Transhumance in Eyjafjörður:

The rise and fall of transhumance in Iceland 800-1800,
Fieldwork of work package 2, Year 1

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Cover photo is a drone photograph of shieling EY-264:010 in Bægisá, Photo: Gylfi Helgason.

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Grunnupplýsingar

Heiti verkefnis: Þróun seljabúskapar á Íslandi 800-1800

Rannsóknarnúmer (málsnúmer MÍ): 202205-0073

Þjóðminjasafnsnúmer (ÞJMS): 2022-25

Númer fornleifa úr skráningarskýrslu og tilvísun í skýrsluna:

Site ID	Trench no	Placename	References
EY-201:011	Sel22_01	Grænahólssel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2008, FS370-04071, vol. I, 140
EY-224:006	Sel22_02	Gráskriðusel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2008, FS370-04071, vol. II, 71-72
EY-225:005	Sel22_03	Selhóll	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2008, FS370-04071, vol. II, 79-81
EY-200:006	Sel22_04	Möðruvallasel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2008, FS370-04071, vol. II, 127-128
EY-264:010	Sel22_05	Bægisársel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir et al. 2001a. FS142-98043, 36-37
EY-052:011	Sel22_06	Selhjalli	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2003, FS204-99094, 20-21
EY-143:026	Sel22_07	Urðasel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001b, FS143-99092, 37
Ey-135:017	Sel22_08	Hólssel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir et al. 2000, FS116_99091,
EY-176:031	Sel22_09	Sökkusel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002, FS168-99093, 158-159
EY-154:014	Sel22_10	Kóngsstaðasel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002, FS168-99093, 16-17
EY-258:007	Sel22_11	Steðjasel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir et al. 2001a. FS142-98043, 17
Ey-136:009	Sel22_12	Auðnasel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir et al 2000, FS116_99091, 186

Stutt lýsing rannsóknar (tilgangur): Höfuðmarkmið verkefnisins er að auka skilning á uppruna og hnignun seljabúskapar á Íslandi (e. transhumance) á Íslandi á árunum 800-1800. Vettvangsrannsóknir miðuðust að því að skoða og tímasetja eftir fremsta megni 12 sel.

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

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

Staðsetning (staður, sveitarfélag, sýsla): Skurðir og borkjarnasýni voru tekin á völdum stöðum í Dalvíkurbyggð og Hörgárbyggð, Eyjafjarðarsýslu.

GPS hnit (miðja rannsóknarsvæðis): 522144, 581769 ISN93 (á milli svæðanna tveggja)

Rannsóknartími (nákvæmar dagsetningar): 12.06.2022- 25.06.2022

Leyfishafi: Lilja Laufey Davíðsdóttir

Fjöldi starfsmanna: 9

Númer styrks: 228883, Rannís.

General information

Project title: The rise and fall of transhumance in Iceland 800–1800

Research number (case no from The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland): 202205-0073

The National Museum of Iceland no: 2022-25

Number (ID) of sites and report no

Site ID	Trench no	Placename	References
EY-201:011	Sel22_01	Grænahólssel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2008, FS370-04071, vol. I, 140
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EY-143:026	Sel22_07	Urðasel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2001b, FS143-99092, 37
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EY-176:031	Sel22_09	Sökkusel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002, FS168-99093, 158-159
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Ey-136:009	Sel22_12	Auðnasel	Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir et al 2000, FS116_99091, 186

Short description of research (aims): The broad aim of the Transhumance project is to advance knowledge and understanding of transhumance system in Iceland between AD 800–1800 relating to shielings. The aim of WP 2's fieldwork is to address the chronology and typology of shieling sites. The initial emphasis is on determining the development of the shieling system by dating them through tephrochronology, helping to refine our understanding of when there were periods of intensive transhumance, and when it subsequently declined.

Type of research: Scientific research

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

Location: Trenches on selected locations in Dalvíkurbyggð and Hörgárbyggð, Eyjafjörður, N-Iceland.

Coordinate (centre of the research area): 522144, 581769 ISN93 (between the two areas)

Period of research: 12.06.2022- 25.06.2022

Permit holder: Lilja Laufey Davíðsdóttir

Number of staff: 9

Grant number: *228883. The project is supported by the Icelandic Research Fund, IRF, Rannís.*

***Figure 1**: Location of research area in Dalvíkurbyggð and Hörgárbyggð in 2022.*

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Rannsóknarverkefnið *Þróun seljabúskapar á Íslandi 800-1800* er þverfagleg rannsókn sem hlaut þriggja ára frá Rannsóknasjóði 2022-24. Markmið verkefnisins er að auka skilning á árstíðabundnum flutningi búpenings (e. transhumance) á Íslandi á allt frá landnámi og fram undir 1800. Þetta er gert með því að nota aðferðir fornleifafræði, fornvistfræði og sagnfræði og nýta tiltækar upplýsingar með landupplýsingatækni. Í verkefninu er leitast við að svara spurningum er varða upphaf og hnignum seljabúskapar og hvaða vísbendingar seljabúskapur getur gefið um vistkerfi, félagskerfi og hagkerfi á Íslandi á tímabilinu.

Rannsókninni er skipt upp í þrjá verkhluta og fjallar skýrsla þessi um verkhluta tvö (WP 2) sem er fólginn í fornleifafræðilegum vettvangsrannsóknum á seljum, þ.e. að kanna aldur og gerð selja eins og framast er unnt með könnunarskurðum og/eða borkjarnasýnatöku og reyna þannig að varpa ljósi á upphaf, þróun og endalok seljanna. Markmið verkhlutans er að leita svara (í samvinnu við aðra verkþætti) við spurningum eins og þeirri hvort sel hafi orðið mikilvægur hluti af búrekstri jarða strax eftir landnám eða hvort þau hafi hugsanlega aðeins náð almennri útbreiðslu síðar. Vonast er til að rannsóknirnar varpi á ljósi hvers vegna seljabúskapur þróaðist og hvort og þá í hvaða mæli hann var þýðingamikill fyrir búrekstur jarða. Kannað verður hvort líklegt sé að endalok seljabúskapar megi tengja við breytingar í búrekstri almennt eða hvort breytingar á samfélagsgerð hafi vegið þar þungt. Auk skurða og borkjarna er stefnt að því að greina bæði skordýrabúskap og örformgerðarfræði á völdum stöðum til að varpa ljósi á notkun seljanna. Að þessu sinni voru slík sýni tekin í seli í landi Sökku. Flygildi voru notuð við rannsóknina til þessa búa til þrívíddarkort á völdum stöðum. Allir rannsóknarstaðirnir voru myndaðir úr lofti.

Rannsóknirnar sumarið 2022 voru unnar í Eyjafjarðarsýslu, nánar tiltekið í Dalvíkurbyggð annars vegar en í Hörgárbyggð hins vegar. Samanlagt voru 12 sel könnuð, teknir voru könnunarskurðir á 10 stöðum og borkjarnasýni á 10 stöðum.

Niðurstöður könnunarskurða og borkjarna sýndu að aldur seljanna var nokkuð misjafn og reyndist t.d. hluti þeirra aðeins byggður eftir 1300. Þrjú seljanna voru byggð fremur snemma (staður 02, 04 og 08) og tvö þeirra (02 og 08) virðast hafa átt sér stuttan líftíma en flest seljanna hafa verið í notkun mun lengur. Rannsóknirnar leiddu í ljós að andstætt því sem hefur gjarnan verið talið, þ.e. að sel hafi verið staðsett á gróðurríkum svæðum þá virðist hluti seljanna upphaflega verið byggður á hrjóstrugum svæðum þar sem gróður hefur verið afar takmarkaður í upphafi, jafnvel beint ofan á skriður eða gróðurlausa mela (sjá t.d. Grænhólasel 01, Gráskriðusel 02, Bægisársel 05 og jafnvel Selhóll 03). Slík staðsetning verður að teljast sterk vísbending um að seljunum á þessum slóðum hafi verið ætlað að rækta upp áður ógróið land og mögulega gegna þannig svipuðu hlutverki og nátthagar gerðu á síðari öldum. Slíkt hlutverk selja hér á landi hefur

ekki verið skoðað náið áður en varpar því í raun nýju ljósi á hlutverki selja. Sérstaka athygli vekur að meirihluti selja í Hörgárbyggð falla í umræddan flokk á meðan ekkert seljanna í Svarfaðardal getur talist byggt við slíkar aðstæður og endurspeglar það að hluta gróðurfar og landgæði á svæðunum tveimur.
Lykilorð
Svarfaðardalur, Skíðadalur, Hörgársveit, Ísland, Norður-Atlashaf, sel, seljabúskapur, garðlög, landbúnaðarsaga, miðaldir

Abstract

The aim of the project *The rise and fall of transhumance in Iceland, 800-1800* (or *TransIce* for short) is to further our understanding of the transhumance system in Iceland between AD 800–1800. The project combines historical, archaeological, and palaeoecological evidence with spatial analysis to answer questions regarding the origin, extent and decline of transhumance in Iceland. The more specific objective of WP 2 is to date the origins and end of transhumance in the study areas through small-scale excavation and coring programme using tephrochronology and archaeology at selected sites. This will help shed a light on why and when the shielings first appear and what implications, if any, did they have for agricultural system in Iceland. The dating of the abandonment of the shielings will help to understand weather if the decline of the system is tangible evidence of socio-economic and agricultural restructuring or does it reflect other social factors. A secondary goal is to create a robust typology of shielings, and understand their usage, by drawing on the archaeological material recovered during field survey, excavation and coring, including both environmental samples and finds assemblages from shieling sites.

This report presents the results of the fieldwork done in the first year of the project, during the summer of 2022. The focus of the field season was in Eyjafjörður, north Iceland; more specifically in Svarfaðardalur and Hörgárbyggð where the aim was to assess ten shielings in these areas. The methods used were trenching and/or coring. The sites were dated on the basis of tephrochronology, and the occasional artefact. However, during the first year, 12 sites were investigated, ten of which were trenched, and coring was carried out on ten sites. Samples for both micromorphological and archaeo-entomological analysis were taken at the shieling of Sakka (site 09).

The trenching and coring showed that many of the shielings were constructed and used after 1300. Three of the shielings had an early date (Site 02, 04 and 08) and of those, two shielings (site 02 and 08) had relatively short lifespans. However, most of the shielings appear to have been occupied for centuries. Contrary to the common belief that shielings were located in fertile

pastures, this research into the shielings in Hörgárbyggð demonstrated that a large proportion of them were built upon barren ground, on gravel or screes, and may in fact have been a deliberate attempt to enhance the fertility of the soils, increasing vegetation growth through manuring: see Grænhólasel (site 01), Gráskriðusel (site 02), Bægisársel (site 05) and Selhóll (site 03). This resembles later attempts at land cultivation, where livestock are introduced to fertilize and enrich the ground of infertile land (as in the example of *nátthagar,* i.e. overnight, fenced off pastures, which spread in the late-19th century). Shielings have not been looked at in this context in Iceland before. The high number of sites built in this manner in Hörgárbyggð is interesting as the ground is generally less fertile here than in Svarfaðardalur, where it is possible that the same need for increasing the fertility of the soils was not as significant. This is something that will be further explored in the second year of the project.

Keywords
Svarfaðardalur, Skíðadalur, Hörgársveit, Iceland, North Atlantic, Shielings, Transhumance, Boundaries, Agricultural history, Medieval

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1. Introduction

The main aim of the project *The rise and fall of transhumance in Iceland 800–1800* is to further our understanding of the transhumance system in Iceland. The project combines historical, archaeological and palaeoecological evidence with spatial analysis to shed light on this issue. The project is divided into three work packages (landscape history WP 1, archaeology WP 2, and palaeoecology WP 3). The main objective of archaeological fieldwork (WP 2) is to examine the chronology and typology of transhumance in the study areas through tephrochronology and archaeology, and to situate these findings within the context of documentary, landscape and environmental sources (WPs 1 and 3). The specific goal of the fieldwork is to gather new data on dating shielings and create an initial hypothesis alongside with other project's WPs, on when periods of intensive and widespread transhumance emerged and subsequently declined. A secondary objective of the work package, is to create a more robust typology of shielings to provide a clearer insight into the use of shielings by drawing on the archaeological record (including ground survey, environmental samples, finds assemblages etc.) from shieling sites.[1]

To achieve the aim of WP 2, fieldwork in two areas in different parts of Iceland will be used as a foundation for a comparative framework to assess the chronologies and typologies of shielings in different parts of the country. The focus for the first-year fieldwork in 2022 has been Eyjafjörður, north Iceland, specifically within the communities of Dalvíkurbyggð and Hörgárbyggð. The fieldwork's aim was to carry out excavation using hand-dug 1m-wide trenches and core structures and middens at ten shielings sites within the study area.

Altogether, 12 shielings were chosen for investigation in 2022 with the aim of looking at ten of these. The sites were explored with trenches (ten sites) and/or coring (ten sites), two more than originally planned. The sites were selected on basis of the field surveying of the area carried out by members of the Institute of Archaeology, Iceland (FSÍ) between the 1999-2006.[2] The survey data is stored in *Ísleif,* a database of archaeological sites created and maintained by the institute.[3]

To get a good representative sample of the shieling system, a range of variable shielings were selected: e.g., shielings with both few and many structures; shielings that were connected to central areas, associated with owner-occupied farms as well as tenant farms. As the methods of trial trenching and coring were used in this project and no open excavation was done, an attempt was made to avoid shielings that had obvious and complex histories as sometimes it is hard to fully

[1] This aim will not be assessed until the end of the fieldwork in years 2 and 3 and is there for not dealt with in this report.

[2] See Hreiðardsóttir, Elín Ósk. Hreiðarsdóttir et al 2000 and 2001 and Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2002, 2003, 2004a, 2008.

[3] Friðriksson and Vésteinsson 1998.

understand such sites with small windows into the past created by 1m-wide trenches or intermittent coring. However, such complications cannot always be foreseen or avoided as this summer´s research showed.

In addition, the site selection ensured that the shielings were distributed evenly throughout the research area (see *figure 1*). Finally, on a more practical note, the accessibility of the shieling was taken into consideration, as the optimal walk to the shieling and back with equipment should take less than a few hours. The trenches were often placed into structures of the shielings, usually into one of the more complex buildings, to try and both date the site but also find suitable layers for taking samples for both micromorphological and archaeo-entomological analysis.

At each site the existing field survey was reviewed, and all the visible archaeological features were measured with a handheld GPS (Trimble Geoexplorer 6000 - ISN93). Aerial photographs (captured from drones) were also collected at all the excavation sites and used to generate visualizations of the landscapes and sites, and in some places, a detailed topographical map using photogrammetric Structure from Motion (SfM). Two sites were only investigated with coring (sites 10 and 12), but trenches were excavated at ten sites. In all these sites, a single trench was dug, apart from Urðarsel (site 07) where the first trench excavated turned out to be into a natural feature; and Möðruvallasel (site 04) where an erosion patch across a boundary provided an additional investigation, which was cleaned, examined, and recorded.

The fieldwork started in mid-June and ran for two weeks (13th June to 26th June 2022). The fieldwork was mostly conducted in very cold conditions with snow falls, with the occasional bright day. The shieling team consisted of Lilja Laufey Davíðsdóttir (permit holder), Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir, Oscar Aldred, Gylfi Helgason, Pablo Barruezo-Vaquero, Stefán Ólafsson, as well as students Jóhanna Valgerður Guðmundsdóttir, Samantha Monsen, and the PI of the project, Egill Erlendsson. The team was divided up into 2-3 smaller teams at each location.

The dating of the tephra in the trenches was sampled and analysed by Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson (see tephra report, *Appendix I*), with the dating of the tephra samples from coring by Egill Erlendsson.[4] The archaeo-entomological analysis of a couple of samples from a shieling in Sakka (site 09) was done by Hrönn Konráðsdóttir (see *Appendix II*). The micromorphological samples gathered at Sakka will be analysed later in 2023 by Sólveig Guðmundsdóttir Beck.[5]

This report is structured so that in Chapter 2 the methods used in the fieldwork are outlined. Chapter 3 provides a short discussion of the term transhumance in Icelandic context and the present state of knowledge regarding the shielings in the research area of 2022, in Eyjafjörður.

[4] Not published specially in a report but the result of Erlendssons´s work is interwoven with this report.
[5] They are currently being processed at the Laboratory of mineralogy and petrology at the University of Ghent in Belgium in mid-September 2023.

Chapter 4 discusses the research carried out in 2022, with maps, photos, section drawings and an assessment of the results of trenching and coring at each site. Chapter 5 is a short review of finds of the season; and at the end of the report (Chapter 6) the main results of the field season are summarised. At the back of the report is a reference list as well as various appendixes.

Chapters 4 was written by Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir and Oscar Aldred and chapter 6 by the former two. Other chapters were written by Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. Maps and drawings are done by Lilja Laufey and/or Oscar Aldred unless otherwise stated. All drone photographs are by Gylfi Helgason.

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2. Methodology

The excavation was done using single context recording as described in the excavation manual of The Institute of Archaeology, Iceland (Fornleifastofnun Íslands).[6] The method involves recording each cultural feature (such as a hole, grave, layer or part of a building) as a single event or unit. Each unit is registered, recorded, drawn and photographed and given a special identification number that is unique to the site. During excavation the units were assessed as a matrix system (Harris Matrix), giving an overview of the stratigraphic connection of each unit to the other. Often the context of different cultural layers can be complex but to classify different units that are connected, that for example belong to the same building or are from the same usage phase, units could be 'grouped' together and given a special group number (there were no 'groups' identified here, but instead, Phases were used to define discrete 'periods' of activity such as occupation and abandonment, or rebuilds). When describing cultural layers, the unit and or group numbers are referenced, for clarity. As the excavations in the project are largely organised around trenches, the biggest focus was on their recording, especially the context descriptions and section drawings. The trenches were taken into boundaries and structures. Nevertheless, each layer was given a unit number, described, and drawn. For example, site 01's contexts are listed as [0101, 0102, 0103 etc.] and site 09's as [0901, 0902, 0903 etc,] and so forth. The trenches that were dug into ruins were either excavated outside the ruin and on to the top of the wall, or all the way into the building. These trenches were excavated using the single context method where each layer was excavated and recorded at a time. Coring was carried out at ten of the sites. Each core was given an identification number, measured in (with a Trimble Geoexplorer 6000) and recorded on a special coring sheet where all the layers found in the core are described and their thickness measured. When using an auger or 'corer', it needs to be kept in

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

[6] Lucas, Gavin. 2003.

mind that the core compresses the soil, especially layers that are already quite loose. Because of this compression, deposits are most likely thicker than recorded with the corer.

Finds

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

Samples

Soil samples were taken for various analyses, as needed. Each sample was given a unique number (in brackets <0901>) in a running system and each sample was connected to the unit number of the cultural layer they derived from. The size of the sample depended on the purpose for which the sample was collected (for example insect analysis, pollen analyses, tephra analyses, flotation etc). All tephra samples have been dated and samples for insect analysis as well. Samples for micromorphological analysis will be analysed in 2023.

Flotation

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

3. Shielings in Eyjafjörður

Shielings are intimately tied to North-Atlantic transhumance practices. Transhumance practices involve the seasonal movement of livestock between different pasture areas, or specialist production areas within a farm. Furthermore, livestock may have been moved between different parts of a farm to protect the homefield´s grass or hay production as it was cut and gathered for the winter months. The latter is perhaps one of the main 'functions' of shielings. Areas some distance away from the main farm were used, sometimes in under-utilised ecological areas. Alongside the movement of livestock, other activities would have taken place. For example, in the seasonal occupation of shieling sites, the historical record documents the milking of animals, as well as the production of dairy products, and, where the landscape settings allowed, activities such as charcoal making, haymaking, and peat cutting, would have also occurred. Icelandic transhumance, or shieling practices, follow this main pattern.[7] One of the key writings about Icelandic shielings is Egon Hitzler´s book *Sel – Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des isländisches Snnwesens seit der Landnahmzeit* from 1979 and the translation and republication of the book is a part of this shieling project's outlet.

H.S.A. Fox who defined different type of English transhumance in the context of historical sources suggested two types of shieling practices in England, and these can perhaps be applied to Iceland.[8] Fox's first type is 'lesser' transhumance, so called because the individual flocks or herds move are relatively small and the distances being traversed relatively short.[9] This is in contrast to 'greater' transhumance which is more similar to the summer movement of sheep or horses to the highland pastures in Iceland, and their subsequent rounding up and gathering at the end of the summer; as well as the movement of animals from one region to the next, for slaughter and selling at the market.[10] When we are discussing shielings, as in the movement of animals from the farm to the shieling, we are generally talking about 'lesser' transhumance.

This characterisation is important for several reasons. First, it distinguishes the practice in which shielings were largely associated with – in terms of their divisible labour within a well-defined seasonal farm practice – from others; that the practice of moving animals from the farm to the shieling was expedient in order to protect hay production close to the farm from grazing animals but that remained close enough to the farm to allow the easy commute back-and-forth on a daily basis (if needed). And second, that the shieling space was used to produce and utilise

[7] See for example Hitzler, E. 1979.
[8] Fox 1996, 2012, pp. 29-40
[9] Fox 2012, pp. 29-31
[10] Fox 2012, pp. 31-32

secondary products (i.e dairy) for the farming community; a by-product of creating specialised areas within the farm property, for the production of dairy consumables or shearing of wool to create yarn. And third, as we have also suggested, there seems to have been an impetus to increasing the fertility of the soil by concentrating the presence of animals at particular 'shieling' locations. However, while these three aspects of the character of shielings are clear, it is also possible that there are more to examine, especially in the 'early' formative years of the shieling and transhumance system which are the most opaque in terms of our understanding due to the lack of historical sources.

Whilst it is likely that the history of transhumance in Iceland is (nearly) as long as the history of settlement,[11] great uncertainly remains regarding when shielings became a widespread phenomenon across the country, and when and why they started to fall out of use. We also know little about the social implication of the appearance of shieling sites for agricultural and socio-economic systems in Iceland. We know even less about whether the decline of the system is an indication of socio-economic and agricultural restructuring in rural communities, or what kinds of influence the shieling/transhumance system might have had on other factors of the society. Indeed, it is one of the main aims of the *Transice* project: to generate a firmer understanding of these critical debates by a cross-disciplinary research into the phenomena. In the context of WP 2 this involves debates between history on the one hand and archaeology (survey, excavation and material/environmental science) on the other through which a compelling story is now beginning to emerge.

Shielings are frequently mentioned in the sagas and in other medieval documents.[12] There they are sometimes referred to as summer houses (*sumarhús*) as opposed to the main farms that are then called winter houses (*veturhús*).[13] This terminology might be taken as a clue to the importance of shielings at the time of writing and could be used to support ideas that shielings had a more important and versatile role in the farm economy during the first few centuries after settlement than in later centuries where the focus largely shifted to domestic produce of milk products and grazing/hay production.[14]

Currently the number of shielings in Iceland is unknown, since only a part of the country has been surveyed (*aðalskráning*). Within *Ísleif* (the FSÍ's archaeological database) over 2000 shielings are recorded; but we can assume that the overall number of shielings is no less than 3000.

[11] See for example Lucas, Gavin. 2008.
[12] Kupec, P. 2015.
[13] See for example ÍF V, p. 97.
[14] E.g. Lucas, Gavin. 2008, Hermanns-Auðardóttir, Margrét 1992, Jónasson, Jónas. 1945.

About 600 of them have been surveyed and recorded fully in the field. From the historical data, the most common type of Icelandic shieling is a cluster of two to three structures, one of which might have been further divided into two to three compartments (*mjólkurhús*, *selbaðstofa* and *eldhús* – the last sometimes being in a separate building), a milking pen (*kvíar*) and sometimes a cow shed, if cows were kept at the shieling.[15]

Systematic archaeological field survey in Iceland started in the 1990s and has, in the last few decades, but mostly since around 2000, started to contribute to a more complex picture of shielings in Iceland. To a point this picture corroborates with the historical perspective: Shieling sites most commonly have 1-3 structures (most frequent are shielings with only one structure). Shieling sites that only have a single structure are often complex, divided into more compartments, usually two to three and sometimes more. The largest shieling complexes have multiple ruins and sometimes boundaries/enclosures, but they often reflect complex material histories of abandonment and re-occupation within the same site.[16]

It is not unusual to critically assess the interpretation of a site as a shieling, especially when the evidence on the ground shows a much more recent use, or when there is little evidence to suggest a shieling interpretation but there is an associated 'shieling' place-name such as *-sel*. When determining the role of a site as a possible shieling various things (rather than just a morphological assessment) are considered, e.g. the location of the ruins in the landscape, distance from the home settlement and surviving place-names (and other written documents).[17] In short, shieling research looks at a raft of evidence. In some cases, field survey alone cannot determine if a site is a seasonal settlement (usually a sheiling), a small farm, a grazing house, or even all the above.[18] Additionally, it is not uncommon for that role to change or alternate with time and/or season. An example of this can be seen in the fact that around 200 farms have the name 'shieling' (*-sel*) as a part of their place-name, suggesting that they might have originally been built as shielings, have become permanent, all year-round farms much later.[19]

[15] E.g., *Ferðabók Eggerts Ólafssonar og Bjarna Pálssonar* 1762-1757, p. 104 and Jónasson, Jónas. 1945, p. 62; Hitzler, E. 1979, p. 72.
[16] Further work and landscape assessment of shielings surveyed in *Ísleif* will be carried out in WP 1 in the project.
[17] Even if most of these must be looked at with critical eye: the place-name evidence (which are extremely useful tool for locating shielings) are for example are often from middle of or late 20th century and have to be critically evaluated for each site as they sometimes can rather reflect 20th century ideas of the landscape and usage of ruins then actual memories invested in the landscape.
[18] See e.g., Vickers and Sveinbjarnardóttir 2013.
[19] Benediktsson, Jakob. 1970, 105.

The shielings in Eyjafjörður: historical review

The fact is that only a small proportion of the known shielings in Iceland have been surveyed in the field, but with field survey completed in Eyjafjörður, as well as a detailed historical overview by Árni Daníel Júlíusson of the same area, made it an ideal area of focus in the first-year of the *Transice* project.

Around 215 shielings are known from archaeological surveys in Eyjafjörður, in all parishes of the mainland. Eyjafjörður had about 450 farms (*lögbýli*) in the mid-19th century which suggests an approximate figure of two farms for every one shieling in the area.[20] A cursory overview of survey data gathered in Eyjafjörður shows that shielings usually consist of one to three structures, although most common are shielings with a single structure.[21] The shielings are often located some distance away from the farm, and often in the uplands. A study of the distance from the historically connected farm in Eyjafjörður showed that the shieling was on average about 1.5 km away, although generally closer on poorer, smaller farms, and further away on more valuable, larger farms.[22] Some of the shielings investigated in 2022 had a 'good' amount of written sources (most commonly place-names documents), but in addition to this, their landscape settings and their distance from the main farm supported the idea that they functioned as shielings at some point.

There are just a few older references to shielings in Eyjafjörður. Even if shielings are mentioned in both *Landnáma* and quite a few of the Sagas, neither source mentions shielings in Eyjafjörður specifically.[23] In *Biskupasaga*, a shieling from Möðruvellir is mentioned in passing[24] and in *Sturlunga* a shieling at Varmavatnshólar is mentioned once in *Guðmundar saga Dýra* in relation to an event that took place in the area in 1196.[25] The latter shieling may have been one of the shielings looked at in 2022 (site 03), though it might also have been another shieling, perhaps one near the lake.[26]

Shielings in Eyjafjörður are mentioned a few times in *Diplomatarium Islandicum* but a detailed review of shielings in the *Diplomatarium Islandicum* is an ongoing part of the project.[27] An overview of references in the first six volumes of *Diplomatarium Islandicum* mentions five shielings in

[20] *Ísleif: the database of the Institute of Iceland*

[21] Pálsdóttir, Albína. 2005, p. 43.

[22] Pálsdóttir, Albína. 2005, p. 49 and Gunnarsdóttir, Sædís (2002) analysis of distance from farms to shieling of Saurbæjarhreppur in Eyjafjörður supports this suggestion.

[23] Seen for example Egilssaga ÍF II, p. 76, Laxdæla ÍF V.1934, pp. 97-98, 165-68, 185-93, Heiðarvígasaga ÍF III. 1938, pp. 283-94, and Landnáma ÍF I, p. 122 og 155.

[24] Biskupasögur II, p. 359.

[25] Sturlunga I, p. 185.

[26] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2008, vol II, p. 222 (see EY-225:008)

[27] Is a part of WP 1, See Júlíusson 2022 for a preliminary analysis of shielings in historical documents related to Svarfaðardalur.

Eyjafjörður; the oldest from 1374.[28] However, none of the shielings subjected to the research in 2022 are mentioned in *Diplomatarium Islandicum*.

There is little information available about when shielings in Eyjafjörður start to fall out of use – even in current research – but by the time of the *Jarðabók* of Árni Magnússon og Páll Vídalín written in 1712, it seems that a large part of the shielings in the area were already out of use (including all the ones that were subject to research in 2022). In *Jarðabók* around 20 shielings are mentioned in Eyjafjörður, of which half are abandoned in 1712.[29] It is interesting that of the farms that still kept up their shielings in Eyjafjörður in early 18th century were both smaller and larger farms. Nevertheless this suggests that out of the around 215 shieling known in the area altogether, only about ten, or *c.* 5%, were in active use at the beginning of the 18th century. In most cases the shielings subjected to research in 2022 are simply not mentioned in *Jarðabók*, the exception being Möðruvallasel in Barkárdalur which *Jarðabók* claims belongs to Möðruvellir but had been abandoned for a few years prior because of both lack of workforce (due to reduction in population after smallpox) and the onerous undertaking and long travelling route from farm to the shieling.[30]

By the early 18th century, it therefore seems that the shieling/transhumance system in Iceland had gone from being widespread and commonly used in a large part of the country, to being almost completely abandoned (with few exceptions) in most areas. It has been suggested that this change might have been connected to changes in climate and or repeated plagues[31], but even if these factors may well have contributed to the abandonment of sheilings, it is likely that the explanation is far more complex. In fact, very little is known about when this development started, how fast it happened or why.

In the next decades following the general disuse of the shieling/transhumance system, various attempts were made to encourage people to rebuild them. On the 26th of February in 1754 the king of Denmark issued a statement where he declared that all farms in the country should

[28] The shieling of Hólar into Tjarnarland is mentioned in 13. apríl 1374 DI III, 295, shieling of Kristnes in Kvígindisdal in DI III, 363 and 486 and DI V, 225 from 1382 and 1393 and later, shieling of Hallgerðarstaðir in Myrkárdalur in DI III, 621 in a letter from 1397, shieling of Munkaþverá in DI IV, 303 from 1461, the shieling of Árskógur/Möðruvellir in Þorvaldsdalur in DI IV, p. 365 from 1462.

[29] Based on the work of Árni Daníel Júlíusson, JÁM X, p. 4, 47, 54, 65, 77, 130, 139, 142, 143, 144, 154, 158, 215, 236, 237, 243, 252, 260, 262 and 305.

[30] JÁM X, p. 130. Additionally, there is a mentioned of an abandoned shieling from the farm of Bakki (that owned the shieling at Varmavatnshólar at some point but that another shieling belonging to the farm - Bakkasel that than had not been used "as long as oldest people remember" (JÁM X, 151). On the other hand, Urðir (that might have been the owners of the so called Urðasel seem to be using their shieling but not the one that was subjected to the research in 2022 but another shieling in in Teigur whereas the area around "Urðarsel" was only used for grazing. JÁM X, p. 65

[31] Jónasson, Jonas. 1945, p. 64

keep a shieling (where possible) and all livestock of the farm should be sent to a shieling for two months in the summer.[32] This seems to have had little effect, or at least it did not change the fact that the shielings remained largely out of use.

Further attempts were made to try and encourage transhumance in the country. When Ólafur Olavius was commissioned by the Danish king to collect data from all over Iceland about the industrial structure of the country and new opportunities in that regards, one of his aims was to explore what the chances were of building new shielings or rebuilding old ones.[33]

Even if there seems to have been a general agreement about the usefulness of shielings for the farm economy,[34] that alone was not enough to restore shieling usage to its former 'glory'. Despite repeated attempts to reintroduce shielings they did not regain their previous popularity in Iceland. In 1839-54 when *Hið íslenzka bókmenntafélag* sent out questionnaires to priests across Iceland and gathered parish descriptions (on a variety of subjects), one of the questions was about which farms in the parishes had shielings and where, if they were still used or abandoned, and if the latter, then when and why.[35] The answers in Eyjafjörður were generally negative; that is to say, most commonly no shielings were recorded as being in use (although sometimes the question was simply often not answered). The answers largely indicate little usage of shielings in the mid-19th century, and none in large areas.[36] An exception to this was in Saurbær-parish in Eyjafjörður where the priest reported that a few farms used their shieling in off-valleys until hay cutting time was complete.[37] In other parishes where shielings were not completely abandoned it seems that most commonly only one shieling remained, often from one of the better farms of the parish. That is the case with both Möðruvallaklaustursókn (Fornhagi that has a shieling in Þorvaldsdalur that was still used) and in the parish of Bægisár- and Bakki (where the shieling of Skriða in Skriðudalur was still used for three to four weeks in the summer).[38] In many cases the priests seem to have a limited knowledge of older shielings in the areas but at least one of them adds that his area was simply not very suitable for shielings. The answers could be interpreted as a loss of traditional local

[32] Lovs.f. Island III, p. 182, 191.

[33] Olavius, Ólafur 1964,7.

[34] See for example Jónasson, Jónas. 1945, p. 62, Jarðabók Eggerts Ólafssonar og Bjarna Pálssonar. Vol 1, p. 120, Thoroddssen, Þorvaldur. 3. bindi 1919, pp. 207-210.

[35] *Sýslu- og sóknarlýsingar í Eyjafirði.* Additionally, Hvanneyrarsókn the priest has heard of four shielings used in the past, all abandoned (p 61). In Stærri-Árskógssókn all shielings have been abandoned (p. 97), the priest of Bakkakirkjusókn knows of the shieling fo the church in Bakkasel that has been abandoned for a long time and no others (p 151). In Glæsibæjarsókn the priest knows of shielings, but they are not use because of the farmers poverty according to the priest (p 165). In Hrafnagil parish the priest claims the shielings are very few or none (p. 171), in Hólasókn the priest claims that people are not accustomed to use shieling "as most of the farm run into the common land or mountains", although in a footnote it is explained that Torfufell used their shieling until 1881 (p. 182)

[36] None of the shielings that were explored in 2022 were mentioned in the answers.

[37] *Sýslu- og sóknarlýsingar í Eyjafirði,* p. 201.

[38] *Sýslu- og sóknarlýsingar í Eyjafirði,* p. 112 and 157.

environmental knowledge in the community, and for that reason are particularly interesting. There seems to have been quite a sharp change in agricultural practises by the mid-19th century; not only had people stopped using shieling despite some obvious benefits, but some of the knowledge of the use and locations of the shieling places themselves from the 18th century seems to have been partly forgotten.

It has been suggested that shielings had largely been abandoned by the 18th century.[39] From the answers to the questionnaire in Eyjafjörður from the mid-19th century, it is clear that usage of shielings in area at the time was almost non-existent, even if there were occasional exceptions to this rule as has been mentioned. The latest known use of shielings in the area is probably the one at the farm Djúpidalur where its shieling was last used in 1901, and a detailed description of the shieling and a painting of the houses has been preserved (see *figure 3*).[40]

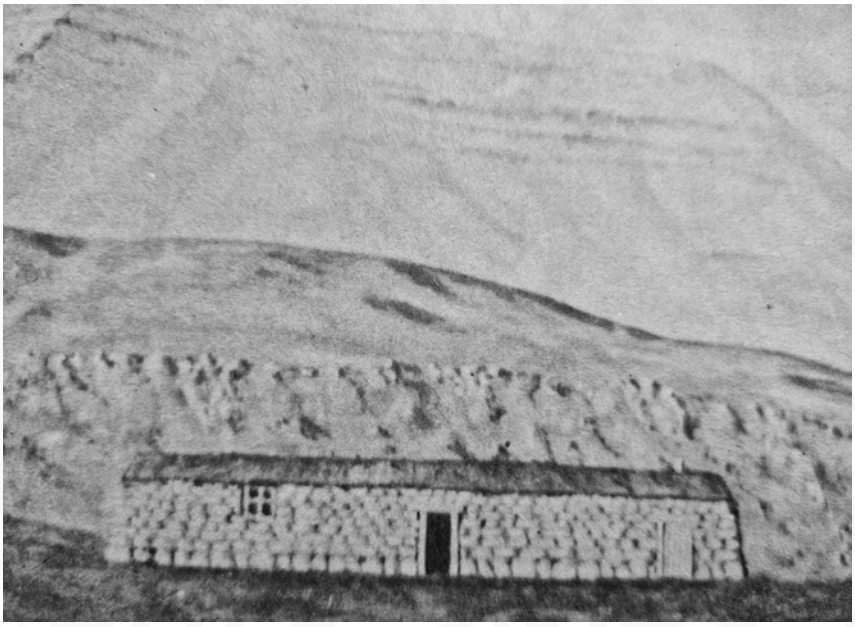

***Figure 3**: Hvassafellssel in Djúpidalur in Eyjafjörður that was used until 1901. Photo of a painting of Baldur Eiríksson, from Örnefni í Saurbæjarhreppi, bls. 193.*

To date, only two shieling sites have been fully excavated in Iceland.[41] However various small-scale studies have been carried out on shieling sites in Iceland.[42] Nevertheless only one site had been looked at in Eyjafjörður, prior to the 2022 investigations. It was carried out by Bjarni F. Einarsson in the early 1990s when he excavated a few trenches in Hólasel in Eyjafjörður valley,

[39] See for example Jónasson, Jónas. 1945, p. 63, Jarðabók Eggerts Ólafssonar og Bjarna Pálssonar. Vol 1, p. 120, Thoroddssen, Þorvaldur. 3. bindi 1919, pp. 207-210.

[40] Ö-Saur, 192. Although Miklagarðssel was also used until 15th of July 1896 when the last shieling matron died from blood poisoning and the shieling was not kept up after that. (Ö-Saur, p. 214).

[41] Lucas, Gavin 2008; Traustadóttir, Ragnheiður et al 2010

[42] E.g. Sveinbjarnardóttir, Guðrún. 1991. Magnúsdóttir, Margrét Björk. 2011, Vésteinsson, Orri. 2011, Gísladóttir, Guðrún Alda et al. 2013

which was dated to the late Viking Age (possibly as early as 1000)..[43] The research from 2022, therefore adds considerable knowledge about shielings in Eyjafjörður.

[43] Einarsson, Bjarni F. 1994, p. 106.

4. Shieling research in 2022

Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir, Lilja Laufey Davíðsdóttir and Oscar Aldred

In the summer of 2022, ten trenches were dug in Dalvíkurbyggð and Hörgárbyggð. The trenches were taken into structures and or boundaries at the shieling sites. In addition, coring was carried out at ten sites, and altogether 145 cores were taken.

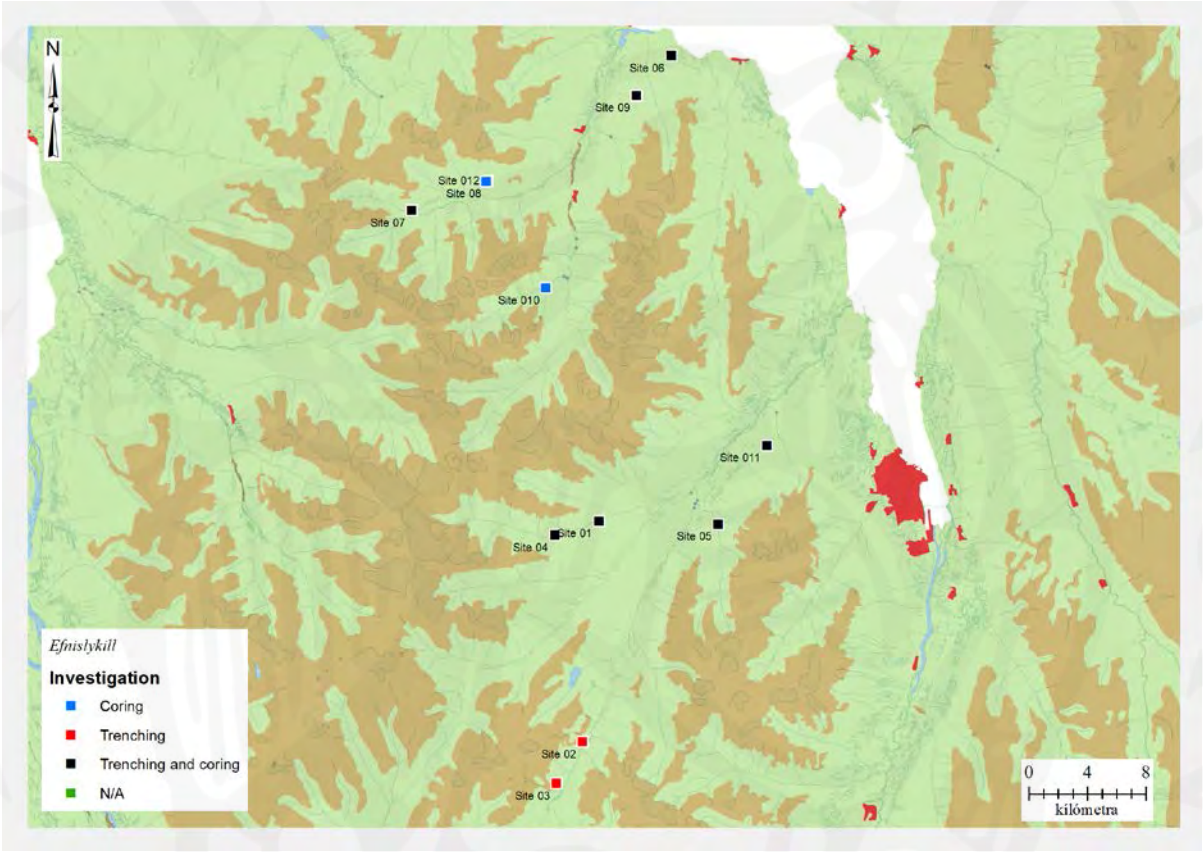

***Figure 4**: Location of trenches excavated and of the coring done in Eyjafjörður 2022*

4.1 Site 01: Grænahólssel within the property of Þúfnavellir

Trench 01 was taken into a boundary next to the shieling Grænahólssel. The site was surveyed in 2004-06 (registered as EY-201:011).[44] It is in Barkárdalur, an off-valley from Hörgárdalur and about 250 m above sea level. The shieling is within the property of the present-day farm of Þúfnavellir that was valued at 30 hundreds (hdr) in 1712 (and was no doubt an early farm as a pre-Christian burial has been found within the property).[45] The shieling might have been used by the farm (which is about 6.3 km distance from it) but it also is possible that it might have belonged to Hálskot (EY-201:010) a small, abandoned farm about 2 km further east in the same valley. A trench excavated through the boundary around the farm (within the *Two valley* project) showed that it was

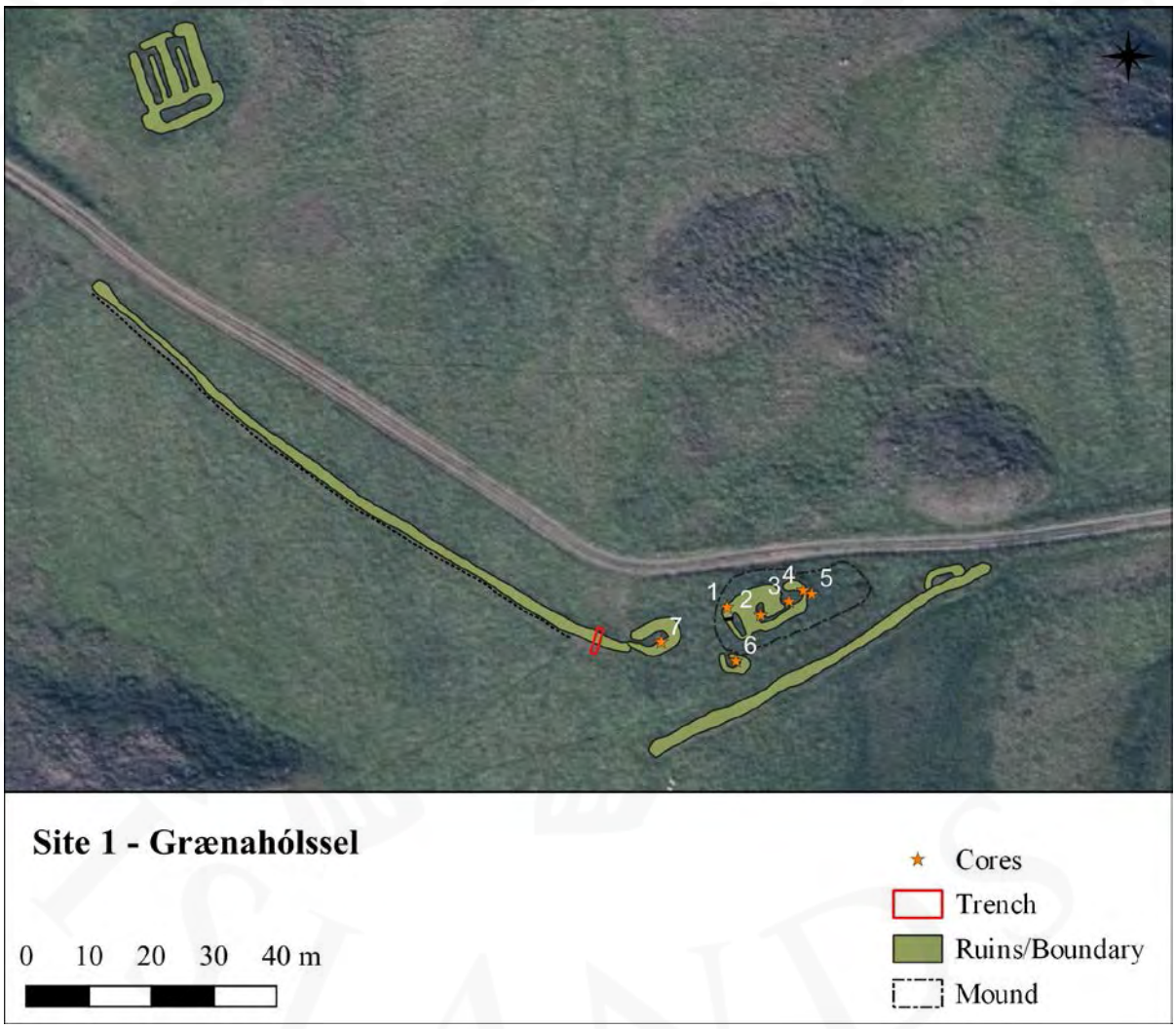

***Figure 5**: Ruins and boundaries at Grænahólssel (north is up). Trench 1 marked in red. In upper left corner are later grazing houses. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[44] Hreiðarsdóttir. 2008. Vol. I, p. 140.

[45] JÁM X, p. 143 and Kuml og haugfé 2016, p. 175

likely built soon after Hekla 1104 (hereafter H-1104, H-1300, H-1766) but has an uncertain abandonment date (but after 1300).[46]

***Figure 6**: An oblique aerial photograph looking NE from Barkárdalur. In the picture the group of people are standing at a later grazing house ruin. The wall from the shieling can be seen alongside the road and the ruins to the right, of where the road turns.*

The oldest written reference to the shieling is in a 20th century place-name document.[47] It states that no one knows from which farm the shieling belonged to or from what time period it was. In another 20th century reference, it is speculated that it might have been a small farm at some point – although that seems rather unlikely.[48] Grænahólssel is located on the southern side of the rather narrow Barkárdalur valley. The area is sloping, and although covered with grass today the vegetation cover seems rather thin. Above the shieling is wetland, gently rising to the south (about 100 m) before reaching the steeper slopes of Slembimúli mountain. Below is partly vegetated and partly barren gravel bed. The area is in a considerable slope and cannot have been considered ideal grazing land. The ruins themselves are overgrown and the most complex ruin is on top of a small

[46] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk and Stefán Ólafsson. 2023, forthcoming – *Two valley* project
[47] Ö-Skrið, p. 57.
[48] Although only based on speculation see Guðmundsson, Eiður. 1982, pp. 50-51

mound (probably partly an accumulation of cultural material). The mound is undoubtedly the green hill that has given the site its name Grænahólssel or "Green-Hill shieling".

The river Barká flows down the valley to the east. Access to water at the site is therefore quite good, even though the river flows through a small ravine 130-150 m north of the shieling site. For an off-valley, the valley is fairly wide, but quite exposed to strong winds from the east. The site is easily accessible from the east and today a car track lies up the valley and past the site, probably where the old shieling route used to lie. The farm Baugasel (probably a shieling in earlier times) can be seen further west in Barkárdalur and abandoned farm of Féeggsstaðir around 600 m to the northeast (across the river). The whole opening of the valley is quite visible to the east. The surroundings of the ruins cannot be called a proper homefield (*tún*), but the area is full of earth hummocks in between gravel hills.

The site consists of a single complex ruin (a likely dwelling house) and several other simple ruins close by. They sit on or close to a mound, just south of a jeep track into the valley. A small and simple ruin lies at the edge of the mound and there is a third ruin about 5 m to the west of the mound and built up against a boundary that runs down the valley towards the river. A fourth structure is east of the mound, build up against the boundary. The cluster of ruins/boundary cover an area that is about 125 x 50 m in size but might have been originally larger. Additionally, a later grazing house (*beitarhús*) was built much later, about 100 m NNW of the main shieling ruin and was used until 1902.[49] South of the ruins is another boundary/trench, probably connected to 19th- - 20th century irrigation. A trench was excavated into the main boundary of the shieling about 20 m west of the main ruin. Additionally, six cores were taken in the structures, four in the main building and one each in the two structures closest to that.

Trench (01-01)

The trench through the boundary showed at least three phases of activity: a pre-turf wall phase; a turf wall construction; and then an abandonment, or disuse phase.

Phase 1 – The pre-turf wall phase was composed of 'natural' soils [0108]. These were made up of fine gravel with small stones, and slightly lighter 'clean' redeposited natural [0107] above. The immediate deposit on which the turf wall was constructed consisted of *in situ* turf, similar to those seen in the turf that made up the wall itself [0104]. There did not appear to be any tephra below the turf wall construction.

[49] Ö-Skrið, p. 57.

Phase 2 – The turf wall [0104] was composed of at least two visible stacks of turf, with deposits from the 'natural' [0108] and the original ground surface [0107]. Although not visible in the recorded section, [0107] and [0108] were cut, presumably, by the digging of turf for the turf wall. There did not appear to be any tephra in or over the turf wall.

Phase 3 – A series of abandonment deposits formed at each end of the trench: turf collapse [0103] and windblown [0102]. The entire trench, and turf wall, were sealed by topsoil [0101].

Figure 8-9: *Trench 01-01 during (above looking NW) and after (below looking S) excavation.*

The coring

In Grænahólssel, four structures, a boundary wall and possibly a later irrigation boundary are visible on the shieling site. Seven cores were taken from three structures: five in the main shieling and one each in the two structures closest to the main one.

In core 01_1 there was continuous occupation from 7 cm down to 62 cm. In between 34-35 cm there was a thin grey tephra layer that was not sampled but due to the colour it could be H-1300 tephra. The occupation consists mostly of mixed turf deposits with bits of charcoal. In core_01_2 there was occupation from 17 cm, but the depth of the occupation is uncertain since the corer hit a stone at 31 cm. A black tephra, H-1766, could be seen above the occupation and windblown material above and under the tephra. In core 01_3 there was continuous occupation from 18 cm down to 80 cm, possibly thicker since the corer could not go deeper (*figure 10*). The occupation consisted mostly of mixed turf and cultural layers with charcoal. Dark tephra, sampled and analysed as H-1766, was found above the occupation and windblown material above and under the tephra. Core 01_4 hit a stone down 22 cm so no occupation could be seen there. In core 01_5 there was continuous occupation from 18 cm down to 74 cm, possibly thicker since the corer did not go further down than 74 cm. The occupation consisted of mottled turf and charcoal deposits and one thin charcoal layer. Above the occupation was a grey tephra layer, possibly H-1766 but it was not sampled. Above and under the tephra layer was windblown material.

Core 01_06 was taken into the smaller structure of the two near the mound. It showed

***Figure 10**: Core 01_3, down 42-81 cm. Grey cultural layer in 47 cm and mottled turf with charcoal.*

continuous occupation like the previous cores, from 7 cm down to at least 42 cm (*figure 11*). A thick peatash deposit could be seen in the core, which suggests that this small building was the kitchen in the shieling. The structure is right up against the mound itself and could be connected to the main structure, at least in earlier stages of the shieling. A dark/black tephra layer was above the occupation; the same tephra analysed as H-1766 in core 01_3. A black tephra layer was found under the occupation, and it was sampled and analysed as a tephra layer from Grímsvötn. The

dating of the tephra layer is unclear, but it is close to the date of the 'settlement' tephra (dated to 877), possibly a little bit older. Whether the tephra is in turf material or *in situ*, is hard to see just

***Figure 11**: Core 01_6, 0-40 cm. Occupation from 6-40 cm, peatash deposit in the middle.*

by coring, but the layer above the tephra looks like a natural bog layer.

Core 01_07 was cored into the bigger structure of the two near the mound, which is defined as build up against the boundary wall. H-1766 is above the structure (see *figure 12*), but no clear occupation layers were detected in the core, only a possible bog turf material with gravel and pebbles. The corer could not go any further down, probably because of the gravel.

***Figure 12**: Core 01_7, 0-37 cm. Hekla 1766 can be seen at 15 cm and possible occupation at 22-37 cm, with gravel.*

Summary

Six cores of the seven, showed the same tephra above cultural layers: H-1766. Between the occupation and H-1766 there was often 8-10 cm thick windblown deposits. In one core there were traces of a grey tephra layer in between the occupation layers that could be H-1300. It was not sampled and cannot be stated with certainty. Core 01_06 showed another tephra layer from Grímsvötn, probably dated shortly after the AD 877. A natural bog layer, about 20 cm thick is between the tephra and the occupation, and H-1766 is right on top of the occupation. Peatash and charcoal layers indicate that the kitchen in the shieling was in the smaller structure south of the mound where the main dwelling is situated.

The trenched boundary showed no signs of any other tephra, and there was no tephra underneath. There was occupation in the area between probably between 1300-1766, with some indication of possible occupation before 1300, though that has not been confirmed with analysis of any samples.

4.2 Site 02: Gráskriðusel within the property of Bessahlaðir

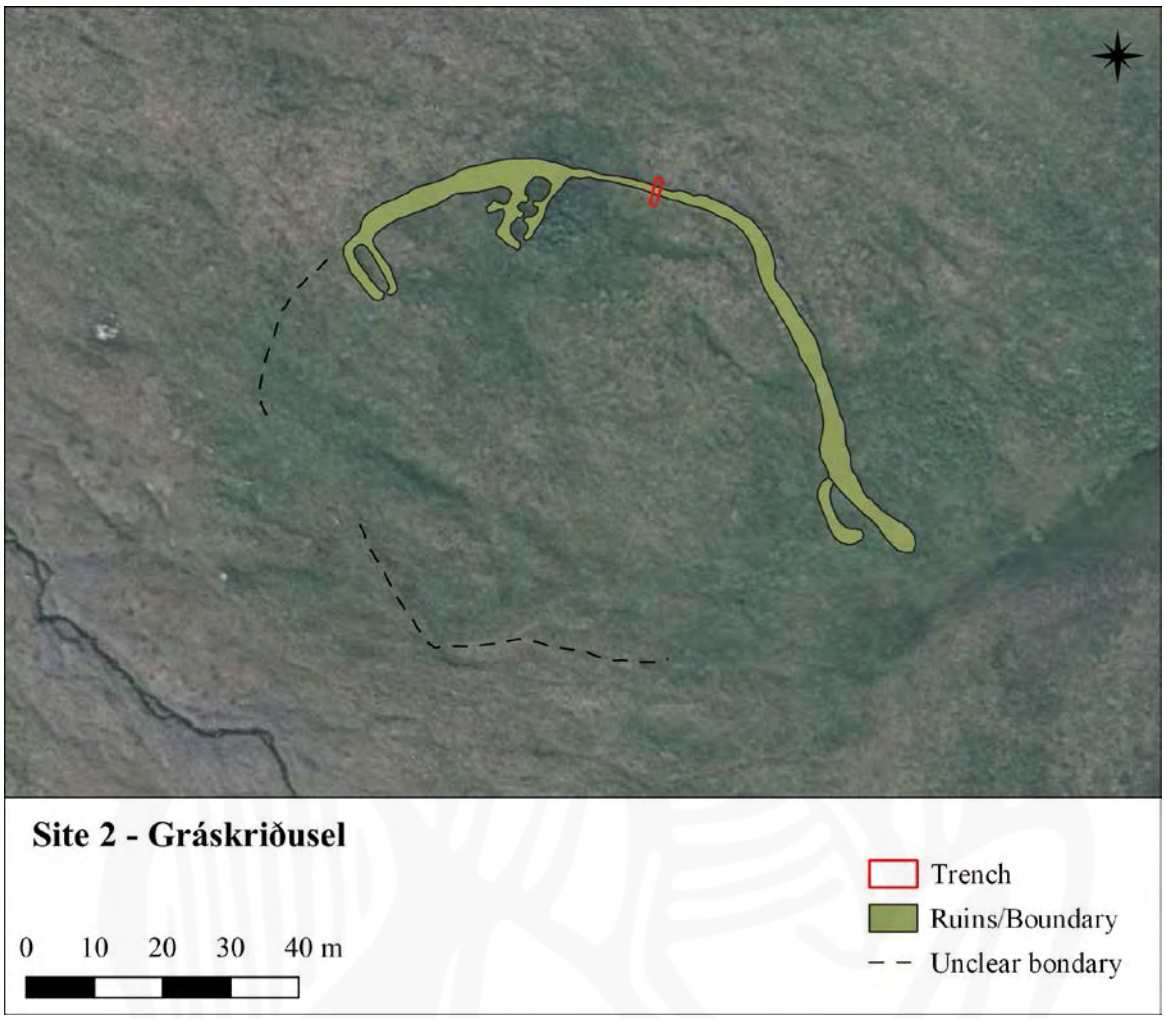

Figure 13: *Structures and boundaries at Gráskriðusel. Location of trench 02-01 shown with red. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

Trench 02 was taken into a boundary surrounding the shieling Gráskriðusel. The site was surveyed in 2004-06 (EY-224:006)..[50] Gráskriðusel is in the innermost part of Öxnadalur, about 260 m above sea level. The innermost part of Öxnadalur was no doubt settled later than the outermost part and large areas were in and out of occupation throughout the centuries..[51] The innermost part of Öxnadalur belonged to the church of Bakki for long periods. The shieling is within an area that belongs to the small farm of Bessahlaðir, that was valued at 10 hundreds in 1712.[52] and abandoned in 1926. The shieling is 1.5 km SSW of the Bessahlaðir farm. It might have belonged to the farm itself, but just as likely belonged to a different farm further out (north) in Öxnadalur or Hörgárdalur, as was the case with the church farm of Bakki that owned both shielings at Varmavatnshólar and Bakkasel further in the valley at some point.

[50] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2008. Vol. II, pp. 71-72.
[51] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2008. Vol. I, pp. 26-27
[52] JÁM X, pp. 153-154

Gráskriðusel is located on a gentle slope between Bessahlaðahnjúkur and the river Öxnadalsá. Although it is fairly well vegetated and partly overgrown with grass today, the vegetation cover is thin and it can be seen that screes have fallen over the area more often than once. The place-name itself Gráskriðusel literally means "Grey-Scree shieling" as it was built on top of a gravel scree.

The shieling is on the northwestern side of inner Öxnadalur, that runs from northeast to southwest. The area is in a gentle slope towards southeast. Small creeks run down the slope on both the north and southern side of the shieling. The lowland below (to the southeast) is fairly wet and further to the southeast runs the river Öxnadalsá – so accessibility to water seems good in the area. The site seems to be rather open to strong northern winds coming from the sea. Today, the area is moderately vegetated but that might not always have been the case as the trench showed that the boundary was built on very thin soil cover or almost directly on a sparsely vegetated area covered with gravel or pebbles.

Boundary or enclosure is around the shieling, but the southern part of it can no longer be identified. Three small ruins are attached to the boundary. The shielings homefield is about 0.5 hectares.

***Figure 14**: An oblique aerial photograph taken with a drone looking to south into Öxnadalur. The sheiling can be seen in the middle of the picture, the boundary being the most visible part.*

The oldest reference to the shieling is a 20th century placename register. It only mentions the shieling's name and its location..[53] The shieling site consists of three ruins, two simple ones and one complex structure (3-4 compartments) that are all built up against a boundary. The complex ruin is the most likely dwelling house, but it is harder to say what the function of the other ruins were without a below-ground archaeology methods. The trench (3.7x1m in size) was taken into the boundary about 10 m SE of the complex structure. No cores were taken at Gráskriðusel in 2022. **Trench (02-01)**

***Figure 15**: Trench 02-01, during excavation (looking NE).*

The trench was excavated across the boundary at its northern stretch. The excavated boundary showed at least three phases of activity: a pre-turf wall phase; a turf wall construction; and then an abandonment, or disuse phase.

Phase 1 – The pre-turf wall activity was limited to a 'natural' deposit [0214] thought to have originated as landslide material from the nearby hill slopes. Sitting directly under the turf wall [0209] was an *in situ* mixed deposit, probably containing turf. There was no tephra present in the deposit, however. The edges of the *in situ* deposit were slightly eroded [0211], or possibly cut during the construction of the turf wall. Another mixed deposit [0212] similar to [0210] was also recorded, but also eroded.

[53] Ö-Skrið, p. 114.

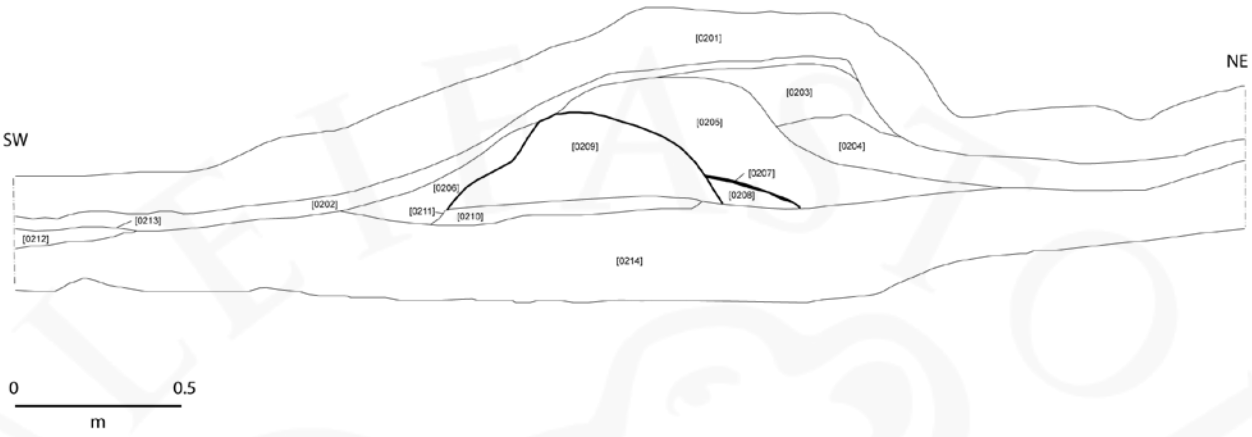

***Figure 16**: A SE facing section drawing of trench 02-01 section across boundary.*

Phase 2 – The trenched structure revealed a single turf wall [0209]. There were 3-4 turf layers, consisting of gravel with turf. There was no tephra present.

Phase 3 – The abandonment phase hinted at an *in situ* tephra dating to H-1104 [0207], though it was deposited within the primary turf collapse deposit [0205]. It is possible that the tephra lay above the turf wall, and as the wall collapsed, the tephra fell with it; but it was preserved well, on top of a windblown deposit [0208] which had formed *before* the turf wall had collapsed. Another turf collapse deposit had formed on the other side of the turf wall [0206]. Subsequent deposits formed, including three windblown [0204, 0203 and 0206]. The entire structure and wall were overlain by another windblown deposit [0202], which was then sealed by topsoil [0201].

According to the tephra, it is likely that the trenched structure was in use during the 10th and 11th centuries, before being abandoned well before 1104.

Summary

No cores were taken at Gráskriðusel in 2022. However, a trench placed across the shieling's enclosure indicates that the structure was constructed probably in the 10th century but had not been maintained after H-1104.

4.3 Site 03: Shieling within the property of Varmavatnshólar

Trench 03-01 was taken into a shieling site at Varmavatnshólar which is in the innermost part of Öxnadalur. The site is about 280 m above sea level. It was surveyed in 2004-06 (EY-225:005).[54] The area is within the property of the farm of Varmavatnshólar, a small farm (valued for 10 hundreds)[55] that was probably not a part of the earliest settlement of the area and abandoned in 1938 after an avalanche hit the farm. The shieling is on a so-called 'Shieling hill' (*Selhóll*) only about 400 m SSW of the farm of Varmavatnshólar.[56] There is little doubt that the shieling did not belong

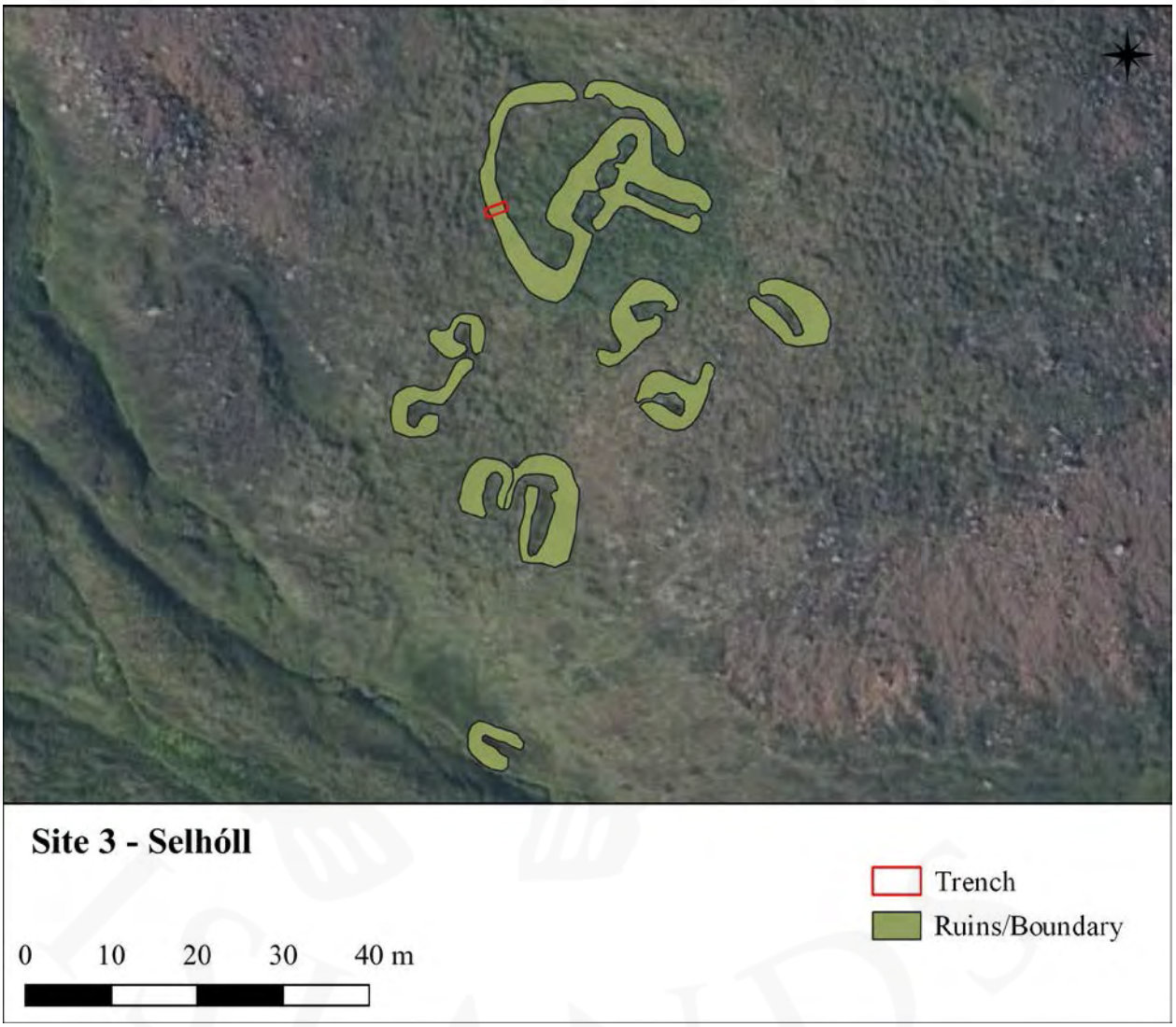

***Figure 17**: Selhóll in Varmavatnshólar in Öxnadalur. On an aerial (from Loftmyndir ehf) the measured shieling ruins surveyed can be seen as well as the location of the trench.*

[54] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2008. Vol. II, pp. 79-81.

[55] JÁM X, p. 154

[56] The shortest distance between the two, in a straight line. All of the distances from farms in the report are measured in a straight line (shortest distances) but in within the project the least cost path analysis (LCP) will be done for all the sites looked at as a part of WP1.

to the farm, but rather to Bakki; a chieftain farm about 14 km to the north, that owned the innermost part of Öxnadalur from Ófærugil (south of Bessahlaðir).[57]

In *Sturlunga* (Guðmundar saga Dýra) a shieling in this area is mentioned in relation to events that took place in 1196 according to the saga. It is mentioned in passing in the story of Ólafur Tjörskinn who slept in the shieling when fleeing from his enemies to Skagafjörður after some mischief in the area.[58] In the story Ólafur seeks shelter in a shieling at Varmavatn which is said to be the shieling of the chieftain Guðmundur dýri in Bakki. In the story Ólafur manages to disappear from the shieling three times while his enemies search it before finally escaping to Skagafjörður in the morning. It is possible that the shieling referred to is supposed to be the shieling looked at in 2022, but it is more likely it might be another known shieling within the property of the same farm.[59]

It is likely that the farm at Varmavatnshólar might be younger than the shieling but very little is in fact known about when that farm was first established as it is not mentioned in any

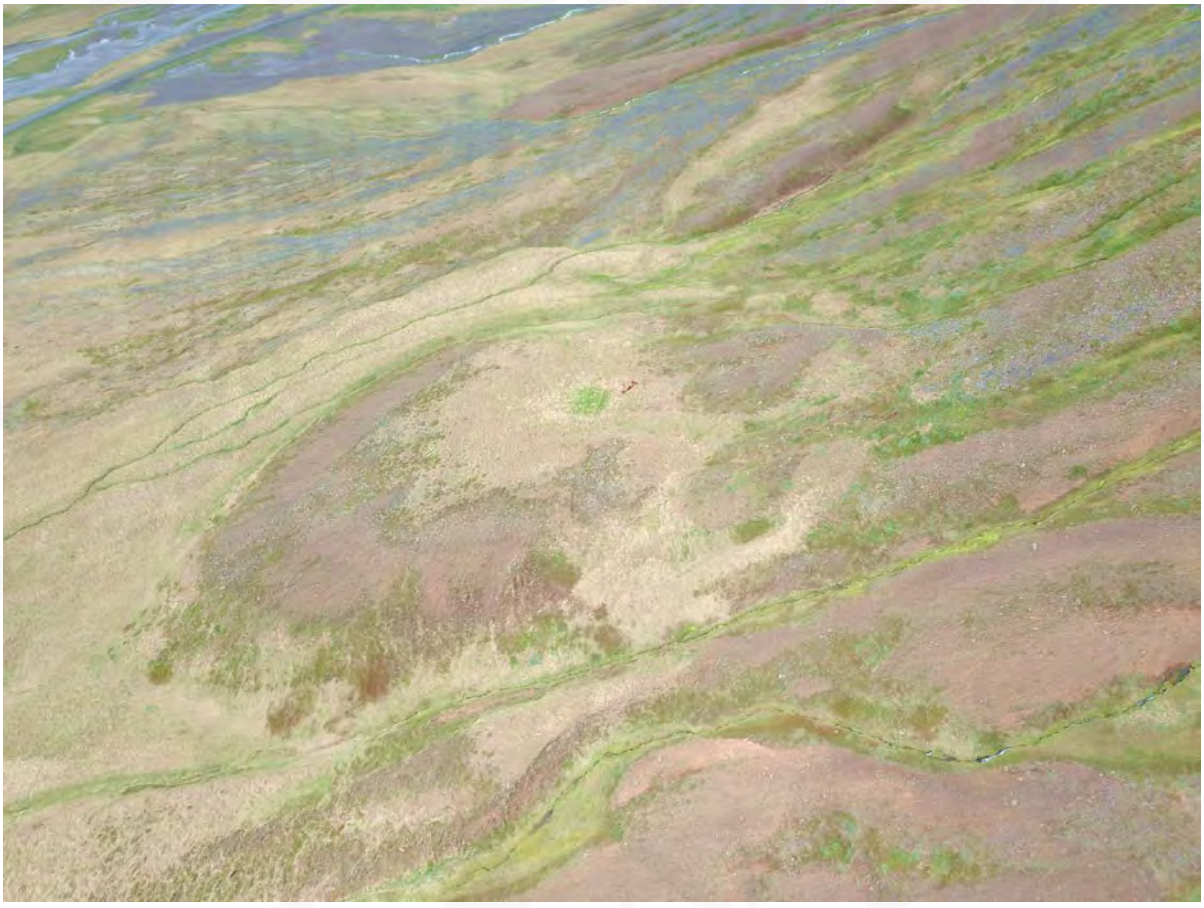

Figure 18: *An oblique aerial photograph taken from a drone looking south over the shieling site.*

[57] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2008 Vol. II, p. 223.
[58] Sturlunga I, p. 185
[59] See Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2008, Vol. II, p. 222

written texts from earlier centuries. Other than the rather random account of a shieling in this area in Sturlunga, the shieling is next mentioned in a place-name document from the 20th century that mentions its name and location.[60] The name Varmavatnshólar literally means "Warm-Pond Hills" which might be taken as an indication of a hot spring in the area that would have been a big asset for a shieling site. However, no warm water source is known in the area today.

The shieling is located on top of a large gravel hill or landslide, Selhóll, that has slid out of the sloping mountain side and towards Öxnadalsá. The shieling was built in a bench or a sill on the upper part of the hill, between top and the steep slope behind it. The area cannot by any means be considered an ideal location for a shieling as the space is limited and the vegetation thin and on top of a fairly infertile gravel. However, the location is sheltered from winds (from all directions but the SW). From it, it was probably easy to keep a good oversight over grazing livestock and small springs are on both sides of the hill ensuring good access to water.

The site consists of seven to eight ruins in an area of 60 x 50 m (and the vegetation does not stretch much beyond that). The number of structures indicates high level of activity although they might not all have been in use at the same period. The largest ruin consists of four to five compartments and a large enclosure to the back of it and was no doubt the dwelling house of the site. The other ruins are all to the SSW of the dwelling site and are of one or two compartments, with one exception. All the ruins are sunken and overgrown but some show signs of a few phases (at least two to three). The trench was taken into the enclosure behind the alleged dwelling of the site. No cores were taken at the site.

[60] Ö-Skrið, p. 113

Trench (03-01)

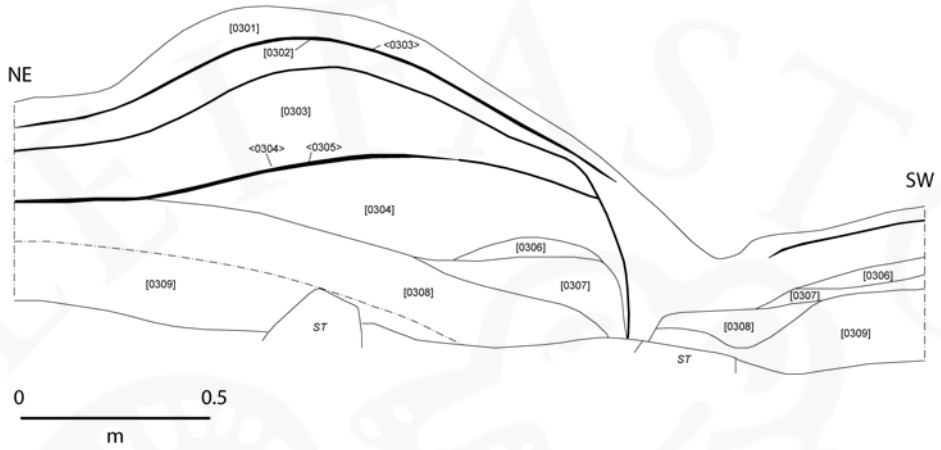

***Figure 19**: A NW facing section of trench 03-01.*

***Figure 20**: Trench 03-01 during excavation (looking E).*

The trench through the boundary itself showed at least four phases of activity: a pre-turf wall phase; a turf wall construction; and a rebuild; and then an abandonment, or disuse phase.

Phase 1 – The pre-turf wall phase consisted of prehistoric tephra [0309], 'original' ground surface [0308] and windblown material [0307]. A period of midden build up occurred also during this phase [0306], and this was shown to lie underneath the turf wall [0304].

Phase 2 – A turf wall consisting of 3-4 turf layers was constructed up against the slight slope of external side of the structure [0304]. The turf was covered by dark deposit, thought to be the H-1300 tephra with a distinctive consistency [0305]. However, after inspection of the tephra, the conclusion was that H-1300 was *in* the turf, rather than on top of the wall, as originally thought.

Phase 3 – A rebuild occurred after 1300, but before 1766, but the turf was more haphazardly stacked, rather than built [0303].

Phase 4 – The abandonment phase occurred before the 1766 tephra fell [0302], as it was located above the rebuilt wall and in the root matt/topsoil [0301].

The structure was built on top of the LNS tephra, but after 1300 as the turf in the turf wall contained 1300 (it was not observed as [0305] as originally thought). It is likely that the trenched structure was built in the 14th century.

Summary

As no cores were taken from the site, the summary refers to just the trench. There appears to be a long period of activity at the site, with the initial sheet midden material sitting on the LNS surface, on which a turf boundary was constructed. This suggests a pre-shieling activity, but also one perhaps related to an earlier form of the shieling arrangement. The shieling arrangement connected with the boundary was not built until after 1300. A second phase of activity occurred after 1300 but that had become unmaintained by 1766, and probably well before that date.

4.4 Site 04: Möðruvallasel within the property of Baugasel

Trench 04 was taken across a boundary at Möðruvallasel which lies within the property of Baugasel in Barkárdalur. The site was surveyed in 2004-06 (EY-200:006).[61] Even if the area belonged to the small (and late) farm of Baugasel in later centuries, the earlier ownership was more complicated. It might at some point have belonged to Féeggsstaðir (a farm valued for 20 hdr in 1712)[62] that owned Baugasel) but the shieling did also, as the name suggests, belong to the monastery of Möðruvellir for a long period.

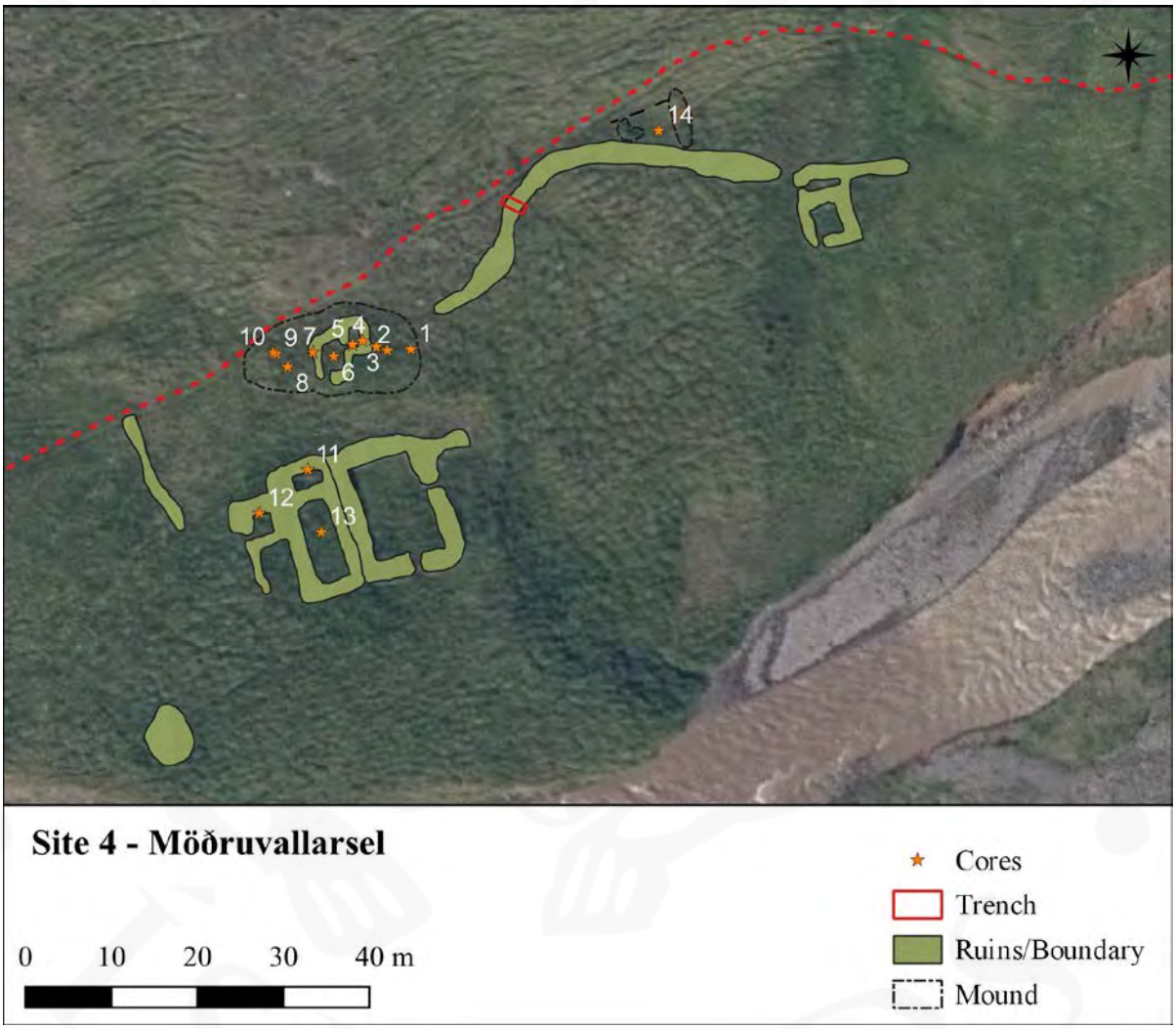

Figure 21: *A map showing ruins and boundary at Mörðuvallasel. The location of the trench 04 marked in red. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[61] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2008. Vol. I, pp. 127-128.

[62] JÁM X, pp. 142-143

Figure 22: *An oblique aerial photograph, looking to NNE out of Barkárdalur. The most visible ruin on the western riverbank (to the left on the picture) are of later grazing houses/sheep fold butslightly higher up, and to the left are the ruin and boundary trenched in 2022.*

Möðruvellir owned the valley and all the farms to the east of it (that is Barká, Sörlatungu, Féeggsstaði og Þúfnavelli) from the 15th century. The farm of Féeggsstaðir was not occupied for some period/periods in the 15th and 16th centuries (or large parts of this time).[63]

The oldest written account mentioning Möðruvallasel is from 1559 when Oddur Einarsson, later bishop in Skálholt, was born in the shieling on the 31st of August. His father Einar Siguðrsson (f. 1539) was the priest in Möðruvellir and his mother Margrét Helgasdóttir was a housekeeper/matron at the same place.[64] Although this reference seems to be an independent source proving that the shieling was in use at the time, it has also been argued that it is possible that the shieling with this name might refer to a different site, closer to Möðruvellir (and possibly an all year round farm at the time). However, this has not been supported with more convincing evidence.[65] *Jarðabók* from 1712 records that the farm of Möðruvellir made use of Möðruvallasel in

[63] The farm of Baugasel was most likely built on a shieling site from Féeggsstaðir. The shieling is mentioned in JÁM from 1712 (JÁM X,142) and then referred to as "Bauganesi". The farm in the area Baugasel was only built in the middle of 18th century and abandoned in 1965.

[64] Bsk II, p. 659

[65] Steindórsson, Steindór. 1982.

the past but has since stopped using it. The reasons given is the long distance from Mörðuvellir (which was about 25 km), on the one hand, and shortage of working staff (because of smallpox), on the other. According to the source the shieling had been out of use for a few years (from 1707) but the area was still used for grazing of horses and barren sheep only.[66] According to a place-name register, the shieling was not used again after this date.[67] A grazing house and a fold (*beitarhús/fjárrétt*) were built at the same site sometime between 1811-1824 and was probably used until the late 19th or early-20th century.[68]

Barkárdalur (where Möðruvallasel is located), is a narrow valley surrounded by high mountains. It was said that the sun could not be seen in Baugasel (about 1 km further out the valley) five months of the year.[69] The shieling is in the innermost part of the valley and about 300 m above sea level. The ruins are located on a small peninsula into Barká river, sloping gently to the south. The ruins cover an area of 115 x 60 m. Within the area are three structures connected to the shieling, two younger structures and 1-2 boundaries. Additionally, a small mound/midden is in the area. Coring in 2008 confirmed it to be a small midden (that was neither rich in ash, bone nor charcoal) but may have been the result of repeated deposits of sheep dung according to Ramona Harrison, principal investigator at the time, who suggested that the remains were likely from the latest phase of occupation.[70] The largest ruin in Möðruvallasel consists of younger grazing house and sheep fold. Five meters north of them is a small mound with a structure on top that might have been the dwelling. The structure is divided into a two compartment and a boundary runs from this ruin to the east, ending in another building with two compartments. Built up against the outer side of the boundary, is a small building. Additionally, a small spring/well (with a stone lining) was found in the area a few meters southeast of the sheep fold.

The shieling is quite close to the river so access to water is excellent. The dwelling is higher up in the slope and overlooks the area but is quite well shielded from strong winds coming from the north and west, with the mountain in the north and hills in the west. The dwelling provides a good overview over good grazing areas around the shieling site, especially to the east. The soil is rich and thick, and vegetation is plentiful.

A trench was excavated into the boundary heading east from the small mound and additionally an eroding section into the same boundary was cleared a few metres further to the east. Additionally, 14 cores were taken in the area.

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[66] JÁM X, pp. 129-130.
[67] Handrit að Ö-Skrið, p. 4
[68] Búskaparsaga í Skriðuhreppi forna III, pp. 64 og 65- 66
[69] Búskaparsaga í Skriðuhreppi forna, p. 55
[70] Harrison, Ramona 2008, p. 13

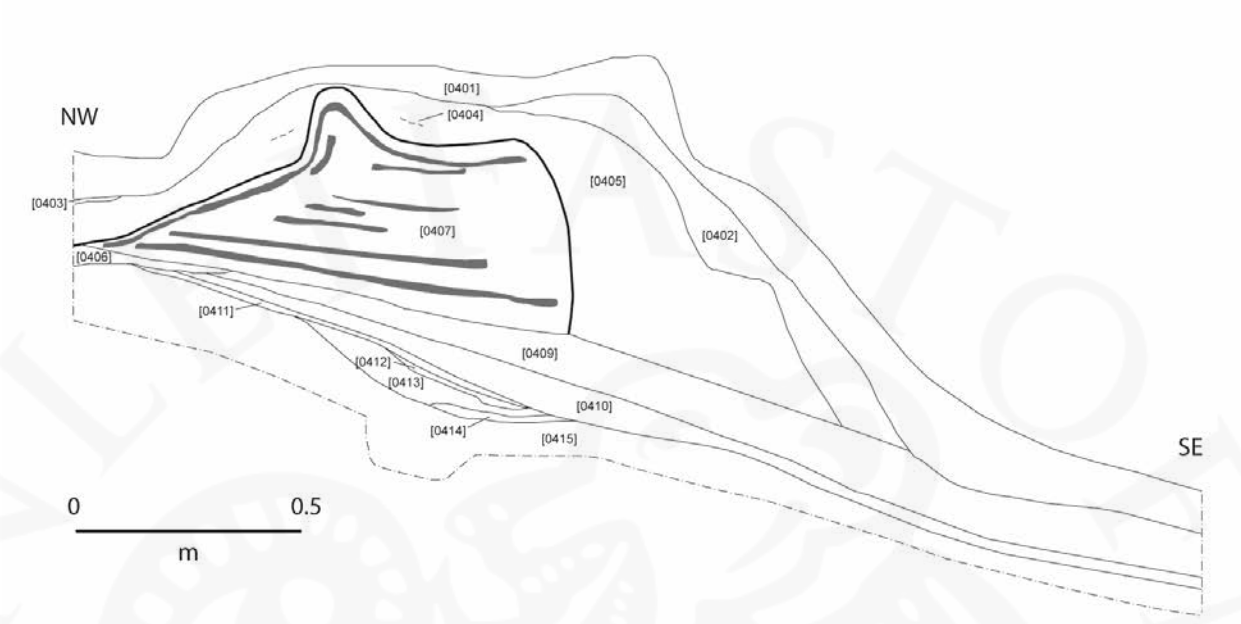

***Figure 23**: A section drawing of SW facing section of trench 04-01.*

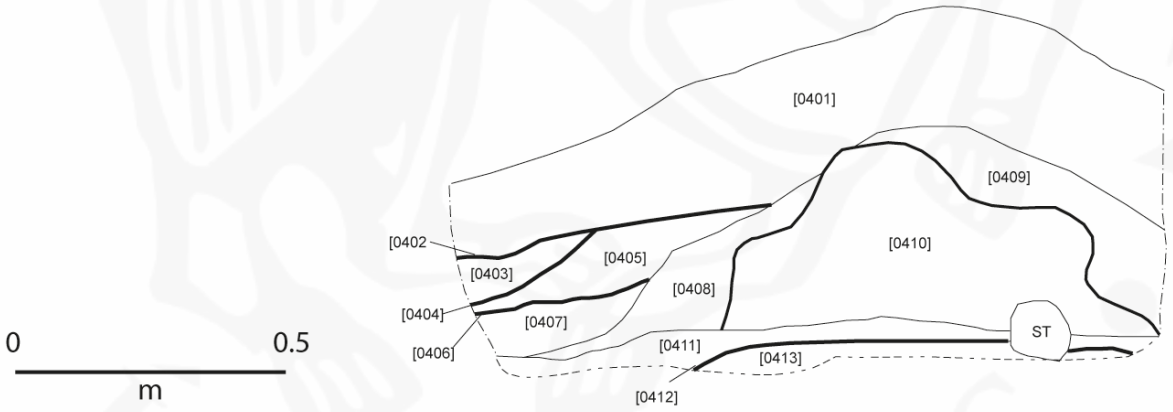

***Figure 24**: A section drawing of W section of trench 04-02.*

***Figure 25**: Trench 04-01 after excavation (looking SE).*

Trenches (04-01 & 04-02)

The first trench (04-01) was excavated through the boundary itself showed at least three phases of activity: a pre-turf wall phase; a turf wall construction; and then an abandonment, or disuse phase.

Phase 1 - The pre-turf wall phase consisted of a series of deposits [0409] to [0415]; this included the H-3 tephra sequence. There was possibly some disturbance – erosion – into which a windblown material had settled in to [0406].

Phase 2 – The turf wall [0407] was composed of 6-7 turf layers, with turf that possibly contained the LNS tephra. The turf wall was well defined.

Phase 3 - The abandonment of the structure was composed of a turf collapse [0405], with a fragmented tephra [0404] with a thickest band of 1766 tephra in the north-west end of the trench [0403]. A windblown deposit [0402] overlay the entire structure – across the whole section – on which the topsoil formed [0401].

The structure was built after the LNS tephra had fallen – with the LNS in the turf – and it was abandoned entirely by 1766.

An eroding section was cleared (Trench 04-02) into the boundary further to the east. It showed at least three phases of activity: a pre-turf wall phase; a turf wall construction; and then an abandonment, or disuse phase. All of this occurred pre-1104, with successive tephras falling across the disuse phase of the structure.

Phase 1 – The prehistoric tephra [0412] was sitting in what appeared to be undisturbed natural [0411]. A possible *in situ* stone from this phase of (un)activity was incorporated into the turf wall build.

Phase 2 – The turf wall [0410] was approximately 1m wide, built of several turf levels. It remained relatively well preserved under the abandonment layers.

Phase 3 – The bulk of the 'activity' occurred *after* the turf wall and structure had been abandoned. There were a series of turf collapse [0408] and windblown [0407, 0409] deposits that formed over the turf wall. The section suggests that the latest windblown in this sequence was sealed by 1104 tephra. Another period of windblown material formed over this [0405] which was in turn sealed by the 1300 tephra. Another windblown deposit formed, which was subsequently sealed by the 1766 tephra. A relatively thick layer of topsoil and root matt formed over these deposits.

The boundary was built before 1104 and abandoned by that time too.

Coring

In Möðruvallasel there are four structures, one midden and two boundaries. There is also a small well near the river. Ten cores were taken into the main dwelling, three cores in the younger structures and one core in the structure built up against the outer side of the boundary.

***Figure 26**: Core 04_5. Black tephra (1766) in the surface and grey tephra in 20-21 cm (1300). Under Hekla 1300 area layers of mixed peat ash and grey greenish deposits.*

Cores 04_1 to 04_10 were taken in the main dwelling at the shieling. Core 04_01 showed some occupation, about 20 cm thick but no tephra layers. It mostly consisted of natural layers. The core was in the eastern most part of the dwelling. Core 04_2 hit a stone down 30 cm. Core 04_3 showed again 20 cm thick occupation, but hit a stone down 53 cm. A possible turf wall could be seen in the core, with three lines of the settlement layer (dating to AD 877). Core 04_4 showed 34 cm thick occupation, but it was mostly homogeneous turf collapse mixed with windblown materials and small amounts of charcoal. In core 04_5 there was much richer occupation than in the cores before and H-1766 tephra was above the occupation with a few cm of windblown material on top (*figure 26*). Under the windblown material was occupation that mostly consisted of possible turf collapse. Down 22 cm there were traces of a dark grey tephra that was sampled and analysed as Hekla 1300. Under H-1300 there were 20 cm of occupation that consisted of mixed peatash and charcoal deposits, interpreted as floor layers in a cooking area. Under the occupation is windblown material and then another 20 cm of turf deposits with the settlement tephra. The corer did not go deeper than 72 cm. In core 04_6 H-1766 could be detected above windblown material and possible occupation there under. The corer hit a stone 45 cm deep. In cores 04_07 to 04_10 the core hit a stone 16-30 cm deep, and only windblown material could be detected. One possible explanation is that there are no cultural layers in the western area of the dwelling mound and the soil is not as rich and thick in that area. We can also not rule that the remains in that space was built of stone.

Cores 04_11 to 04_13 were cored in the grazing house (*beitarhús*) south of the dwelling complex. In core 04_11 there were indications of a dark tephra lines in the turf of the building. No sample was taken for analysis, but it seems to be the same dark tephra that can be seen over the dwelling complex, H-1766. Cores 04_11 had no visible cultural layers but core 04_13 showed the same turf with lines of H-1766.

Core 04_14 was taken in the middle of an unclear structure, build up against the boundary. There seems to be occupation right under H-1766, possibly turf collapse. There are also turfy

deposits between H-1300 and H-1104 and under H-1104 with signs of human activity. There is at least activity in the area from before 1104 and until 1300. After 1300 there is only sign of collapsed turf which could indicate that this small building is out of use by then.

Summary

Ten cores were taken in the main dwelling complex and additional four in other location around the site. Five cores had no tephra layers for dating and three others did not go deep enough to show any cultural layers. Tephra was visible in two cores, and samples were taken from two tephra layers in one of them, showing that occupation started well before 1300 and continued after H-1300 fell, at least for a short while. One core was taken in a small structure on the outer side of the boundary that shows the same pattern, but H-1104 was also visible. The occupation *as a shieling* seems to have been continuous from before 1104 until right before Hekla erupted in 1766; and this was suggested in part by the two trenches. However, three cores were taken inside a younger sheep fold and grazing house. H-1766 was found in the walls of the building which indicate that the walls were built *after* 1766. No cores were taken in the structure on the far east side. Peatash and charcoal deposits in the smaller compartment in the main dwelling, suggest that it was used as a kitchen. No indication be drawn from the cores regarding the use of the larger compartment. Further west, the core could not go deep enough down to find any cultural layers, possibly due to stones in the building or just natural gravel. The two sections into the boundary suggested an early presence in the shieling before 1104, which was partly corroborated by the coring.

4.5 Site 05: Bægisársel within the property of Ytri-Bægisá

Trench 05 was placed into a ruin at Bægisársel within the property of Ytri-Bægisá. The site was surveyed in 2004-06 (EY-264:010)..[71] The shieling is in Hörgárdalur, where the valley is divided into Hörgárdalur, on the one hand, and Öxnadalur, on the other. It is situated on the eastern side of Hörgárdalur, or at the mouth of Öxnadalur valley. The shieling is upwards from the farm, in a mouth of an off-valley Bægisárdalur and at about 1.5 km distance from the farm. It is in a bench close to Bægisá river on a tongue formed between Bægisár river and Húsá river. The shieling is about 280 m above sea level.

The shieling was most likely from the farm of Ytri-Bægisá which is a well-off church farm, a central place in the area and is still occupied. The shieling is first mentioned in written sources in a place-name document from the 20th century, which only states its name and location..[72]

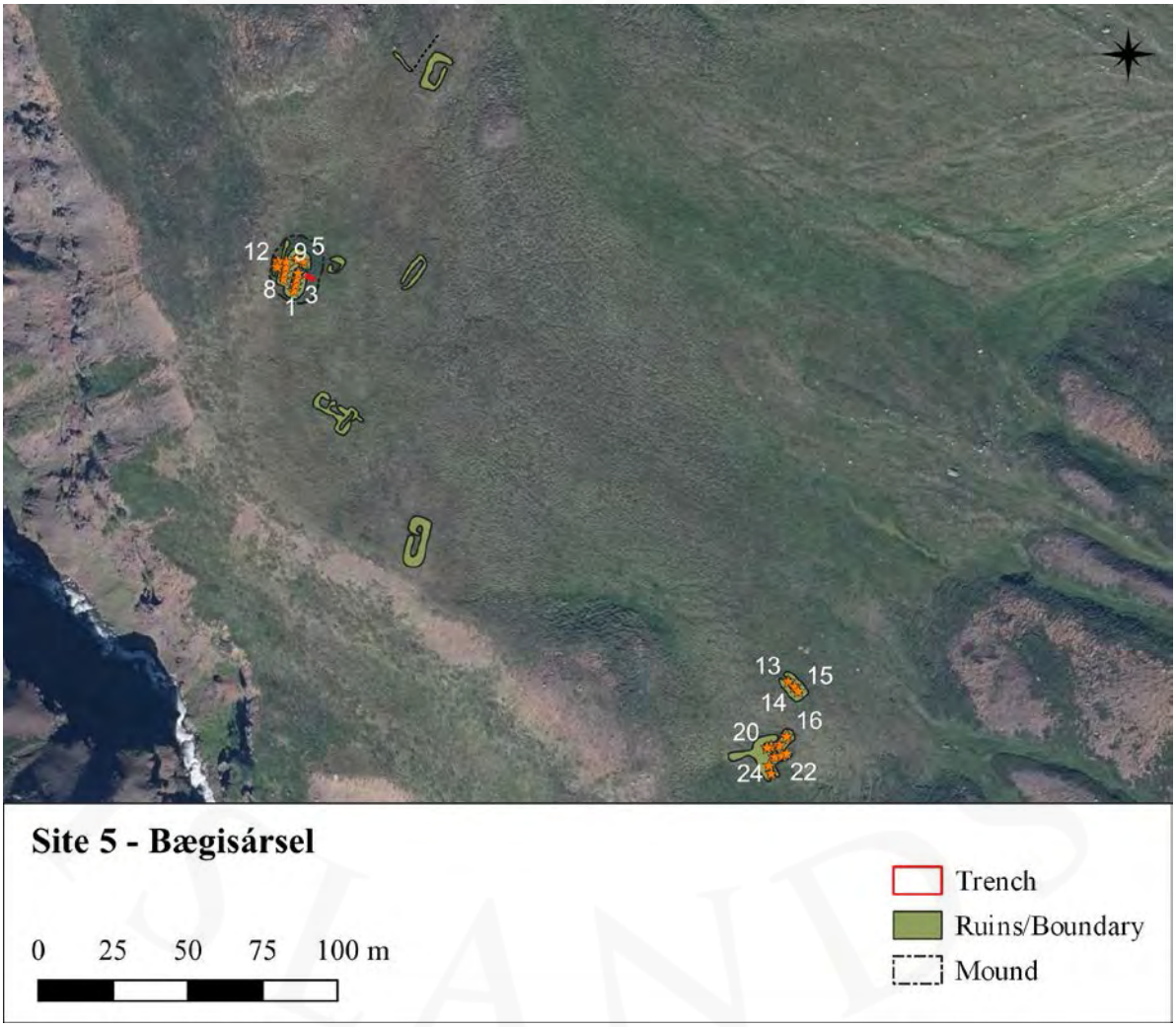

***Figure 27**: A map showing the ruins at Bægisársel and the location of the trench (in red). Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[71] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk, et al. 2001, pp. 36-37.
[72] Örn. Jóh. Ól.

The shieling complex is a large one and consists of 8-9 ruins. It might represent shielings from 2-3 periods or possible from 2-3 different farms. It consists of a large complex ruin (and another smaller one) on a mound in the centre of the area that could be interpreted as the main dwelling, but additionally there are three other fairly simple buildings (1-2 compartments) and two other more complex ones in the area suggesting quite an extensive operation in the area.

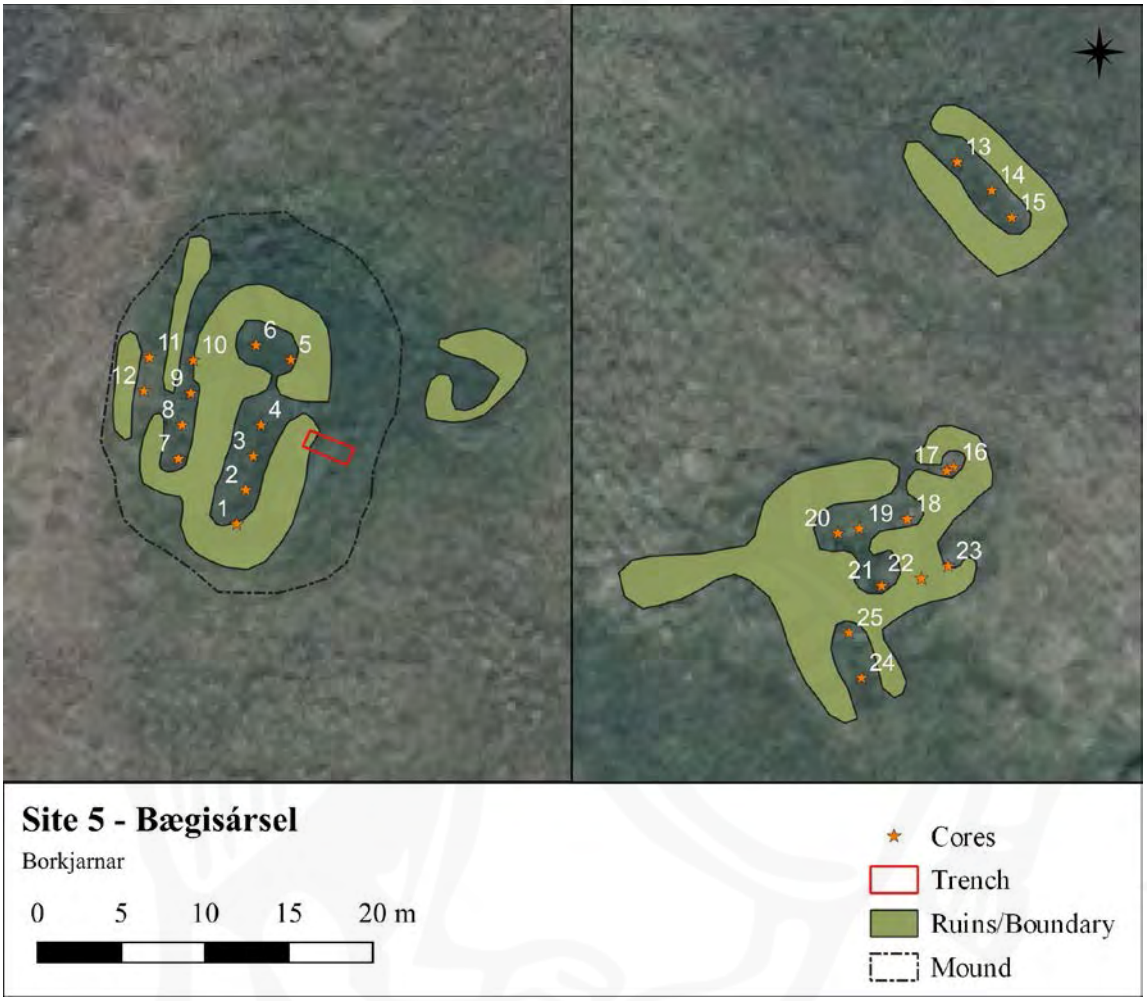

***Figure 28**: Cores and trench at Bægisársel. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

***Figure 29**: An oblique aerial photograph looking the area of the shieling ruins and to the south into Bægisárdalur valley.*

The shieling is on the southwestern end of a green and grassy bench that runs from northeast to southwest between Bægisá and Húsá. The route from the farm to the shieling is a steep climb. To the southwest from the shieling the land slopes gently to the edge of a very steep gorge of the Bægisá river. To the east is a rather steep mountainside where small creeks run down northwest of the shieling. It can therefore be assumed that access to water from the shieling was good. The trench at the site showed that the older shieling was built on very thin soil cover or almost directly on a sparsely vegetated area covered with gravel or pebbles, but today the area is well vegetated. Because the surrounding land rises a bit above the site it might have sheltered it slightly, but the site was probably a bit of a snow trap, and it is likely that the snow did not clear until late in the spring or summer. The east side of the biggest ruin was trenched (3x1m in size). Additionally, 25 cores were taken in and around the site.

Trench (05-01)

The trench through half of the structure´s wall – showed at least five phases of activity: a turf wall construction; a disuse phase; a possible turf rebuild or turf collapse; and then an abandonment, or disuse phase. All of this occurred post-1300 though the original turf wall sat on top of the LNS tephra sequence.

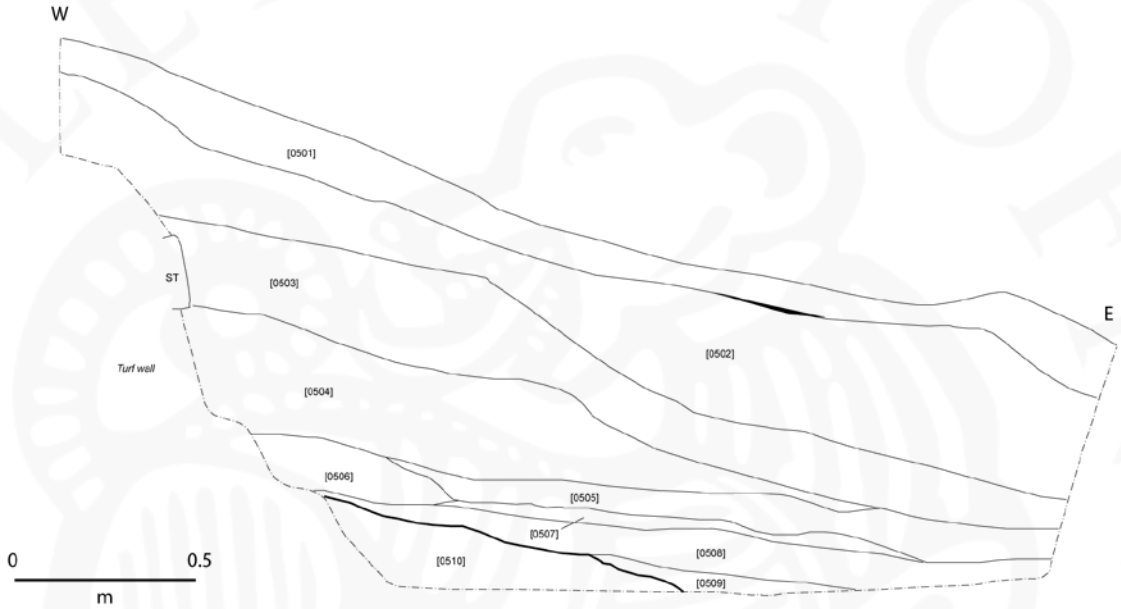

***Figure 30**: A S facing section drawing of trench 05-01.*

Phase 1 – The original turf wall [0510] sat on the LNS tephra, though this was not recorded in section but observed. It was not a substantial or well-made wall, though it is likely that the portion observed in section was the foundation or base turfs, and so the full form of the turf wall was not observed fully.

Phase 2 – The original turf wall was covered by two windblown deposits [0509] and [0508]. A sheet midden [0507] formed on top of these deposits, suggesting local activity around the structure. This sat under a turf collapse [[0506] – perhaps from an upper part of the turf wall observed in section – overlain by a mixed windblown and turf collapse deposit [0505]. Another windblown material [0504] sat over these deposits. Within this deposit two sherds of pottery were recovered. One sherd was Frechen stoneware, probably a bottle dating to the 17/18th century; and the other

sherd was a body sherd of Jyddepotte; with possible hatched burnishing on the exterior, dating to the 17/18th century.

Figure 31-32: *Trench 05-01, the boundary before (top looking W) and after excavation (bottom looking N).*

Phase 3 – [0503] was identified as a turf wall, but it covered the entire exposed section, suggesting that it was a rough build, making use the underlying deposits and their shape.

Phase 4 – The abandonment of the Phase 3 structure occurred with the accumulation of turf collapse [0502] and then topsoil [0501].

The structure was built after the LNS tephra had fallen – and after H-1300, as 1300 tephra was in the lowest turf wall. There were no observable tephras in the later deposits.

The cores

As previously mentioned, 8-9 buildings are visible in Bægisársel and three of them were cored. Twelve cores were taken in the large dwelling complex in the northwest of the area, three in a one compartment structure in the south-eastern part of the area and ten cores in another large complex few meters south of the smaller one.

***Figure 33**: Layers in core 05_08. Turf layer (12-23 cm) and mixed layer. H-1300 cannot be seen on the photograph but was sampled and analysed.*

In core 05_1 a turf deposit was detected 55cm deep in the core and above the turf was a black unsampled tephra layer. The tephra layer is quite thick and mixed with windblown material. Cores 05_2 and 05_3 hit stones down 25-29 cm, and above that there was windblown material with some traces of windblown turf. In core 05_4 there were a lot of mixed turf deposits, some with traces of charcoal. Again, in core 05_5 there were evidence of mixed turf deposits. Core 05_6 showed some signs of charcoal and burned bones but mixed in with turf traces and windblown material and in core 05_7 there were possible traces of wood ash under turfy deposits. In core 05_8 was detectable tephra layer, that was sampled and analysed as H-1300. 'Turfy' deposits were detectable both above and under the tephra (*figure 33*). Cores 05_9 to 05_12 showed similar patterns as the cores before, mixed turf and occasional charcoal, but no tephra layers for dating.

Cores 05_13 to 05_14 both showed the same kind of turf collapse mixed with windblown material and hit a stone at 21-26 cm depth. Core 05_15 had more traces of occupation, with a possible organic floor with traces of hay.

***Figure 34**: Layers in core 05_21. Cultural layers with charcoal (25-29 cm) and turf deposit with possible Hekla 1300 tephra (29-40 cm)*

Cores 05_16-05_25 were taken in another possible dwelling complex just south of small one. Core 05_16 showed windblown material but hit a stone 20 cm deep. In core 05_17, 05_18 and 05_19 there were traces a dark deposit, described as a possible floor, sometimes with traces of fiber. In core 05_20 there were possible remains of turf collapse or windblown turf deposits. Core 05_21 showed more traces of occupation, mixed layer with charcoal between two less mixed layers with charcoal (*figure 34*). Under the cultural layers was something that could be interpreted as turf with two lines of grey tephra. The tephra was not sampled since it was only identified from a photograph in later stages. Core 05_22 also showed multiple thin layers with windblown material in between, that can be interpreted as floor in a seasonal occupied dwelling (*figure 35*). Cores 05_23 to 05_25 showed mixed turf and windblown deposits.

***Figure 35**: Layers in core 05_22. Possible floor layers with windblown material in between (68-80 cm)*

Summary

A total of 25 cores were taken in Bægisársel, 13 in SE area and 12 in NW area. Unfortunately, tephra layers were only visible in four cores of the 25 taken, three in the NW part and one in the southeastern part. The tephra was only sampled in one core but given the similarities in depth of the tephra layers and proximity of the three cores, it has been interpreted as the same tephra layer, H-1300. The tephra found in one core in the south-eastern area was not sample in the field since it was only noticed trough photographs in later process. The tephra is in turf and could be H-1300, based on the colour alone. On the north-western side of the area, occupation layers are visible

both above H-1300 and under it, some of which could be windblown deposits. But with so few tephra layers in the cores, it hard to come to definite conclusions. However, our investigations indicate that the site was occupied before 1300 and after 1300. It is not possible to determine if the two sites were occupied at the same time or in different time periods. The trench across the structure was built after the LNS tephra had fallen and also after H-1300, as H-1300 tephra was in the lowest turf wall. There were no observable tephras in the later deposits.

4.6 Site 06: Selhjalli within the property of Stóru-Hámundarstaðir

Trench 06 was taken into a complex structure at a shieling within the property of Stóru-Hámundarstaðir. The site was surveyed in 2002 (EY-052:011).[73] Additionally to the main farm of Stóru-Hámundarstaðir there is another farmsted Stóriháls/Hálskot within the property.[74] Hálskot is a protected site by law and potentially had an early occupation. When determining which farm the shieling belonged to, both farms must be considered as a possibility. Three shieling sites are known within the property of Stóru-Hámundarstaðir, and it not unlikely that at least one of these sites might have belonged to Hálskort rather than Stóru-Hámundarstaðir farm. The shieling trenched in 2022 is located on Selhjalli by Grænalaut, about 300 m above Hálskot (efra) and 1.4

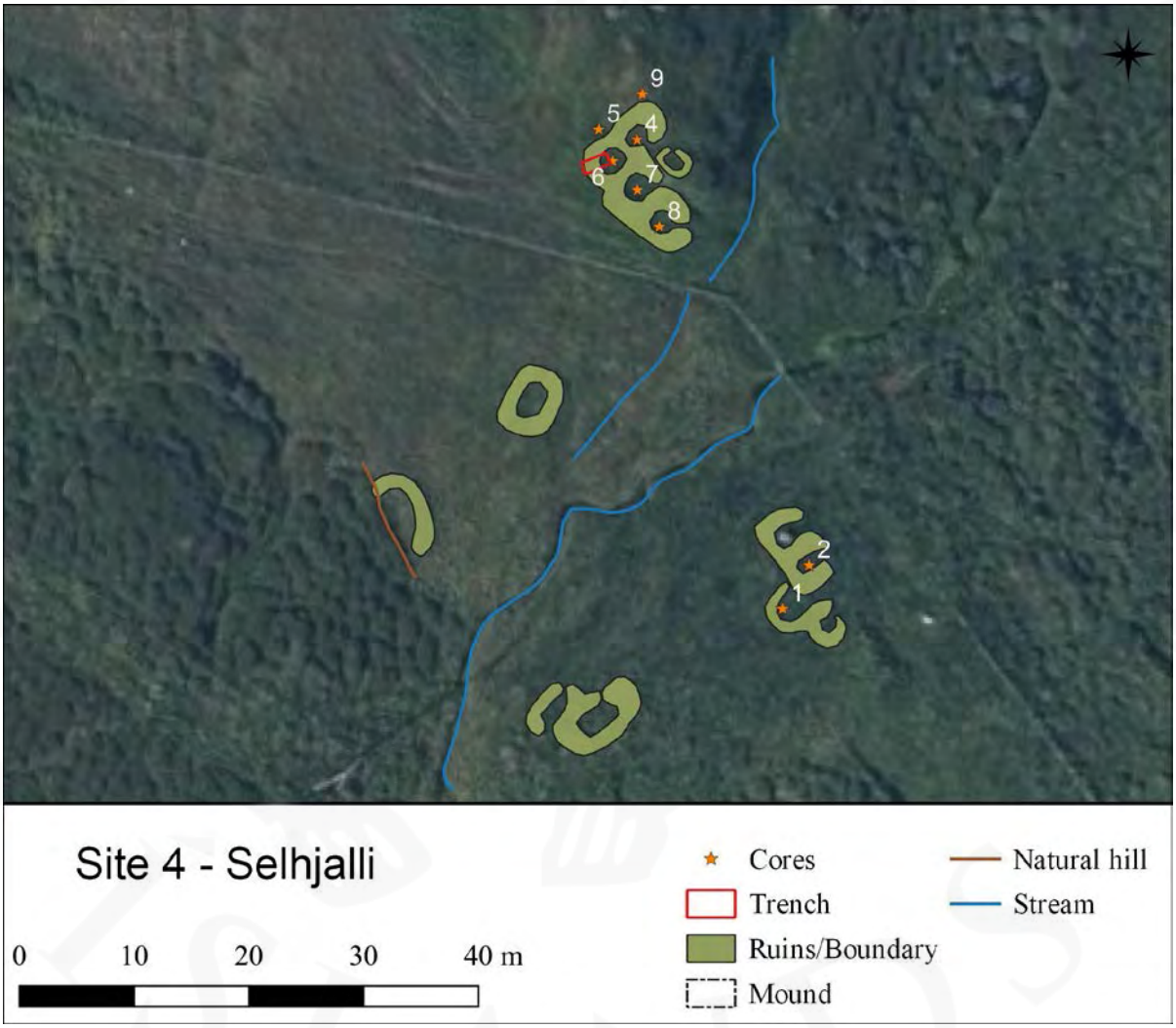

***Figure 36**: A map showing the ruins at Möðruvallasel and the location of the trench (in red). Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[73] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk 2002, pp. 20-21.

[74] Very little is known about the date of the farm but the homefield was large and the ruins look like they might be from the first few centuries after settlement. A trench dug into the boundary north of the ruins suggested that the oldest building phase was 10th-11th century and was rebuilt in 12th-13th century (Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk 2010, p. 26).

km NNW of the main farm of Stóru-Hámundastaðir. Like Hálskort the farm of Stóru-Hámundarstaðir is also an early settlement. The farm was valued for 40 hundreds in the early 18th century and more than one heathen burial has been found within its property.[75] Like most of the shielings, the earliest written sources that mention this shieling is a 20th century place-name document.[76] The register provides a short description of the ruins and states that it is not known whether they belong to the main farm or Hálskot.

The site is about 110 m above sea level. The ruins are in a boggy channel between two elongated gravel plains in the landscape, on the NE side of Hámundarstaðafjall mountain. The channel is long and narrow and wet except closest to the gravel plain below. Today large-scale forestry dominates the area NE of the ruins, and the northernmost ruin is north of a fence that marks off the forestry, but the other ruins are on the southern side of the fence. When excavating the trench into the ruin, remnants of an older fence holder (a big log and some wire) was found dug into the ruin. A small spring, Garnalækur, also divides the area with two of the ruins being on the northern side of the spring and three to the southern side.

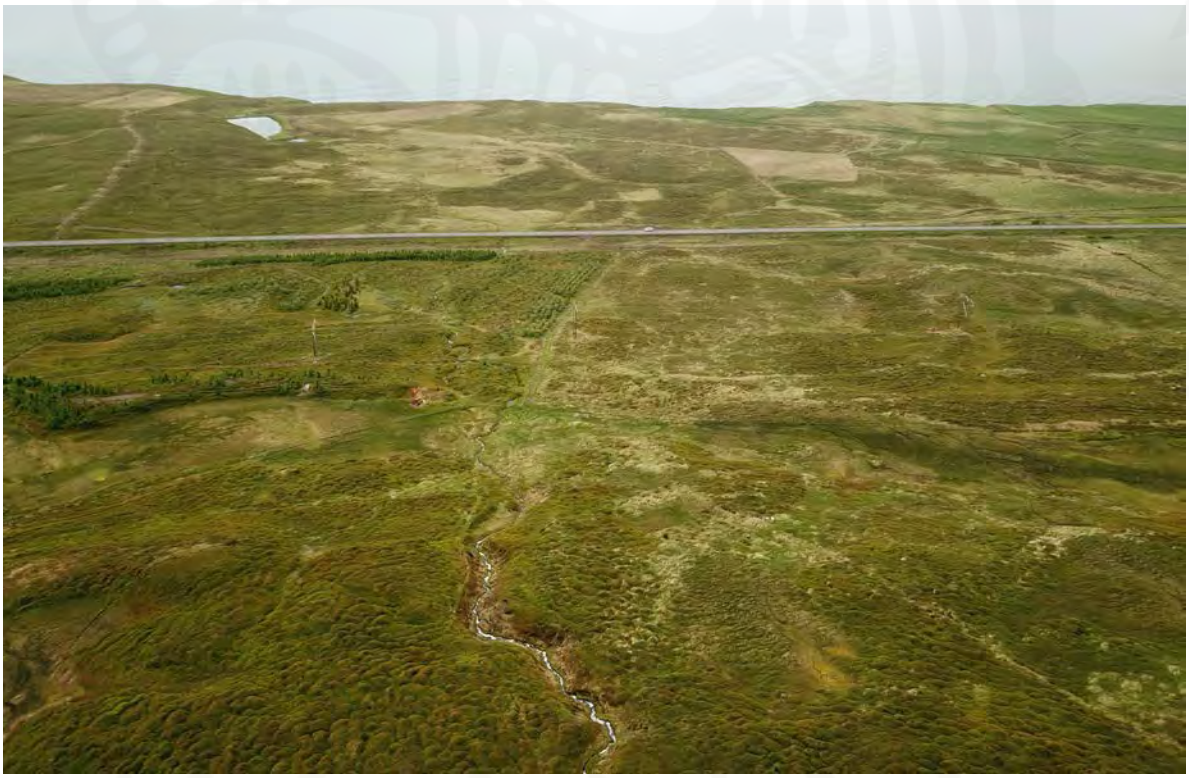

***Figure 37**: An oblique aerial photograph, looking NNE. Central in the picture is Garnalækur spring that runs through the shieling area (that is slightly to the left of the centre of the picture)*

[75] JÁM X, pp. 100-101 and Kuml og haugfé. 2016, p. 172.
[76] Ö-Ey I.1, pp. 11-12; Ö-Árs, 36 and Vesturströnd Eyjafjarðar

Most of the ruins are in a very wet area and there are wetlands to the NW and W of the ruins. The area is sloping gently to the NE and is mostly grown with heather and grass. Visibility from the shieling is great in all directions. The area is sheltered but given the wetness of the area it cannot be considered an ideal location. That raises the question whether the environment of the area has changed in later centuries since the shieling was in use. No boundaries mark the site, and an actual homefield cannot be identified in the area today. Within the area are five ruins. Two with four compartments and three simple or with two compartments. One of the most complex buildings (the one farthest to the north) is the most likely dwelling. It shows signs of at least two

***Figure 38-39**: Trench 06-01, during excavation; top looking W; and bottom looking SW.*

building phases, but the other structures are sunken and have no signs of rebuilds. The alleged dwelling is standing higher in the land than the rest that all seem to be partially sunken into the wetland. The structure is on top of a small mound that is no doubt largely composed of occupation layers. The trench was cut into the main ruins, from outside it and into a compartment at the north-western edge of it. Additionally, nine cores were taken in and around the site.

Trench (06-01)

The trench through the structure – both into and outside of the structure – showed at least four phases of activity: a turf wall construction with floors and internal activity; a rebuild; an abandonment, or disuse phase; and a more recent disturbance.

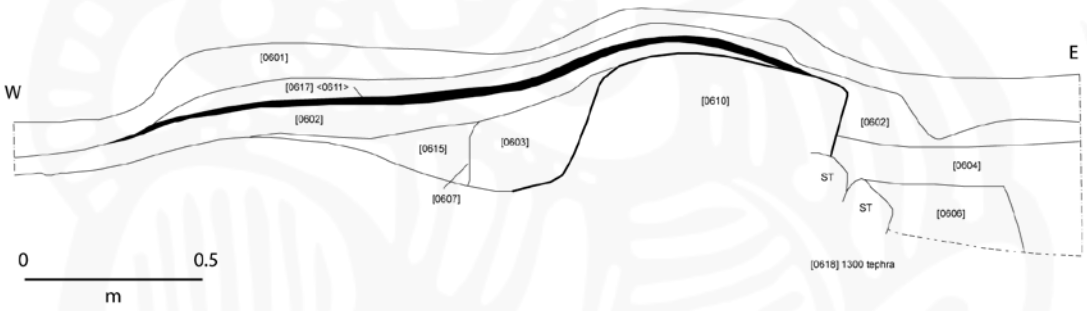

***Figure 40**: A S facing section of trench 06-01.*

Phase 1 – The first turf wall appeared to be constructed out of a thin band of turf not seen in section, but only in plan [0614]. The original wall [0614] and the rebuild [0610] were disturbed by more recent activity (see Phase 3). However, in spite of this, it could be seen that the turf wall [0614] sat on what appeared to be the 1300 tephra [[0618] – this was not caught in section but instead in plan. Possibly, during construction of the rebuilt turf wall, the internal floor was lowered and cut away [0616]. This formed a small gully up against the edge of the wall [0612] that had preserved earlier floor debris [0611]. There were possibly floors [0606] identified, but these may have been mixed with a turf surface that sat immediately on top of the 'floors'.

Phase 2 – A rebuild was identified [0610], and this consisted of the main bulk of the turf wall as visible from the surface (pre-excavation). It is possible that [0614] and [0610] were part of the same phase, but for stratigraphic purposes they remain distinct, and divided into two phases. However,

the [0614] deposit may have been connected with making secure and stable the surface before the construction of the rebuilt turf wall [0610]. There were no distinct deposits between these two, however.

Phase 3 – Disentangling the more recent activity from the abandonment phase proved to be a little tricky in a small 1m trench. However, it was clear that there was a build-up of windblown material against the external wall [0615]. In addition, a turf collapse [0602] formed over the wall, within which was the 1766 tephra [0617], and this was subsequently covered by the topsoil and root matt [0601].

Phase 4 – During excavation two cut post-pit features either side of the wall in the internal and external space of the trench were discovered. Each containing early-20th century wire, and the external post-pit contained a wooden post block that had the remains of the tether line attached. The features were filled with redeposited material [0603, 0604] and covered by an upcast mix [0605].

The structure dated to after 1300, though this was not observed in the section due to recent disturbance that made the excavation challenging.

The cores

In Selhjalli there are five different structures in the area. Two of those are bigger structure with multiple rooms, but four are smaller. A total of nine cores were taken in the area, six in the possible main dwelling complex and two in the structure with multiple compartments.

Cores 06_1 and 06_2 were taken in the smaller complex of the two. Core 06_1 showed colourful turf deposits and H-1766 (sampled and analysed) above the turf deposits. In core 06_02 there were two different tephra layers, H-1766 and H-1300, with windblown material between them (*figure 41*). Under the 1300 tephra there was another windblown deposit and then there was a striped cultural layer.

***Figure 41**: Layers in core 06_02. Mixed cultural layer with occasional stripes.*

Seven cores were taken in the main dwelling complex. Core 06_3 showed three tephras, Hekla 1766, Hekla 1300 and Grímsvötn (not dated, but around the same date as the settlement layer (877 AD)). The only occupation visible was a banded cultural deposit with charcoal, between Grímsvötn and H-1300. In core 06_4 there were two tephra layers that were not sampled but are probably H-1766 and H-1300. There are occupation layers both above and under the tephra that appears to be H-1300 but since it was not sampled, it cannot be confirmed. Core 06_5 hit a rock at 10 cm down. Core 06_6 and core 06_7 both showed a few banded occupation layers and above were one or two different windblown deposits and H-1766 above them (*figure 42*). In core 06_8 there were also two different tephra, presumed to be the same two as analysed in core 06_3, H-1766 and H-1300. There was no occupation above 1300 but in the occupation layers under 1300, were visible banded layers and peatash. That suggests that the compartment furthest south was the cooking area of the complex. Core 06_9 showed quite different pattern than the others. No tephra layers in situ were found, but turf with 5 bands of grey tephra (possibly H-1300). Under the turf was another turf deposit with possible prehistoric tephra and upcast under the turf. This core is outside of the measured wall of the building and could suggest turf collapse and a 'pæla' cut for collecting material for the building.

***Figure 42**: Layers in core 06_7. Banded occupation layers (29-42 cm).*

Summary

Tephra layers were visible in seven cores of the nine, often both Hekla 1766 and Hekla 1300. In cores were both tephra layers were visible, the pattern shows occupation older than 1300, but not occupation after the eruption in 1300, only windblown, accumulated layers can be seen in the cores between 1300-1766. One core has no tephra in situ, but turf with grey tephra lines is visible. The tephra is likely to be H-1300, which indicates that this part of the structure is built after H-1300 erupted. One core also showed occupation above an unanalysed tephra, possibly H-1300, but that has not been confirmed. Occupation started before 1300 and possibly continued after 1300 in some parts of the building but not others.

The trench across one of the walls of the shieling structure suggested a construction *after* 1300, which fell into disuse sometime before 1766. However, this was a complex ruin, and the single trench across one of its compartments – and one that could have been added at a later date – does not definitively date the structure.

4.7 Site 07: (Urðar)sel within the property of Atlastaðir

Trench 07-01 was taken into a complex structure at a shieling within the property of Atlastaðir. At first an attempt was made to take the trench in the northern side of the shieling (Trench 7_2) but that turned out to be slope wash, so it was abandoned when the surface layers had been removed. Trench 7_1 was then taken to the southern side of the same structure. According to oral tradition

***Figure 43**: Ruins at the shielings within the property of Atlastaðir (Urðarsel?) site 07 on an aerial (from Loftmyndir ehf). The locations of trench 07_1 and 07_2.*

the shieling might have belonged to the church farm Urðir but a written confirmation of that could not be found, even if the area around Hnjótafjall mountain south of Atlastaðir (where the shieling is located) belonged to Urðir in 1712 (as no mention is made of a shieling there).[77] Two other shielings are within the property of the low valued farm of Atlastaðir (valued for 10 hundreds in 1712) and it is likely that some or all these shielings belong to other farms than Atlastaðir. The site was surveyed in 2000 (EY-143:026).[78]

[77] JÁM X, p. 65

[78] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2001, p. 37.

***Figure 44**: An oblique aerial photograph looking to SSE over Skallá river and the eastern edge of Hnjótafjall mountain. The ruins are in the centre of the picture.*

The site is about 240 m above sea level and is on the northern side of Hnjótafjall mountain. It is marked by Skallaá river to the north and Svarfaðardalsá river to the south. The shieling is only about 600 m west of the farm of Atlastaðir but as mentioned before it is more likely that it belonged to another farm further out in the valley, possible Urðir which is about 7 km away. The site is first mentioned in written sources in a 20th century place-name document that mentions its name and location.[79] The shieling site is in a small bench in the landscape sheltered to the south, east and west and gently sloping towards Skallaá river to the north. The site had a good access to water due to the closeness of the river and the bench provided shelter from strong winds, the downside though being that the bench must have been a bit of a snow trap and probably only cleared late in the spring or summer. Another downside of the location is the fact that visibility around the shieling is limited. The only direction directly visible is to the north, over the other side of the river. Vegetation around the shieling consists of thickets and heather but very limited grassland, except on the other side of the river. The soil looks like it is quite shallow, and the easternmost shieling is built up against a gravel ridge. Closer to the river the area is quite wet, possibly due to late clearing of the snow, and in early July when the site was excavated there were still small snow

[79] Ö-Svarf, p. 309

clusters up against the eastern side of the bench. No visible paths can be seen to or from the shieling, but it was a fairy easy walk from Svarfaðardalur to the off valley north of Hnjótafjall, where Urðarsel is. The site consists of three ruins in an area of 46 x 16 m. Two of the ruins are complex and one simple. All the ruins are sunken and overgrown. Two trenches were taken into the easternmost ruin of the two complex ruins (likely dwelling) whereas the first trench was mostly into natural. It is not unlikely that the ruins represent two shielings from two different periods and therefore a total of 21 cores were taken on and around the site to try to get a better idea of the time of occupation of the three ruins.

Trench (07-02)

An initial trench 07-01 was excavated through the main structure, but the wall was not well preserved and a new trench was excavated (07-02). The description that follows relates to 07-02. There were at least two phases of activity: a turf wall construction; and an abandonment, or disuse phase.

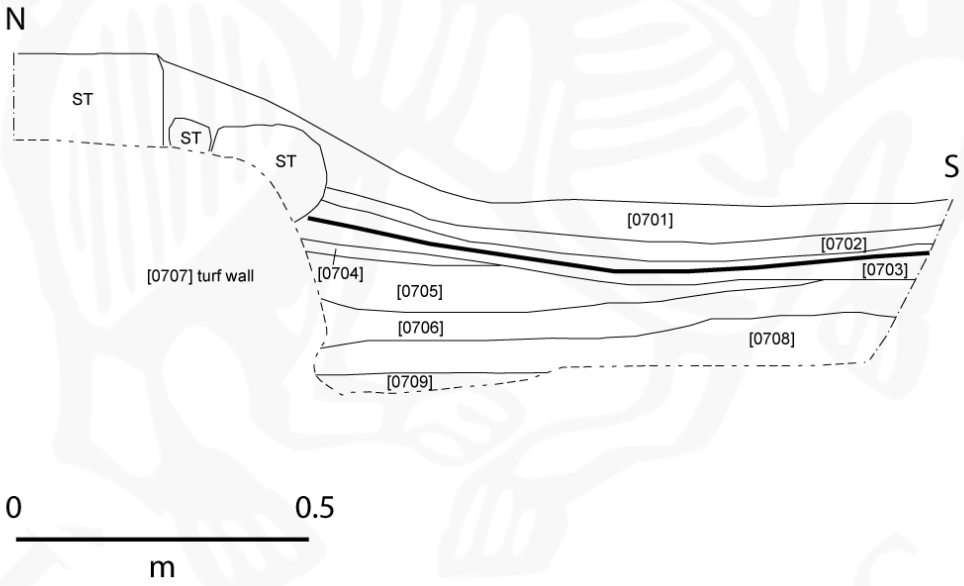

***Figure 45**: A W facing section of trench 07-02.*

Phase 1 – The turf wall [0707] sat on a coarse sandy 'natural' deposit [0709], and a marsh deposit [0708]. The wall [0707] was probably built just above the marsh deposit, though this was not entirely clear in section. The wall was largely built from turf but also had stone lining, though it was not clear whether these were a part of the internal structure of the wall – i.e. forming a foundation core – or a later addition. With the stones, the turf wall was approximately 0.4 m in height. There was a possible context associated with the use of the structure that was formed of a

mixed peat ash and turf deposit [0706]; though equally this may have been a part of the abandonment.

Phase 2 – The abandonment phase initially consisted of a turf collapse [0705] and then the build-up of a thin peat ash deposit [0704]. A windblown deposit formed [0703] with the 1766 tephra [0702] clearly sealing the post-use and abandonment phases of the structure. A topsoil [0701] then formed above this.

The structure was abandoned well before 1766, indicated by the build-up of several distinct abandonment layers.

***Figure 46**: Excavation of trench 07-02 (looking W).*

The cores

***Figure 47**: Layers in core 07_7. Turf deposit with charcoal and orange turf on top of stones in the easternmost complex.*

A total of 12 cores were taken into the easternmost dwelling, three cores from the simple ruin and another six were taken from the other complex ruin. Core 07_1 to 07_3 all hit stones, but a thin unanalysed tephra layer (possibly H-1766) could be seen over the stones in core 07_1. In core 07_4 H-1300 was above a turf deposit, interpreted as turf collapse. In core 07_5 an unanalysed tephra was detectable above turf collapse, presumed to be either H-1766 or H-1300. Cores 07_6 and 07_7 (*figure 47*) also showed turf deposits mixed with charcoal, but no tephra layers for dating. Cores 07_8 to 07_12 all hit stones 7-10 cm down. The ruin is likely built with both stones and turf and therefore not ideal for coring.

The simple ruin was also cored but core 07_13 showed shallow stones. Core 07_14 also hit a stone 24 cm down but above the stone were traces of turf with tephra, possibly the settlement tephra (unanalysed). Core 07_15 showed a possible turf wall, layered with multi-coloured bands (*figure 48*).

***Figure 49**: Layers in core 07_21. Turf wall in with possible H-1300 tephra lines (26-35 cm).*

Cores 07_16 to 07_21 were all taken in the other complex ruin, west of the simple one. A similar pattern as the other complex, was identified with more turfy deposits but no tephra layers above. Turf deposits was detected in Core 07_16 and 07_17 but the cores hit stones in cm 23-36. In core 07_18 there was an organic deposit with traces fibres, possibly hay. Core 07_19 only showed windblown material but hit a stone 23 cm down. In core 07_20 there was a 10 cm thick turf deposit with two tephra bands of LNS tephra (unanalysed), but that core also hit a stone 23 cm down. Core 07_21 (*figure 49*) had two turf deposits, one more mixed but the other with grey tephra, possibly H-1300 (unanalysed).

Summary

A total of 21 cores were taken on site. The site was not an ideal for coring since there are a lot of stones in the structures, probably collapse from the walls, and there were no cultural layers that were found above the stones. Tephra from one core, taken at the easternmost ruin was sampled and analysed showing that that H-1300 was above collapsed turf. This shows that the easternmost ruin was occupied before 1300. There were some traces of occupation above H-1300 but only windblown turf and charcoal. The other complex and the simple ruin in between the two more complex ones had turf with traces of tephra in it.; though no tephra was analysed. A few cores show tephra lines in turf interpreted (but were not analysed) as the LNS layer, and one core shows turf with tephra lines interpreted as H-1300. While it has hard to give a clear picture of the complexity of the site due to the lack of confirmed dating the impression gained in the field suggested that the easternmost structure is older than the western (simpler) one which might have been used *after* 1300.

The trench across the easternmost structure did not observe any tephra in the construction layers, only that it was disused by 1766. However, in light of the coring, it can be suggested that the structure was dated to before 1300.

4.8 Site 08: Hólssel within the property of Hóll

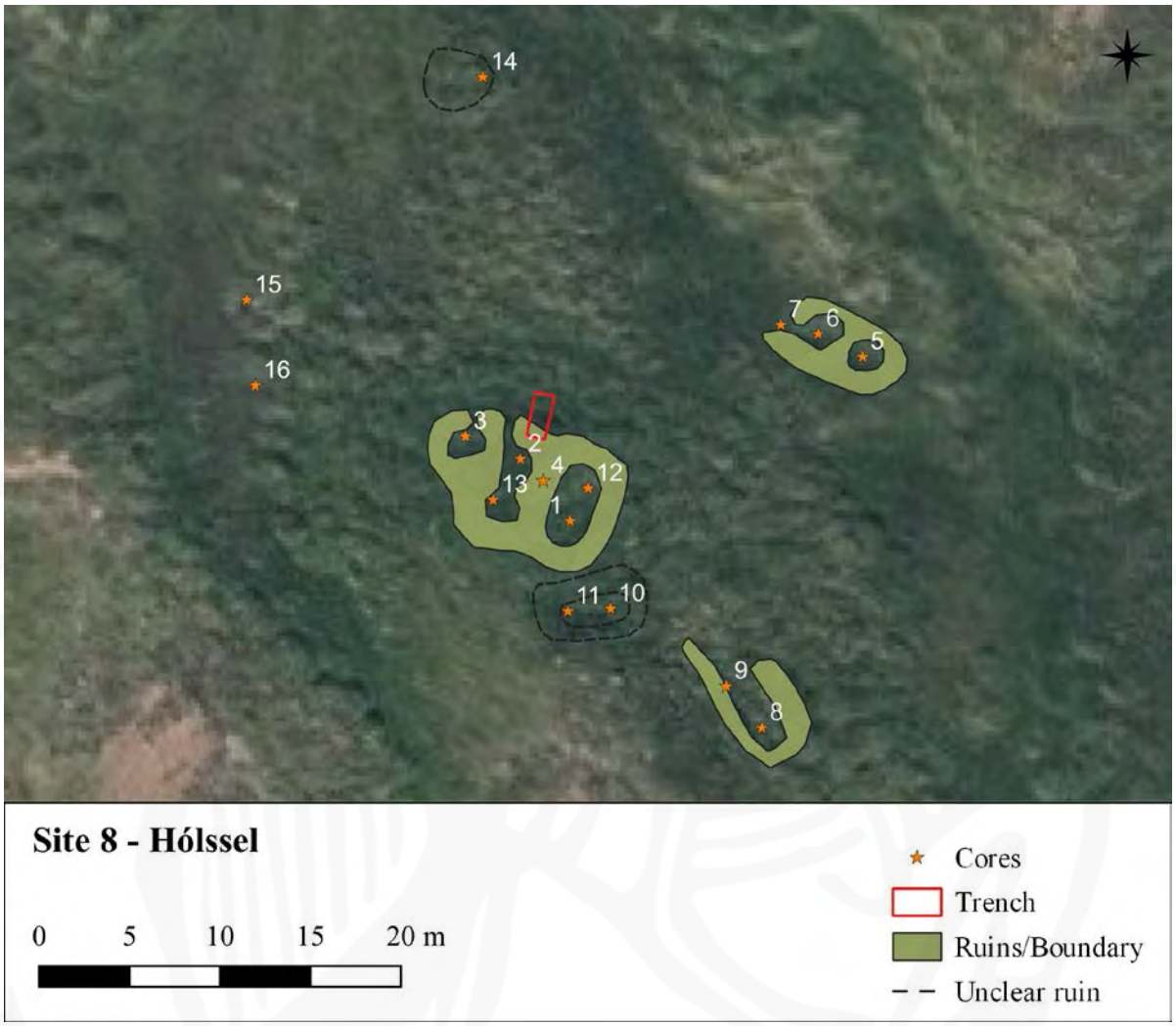

***Figure 50**: A map showing the ruins at Hólssel. Location of the trench marked in red. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

Trench 08 was excavated into a complex structure at Hólssel (within the property of the farm of Hóll and no doubt belong to that farm. The site was surveyed in 1999 (EY-135:017).[80] The shieling is on the northern side of the innermost part of Svarfaðardalur. It is on the southern side of Urðarfjall mountain, on a sill or a bench up in the steep mountain's side. The shieling of the next farm to the west, Auðnir, is on the same sill, only 100 m further to the west.

The shieling was from the farm of Hóll, a fairly small farm, valued for 10 hundreds in 1712.[81] The shieling is only about 1 km away from the farm but the route is very steep and not an easy climb. The shieling is at 370 m above sea level. To the SW of the shieling is a small grazing area but the site is not be considered an ideal shieling location by any means, and when the site

[80] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2000, p. 182.
[81] JÁM X, p. 66

was looked at in late June, some remnants of snow lay just above the structures. Nevertheless, it is well sheltered to the north and east, and given the size of the property and the quality of the land it might have been its only option for the placement of a shieling. The shieling is first mentioned in a 20th century place-name document, which only describes its name and location.[82]

***Figure 51**: An oblique aerial photograph looking to west over southern side of Urðarfjall mountain. The photo is looking over both Hólssel (closer) and Auðnasel further in the distance (in the center of the picture).*

The shieling area is divided into two, by a property marker, with Auðnasel further to the west. There is a clear view from the shieling to Auðnasel. The area where the ruins at Hólssel is very wet today. It might have been dryer when the structures were built (whereas if it was too wet, it would probably not have been considered a suitable building spot). Above the shieling is a large gravel plain/bed, Selhóll. No spring is now visible next to the shieling, but a small spring lies on the western side of Auðnasel and above that shieling is a large and grassy bench that might have been used jointly by both shielings (if not, Hólssel had hardly any grazing area around the shieling).

[82] Ö-Svarf, p. 315 and 317

Hólssel consists of four ruins and one mound (a possible structure). The visible archaeology covers an area of 30 x 25 m. Two of the ruins are simple, one divided up to two compartments and the third one (that was most likely the dwelling of the shieling) was divided into three compartments. The trench was taken into that building. In addition, 13 cores were taken in and around the site.

***Figure 52**: Trench 08-01 at the end of excavation (looking S).*

Trench (08-01)

The trench through the structure – into the wall and mainly outside of the structure – showed at least six phases of activity: five phases of turf wall construction aligned with two midden activities; a complete phase of abandonment or disuse.

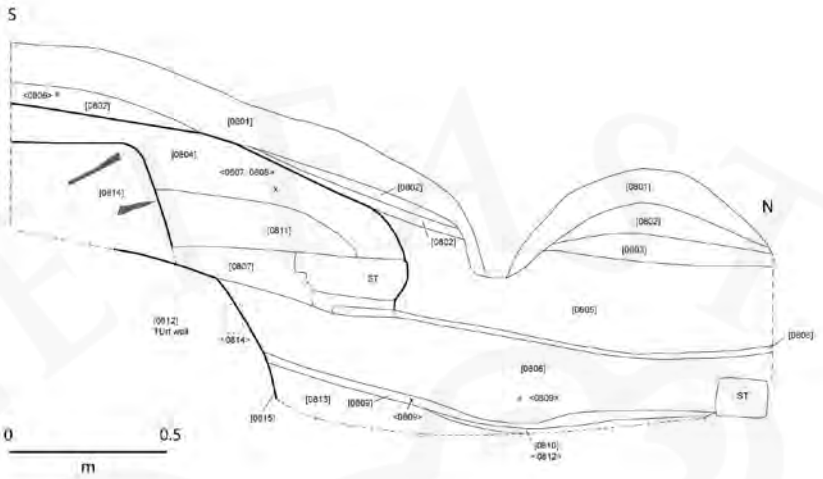

***Figure 53**: An E facing section of trench 08-01.*

Phase 1 – The initial phase of suggests some cutting of the natural [0815] underneath turf wall [0812]. This was not entirely clear.

Phase 2 – An external build-up of material against the turf wall [0812] occurred [0813], probably windblown, but this had been trampled on as it was mixed and darker in colour than the 'natural'. A sheet midden formed on top of this [0810] and a layer of turf was placed on top [0809], possibly as a part of the next rebuilding phase of the turf wall. A turf collapse event occurred [0808] that contained H-1104 tephra <0809> suggesting that the tephra may have been in the turf wall construction that was subsequently disturbed, and that [0808] was part of a rebuilding sequence rather than a strict abandonment phase. A micromorph sample <0814> was taken through the turf wall [0812].

Phase 3 – On top of the last turf collapse [0808], a turf wall with a stone back edge was constructed [0807]. But whether or not this was a part of a more extensive build, involving [0814] or not, it is defined separately.

Phase 4 – As discussed with [0807], it is possible that [0814] was a part of the same construction event. However, [0807] possibly went underneath [0814] which was constructed differently. Although this was thought to have been clearly observed in the field, it is possible given the 'frozen' nature of the deposits, that this relationship was not as clear as it could have been. Interpretatively,

the second turf wall [0814] is stratigraphically below (and earlier than) the third turf wall [0804, 0807, 0811].

Phase 5 – It is also possible that the turf collapse [0811] that sat stratigraphically above [0807] and [0814] was part of the same construction event, as it was capped by the turf wall [0804]. A sample of tephra was taken from [0804] <0808> which confirmed a H-1104 date. The tephra was probably disturbed and incorporated into build of the turf wall, but was not undisturbed and *in situ*.

What these three phases (3, 4, 5) suggest, is that the structure was subjected to a series of rebuilds, possibly at the same time, or possible seasonally. But that this occurred in quick succession to one another. And related to the final construction of the turf wall, or possibly connected with turf wall [0807], a sheet midden [0806] formed.

Phase 6 – A period of abandonment occurred after the last period of wall construction. This initially started with windblown mixed with turf collapse [0805], and then further turf collapse [0803] and windblown [0802]. Topsoil and root matt [0801] then formed.

All three phases of the turf wall were dated to after 1104 – with disturbed 1104 tephra in the turf used to build the turf walls, and in the turf collapse, rather than being preserved *in situ*. There were no visible tephras above the turf walls that were excavated. It is not possible to determine the date of abandonment, though H-1766 tephra over cultural layers in core 08_04 suggests that the date of abandonment was before 1766.

The cores

A total of 16 cores were taken in Hólssel, 13 into the four structures, one 08_14 into a mound nearby (that turned out to have no cultural layers) and two cores, 08_15 and 08_16, in a possible boundary, but neither showed any sign of cultural layers.

Cores 08_1 to 08_04, 08_12 and 08_13 were taken in the dwelling complex (*figure 54*). Core 08_01 showed turf collapse 5-21 cm down, above 25 cm of windblown material. Almost 50 cm down was possible turf deposits before the core hit a stone. Core 08_2 showed, as in the previous core, a turfy deposit right under the surface layer. Under the turf was H-1766 (sampled and analysed) and there under a possible series of floor layers before the core hit a stone 30 cm down.

***Figure 54**: Layers in core 08_04. Midden layers 70-90 cm deep.*

In core 08_03 there were also signs of two floor layers almost right under H-1766 and traces of a mixed layer with peatash and charcoal. Core 08_03 was taken in the compartment furthest west and that is likely the kitchen of the shieling. Core 08_04 showed occupation under H-1766 (unanalysed), both turf layers with orange and black bands and mixed midden layers. The midden layers are most likely wall fillings. Core 08_12 and 08_13 both showed collapsed turf, and, in the latter, there were traces of charcoal.

Cores 08_05 to 08_07 were taken into the two-compartment ruin. H-1766 was visible in one of the cores (unanalysed) above collapsed turf mixed with charcoal. Similar turf collapse was visible in all the three cores but no signs of floor layers. Cores 08_8 and 08_9 were taken into a simple ruin and showed turf layers with dark tephra layer (unsampled). Windblown material was over the turf in one of the cores but no sigh of tephra in situ or floor layers. Cores 08_10 and 08_11 were taken into the other simple ruin, closer to the dwelling complex. Core 08_10 showed some signs of occupation, possible turf with charcoal but core 08_11 only showed natural layers. Both cores were taken inside the ruin, not in the walls.

Summary

A total of 16 cores were taken in Hólssel. Three cores, taken in a possible boundary and mound, did not show any sign of cultural layers. The kitchen in the dwelling complex was most likely in the compartment furthest west. Five cores in total had datable tephra and in all of them occupation can be dated to before H-1766. No other *in situ* tephra was visible in the cores, but a few sand

layers (thought to be tephra in the field) were sampled in one core in the area. There were some tephra layers visible in turf in one of the simple ruins, but they were not sampled. The trenched structure was built after H-1104, though when it was abandoned is uncertain from the excavation. However, if the structure follows the form of others, then it was probably abandoned well before 1766 (and also indicated by H-1766 in core 08_04). The complexity of the structure's build (three phases) suggests that this was a well-used location; and given its location, above the farm up an extreme incline is interesting; and how suitable it was for the movement of animals up slope.

4.9 Site 09: A shieling at Sakka

Trench 09 was taken into a complex structure at a shieling within the property of Sakka. The site was surveyed in 2001 (EY-176:031).[83] It is in the outer part of Svarfaðardalur in a prime agricultural area. The shieling is about 1,5 km to the east of the farm and about 185 m above sea level. There seems little doubt that the shieling was from the farm of Sakka, which was a valuable farm (60 hundreds in 1712)[84] and is one of the larger and likely earlier farms in the area.[85]

***Figure 55**: A map showing the ruins at Sakka. The location of the trench shown in red. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

The shieling at Sakka is without a name, and the site is first mentioned in a 20th century place-name document with the only detail being its location.[86]

[83] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2002, pp. 158-159.
[84] JÁM X, pp. 94-96
[85] A heathen burial was found within its property in (in Haushöfði, see Kuml og Haugfé. 2016, 149-150) and trenching into a boundary within the property showed that later phases of the boundary were from 12th-13th century and the earliest phase likely from 10th-11th century even if tephras were lacking to date them with certainty. Hreiðarsdóttir. 2010, pp. 17-19.
[86] Ö-Svarf, p. 254

The shieling is on a gently sloping hillside, but above it are steeper hills. It is on a small spur of gravel that has slid from the hillside above. To the SW is a gravel hill sheltering the area from the southern winds. The shieling is however fairly exposed to the northern gust from the sea. About 400 m to the south is a small spring but no springs can be seen closer to the site today which makes accessibility to water a little limited. Below the shieling site (to the north) are wetlands with occasional ponds in between low-lying gravel hillocks.

***Figure 56**: An oblique aerial photograph from a drone looking to south over the shieling ruins.*

The view from the site is exceptionally good over wetlands and grazing areas to the NE, NW and SW. Good grazing area are all around the shieling, but no actual field boundary was observed around the ruins.

The site covers an area of 35 x 23 m, and the vegetation does not stretch much beyond that. The shieling consists of four ruins, two complex ones and two simple structures. In addition, a pile of stones was found on the side of the ruins that on a closer inspection seems to have been a shepherd's hut from later times. All the ruins are sunken. The most likely dwelling house is the ruin farthest to the north that is divided up to three compartments. The trench was taken into the structure. A total of seventeen cores were taken in and around the site.

***Figure 57**: The boundary after excavation and recording, during tephra sampling (looking E).*

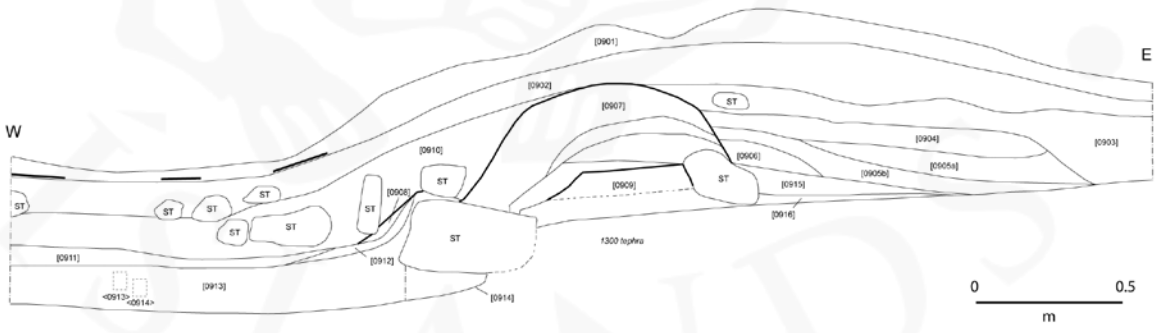

***Figure 58**: A S facing section of trench 09-01.*

Trench (09-01)

The trench was placed across the wall into the internal space, as well as on the outside of the structure, and it showed at least four phases of activity: pre-turf wall; a turf wall construction; a rebuild; and a phase of abandonment or disuse.

Phase 1 – The wall of the structure was constructed on top of the 1300 tephra; a sequence of prehistoric tephra were also present.

Phase 2 – The internal side of the structure was cut into the natural [0914], and a turf wall with an internal and external stone face was constructed [0909]. Associated with this construction, and possibly the next phase of activity, were a series of banded floors [0913] which were sampled for both macro-remains, as well as micromorph thin sections <0913, 0914>. Possibly during this phase of activity, two layers of turf collapse and upcast mix formed on the outside of the wall [0915, 0916].

Phase 3 – Subsequently, the turf wall was rebuilt by both extending the internal face with additional stones and turf [0908], as well as building up on the existing turf wall foundation [0907]. A series of turf collapse layers [0911, 0912] which may have included construction debris rather than collapse lay stratigraphically underneath the rebuild [0908, 0908]. In association with this phase of activity, further material built up on the external wall of the structure; this included turf collapse mixed with upcast [0906], and another series of turf collapses [0904, 0905].

Phase 4 – The abandonment of the structure started with an initial turf collapse within the internal space of the structure [0910] and the external space [0903]; the latter was mixed with midden material, as well as turf and windblown deposits. There was possibly a consolidation of the wall with a turf collapse or turf surface lay across the entire structure and wall [0902] though it is likely to be associated with an abandonment process, rather than a construction phase. Lying just above [0902] was the 1766 tephra, just within the root matt and topsoil [0901].

The cores

There are four ruins at Sakka's shieling. Four cores were taken in the main dwelling furthest to the north, another four in the other complex, two cores in the smaller simple ruin and seven cores in the bigger simple ruin and the two possible mounds to either side of it. Cores 09_2, 09_5, 09_6 and 09_7 were taken in the main dwelling. Core 09_2 showed series of windblown layers under H-1766 (<0901>) (*figure 59*). In between the windblown layers there was a grey deposit (sampled <0902> but did not turn out to be tephra). It could possible be wood ash. The core showed signs of being younger than 1300, but how much younger is not easy to say. Under this layer was a series

***Figure 59**: Layers in core 09_02 show possible floor layers and small traces of peatash and charcoal.*

of occupation layers like peat ash, charcoal deposits and possible surface layers. Cores 09_5, 09_6 and 09_7 were taken outside of the building, and all showed remains of collapse turf from the shieling walls but no tephra.

Three cores were taken in the other complex, 09_1, 09_9 and 09_10. Core 09_1 had a hint of H-1766 but other tephras were not analysed. No clear floors were visible in cores of the structure. It was possibly used as storage or something else that leaves few material traces and is hard to identify through coring.

Two cores were taken in a small simple ruin, south of the main dwelling. Core 09_3 showed

***Figure 60**: Layers in core 09_3. Peat ash and charcoal bands and dark tephra layer 30 cm down.*

traces of peat ash and charcoal bands with possible turf collapse above it (*figure 60*). Above the turf was windblown material and possibly H-1766 (unsampled and unanalysed) on top of that. Under

the cultural layers was a dark layer, possibly tephra, but the sample (<0903>) got destroyed and the core hit a stone 42 cm down. Core 09_04 could not go further down than 32 cm.

Seven cores were taken into the last ruin and two mounds around it. Cores 09_11 and 09_12 were taken into the small ruin. Peat ash and charcoal deposit were visible around 30 cm down but no tephra layers (*figure 61*). Cores 09_13 and 09_14 were taken in the mound east of the ruin. There were no signs of occupation in core 09_13, but core 09_14 showed ash and charcoal layer right under the surface, windblown layer under that and then wood ash dump 09_15. Under the wood ash was a mixed turf deposit and then a possible turf wall with dark tephra lines. Cores 09_15, 09_16 and 09_17 were taken in the mound west of the ruin. Core 09_15 showed midden layers with peat ash, wood ash, charcoal and burned bones. Windblown material was between the midden layers and above the was a possible tephra (unsampled and unanalysed). Core 09_16 showed similar pattern of ash dumps and windblown between dumped layers (*figure 62*). Sample (<0909>) was taken from tephra in a dump 33 cm down in core 09_16, and analysis showed the tephra was H-1766. This suggests that the burning and dumping of ash deposits, happened after 1766.

***Figure 61**: Layers in core 09_11. Peat ash and charcoal in the bottom of the core.*

***Figure 62**: Layers in core 09_16. Midden dumps and windblown material in between. Sample 0909 was taken 33 cm down.*

Summary

Only one core was taken in the main dwelling at Sakka, and that core showed occupation older than 1766. No other ruins could be dated since tephra layers were not visible at the other structures except for one where the sample was destroyed after it was collected. The mounds around one of the simple structures are middens with multiple dumps. In one of the older dumps there were traces of tephra that were analysed to be H-1766, indicating that the midden was in use after 1766 which does not match well with the dating of the main structure of the site that was excavated: built after 1300 but abandoned before 1766. Therefore, the midden was probably associated with other structures at the site (although none of the main ruins show signs of obvious rebuilds from such a late time). It is possible that the dump was connected to the much later (it seems) shepherd's hut building in the area, or alternatively it is connected to other event on the site but not necessarily one of the main structures; although much more detailed research would be needed to clarify this with certainty. The excavation suggested that the main structure was built *after* 1300 but abandoned *before* 1766. The excavation also revealed in the period of its occupation, the structure's walls were built and rebuilt twice.

4.10 Site 10: A shieling in Kóngsstaðir

No trench was excavated at the shieling in Kóngsstaðir, but four cores were taken. Kóngsstaðir is a fairly low valued farm (valued for 10 hundreds in 1712).[87] in western Skíðadalur, and which was abandoned in 1949. The shieling is in an off valley from the farm Kóngsstaðadalur/Þverárdalur and was allegedly from Kóngsstaðir but could just as well have been from the farm of Þverárkot

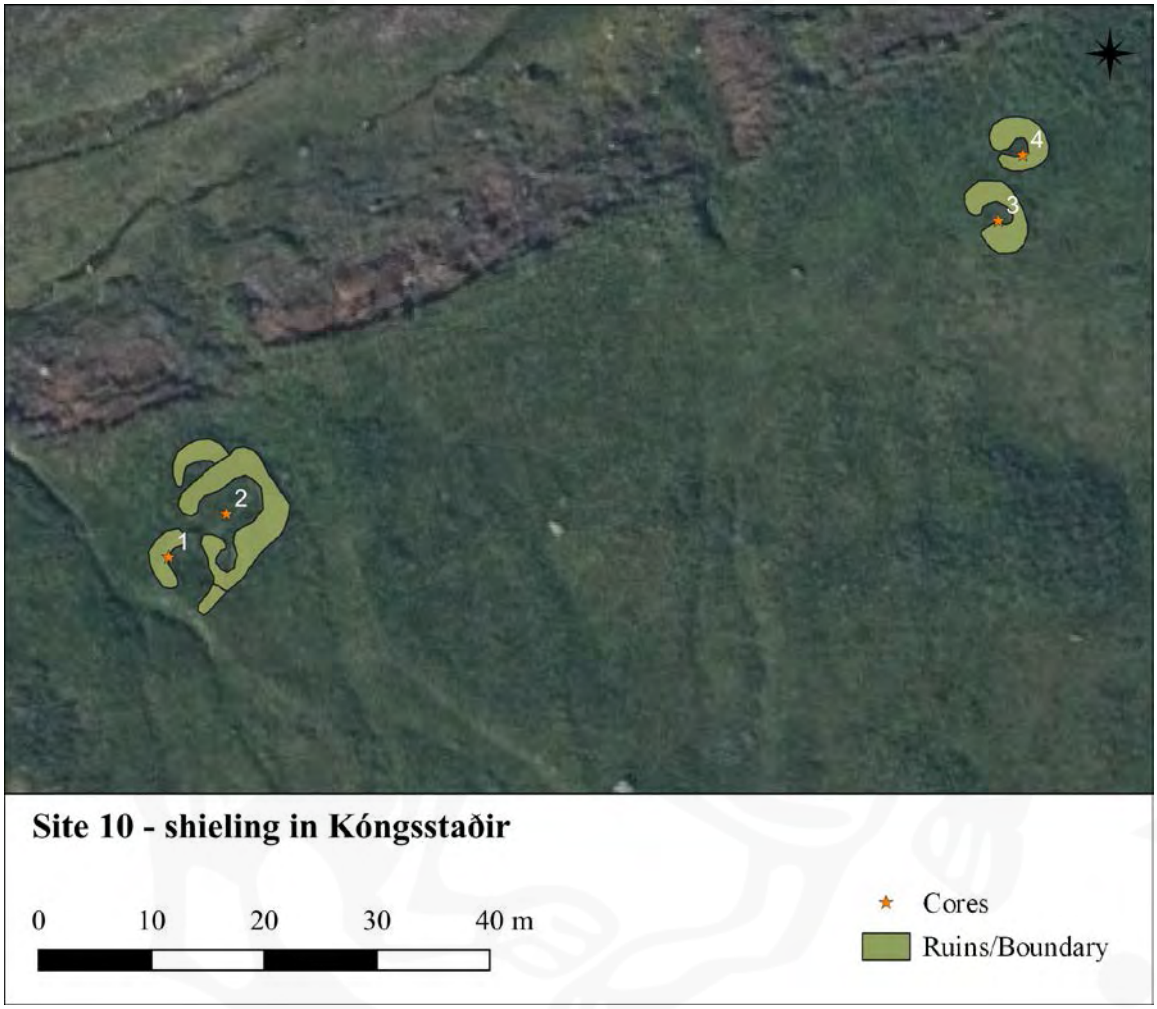

***Figure 63**: A map showing the boundary and possible ruins at Kóngsstaðir. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

within the property of Kóngsstaðir that research of the *Two valley* project has shown that was likely built after 1104 and abandoned before 1300.[88] The site was surveyed in 2001 (EY-154:014).[89]

The first mention of the shieling is in a 20th century place-name document. Itis suggested that it might have been a shieling from the chieftain's farm of Vellir (that owned Kóngsstaðir and other farms in the area in earlier times) but no direct documentation of their ownership of the

[87] JÁM X, pp. 78-79
[88] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2022, 22.
[89] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2001, pp. 16-17.

shieling has been found.[90] The shieling is about 2 km from the farm of Kóngsstaðir but about 14 km from Vellir.

The shieling is about 250 m above sea level. It is located on a gentle grassy slope between the hills of Gloppuhnjúkur mountain and Þverá river. Screes have repeatedly fallen in this area (which among other things was apparent from the coring in the area). The ruins are just north of Gloppuá river, but south of the same river is Kolanes a place-name indicating a charcoal making in that area at earlier centuries (which could have been connected to shieling activity in the area). The most substantial ruin in the area is built with turf and stone and has obviously been rebuilt much later than other ruins in the area. It is most likely a sheep fold (*rétt/stekkur*) of some sort. The ruin is at the western edge of a grassy bench that coring showed to be overgrown scree. At the bottom of the scree, closest to Þverá river, two sunken, simple ruins were found. The gravel from the scree made coring difficult but nevertheless four cores were taken in and around the site.

***Figure 64**: An oblique aerial photograph looking over the area and to NE. To the lower left is the later sheep fold (with people in) but the two simple ruins area further northeast by the river, in a slightly greener area.*

[90] Ö-Svarf, p. 292

The cores

Four cores were taken in the shieling site in Kóngsstaðir, two in the sheep fold and one in each of the simple sunken ruins. The cores taken in the sheep fold had no tephra for dating and showed little signs of cultural layers. In core 10_1 there was a possible cultural layer with band of orange and dark grey and brown colours. Core 10_3 was taken in the simple ruin further south (*figure 65*). H-1300 (<1001>) was visible in the core and under it was a greyish brown deposit with patches of orange, turfy in paces. There were no cultural layers in core 10_4 but a tephra layer (unsampled) was visible in the core, presumed to be H-1300.

***Figure 65**: Layers in core 10_3. Hekla 1300 visible (17 cm) and turfy material under it.*

Summary

No trench was excavated at Kóngsstaðir. However, four cores were taken, which, as was expected from the surface remains, relatively poor for cultural and tephra layers. In the simple ruins, a tephra, presumably (but unconfirmed) H-1300, suggested that the structure might have been built before the falling of the tephra. To fully confirms activity before H-1300 across the site and the function of the site, further work will be needed, though preservation of the archaeological remains under the surface may hamper this.

4.11 Site 11: Steðjasel within the farm of Steðji

At Steðjasel a trench was excavated into a complex structure (dwelling). The site was originally surveyed in 2000 (EY-258:007)..[91] The shieling was most likely used by the Steðji, a small farm valued for 10 hundreds in 1712..[92] The farm was abandoned in 1968 but large-scale forestry has now taken over a large part of the upland above the farm. The shieling is just under 1,5 km from the farm uphill. The first known mention of the shieling in written sources is in a 20th century placename register, which states its name and location..[93]

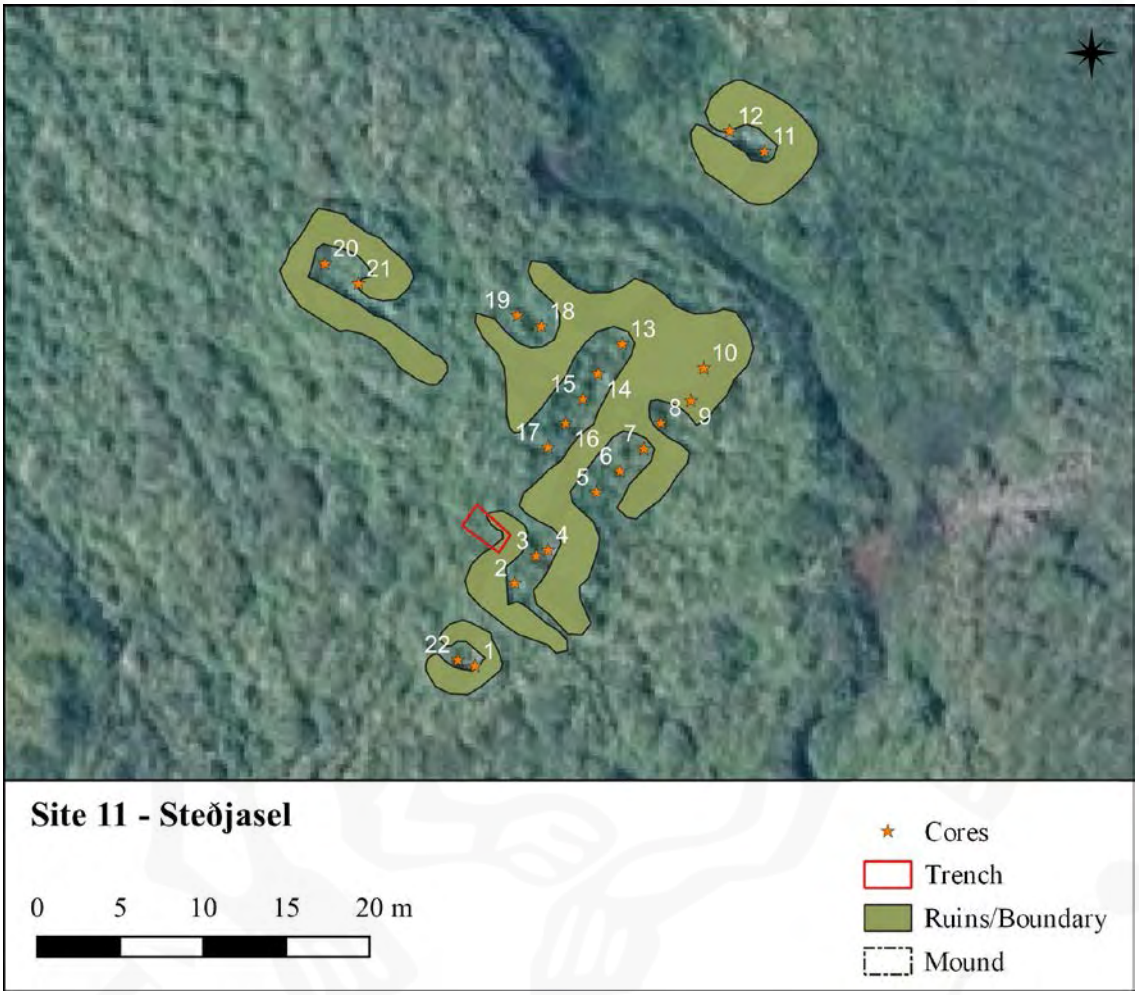

***Figure 66**: A map showing the ruins at Steðjasel and the location of the trench (with red). Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

The shieling is in Þelamörk, on the eastern side of Hörgárdalur and 220m above sea level. The site consists of one complex ruin (with at least 5 compartments) and three simple ones, in an area of 48 x 28 m. The shieling is in a very open and rather flat area although it generally slops

[91] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk et al. 2001, p. 17
[92] JÁM X, pp. 170-171
[93] Örn.Jóh.Ól.

gently to the northwest. It is on the outskirts of a kind of heath, a large and flat wetland above the farms in the valley. Above the shieling (to the southeast) the heath slowly rises with a few rocky hills. However, below it (to the northwest) the slope is greater down to the lowland. At the bottom of the valley is Hörgárdalur river.

***Figure 68**: An oblique aerial photograph looking WSW over the ruins. One of the ruins is on northeastern side (to the right) of the spring the rest of ruins are on the southwestern side.*

The shieling site consists of a cluster of ruins. A small creek runs through it. The site is about 40x25m in size and from northeast to southwest. The trench excavated (2,8x1m in size) was dug into the northwest side of most complex ruin of the structure. The grazing area around the shielings is good and access to water seems very good, although it is possible that the level of the groundwater has risen since the occupation of the shieling. The soil cover in the area is not very thick. Additionally, to the trenching, 22 cores were taken in and around the site.

Trench (11-01)

The trench that was excavated through the structure was only partially cut into the turf wall. Nonetheless, it showed at least five phases of activity: pre-turf wall period; a turf wall construction; a period of abandonment; a rebuild; and a final phase of abandonment or disuse.

Phase 1 – The pre-turf wall phase consisted of a mixed turf deposit [1110], possibly connected with the building of other structures in the vicinity. Though it may have belonged to an earlier phase of activity not observed in the trench's section. This deposit was partly cut [1109] into to build the original turf wall.

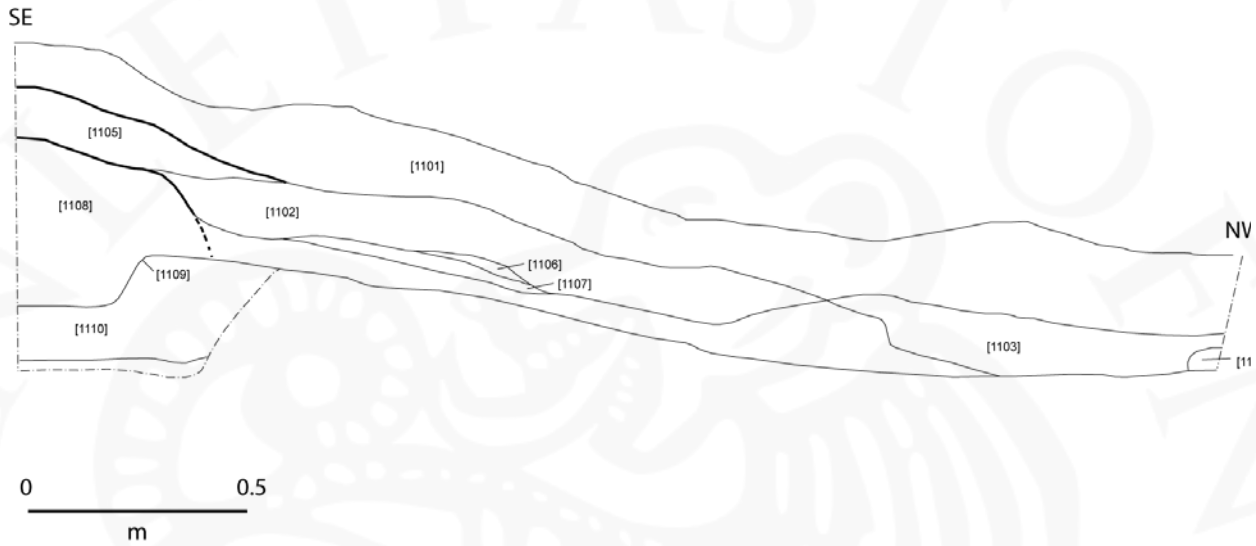

***Figure 67**: A NE facing section of trench 11-01.*

***Figure 69**: Excavation of trench 11-01 (looking SE).*

Phase 2 – A turf wall [1108] was constructed into the lower deposits associated with Phase 1. It is possible that the lowest layers of the turf wall deposit were part of a layering surface which was suggested by the trench's section. Or that the turf wall was much more discrete, with turf off-cuts or turf collapse from construction that was indistinguishable from the turf wall turf being spread across the lower surfaces. The tephra analysis of the turf wall suggested that it contained 1300 tephra.

Phase 3 – A series of windblown deposits [1102], [1103] and [1107] formed up against the edge of the turf wall. The 1477 tephra was possibly observed in section [1106].

Phase 4 – A possible rough built turf wall [1105] was constructed over the earlier turf wall and its abandonment deposits.

Phase 5 – A topsoil and final abandonment deposit [1101] formed over the rebuilt turf wall.

The cores

***Figure 70**: Layers in core 11_14. Thin line of a possible black tephra 10 cm down. Turf deposit with grey tephra and a line of grey tephra (possibly H-1300), possibly in situ. No samples were taken from the core.*

Altogether 22 cores were taken at Steðjasel. Of these 16 cores were taken in the main complex, and two into each of the three simple ones. The cores did not show definite signs of tephra for dating even if H-1766 might have been detected in one core (see below – but no tephra samples were taken). Cores 11_2 to 11_1 and 11_13-19 were taken in the main complex. Cores 11_2 to 11_4 showed signs of turf and turf collapse. Cores 11_5 to 11_7 showed a thin charcoal layer about 20 cm down and a turf deposit under the charcoal deposit. Cores 11_8, 11_9 and 11_10 showed almost no signs of occupation, but rather windblown layers and then a natural bog. Cores 11_13 to 11_17 were taken in the biggest compartment of the ruin. No clear floor layers were identified but a lot of turfy deposit. In core 11_14 there is also evidence of a black tephra 10 cm

down, that could be H-1766 (but as it was not sampled it is not confirmed) (*figure 70*). Cores 11_18 and 11_19 also show some kind of turf deposit (*figure 71*). Corer 11_18 had a tephra in likely turf collapse that could possibly be H-1300 but it is unconfirmed and was not sampled. Core 11_19 has a very thin light or white layer, possibly organic surface layer.

Cores 11_11 and 11_12 were taken in a simple ruin northeast of the main complex. Both show greyish brown quite wet soil (natural) below the occupation and in the case of 11-12 remains of turf taken from wetland, probably turf collapse. Cores 11_20 and 11_21 that were taken in a simple ruin northwest of the main complex both show signs of turf deposits. The last two cores were taken in a small ruin south of the main complex, cores 11_1 and 11_22 had remains of turf collapse, peatash and charcoals (a possible 'eldhús') in but neither core showed any tephra in

***Figure 71**: Layers in core 11_19. Turf deposit with grey tephra (possibly H-1300) and light brow, yellowish brown, and red lines. Very thin white organic line 34 cm down.*

connection with the occupation.

Summary

During the coring of this site no tephra were sampled/analysed. Because of this, more limited conclusions could be drawn about the occupation period than in some of the other sides. Nevertheless, within the dwelling complex possible traces of H-1300 was found in likely turf collapse and possible traces of H-1766 well above all occupation; but the tephra was sampled in either core and the dating can therefore not be confirmed with full certainty. However, the cores suggested that the building was occupied sometimes between 1300 and 1766. This was somewhat corroborated by the structure that was trenched, which appeared to have been built after 1300 – as the tephra was seen in the turf – and was probably being used in the 14th to 15th centuries. After this time, there was possibly a reuse phase, but the 1766 tephra was observed in section suggesting that there was no more activity on the site after this time.

4.12 Site 12: Auðnasel within the farm of Auðnir

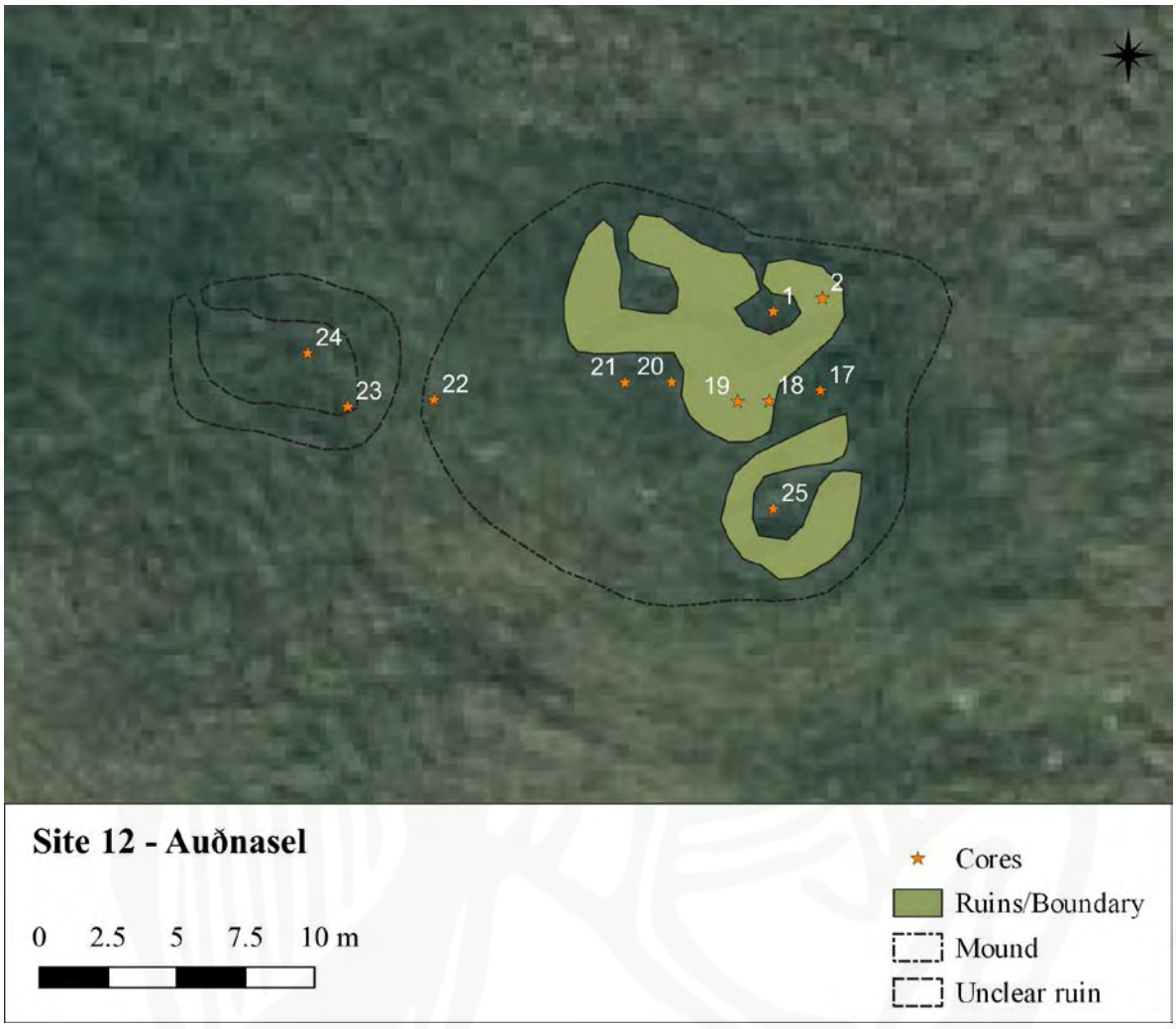

***Figure 72**: A map showing the ruins at Auðnasel. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

No trenches were dug into any structures at Auðnasel, but the site was cored. The site was surveyed in 1999 (EY-136:009)..[94] It was the shieling of Auðnir, a fairly small farm valued for 20 hundreds in 1712..[95] The shieling is on the northern side of the innermost part of Svarfaðardalur; on the southern side of Urðarfjall, on a sill in the steep mountain side. The shieling of the next farm to the east, Hóll, is on the same sill, only 100 m further to the east and can be seen from the shieling. The shieling is no doubt from the farm of Auðnir. It is only about 1 km away from the farm but the route from the farm to the shieling is very steep and not an easy climb. The shieling is at 360 m above sea level. To the NW of the shieling is a small grazing area but the site cannot by any means be considered an ideal location for a shieling. Given the size of the farm property and the

[94] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk et al. 2000, p. 186
[95] JÁM X, pp. 66-67

steepness of the mountain side, it might very well have been the only viable possible option for a shieling for this farm. When the site was looked at in late June there was still some remnants of snow in the area. The shieling was built on the very edge of the bench and was, as is now, therefore fairly exposed to winds. Above the shieling is a big grassy bench that has a small spring running down it and past the shieling. The shieling was first mentioned in a 20th century place-name document that only describes its name and location.[96]

Auðnasel consists of a single complex ruin and two single ones, covering an area of 27 x 15 m. The complex ruin (that is most likely the dwelling) was divided to two to three compartments and is on a small hill or a mound that clearly has archaeology below-ground. Altogether, eleven cores were taken at the site.

The cores

The 11 cores were taken at Auðnasel, seven in the main dwelling complex, two in a big single ruin west of the main dwelling, one in the western part of the mound, and one in the simple ruin south of the main dwelling. Cores 12_1, 12_2, 12_17 to 12_21[97] were taken in the main dwelling (*figure 73*). All the cores showed signs of windblown material with occupational inclusions but no concrete evidence of occupation. In core 12_20 there were possible signs of turf collapse.

Core 12_22 was taken in the mound that the main dwelling is on top of and that one showed possible pink and grey layers. Cores 12_23 and 12_24 showed occupational inclusions with possible tephra underneath, which was not sampled. Core 12_25 was taken in a simple ruin south of the main dwelling, but no information was recorded about the core.

***Figure 73**: Layers in core 12_2. Evidence of occupational inclusions 25-32 cm down.*

[96] Ö-Svarf, p. 315

[97] Coring numbering was done jointly for shielings of Hóll and Auðnir which expains the high numbers in the names of the cores.

Summary

The evidence of occupation at Auðnasel is quite scarce. No obvious turf walls or floor layers were found in the coring of the main dwelling or the other simple ruins around the area, only occasional occupational inclusions in otherwise homogenous brown soil. One core had a detectable tephra layer, but it was not sampled and therefore the dating of the occupation of Auðnasel is therefore unclear.

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5. Finds summary for 2022

During the field season of 2022 a total of 15 finds were retrieved.[98] About half the sites trenched had no finds and most of the others had only 1-2 finds per site. Most of the finds were small metal objects, many of which came from 20th century activity and disturbance at the shieling in Stóru-Hámundarstaðir - 8 finds in total. The most notable finds from 2022 were a couple of fragments of pottery found in the abandonment contexts at Bægisársel (site 05). One was a piece of Frechen stoneware, likely to be a bottle from the 17th-18th century and the other a body sherd of handmade Jutland earthenware (*Jyddepotte*) from the same

Figure 74: *Find 0501 Part of a frechen stoneware, probably from a bottle. Likely dated t 17/18th century. Photo: Kristjana Vilhjálmsdóttir*

Figure 75: *Find 0502 Pottery, body sherd of jyddepotte; 17th/18th century. Photo: Kristjana Vilhjálmsdóttir*

Figure 76: *Few examples of jyddepotte from the 19th century.*

[98] The finds were analysed by project members with help of Gavin Lucas and Sólveig Guðmundsdóttir Beck

period. These pieces are both fairly rare finds in rural Iceland, especially the fragment of the *Jyddepotte*. They give an insight into the transportation of objects and tools from the farm to the shieling as it is unlikely that such 'prized' objects were left in the shieling during winter. These fragments also give a small window into daily life in the shieling as they bear witness to daily food processing and consumption.

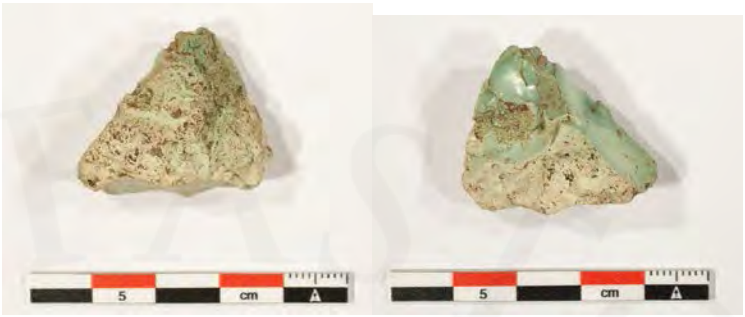

***Figure 77**: Find 0901, An amygdale, probably an opal stone, manuport.*
Photo: Kristjana Vilhjálmsdóttir

Efni/Material	**Site 02**	**Site 05**	**Site 06**	**Site 07**	**Site 09**	**Site 11**
Bein/Bone	1					
Málmur/Metal			8	1	1	
Leir/Ceramic		2				
Steinn/Stone					1	
Viður/Wood						1
Alls/Total	1	2	8	1	2	1

Table 1: Finds by type and origin.

Initial recording and basic analysis of finds was carried out, but detailed analysis awaits and will be conducted at the end of the fieldwork for 2023. In the table above, the composition of the finds' assemblage is displayed. A detailed list of the finds is in Appendix V.

6. Conclusion

Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir and Oscar Aldred

The focus of the fieldwork of WP 2 in 2022 was to try and date selected shielings in the research areas in Dalvíkurbyggð and Hörgárbyggð in Eyjafjörður. Altogether twelve sites were explored. In all the sites an older field survey was revised and all visible structured measured in and described and documentary history revisited. All sites were flown over with drowns and photographed. Additionally, ten sites were trenched, and ten sites cored as well. Out of the 12 sites the shielings of Auðnasel (site 12) and Kóngsstaðir (site 10) were only examined through aerial photographs, field walking/surveying and coring, as they were not deemed suitable for trenching due to a lack of sufficient structures or/and a lack of tephra from initial prospection using coring.

Structures and layouts

When the shieling sites that were the subject of research in 2022 are examined (see *figure 78*) it can be seen that the layout of these sites is very versatile, and it is difficult to point to common characteristics of the visible structures, although there appears to be regional differences (e.g. comparing the initial results of the 2023 season with 2022). The condition of the sites examined in 2022 was generally very good and most of them were largely undisturbed except for rebuilds (younger buildings have in many cases covered up and or damaged older ones). The exception to this was Kóngsstaðasel where it was believed that only a small part of the original shieling site was found and might have disappeared under scree fall. Most of the sites had 1-2 buildings that were of a far more complex structure than the rest. In most cases, it was believed that these were the most likely shieling dwelling of the area. When comparing these alleged dwelling ruins, they do not seem to have a lot in common which might be understandable when kept in mind that they most likely represent versatile types of shieling and that the surface remains often might reflect more than one phase of buildings/rebuilds. The dwellings usually had of anywhere between two and six compartments, but most commonly they were divided to three to four compartments.

All the shieling sites had more than one structure, most commonly 2-4 structures. The clusters of ruins were often well defined by the landscape's topography (on hills, in sills or spits etc.), but actual turf/stone-built boundaries were uncommon and were only found on three of the 12 sites (Gráskriðusel (site 01), Grænhólasel (site 02) and Möðruvallasel (site 04) - although additionally Selhóll in Varmavatnshólar had a small enclosure (hay structure) behind the main complex). Those shielings with 'homefield' boundaries (Grænahólsel, Gráskriðusel and Möðruvallasel) probably suggest an attempt to keep animals outside the homefield to protect haymaking for winter fodder. However, the lack of a 'homefield boundary' at a shieling does not

necessarily imply that it was not used for haymaking, just that other means of protecting it from grazing animals might have been in use. Furthermore, the shieling in this *productive* and *protecting* context relating to its hay, may still have had grazing areas, just that they may not have been *within* the immediate area of the main shieling structure at particular points in the hay growing season.

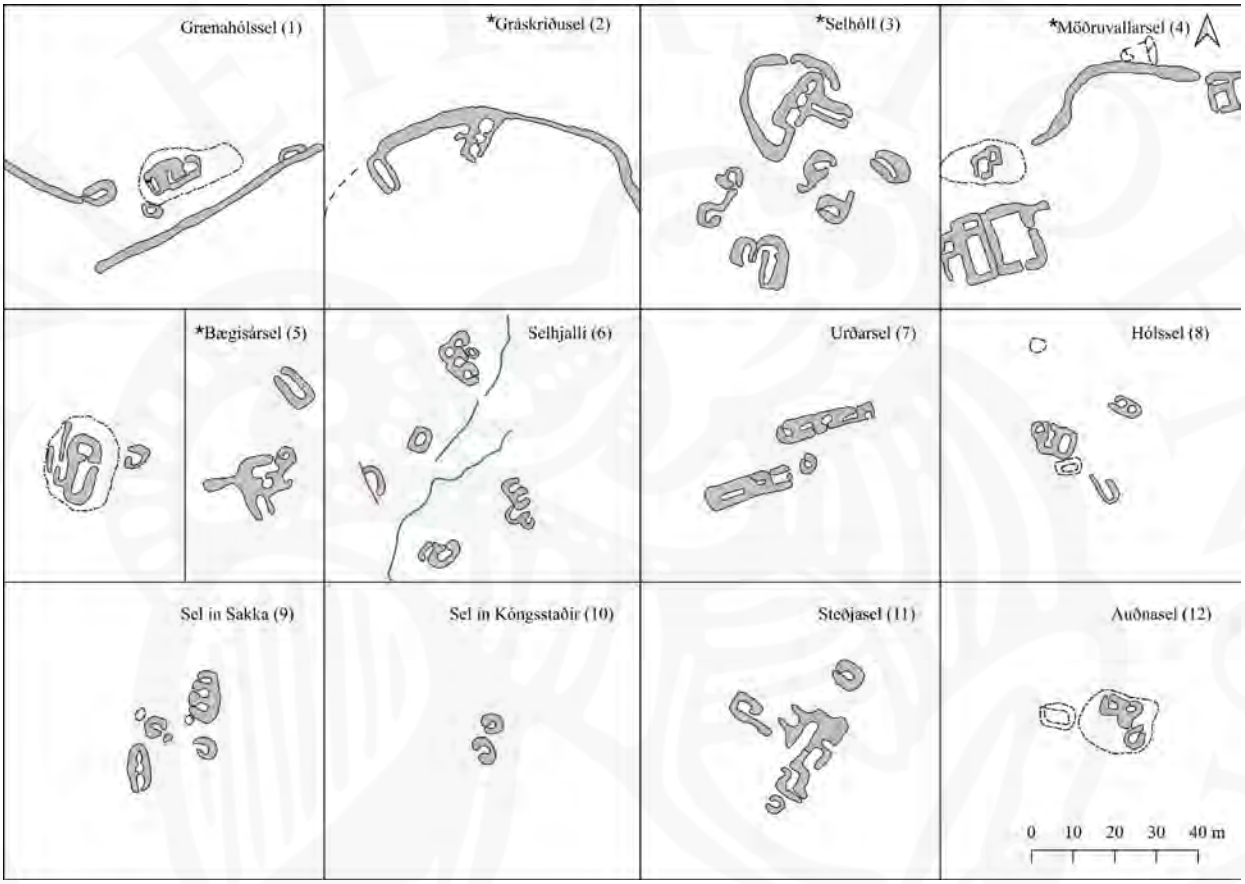

***Figure 78**: An overview of the shieling sites that were subjected to research in 2022. The sites marked with an asterisk [*] have more structures than are shown, usually 1-2 structures (simple ruins or boundaries); except for Bægisá where 4-5 structures were around the area (not shown on the overview map), and thereof one complex one. Additionally, the shielings at Kóngsstaðir and Grænahólssel had structures close by that suggest a different and a much younger usage of the area. Image: Lilja Laufey Davíðsdóttir.*

The shielings and their landscapes

The 12 shielings that were subjected to research in Eyjafjörður in 2022 were all located above the farm in the landscape, often in off valleys or further inn valley from the mother farm. When looking at the location in the land one can see that most of them are located somewhere between 200-300 m above sea level. The exceptions to this are the shielings of Auðnir and Hóll (sites 08 and 12) located side by side in a steep hillside, 360-370 m above sea level; and the shielings at Stóru-Hámundarstaðir and Sakka (sites 06 and 09) that are located on what could probably be called the most fertile agricultural area; with the sheiling of Sakka being 185 m above sea level and the shieling of Stóru-Hámundarstaðir only 110 m above sea level. In some ways this height can be taken as an indicator of the quality of the land the shieling was built. The locations of Auðnasel

and Hólssel located the highest, were not ideal for shielings, but might have been the only possibility of placement of a shieling within the farm property. Having said that various other factors influenced the quality of the location of the shieling such as accessibility from the 'home' farm, access to water, access to good grazing areas and a view over those, shelter from winds, access to various other land qualities such as peat cutting areas and woodland for fuel as well as charcoal making.

Various other factors might have influenced the decision-making processes for the locations of shielings. For example, it has often been assumed that a determining factor in choosing the location for a shieling in the landscape was the presence of fertile pastures.[99] However, indications from the fieldwork in Hörgarbyggð revealed that most of the shielings were built up on what was probably unfertile ground in the immediate period after first settlement, on top of gravel or screes. In fact, it may have been a deliberate attempt to enhance the soil to encourage better vegetation growth in the area. The shielings at Grænhólasel (site 01), Gráskriðusel (site 02), Bægisársel (site 05), and even Selhóll (site 03), for instance, were constructed straight on top of a gravel surface or areas of scree in what can safely be interpreted as an attempt to cultivate a previously barren area. This bears a strong resemble to early 19th century attempts at land cultivation and improvement, where livestock were introduced to an area to fertilize and enrich the ground of a fairly infertile area (as in the example *nátthagar* – overnight, fenced off pastures for livestock). Shielings have not been looked at in this context in Iceland before. The high number of sites built in this manner in Hörgárbyggð is interesting as the ground is generally less fertile in the area than in Svarfaðardalur, where perhaps the same need for fertilization was not present in the latter.

Ownership and usage

One point that must be kept in mind when looking at transhumance in Iceland (and beyond) is that there was often a complex and changing relationship between the shieling and the farm over time. Sites that were shielings at some point during their lifespan might take on the role of full-scale farm for a short period before being altered back to a shieling role. Shielings were also sometimes used as grazing houses (*beitarhús*) in winter, or perhaps after it stopped functioning as a shieling. Even if the aim was to avoid shielings that had obvious and complex histories in choosing sites for trenching/coring, in some cases such complications could not be foreseen. Some of the sites investigated may have belonged to different farms during their history, and their function no doubt changed over their life span. Most of the sites showed signs of repeated rebuilds and at least

[99] See for example Jónasson, Jónas. 1945, p. 62, Thoroddsen, Þorvaldur. 1919, 206

four of them: Grænahólssel (site 01), Möðruvallasel (site 04), sel of Sakka (site 09) and sel in Kóngsstaðir (site 10) had additional much later structures that represented a different reuse of the site (grazing houses, sheep folds or shepard's hut). Whilst the relationship between shieling and the main farm, or the 'mother' settlement, sometimes seemed fairly clear (at Bægisársel (site 05), Hólsel (site 08), Sakka's shieling (site 09), Steðjasel (site 11) and Auðnasel (site 12)), in several cases this history seemed much more complex. Some of the shielings looked at in 2022 could have belong to the 'mother' farm but may have belonged to another abandoned farm within the present-day property of the main farm (see for example Grænhólasel (site 01), Selhjalli (site 06), Kóngsstaðasel (site 10)). Yet another group of shielings probably belonged to farms further away (see for example Gráskriðusel (site 02), Varmavatnssel (site 03), Möðruvallasel (site 04), "Urðarsel" (site 07)). These last-mentioned shielings were in areas that might have been on the edge of settled areas but became incorporated into powerful farms or church-farms some distance way. But even if the ownership of these areas was in the hands of these farms/churches none of these shielings are mentioned in older documents, except for Möðruvallasel that is mentioned in 16th century documents that had become a part of Möðruvellir's property..[100] In other cases, the ownership of the shieling can only be assumed because of the ownership of the land around them but in most cases, it seemed unlikely that these shielings would have belong to the small farms closest to sites. In the case of Varmavatnshólar, especially, it seems highly unlikely as the shieling is very close to the small farm whose property it was in (at least in later centuries). There are several better-known examples of 'detached shielings' on land that later had small. For example, Bakkasel was built for the church farm of Bakki about 18 km further into Öxnadalur (and then later in 1850 turned into a farm but abandoned in 1960)..[101] In the cases of these 'detached shielings' the route to the shieling was much longer than other linked farm-shieling places. That alone must have influenced what kind of activity took place in these shielings as the route from farm to shieling might not have been travelled as easily as in the other shielings.

Dating of the shielings

The date of the shielings turned out to be quite varied. Slightly different combinations of tephra were preserved different trenches/cores and that influenced the dating information gathered from each site (see *table 2*). In most of the sites the LNS was found underneath the structures (eight out of ten sites), but H-1104 was only found at four sites; H-1300 was found at ten sites out of twelve;

[100] Bsk II, p. 659
[101] Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ósk. 2008 Vol. II,

and H-1766 at six sites. No traces of Veiðivötn 1477 (V-1477) were found in any of the trenches or cores.

When looking at the shieling's chronology (see *table 3*) it can be seen that four of the shielings were built after the falling of the H-1300 tephra (Grænahólssel (site 01), Selhóll (site 03), shieling at Sakka (site 09) and Steðjasel (site 11)) although the first mentioned (Grænahólssel) showed a possible (but unconfirmed) occupation below H-1300 in one of the cores). Three of

ID Number	Place-name	Site no.	LNS	H1104	H1300	H1766
EY-176:031	Sel	Sel22_09	P/a	P/a	P/p?	P/p
EY-264:010	Bægisársel	Sel22_05	P/a	A/a	P/p	A/a
EY-052:011	Selhjalli	Sel22_06	P/a	A/a	P/p	P/p
EY-200:006	Möðruvallasel	Sel22_04	P*/a	(P)/p	(P)/p	P/p
EY-224:006	Gráskriðusel	Sel22_02	P	P	A	A
EY-225:005	Selhóll	Sel22_03	P	A	P?	A
EY-258:007	Steðjasel	Sel22_11	P	A	P	A
Ey-136:009	Auðnasel	Sel22_12	N	n	n	n
EY-143:026	Urðasel	Sel22_07	A/p?	A/a	A/p	P/p
EY-201:011	Grænahólssel	Sel22_01	A/a	A/a	A/p	P/p
EY-154:014	Sel	Sel22_10	A	A	p	a
Ey-135:017	Hólssel	Sel22_08	/a	P/a	P/a	/p

Table 2: The presence/absence of tephra layers at the sites looked at in 2022. P = present in trench, P=Veiðivötn 940 present, p=present in cores, A= absent in trench, a=absent in cores*

Site ID	Site no	Place-name	Farm name	Value*	Postdates	Predates
EY-201:011	01	Grænahólssel	Þúfnavellir	30	1300	1766
EY-224:006	02	Gráskriðusel	Bessahlaðir	10**	LNS	1104
EY-225:005	03	Selhóll	Varmarvatnshólar	10**	1300	uncertain
EY-200:006	04	Möðruvallasel	Féegsst/Baugasel	20**	940	1766
EY-264:010	05	Bægisársel	Ytri-Bægisá	beneficum	pre-1300	c. 17/18th c
EY-052:011	06	Selhjalli	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	60	pre-1300	1766/16th c
EY-143:026	07	"Urðasel"	Atlastaðir	10**	pre-1300	1766/17th-18th c
Ey-135:017	08	Hólssel	Hóll*	10	1104	1300
EY-176:031	09	sel	Sakka	60	1300	1766/16th c.
EY-154:014	10	sel	Kóngsstaðir	10**	pre-1300	Uncertain
EY-258:007	11	Steðjasel	Steðji	10	1300	1766
Ey-136:009	12	Auðnasel	Auðnir	20	uncertain	uncertain

*Table 3: The dating of the shielings investigated in Eyjafjörður in 2022. * Farms value based on JÁM hdr (1712). **likely belonged to a different farm than the one who it belongs to geographically in the 19th century.*

these post H-1300 sites were abandoned before the falling of the tephra of H-1766 but at site 03 no traces of that tephra could be found above the occupation, and the abandonment date is therefore uncertain.

According to Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson, the tephrochronologist who examined the sections, it is likely that the shieling of Sakka (site 09) was abandoned by the 16th century based on accumulation rates, but no similar interpretation could be made of the other sites. Four of the sites trenched and cored (Bægisársel (site 05), Selhjalli/Stóru-Hámundarstaðir (site 06), Urðarsel/Atlastaðir (site 07) and Kóngsstaðir (site 10)) showed evidence of occupation *before* 1300, but their precise origin could not be refined further because of lack of preserved tephra. At Bægisársel (site 05) and Hámundarstaðir (site 06) trenches into a ruin only showed occupation *after* 1300, but the cores indicated occupation below the same tephra layer in other locations across the site. In the other two sites, occupation *before* 1300 was seen in both the trenches and cores: Hámundarstaðir (site 06) and Urðarsel/Atlastaðir (site 07) were abandoned *before* H-1766 fell but Bægisársel (site 05) was occupied into the 17th/18th century based on finds recovered from the site. At Bægisársel (site 05) some evidence was found of the shieling being out of use some time *after* 1300 before being re-occupied sometimes before 17th-18th century when it was finally abandoned. Shieling at Kóngsstaðir (site 10) was only cored, and no evidence of an abandonment date was found in the coring.

The trenching showed that at least three of the shielings had an early origin (Gráskriðusel (site 02), Möðruvallasel (site 04) and Hólssel (site 08)) and thereof two might have had a relatively short life span: Gráskriðusel (site 02) and Hólssel (site 08)). Both the latter mentioned sites were dated based on trenches alone. In Gráskriðusel (site 02) no coring was done in 2022 but the trench into a shieling's enclosure suggested that it was built soon after the falling of LNS and that it was not kept/rebuilt after the falling of the H1104 tephra. Ruins close by could indicate more than one building phase of that part of the site, but further research is needed to confirm this. At Hólssel (site 08) the trench into a building showed that it was built after the falling of H-1104 and not rebuilt after 1300. A considerable amount of coring was done around and in other ruins but as none of the cores showed traces of tephra from 1104, 1300 or 1477, they could only confirm that occupation was well under H-1766. The last site to be mentioned is Möðruvallasel (site 04) where trenching into a boundary suggested that it was built soon after the falling of V-940 and sealed by the only other tephra visible in the trench, which was H-1766, well above collapse and accumulation up against the wall. A cleared eroding section into the same boundary at a different location showed that it was out of usage by 1300 and possibly even by 1104. The coring into

structures in the same area suggest a long usage from the early centuries and until 1766 and even beyond (sheepfold and grazing house (*beitarhús*) were than built there in the 18th-19th century).

The story of the finds/Daily life

Trenches can only give a limited view into daily life of sites investigated. More detailed excavation of larger areas, structures, floors midden etc. is needed to compile more detailed picture of daily life in the shieling. However samples from floors found in the trench in Sakka and find from the site can give a glimpse of the day-to-day life in the shielings. The finds assemblage from 2022 was, as was expected, limited. The most notable finds from 2022 were, however, a couple of fragments of pottery found in the abandonment phase in Bægisársel (site 05). One is a piece of *Frechen* stoneware and the other a body sherd of handmade Jutland earthenware (*Jyddepotte*), both are dated to the 17th-18th century. These pieces are rare finds in rural Iceland at the period, especially the fragment of the *Jyddepotte*. They can give us an insight into the transportation of objects and tools from the farm to the shieling as it is unlikely that objects like these were left at the shieling during winter. These fragments also provide a small window into daily life in the shieling as they bear witness to daily food processing and consumption and indicate a fairly extensive shieling activity in the area during the 17th-18th century.

The archaeoentomological analysis also gives an indication of the daily life in and around the shieling (see appendix 2). Hrönn Konráðsdóttir analyses of two samples from Sakka suggested that both wetlands and woodlands were in the close vicinity of the research area of time of usage, but the area is completely deforested today. However similar species were found in both samples indicating that the environment did not change a lot while the shieling was used. In one of the two samples (sample 0912) some insect species suggested some sort of living conditions in the structure, as they are found in moulding refuse like hay or leftover food.

Final remarks

For WP 2 the first year in the project largely focused on the dating of the shielings under investigation in Eyjafjörður. Nevertheless, it has provided clearer insights into a complex and changing series of relationships between the farm and shieling, and also provided information about an aspect of early shielings that has not been explored in Iceland until now; that is the role of shielings in the cultivation of marginal areas (in terms of their soil fertility). The research has given an insight into shieling practises, and to an extend into daily live at the shieling sites. With our investigation's methods sharpened, and our site selection for 2023 prepped, we hope that the new investigations will add comparative depth to our study of shielings in Iceland.


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Ö-Svarf: *Örnefnaskrá Svarfaðardals,* Jóhannes Óli Sæmundsson tók saman.

Appendices

Appendix I: Teprha-chronolgical work in 2022

Fornleifarannsóknir í Svarfaðardal, Hörgárdal og Öxnadal sumarið 2022

Gjóskulagarannsókn

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INNGANGUR

Þann 24.-25. júní 2022 var farin vettvangsferð í Svarfaðardal, Hörgárdal og Öxnadal til að kanna fornar seljatóftir. Farið var á alls níu staði á tveimur dögum. Skoðuð voru jarðvegssnið, gjóskulög greind, afstaða þeirra til fornminja könnuð og sýni tekin til frekari athugana.

Rannsóknir hafa sýnt að nokkuð er af gjóskulögum í jarðvegi á Norðurlandi sem koma að notum við aldursákvarðanir fornminja. Þau gjóskulög sem best hafa nýst í þeim tilgangi eru:

- Landnámslagið (LNL) frá því um 880 (þunnt við utanverðan Eyjafjörð en þykknar til suðurs)
- V-Sv frá um 940 með upptök í Bárðarbungu-Veiðivatnakerfi (þunnt við utanverðan Eyjafjörð)
- H-1104 (hvítt, 1-2 mm að þykkt)
- H-1300 (allskýrt víðast hvar við Eyjafjörð)
- V-1477 (þunnt við utanverðan Eyjafjörð, finnst ekki alls staðar)
- H-1766 (allskýrt og finnst víða).

Í Á mið-Norðurlandi og NA-landi er svokölluð Landnámssyrpa (LNS) yfirleitt skýr en í henni eru allt að sex dökk gjóskulög með stuttu millibili. Lögin mynduðust á rúmlega 200 ára tímabili. Á Norðurlandi verður LNS ógreinilegri eftir því sem vestar og norðar er farið, vestan Eyjafjarðar eru vart fleiri en 2-3 lög greinanleg í LNS. Yngsta lagið er V-Sv. Þykkt LNS er yfirleitt á bilinu 4-6 cm. Auk þessara laga er vert að nefna ljósa Heklulagið Heklu-3, um 3000 ára gamalt. Þetta lag er áberandi í jarðvegi á Norðurlandi, nokkru neðan mannvistarleifa, oft eru slitrur af því í torfi og veggjafyllingum (Sigurður Þórarinsson 1968, Guðrún Larsen 1982; 1984, Karl Grönvold et al. 1995, Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson 1998; 2002, Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson et al. 2013, Sigl et al. 2015).

NIÐURSTÖÐUR

Site 07 – Urðarsel í Svarfaðardal (65° 51,216'; 18°50,407')

Vestari skurður var skoðaður. Þar sást í grjóthlaðinn vegg um 0,5 m þykkan. Jarðvegsþykkt þarna er um 25-30 cm mest næst veggnum. Eitt þunnt dökkt gjóskulag sást ganga yfir hleðsluna (sýni-1). Gjóskan er á 6-7 cm dýpi. Sýni var tekið næst ofan á mölinni sem er undir veggnum (sýni-2). Smásjárskoðun bendir til að lagið yfir hleðslunni sé H-1766. Hitt sýnið reyndist vera úr sandi - fokefni.

Site 09 – Sökkusel í Svarfaðardal (65° 55,394'; 18° 30,153')

Mælt var snið í austurenda skurðar. Þar mátti sjá H-1300 liggja undir grjótlögn (sýni), þar á milli eru 1-1,5 cm. Neðar sjást slitrur af H-1104 og LNS með tveimur dökkum gjóskulögum (mynd 1). Ofan á grjótlögninni er 40-45 cm þykkt torf. Í því eru slitrur af LNS, H-1104 og H-1300. Vestan megin veggjarins, inni í tóftinni, er svart lag upp undir grasrótinni á 6 cm dýpi (sýni). Samkvæmt smásjárskoðun er H-1300 undir grjótlögninni eins og talið var og H-1766 yfir veggnum.

Mynd 1. *Sjá má gjóskulagið H-1300 undir grjótlögninni (blágrátt), heklu-1 (hvítt) og neðar er LNS í dökkleitu moldarlagi.*

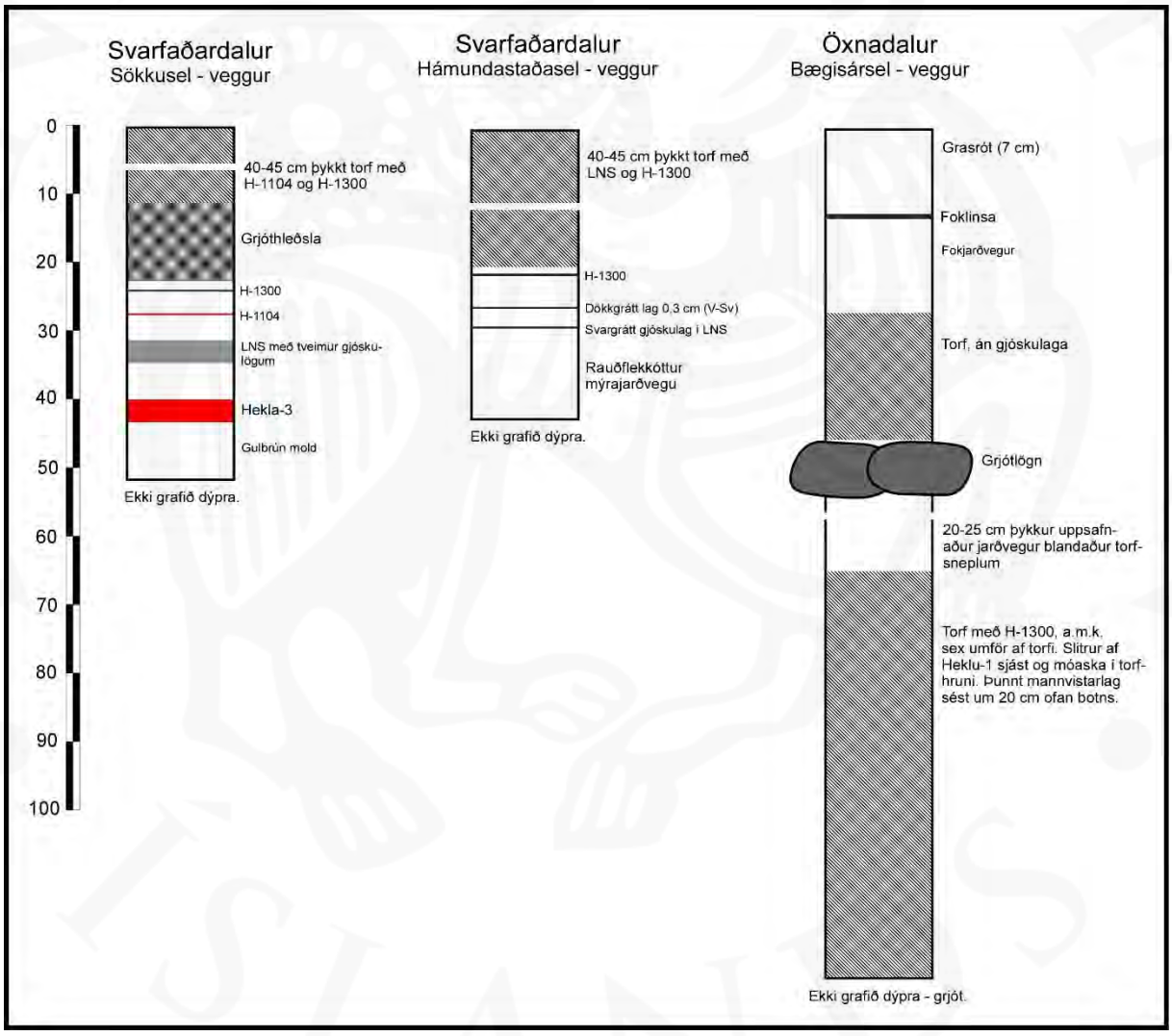
Site 06 – Hámundarstaðasel í Svarfaðardal (65° 56,839'; 18° 27,041')

Snið er mælt sunnan megin við vegg sem kemur fram í skurðinum. Torfið í honum er 40-50 cm þykkt. H-1300 er samfellt undir veggnum (sýni), um 1-1,5 cm undir torfi. Um 5 cm neðar er LNS

með tveimur dökkum gjóskulögum (sýni). Eitt svart þunnt gjóskulag sést liggju yfir torfhruni báðum megin veggjar og ofan á honum (sýni). Um 2-3 cm eru milli gjóskulagsins og torfsins. Í torfinu má sjá slitrur af H-1300 og LNS. Smásjárskoðun staðfestir að H-1300 er undir veggnum og H-1766, að öllum líkindum, yfir honum.

Site 11 – Steðjasel í Öxnadal (65° 42,489'; 18° 18,795')

Skoðuð voru snið í holu inni í tóft. Engin gjóskulög sáust undir veggjum og heldur engin yfir þeim. Í torfinu mátti sjá slitrur af LNS, H-1300 (sýni) og Heklu-3. Holan virðist vera grafin inni í tóft en ekki í gengum vegg líkt og í öðrum seljum. Vísbendingar voru um að H-1766 væri yfir tóftinni, aðallega á einum stað. Smásjárathugun staðfestir að H-1300 er í torfi þessarar byggingar.



Mynd 2. *Snið mæld í seljum í Svarfaðardal og Öxnadal.*

Site 04 – Möðruvallaklausturssel í Hörgárdal (65° 39,265'; 18° 37,799')

Skoðað var snið í garðsvegg, snið var mælt í norðurenda skurðar. Svo virðist sem veggurinn sitji næst ofan á LNS, ekkert bil var sjáanlegt þar á milli. Í torfinu eru slitrur af Heklu-3 og LNS. Eitt sendið dökkt gjóskulag liggur yfir garðinum (sýni). Smásjárskoðun bendir til að hér sé um að ræða H-1766.

Jarðvegskjarni var tekinn með bor um 20 m austan við skurðinn. Gjóskulög reyndust ágætlega varðveitt í kjarnanum og mátti þar greina; H-1766 (9 cm dýpi), H-1300 (17 cm dýpi), H-1104 (25 cm dýpi) og LNS á 31-33,5 cm dýpi. Rask mátti sjá á milli H-1104 og LNS.

Kjarninn var tekinn 2,5 m vestan við garðstubb en snið í hann mátti sjá í rofi. Í því sáust H-1766 og H-1300 ganga yfir torfhrun og vísbendingar voru um að H-1104 gerði það einnig.

Site 01 – Grænhólssel í Hörgárdal (65° 39,777'; 18° 33,827')

Sáum engin gjóskulög í skurðinum sem lá þarna í gegnum garðlag. Garðurinn er úr grjóti og mold sem hefur verið hróflað upp. Garðlagið er um 40 cm þykkt. Gjóskulagið H-1766 sást yfir seljarúst skammt frá skurðinum.

Varmavatnshólar - Selhóll í Öxnadal (65° 30,160'; 18° 37,761')

Mjög röskuð LNS sást undir torfinu í selinu. Slitrur úr LNS og Heklu-3 eru í torfinu. Grunur var um að H-1300 væri þar líka (sýni tekið) og bendir smásjárskoðun til að það sé líklegt, en sýnið er ekki gott. Gjóskulög fundust ekki yfir tóftinni.

Site 02 – Gráskriðusel í Öxnadal (65° 31,685'; 18° 35,403')

Skoðað var snið í gegnum garðlag. Garðurinn var byggður að mestu úr sendinni mold og möl. Slitrur úr LNS mátti sjá í torfinu. Austan megin við garðinn, báðum megin í skurðinum, mátti sjá slitrur úr ljósri gjósku (sýni). Hvort gjóskan er í torfhruni eða in situ var erfitt að sjá. Smásjárskoðun staðfestir að þarna sé um súra Heklugjósku að ræða, líklega þá Heklu-1104. Grunur var um dökkt þunnt lag yfir garðinum (sýni) en smásjárskoðun bendir til að um foklinsu sé að ræða, fremur gjóskuríka.

Þó að varðveisla gjóskulaganna sé fremur slæm þarna eru vísbendingar um að garðurinn sé frá því fyrir 1104.

Site 05 – Bægisársel við Ytri Bægisá í Öxnadal (65° 39,624'; 18° 23,222')

Snið var mælt í skurði sem grafinn hafði verið í einn vegg selsins. Neðst í skurðinum gaf að líta allþykkann torfstabba með gjóskulaginu H-1300, allt að sex umför af torfi. Þar fyrir ofan er 25-30 cm jarðvegslag, fokmold og torfsneplar. Ofan á því tekur við annar yngri veggur með grjóti neðst.

Fokjarðvegur er síðan efst. Grunur var um gjóskulag upp undir grasrótinni en samkvæmt smásjárskoðun er þar um foklinsu að ræða.

SAMANTEKT

Í töflu 1 neðan eru dregnar saman helstu niðurstöður varðandi aldur seljanna sem skoðuð voru. Eins og sjá má eru aldursgreiningar í sumum tilvikum ekki nákvæmar sem orsakast af miklum aldursmun á þeim gjóskulögum sem helst er stuðst við, þ.e. H-1300 og H-1766. Flest virðast selin vera frá 14. öld og síðar en undantekningar frá því eru Möðruvallaklausturssel og Gráskriðusel þar sem vísbendingar eru um mannvist/notkun á 10.-11. öld.

Tafla 1. *Aldur selja sem skoðuð voru sumarið 2022.*

Sel	Gjóska ofan á vegg	Gjóska undir vegg	Áætlaður aldur
Urðarsel	H-1766	Engin	17.-18. öld ?
Sökkusel	H-1766	H-1300	14.-16. öld
Hámundarstaðasel	H-1766	H-1300	14.-16. öld
Steðjasel	H-1766?	Engin	14. öld eða síðar (H-1300 í torfi)
Möðruvallaklausturssel	H-1766 (selrúst) H-1104 (garðlag)	LNS LNS	Merki um mannvist á milli 940 og 1104
Grænhólssel	H-1766	Engin	Óviss aldur, fyrir 1750
Selhóll	Engin	LNS	14. öld eða síðar (H-1300 líklega í torfi)
Gráskriðusel	H-1104?	LNS	Líklega frá 10.-11. öld
Bægisársel	Engin	LNS	14. öld (fyrra byggingarskeið, H-1300 í torfi)

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ÞJÓÐMINJASAFN ÍSLANDS

Appendix II:
Archaeoentomological analysis

of two samples from the project „The Rise and Fall of Transhumance in Iceland 800-1800“

Hrönn Konráðsdóttir

Þjóðminjasafn Íslands

Tjarnarvellir 11

221 Hafnarfirði

Project: The Rise and Fall of Transhumance in Iceland 800-1800
Number of samples: 2
Project description: flotation, sorting and analysing insect remains, interpreting results.

Project aim

The archaeoentomological analysis in this report is a part of a larger project in which the research aim is transhumance in Iceland from the settlement period until 1800. This is the first year of a three-year long project that is funded by Rannís (The Icelandic centre for Research). This report is therefore probably the first in a series of three archaeoentomological reports, depending on the progress of the project. The summer season of 2022 excavations provided two samples of different volume from a shieling in the farmlands of Sakka in north Iceland, one small sample and one larger. Both samples were flotated, sorted and the insect remains recovered from them were identified to species if that was possible, some could only be identified to families, and there is always some that are non-identifiable. The natural habitats and preferences of the insect species were then identified with the relevant literature and used to assess aspects of human activity and the local environment.

Methods

The two samples were from different layers in what is called Sökkusel. Sample number 0907 was from a mixed layer from the final era of habitation and possibly from when the structure went into disuse. Sample 0912 was taken from a floor layer in an earlier era of habitation, probably one of the earliest (Oscar Aldred, personal comment). Most of the archaeoentomological work was done at the National Museum at Tjarnarvellir 11, but part of the identifications was done at the Icelandic Institute of Natural History.

The samples were flotated at the National Museum facilities, with paraffin flotation as described by Coop and Osborne (1968) with slight variations (Kenward, Hall & Jones 1980). This

method has had the best success rate for recovering insect remains and has also been found to be the best method when reviewed in later years by Rousseau (2011). The insect remains were sorted from the samples under a low magnifying stereo microscope. The identification was done with the use of the modern entomological collection at the Icelandic Institute of Natural History and the authors own collection as well as the relevant literature referred to in the text and information from the Institute of Natural History insect database. The insect remains collected were quantified using MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) by counting heads, thoraxes, elytra and in some cases the feet and using the lowest number of individuals from that count. Therefore, there are larger numbers of insect remains behind the individuals, as opposed to the NISP counting that is usually used with animal bones. The reason for using MNI is so the count is comparative to other archaentomological analysis. The interpretation was aided by the use of the BugsCEP program (Buckland and Buckland 2006), excel and the various relevant literature on the subject.

Conclucions

There was a large difference between the sizes of the samples because of what was available on site, sample 0907 was only 0,7 liters, as there was no more material that could be collected that layer, but sample 0912 was just over 5 litres. For archaeoentomological use the recommended sample size to get the best results is 5 liters. The sample size is also important so that the insect count is comparable to other projects (e.g. Buckland *et al.* 2004). The sample size can both impact the diversity of species as well as well as the number of individuals from each of the recovered species. As the samples are also taken from different time periods it is quite difficult to compare the two. The following table shows this is indeed the case for these samples as both the number of species and number of individuals is much lower in the smaller sample. The difference could therefore both be attributed to the size sample and where it is taken from and there is no way of knowing if the reason is one or the other or, which is even more likely, a mix of both.

The preservation of the insect remains in the samples was quite good, although there were a few broken and corroded ones, the preservation was similar in both the samples. The corroding of the chitin exoskeletons can be due to the acidity of the soil or other environmental factors that are not always obvious.

There were 4 insects (MNI) from 4 species in sample 0907, but quite a lot more recovered from sample 0912, or 25 insects (MNI) from 8 species/families. The insect remains could not be identified to species in all cases, as the identifiable parts of the insects were not always recovered. In some cases, as with the Latridus sp. the underside is used to identify them to species. This does not have an impact on their interpretation in the archaeological record as they have the same habitat preference.

Species list	**Sample nr.**		**Icelandic names**
	907	**912**	
Coleoptera			
Carabidae			
Patrobus septentrionis Dej.	1	2	Fjallasmiður

Staphylinidae			
Acidota crenata (Fabricuius, 1792)	1	1	Dreyruxi
Xylodromus concinnus (Marsham)		1	Töðuuxi
Stenus sp.		4	
Omalium sp.		1	
Latridiidae			
Latridius sp.		1	Húsvinarætt
Scarabaeidae			
Aphodius Lapponum Gyllenhal	1	7	Taðýfill
Curculionidae			
Otiorhynchus nodosus (Müll.)	1	8	Hélukeppur
Samtals:	4	25	

Table 1. *Sample list and Icelandic names of the species.*

Sample <09-07>

As discussed earlier, sample 0907 was quite small and very few species were recovered from this sample. There was also only one individual from each of the species recovered. The insects found were only of the non-synanthropic kind, insects that live in nature, without the influence of man. One of those is directly connected to man, as it only lives in the dung of larger mammals, but still has an outdoors preference. Otiorhyncuhus species are quite common in the archaeological record in Iceland, as well as being common today. One individual of *O. nodosus* was recovered from the sample, a species that is commonly found in lush grasslands where there is moisture (Larsson & Gígja 1959). Two indicators of wetlands and woods was found in the sample, *P.septentrionis* as well as *A. crenata* (Larsson & Gígja 1959). All these species are not directly in contact with humans, or any kind of man-made environment, and are therefore more an indicator of environment at the time than any sort of use of the structure excavated, although they can be introduced via building material, as for example turf.

As mentioned before there is one species in this sample that indicates animals at the site, the scarab *A. lapponum*, which is the only local scarab. It clearly shows that there were large mammals on site and the only large mammals in Iceland are livestock, except for the small number of reindeer, which were imported in the 18th C and have a small population in east Iceland.

Sample <09-12>

With 25 insects from 8 species or families, sample 0912 is a lot more interesting than the previous sample. Compared to the diversity from floor layers in for example Skáholt (Konradsdottir 2021) or Skarðsel (Konradsdottir 2016) it is a very small number of insects, but that is to be expected where there is a periodical use of houses and does indicate that this was not a structure that was used continually.

Most of the species are ones that have a natural habitat in Iceland. Three of them are species that were also in sample 0907 and indicate woodlands, grasslands, and wetlands in the

vicinity. In addition to them there were both Omalium sp. and Stenus sp. but neither could be identified down to species level and the families do not share a preference for habitat. Seven *A. lapponum* were found in the sample, a clear indication of onsite husbandry.

Two species sparked special interest, as they only live in man-made environments. These species cannot survive the Icelandic winters and are transported unknowingly with people and produce between areas. These are Lathrihidus sp. and *X . concinnus*. Both of them are pests in mouldy hay and other moulding vegetable refuse (Lindroth 1974, Larsson & Gígja 1959). *X. concinnus* is common in nature in Southern-Europe where the climate is milder but is exclusively found inside in Iceland (Larsson & Gígja 1959).

Conclucions

The question is of course what makes this a shieling, where there is a summer seasonal use, not a livestock pen which has a longer winter use, and how can we tell the difference. As well as, if there is a difference between the early days and later use of the shieling. But with these different sized samples it is very difficult to draw solid conclusion in that regard, that could be a part of next year's project.

The non-synanthropic species point to wetlands and woodlands in the vicinity of the research area, which is not the case today, there are wetlands but not woods and this could indicate change in the local environment. Similar species were found in both samples, and they indicate that the environment did not change a lot while the shieling was used.

Sample 0912 did have some synanthropic species and the conclusion can therefore be drawn that there were some sort of living conditions in the structure, with moulding refuse like hay or leftover food. Those could be interpreted to be periodic, if one considers the amount of insect remains and species found at Sakka.

The best reference material is the archaeoentomological analysis from Engihlið in Fossárdal. Eight samples were taken there from a ruin that was thought to be a shieling (Buckland & Sadler 1991). The fauna from those samples is almost identical to the fauna here, all the most common species were found in both places. The amount of *A. lapponum* was comparable with the ones found in the shieling at Sakka and the similarities in other species was very strong. Similarities are also found in the horse shelter at Skarðssel, but not in the cow or sheep pens, which had much more diversity of species (Konradsdottir 2017). The conclusion must therefore be that the fauna resonates with shielings and both samples have species that are connected with animal husbandry.

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Appendix III – Unit register

Natmus no.	**MÍ no.**	Trench no	Unit no	/Type	Group	Keyword	Date	ID
2022-25	202205-0073	01-01	1	D	-	Topsoil	16.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR
2022-25	202205-0073	01-01	1	D	-	Topsoil	14.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	01-01	2	D	-	Windblown	14.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	01-01	3	D	-	Turf collapse	14.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	01-01	4	D	-	Turf wall	14.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	01-01	5	D	-	Redposited windblown	14.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	01-01	6	C	-	Cut	14.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	01-01	7	D	-	Mixed upcast	14.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	01-01	8	D	-	Natural	14.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	1	D	-	Topsoil	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	2	D	-	Windblown	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	3	D	-	Windblown	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	4	D	-	Windblown	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	5	D	-	Turf collapse	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	6	D	-	Turf collapse	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	7	D	-	Tephra (1104)	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	8	D	-	Mixed windblown	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	9	D	-	Turf wall	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	10	D	-	Mixed layer	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	11		-	Erosion	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON

Natmus no.	MÍ no.	Trench no	Unit no	/Type	Group	Keyword	Date	ID
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	12	D	-	Mixed layer	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	13		-	Erosion?	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	02-01	14	D	-	Natural' - landslide deposit	14.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	03-01	1	D	-	Topsoil	14.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	03-01	2	D	-	Tephra (1766)	14.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	03-01	3	D	-	Turf rebuild (2)	14.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	03-01	4	D	-	Turf wall (1)	14.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	03-01	5	D	-	Tephra ?(1300)	14.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	03-01	6	D	-	Midden	14.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	03-01	7	D	-	Windblown	14.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	03-01	8	D	-	Original ground surface	14.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	03-01	9	D	-	Tephra (LNS)	14.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	1	D	-	Topsoil	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	2	D	-	Windblown	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	3	D	-	Tephra	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	4	D	-	Tephra	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	5	D	-	Turf collapse	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	6	D	-	Windblown	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	7	D	-	Turf wall	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	8	D	-	Tephra	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	9	D	-	Natural	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.

Natmus no.	**MÍ no.**	Trench no	Unit no	/Type	Group	Keyword	Date	ID
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	10	D	-	Tephra (H-3/4)	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	11	D	-	Organic	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	12	D	-	Clay	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	13	D	-	Mixed natural	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	14	D	-	Natural	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-01	15	D	-	Natural	15.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	1	D	-	Topsoil	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	2	D	-	Tephra (1766)	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	3	D	-	Windblown	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	4	D	-	Tephra (1300)	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	5	D	-	Windblown	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	6	D	-	Tephra (1104)	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	7	D	-	Windblown	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	8	D	-	Turf collapse	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	9	D	-	Windblown	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	10	D	-	Turf wall	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	11	D	-	Natural	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	12	D	-	LNS	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	04-02	13	D	-	Natural	15.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	05-01	1	D	-	Topsoil	16.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	05-01	2	D	-	Turf collapse	16.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON

Natmus no.	MÍ no.	Trench no	Unit no	/Type	Group	Keyword	Date	ID
2022-25	202205-0073	05-01	3	D	-	Turf (2)	16.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	05-01	4	D	-	Windblown	16.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	05-01	5	D	-	Windblown + turf collapse	16.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	05-01	6	D	-	Turf collapse	16.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	05-01	7	D	-	Midden	16.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	05-01	8	D	-	Windblown	16.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	05-01	9	D	-	Windblown	16.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	05-01	10	D	-	Turf (1)	16.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON/GYLFI HELGASON
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	1	D	-	Topsoil	15.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	2	D	-	Turf collapse	15.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	3	D	-	Redposited windblown	15.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	4	D	-	Redposited windblown	15.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	5	D	-	Mixed upcast	15.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	6	D	-	Turf collapse/floor	15.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	7	D	-	Cut of fence slot (external)	15.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	8	D	-	Stones in fence slot	16.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	9	C	-	Cut of fence slot (internal)	16.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	10	D	-	Turf wall (2)	16.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	11	D	-	Fill of gully (internal)	16.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	12	C	-	Cut of gully	16.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	13	D	-	Floors	16.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.

Natmus no.	**MÍ no.**	Trench no	Unit no	/Type	Group	Keyword	Date	ID
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	14	D	-	Turf wall (1)	16.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	15	D	-	Windblown (external)	16.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	16	C	-	Cut of structure	16.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	17	D	-	Tephra	16.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	06-01	18	D	-	Tephra	16.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	07-01	1	D	-	Topsoil	21.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	07-01	2	D	-	Tephra	21.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	07-01	3	D	-	Windblown	21.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	07-01	4	D	-	Peat ash	21.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	07-01	5	D	-	Turf collapse	21.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	07-01	6	D	-	Mixed, peat ash and turf	21.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	07-01	7	D	-	Turf wall	21.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	07-01	8	D	-	Marsh soil	21.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	07-01	9	D	-	Natural	21.06.2022	LILJA L. DAVÍÐSDÓTTIR/JÓHANNA V. GUÐMUNDSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	1	D	-	Topsoil	18.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	2	D	-	Windblown	18.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	3	D	-	Turf collapse	18.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	4	D	-	Turf wall (4)	18.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	5	D	-	Turf collapse	18.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	6	D	-	Sheet midden	18.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	7	D	-	Turf & stone wall (2)	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.

Natmus no.	**MÍ no.**	Trench no	Unit no	/Type	Group	Keyword	Date	ID
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	8	D	-	Turf collapse	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	9	D	-	Turf surface	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	10	D	-	Sheet midden	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	11	D	-	Turf collapse	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	12	D	-	Turf wall (1)	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	13	D	-	Windblown	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	14	D	-	Turf wall (3)	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	08-01	15	C	-	Cut of structure	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	1	D	-	Topsoil	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	2	D	-	Turf collapse / Turf wall	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	3	D	-	Turf collapse / upcast mix	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	4	D	-	Turf surface	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	5	D	-	Turf collapse / upcast mix	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	6	D	-	Turf collapse / upcast mix	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	7	D	-	Turf surface	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	8	D	-	Turf wall (2)	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	9	D	-	Turf wall (1)	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	10	D	-	Turf collapse (internal)	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	11	D	-	Turf collapse / upcast mix	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	12	D	-	Turf collapse	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	13	D	-	Floors	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.

Natmus no.	**MÍ no.**	Trench no	Unit no	/Type	Group	Keyword	Date	ID
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	14	C	-	Cut of structure	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	15	D	-	Turf collapse / upcast mix	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	09-01	16	D	-	Turf collapse / upcast mix	21.06.2022	OSCAR ALDRED/ELÍN ÓSK HREIÐARSD.
2022-25	202205-0073	11-01	1	D	-	Topsoil	20.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON
2022-25	202205-0073	11-01	2	D	-	Windblown	20.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON
2022-25	202205-0073	11-01	3	D	-	Windblown	20.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON
2022-25	202205-0073	11-01	4	D	-	Turf wall (another)	20.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON
2022-25	202205-0073	11-01	5	D	-	Turf wall (2)	20.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON
2022-25	202205-0073	11-01	6	D	-	Tephra (1477)	20.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON
2022-25	202205-0073	11-01	7	D	-	Windblown	20.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON
2022-25	202205-0073	11-01	8	D	-	Turf wall (1)	20.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON
2022-25	202205-0073	11-01	9	C	-	Cut	20.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON
2022-25	202205-0073	11-01	10	D	-	Mixed turf	20.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON
2022-25	202205-0073	11-01	11	D	-	Windblown	20.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON
2022-25	202205-0073	11-01	12	D	-	Tephra (1477)	20.06.2022	STEFÁN ÓLAFSSON

Appendix IV – Coring Register

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
01	Grænhólasel	01	62	0-7			topsoil		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	01	62	32-34			occupation / turf collapse		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	01	62	34-35		Mögulega 1300, ekki greind!	tephra		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	01	62	35-42			occupation / turfcollapse		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	01	62	42-51			occupation / floor		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	01	62	57-58			occupation /floor		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	01	62	58-60			occupation / floor		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	01	62	60-62			occupation		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	02	31	0-6			topsoil		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	02	31	6-8			windblown		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	02	31	8-9		1766	tephra		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	02	31	9-17			windblown		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	02	31	17-31			occupation		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	02	31	31			Stone		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	03	80	0-7			topsoil		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	03	80	7-7.5	1766		tephra	S#0101	13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	03	80	7.5-18			windblown		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	03	80	18-30			occupation		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	03	80	30-42			occupation		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	03	80	42-46			occupation		13.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
01	Grænhólasel	03	80	46-47			occupation		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	03	80	47-50			occupation		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	03	80	50-80			occupation		13.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	04	22	0-16			topsoil		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	04	22	16-21			windblow		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	04	22	22			stone		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	05	74	0-10			topsoil		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	05	74	10-18			windblown		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	05	74	18		líklega 1766?	tephra		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	05	74	18-34			occupation		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	05	74	34-43			occupation		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	05	74	43-43.5			occupation		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	05	74	43.5-46			occupation		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	05	74	46-55			occupation		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	05	74	55-57			occupation		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	05	74	57-74			occupation		14.06.22
01									
01	Grænhólasel	06	66	0-6			topsoil		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	06	66	6-6.5		1766	tephra		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	06	66	6.5-15			occupation		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	06	66	15.5-20			occupation		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	06	66	20-26			occupation / floor		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	06	66	20-30			occupation / floor		14.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
01	Grænhólasel	06	66	30-41			occupation		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	06	66	41-42			occupation		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	06	66	42-61			natural		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	06	66	61-66	Grímsvötn, líklega eftir landnám		tephra	S#0102	14.06.22
01									
01	Grænhólasel	07	37	0-5			topsoil		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	07	37	5-16			windblown		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	07	37	16-16.5	1766		tephra	S#0103	14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	07	37	16.5-22			windblown		14.06.22
01	Grænhólasel	07	37	22-37			occupation / turf wall?		14.06.22
01									
04	Möðruvallarsel	A	33	0-9			topsoil		
04	Möðruvallarsel	A	33	9-9.5	1766		tephra	S#0406	
04	Möðruvallarsel	A	33	9.5-15			occupation		
04	Möðruvallarsel	A	33	15-17			occupation		
04	Möðruvallarsel	A	33	17-17.5	1300		tephra	S#0405	
04	Möðruvallarsel	A	33	17.5-25			occupation		
04	Möðruvallarsel	A	33	25-25.5	1104		tephra	S#0404	
04	Möðruvallarsel	A	33	25.5-30			occupation		
04	Möðruvallarsel	A	33	30-31			Natural		
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	01	56	0-9			topsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	01	56	9-27			windblown		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	01	56	27-39			occupation		15.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
04	Möðruvallarsel	01	56	39-46			natural		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	01	56	46-49			natural		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	01	56	49-56			natural		15.06.22
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	02	30	0-10			topsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	02	30	10-30			windblown		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	02	30	30			stone		15.06.22
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	03	53	0-8			torpsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	03	53	8-19			windblown		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	03	53	19-22			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	03	53	22-29			windblown		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	03	53	29-49			occupation		
04	Möðruvallarsel	03	53	49-53			natural		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	03	53	53			stone		15.06.22
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	04	60	0-10			topsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	04	60	10-26			windblown		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	04	60	26-36			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	04	60	36-60			occupation		15.06.22
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	0-7			topsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	7-8	Líklega 1766		tephra	S#0401	15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	8-11			windblown		15.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	11-18			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	18-21			occupation?		
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	21-23	1300		tephra	S#0402	15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	23-25			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	25-27			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	27-29			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	29-31			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	31-34			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	34			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	34-41			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	41-44			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	44-53			windblown		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	53-59			occupation?		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	05	72	59-72			occupation?	S#0403	15.06.22
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	06	52	0-12			topsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	06	52	12-13.5		1766	tephra		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	06	52	13.5-24			windblown		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	06	52	24-40			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	06	52	40-45			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	06	52	45-52			stone		15.06.22
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	07	18	0-8			topsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	07	18	8-18			windblown		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	07	18	18			stone		15.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	08	16	0-9			topsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	08	16	9-16			windblown		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	08	16	16			stone		15.06.22
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	09	25	0-9			topsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	09	25	9-11		1766	tephra		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	09	25	11-25			windblown		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	09	25	25			stone		15.06.22
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	10	30	0-10			topsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	10	30	10-30			windblown		15.06.22
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	11	40	0-10			topsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	11	40	10-40		1766 í torfi?	occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	11	40	40			stone		15.06.22
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	12	50	0-6			topsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	12	50	6-13			windblown		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	12	50	13-14		1766?	tephra		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	12	50	14-35			windblown		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	12	50	35-50			occupation		15.06.22
04									
04	Möðruvallarsel	13	40	0-6			topsoil		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	13	40	6-16			windblown		15.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
04	Möðruvallarsel	13	40	16-17			occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	13	40	17-40		1766 í torfi	occupation		15.06.22
04	Möðruvallarsel	13	40	40			stone		15.06.22
04									
05	Bægisársel	01	68	0-20			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	01	68	20-44			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	01	68	44-55			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	01	68	55-68			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	01	68	68			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	02	25	0-15			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	02	25	15-23			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	02	25	23-25			tephra		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	02	25	25			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	03	29	0-10			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	03	29	10-29			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	03	29	29			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	04	91	0-19			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	04	91	19-38			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	04	91	38-52			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	04	91	52-55			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	04	91	55-78			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	04	91	78-90			occupation		15.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
05	Bægisársel	04	91	90			steinn		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	05	117	0-18			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	05	117	18-30			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	05	117	30-65			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	05	117	65-77			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	05	117	77-106			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	05	117	106-117			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	05	117	117			natural		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	06	55	0-11			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	06	55	11-55			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	06	55	55			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	07	50	0-15			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	07	50	15-30			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	07	50	30-50			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	07	50	50			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	08	52	0-10			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	08	52	10-23			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	08	52	23-38			windblown?		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	08	52	38-40	1300		tephra	S#501	15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	08	52	40-47			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	08	52	47-52			occupation		15.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
05	Bægisársel	08	52	52			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	09	40	0-9			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	09	40	9-20			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	09	40	20-40			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	09	40	40			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	10	99	0-27			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	10	99	27-53			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	10	99	53-87			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	10	99	87-99			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	10	99	99			occupation		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	11	21	0-9			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	11	21	9-21			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	11	21	21			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	12	32	0-11			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	12	32	11-22			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	12	32	22-32			natural		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	12	32	32			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	13	26	0-8			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	13	26	8-17			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	13	26	17-26			occupation		15.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
05	Bægisársel	13	26	26			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	14	21	0-10			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	14	21	10-21			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	14	21	21			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	15	36	0-11			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	15	36	11-22			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	15	36	22-29			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	15	36	29-36			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	15	36	36			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	16	20	0-9			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	16	20	9-20			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	16	20	20			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	17	40	0-12			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	17	40	12-32			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	17	40	32-40			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	17	40	40			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	18	43	0-15			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	18	43	15-31			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	18	43	31-43			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	18	43	43			stone		15.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
05									
05	Bægisársel	19	37	0-9			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	19	37	9-18			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	19	37	18-37			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	19	37	37			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	20	40	0-10			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	20	40	10-20			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	20	40	20-40			occupation		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	21	60	0-11			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	21	60	11-24			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	21	60	24-29			occupation		15.06.22
	Bægisársel			29-40			occupation		
05	Bægisársel	21	60	40-60			natural		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	21	60	60			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	22	97	0-15			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	22	97	15-30			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	22	97	30-40			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	22	97	40-50			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	22	97	50-68			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	22	97	68-95			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	22	97	95-97			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	22	97	97					15.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
05									
05	Bægisársel	23	44	0-13			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	23	44	13-44			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	23	44	44			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	24	63	0-7			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	24	63	7-20			windblown		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	24	63	20-33			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	24	63	33-45			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	24	63	45-63			ocupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	24	63	63			stone		15.06.22
05									
05	Bægisársel	25	40	0-13			topsoil		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	25	40	13-40			occupation		15.06.22
05	Bægisársel	25	40	40			stone		15.06.22
05									
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	01	31	0-8			topsoil		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	01	31	8-8.5	1766		tephra	Sample # 0601 taken for EE	
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	01	31	8.5-18			occupation?		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	01	31	18-24			occupation		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	01	31	24-30			occupation		
06									

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	02	47	0-10			topsoil		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	02	47	10-11	1766		tephra	Sample #0602 taken for EE	
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	02	47	11-17			windblown		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	02	47	17-17.5	1300		tephra	Sample #0603 taken for EE	
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	02	47	17-24			windblown		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	02	47	24-40			occupation		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	02	47	40-42			Natural		
06									
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	03	41	0-5			topsoil		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	03	41	5-6	óviss, líklega yngra en 1766 en getur ekki talist eiginlegt gjóksulag		tephra? Not tephra	Sample #0604 taken for EE	
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	03	41	6-10			windblown		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	03	41	10-11	1766		tephra	Sample #0605 taken for EE	
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	03	41	11-16			windblown		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	03	41	16-19	1300		tephra	Sample #0606 taken for EE	
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	03	41	19-40			occupation		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	03	41	40-40.5	Grímsvötn (líklega nærrri tíma landnáms)		tephra	Sample #0607	
06									

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	04	30	0-7			topsoil		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	04	30	7-7.5		1766	tephra	not sampled	
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	04	30	7.5-13			windblown		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	04	30	13-20			occupation		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	04	30	20-21		1300?	tephra		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	04	30	21-26			occupation		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	04	30	26-29			natural		
06									
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	05	13	0-10			topsoil		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	05	13	10-			stone		
06									
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	06	50	0-6			topsoil		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	06	50	6-8			windblown		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	06	50	8-8.5		1766	tephra	not sampled	
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	06	50	8.5-10			windblown		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	06	50	10-17			windblown		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	06	50	17-34			occupation		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	06	50	34-42			occupation		

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	06	50	42-46			occupation		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	06	50	46-49			?		
06									
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	07	86	0-7			topsoil		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	07	86	7-9			windblown		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	07	86	9-12			windblown		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	07	86	12-12.5		1766	tephra		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	07	86	12.5-14			windblown		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	07	86	14-23			occupation?		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	07	86	23-29			occupation?		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	07	86	29-42			occupation	Sample #0608 for EE	
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	07	86	42-60			natural		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	07	86	60-84			natural		
06									
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	08	30	0-8			topsoil		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	08	30	8-8.5		1766	tephra		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	08	30	8.5-10			windblown		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	08	30	10-11		1300	tephra		

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	08	30	11-17			occupation?		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	08	30	17-21			occupation?		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	08	30	21-22			occupation?		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	08	30	22-28			occupation		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	08	30	28			stone		
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	09	78	0-6			topsoil		16.06.22
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	09	78	10-26		possily 1300 in turf?	occupation		16.06.22
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	09	78	26-35			occupation		16.06.22
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	09	78	35-42			occupation		16.06.22
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	09	78	42-45			occupation		16.06.22
06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	09	78	45-78			natural		16.06.22
06									
07	Urðasel	01	13	0-10			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	01	13	10-11		1766?	tephra		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	01	13	11-13			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	01	13	13			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	02	0	0			stone		16.06.22
07									

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
07	Urðasel	03	13	0-5			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	03	13	5-13			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	03	13	13			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	04	34	0-10			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	04	34	10-22			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	04	34	22-23	1300		tephra	Sample #0701	16.06.22
07	Urðasel	04	34	23-34			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	04	34	34			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	05	16	0-8			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	05	16	8-10		1766/1300?	tephra		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	05	16	10-16			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	05	16	16			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	06	40	0-6			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	06	40	6-12			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	06	40	12-40			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	06	40	30			tephra		16.06.22
							occupation		
07	Urðasel	06	40	40			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	07	22	0-9			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	07	22	9-16			occupation		16.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
07	Urðasel	07	22	16-19			occupation?		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	07	22	19-22			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	07	22	22			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	08	7	0-7			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	08	7	7			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	09	11	0-11			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	09	11	11			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	10	10	0-10			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	10	10	10			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	11	10	0-5			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	11	10	5-10			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	11	10	10			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	12	15	0-7			topoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	12	15	7-13			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	12	15	13-15			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	12	15	15			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	13	15	0-8			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	13	15	8-11			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	13	15	11-15			occupation		16.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
07	Urðasel	13	15	15			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	14	24	0-7			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	14	24	7-10			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	14	24	10-17			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	14	24	17-18		Yngra en 877?	occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	14	24	18-24			occupation?		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	14	24	24			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	15	40	0-7			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	15	40	7-15			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	15	40	15-18			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	15	40	18-19			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	15	40	19-40			occupation		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	16	36	0-10			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	16	36	10-19			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	16	36	19-31			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	16	36	31-36			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	16	36	36			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	17	23	0-8			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	17	23	8-17			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	17	23	17-20			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	17	23	20-23			occupation		16.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
07	Urðasel	17	23	23			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	18	33	0-7			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	18	33	7-12			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	18	33	12-25			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	18	33	25-30			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	18	33	30-33			occupation?		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	18	33	33			steinn		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	19	23	0-6			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	19	23	6			tephra		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	19	23	6-23			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	19	23	23			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	20	23	0-8			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	20	23	8-18		Yngra en 877?	occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	20	23	18-23			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	20	23	23			stone		16.06.22
07									
07	Urðasel	21	35	0-9			topsoil		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	21	35	9-19			windblown		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	21	35	19-26			occupation		16.06.22
07	Urðasel	21	35	26-35		Yngra en 1300?	occupation		16.06.22
07									
08	Hólsel	01	64	0-5			topsoil		16.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
08	Hólsel	01	64	5-9			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	01	64	9-11			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	01	64	11-21			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	01	64	21-28			windblown		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	01	64	28-34			windblown		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	01	64	34-36			windblown	S# 801	16.06.22
08	Hólsel	01	64	36-40			windblown		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	01	64	40,5			windblown	S# 802	16.06.22
08	Hólsel	01	64	40.5-42					16.06.22
08	Hólsel	01	64	42-48			windblown		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	01	64	48-55			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	01	64	55-64			occupation?		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	01	64	64			stone		16.06.22
08									
08	Hólsel	02	30	0-7			topsoil		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	02	30	7-9			occupation?		16.06.22
				9-9,5	1766		tephra	S# 0803	
08	Hólsel	02	30	9.5-23			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	02	30	23-30			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	02	30	30			stone		16.06.22
08									
08	Hólsel	03	64	0-9			topsoil		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	03	64	9-21.5			windblown		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	03	64	21.5-22	1766		tephra	S# 0804	16.06.22
08	Hólsel	03	64	22-27			windblown		16.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
08	Hólsel	03	64	27-29			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	03	64	29-47			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	03	64	47-62			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	03	64	64			stone		16.06.22
08									
08	Hólsel	04	1,2	0-14			topsoil		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	04	1,2	14-14.5		1766	tephra		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	04	1,2	14.5-23			windblown		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	04	1,2	23-25			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	04	1,2	25-30			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	04	1,2	30-34			occupation	S5	16.06.22
08	Hólsel	04	1,2	34-42			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	04	1,2	42-59			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	04	1,2	59-74			occupation		16.06.22
08	Hólsel	04	1,2	74-94			occupation		16.06.22
08									
08									
08	Hólsel	05	40	1-9			topsoil		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	05	40	9		1766	tephra		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	05	40	10-20			windblown		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	05	40	20-30			occupation		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	05	40	30-40			windblown		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	05	40	40			stone		21.06.22
08									
08	Hólsel	06	40	0-8			topsoil		21.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
08	Hólsel	06	40	8-13			windblown		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	06	40	13-21			occupation		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	06	40	21-27			occupation?		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	06	40	27-40			natural?		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	06	40	40			stone		21.06.22
08									
08	Hólsel	07	35	1-10			topsoil		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	07	35	10-23			occupation		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	07	35	23-35			windblown?		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	07	35	35			windblown?		21.06.22
08									
08	Hólsel	08	40	1-6			topsoil		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	08	40	6-19			occupation		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	08	40	19-24			occupation		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	08	40	24-33			natural		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	08	40	33-40			natural		21.06.22
08									
08	Hólsel	09	40	0-8			topsoil		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	09	40	8-17			windblown		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	09	40	17-26			occupation		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	09	40	26-40			natural		21.06.22
08	Hólsel	09	40	40			stone		21.06.22
08									
08	Hólssel	10	24	1-6			topsoil		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	10	24	6-15			windblown		21.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
08	Hólssel	10	24	15-24			occupation		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	10	24	24			occupation?		21.06.22
08									
08	Hólssel	11	21	1-10			topsoil		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	11	21	10-21			natural		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	11	21	21			natural		21.06.22
08									
08	Hólssel	12	48	1-9			topsoil		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	12	48	9-21			windblown		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	12	48	21-26			occupation		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	12	48	26-33			occupation?		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	12	48	33			occupation?	Sýni líklega hent - ekki gjóska	21.06.22
08	Hólssel	12	48	40-48			occupation?		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	12	48	48			natural?		21.06.22
08									
08	Hólssel	13	90	0-7			topsoil		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	13	90	7-14			windblown		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	13	90	14-15		1766	tephra		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	13	90	15-20			windblown		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	13	90	20-25			?		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	13	90	25-40			windblown		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	13	90	40-50			occupation?		21.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
08	Hólssel	13	90	50-70			occupation		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	13	90	70-85			natural		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	13	90	85-90			natural		21.06.22
08									
08	Hólssel	14	35	0-15			topsoil		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	14	35	15-35			windblown		21.06.22
08									
08	Hólssel	15	38	0-5			topsoil		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	15	38	5-17			windblown		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	15	38	17-21			tephra		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	15	38	21-38			natural		21.06.22
08									
08	Hólssel	16	30	0-4			topsoil		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	16	30	4-19			windblown		21.06.22
08	Hólssel	16	30	19-30			natural		21.06.22
08									
09	Sel (Sökku)	1	30	0-8			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	1	30	8-8.5		1766	tephra		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	1	30	8.5-19			windblown?		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	1	30	19-28			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	1	30	28-30			natural		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	2	46	0-6			torpsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	2	46	6-7			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	2	46	7-7.5	1766		tephra	S#901	22.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
09	Sel (Sökku)	2	46	7.5-15			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	2	46	15-15.5	líklega yngra en 1300		windblown	S#902	22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	2	46	15.5-20			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	2	46	20-22			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	2	46	22-31			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	2	46	31-32			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	2	46	32-37			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	2	46	46			stone		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	3	42	0-7			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	3	42	7-9		1766???	tephra		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	3	42	9-20			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	3	42	20-26			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	3	42	26-30			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	3	42	30-31			tephra?	Sample 09-03	22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	3	42	31-42			windblown?		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	3	42	42			stone		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	4	32	0-6			toopsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	4	32	6-8		1766?	tephra		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	4	32	8-24			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	4	32	24-29			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	4	32	29-32			stone		22.06.22
09									

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
09	Sel (Sökku)	5	40	0-10			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	5	40	10-20			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	5	40	20-30			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	5	40	30-40			natural		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	5	40	40			stone		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	6	37	0-11			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	6	37	11-22			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	6	37	22-30			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	6	37	30-37			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	6	37	37			natural		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	7	32	0-12			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	7	32	12-25			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	7	32	25-32			winsblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	7	32	32			occupation		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	8	35	0-10			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	8	35	10-27			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	8	35	27-35			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	8	35	35			stone?		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	9	64	0-10			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	9	64	10-20			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	9	64	20-25			windblown		22.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
09	Sel (Sökku)	9	64	25-32			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	9	64	32-40			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	9	64	40-44			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	9	64	44-47			occupation?		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	9	64	47-50			windblown?	S# 0904 and S# 0905	22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	9	64	50-64			natural		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	9	64	64			stone		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	10	33	0-10			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	10	33	10-20			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	10	33	20-33			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	10	33	33			Stone		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	11	30	0-12			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	11	30	12-23			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	11	30	23-27			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	11	30	27-30			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	11	30	30			occupation		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	12	35	0-11			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	12	35	11-25			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	12	35	25-30			occupation?		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	12	35	30-35			occupation		22.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
09	Sel (Sökku)	12	35	35			stone?		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	13	35	0-10			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	13	35	10-25			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	13	35	25-35			??		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	13	35	35			natural		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	14	48	0-12					22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	14	48	12-15			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	14	48	15-18			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	14	48	18-22			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	14	48	22-29			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	14	48	29-42			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	14	48	42-45			natural		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	14	48	45-48			natural		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	14	48	48			Natural		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	15	42	0-13			topsoil		22.06.22
10	Sel (Sökku)	15		13-14			windblown		
09	Sel (Sökku)	15		14-15		1766??	tephra	S# 0908	22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	15		15-17			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	15		17-23			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	15		23-28			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	15		28-30			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	15		30-33			occupation		22.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
09	Sel (Sökku)	15		33-42			windblown		22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	16	36	0-6			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	16	36	6-12			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	16	36	12-21			occupation		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	16	36	21-27			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	16	36	27-36	1766		occupation	S# 0909 taken at 33sm	22.06.22
09									
09	Sel (Sökku)	17	22	0-10			topsoil		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	17	22	10-22			windblown		22.06.22
09	Sel (Sökku)	17	22	22			stone		22.06.22
09									
10	Kóngsstaðir	01	35	0-8			topsoil		
10	Kóngsstaðir	01	35	8-18			windblown		
10	Kóngsstaðir	01	35	18-20			occupation		
10	Kóngsstaðir	01	35	20-32			natural?		
10	Kóngsstaðir	02	38	0-8			topsoil		
10	Kóngsstaðir	02	38	8-12			windblown		
10	Kóngsstaðir	02	38	12-17			windblown		
10	Kóngsstaðir	02	38	17-35			natural?		
10									
10	Kóngsstaðir	03	45	0-10			topsoil		

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
10	Kóngsstaðir	03	45	10-17			windblown		
10	Kóngsstaðir	03	45	17-17.5	1300		tephra	#1001	
10	Kóngsstaðir	03	45	17.5-42			occupation?		
10									
10	Kóngsstaðir	04	44	0-7			topsoil		
10	Kóngsstaðir	04	44	7-7.5		1300	tephra	not sampled	
10	Kóngsstaðir	04	44	7.5-16			windblown		
10	Kóngsstaðir	04	44	16-17			windblown		
10	Kóngsstaðir	04	44	17-23			windblown?		
10	Kóngsstaðir	04	44	23-42			natural		
10									
11	Steðjasel	01	70	0-10			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	01	70	10-22			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	01	70	22-31			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	01	70	31-35			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	01	70	35-38			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	01	70	38-70			natural		
11									
11	Steðjasel	02	60	0-5			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	02	60	5-30			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	02	60	30-42			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	02	60	42-60			occupation		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	03	60	0-5			topsoil		19.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
11	Steðjasel	03	60	5-20			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	03	60	20-40			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	03	60	40-60			natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	04	70	0-5			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	04	70	5-10			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	04	70	10-40			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	04	70	40-70			occupation		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	05	53	0-6			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	05	53	6-20			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	05	53	20-52			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	05	53	52-80			natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	06	40	0-10			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	06	40	10-22			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	06	40	22-23			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	06	40	23-40			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	06	40	40			natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	07	40	0-9			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	07	40	9-19			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	07	40	19-21			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	07	40	21-27			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	07	40	27-40			natural		19.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
11									
11	Steðjasel	08	41	0-11			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	08	41	11-22			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	08	41	22-41			occupation?		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	08	41	41			stone		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	09	50	0-10			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	09	50	10-29			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	09	50	29-50			Natural		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	09	50	50			Natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	10	40	0-8			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	10	40	8-15			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	10	40	15-26			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	10	40	26-40			natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	11	40	0-9			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	11	40	9-21			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	11	40	21-22			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	11	40	22-40			natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	12	45	0-6			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	12	45	6-20			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	12	45	20-45			natural		19.06.22
11									

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
11	Steðjasel	13	44	0-9			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	13	44	9-18			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	13	44	18-44			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	13	44	44			stone		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	14	69	0-10			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	14	69	10			tephra		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	14	69	10-20			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	14	69	20-21			occupation?		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	14	69	21-30			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	14	69	30-31			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	14	69	31-60			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	14	69	60-62			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	14	69	62-67			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	14	69	67-87			natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	15	60	0-9			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	15	60	9-25			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	15	60	25-50			windblown?		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	15	60	50-60			tephra		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	15	60	60			natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	16	50	0-6			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	16	50	6-19			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	16	50	19-23			occupation		19.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
11	Steðjasel	16	50	23-26			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	16	50	26-30			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	16	50	34-50			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	16	50	50-80			natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	17	75	1-15			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	17	75	15-21			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	17	75	15-29			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	17	75	29-60			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	17	75	60-75			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	17	75	75			natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	18	49	0-10			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	18	49	10-18			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	18	49	18-48			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	18	49	48			natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	19	61	0-10			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	19	61	10-15			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	19	61	15-24			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	19	61	24-49			occupattion?		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	19	61	49-61			occupation?		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	19	61	61			natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	20	100	0-14			topsoil		19.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
11	Steðjasel	20	100	14-28			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	20	100	28-36			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	20	100	36-100			natural		19.06.22
11									
11	Steðjasel	21	55	0-11			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	21	55	11-20			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	21	55	20-51			occupation		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	21	55	51-62			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	21	55	62-83			natural		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	22	40	1-17			topsoil		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	22	40	17-30			windblown		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	22	40	30-37			windblown?		19.06.22
11	Steðjasel	22	40	37-40			Natural		19.06.22
11									
12	Auðnasel	01	82	0-10			topsoil		19.06.22
12	Auðnasel	01	82	10-22			windbown		19.06.22
12	Auðnasel	01	82	22-27			occupaation?		19.06.22
12	Auðnasel	01	82	27-40			windblown		19.06.22
12	Auðnasel	01	82	40-42			occupation?		19.06.22
12	Auðnasel	01	82	42-82			natural		19.06.22
12									
12	Auðnasel	02	42	0-7			topsoil		19.06.22
12	Auðnasel	02	42	7-25			windblown		19.06.22
12	Auðnasel	02	42	25-32			occupation		19.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
12	Auðnasel	02	42	32-47			natural?		19.06.22
12	Auðnasel	02	42	47			natural		19.06.22
12									
12	Auðnasel	17	32	0-8			topsoil		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	17	32	8-19			windblown		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	17	32	19-32			natural?		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	17	32	32			stone		21.06.22
12									
12	Auðnasel	18	65	0-9			topsoil		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	18	65	9-30			windblown		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	18	65	30-43			occupation		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	18	65	43-45			occupation		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	18	65	45-65			windblown		21.06.22
12									
12	Auðnasel	19	55	0-10			topsoil		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	19	55	10-20			windblown		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	19	55	20-35			windblown		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	19	55	35-36			occupation		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	19	55	36-40			natural		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	19	55	40-48			natural		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	19	55	48-55					21.06.22
12									
12	Auðnasel	20	40	0-10			topsoil		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	20	40	10-25			occupation		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	20	40	25-40			occupation?		21.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date
12									
12	Auðnasel	21	20	0-8			topsoil		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	21	20	8-10			windblown		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	21	20	10-15			natural		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	21	20	15-20			natural		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	21	20	20			stone		21.06.22
12									
12	Auðnasel	22	51	0-7			topsoil		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	22	51	7-11			?		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	22	51	11-20			occupation?		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	22	51	20-21			occupation		
12	Auðnasel	22	51	21-51			natural		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	22	51	51			stone		21.06.22
12									
12	Auðnasel	23	33	0-8			topsoil		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	23	33	8-33			windblown		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	23	33	33			stone		21.06.22
12									
12	Auðnasel	24	37	0-10			topsoil		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	24	37	10-22			windblown		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	24	37	22-25			windblown		21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	24	37	25			tephra?		
12	Auðnasel	24	37	25-37			windblown	we took a sample	21.06.22
12	Auðnasel	24	37	37			stone?		21.06.22

Site no	Site name	Core no	Depth of core cm	Depth of layer cm	Dating	Dating based on tephra analyzes in other cores	Interpretation	Sampled	Date


FORNLEIFASTOFNUN
ÍSLANDS

Appendix V: Find/Bone Register

Find no.	Area	Site	MÍ number	Context	Material	Type	Gerð	Count/Fjöldi
2022-25-0201	Sel22-02	Gráskriðusel	202205-0073	02-10	Bone	Bone	Bein	1
2022-25-0501	Sel22-05	Bægisársel	202205-0073	05-04	Pottery	Pottery	Leirker	1
2022-25-0502	Sel22-06	Bægisársel	202205-0073	05-04	Pottery	Pottery	Leirker	1
2022-25-0601	Sel22-06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	202205-0073	06-06	Metal	Wire	Vír	1
2022-25-0602	Sel22-07	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	202205-0073	06-06	Metal	Wire	Vír	1
2022-25-0603	Sel22-08	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	202205-0073	06-06	Metal	Shaft	Skaft	1
2022-25-0604	Sel22-09	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	202205-0073	06-06	Metal	Shaft	Skaft	1
2022-25-0605	Sel22-10	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	202205-0073	06-06	Metal	Wire	Vír	1
2022-25-0606	Sel22-11	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	202205-0073	06-06	Metal	Wire	Vír	1
2022-25-0607	Sel22-12	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	202205-0073	06-06	Metal	Piping	Hólkur	5
2022-25-0608	Sel22-13	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	202205-0073	06-06	Metal	Wire	Vír	1
2022-25-0901	Sel22-09	Sökkusel	202205-0073	09-11	Stone	Stone (manuport)	Steinn (aðfluttur)	1
2022-25-0902	Sel22-09	Sökkusel	202205-0073	09-13	Metal	Nail	Nagli	1
2022-25-0701	Sel22-07	Urðarsel	202205-0073	07-03	Metal	Nail	Nagli	1
2022-25-1101	Sel22-11	Steðjasel	202205-0073	11-08	Wood?	Wood	Viður	1

Appendix VI: Samples Register

Farm	Site name	Natmus no	Sample no	Site no	MÍ no	Context	Quantity	Description	Taken for	Dating	Date	ID
Þúfnavellir	Grænhólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0101	2022-25-01	202205-0073	Corer 03	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	1766	13.06.2022	LLD
Þúfnavellir	Grænhólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0102	2022-25-01	202205-0073	Corer 06	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	Unclear, likely around settlement	13.06.2022	LLD
Þúfnavellir	Grænhólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0103	2022-25-01	202205-0073	Corer 07	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	1766	13.06.2022	LLD
Varmavatnshólar	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0301	2022-25-03	202205-0073	Layer 0303	1 small bag	Sample from tephra from turf (10w)	Tephra analysis	Unclear, likely Hekla 3	13.06.2022	EH/EE
Varmavatnshólar	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0302	2022-25-03	202205-0073	Corer 06	1 med. bag	Midden material	For flotation to see if any organics are present		13.06.2022	OA/EH
Varmavatnshólar	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0303	2022-25-03	202205-0073	Corer 02	1 small bag	Black tephra	Tephra analysis	Unclear, likely younger than 1766	14.06.2022	OA/EE
Varmavatnshólar	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0304	2022-25-03	202205-0073	Corer 05	1 small bag	Black tephra	Tephra analysis	1300	14.06.2022	OA/EE
Baugasel	Möðruvallasel	2022-25	2022-25-0401	2022-25-04	202205-0073	Corer 05	1 small bag	Tephra 7-8 cm deep	Tephra analysis	1766	13.06.2022	LLD
Baugasel	Möðruvallasel	2022-25	2022-25-0402	2022-25-04	202205-0073	Corer 05	1 small bag	Tephra, 23 cm deep	Tephra analysis	1300	15.06.2022	LLD
Baugasel	Möðruvallasel	2022-25	2022-25-0403	2022-25-04	202205-0073	Corer 05	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	1104 or 1300	15.06.2022	LLD
Baugasel	Möðruvallasel	2022-25	2022-25-0404	2022-25-04	202205-0073	Corer 14	1 small bag	Tephra 17-17.5 cm deep	Tephra analysis	1300	15.06.2022	EE/EH
Baugasel	Möðruvallasel	2022-25	2022-25-0405	2022-25-04	202205-0073	Corer 14	1 small bag	Tephra 25-25.5 cm deep	Tephra analysis	1104	15.06.2022	EE/EH

Farm	Site name	Natmus no	Sample no	Site no	MÍ no	Context	Quantity	Description	Taken for	Dating	Date	ID
Baugasel	Möðruvallasel	2022-25	2022-25-0406	2022-25-04	202205-0073	Corer 14	1 small bag	Tephra 9,-9.5 cm deep	Tephra analysis	1766	15.06.2022	EE/EH
Ytri-Bægisá	Bægisársel	2022-25	2022-25-0501	2022-25-05	202205-0073	Corer 07	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	1300	15.06.2022	SÓ
Ytri-Bægisá	Bægisársel	2022-25	2022-25-0502	2022-25-05	202205-0073	Layer 0512	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	1300	15.06.2022	SÓ
Ytri-Bægisá	Bægisársel	2022-25	2022-25-0503	2022-25-05	202205-0073	Layer 0507	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	unclear	16.06.2022	SÓ
Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0601	2022-25-06	202205-0073	Corer 01	1 small bag	Dark grey tephra	Tephra analysis	1766	14.06.2022	EH/EE/OA
Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0602	2022-25-06	202205-0073	Corer 02	1 small bag	Gray tephra	Tephra analysis	1766	14.06.2022	EH/EE/OA
Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0603	2022-25-06	202205-0073	Corer 02	1 small bag	Gray tephra	Tephra analysis	1300	14.06.2022	EH/EE/OA
Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0604	2022-25-06	202205-0073	Corer 03	1 small bag	Light gray tephra	Tephra analysis	unclear	14.06.2022	EH/EE/OA
Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0605	2022-25-06	202205-0073	Corer 03	1 small bag	Dark grey tephra	Tephra analysis	1766	14.06.2022	EH/EE/OA
Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0606	2022-25-06	202205-0073	Corer 03	1 small bag	Dark brown grayish tephra	Tephra analysis	1300	14.06.2022	EH/EE/OA
Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0607	2022-25-06	202205-0073	Corer 03	1 small bag	Tephra?	Tephra analysis	Unclear likely arround landnám	14.06.2022	EH/EE/OA
Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0608	2022-25-06	202205-0073	Corer 07	1 small bag	Diatoms	Tephra analysis		14.06.2022	EH/EE/OA
Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0609	2022-25-06	202205-0073	Layer 0606	1 small bag	Charcoal	for possilbe C14?		15.06.2022	OA
Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0610	2022-25-06	202205-0073	Layer 0618	1 small bag	Tephra ?1300	Tephra analysis	1300	15.06.2022	EH/EE
Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0611	2022-25-06	202205-0073	Layer 0617	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	1766	15.06.2022	EH/EE

Farm	Site name	Natmus no	Sample no	Site no	MÍ no	Context	Quantity	Description	Taken for	Dating	Date	ID
Atlastaðir	Urðarsel?	2022-25	2022-25-0701	2022-25-07	202205-0073	Corer 01	1 small bag	Tephra abover turf wall	Tephra analysis	1300	16.06.2022	LLD
Atlastaðir	Urðarsel?	2022-25	2022-25-0701	2022-25-07	202205-0073	Layer 0702	1 med bag	Sample from pos. human occup.	occupation		16.06.2022	LLD
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0801	2022-25-08	202205-0073	Corer 01	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	sandur	18.06.2022	OA/EH
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0802	2022-25-08	202205-0073	Corer 01	1 small bag	Dark tephra	Tephra analysis	sandur	18.06.2022	OA/EH
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0803	2022-25-08	202205-0073	Corer 01	1 small bag	Black tephra	Tephra analysis		18.06.2022	OA/EH
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0804	2022-25-08	202205-0073	Corer 03	1 small bag	Dark tephra	Tephra analysis	1766	18.06.2022	OA/EH
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0805	2022-25-08	202205-0073	Corer 04	1 small bag	Bone fragments	for a possible C14		18.06.2022	OA/EH
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0806	2022-25-08	202205-0073	Layer 0802	1 small bag	Gray tephra	Tephra analysis	Unclear	18.06.2022	OA/EH
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0807	2022-25-08	202205-0073	Layer 0804	1 small bag	Dark tephra	Tephra analysis	Unclear, likely around settlement	18.06.2022	OA/EH
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0808	2022-25-08	202205-0073	Layer 0804	1 small bag	Dark tephra	Tephra analysis	1104	18.06.2022	OA/EH
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0809	2022-25-08	202205-0073	Layer 0808	1 small bag	Tephra 1104?	Tephra analysis	1104 or 1300	18.06.2022	OA/EH
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0810	2022-25-08	202205-0073	deleted	-	deleted	deleted		18.06.2022	
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0811	2022-25-08	202205-0073	Layer 0809	1 small bag	LNS?	Tephra analysis	1300	18.06.2022	OA/EH
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0812	2022-25-08	202205-0073	deleted	-	Líklega ónýtt/ekkert	deleted		18.06.2022	
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0813	2022-25-08	202205-0073	Corer 24	1 small bag	Tephra	Tepra analysis	sand	18.06.2022	OA/EH

Farm	Site name	Natmus no	Sample no	Site no	MÍ no	Context	Quantity	Description	Taken for	Dating	Date	ID
Hóll	Hólssel	2022-25	2022-25-0814	2022-25-08	202205-0073	Layer 0812	1 box	Box for Sólveig	micromorph		18.06.2022	OA/EH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0901	2022-25-09	202205-0073	Corer 02	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	1766	22.06.2022	EH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0902	2022-25-09	202205-0073	Corer 02	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	Mixed, most likely younger than 1300	22.06.2022	EH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0903	2022-25-09	202205-0073	deleted	-	Sample destroyed	Tephra analysis		22.06.2022	GH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0904	2022-25-09	202205-0073	Core 09	1 small bag	Tephra 50 cm deep	Tephra analysis	Mixed, likely yonger than 1766	22.06.2022	GH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0905	2022-25-09	202205-0073	Core 09	1 small bag	Tephra 47 cm deep	Tephra analysis	Mixed, unclear	22.06.2022	GH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0906	2022-25-09	202205-0073	Layer 0903	1 small bag	Tephra?	?Tephra analysis	Mixed, likely yonger than 1766	22.06.2022	EH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0907	2022-25-09	202205-0073	Layer 0903	1 big bag	Cultural layer for paleoentomology	Hrönn has at Natmus		22.06.2022	OA/EH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0908	2022-25-09	202205-0073	Corer 15	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	Sample lost, not anal.	22.06.2022	GH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0909	2022-25-09	202205-0073	Corer 17 (probably core 16)	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	1766	22.06.2022	GH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0910	2022-25-09	202205-0073	deleted	-	Was possible lost/or never taken	Was possible lost/or never taken		22.06.2022	GH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0911	2022-25-09	202205-0073	Layer 0913	1 box	Cultural layer for micromorphology	micromorph		22.06.2022	OA/EH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0912	2022-25-09	202205-0073	Layer 0914	1 big bag	Cultural layer for paleoentomology	Hrönn has at Natmus		22.06.2022	OA/EH

Farm	Site name	Natmus no	Sample no	Site no	MÍ no	Context	Quantity	Description	Taken for	Dating	Date	ID
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0913	2022-25-09	202205-0073	Layer 0913	1 box	Cultural layer for micromorphology	micromorph		22.06.2022	OA/EH
Sakka	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-0914	2022-25-09	202205-0073	Layer 0913	1 box	Cultural layer for micromorphology	micromorph		22.06.2022	OA/EH
Kóngsstaðir	without a name	2022-25	2022-25-1001	2022-25-10	202205-0073	Tóft 154:015D, 17 cm down	1 small bag	Tephra	Tephra analysis	1300	13.06.2022	EH
Steðji	Steðjasel	2022-25	2022-25-1102	2022-25-11	202205-0073	Layer 1108	1 small bag	Charcoal	possible C14		19.06.2022	SÓ
Steðji	Steðjasel	2022-25	2022-25-1103	2022-25-11	202205-0073	Layer 1112	1 small bag	Tephra (1477?)	Tephra analysis	1300	19.06.2022	SÓ

Appendix VII: Photo Register

Type Tegund	**Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer**	**Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.**	**Picture ID -Heiti**	**Area ID-Svæði nr.**	**Site name - Rannsóknarstaður**	**Local community -Sveitarfé.**	Date-Dagsetning	**Subject**	**Direction of camera-Átt**	**ID - Ljósmyndari**
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0225 / 55	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundry before ex.	VNV	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0226 / 56	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundry before ex.	V	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0227 / 57	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundry before ex.	V	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0228 / 58	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundry before ex.	SE	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0229 / 59	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundry before ex.	SE	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0230 / 60	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Midden blob	E	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0231 / 61	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Midden blob	Vert V	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0232 / 62	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	End of excavation	V	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0233 / 63	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	End of excavation	SV	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0234 / 64	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	End of excavation	S	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0235 / 65	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	End of excavation	E	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0236 / 66	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	End of excavation	NE	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0237 / 67	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	End of excavation	N	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0238 / 68	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NNW-section	NNV	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0239 / 69	03-01	Varmavatnshólar	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	SSE-section	SSE	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0240 / 70	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	14.06.2022	Photo of core	SSE	OA

Type Tegund	Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer	Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.	Picture ID -Heiti	Area ID-Svæði nr.	Site name - Rannsóknarstaður	Local community -Sveitarfé.	Date-Dagsetning	Subject	Direction of camera-Átt	ID - Ljósmyndari
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0241 / 71	06-02	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	14.06.2022	Photo of core	SSE	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0242 / 72	06-03	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	14.06.2022	Photo of core	SSE	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0243 / 73	06-04	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	14.06.2022	Photo of core	SSE	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0244 / 74	06-05	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	14.06.2022	Photo of core	SSE	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0245 / 75	06-06	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	14.06.2022	Photo of core	SSE	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0246 / 76	06-07	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	14.06.2022	Photo of core	SSE	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0247 / 77	06-08	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	14.06.2022	Before excavation	SE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0248 / 78	06-09	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	14.06.2022	Before excavation	S	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0249 / 79	06-10	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	14.06.2022	Before excavation	V	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0250	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Turf collapse	V	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0251	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Windblown ([3] - extent) + possible floor [4]	S	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0252	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Matted upcast [5] + ?floor [6]	S	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0253	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	[6] pre-exc.	SV	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0254	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	[5] pre-exc.	NE	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0255	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Small find 1 - record shot	NE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0256	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Small find 1 - record shot	NE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0257	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Small find 1 - record shot	NE	EH

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0258	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Small find 2 - record shot	NE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0259	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Small find 3 - record shot	NE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0260	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Small find 3 - record shot	NE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0261	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Record shot of stone in [6]	NE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0262	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Record shot of stone in [6]	NE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0263	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Record shot of stone in [6]	NE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0264	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Close up of objects attached to stone	NE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0265	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Close up of objects attached to stone	NE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0266	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	Close up of objects attached to stone	NE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0267	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Genereal shot outside of W-section	V	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0268	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Vertical shot of trench	E	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0269	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Vertical shot of trench	N	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0270	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	General shot of Elín and Egill	V	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0271	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	General shot of Elín and Egill	V	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0272	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Cut of trench in plan	NE	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0273	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Cut of trench in plan	E	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0274	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Additional shot of metal object	S	OA/EH/

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0275	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Additional shot of metal object	S	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0276	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Additional shot of metal object	S	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0277	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Close up 1 post + iron	S	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0278	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Close up 1 post + iron	S	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0279	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Close up 1 post + iron	S	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0280	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 0608, 1-42 cm	S	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0281	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 0608, 42+ cm	S	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0282	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Stones + cut	V	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0283	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	General shot end of exc.	N	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0284	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	General shot end of exc.	E	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0285	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	General shot end of exc.	SV	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0286	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	General shot end of exc.	V	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0287	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	E-end of trench outside of building	E	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0288	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	E-end of trench outside of building	E	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0289	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	E-end of trench outside of building + W-side of wall	E	OA/EH/
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0290	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	E-end of trench outside of building + W-side of wall	E	OA/EH/

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0291	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Central layers under [10] wall	V	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0292	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Central layers under [10] wall	V	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0293	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	General shot of section	N	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0294	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	W-end of section	N	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0295	06-01	Stóru-Hámundarstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	E-end of section	N	OA
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0801	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	shieling 08 before excavation	E	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0802	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	shieling 08 before excavation	S	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0803	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	shieling 08 before excavation	SW	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0804	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	shieling 08 before excavation	SE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0805	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	shieling 08 before excavation	SE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0806	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	shieling 08 before excavation	S	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0807	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Corer 0801	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0808	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Corer 0801	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0809	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Corer 0802	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0810	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Corer 0803	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0811	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Corer 0803 (lower)	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0812	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Corer 0804	Vertical	EH

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0813	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Corer 0804 (lower)	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0814	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Corer 0804 (lowest)	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0815	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Wall before excavation	ESE	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0816	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Wall before excavation	W	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0817	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Wall before excavation	W	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0818	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Turf collapse	S	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0819	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Turf collapse	S	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0820	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	19.06.2022	Turf collapse mixed with windb.	S	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0821	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	21.06.2022	Final phase of turf wall [12]	S	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0822	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	21.06.2022	Turf surface [9]	S	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0823	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	21.06.2022	Final phase of turf wall [12]	N	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0824	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	21.06.2022	Final phase of turf wall [12]	N	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0825	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	21.06.2022	End of excavation	S	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0826	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	21.06.2022	End of excavation	S	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0827	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	21.06.2022	Oscar working shot	N	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0828	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	21.06.2022	Sampling from core 12	S	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0829	08-01	Hóll	Dalvíkurb.	21.06.2022	Sample from tephra from corer 12	S	EH

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_1001	10-01	Kóngsstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	20.06.2022	Corer 1001	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_1002	10-01	Kóngsstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	20.06.2022	Corer 1002	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_1003	10-01	Kóngsstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	20.06.2022	Corer 1003	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_1004	10-01	Kóngsstaðir	Dalvíkurb.	20.06.2022	Corer 1004	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_1201	12-01	Auðnir	Dalvíkurb.	20.06.2022	Corer 1201	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_1202	12-01	Auðnir	Dalvíkurb.	20.06.2022	Corer 1202	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T1_DSC_0401	04-01	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	20.06.2022	Corer A	Vertical	EH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0482	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Working shot, Lilja L	NA	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0483	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Working shot, ruin 3	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0484	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Working shot, ruin 3	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0485	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Working shot, ruin 3	V	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0486	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Working shot, ruin	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0487	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Working shot, ruins 1,2 and 6	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0488	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Working shot, ruins 1,2 and 6	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0489	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Working shot, ruins 1,2 and 6	V	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0490	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Working shot, ruins 1,2 and 6	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0491	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Working shot, ruins 1,2 and 6. Close up.	SA	JVG

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0492	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Small ruin, no. 7, build up against boundary	SA	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0493	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Small ruin, no. 7, build up against boundary	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0494	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Small ruin, no. 7, build up against boundary	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0495	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Small ruin, no. 7, build up against boundary	V	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0496	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundary no 4	V	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0497	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundary no 4	V	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0498	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundary no 4	V	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0499	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundary no 4	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0500	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundary no 5	NVN	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0501	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundary no 5	NV	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0502	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundary no 5	SA	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0503	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Boundary no 5	SA	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0504	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Younger "beitarhús"	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0505	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Younger "beitarhús"	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0506	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Younger "beitarhús"	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0507	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Younger "beitarhús"	SV	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0508	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Younger "beitarhús"	V	JVG

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0509	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Younger "beitarhús" Close up.	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0510	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Younger "beitarhús"	N	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0511	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Trench 01. Start of excavation	SV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0512	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Trench 01. Start of excavation	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0513	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Trench 01. Start of excavation	A	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0514	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Trench 01. Start of excavation	A	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0515	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Trench 01. Start of excavation	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0516	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Trench 01, after excavation	SV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0517	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Northwest section in trench 01	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0518	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Northwest section in trench 01	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0519	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of section in trench 01	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0520	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of section in trench 01	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0521	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of section in trench 01	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0522	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of section in trench 01	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0523	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of section in trench 01	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0524	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of section in trench 01	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0525	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Trench 01	NA	LLD

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0526	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of SE section in trench 01	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0527	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of SE section in trench 01	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0528	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of SE section in trench 01	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0529	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of SE section in trench 01	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0530	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of SE section in trench 01	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0531	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of SE section in trench 01	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0532	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turf wall and test hole in trench 01	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0533	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turf wall and test hole in trench 01	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0534	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turf wall and test hole in trench 01	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0535	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turf wall and test hole in trench 01	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0536	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turf wall and test hole in trench 01	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0537	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turf wall and test hole in trench 01	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0538	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Trench 01	S	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0539	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Trench 01	SV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0540	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	core SEL_01_1, 0-42cm, ruin 1 and 2	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0541	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	core SEL_01_1, 0-42cm, ruin 1 and 2	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0542	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL_01_1, 42-72cm, ruin 1 and 2	down	JVG

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0543	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL_01_1 42-72cm, ruin 1 and 2	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0544	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL_01_2, 0-31cm, ruin 1 and 2	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0545	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL01_3. 0-42cm, ruin 1 and 2	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0546	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL_01_3, 0-42cm, ruin 1 and 2	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0547	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL_01_3, 42-81cm, ruin 1 and 2	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0548	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL_01_3, 42-81cm, ruin 1 and 2	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0549	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL_01_5, 0-40cm, ruin 1 and 2	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0550	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL_01_5, 0-40cm, ruin 1 and 2	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0551	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL_01_5, 40-80cm, ruin 1 and 2	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0552	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL_01_6, 0-40cm, ruin 6	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0553	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL_01_6, 40-60cm, ruin 6	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0554	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Close up of tephra in SEL_01_6	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0555	1	Grænahólssel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Core SEL_01_7, 0-35, ruin 3	down	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0556	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Younger shpfold, nr. 7	S	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0557	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Younger shpfold, nr. 7	S	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0558	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Main shieling and mound, 1 and 2	S	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0559	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Main shieling and mound, 1 and 2	SA	LLD

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0560	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Main shieling and mound, 1 and 2	A	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0561	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Main shieling and mound, 1 and 2	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0562	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Shp fold, ruin 7	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0563	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Ruin 6	SV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0564	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Main shieling no. 2	A	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0565	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Smaller boundary, no 5	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0566	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Path that lies north of the shieling	S	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0567	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Path that lies north of the shieling	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0568	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Midden	S	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0569	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Shp fold, ruin 7	A	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0570	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Ruin no.6	N	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0571	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Ruin no.6	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0572	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Boundary no 4. bigger boundary	A	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0573	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Boundary no 4. bigger boundary	A	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0574	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Boundary no 4. bigger boundary	SV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0575	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Boundary no 4. bigger boundary	SV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0576	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Small ruin, eastermost in the area	S	LLD

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0577	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Small ruin, eastermost in the area	V	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0578	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Small ruin, eastermost in the area	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0579	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Overview	V	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0580	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Trench no 04, work shot	V	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0581	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Trench no 04, work shot	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0582	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Trench no 04, work shot	SA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0583	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the main dwelling. From S -W-N-E-S	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0584	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the main dwelling. From S -W-N-E-S	SSW	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0585	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the main dwelling. From S -W-N-E-S	SW	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0586	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the main dwelling. From S -W-N-E-S	W	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0587	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the main dwelling. From S -W-N-E-S	NNW	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0588	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the main dwelling. From S -W-N-E-S	NW	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0589	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the main dwelling. From S -W-N-E-S	N	JVG

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0590	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the main dwelling. From S -W-N-E-S	NE	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0591	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the main dwelling. From S -W-N-E-S	E	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0592	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the main dwelling. From S -W-N-E-S	SE	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0593	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the main dwelling. From S -W-N-E-S	SSW	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0594	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the shp fold mound. From S -W-N-E-S	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0595	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the shp fold mound. From S -W-N-E-S	SSW	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0596	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the shp fold mound. From S -W-N-E-S	SW	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0597	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the shp fold mound. From S -W-N-E-S	W	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0598	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the shp fold mound. From S -W-N-E-S	NW	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0599	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the shp fold mound. From S -W-N-E-S	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0600	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the shp fold mound. From S -W-N-E-S	NE	JVG

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0601	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the shp fold mound. From S -W-N-E-S	E	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0602	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the shp fold mound. From S -W-N-E-S	ESE	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0603	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	360° view from the shp fold mound. From S -W-N-E-S	SE	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0604	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0605	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0606	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0607	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0608	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0609	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	SV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0610	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	SV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0611	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	SV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0612	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	SV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0613	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0614	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	SV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0615	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	V	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0616	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04 taken in the bigger boundary	V	LLD

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0617	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Work shot. Jóhanna working	SV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0618	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04	NV	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0619	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0620	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Trench 04	A	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0621	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Close up of NE section	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0622	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Close up of NE section	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0623	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Close up of NE section	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0624	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Close up of NE section	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0625	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Work shot.	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0626	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Work shot.	NA	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0627	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Work shot.	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0628	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Work shot.	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0629	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Work shot.	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0630	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Work shot.	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0631	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Work shot.	NA	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0632	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Work shot.	NA	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0633	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Close up of NE section	NA	LLD

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0634	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Close up of NE section	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0635	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Close up of NE section	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0636	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Close up of NE section	NA	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0637	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_01	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0638	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_01	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0639	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_03	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0640	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_03	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0641	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_04	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0642	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_04	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0643	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_05	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0644	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_05	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0645	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_05	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0646	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_05	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0647	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_06	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0648	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_06	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0649	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_06	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0650	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_09	down	LLD/JVG

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0651	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_10	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0652	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_11	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0653	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_12	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0654	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Core 04_13	down	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0655	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	15.06.2022	360° view from ruin 1. From N-E-S-W-N	-	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0656	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	360° view from ruin 1. From N-E-S-W-N	-	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0657	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	360° view from ruin 1. From N-E-S-W-N	-	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0658	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	360° view from ruin 1. From N-E-S-W-N	-	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0659	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	360° view from ruin 1. From N-E-S-W-N	-	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0660	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	360° view from ruin 1. From N-E-S-W-N	-	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0661	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	360° view from ruin 1. From N-E-S-W-N	-	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0662	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	360° view from ruin 1. From N-E-S-W-N	-	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0663	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	360° view from ruin 1. From N-E-S-W-N	-	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0664	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	360° view from ruin 1. From N-E-S-W-N	-	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0665	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Ruin 3	V	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0666	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Ruin 3	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0667	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Ruin 3	N	JVG

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0668	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Ruin 3	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0669	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Ruin 3	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0670	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Ruin 1	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0671	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Ruin 1	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0672	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Ruin 1	V	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0673	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Ruin 2	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0674	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Ruin 1	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0675	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Ruin 1	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0676	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Ruin 1	V	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0677	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Overview of the area	NA	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0678	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Overview of the area	NV	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0679	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Overview of the area	NV	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0680	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Overview of the area	NV	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0681	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Overview of the area	NV	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0682	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Overview of the area	N	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0683	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_01	-	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0684	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_04	-	LLD/JVG

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0685	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_05	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0686	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_05	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0687	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core. 07_06	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0688	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_06	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0689	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_07	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0690	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core07_14	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0691	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_15	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0692	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_16	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0693	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_17	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0694	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_18	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0695	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_19	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0696	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_20	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0697	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_20	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0698	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Core 07_21	-	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0699	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Trench 07_02	W	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0700	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Trench 07_02	E	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0701	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Trench 07_02	N	LLD/JVG

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0702	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Trench 07_02	N	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0703	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Trench 07_02	N	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T2_DSC_0704	7	Urðasel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.2022	Trench 07_02	S	LLD/JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03026	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Location of trench	SA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03027	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Location of trench	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03028	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Location of trench	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03029	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Location of trench	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03030	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turfwall	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03031	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turfwall	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03032	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turfwall	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03033	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turfwall	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03034	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turfwall	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03035	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turfwall	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03036	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turfwall	SA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03037	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turfwall	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03038	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Turfwall	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03039	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Working shot	NV	SÓ

Type Tegund	Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer	Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.	Picture ID -Heiti	Area ID-Svæði nr.	Site name - Rannsóknarstaður	Local community -Sveitarfé.	Date-Dagsetning	Subject	Direction of camera-Átt	ID - Ljósmyndari
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03040	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	Working shot	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03041	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03042	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03043	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03044	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03045	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03046	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03047	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03048	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03049	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03050	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03051	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03052	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03053	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03054	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	1104 up agains wall	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03055	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	1104 up agains wall	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03056	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	1104 up agains wall	NV	SÓ

Type Tegund	**Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer**	**Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.**	**Picture ID -Heiti**	**Area ID-Svæði nr.**	**Site name - Rannsóknarstaður**	**Local community -Sveitarfé.**	Date-Dagsetning	**Subject**	**Direction of camera-Átt**	**ID - Ljósmyndari**
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03057	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	13.06.2022	1104 up agains wall	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03058	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	PH soil measurement	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03059	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Working shot	N	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03060	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Working shot	N	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03061	2	Gráskriðusel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Working shot	SA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03062	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Location of trench	SSV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03063	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Location of trench	NNA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03064	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Location of trench	V	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03065	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Working shot	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03066	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Working shot	N	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03067	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	Working shot	V	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03068	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	14.06.2022	PH soil measurement	V	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03069	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Working shot	NNA	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03070	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-01	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03071	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-01	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03072	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Deleted	deleted	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03073	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-02	down	GH

Type Tegund	Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer	Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.	Picture ID -Heiti	Area ID-Svæði nr.	Site name - Rannsóknarstaður	Local community -Sveitarfé.	Date-Dagsetning	Subject	Direction of camera-Átt	ID - Ljósmyndari
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03074	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-03	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03075	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-04	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03076	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-04	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03077	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-05	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03078	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-05	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03079	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-05	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03080	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-06	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03081	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-06	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03082	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-06	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03083	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-07	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03084	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-08	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03085	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-08	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03086	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-08	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03087	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-08	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03088	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	Wood ash	N	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03089	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-10	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03090	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-10	down	GH

Type Tegund	**Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer**	**Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.**	**Picture ID -Heiti**	**Area ID-Svæði nr.**	**Site name - Rannsóknarstaður**	**Local community -Sveitarfé.**	Date-Dagsetning	**Subject**	**Direction of camera-Átt**	**ID - Ljósmyndari**
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03091	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-10	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03092	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-11	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03093	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-12	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03094	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-13	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03095	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-14	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03096	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-15	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03097	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-16	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03098	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-17	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03099	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-18	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03100	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-19	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03101	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-20	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03102	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-21	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03103	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-21	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03104	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-22	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03105	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-22	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03106	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-22	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03107	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-23	down	GH

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03108	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-23	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03109	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-24	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03110	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-24	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03111	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	15.06.2022	C 05-25	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03112	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03113	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03114	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	Eytt	Eytt	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03115	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03116	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03117	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03118	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03119	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03120	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03121	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03122	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03123	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NW section	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03124	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NW section	NV	SÓ

Type Tegund	**Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer**	**Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.**	**Picture ID -Heiti**	**Area ID-Svæði nr.**	**Site name - Rannsóknarstaður**	**Local community -Sveitarfé.**	Date-Dagsetning	**Subject**	**Direction of camera-Átt**	**ID - Ljósmyndari**
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03125	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03126	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03127	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03128	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03129	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03130	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03131	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03132	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03133	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03134	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	SW section	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03135	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	SW section	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03136	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	SW section	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03137	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	SW section	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03138	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	SW section	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03139	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	SW section	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03140	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	SW section	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03141	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	SW section	SV	SÓ

Type Tegund	**Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer**	**Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.**	**Picture ID -Heiti**	**Area ID-Svæði nr.**	**Site name - Rannsóknarstaður**	**Local community -Sveitarfé.**	Date-Dagsetning	**Subject**	**Direction of camera-Átt**	**ID - Ljósmyndari**
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03142	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	SW section	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03143	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	Working shot	N	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03144	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	Working shot	N	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03145	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	Working shot	N	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03146	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	Working shot	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03147	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	Working shot	N	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03148	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	Working shot	A	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03149	5	Bægisársel	Hörgárb.	16.06.2023	Working shot	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03150	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.06.2022	Location of trench	SA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03151	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.06.2022	Location of trench	SA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03152	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.06.2022	Location of trench	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03153	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.06.2022	Location of trench	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03154	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Location of trench	SA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03155	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Location of trench	SA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03156	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	SA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03157	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	SA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03158	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	N	SÓ

Type Tegund	**Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer**	**Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.**	**Picture ID -Heiti**	**Area ID-Svæði nr.**	**Site name - Rannsóknarstaður**	**Local community -Sveitarfé.**	Date-Dagsetning	**Subject**	**Direction of camera-Átt**	**ID - Ljósmyndari**
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03159	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	N	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03160	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	S	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03161	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Part of north section	N	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03162	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Part of north section	N	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03163	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Part of north section	N	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03164	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Part of north section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03165	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03166	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	A	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03167	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	SA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03168	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	A	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03169	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Wall in trench	SA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03170	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Wall in trench	V	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03171	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Wall in trench	V	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03172	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Wall in trench	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03173	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	SW section	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03174	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	SW section	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03175	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	SW section	SV	SÓ

Type Tegund	Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer	Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.	Picture ID -Heiti	Area ID-Svæði nr.	Site name - Rannsóknarstaður	Local community -Sveitarfé.	Date-Dagsetning	Subject	Direction of camera-Átt	ID - Ljósmyndari
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03176	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	SW section	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03177	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03178	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	SV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03179	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03180	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03181	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03182	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03183	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03184	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03185	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03186	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	NE section	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03187	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03188	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03189	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	Working shot	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_DSC03190	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	19.06.2022	PH soil measurement	NA	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8785	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8786	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ

Type Tegund	Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer	Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.	Picture ID -Heiti	Area ID-Svæði nr.	Site name - Rannsóknarstaður	Local community -Sveitarfé.	Date-Dagsetning	Subject	Direction of camera-Átt	ID - Ljósmyndari
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8787	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8788	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8789	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8790	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8791	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8792	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8793	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8794	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8795	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8796	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8797	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8798	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8799	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8800	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8801	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8802	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8803	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ

Type Tegund	**Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer**	**Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.**	**Picture ID -Heiti**	**Area ID-Svæði nr.**	**Site name - Rannsóknarstaður**	**Local community -Sveitarfé.**	Date-Dagsetning	**Subject**	**Direction of camera-Átt**	**ID - Ljósmyndari**
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8804	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8805	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8806	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8807	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8808	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8809	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8810	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8811	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8812	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8813	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8814	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8815	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8816	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	T3_IMG_8817	4	Möðruvallasel	Hörgárb.	25.06.2022	Cleaned section in erosion face of boundary	NV	SÓ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_1	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Corer 08-08	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_2	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Corer 08-09	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_3	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Corer 08-09	down	ÁDJ

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_4	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Information missing	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_5	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Information missing	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_7	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Corer 08-14	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_8	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Corer 08-14	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_9	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Corer 08-14	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_10	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Corer 08-12	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_11	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Corer 08-12	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_13	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Corer 08-10	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_16	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Corer 08-07	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_17	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Corer 08-12	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	GH_site8_site12_18	8	Hólssel	Dalvíkurb.	21.6.2022	Corer 08-14	down	ÁDJ
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8451(1)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-01	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8452(2)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-01	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8453(3)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-02	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8454(4)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-02	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8455(5)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-03	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8456(6)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-03	down	GH

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8457(7)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-03	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8458(8)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-04	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8459(9)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-04	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8460(10)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-05	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8461(11)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-05	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8462(12)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-06	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8463(13)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-07	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8464(14)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-08	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8465(15)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-09	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8466(16)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-10	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8467(17)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-01	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8468(18)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-01	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8469(19)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-02	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8470(20)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-02	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8472(21)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-03	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8473(22)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-03	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8474(23)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-03	down	GH

Type Tegund	Research id/Rannsóknarnúmer	Natmus ID-Rannsóknarnr.	Picture ID -Heiti	Area ID-Svæði nr.	Site name - Rannsóknarstaður	Local community -Sveitarfé.	Date-Dagsetning	Subject	Direction of camera-Átt	ID - Ljósmyndari
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8475(24)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-04	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8476(25)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-04	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8477(26)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-05	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8478(27)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-05	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8479(28)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-06	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8480(29)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-07	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8481(30)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-08	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8482(31)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-09	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8483(32)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-10	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8484(33)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-20	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8485(34)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-20	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8486(35)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-21	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8487(36)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-21	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8488(37)	11	Steðjasel	Hörgárb.	17.6.2022	Corer 11-22	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8525	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-03	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8527	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-04	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8529	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-05	down	GH

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8532	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-06	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8534	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-07	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8536	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-08	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8538	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-09	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8539	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-09	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8541	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-10	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8543	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-11	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8544	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-12	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8546	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-13	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8548	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-14	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8549	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-14	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8552	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-15	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8556	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-16	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	IMG_8558	9	Sökkusel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Corer 09-17	down	GH
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_1	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_2	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_3	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	-	JVG

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_4	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_5	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	-	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_6	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_7	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_8	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_9	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_10	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_11	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_12	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_13	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_15	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Trench 07_02 after cleaning	V	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_16	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Section over stones in trench 07_02	V	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_17	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	turf collapse [705] in trench 07_01	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_18	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	turf collapse [705] in trench 07_01	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_19	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	turf collapse [705] in trench 07_01	V	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_20	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	turf collapse [705] in trench 07_01	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_21	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	turf collapse [705] in trench 07_01	S	JVG

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_22	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	turf collapse [705] in trench 07_01	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_23	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	turf collapse [705] in trench 07_01	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_24	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Peat ash and charcoal deposit [706]	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_25	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Peat ash and charcoal deposit [706]	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_26	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Peat ash and charcoal deposit [706]	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_27	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Greyish layer with orange inclution [708] Possible occupation but looks like wetland soil	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_28	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Turfwall [707]	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_29	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	Turfwall [707]	S	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_30	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	East section in trench 07_01	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_31	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	East section in trench 07_01	N	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_32	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	East section in trench 07_01	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_33	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	East section in trench 07_01	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_34	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	East section in trench 07_01	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_35	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	East section in trench 07_01	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_36	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	East section in trench 07_01	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_37	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	East section in trench 07_01	A	JVG

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Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_38	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	East section in trench 07_01	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_39	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	East section in trench 07_01	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	JVG_40	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	22.06.22	East section in trench 07_01	A	JVG
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	LLD_1	4	Möðruvallarsel	Hörgárb.	14.06.22	Working shot	E	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	LLD_2	4	Möðruvallarsel	Hörgárb.	14.06.22	Working shot of thrench 04	E	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	LLD_3	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.06.22	Group photo	N/A	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	LLD_4	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.06.22	Group photo	N/A	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	LLD_5	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.22	Stones in trench 07_02	N	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	LLD_6	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.22	Stones in trench 07_02	N	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	LLD_7	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.22	Working shot of thrench 07_02	S	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	LLD_8	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.22	Working shot of thrench 07_02	W	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	LLD_9	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.22	Trench 07_02. Stones and turf lies up against the natural gravel bank	E	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	LLD_10	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.22	Trench 07_02. Stones and turf lies up against the natural gravel bank	N	LLD
Vettvangsm.	202205-0073	2022-25	LLD_11	7	Urðarsel	Dalvíkurb.	16.06.22	Trench 07_02. Stones and turf lies up against the natural gravel bank	W	LLD


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