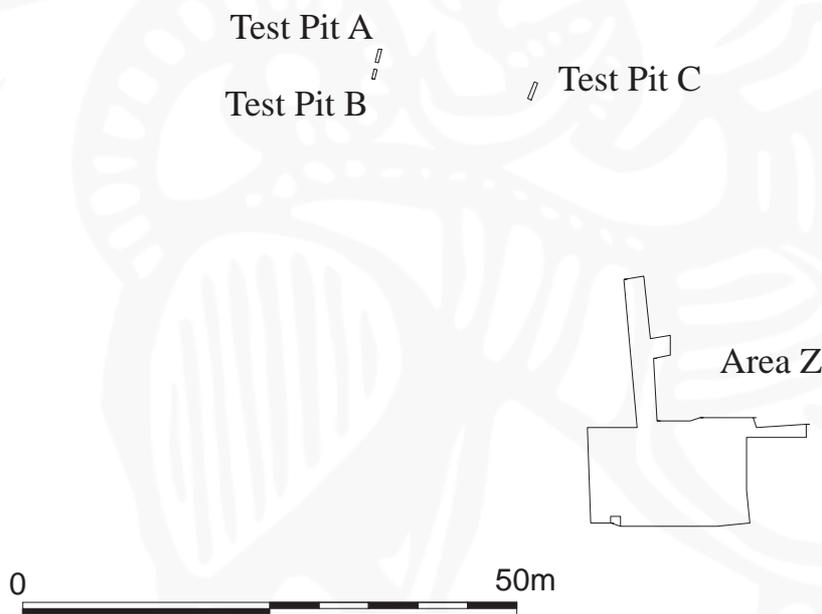


Figure 8. Location of Midden Test Pits

The results of these three test pits in the probable area of the flattened midden are:

- Stratified cultural deposits do exist more or less intact below the “bulldozer truncation” event.
- Rich concentrations of animal bone and artifacts (high density midden) may survive in this area, but the test pits did not locate them. I suspect that some sorts of cultural deposits (including bone fragments and charcoal) are widely spread over this whole part of the homefield, and that a more concentrated high density midden is probably closer to the structures themselves. I would rank this area as low priority for further midden investigations.

- Multiple tephra in association with cultural deposits do exist in this area, including layers that are thin or hard to locate in the main excavation area. I do not think that any of the test pits are large enough at present to add much (besides confusion) to the phasing of human occupation on the site, but it is possible that several long trenches in the area could recover tephra and cultural layers to add significantly to our understanding of the sequence of land use at Hofstaðir. I would suggest that at some point a long trench be dug in this area for these sorts of investigations with a profile 6-10 m long to deal with potential turf cutting and reversed stratigraphy.

#### Trench Zt Midden

In 2000 the area Z excavation team extended a test trench (Ztii) northwards from the main churchyard area in an effort to determine the extent of the burials and to locate the northern side of the churchyard bank. As documented in the 2000 annual report, the team found extensive midden deposits with abundant 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts in this area. The area Z team drew excellent long profiles (Area Z profiles 31 and 31b) which clearly illustrate the stratigraphy in this area, but did not further investigate the midden. The objective of the 2002 test was thus not to locate the midden but to carry out a quick assessment of its potential for further investigation in future seasons. With help from Oscar Aldred, I located the point in the profile that had been extended to its deepest point (approximately 110 cm without striking subsoil). I partially cleaned a 50 cm wide portion of the profile, and cut back by 10 cm the upper 1m of the deposit to test bone and artifact density and preservation (Plate IX). The results confirmed observations by the 2000 Z team:

- There is an extremely rich deposit of well preserved bone, bird egg shell, charcoal, and artifacts (glazed ceramics, metal, glass) in the upper layers of the midden in this area (context 1565). Inspection of the ceramics by Gavin Lucas suggested a post 1830 date for the portion sampled, and the 1565 context in this area probably relates most directly to the final phases of occupation of the farm mound.
- Below the 1565 context are layers of charcoal-rich brown soil and thick bands of bright orange peat ash that extend to the base of the profile. These are much less rich in finds of all sorts, and may represent a different sort of deposit (as well as an earlier one).

The area Z extension certainly contains large amounts of well stratified midden material that appears to extend from the later Middle Ages through the abandonment of the farm mound area in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The uppermost horizons are exceptionally rich in finds (7 ceramic sherds, 2 glass sherds, and 4 iron objects from a 10 cm x 50 cm x 50 cm test cut) and in well preserved bone and egg shell. It is less clear from the 2002 test pit that the earlier deposits below are equally rich, but it is probable that there are good medieval-

early modern deposits below the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century layers in the general area of the Z extension trench. This area thus has excellent proven potential for documenting life at Hofstaðir in the later historic period, and considerable potential for extending this record back to the early modern and late medieval periods as well. An excavation of midden contexts to the east and west of the current area Z extension trench would be relatively simple and easy to supervise once the long profiles are cleared, as crews could cut back from a well defined working face with good stratigraphic control. Continued work on the area Z churchyard would provide a good logistics connection and would further ease student supervision. The area Z extension middens thus have good potential for:

- Extending the archaeological record of Hofstaðir up to the near present.
- Generating large 18<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> c artifact collections (including glass and glazed ceramics suitable for dating) that are of importance in their own right and valuable as both teaching tools for students and as tools for community outreach (providing immediately recognizable connections to artifacts still in use).
- Easily supervised training in midden excavation, artifact curation, and profile drawing.

I would thus recommend the area Z extension area for additional work as part of the ongoing project centered on the churchyard investigations.



Plate VI. Section in Test Pit A



Plate VII. Section in Test Pit B



Plate VIII. Section in Test Pit C



Plate IX. Section in Trench Zt

## GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS

### GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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#### *Introduction*

Geophysical surveys were carried out at Hofstaðir in August 2002 as part of a broader assessment of archaeological prospection techniques in Iceland. Previous research at Hofstaðir and other sites in 1999 and 2001 has demonstrated the effectiveness of magnetometer and earth resistance techniques for such prospection in Iceland (Horsley & Dockrill, *forthcoming*; Horsley, 1999a; 1999b), and the aim of this current work is to better understand the reasons for the results obtained. Geophysical prospection techniques can be employed to locate and identify buried archaeological remains by detecting a contrast between archaeological features and the natural surroundings. This is achieved by taking measurements of a particular physical property at regular intervals above the ground, thereby building up a horizontal plan of the variation in this property. If anomalies are detected it is then necessary to interpret the causes of these, often with the aid of dedicated computer processing packages to enhance the images produced. At Hofstaðir an earth resistance survey was undertaken over an area around the southern end of the skáli in order to test for the location of any further structures, such as sunken-floored buildings, in this area.

#### *Methodology*

A grid of four 20m squares was established around the southern end of the skáli excavations, based on the site grid. Each square was then surveyed using a Geoscan RM15 earth resistance meter with readings being taken at 0.5m intervals along traverses 1.0m apart, employing the twin probe configuration with a 0.5m mobile probe separation. The instrument incorporates a built-in data logger, and after the survey the digital measurements were downloaded onto a laptop computer for data processing using the *Geoplot 3.00* software.

#### *Results*

As stated in the introduction, these surveys at Hofstaðir form part of an assessment of archaeological geophysics in Iceland and therefore require direct feedback from

excavation to accurately reveal the causes of the anomalies detected. However, based on results to date it is possible to make some statements about the data.

A subtle but regular low resistance anomaly has been detected immediately south of the excavated structure A4. It measures approximately 4m east-west by 3m north-south, and such an anomaly could certainly be produced from the looser fill of material within an in-filled structure. An auger was inserted into the centre of the anomaly to determine its cause. The top 29cm of soil were free of inclusions, with remains of turf debris below this to a depth of 41cm. An organic soil with fragments of straw sealed a very dark organic deposit below 61cm - probably the remains of a dung floor. The recent age of the deposit was confirmed by the discovery of a piece of plastic in the auger sample from just above a rock at a depth of 72cm! Therefore this anomaly most likely indicates the position of a sheep house or similar building from the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A second, larger low resistance anomaly was detected south of the excavated sunken building G. The cause of this is unclear at present, although in recent years spoil from the excavations has been dumped in this area. An area of high resistance in the centre of this anomaly is modern in origin and is due to plastic sheeting still in the ground, some of which was visible in places during the course of the survey. Once the spoil at a site has been removed it is not uncommon for geophysical techniques to continue to detect an area of disturbance, either because there is still a thin layer of material left on the surface, or because some original topsoil was also inadvertently removed with the spoil.

However, it is possible that this anomaly is in part due to buried archaeological remains. The application of a high pass (Gaussian) filter helps to bring out the smaller-scale variations within this area, revealing some regularity to the anomaly. Ten metres southeast of Structure G the low resistance anomaly appears to have two quite clear linear edges, perpendicular to each other. If these do indeed relate to the edges of a buried feature, they enclose an area approximately 7m x 5m. Elsewhere in Iceland readings of low resistance have been produced over features containing high quantities of organic material, such as turf and midden deposits. Measurements of earth resistance are related to soil moisture, and these organic deposits are often very water retentive. It is therefore possible that the low resistance anomaly in this area is due to a regular feature cut into the ground, which has subsequently been back filled with midden debris. From the geophysical results it would not be possible to say whether this sunken feature was deliberately cut to contain the midden material, or that this relates to a secondary use.

As stated above, only excavation can reveal the true cause of this anomaly, and it is recommended that a trial trench be put in to determine whether this anomaly is recent or archaeological if anthropogenic in origin, or simply a natural variation in soil drainage or bedrock depth.

#### *Acknowledgements*

This work is being undertaken by T.J. Horsley as part of a NERC funded Doctoral Research Programme with the Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, UK, in collaboration with

Fornleifastofnun Íslands and NABO. The author would also like to thank Dr. Roger Walker for loaning the *Geoplot* data processing package for the duration of this research.

## SOIL SAMPLING AND PHOSPHATE ANALYSIS OF HOMEFIELD DEPOSITS AT HOFSTAÐIR

Douglas Bolender, Northwestern University, USA

The coring and soil sampling undertaken at Hofstaðir during the 2002 field season is part of a comparative project directed at identifying anthropogenic alteration of land at various farmsites; previous research has been primarily based in Skagafjörður (Steinberg 2002). The research is focused on evaluating variation in the creation, maintenance, and intensification of homefield (*tún*) areas among farms of different social and economic statuses. The addition of Hofstaðir to the comparative program is significant due to its prominence as a Viking Age farm, the availability of complementary information on site function and activities from detailed excavations, and the expansion of the sampling area to include areas outside of Skagafjörður.

The preliminary investigations in 2002 were limited to determining the suitability of Hofstaðir for further, more intensive study, specifically if: (1) large areas of are enrichment present around the farmstead potentially representing the intentional spreading of organic material and if site drop-off boundaries could be detected; (2) stratigraphic preservation at the site is suitable for diachronic agricultural reconstructions; and (3) variation in the intensity or location of land investments could be associated with the Viking Age and medieval occupation areas.

### *Coring and Sampling*

Coring transects were laid across the site from north to south in order to cover both the medieval and Viking Age areas of the farm and extend outside the original homefield boundaries. Two parallel transects were laid 25 meters apart with soil cores taken every 25 meters along each of the transects to determine if there was any patterning to the spatial distribution of phosphate and stratigraphy across the site, including concentrations of activity and soil enrichment drop-off boundaries. Four additional cores were taken in the area west of the Viking Age site (Figure 10).

Soil samples were collected using an Oakfield hand core with a peat coring tube. The 1¼” diameter coring tube (compared to the standard 13/16”) reduces soil compression and better preserves soil stratigraphy. It is also easier to identify soil horizons, tephra layers, and cultural material such as buried turf and charcoal, in the larger core. The 21” core allows for a 1-meter soil core to be removed in two sections, which was sufficient in almost all cases to reach sterile soil.

Soil profiles from core sections were recorded in the field, noting soil type, inclusions, and the presence of any tephra layers. Core hole depth was measured against the depth of

soil profile recovered in the core section. In general, there was a close correspondence between the reconstructed core profile and the actual depth of the core hole and in previous investigations a comparison of soil horizon depths between direct measurement in test trenches and extracted cores indicates that in-core soil compression is minimal and that soil profiles reconstructed from cores generally correspond closely to the depth of actual soil horizons (Steinberg 2002).

A total of 126 soil samples were taken from 19 cores focusing on the spatial and diachronic distributions of anthropogenic soil enrichment. Samples were taken from the soil cores based on natural stratigraphy. Large undifferentiated soil horizons (generally greater than 20 cm) were broken into arbitrary levels and multiple samples were taken. Soil sampling spanned topsoil to sterile sub-soil layers in order to assess background levels, down profile movement of phosphates, and possible impacts of modern fertilization and cultivation practices. Samples were labeled and stored separately for analysis.

Overall, soil horizons and tephra layers were well preserved. Cultural material was recovered from most core locations and includes all occupation layers, from settlement to modern. The distribution of cultural material is patterned. Little or no material was recovered at the homefield boundaries, and what material was recovered was consistently in post-medieval contexts (see terminal cores in Figures 10-12). Cultural deposits are generally deeper on the southern side of the site, probably corresponding to the long-term intensity of activity associated with the area around the medieval occupation. Much of this activity appears to pre-date the 1477 tephra layer (Figures 10 and 12). In the northern part of the site, associated with the Viking Age occupation, cultural material was restricted to fewer layers and cultural deposits were generally shallower than the southern half of the site (Figures 11 and 12). While anthropogenic soil enrichment is evident throughout the site, the distribution of cultural material in recovered core sections shows both site boundaries of soil enrichment and patterning associated with the Viking Age and medieval occupations at the farm. These qualitative assessments based on the macroscopic identification of cultural remains in core profiles await quantification based on further soil analysis.

### *Soil Analysis*

Phosphate testing is one of the simplest ways to identify and quantify anthropogenic soil enrichment, especially manuring, in archaeological contexts. This is especially true in comparative contexts with broad spatial and stratigraphic sampling at multiple sites in which extensive geo-chemical and micromorphological analysis is prohibitively time consuming and expensive. Phosphate is added to the soil from manuring and other forms of organic enrichment. A portion of the phosphate forms inorganic compounds in the soil that are not available for plant consumption. These compounds build up over time in the soil creating a durable marker of investment.

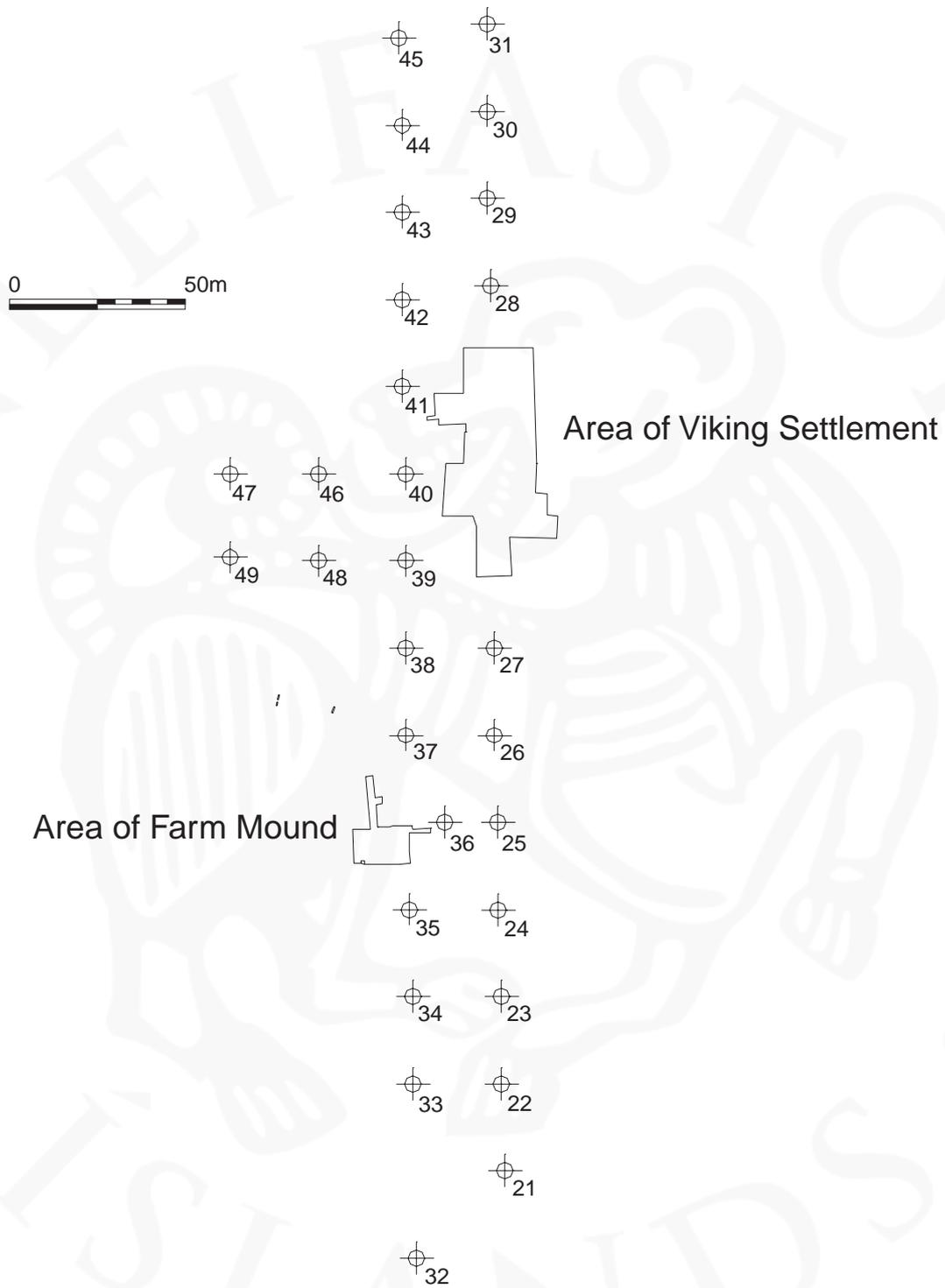


Figure 9. Location of cores

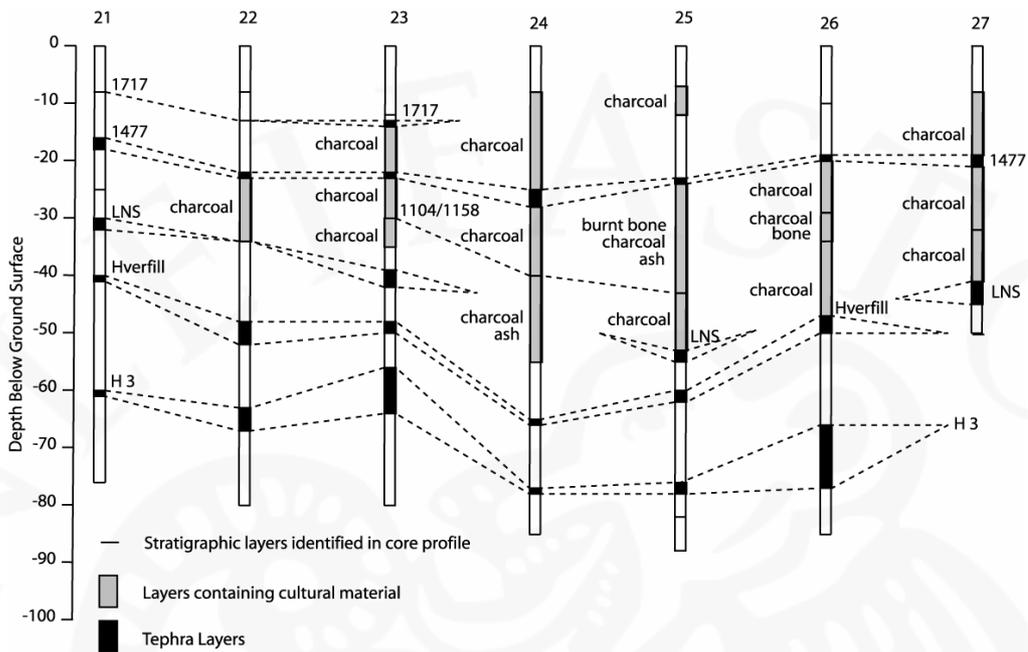


Figure 10. Core profiles (nos. 21-27)

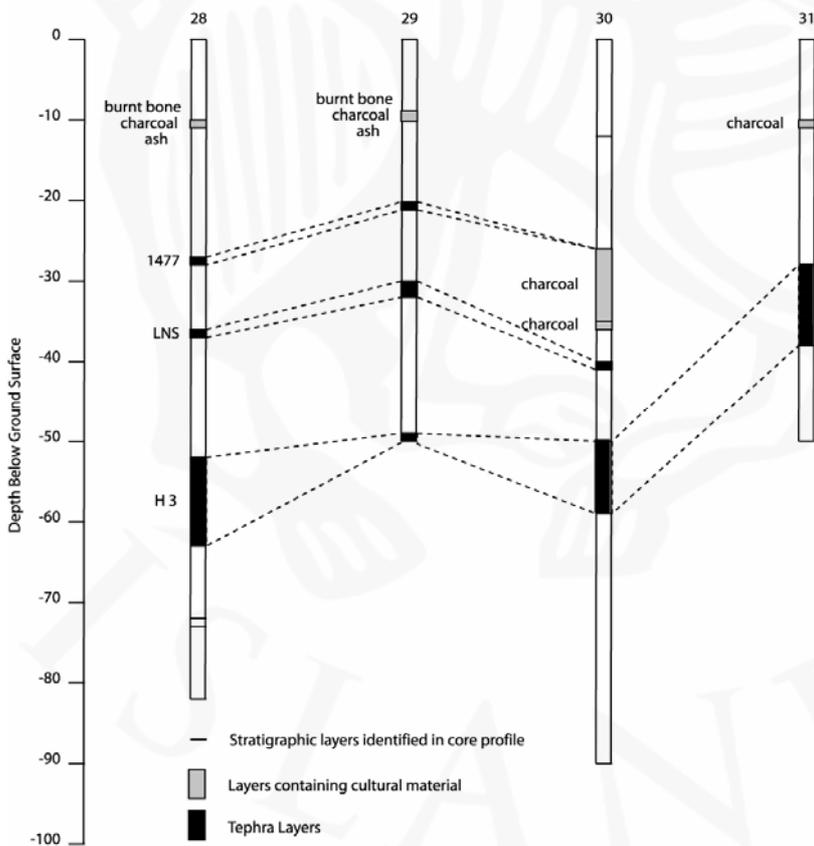


Figure 11. Core profiles (nos. 28-31)

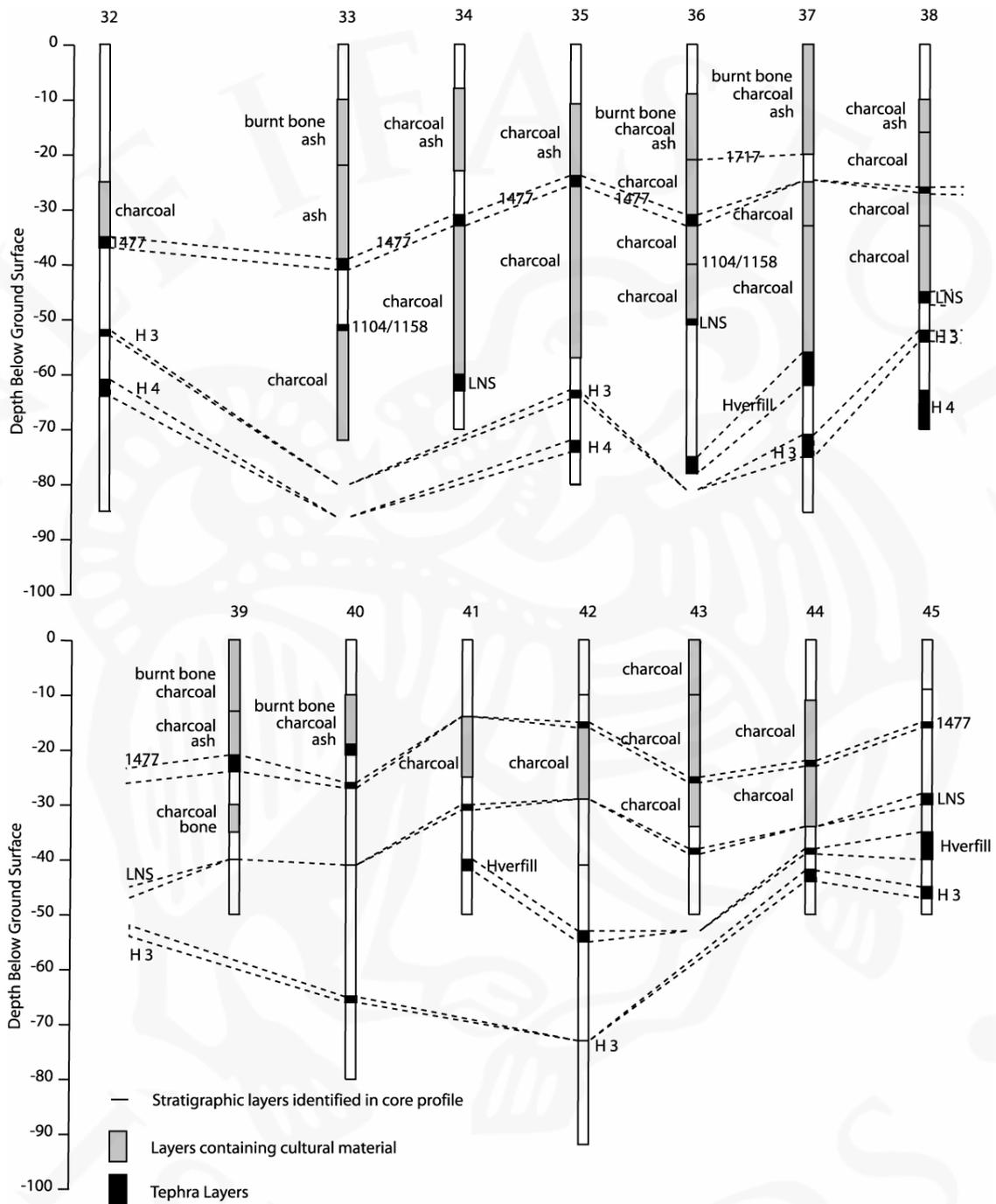


Figure 12. Core profiles (nos. 32-45)

Icelandic andisols have special chemical properties that affect phosphate retention and extraction and require detailed analysis to precisely quantify organic enrichment (Árnalds 1990). In most studies, extraction and quantification of available phosphate components have proven inadequate for estimating anthropogenic enrichment in relict soil contexts (Bolender 1999; Bolender and Steinberg 1999; Steinberg 2002). A Mehlich-based phosphate test was adopted based on a soil testing kit produced by the Hach Company in Loveland, CO. The procedure is relatively simple and cheap to perform and can be used to assess large areas for enrichment while still being precise enough to show horizontal and vertical variation in phosphorus enrichment. Although only a partial extraction, as opposed to the total digestion of the sample, the test has a high correlation with total phosphate estimates (Mehlich 1978; Terry, Hardin et al. 2000). In some cases partial extraction may have better correlation with human activities than total phosphorus, where variations in anthropogenic enrichment may be obscured by high values or variation in parent material (Middleton and Price 1996; Parnell and Terry 2002). Soil analysis from the Hofstaðir site is currently underway.

#### REPORT ON PALAEOECOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

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#### *Objectives*

Palaeoecological work at several sites in the Faroes, Iceland and Greenland is currently being undertaken as part of a Leverhulme-funded project (the Landnám Project, P.I. Prof. Kevin Edwards, University of Aberdeen) investigating the ways in which the Norse colonists of the Viking period interacted with the pristine environments of the lands they settled. The Mývatn region has been selected as a prime study area in the anticipation that, on the one hand, the very high density of archaeological data in the region will benefit the Landnám Project, and, on the other, the palaeoecological work will make a substantial contribution to the interpretation of the excavated sites at Hofstaðir and elsewhere.

A number of issues will be addressed by the palaeoecological investigations. In the Mývatn area in particular we are interested in describing the resources (such as land suitable for grazing and cultivation, woodland, and turf for construction) available to the early settlers, as well as the ways in which the distribution of those resources contributed to the selection of farmstead sites. We are also investigating the degree to which the colonists managed the land sustainably, and how they reacted when aspects of their resource base began to deteriorate during the Medieval period. Soil erosion is a well-documented feature of the agricultural history of Iceland; in the Mývatn area we hope to elucidate the timing and causes of past episodes of erosion.

### *Fieldwork*

Fieldwork in August 2002 was centred on collecting sedimentary archives suitable for palaeoecological analysis in the laboratory. For the most part these consisted of cores of waterlogged peat or, in one case, lake sediment, in which the preservation of fossil material, especially pollen is expected to be good.

At Hofstaðir itself, a small mire c. 150 m north-west of the modern farmhouse was cored, yielding a sequence of organic sediment to a depth of 122 cm. This site is close enough to the infield area that it may hold good indications of the vegetation growing at the farm itself. However, initial indications are that the stratigraphy may have been disturbed by turf-cutting. Additional samples of soils from Hofstaðir are also available for analysis.

Two other sites close to Hofstaðir were extensively sampled. Two sediment cores were recovered from the centre of a small lake, Helluvaðstjörn, situated 4 km to the south of Hofstaðir. The cores consisted of 130 cm of organic lake sediment with tephra layers. This lake and its catchment have characteristics such that its pollen record is likely to be representative of the vegetation of the region as a whole. A reference sequence of this type is notably lacking for the Mývatn area. Field observations of the tephra layers suggest that the samples encompass the whole of the Settlement and medieval periods, and probably a substantial period prior to the Settlement. The second site to be sampled in detail was Hrísheimar, a partly-excavated Settlement-era farm site 10km south-south-east of Hofstaðir, situated on low and eroding slopes next to an extensive mire. Two separate peat cores were taken from the mire, one close to the site of the farm (273cm long), the other approximately 200m further away (280cm long). These waterlogged peats are likely to provide pollen records that will shed light on land-use practices at the site.

A number of other sites in the Mývatn area were also prospected for suitable sedimentary deposits and in some cases small samples were taken for analysis.

### *Laboratory analyses*

Work has already begun on sedimentological description of the sequences recovered, including x-ray photography to establish the stratigraphic coherence and tephrostratigraphy of the sequences. Depending on these results, further work on some or all of the material may include: pollen analysis, chironomid analysis and plant macrofossil analysis, in order to track changes in vegetation, human activity, and climate; particle size, loss-on-ignition and other sedimentological analyses, to investigate patterns of erosion; and radiocarbon dating and tephra analysis, to provide dating control.

## THE FINDS

Colleen Batey

The main focus of excavation at Hofstaðir in 2002 was associated with the Viking structures: examination of Structure C2 and most particularly the interior of the *skáli* (Areas C and AB respectively). The table below provides a numerical breakdown by area and material to the catalogue above.

Area	Total Finds	Metal	Industrial Waste	Glass	Stone	Bone
<i>Unstratified</i>	9	3	3	0	3	0
<i>AB</i>	50	20	17	1	12	0
<i>AC</i>	8	6	1	0	0	1
<i>C</i>	11	5	1	3	0	2
<i>DE</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 5. Summary of finds from all areas

In conclusion, it is clearly the case that the bulk of the finds which can be dated were recovered from the *skáli* itself, and amongst those, there is still an apparent preponderance of locally produced items, tools and knives etc. The remodelling of the Viking bead (see below), perhaps to prolong its life, would seem to be symptomatic of this self-sufficiency at Hofstaðir.

### AREA AB

In terms of discussion, the bulk of the evidence is from Area AB, the interior of the *skáli*. This material represents finds made during the excavation of primary features of the interior of the building. Excavation around the hearth in 2001 suggested a focus of iron making activity there, with a number of simple home-produced tools and a handful of nails being recorded (Mehler 2001: 43-4). However, in terms of numbers, the 2002 assemblage is rather poorer in both variety and quantity, probably reflecting the fact that the bulk of the floor deposits were excavated in 2001 and features such as pits, post holes and furniture settings remained by the 2002 season. It is more likely however that the finds from the *skáli* interior excavated in 2002 are exclusively Viking in origin. The interest must lay in the fact that so few are culturally diagnostic, even at this stage of development of the *skáli* and its use.

The metal finds include SF61 a short length of silver wire which has been pinched at one end. Such an item may have been introduced to the settlement for reuse in craft working, and similar pieces are known from silver hoards in Iceland (e.g. Sandmúla; see Eldjárn

and Friðriksson 2000, fig 356, 425). The 10 kr coin, SF 76, had been deliberately deposited in the trench excavated in 1992, although its date of minting (1984) is perhaps a little misleading! The single fragment of copper alloy (SF 31) is rather indeterminate, although the unstratified piece, SF36 is more suggestive of a Viking origin. This piece is in fact the working end of a padlock key of common form, and once more Icelandic examples of the type can be cited (Eldjárn and Friðriksson 2000, fig 333). In the iron assemblage, items which can be identified prior to x-ray include several nails and tacks (at least six), as well as a number of tools or blades (e.g. SF7, SF18, SF32, SF63, SF64) and a possible iron bar (SF51b). The forms are not however easy to assign specifically to a Viking period date.

The single glass item is SF20, a multi-coloured, faceted bead. The major colour is matt orange, and parallels for this are not readily available. The possibility of the facets having been re-cut to perhaps provide longer life to a chipped bead could suggest a valuable import from the Scandinavian homeland. There are additionally red, white and dark blue *millefiori* zones visible.

The stone assemblage is dominated by finds of quartzite pebbles, five finds units in addition to a group of 17 found in one posthole. It is possible that these were selected much as we would do so today, and it is not unlikely that they may have served as simple gaming pieces – but in an unmodified form which does not allow proof of this! SF50 is a highly smoothed quartzite pebble, and can be compared to SF55 which is polished basalt. These may have been used as smoothing stones or even calming stones. Other items of basalt in the group were recovered in the hope that they might have been used as weights (e.g. SF73), but natural perforations which are adjacent to the edge of such stones are not ideal for suspension. The faceted garnet, SF 4 is an interesting find, and further work will be needed to confirm that this has in fact been worked into this form, and that it is not in its natural crystal form. It is also presumed to be an import to Iceland, but use in inlaid jewellery is not a Viking habit, although there are a number of high profile examples of garnet- inlaid jewellery in both Scandinavia (e.g. Vendel) and England (e.g. Sutton Hoo). Two items in the stone assemblage are recognisable as potentially Scandinavian items, SF 70 seems to be an edge of a squared schist whetstone and SF6 is a section of a stone whorl, whose origin in Scandinavia may be borne out following geological identification. If this is an Icelandic stone however, it is very interesting in that it indicates the use of local commodities to make even the most basic of tools, such as a spindle whorl, in the primary stages of such settlement. The schist whetstone fragment adds to the group of six noted by Mehler in 2001 from the *skáli* (in *loc.cit*, p.45), where the source is stated as currently unknown. Confirmation of geological analysis is clearly needed, but a visual inspection seems to confirm a close comparability with types of schist hones known from Norway.

#### **Metals: Silver**

SF61

Short length of ?silver wire, slightly bent and circular cross section. One end slightly pinched

L14mm, D 2mm

Context 1345

**Metal: ?Nickel**

SF76

10 kronor piece, dated 1984. Found in 1992 trench  
D27mm  
Context 2518

**Metals: Copper Alloy**

SF31

Small fragment of indeterminate metal with traces of perforation at break. Worn  
10 x 5 x 3mm  
Context 2151

**Metals: Iron**

SF1

Flat nail with crutch-head and square sectioned shank.  
L55 x T5mm; head 20 x 4 x 8mm  
Unstrat.

SF2 (illus needed)

Complete knife blade and tang. Blade has triangular section.  
Blade: L51 x 12mm; tang L40 x 4-2mm  
Unstrat.

SF3

Crutch-headed nail with tip missing (cf SF1), square-section.  
L58 x Shank 7 x T3mm; head 18 x 4mm  
Context 1356

SF5

Flat fragment, tapering at one edge.  
55 x 9 x 2mm  
Context 1368

SF7

Flat fragment, possibly part of a blade or fitting  
30 x 10 x 3mm  
Context 1376

SF18

Indeterminate fragment, slightly spatulate.  
32 x 13 x 5mm  
Context 1442

SF19

Small nail, square sectioned shank and flat round head  
32 x 18 x 12mm  
Context 1442

SF21

Short nail, bent tip and round head. From plank c 15mm thick  
24 x 11 x 9mm  
Context 1442

SF32

Metal protrusion with flattened ? handle with signs of wood grain in corrosion. Possible tool / punch.

Overall L37 x 7 x 4mm

Context 2167

SF34

Substantial top part of of nail shank and flat round head (?bolt)

20 x 20 x 15mm

Context 2259

SF51

2 fragments of corroded iron, one indeterminate and flat (a) and other (b) bar form

43 x 8 x 5mm; b) 19 x 12 x 5mm

Context 1391

SF54

Two indeterminate pieces a) iron, b)possibly copper alloy

19 x 10 x 4mm; b) 17 x 15 x 2mm

Context 1400

SF62

Nail with fresh broken tip. Head flat and circular

Shank L38mm, square sectioned. Head D 15mm

Context 2417

SF63

Possible knife blade tip, badly corroded

45 x 21 x 2mm max

Context 2422

SF64 (needs xray)

Curving strip with expanded roughly curving tip, possible spatula?

Overall L c 32mm; max D 10mm

Context 2423

SF71

Two small indeterminate fragments, probably the remains of iron objects. Not conjoining

a)12 x 11 x 8mm

b)15 x 8 x 10mm

Context 2423

SF77

Possible iron object fragment, ball of corrosion attached to a flat piece of stone

27 x 15 x 13mm

Context 2328

SF85

Six fragments of iron including four indeterminate (c-f), one large nail head (a) and one shank (b)

25 x 19 x 20mm

25 x 11 x 8mm

c-f) less than 17 x 14 x 8mm

Context 2159

SF103

Two conjoining indeterminate fragments

Overall 16 x 8 x 7mm  
Context 2055

**Industrial Debris:**

SF15  
Unstrat.

SF53  
Unstrat.

SF28  
Slag?  
Context 2021

SF29  
Slag? Iron rich  
Context 2064

SF33  
Slag  
Context 2233

SF49  
Slag?  
Context 1394

SF56  
Slag  
Context 1374

SF 59  
Slag  
Context 2349

SF60  
Vitreous waste  
Context 2378

SF65  
Slag  
Context 1379

SF66  
Slag  
Context 2445

SF67  
Slag  
Context 2478

SF68  
Slag  
Context 2481

SF72  
Slag  
Context 2151

SF84  
Slag  
Context 2130

SF98  
Hammerscale  
Context 1379

SF101  
Slag  
Context 2123

SF105  
Slag  
Context 2056

SF108  
Slag  
Context 2059

#### **Glass**

SF20 (illus)  
Facetted glass beads with eye insets. Crudely shaped and possibly recut. Orange base with red and white and dark blue “eyes”  
10 x 11 x 12mm  
Context 1441

#### **Stone**

SF4  
Facetted garnet, possible of natural crystalline form.  
8 x 8mm  
Context 1356

SF6 (Illus)  
Roughly quarter of a stone whorl with drilled hole.  
40 x 26 x 35mm; perforation max D 10mm  
Context 1368

SF50  
Quartzite pebble, one side highly smoothed.  
18 x 18 x 15mm  
Context 1442

SF52 Not located  
Uncut quartz piece  
Context 1441

SF55

Smooth small basalt pebble, possibly used as a smoothing stone with one face slightly dished.  
41 x 17 x 13mm  
Context 1374

SF58  
Quartzite pebble  
40 x 26 x 18mm  
Context 1371

SF70  
Two complete squared faces of schist ? whetstone.  
36 x 17 x 13mm  
Context 1452

SF73  
Two piece sof basalt, not obviously worked. Larger piece has perforation which is natural.  
a) 87 x 67 x 13mm  
b) 57 x 40 x 6mm  
Context 2357

SF80  
Opaque quartzite pebble  
17 x 15 x 15mm  
Context 0771

SF 83  
Two pieces of indeterminate stone, possibly burnt.  
a) 21 x 16 x 8mm  
b) 15 x 12 x 6mm  
Context 2423

SF106  
17 small quartzite pebbles. Possibly used as gaming pieces?  
Size range: 57 x 54 x 43mm – 37 x 22 x 25mm  
Context 2054

SF107  
Highly polished quartzite pebble  
32 x 22 x 15mm  
Context 2056

SF25  
Quartzite pebble.  
10 x 8 x 5mm  
Unstrat.

SF69  
Non artefactual stone (geological analysis needed). Slightly squared but no obvious function.  
75 x 50 x 33mm  
Unstrat.

## AREA A/C

This is a much smaller assemblage, which includes six finds units of iron (two possible blades, SF 10 and SF 37; two nails, a simple ring, SF 48 and a possible hooped brooch pin, SF 17c), a single find unit of four pieces of industrial debris and the shank and tip of a bone pin, SF 8. All these items are very difficult to define specifically to a cultural horizon, but the presence of knife fragments and slag indicate similarities of finds profile to Area AB in the vicinity. The simple ring and potential brooch pin cannot be more closely assigned, nor, unfortunately can the lower (non-diagnostic) part of the bone pin which survives.

### **Metals: Iron**

#### **SF10**

Possible knife blade, not triangular in section but possible traces of a tang? Alternatively could be metal binding.

L104 x 20 x 2mm

Context 0970

#### **SF14**

Small nail or tack, shank and head broken.

21 x 10 x 8mm

Context 1317

#### **SF16**

Small nail with square-sectioned shank and flat round head, shank broken.

20 x 11 x 8mm

Context 1318

#### **SF17a-c**

Three pieces of iron, (a) has traces of copper alloy and (c) could be a brooch pin with loop attachment.

16 x 15 x 3mm

15 x 12 x 2mm

14 x 4 x 2mm

Context 1318

#### **SF48 (needs conservation) (illus)**

Ring, simple with overlapping terminals and circular cross-section

D22mm, T 3mm

Context 0970

#### **SF57**

Flat fragment of indeterminate metal, possible blade. Dense.

32 x 10 x 4mm

Context 1349

### **Industrial Debris: Slag**

#### **SF17d-g**

Four pieces of slag

Context 1318

## **Bone**

SF8 (illus)  
Shank and tip only of pin with round –sectioned shank.  
L61 x 4mm  
Context 0994

## **AREA C**

The finds recovered from this area of the site are of more mixed character, although rather small in number. SF 11, is an exceptionally long pin of copper alloy, some 160mm and with a slightly squared section. Initial impressions indicated that this might have been a knitting needle, but a square section is not very indicative of such a function. It has no distinguishing features, and could be of more recent dating.

The four iron finds include a simple pin with perforated head and rivet (SF 12) and SF13 which is a simple clasp with perforations, SF 47 is a short metal pin with spatulate head. All items may have been related to clothing and need not indicate a Viking date, although the contexts may assist here. The stone finds are unremarkable, SF46 are fragments of shattered sandstone, SF74 unworked basalt with a natural perforation and SF81 a quartzite pebble. SF26 is a worked shaft of bone, some 370mm in length, tapering to a point. It is not possible to date, but it could have effectively served as a knitting needle.

## **Metals: Copper Alloy**

SF11  
Pin or knitting needle, bent shank and slightly squared in section.  
Overall L 160 x Tmax 3mm  
Context 0987

## **Metals: Iron**

SF12 (needs x-ray)  
Pin with simple, slightly expanded head and with traces of possible rivet in perforation at the head.  
52 x 4 x 3mm  
Context 0987

SF13 (illus) (needs conservation)  
Complete simple hook or clasp, one perforation empty and possible rivet remaining in other. ? Home made  
Overall L 30mm x W 17mm  
Context 0987

SF24  
Possible nail, distorted and flat, slightly expanded at one end.  
30 x 4 x 2mm  
Context 1307

SF47 (illus)

Short metal pin, probably iron. Rounded spatulate head. Point intact and shank bent  
Lc62mm; head D7mm x T3mm  
Context 0986

#### **Industrial Debris**

SF113

Slag  
Context 2069

#### **Stone**

SF46

Shattered fragments of red sandstone  
All less than 4 x 2 x 1mm  
Context 1383

SF74

Basaltic pebble, one complete but natural perforation. Possibly used as a weight, but unlikely due to weakness of perforation.  
94 x 60 x 31mm  
Context 2250

SF81

Opaque quartzite pebble  
17 x 15 x 8mm  
Context 2189

#### **Bone**

SF26(Illus)

Shaft of bone, two conjoining pieces. Possible knitting needle? Point intact with thicker end damaged.  
Overall Lc370mm, max T8mm

SF30

Natural fish bone – unworked

#### **AREA D/E**

The single find recorded from this area, SF9 is a flat-sectioned buckle tongue, which could be relatively modern in date.

#### **Metals: Iron**

SF9

Flat-sectioned possible buckle tongue with intact open loop.  
Overall: 58 x 17 x 6mm  
Context 0990

## AREA Z

### *Midden Test (1565)*

This small assemblage of 13 finds units comprises seven ceramic finds, four iron fragments and two glass sherds. Of the ceramics, all are glazed and two items, SF 1 and 7 show typical spongeware decoration and are clearly imports to Iceland. The repair work shown on rim SF 5, with two small perforations, also indicates that such items were not easily replaced and had a greater value to the owner than may perhaps be obvious today. Of the iron finds, the tree nails (SF8, SF9 and SF11) are ubiquitous finds for most periods and the tool, SF10 would no doubt be readily recognisable on an Icelandic farm today. The clear window glass was probably a commercial product. All parts of this assemblage indicate that the date of the midden is most probably relatively modern, probably post 1850. It is not clear whether this is a dump of midden or whether the material has been generally dispersed on the farm fields, although the relative density for a test pit would indicate that the former is most likely.

#### **Ceramics**

##### SF114

Sponge ware sherd. Pink floral with leaves  
41 x 19 x 4mm

##### SF115

Transfer print? Rim sherd with both faces damaged. Brown/beige linear decoration  
22 x 24 x 5mm

##### SF116

Same type as SF2. Chip  
14 x 13 x 2mm max

##### SF117

Glazed white sherd, splashes of brown/beige. Inner face lost.  
20 x 15 x 4mm

##### SF118

Damaged white glazed sherd, one complete drilled perforation and one broken – for repair of reused. Rim.  
25 x 20 x 4mm

##### SF119

Tightly curved sherd, beige inner and outer faces. Chipped.  
18 x 16 x 3mm

##### SF120

Sponge ware wall sherd?saucer (inner face decorated with crimson flower and green leaves).  
27 x 18 x 4mm

#### **Metals: Iron**

##### SF121

Complete, bent iron nail. Square section and round flat head. Probably modern.

L at least 75mm; shank 5mm; head 9x8mm

SF122

Fresh break on corroded iron plate. Possibly a rove, now diamond shaped but both long edges broken.  
30 x 19 x 5mm

SF123 (illus needed)

Iron tool. One end spatulate. Opposite at right angled plane is flattened. Probably modern??  
L87mm; D shank 8mm; spatula 13mm across; head 19mm

SF124

Probably incomplete iron nail with mis-hit flattened head.  
33 x 6mm; head 10 x 8mm

### **Glass**

SF125

Sherd of clear window glass  
13 x 5 x 2mm

SF126

Sherd of clear window glass with slight scratches.  
71 x 40 x 2mm

### *Chapel*

This excavation area covers the small chapel and its graveyard and in the 2002 season attention focused specifically on the earliest phases of the chapel building itself. The simple table below indicates that the preponderance of finds are of iron, and of the 18 finds units 14 are predominantly of nails or parts of nails, representing approximately 30 nails or parts of nails and roves. These are most likely to be interpreted as structural supports, although a study of the contexts may also indicate the presence of coffin nails.

Prior to further detailed study and x-ray it is not possible to be more specific about the forms of nails represented, nor to suggest anything which is period specific in the iron assemblage as a whole. The presence of a knife blade (SF 82 , Context 1682), hinge (SF45a, Context 1678) and punch (SF40a, Context 1678) as well as buckle fragment (SF93, Context 1629) would suggest that these contexts are less likely to be post holes and may be work surfaces or, in the case of the buckle, misplaced from either a midden context or a burial. The remaining metal assemblage is very small, and comprises just three copper alloy finds of thin copper sheeting. It is possible that these may have been coffin plaques, although perhaps more likely fragments from a discarded vessel.

The stone finds are a little more distinctive. The single sherd of a thin-walled steatite vessel would suggest dumping from nearby habitation and a Scandinavian origin (see discussion in Forster 2001, 55-57). Two finds of schist whetstone fragments, SF35, Context 1675 and SF110, Context 1624 are once more likely to be debris from localised

dumping, and SF 35 in particular shows extreme use, supportive of continued use of a commodity likely to have been imported to Iceland and in all likelihood from Norway. Geological analysis will be required to confirm this suggestion. Several quartz pebbles, some of which appear to be polished may have been selected and introduced to the site. The presence of quartz pebbles on burial sites is not uncommon and they may even have been brought as a token by a visitor to the grave. SF 27 is a large basalt hammerstone, it may have been used for dispatching fish or for hammering posts into the ground. It is a common find in Iceland and difficult to date. It is made of local stone, and may have been discarded where it broke in use.

The ceramic finds, four finds units in all, represent 7 sherds of Medieval redware from contexts 1677, 1678 and 1634. They are most likely to be from the same vessel, and indeed may also match the sherds recovered from the area in 2001 (see discussion by Mehler 2001: 49–50; plate XIV, 53) which were assigned a date range of the 13-14th centuries and an origin in the Low Countries.

Ceramic	Metal: Cu	Metal:Fe	Industrial Waste	Stone	Total
4	3	18	2	9	36

Table 6. Finds Breakdown by Material (in Finds Units)

In conclusion, the finds from Area Z includes a small group which can be culturally assigned to a Scandinavian origin, the steatite vessel sherd and probably also the schist whetstone fragments, as well as ceramics of more recent dating. The bulk of the material is iron, and largely un-diagnostic, although most pieces are interpreted as having originally had a structural context. The fragmentary nature of many of the finds would also suggest that either a midden deposit or even a floor deposit could be indicated.

### Ceramics

#### SF 23 a and b

Two wall sherds of wheelturned oxidised fabric, rippled effect and dark green glaze.

30 x 28 x 4mm

20 x 16 x 4mm

Context 1677

#### SF44

Three sherds including rim of wheelturned oxidised fabric, rippled effect and dark green glaze. Traces of graze spots on inner face.

39 x 34 x 5mm max

22 x 17 x 5mm

22 x 20 x 4mm

Context 1678

#### SF91

Wall sherd of wheelturned oxidised fabric, rippled effect and dark green glaze.

37 x 22 x 7mm  
Context 1634

SF95  
Wall sherd of oxidised wheelturned fabric, thinner than SF91, dark green glaze intact.  
22 x 18 x 3mm  
Context 1678

**Metals: Copper Alloy**

SF 37  
Fragment of copper alloy sheeting, indeterminate.  
24 x 14 x less than 1mm  
Context 1676

SF41  
Three fragments of thin copper sheeting.  
Largest 15 x 10 x 1mm  
Context 1634

SF99  
Fragment of clipped copper sheet, thin.  
35 x 30 x 1mm  
Context 1680

SF36 (illus)  
Part of a padlock key with square perforation.  
19 x 18 x 3mm  
Unstrat.

**Metals: Iron**

SF 22  
Two heavily corroded iron nails (a and b) and one indeterminate fragment which appears to incorporate a fragment of bone (?human)  
50 x 16 x 17mm  
30 x 20 x 19mm  
42 x 18 x 10mm  
Context 1677

SF38  
Fragment of slightly curved iron, indeterminate  
14 x 10 x 3mm  
Context 1634

SF40 (illus) conservation needed  
Three possible nail shanks. Large one (a) is very thick and possibly a tool, similar to a punch.  
a) 79 x 12 x 11mm  
b) 43 x 8 x 5mm  
c) 38 x 3 x 3mm  
Context 1678

SF45  
Four pieces of iron. (a) possible hinge, (b) thick nail, (c) and (d) nail shanks. All heavily corroded.  
a) 56 x 30 x 11mm max  
b) 70 x 10 x 20mm

c)34 x 33 x 12mm  
Context 1678

SF75

Nail shank, badly corroded but with possible square section(a). One broken rove, possibly of square or diamond form originally (b).

- a) 31 x 8 x 5mm
  - b) 30 x 21 x 10mm
- Context 1683

SF79

18 fragments of iron. Not located  
Context 1696

SF82

Two conjoining fragments of ?knife blade (a and b) and three parts of nails.

- a and b) conjoining 79 x 12 x 5mm
  - c-e) less than 20 x 5 x 5mm
- Context 1682

SF87

Two iron nails a) short shank and large round head b)another smaller one; c and d) probable nail shanks

- a) 31 x 20 x 14mm
  - b) 20 x 10 x 10mm
  - c) 34 x 10 x 8mm
  - d) 25 x 13 x 8mm
- Context 1678

SF90

a) nail with slightly bent tip, flat squarish head. (b) and (c) two rounded pieces, one with protrusion, could be nail heads. (d)-(f) indeterminate fragments.

- a) 65 x 10 x 8mm
  - b) 25 x 28 x 16mm
  - c) 29 x 27 x 15mm
  - d) 20 x 16 x 11mm
  - e) 30 x 15 x 12mm
  - f) 26 x 11 x 8mm
- Context 1678

SF92

Round head of flat topped nail with traces of shank.  
15 x 20 x 15mm  
Context 1603

SF93 (illus) conservation

Heavily concreted possible buckle fragment.  
Overall 25 x 32 x 8mm  
Context 1629

SF94

Possible half disc of iron, corroded on under side. Possibly could be stone??  
24 x 13 x 2mm  
Context 1678

SF96

Very loosely corroded metallic material, could be nail shank.

32 x 11 x 10mm  
Context 1682

SF100  
Small indeterminate fragment of iron corrosion  
18 x 11 x 5mm  
Context 1680

SF102  
Small flat piece of iron, corroded. Possible shank of nail?  
35 x 9 x 4mm  
Context 1682

SF104 (xray needed)  
Six iron pieces. (a)-(d) nails with flat heads and short surviving shanks; (e) and (f) are indeterminate  
a) 32 x 20 x 16mm  
b) 38 x 20 x 15mm  
c) 37 x 15 x 16mm  
d) 32 x 8 x 8mm  
e) 24 x 20 x 7mm  
f) 20 x 15 x 14mm  
Context 1678

SF111  
Two badly corroded nail heads. (a) corroded, (b) flat and round  
a) 30 x 11 x 11mm  
b) 24 x 8 x 8mm  
Context 1624

SF112  
Tiny iron fragment, possibly a nail head but of irregular form  
13 x 10 x 5mm  
Context 1676

#### **Industrial Debris: Slag**

SF78  
11 pieces of slag.  
Context 1683

SF109  
Two pieces of slag  
Context 1624

SF42  
Unstrat.

#### **Stone**

SF 23c  
One quartz pebble  
10 x 5 x 7mm  
Context 1677

SF27 (illus)  
Approximately half a basaltic weight or hammer stone; uneven section and large central perforation

D115mm; T61-50mm; perforation D30mm  
Context 1679

SF35 (illus)  
Section of schist whetstone, very highly utilised and broken at weakest point.  
75 x 21 x 8mm max T  
Context 1675

SF39  
Two quartzite pebbles  
21 x 18 x 9mm  
15 x 10 x 8mm  
Context 1614

SF43  
Quartzite pebble with piece cut (?) out .  
22 x 17 x 15mm  
Context 1678

SF86  
Chip of thin-walled steatite vessel. Complete inner face and traces of burnt external face.  
31 x 12 x 9mm  
Context 1603

SF88  
Highly polished quartzite pebble.  
20 x 15 x 11mm  
Context 1678

SF97  
Small quartzite pebble  
9 x 9 x 7mm  
Context 1682

*NB: 2 thin slivers of schist (?baking stone) were actually the finds recovered, but they seem to have been discarded by mistake and the pebble kept.*

SF110  
Schist fragment could be part of a whetstone  
47 x 15 x 3mm  
Context 1624

SF89  
Sliver of schist. Not obviously from a whetstone  
33 x 17 x 1mm  
Unstrat.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

The excavation of the Skáli is now complete, eleven years after the project first started, although the pace of work over this time has varied. 1991 saw a contour survey of the ruins as part of a larger survey of other Hof sites (so-called Viking temples), with excavation beginning on a very small scale the following year. After a break, excavation was resumed in 1995 and since then, the scale of operations has increased each year culminating in the completion of the site in 2002 – although to say the Viking settlement is completed is perhaps a bit premature. Certainly within the limits of the excavated area, all the features have been excavated and there is nothing which suggests more archaeology. However, given that the area around the known archaeology is fairly confined, there is no reason not to presume further features – even further structures, remain undiscovered. Especially in the area to the south, both east and west of G, there may be more Viking period archaeology; indeed, the possibility of another pithouse beneath a modern sheephouse adjacent to and similar to A4 is tantalizing in the light of this year's geophysical survey. In any case, further investigation is certainly necessary to test such possibilities, so it would be prudent to merely assert that 2002 marks the end of one *phase* of investigations at Hofstaðir. Indeed, further work will still be carried out in subsequent years, though the focus will shift inevitably to the later farm mound and the graveyard. In the first instance, some preliminary assessment is required of the extent of the depth and coverage of the later farm mound, given that so much of it was bulldozed.

Leaving aside future field investigations, the work of the past eleven years is now on the fast track to publication; there are many issues of interpretation and analysis needed, despite the production of annual interim reports and these will be done over the course of 2003. Apart from completing the analysis of all the finds, faunal remains and environmental samples, issues of integrating the stratigraphy and phasing between areas and excavation seasons need to be carried out. Indeed, the discontinuity in the excavation between years and areas, although to some extent unavoidable, is one of the major problems in the post-excavation work ahead. I will not go into this program in any detail as it forms part of a separate document on the post-excavation and publication strategy, but just end by affirming the remarkable nature of the archaeology on the site – and the pioneering work which has enabled it to see the light of day. For all its faults – and indeed, the project was very much a learning ground in new methods and approaches in Icelandic archaeology – the site remains one of the most important in the period of settlement archaeology and its publication will no doubt set a standard and model for years to come.

## APPENDICES

### CONTEXTS

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
0931	AB	Deposit	collapse	turf debris patches; internal
0932	AB	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris; external
0933	AB	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris with C4
0934	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0935	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0936	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0937	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0938	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0939	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0940	AB	Deposit	Excavation trench	Brunn disturbance
0941	AB	Cut	Excavation trench	Brunn disturbance
0942	AB	Deposit	Enriched aeolian	sheet midden C4
0943	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0944	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0945	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0946	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0947	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0948	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0949	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0950	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0951	AB	Deposit	Natural disturbance	channel fill seen in 2000, 2001
0952	AB	Deposit	Upcast	Contemporary or pre-skali; deposit under "C4" type deposit
0953	AB	Deposit	Excavation trench	Brunn's backfill
0954	AB	Cut	Excavation trench	Brunn's truncation
0955	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0956	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0957	AB	Deposit	Upcast	under stone
0958	AB	Deposit	Upcast	under stone
0959	AB	Deposit	Upcast	under wall
0960	AB	Deposit	Post hole	depression
0961	AB	Cut	Post hole	depression
0962	DE	Deposit	Collapse	
0963	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0964	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0965	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0966	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0967	AB	Deposit	Wall	skali wall west side
0968	AB	Deposit	Tephra	1477 tephra

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
0969	C	Deposit	Wall	soil around stones of C1; no context sheet
0970	AC	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris
0971	AC	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris
0972	AC	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris outside east wall
0973	AC	Deposit	Wind blown	aeolian deposit
0974	DE	Deposit	Wind blown	aeolian deposit outside west wall
0975	DE	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris
0976	AB	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	deposits partially left from previous seasons
0977	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0978	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0979	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0980	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0981	AB	Cut	Post hole	
0982	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
0983	AB	Deposit	Undefined	linear feature, possibly natural or construction trench; follows line of south skali wall
0984	AB	Cut	Undefined	
0985	DE	Deposit	Enriched aeolian	ashy layer
0986	C	Deposit	Peat/wood ash	
0987	C	Deposit	Peat/wood ash	
0988	AC	Deposit	Enriched aeolian	not sheet midden
0989	A	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris from 2001
0990	DE	Deposit	Wind blown	
0991	A	Deposit	Enriched aeolian	
0992	C	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris
0993	C	Deposit	Wall	turf and soil wall associated with C1
0994	AC	Deposit	Enriched aeolian	same as 995
0995	AC	Deposit	Enriched aeolian	same as 994
0996	AC	Deposit	Undefined	black deposit
0997	AC	Deposit	Wood ash	
0998	DE	Deposit	Wall	skali west middle side
0999	C	Deposit	Undefined	fishbone deposit; possibly part of 993
1300	C	Deposit	Wall	possible collapse
1301	DE	Deposit	Enriched aeolian	C4?
1302	C	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris
1303	AC	Deposit	Undefined	black deposit like 996
1304	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1305	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1306	C	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris
1307	C	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris
1308	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1309	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1310	AB	Deposit	Post hole	

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
1311	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1312	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1313	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1314	AB	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris
1315	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1316	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1317	AC	Deposit	Wind blown	
1318	AC	Deposit	Enriched aeolian	?charcoal black with light brown
1319	AB	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris
1320	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1321	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1322	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1323	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1324	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1325	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1326	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1327	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1328	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1329	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1330	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1331	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1332	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1333	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1334	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1335	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1336	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1337	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1338	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1339	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1340	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1341	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1342	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1343	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1344	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1345	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1346	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1347	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1348	C	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	?turf debris and wind blown/construction trample
1349	AC	Deposit	Collapse	?against and outside skali east wall
1350	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1351	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1352	AB	Deposit	Post hole	group of stakeholes
1353	AB	Cut	Post hole	group of stakeholes

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
1354	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1355	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1356	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1357	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1358	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1359	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1360	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1361	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1362	DE	Deposit	Upcast	?same as 1363
1363	DE	Deposit	Upcast	?same as 1362
1364	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1365	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1366	C	Deposit	Wind blown	
1367	C	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	turf debris/construction trample under skali east wall
1368	AB	Cut	Disturbed/redeposited	deposit initailly interpreted as posthole
1369	AB	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	deposit initailly interpreted as posthole
1370	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1371	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1372	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1373	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1374	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1375	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1376	AB	Deposit	Surface	Surface spread over 3 postholes; very much like redeposited floor
1377	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1378	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1379	C	Deposit	Enriched aeolian	or possible turf collapse
1380	DE	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	construction debris
1381	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1382	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1383	C	Deposit	Peat/wood ash	hearth-use deposit
1384	AC	Deposit	Wind blown	wind blown or construction trample
1385	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1386	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1387	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1388	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1389	C	Deposit	Wind blown	same as 1409
1390	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1391	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1392	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1393	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1394	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1395	AB	Cut	Post hole	

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
1396	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1397	C	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris
1398	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1399	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1400	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1401	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1402	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1403	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1404	AB	Deposit	Post hole	stone packing
1405	C	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	construction trample
1406	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1407	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1408	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1409	C	Deposit	Wind blown	?turf wall; same as 1389 = wind blown
1410	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1411	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1412	AB	Group	Post hole	
1413	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1414	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1415	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1416	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1417	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1418	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1419	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1420	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1421	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1422	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1423	AC	Cut	Post hole	
1424	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1425	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1426	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1427	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1428	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1429	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1430	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1431	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1432	C	Deposit	Collapse	from C2
1433	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1434	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1435	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1436	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1437	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1438	AB	Deposit	Post hole	

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
1439	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
1440	AB	Cut	Beam slot	
1441	AB	Deposit	Undefined	small sunken feature; possible cupboard; bead found in deposit: SF 20
1442	AB	Deposit	Surface	remnants of floor in hollows
1443	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1444	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1445	AB	Cut	Post hole	post depression
1446	AB	Deposit	Post hole	post depression
1447	AB	Cut	Post hole	group
1448	AB	Deposit	Post hole	group
1449	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1450	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1451	AB	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	turf debris or construction trample
1452	AB	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	construction trample
1453	C	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris
1454	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1455	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1456	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1457	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1458	AB	Cut	Post hole	?post depression
1459	AB	Deposit	Post hole	?post depression
1460	AB	Cut	Post hole	?post depression
1461	AB	Deposit	Post hole	?post depression
1462	AB	Cut	Beam slot	
1463	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
1464	AB	Cut	Post hole	?post depression
1465	AB	Deposit	Post hole	?post depression
1466	AB	Cut	Post hole	?post depression
1467	AB	Deposit	Post hole	?post depression
1468	AB	Cut	Undefined	?post depression
1469	AB	Deposit	Undefined	?post depression
1470	AB	Cut	Post hole	?post depression
1471	AB	Deposit	Post hole	?post depression
1472	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1473	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1474	AB	Deposit	Undefined	?light brown deposit
1475	AB	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	construction trample/upcast
1476			VOID	VOID
1477			VOID	VOID
1478			VOID	VOID
1479	C	Deposit	Repair	blocking in north skali wall
1480	AB	Deposit	Floor	Discrete deposit under stone; added post exc not on original plan

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
1481	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1482	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1483	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
1484	AB	Cut	Beam slot	
1485	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
1486	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1487	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1488	C	Deposit	Collapse	turf wall
1489	AB	Cut	Post hole	post depression
1490	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1491	AB	Cut	Post hole	
1492	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
1493	C	Deposit	Collapse	
1494	C	Deposit	Floor	C2
1495	C	Deposit	Floor	C2
1496	C	Deposit	Floor	C2
1497	C	Deposit	Floor	C2
1498	C	Deposit	Floor	C2
1499	C	Deposit	Floor	entrance in AB/C
1662	Z	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris; Church
1663	Z	Deposit	Floor	Stone paved floor in north-east corner of nave
1664	Z	Deposit	Footing	Northern stone wall footing in nave
1665	Z	Deposit	Footing	Southern stone wall footing in nave
1666	Z	Deposit	Post hole	Fill of [1667]
1667	Z	Cut	Post hole	Southernmost ph in southwest corner of nave
1675	Z	Deposit	Post hole	Fill of PH [1686]
1676	Z	Deposit	Upcast	Associated with the levelling of the ground prior to the construction of the chapel
1677	Z	Deposit	Upcast	Associated with the levelling of the ground prior to the construction of the chapel
1678	Z	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	Turf debris associated with the levelling of the ground prior to the construction of the chapel
1679	Z	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	Turf debris associated with the levelling of the ground prior to the construction of the chapel
1680	Z	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	Turf debris associated with the levelling of the ground prior to the construction of the chapel
1681	Z	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	Turf debris associated with the levelling of the ground prior to the construction of the chapel
1682	Z	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	Turf debris associated with the levelling of the ground prior to the construction of the chapel = [1624]
1683	Z	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	Turf debris associated with the levelling of the ground prior to the construction of the chapel
1684	Z	Cut	Beam slot	Cut under wall footing [1664], possibly a natural depression
1685	Z	Cut	Beam slot	Cut under wall footing [1665], possibly a natural depression
1686	Z	Cut	Post hole	Post hole in southwestern corner of nave

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
1687	Z	Deposit	Upcast	Associated with the levelling of the ground prior to the construction of the chapel
1688	Z	Cut	Post hole	Post hole in southeastern corner of nave
1689	Z	Deposit	Post hole	Fill of post hole [1688]
1690	Z	Cut	Post hole	Post hole in northeastern corner of nave
1691	Z	Deposit	Post hole	Fill of post hole [1690]
1692	Z	Cut	Post hole	Post hole in northwestern corner of nave
1693	Z	Deposit	Post hole	Fill of post hole [1692]
1694	Z	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	Turf debris associated with the levelling of the ground prior to the construction of the chapel
1695	Z	Cut	Post hole	Northernmost ph in the northwest corner of nave
1696	Z	Deposit	Post hole	Fill of post hole [1695]
1697	Z	Deposit		
2000	AB	Cut	Beam slot	same as 2034
2001	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	same as 2035
2002	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2003	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2004	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2005	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2006	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2007	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2008	AB	Cut	Undefined	small sunken feature; possible cupboard
2009	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2010	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2011	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	wood panneling in beam slot
2012	AB	Cut	Post hole	post depression
2013	AB	Deposit	Post hole	post depression
2014	AB	Cut	Post hole	stakehole
2015	AB	Deposit	Post hole	stakehole
2016	AB	Cut	Post hole	stakehole
2017	AB	Deposit	Post hole	stakehole
2018	AB	Cut	Beam slot	
2019	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
2020	AB	Cut	Beam slot	
2021	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
2022	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2023	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2024	AB	Cut	Pit	?interpreted as posthole
2025	AB	Deposit	Pit	?interpreted as posthole
2026	AB	Deposit	Pit	?interpreted as posthole
2027	AB	Cut	Pit	?interpreted as posthole
2028	AB		VOID	VOID
2029	AB		VOID	VOID
2030	AB	Cut	Beam slot	

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2031	AB	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	undefined on plan
2032	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2033	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2034	AB	Cut	Beam slot	
2035	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
2036	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2037	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2038	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2039	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2040	AB	Cut	Peat ash	
2041	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2042	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2043	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2044	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2045	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2046	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2047	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2048	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2049	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2050	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2051	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2052	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2053	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2054	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2055	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2056	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2057	AB	Deposit	Post hole	Posthole cut
2058	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2059	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2060	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2061	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2062	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2063	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2064	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2065	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2066	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
2067	AB	Cut	Beam slot	
2068	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2069	C	Deposit	Peat/wood ash	
2070	C	Deposit	Wall	
2071	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2072	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2073	AB	Deposit	Post hole	

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2074	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2075	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2076	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2077	AB	Cut	Post hole	structural post
2078	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2079	AB	Cut	Beam slot	
2080	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
2081	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2082	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2083	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2084	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2085	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2086	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2087	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2088	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2089	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2090	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2091	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2092	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2093	AB	Deposit	Post hole	redposited floor
2094	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2095	C	Cut	Post hole	
2096	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2097	C	Cut	Post hole	
2098	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2099	C	Cut	Post hole	
2100	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2101	C	Cut	Post hole	
2102	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2103	C	Cut	Post hole	
2104	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2105	C	Cut	Post hole	
2106	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2107	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2108	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2109	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2110	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2111	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2112	AB	Deposit	Floor	remnants in depressions; in post depressions?
2113	C	Cut	Post hole	
2114	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2115	C	Cut	Post hole	
2116	C	Deposit	Post hole	

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2117	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2118	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2119	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2120	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2121	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2122	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2123	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
2124	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
2125	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
2126	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2127	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2128	AB	Deposit	Floor	Floor remnants in post depression
2129	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2130	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2131	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2132	AB	Deposit	Floor	dark/black layer near resi; same as 2167?
2133	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2134	C	Deposit	Surface	make up layer under N end of skali
2135	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
2136	AB	Cut	Beam slot	
2137	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2138	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2139	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2140	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2141	AB	Cut	Pit	
2142	AB	Deposit	Pit	
2143	AB	Cut	Pit	
2144	AB	Deposit	Pit	
2145	AB	Cut	Pit	
2146	AB	Deposit	Pit	
2147	AB	Deposit	Surface	construction trample
2148	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2149	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2150	AB	Deposit	Post pad	
2151	AB	Deposit	Floor	charcoal rich deposit; remnants of
2152	AB	Group	Pit	group of pits; cut
2153	AB	Group	Pit	group of pits; deposit
2154	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2155	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2156	AB	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	under 2150
2157	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2158	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2159	AB	Deposit	Post hole	

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2160	AB	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	silty material in resi
2161	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2162	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2163	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
2164	AB	Cut	Beam slot	
2165	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2166	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2167	AB	Deposit	Floor	heavily truncated; remnants only; same as 2132
2168	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2169	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2170	AB	Deposit	Post hole	post depression infilled by ?floor
2171	AB	Cut	Post hole	as above
2172	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2173	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2174	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2175	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2176	AB	Deposit	Floor	remnants of
2177	AB	Deposit	Post hole	post depression
2178	AB	Cut	Post hole	post depression
2179	AB	Deposit	Post hole	same as 2257
2180	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2181	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2182	C	Cut	Post hole	
2183	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2184	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2185	AB	Deposit	Post hole	fill of 2293
2186	AB	Cut	Post hole	filled by 2179=2257
2187	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2188	C	Cut	Post hole	
2189	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2190	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2191	C	Cut	Post hole	
2192	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2193	C	Cut	Post hole	
2194	C	Group	Post hole	stakeholes
2195	AB	Deposit	Post hole	shallow feature
2196	AB	Cut	Post hole	shallow feature
2197	AB	Cut	Pit	redundant as 2198 is lower fill of 496
2198	AB	Deposit	Pit	floor remnants within
2199	AB	Deposit	Post hole	post depression
2200	AB	Cut	Post hole	post depression
2201	AB	Cut	Beam slot	elongated posthole?
2202	AB	Deposit	Post hole	

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2203	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2204	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2205	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2206	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2207	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2208	AB	Deposit	Post hole	fill of 2359
2209	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2210	AB	Deposit	Post hole	same as 2239
2211	AB	Cut	Post hole	post depression
2212	AB	Deposit	Post hole	post depression
2213	AB	Cut	Post hole	?post depression
2214	AB	Deposit	Post hole	?post depression
2215	AB	Deposit	Natural disturbance	deposit under stone; construction trample?
2216	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2217	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2218	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2219	C	Deposit	Post hole	remnant of floor
2220	C	Cut	Post hole	
2221	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2222	DE	Deposit	Peat/wood ash	
2223	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2224	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2225	C	Cut	Post hole	
2226	AB	Deposit	Wood ash	
2227	AB	Cut	VOID	
2228	AB	Deposit	Surface	charcoal rich deposit
2229	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2230	C	Cut	Post hole	
2231	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2232	C	Cut	Post hole	
2233	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2234	DE	Deposit	Peat/wood ash	midden deposit
2235	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2236	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2237	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2238	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2239	AB	Deposit	Post hole	fill of 2233
2240	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2241	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2242	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2243	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2244	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2245	AB	Cut	Post hole	

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2246	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2247	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2248	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2249	C	Cut	Post hole	
2250	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2251	C	Cut	Post hole	
2252	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2253	C	Cut	Post hole	
2254	AB	Deposit	Floor	remnant
2255	AB	Deposit	Surface	
2256	AB	Deposit	VOID	
2257	AB	Deposit	Post hole	same as 2179
2258	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2259	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2260	DE	Deposit	Post hole	
2261	DE	Cut	Post hole	
2262	DE	Deposit	Post hole	
2263	DE	Cut	Post hole	
2264	AB	Deposit	Floor	not located on plans but indicated approx on context sheet
2265	AB	Deposit	Surface	
2266	AB		VOID	VOID
2267	AB	Deposit	VOID	
2268	AB	Deposit	Post hole	fill 2285 and 2286
2269	C	Deposit	Enriched aeolian	charcoal rich/C4 layer
2270	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2271	C	Cut	Post hole	
2272	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2273	C	Cut	Post hole	
2274	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2275	C	Cut	Post hole	
2276	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2277	C	Cut	Post hole	
2278	DE	Deposit	Peat/wood ash	
2279	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2280	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2281	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
2282	AB	Cut	Beam slot	
2283	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2284	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2285	AB	Cut	Post hole	2268 fill
2286	AB	Cut	Post hole	2268 fill
2287	AB	Cut	Undefined	trench around resi
2288	AB	Deposit	Undefined	trench around resi

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2289	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2290	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2291	AB	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	deposit over 2280 and 2290
2292	AB	Deposit	Undefined	deposit with charcoal inclusions
2293	AB	Cut	Post hole	2185 fill
2294	AB	Deposit	VOID	
2295	AB	Cut	VOID	
2296	DE	Deposit	Post hole	
2297	DE	Deposit	Post hole	
2298	DE	Cut	Post hole	
2299	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2300	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2301	AB	Cut	Post hole	?truncated in 1992
2302	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2303	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2304	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2305	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2306	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2307	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2308	AB	Deposit	Surface	charcoal deposit within a post depression or base of pit 2321
2309	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2310	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2311	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2312	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2313	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2314	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2315	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2316	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2317	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2318	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2319	AB	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	mixed, orange, H3; same as 2291
2320	AB	Deposit	Collapse	turf wall collapse bewteen C and AB
2321	AB	Cut	Pit	cut for infill by surfaces 2308 and 2324; same as 2321
2322	AB	Deposit	Pit	grey deposit
2323	AB	Cut	Pit	cut of 2322
2324	AB	Deposit	Surface	grey deposit discrete within a small depression within a larger one 2325 and 2321
2325	AB	Cut	Pit	cut for 2324; same as 2321
2326	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2327	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2328	AB	Deposit	Backfill	turf layer under stones in skali NE entrance
2329	C	Deposit	Post hole	
2330	C	Cut	Post hole	

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2331	AC	Deposit	Wind blown	
2332	AC	Deposit	Enriched aeolian	
2333	AC	Deposit	Collapse	turf debris; ?construction trample
2334	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2335	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2336	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2337	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2338	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2339	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2340	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2341	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2342	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2343	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2344	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2345	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2346	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2347	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2348	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2349	AB	Deposit	Beam slot	
2350	AB	Cut	Beam slot	
2351	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2352	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2353	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2354	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2355	AB	Cut	VOID	shallow
2356	AB	Deposit	VOID	shallow
2357	AB	Deposit	Post hole	post depression
2358	AB	Cut	Post hole	post depression
2359	AB	Deposit	Surface	No plan but located North side of entrance in Grid square 225/510
2360	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2361	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2362	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2363	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2364	AB	Cut	Undefined	slot
2365	AB	Cut	Undefined	slot
2366	AB	Cut	Post hole	stakehole
2367	AB	Deposit	Undefined	2364 fill; slot
2368	AB	Deposit	Undefined	2365 fill; slot
2369	AB	Deposit	Post hole	2366 fill
2370	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2371	AB	Group	Post hole	cut and fill stakehole
2372	AB	Deposit	Floor	remnants truncated in 1908, 1992, 1996-7

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2373	AB	Cut	Undefined	
2374	AB	Cut	Post hole	stakehole/post hole
2375	AB	Deposit	Undefined	2373 fill
2376	AB	Deposit	Post hole	2374 fill
2377	AB	Deposit	Floor	turf collapse above
2378	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2379	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2380	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2381	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2382	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2383	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2384	AB	Cut	Undefined	shallow feature
2385	AB	Deposit	Undefined	shallow feature
2386	AB	Deposit	Floor	
2387	AB	Deposit	Upcast	construction deposit
2388	AB	Deposit	Wall	turf
2389	AB	Deposit	Post hole	redeposited floor
2390	AB	Deposit	Post hole	upcast material
2391	AB	Cut	Post hole	post pit; filled by 2389, 2390
2392	AB	Deposit	Floor	
2393	AB	Deposit	Floor	
2394	AB	Cut	Pit	shallow
2395	AB	Deposit	Pit	shallow
2396	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2397	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2398	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2399	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2400	AB	Cut		
2401	AB	Deposit		
2402	AB	Cut		
2403	AB	Deposit		
2404	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2405	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2406	AB	Cut		
2407	AB	Deposit		
2408	AB	Cut		Excavated in 2001; recorded again but only cut
2409	AB	Cut		
2410	AB	Deposit		
2411	AB	Cut		
2412	AB	Deposit		
2413	AB	Deposit		
2414	AB	Cut		
2415	AB	Group	Hearth	smaller hearth N of central hearth in skali

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2416	AB	Deposit		
2417	AB	Deposit	Floor	?
2418	AB	Deposit	Post hole	turf
2419	AB	Deposit	Post hole	upcast
2420	AB	Cut	Post hole	2418, 2419 fills
2421	AB	Deposit	Disturbed/redeposited	Natural disturbance?; construction trample
2422	AB	Deposit	Collapse	turf wall collapse
2423	AB	Deposit	Pit	
2424	AB	Deposit	Pit	
2425	AB	Deposit	Pit	
2426	AB	Deposit		
2427	AB	Cut		
2428	AB	Deposit		
2429	AB	Cut		
2430	AB	Deposit		
2431	AB	Cut		
2432	AB	Cut		
2433	AB	Deposit		
2434	AB	Cut		
2435	AB	Deposit		
2436	AB	Cut		
2437	AB	Deposit		
2438	AB	Cut		
2439	AB	Deposit		
2440	AB	Deposit	Hearth	
2441	AB	Deposit	Hearth	
2442	AB	Cut	Hearth	
2443	AB	Cut		
2444	AB	Deposit		
2445	AB	Cut	Undefined	
2446	AB	Deposit	Undefined	
2447	AB	Cut	Pit	shallow
2448	AB	Deposit	Pit	shallow; redposited floor in a hollow/post depression
2449	AB	Cut	Post hole	stakehole
2450	AB	Deposit	Post hole	stakehole
2451	AB	Deposit		
2452	AB	Cut		
2453	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2454	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2455	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2456	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2457	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2458	AB	Cut	Post hole	

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2459	AB	Cut	Pit	
2460	AB	Deposit	Surface	Deposit infilling depression on E edge of pit 2459
2461	AB		VOID	VOID
2462	AB		VOID	VOID
2463	AB		VOID	VOID
2464	AB		VOID	VOID
2465	AB		VOID	VOID
2466	AB		VOID	VOID
2467	AB		VOID	VOID
2468	AB		VOID	VOID
2469	AB	Deposit	Post hole	double post hole
2470	AB	Cut	Post hole	double post hole
2471	AB	Deposit	Post hole	2472; shallow
2472	AB	Cut	Post hole	shallow
2473	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2474	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2475	AB	Deposit	Pit	basal fill in pit
2476	AB	Deposit	Floor	
2477	AB	Deposit	Undefined	
2478	AB	Deposit	Floor	
2479	AB	Deposit	Floor	
2480	AB	Cut	Pit	
2481	AB	Deposit	Pit	
2482	AB	Deposit		
2483	AB	Cut		
2484	AB	Deposit		
2485	AB		VOID	VOID
2486	AB	Deposit		
2487	AB	Cut		
2488	AB	Deposit		
2489	AB	Cut		
2490	AB	Deposit		
2491	AB	Cut		
2492	AB	Deposit		
2493	AB	Cut		
2494	AB	Deposit	Hearth	
2495	AB	Deposit	Hearth	
2496	AB	Deposit	Hearth	
2497	AB	Deposit	Hearth	
2498	AB	Deposit	Post hole	stakehole around hearth
2499	AB	Deposit	Post hole	slot on east side of hearth
2500	AB	Deposit	Hearth	
2501	AB	Deposit	Post hole	

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2502	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2503	AB	Group	Post hole	
2504	AB	Group	Post hole	
2505	AB	Cut	Hearth	Hearth cut; same as 370; description in indices does not correlate with matrix interpretation therefore 2505 is taken to be the cut for the hearth
2506	AB	Cut	Hearth	Possible second hearth or cut for earlier trench around the hearth similar to 429, 428
2507	AB	Cut	Post hole	?central post truncated by Brunn; left as a depression only!
2508	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2509	AB	Cut	Post hole	slot
2510	AB	Cut	Post hole	stakehole near hearth; filled by 2495
2511	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2512	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2513	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2514	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2515	AB	Deposit	Post hole	
2516	AB	Cut	Post hole	
2517	AB	Cut	Excavation trench	1992 trench mirroring DB's trench
2518	AB	Deposit	Excavation trench	Backfill for 2517
2519	AB	Cut	Post hole	Cut for posthole filled by redeposited floor 1442
2520	AB	Group	Post hole	Cut and fill for Courtney ph; not recorded with context
2521	AB	Group	Post hole	Post depressions filled by 2112 (redposited) floor
2522	AB	Deposit	Post pad	Post pad on top of posthole; on top of 2093
2523	AB	Cut	Post hole	Filled by 2208; formerly duplicated 2359
2524	AB	Group	Post hole	Depressions under 2255 etc
2525	AB	Group	Post hole	Post depression; not recorded but located in the sklai side entrance to C
2526	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2527	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2528	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2529	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2530	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2531	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2532	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2533	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2534	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2535	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2536	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2537	AB	Group	Floor	floor
2538	AB	Group	Undefined	hollow
2539	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2540	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2541	AB	Group	Post hole	post

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2542	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2543	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2544	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2545	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2546	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2547	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2548	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2549	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2550	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2551	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2552	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2553	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2554	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2555	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2556	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2557	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2558	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2559	AB	Group	Undefined	hollow
2560	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2561	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2562	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2563	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2564	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2565	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2566	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2567	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2568	AB	Group	Natural disturbance	disturbed natural
2569	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2570	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2571	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2572	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2573	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2574	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2575	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2576	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2577	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2578	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2579	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2580	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2581	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2582	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2583	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2584	AB	Group	Post hole	post

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2585	AB	Group	Pit	pit
2586	AB	Group	Pit	pit
2587	AB	Group	Pit	pit
2588	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2589	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2590	AB	Group	Post hole	central structural post
2591	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2592	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2593	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2594	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2595	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2596	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2597	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2598	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2599	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2600	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2601	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2602	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2603	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2604	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2605	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2606	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2607	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2608	AB	Group	Drain	drain
2609	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2610	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2611	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2612	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2613	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2614	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2615	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2616	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2617	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2618	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2619	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2620	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2621	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2622	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2623	AB	Group	Pit	pit
2624	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2625	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2626	AB	Group	Collapse	internal turf collapse
2627	AB	Group	Post hole	post

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2628	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2629	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2630	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2631	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2632	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2633	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2634	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2635	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2636	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2637	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2638	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2639	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2640	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2641	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2642	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2643	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2644	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2645	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2646	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2647	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2648	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2649	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2650	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2651	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2652	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2653	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2654	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2655	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2656	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2657	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2658	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2659	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2660	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2661	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2662	AB	Group	Disturbed/redeposited	construction debris
2663	AB	Group	Pit	pit
2664	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2665	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2666	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2667	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2668	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2669	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2670	AB	Group	Post hole	post

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2671	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2672	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2673	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2674	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2675	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2676	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2677	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2678	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2679	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2680	AB	Group	Undefined	intervention
2681	AB	Group	Collapse	external turf collapse
2682	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2683	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2684	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2685	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2686	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2687	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2688	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2689	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2690	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2691	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2692	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2693	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2694	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2695	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2696	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2697	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2698	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2699	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2700	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2701	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2702	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2703	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2704	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2705	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2706	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2707	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2708	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2709	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2710	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2711	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2712	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2713	AB	Group	Post hole	post

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2714	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2715	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2716	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2717	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2718	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2719	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2720	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2721	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2722	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2723	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2724	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2725	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2726	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2727	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2728	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2729	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2730	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2731	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2732	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2733	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2734	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2735	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2736	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2737	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2738	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2739	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2740	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2741	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2742	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2743	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2744	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2745	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2746	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2747	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2748	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2749	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2750	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2751	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2753	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2754	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2755	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2756	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2757	AB	Group	Post hole	post

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2758	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2759	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2760	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2761	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2762	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2763	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2764	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2765	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2766	AB	Group	Beam slot	beam
2767	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2768	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2769	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2770	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2771	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2772	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2773	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2774	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2775	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2776	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2777	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2778	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2779	AB	Group	Peat ash	post
2780	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2781	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2782	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2783	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2784	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2785	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2786	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2787	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2788	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2789	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2790	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2791	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2792	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2793	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2794	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2795	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2796	AB	Group	Post hole	stake
2797	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2798	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2799	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2800	AB	Group	Post hole	post

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2801	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2802	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2803	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2804	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2805	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2806	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2807	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2808	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2809	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2810	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2811	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2812	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2813	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2814	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2815	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2816	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2817	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2818	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2819	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2820	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2821	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2822	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2823	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2824	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2825	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2826	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2827	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2828	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2829	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2830	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2831	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2832	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2833	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2834	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2835	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2837	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2838	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2839	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2840	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2841	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2842	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2843	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2844	AB	Group	Post hole	post

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2845	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2846	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2847	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2848	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2849	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2850	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2851	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2852	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2853	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2854	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2855	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2856	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2857	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2858	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2859	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2860	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2862	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2863	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2864	AB	Group	Post hole	stake
2865	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2866	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2867	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2868	AB	Group	Undefined	feature
2869	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2870	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2871	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2872	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2873	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2874	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2875	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2876	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2877	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2878	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2879	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2880	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2881	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2882	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2883	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2884	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2885	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2886	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2887	AB	Group	Post hole	stake
2888	AB	Group	Post hole	post

UnitNo	Area	NoType	Keyword	Description
2889	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2890	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2891	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2892	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2893	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2894	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2895	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2896	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2897	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2898	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2899	AB	Group	Post hole	post
2900	AB	Group	Post hole	Structural posts
2901	AB	Group	Post hole	Central trough posts
2902	AB	Group	Wall	Turf wall and outer stone alignment
2903	AB	Group	Undefined	Inner stone alignment
2904	AB	Group	Doorway	North-west entrance complex
2905	AB	Group	Hearth	Hearth complex
2906	AB	Group	Building	North passageway
2907	AB	Group	Building	South passageway
2908	AB	Group	Building	Central structure (main unit)
2909	AB	Group	Building	Central structure (south unit)
2910	AB	Group	Building	North structure
2911	AB	Group	Building	South structure

FINDS

FindsNo	No	GeneralName	MaterialType	QuantCount
02-001	0000	Nail	Metal	1
02-002	0000	Knife	Metal	1
02-003	1356	Nail	Metal	1
02-004	1356	Garnet	Stone	1
02-005	1368	Knife	Metal	1
02-006	1368	Spindle whorl	Stone	1
02-007	1376	Knife	Metal	1
02-008	0994	Pin	Bone	1
02-009	0990	Buckle	Metal	1
02-010	0970	Knife	Metal	1
02-011	0987	Pin; Cu alloy	Metal	1
02-012	0987	Pin	Metal	1
02-013	0987	Hook/clasp	Metal	1
02-014	1317	Nail	Metal	1
02-015	0000	Slag	Metal	2
02-016	1318	Nail	Metal	1
02-017	1318	(object)	Metal	
02-018	1442	(object)	Metal	1
02-019	1442	Nail	Metal	1
02-020	1441	Bead	Glass	1
02-021	1442	Nail	Metal	1
02-022	1677	Nail	Metal	3
02-023	1677	Pottery	Ceramic	2
02-024	1307	Nail	Metal	1
02-025	0000	Pebble	Quartz	1
02-026	1493	(shaft)	Bone	2
02-027	1679	Hammer	Stone	1
02-028	2021	Slag	Metal	1
02-029	2064	Slag	Metal	1
02-030	2069			
02-031	2151	(object)Cu alloy	Metal	1
02-032	2167	Tool	Metal	1
02-033	2233	Slag	Metal	1
02-034	2259	(bolt)	Metal	1
02-035	1675	Whetstone	Schist	1
02-036	0000	Key	Metal	1
02-037	1676	(object)Cu alloy	Metal	1
02-038	1634	Object	Metal	1
02-039	1614	Pebble	Quartz	2
02-040	1678	Nail	Metal	3

<b>FindsNo</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>GeneralName</b>	<b>MaterialType</b>	<b>QuantCount</b>
02-041	1634	(object) Cu alloy	Metal	3
02-042	0000	Slag	Metal	1
02-043	1678	(uncut)	Quartz	1
02-044	1678	Pottery	Ceramic	3
02-045	1678	(object)	Metal	4
02-046	1383	(object)	Sandstone	1
02-047	0986	Pin	Metal	1
02-048	0970	Ring	Metal	1
02-049	1394	Slag	Metal	1
02-050	1442	Pebble	Quartz	1
02-051	1391	(object)	Metal	2
02-052	1441	(uncut)	Quartz	1
02-053	0000	Slag	Metal	1
02-054	1400	(object)	Metal	1
02-055	1374	(uncut)	Stone	1
02-056	1374	Slag	Metal	1
02-057	1349	Object	Metal	1
02-058	1371	Pebble	Quartz	1
02-059	2349	Slag	Metal	1
02-060	2378	Vitreous	Metal	1
02-061	1345	Silver wire	Metal	1
02-062	2417	Nail	Metal	1
02-063	2422	Knife	Metal	1
02-064	2423	(spatula)	Metal	1
02-065	1379	Slag	Metal	1
02-066	2445	Slag	Metal	1
02-067	2478	Slag	Metal	1
02-068	2481	Slag	Metal	1
02-069	0000	(uncut)	Stone	1
02-070	1452	Whetstone	Stone	1
02-071	2423	Object (Fe)	Metal	2
02-072	2151	Slag	Metal	5
02-073	2357	Unworked	Stone	1
02-074	2250	Loom weight?	Stone	1
02-075	1683	Nail	Metal	2
02-076	2518	Coin	Metal	1
02-077	2328	Object (Fe)	Metal	1
02-078	1683	Slag	Metal	11
02-079	1696	(object)	Metal	18
02-080	0771	(uncut)	Stone	1
02-081	2189	(uncut)	Stone	1
02-082	1682	Object (Fe)	Metal	5
02-083	2423	(burnt)	Stone	2

<b>FindsNo</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>GeneralName</b>	<b>MaterialType</b>	<b>QuantCount</b>
02-084	2130	Slag	Metal	1
02-085	2159	Nail	Metal	6
02-086	1603	Stone	Steatite	1
02-087	1678	Nail	Metal	4
02-088	1678	Pebble	Quartz	1
02-089	0000	Whetstone	Schist	1
02-090	1678	Nail	Metal	1
02-091	1634	Pottery	Ceramic	1
02-092	1603	Nail	Metal	1
02-093	1629	Buckle	Metal	1
02-094	1678	Object (Fe)	Metal	1
02-095	1678	Pottery	Ceramic	1
02-096	1682	Nail	Metal	1
02-097	1682	Baking stone	Schist	2
02-098	1379	(hammerscale)	Metal	1
02-099	1680	Object (Cu)	Metal	1
02-100	1680	Object (Fe)	Metal	1
02-101	2123	Slag	Metal	1
02-102	1682	Nail	Metal	1
02-103	2055	Object (Fe)	Metal	2
02-104	1678	Nail	Metal	6
02-105	2056	Slag	Metal	1
02-106	2054	Gaming piece	Stone	17
02-107	2056	Gameing piece?	Quartz	1
02-108	2059	Slag	Metal	4
02-109	1624	Nail	Metal	2
02-110	1624	Whetstone	Schist	1
02-111	1624	Nail	Metal	2
02-112	1676	Object (Fe)	Metal	1
02-113	2069	Slag	Metal	1
02-114	1565	Vessel	Pot	1
02-115	1565	Vessel	Pot	1
02-116	1565	Vessel	Pot	1
02-117	1565	Vessel	Pot	1
02-118	1565	Vessel	Pot	1
02-119	1565	Vessel	Pot	1
02-120	1565	Vessel	Pot	1
02-121	1565	Nail	Iron	1
02-122	1565	Unknown	Iron	1
02-123	1565	Unknown	Iron	1
02-124	1565	Nail	Iron	1
02-125	1565	Vessel	Glass	1
02-126	1565	Window	Glass	1

ANIMAL BONES

Context	Area	Wt (g)
0969/U/S	C	56,5
U/S	A/B	4
U/S	A/B	8
U/S	A/B	9
U/S	A/B	21
U/S	A/B	28,5
U/S	A/C	12
U/S	A/C	33
U/S	A/C	41,5
U/S	C cleaning on top of C2	-
U/S	C2 wall	9,5
U/S	D	16
U/S	D	49,5
U/S	D	58
U/S	D/E	34
U/S		12,5
U/S		17
U/S		18
U/S		127
U/S	A/B	130
0002	A/B	17,5
0002	A/B	117
0932	A/B	11
0932	A/B	133
932		54,5
0942	A	13
0943	A/B	22
0949	A/B	11
0960	A/B	8,5
0962	D/E	340
0963	A/B	-
0968	A	8
0968	A/C	32,5
0969	C	74
0969	C	202
0970	A/C	123
0970	A/C	360
0970	A/C	514
0971	A/C	80
0971	C	201
0973	C	181
0975	D/E	238
0977	A/C	8,5
0986	C	270

Context	Area	Wt (g)
0986	C	356
0987	C	34
0987	C	114
0987	C	336
0987	C	336
0987	C	355
0987	C	391
0987	C	434
0987	C	549
0987	C	572
0987	C	708
0988	A/C	166
0990	D/E	148
0991	A	6
0993	C	34
0993	C	163
0994	A/C	49,5
0994	A/C	360
0995	A/C	36
0995	A/C	134
0996	A/C	114
1300	C	21,5
1301	D/E	43,5
1301	D/E	218
1302	C	15
1302	C	92
1302	C	166
1306	C	5
1306	C	7
1306	C	7
1306	C	8
1306	C	30,5
1306	C	36
1306	C	37
1306	C	38
1306	C	46
1306	C	72,5
1306	C	81,5
1306	C	197
1306	C	298
1307	C	6
1307	C	14
1307	C	39,5
1307	C	96
1307	C	189
1307	C	251
1307	D	130
1307	D	281
1314	A/B	28,5

Context	Area	Wt (g)
1317	C	13,5
1317	C	23
1317	C	77
1317	C	141
1318	A/C	164
1345	A/B	5
1348	C	13
1348	C	103
1349	A/C	18
1352	A/B	3,5
1358	A/B	9
1366	C	7
1367	C	37,5
1374	A/B	9,5
1376	A/B	14
1380	D/E	8
1382	A/B	5,5
1382	A/B	8
1383	C	20
1387	A/B	4,5
1387	A/B	7
1389	C	55,5
1393	"Not used" in index	-
1397	C	98
1398	A/B	6,5
1405	C	2
1405	C	11
1409	A/C	9
1409	C	10,5
1409	C	32
1410	A/B	11,5
1427	A/B	5
1432	C	60
1432	C	353
1432	C "Skull A"	150
1441	A/B	11
1441	A/B	29,5
1442	A/B	8
1449	A/B	2,5
1451	A/B	22
1452	A/B	-
1453	C	24,5
1467	A/B	4,5
1479	C	5,5
1479	C	12
1479	C	59,5
1480	A/B	24,5
1481	A/B	2
1493	C	103

Context	Area	Wt (g)
1494	C	5
1495	C	157
1496	C	35
1614	Z	36
1674	Z	2
1675	Z	7
1675	Z	53,5
1679	Z	72,5
1680	Z	3
1683	Z	34,5
1696	Z	14,5
2003	A/B	6
2021	A/B	19,5
2054	A/B	2,5
2059	A/B	3
2061	A/B	46
2069	C	3
2069	C	19
2071	A/B	5,5
2075	A/B	-
2087	A/B	-
2119	A/B	-
2123	A/B	2,5
2124	A/B	-
2130	A/B	-
2147	A/B	2
2170	A/B	22
2189	C	9,5
2199	A/B	20
2208	A/B	29
2208	A/B	371
2218	C	3
2228	A/B	146
2264	A/B	42,5
2269	C	7,5
2278	D/E	3
2308	A/B	28
2317	A/B	12,5
2320	A/B	52,5
2338	A/B	52
2353	A/B	4
2357	A/B	48
2359	A/B	273
2362	A/B	8,5
2377	A/B	5
2403	A/B	6
2415	A/B	15
2416	A/B	5
2417	A/B	41,5

Context	Area	Wt (g)
2421	A/B	17
2422	A/B	20,5
2423	A/B	5
2424	A/B	8
2425	A/B	12
2426	A/B	5
2428	A/B	12
2444	A/B	7
2492	A/B	11,5

SAMPLES

SampleNo	No	Notes	SampleType	SampleMethod
02-001	0963	Posthole	Macro	Bulk
02-002	0965	Posthole	Macro	Bulk
02-003	0986	Midden	Macro	Bulk
02-004	0987	Midden	Macro	Bulk
02-005	0996	Midden	Macro	Bulk
02-006	0994	Midden	Macro	Bulk
02-007	1303	Midden	Macro	Bulk
02-008	1308	Posthole	Macro	Bulk
02-009	1315	Posthole	Macro	Bulk
02-010	1350	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-011	1356	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-012	1364	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-013	1360	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-014	1374	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-015	1371	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-016	1376	Surface; redeposited floor	Macro	Bulk
02-017	1377	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-018	1369	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-019	1387	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-020	1392	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-021	1398	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-022	1406	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-023	1400	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-024	1403	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-025	1410	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-026	1413	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-027	1420	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-028	1421	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-029	1427	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-030	1433	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-031	1436	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-032	1438	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-033	1430	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-034	1443	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-035	1446	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-036	1448	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-037	1449	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-038	1454	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-039	1442	Floor	Macro	Bulk
02-040	1479	Floor	Micro	Block
02-041	1457	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk

SampleNo	No	Notes	SampleType	SampleMethod
02-042	1463	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-043	1416	Posthole fill Lump with 44	Macro	Bulk
02-044	1416	Posthole fill Lump with 43	Macro	Bulk
02-045	1485	Surface; Floor	Macro	Bulk
02-046	1481	Posthole	Macro	Bulk
02-047	1483	Posthole	Macro	Bulk
02-048	2032	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-049	2001	Beamslot	Macro	Bulk
02-050	2019	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-051	2021	Posthole fill Lump with 52 and 53	Macro	Bulk
02-052	2021	Posthole fill Lump with 51 and 53	Macro	Bulk
02-053	2021	Posthole fill Lump with 51 and 52	Macro	Bulk
02-054	2054	Posthole fill Lump with 51 and 53	Macro	Bulk
02-055	2055	Posthole fill Lump with 51 and 54	Macro	Bulk
02-056	2056	Posthole fill Lump with 51 and 55	Macro	Bulk
02-057				
02-058	2059	Posthole fill Lump with 51 and 57	Macro	Bulk
02-059	2061	Posthole fill Lump with 51 and 58	Macro	Bulk
02-060	2025	Posthole fill Lump with 61	Macro	Bulk
02-061	2025	Posthole fill Lump with 60	Macro	Bulk
02-062	2066	Posthole fill Lump with 61	Macro	Bulk
02-063	2063	Posthole fill Lump with 62	Macro	Bulk
02-064	2064	Posthole fill Lump with 63	Macro	Bulk
02-065	1499	Floor	Macro	Bulk
02-066	2071	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-067	2068	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-068	2073	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-069	2080	Beamslot	Macro	Bulk
02-070	2085	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-071	2084	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-072	2076	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-073	2076	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-074	2087	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-075	2092	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-076	2093	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-077	2094	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-078	2090	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-079	2096	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-080	2098	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-081	2100	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-082	2102	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-083	2104	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-084	2106	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk

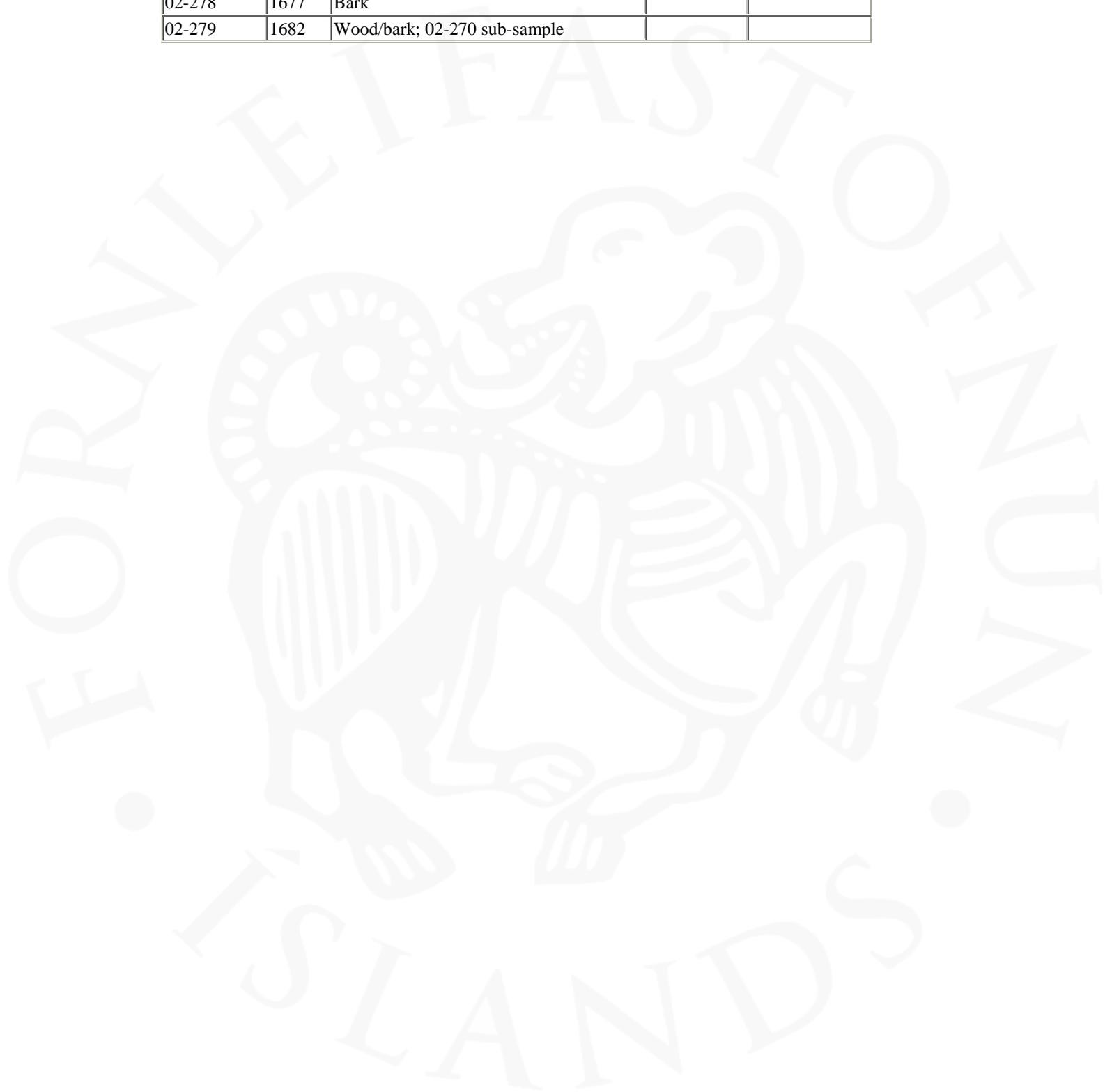
SampleNo	No	Notes	Sample Type	Sample Method
02-085	2109	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-086	2114	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-087	2116	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-088	2109	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-089	2119	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-090	2120	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-091	2124	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-092	2125	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-093	2127	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-094	2128	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-095	2117	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-096	2131	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-097	2135	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-098	2137	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-099	2139	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-100	2142	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-101	2144	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-102	2146	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-103	2155	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-104	2153	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-105	2149	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-106	2123	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-107	2156	Deposit	Macro	Bulk
02-108	2132	Floor Lump with 109, 110, 125, 1°26, 127	Macro	Bulk
02-109	2132	Floor Lump with 108, 110, 125, 1°26, 127	Macro	Bulk
02-110	2132	Floor Lump with 108, 109, 125, 1°26, 127	Macro	Bulk
02-111	2158	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-112	2159	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-113	2153		Macro	Bulk
02-114	2151		Macro	Bulk
02-115	2161	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-116	2163	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-117	2168	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-118	2170	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-119	2176	Floor remant	Macro	Bulk
02-120	2172	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-121	2183	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-122	2185	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-123	2180	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-124	2181	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-125	2132	Floor Lump with 127, 127, 108,109,110	Macro	Bulk
02-126	2132	Floor Lump with 125, 127, 108,109,110	Macro	Bulk
02-127	2132	Floor Lump with 125,126, 108,109,110	Macro	Bulk

SampleNo	No	Notes	Sample Type	Sample Method
02-128	2174	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-129	2202	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-130	2204	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-131	2187	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-132	2189	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-133	2198	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-134	2199	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-135	2192	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-136	2211		Macro	Bulk
02-137	2165	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-138	2213	Fill	Macro	Bulk
02-139				
02-140	2217	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-141	2223	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-142	2221	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-143	2228	Floor	Macro	Bulk
02-144	2235	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-145	2237	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-146	2208	fill	Macro	Bulk
02-147	2229	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-148	2240	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-149	2242	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-150	2234	Peat/Wood ash	Macro	Bulk
02-151	2264	Deposit	Macro	Bulk
02-152	2257	Deposit	Macro	Bulk
02-153	2248	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-154	2252	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-155	2265	Deposit	Macro	Bulk
02-156	2268	Deposit	Macro	Bulk
02-157	2260	Deposit	Macro	Bulk
02-158	2262	Deposit	Macro	Bulk
02-160	2281	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-161	2280	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-162	2280		Macro	Bulk
02-163	2160	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-164	1379	Deposit	Macro	Bulk
02-165	2292	Deposit	Macro	Bulk
02-166	2258	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-167	2296	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-168	2297		Macro	Bulk
02-169	1689	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-170	1675	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-171	2269	Deposit	Macro	Bulk

SampleNo	No	Notes	Sample Type	Sample Method
02-172	2299		Macro	Bulk
02-173	2301	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-174	2302		Macro	Bulk
02-175	2308	Deposit	Macro	Bulk
02-176	2309		Macro	Bulk
02-177	2311		Macro	Bulk
02-178	2313		Macro	Bulk
02-179	2317		Macro	Bulk
02-180	2255	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-181	2338		Macro	Bulk
02-182	2342		Macro	Bulk
02-183	2349		Macro	Bulk
02-184	2288		Macro	Bulk
02-185	2324		Macro	Bulk
02-186	2352	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-187	2353		Macro	Bulk
02-188	2385			
02-189	2322		Macro	Bulk
02-190	2357		Macro	Bulk
02-191	2359		Macro	Bulk
02-192	2360		Macro	Bulk
02-193	2362		Macro	Bulk
02-194	2372	Floor Grid A	Macro	Bulk
02-195	2372	Floor Grid B	Macro	Bulk
02-196	2378		Macro	Bulk
02-197	2377	Floor Grid A	Macro	Bulk
02-198	2377	Floor Grid B	Macro	Bulk
02-199	2380		Macro	Bulk
02-200	2382		Macro	Bulk
02-201	2386		Macro	Bulk
02-202	2392		Macro	Bulk
02-203	2389		Macro	Bulk
02-204	2393		Macro	Bulk
02-205	2395		Macro	Bulk
02-206	2403		Macro	Bulk
02-207	2405		Macro	Bulk
02-208	2410		Macro	Bulk
02-209	2412	Posthole fill	Macro	Bulk
02-210	2416		Macro	Bulk
02-211	2417		Macro	Bulk
02-212	2419		Macro	Bulk
02-213	2423		Macro	Bulk
02-214	2428		Macro	Bulk

SampleNo	No	Notes	Sample Type	Sample Method
02-215	2430		Macro	Bulk
02-216	2433		Macro	Bulk
02-217	2435		Macro	Bulk
02-218	2437		Macro	Bulk
02-219	2439		Macro	Bulk
02-220	2446		Macro	Bulk
02-221	2448		Macro	Bulk
02-222	2450		Macro	Bulk
02-223	2444		Macro	Bulk
02-224	2444		Macro	Bulk
02-225	2444		Macro	Bulk
02-226	2425			
02-227			Macro	Bulk
02-228	2424			
02-229	2476		Macro	Bulk
02-230	2477		Macro	Bulk
02-231	2478		Macro	Bulk
02-232	2479		Macro	Bulk
02-233	2481		Macro	Bulk
02-234	2425			
02-235	2425			
02-236	2460		Macro	Bulk
02-237	2501		Macro	Bulk
02-258	2503		Macro	Bulk
02-259	2504		Macro	Bulk
02-260	2500		Macro	Bulk
02-261	2494		Macro	Bulk
02-262	2511		Macro	Bulk
02-263	2513		Macro	Bulk
02-264	2515		Macro	Bulk
02-265	2222	Charcoal		
02-266	1433	Charcoal		
02-267	1307	Charcoal		
02-268	2234	Charcoal		
02-269	0991	Charcoal		
02-270	1682	Wood		
02-271	1696	Charcoal		
02-272	1379	Charcoal		
02-273	1367	Charcoal		
02-274	1495	Charcoal		
02-275	1494	Charcoal		
02-276	1432	Charcoal		
02-277	1449	Charcoal		

SampleNo	No	Notes	SampleType	SampleMethod
02-278	1677	Bark		
02-279	1682	Wood/bark; 02-270 sub-sample		



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