

Archaeological Impact Assessment of a (Lagning Ljósleiðara) Fibre Optic Cable Route in Bæjarsveit, Borgarfjörður



Bæjarkirkja

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1. Summary

In mid October 2016, I was contacted by a local farmer Eiríkur Blöndal from the farm Jaðar in Bæjarsveit and advised that his project group was advised by Minjastofnun Íslands that they required an archaeological assessment prior to the installation of a fibre-optic internet line which they are planning on installing in Bæjarsveit before the end of 2016. I subsequently met with Minjavörður vesturlands, Magnús A.Sigurðsson to discuss the plan and the requirements from Minjastofnun Íslands. On Oct 28th 2016, I met with Eiríkur in Bær to discuss the project and did an onsite walking inspection survey of the proposed route of the fibre optic line. The following report is a summary of the archaeological areas in Bær and also recommendations regarding the impact on potential archaeological features during this project.

2. Project Background & impacted areas

The village of Bær is located in the municipality of Borgarbyggð and formally in the municipality of Andakílshreppur in Vesturland. The village is located about 30km inland from the coastal town of Borgarnes. It is proposed to route the fibre optic line along the eastern edge of Bæjarsveitarvegur (513), and the edges of Bæjarvegur (5120), Ásbrún (5121) and Hellur (5119) with offshoots being run for the various houses along the roadway. The total length of the pipework being installed is 7.5km. There is planned 3.3km of ploughing with special plough machine used to lay piping and then 1km of planned digging works. The depth of the plough impact on the ground surface will be up to 1.10m depth. The ground works will be impacting the following farms and locations: Langholt, Laugarhóll, Jaðar, Litli Teigur, Laugateigur, Litli Bær, Laugabær, Bær, Bæheimar, Smábær, Nýbær, Bæjarkirkja. Nýi Bær, Ásbrún, Hellur, Hellnaland and Hellur Brún (Félagsheimilið Brún). See project line route location maps below.

LAGNING LJÓSLEIÐARA Í BÆJARSVEIT Í BORGARBYGGÐ



Ljósleiðara / Fibre Optic Cable route through Bæjarsveit Map 1/2. (Landlinur)



Ljósleiðara / Fibre Optic Cable route through Bæjarsveit Map 2/2. (Landlinur)

3. Archaeological Legislation in Iceland.

The following excerpts are from Minjastofnun Íslands website (www.minjastofnun.is). They clarify the current legislation in Iceland with regard to archaeological sites, material culture and built heritage/architectural sites. All of the archaeological recommendations and assessments in this report were advised with strict adherence to the archaeological legislation of Iceland.

According to Act no. 80/2012 on Heritage, archaeological heritage includes on the one hand archaeological artefacts and on the other hand archaeological sites.

Archaeological artefacts are items more than 100 years old that have been used by men or which bear evidence of human intervention and that have been found in or on the earth or glacier or sea. Ships and boats dating to before 1950 are considered to be archaeological artefacts. Archaeological artefacts can also be human remains or animal remains found in archaeological sites such as in ancient mounds, cairns and graves.

Archaeological sites are any kind of remains of human settlement on land, underground, in a glacier, in sea or water that are man made and that are older than 100 years such as:

- 1 cultural landscape, ornamental gardens and cemeteries, remains of buildings, farm locations and remains of farms with associated buildings and rubbish heaps, any kind of remains of buildings such as remains of churches, places of worship, cloisters, meeting places and temporary residence, remains of working stations, boathouses, commercial stations and remains of residence in caves and overhangs;
- 2 working stations used for gathering supplies, such as remains of mountain dairies, fishing stations, night shelters, peat bogs and bog iron smelters;
- 3 arable and pastoral fields, remains of sheepfolds, irrigation structures and other agricultural relics, relics from fishing at sea and in freshwater;
- 4 roads and paths, remains of dams, remains of bridges and other communications structures, fords, landing places, remains of harbour structures and moorings; slipways, aerial lift crossings, cairns and other navigational signs with their landmarks,
- 5 forts and watchtowers and remains of other defence structures;
- 6 legendary holy places, temples and sanctuaries, wells, springs, enchanted places and other places and landmarks related to habits, customs, legend or folklore;
- 7 inscriptions, images or other evidence of human activity in caves and overhangs, on cliffs, rocks or landfast stones and gravestones in churchyards;
- 8 mounds, cairns and other burial places from pagan and Christian times;
- 9 shipwrecks or parts of such wrecks.

Preservation of archaeological heritage

All archaeological artefacts found underground are the property of the state and the discovery of such items must be notified to The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland. Artefacts from archaeological excavations must be surrendered to the National

Museum of Iceland on completion of the excavation.

Ships and boats older than 50 years are considered archaeological artefacts and all boats older than 1950 have de facto protection status. An assessment from The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland must be sought with respect to all alterations to such boats, including their destruction or their being sold to another country. Where it has been decided that archaeological artefacts be preserved at the National Museum of Iceland, they are considered to be national relics.

There are two levels of protection for archaeological sites:

Protection constitutes automatic protection of all archaeological sites older than 100 years.

*The Minister can decide **listing** of archaeological sites with cultural heritage, scientific or artistic value, having received the opinion of The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland. Listing can also cover the immediate environment of the listed site. A continuous area of land can be listed where there is more than one archaeological location considered to have cultural heritage value. Listed archaeological sites are considered to be national relics.*

Emergency listing

The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland can designate emergency listing status for sites that have special cultural heritage, scientific or artistic value, but that have not been designated as listed or enjoy statutory protection, if there is a risk that buildings will be spoiled, demolished or their value diminished in any manner. While emergency listing is in force the rules of listing apply.

Emergency listing comes into force when The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland has informed all stakeholders of its decision in a verifiable manner. The decision is binding after notification has been received by the parties and applies for up to six weeks.

The Minister shall decide whether the cultural heritage shall be listed before expiry of the emergency listing, having received a proposal from The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland.

Built Heritage

The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland has the role of protecting the nation's built heritage. According to The Cultural Heritage Act no. 80/2012, buildings and other structures and individual parts of them that have heritage, scientific or artistic value are considered to be part of the nation's built heritage, such as:

individual buildings or parts of such buildings and groups of buildings, whether they are residential, cultural or commercial, and whether they are in urban or rural locations whether they are groups of buildings or a street facade;

churches and places of worship with their ancillary structures, such as church towers, dry stone walls, cloisters, community centres, school buildings and their immediate environment; other public buildings, sports facilities and swimming pools;

bridges and any kind of communications structures, power stations, dams, pumping stations and other energy structures, harbour constructions, wind and water mills, lighthouses, slipways, drying sheds, man made caves and sheepfolds.

There are three levels of protection for buildings and structures:

There are 492 buildings scheduled pursuant to the older legislation from 31 December 2012. In addition to this the Minister can decide scheduling status for other buildings and structures, or for parts of such buildings and structures, that have heritage, scientific or artistic value, having received a proposal from The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland.

All buildings 100 years or older have protected status.

Building work on buildings and structures that were erected in or before 1925 and churches that were erected in or before 1940, is subject to assessment.

Emergency scheduling

The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland can decide emergency scheduling status for buildings and structures that have special heritage, scientific or artistic value, but that have not been designated as scheduled or that enjoy statutory protection, if there is a risk that buildings will be spoiled, demolished or their value diminished in any manner. While emergency scheduling is in force the rules of protection apply.

Emergency scheduling comes into force when The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland has informed all stakeholders of its decision in a verifiable manner. The decision is binding after notification has been received by the parties and applies for up to six weeks.

The Minister shall decide whether the heritage shall be scheduled before expiry of the emergency scheduling, having received a proposal from The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland.

4. Registered archaeological Sites / Previous archaeological research in the locality

There are 3 sites that are fríðlýstar (specially protected archaeological sites) within the Andakílshreppur (3505). The section below is an extract from Page 7 of the report *Skrá um friðlýstar fornleifar* from 1990 which is available on www.minjastofnun.is

3505 ANDAKÍLSHREPPUR

Bær. Rústir hins forna eyðibýlis að Keldum, skamt norðaustur frá bænum. Sbr. Árb. 1910: 37-39. Skjal undirritað af MP 27.05.1933. Þinglýst 02.06.1933.

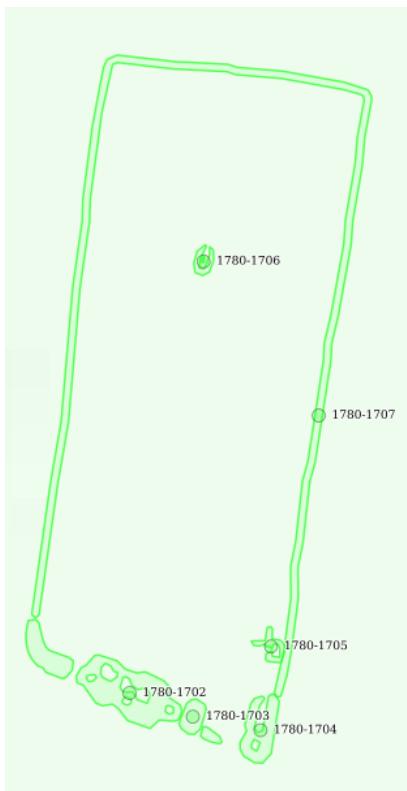
Heggstaðir. Forn girðing, hringmynduð, nefnd "dómhringur", uppi á túninu norðaustur af bænum. "Leiði Heggs" er sýnt í miðjum hringnum. Sbr. Árb. 1908: 18-19. Skjal undirritað af MP 25.10.1930. Þinglýst 22.01.1931.

Pingnes. 1. Forn rúst á þýfðum grasbletti sunnan undir Blundhól. Sbr. Árb. 1904: 14. 2. Pingbúðatóftir 2, báðar suðaustan til í túninu á svokölluðum stöðli, er önnur á dálitum hól, sem hefir verið sléttar í kringum; snýr í norðaustur; hin er við svonefndan Búðarhól og snýr í suðvestur. 3. Lítill hóll, er heitir Harðhaus, syðst í túninu og er á honum steinn. Hóllinn er ílangur og snýr nokkurn veginn frá suðri til norðurs. Skjal undirritað af MP 27.05.1933. Þinglýst 02.06.1933.

The archaeological site of main relevance to this report is that of the farm remains at Keldur as they are within the locality of the project. The remains lie however at a distance of over 600m from the route of the cable line so this project poses no immediate threat to the remains at Keldur. The other two protected sites of Heggstaðir and þingnes are not within the locality of the cable line so are not affected by the route of this project.

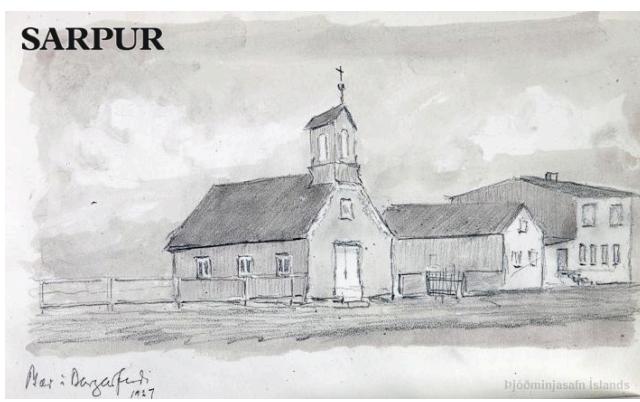
A subsequent archaeological registration survey *'Fornleifaskráning Á Völdum Jörðum í Borgarbyggð'* by Fornleifastofnun Íslands was carried out on the remains at Keldur under the project number 1498. A total of 6 features were identified in the farm remains and are listed below.

Fornleif Nr: 1780-1702 (Tóft), 1780-1703 (þúst), 1780-1704 (Tóft), 1780-1705 (Tóft), 1780-1706 (Tóft) & 1780-1707 (Keldur garðlag). GPS: **64° 37.688'N, 21° 32.235'W** (ISN93: **378.683, 460.979**) See site plan below.



Plan of the archaeological features at Keldur
(map.is/minjastofnun)

A review of the database Sarpur (www.sarpur.is) reveals 4 entries for Bæjarkirkja. Of particular note are an image of an altarisklæði with the date 1683 (pjms.3942). An altarstone (4037/1894-80) and a sketch of the older church at Bær from 1927 by Jón Helgason (JH2-25). This shows us that the newer church at Bær sits almost directly over the older church.



Bæjarkirkja by Jón Helgason 1927.

Previous Monastic Cloister at Bær. $64^{\circ} 37.336'N$, $21^{\circ} 33.048'W$ (ISN93: 378.009, 460.351)

The second archaeological site of consideration lies in direct proximity to the route of the proposed fibre optic line along the Bæjarvegur (5120). This is at the site of Bæjarkirkja which is believed to be the approximate location of a monastic cloister which existed at Bær between

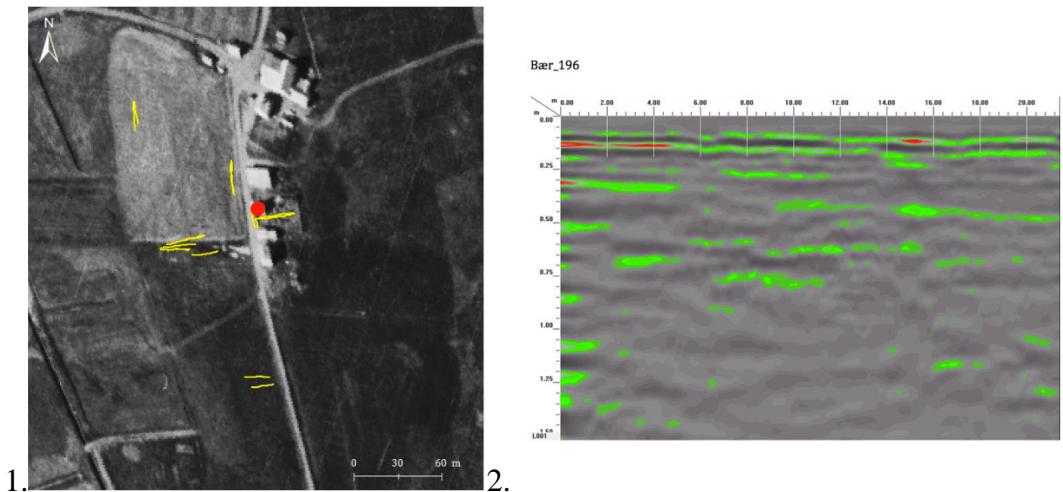
1030-1049AD. Professor Steinunn J. Kristjánsdóttir through her project (**Klaustur á Íslandi**) has conducted two archaeological research projects at Bæjarkirkja in 2013 & 2014. Discussing the previous history of Bær her report notes the following:

“Fyrsta tilraun til stofnunar klausturs var gerð á Bæ í Borgarfirði árið 1030. Samskonar tilraun var gerð við Niðarhólm í Noregi en fór hún einnig út um þúfur. Síðast er vitað af munkum á bæ árið 1049 og eru þeir þá þrír. Engum sögum fer af munklífi þar síðan þá. Heimildum ber saman um að Hróðólfur, sem var enskur farandbiskup, hafi stofnað klaustrið í Bæ eftir fund sem hann átti með Liavizos erkibiskup Íslendinga í Brimum. Sagt er að Hróðólfur hafi átt að styrkja kristnihald á Íslandi. Hann varð ábóti í Abingtonklastrinu á Englandi eftir að hann fór frá Íslandi árið 1049 en lést þar í embætti aðeins þremur árum síðar (Jónas Guðlaugsson 1967, bls. 724-725)” (Kristjánsdóttir 2014, 7)

The modern church that we see today in Bær was built in 1967 and overlies the previous church built there which ultimately likely overlies the monastic remains. Kristjánsdóttir notes that due to the use of the area around the church today as an active graveyard it is difficult to pin point the previous location of the monastic site.

“Gera má ráð fyrir að klausturhald á Bæ hafi skilið eftir sig einhverjar minjar, þrátt fyrir að rekstrartíminn hafi verið skammur. Ólíklegt er að kirkja hafi verið vígð þar fyrr en klaustrið kom til sögunnar. Því má telja líklegt að núverandi kirkjustæði sé á þeim stað sem klaustrið og klausturkirkjan stóð. Það er þó alls ekki víst en sé svo getur reynst erfitt að finna leifar þess vegna þess að kirkjugarðurinn hefur verið í notkun síðan þá. Kirkjan hefur staðið nánast á sama stað frá öndverðu en þó ekki alveg, auk þess sem stærð hennar hefur verið mismunandi” (Kristjánsdóttir 2014, 7)

Geophysical survey was conducted in 5 locations around the Bær church (See image below) but results were inconclusive owing in large part to the soil conditions and uneven ground (þýfður jarðvegurinn). One area of potential was noted amongst the five areas scanned and produced more resistivity than the others. The results are shown below. No further archaeological trenching was carried out though.



1. Annotated aerial photo showing geophysied locations at Bær. Location of Bæjarkirkja marked with red dot. (Kristjánsdóttir 2014, 8)

2. Results of geophysics resistance survey at Bær. (Kristjánsdóttir 2014, 14)

Kristjánsdóttirs report also refers to previous ground works which took place in 2008 around the entrance to the modern church of Bær. These works took place without archaeological supervision but it the spoil removed was dumped in a nearby field. During her geophysical survey project Kristjánsdóttir and her team inspected the mounds of spoil and recovered a number of archaeological finds including iron, bone, wood and possible ceramic from them. One stone find in particular stood out and may possibly relate to the previous use of the site at Bæjarkirkja as a monastic cloister in the 11th century. This was a decorated stone with a carved cross on it. (See image below).



Image. Carved stone with cross recovered from spoil heap at Bæjarsveit (Kristjánsdóttir 2014, 9)

Dating the stone accurately has proved difficult but specialists from Norway have proposed that this represented an entrance stone to a holy shrine rather than a grave marking stone. Kristjánsdóttir feels this stone is the best evidence so far uncovered to identify the location of the former moastic site at Bær.

“Leitað var til sérfræðinga í Noregi um gerð og notkun krossins og telja þeir að hér um að ræða Stein úr inngangi á helgan stað að ræða, frekar en legstein. Að þeirra mati kann hann að vera forn, sé tekið mið af lögum krossins. Krossinn er þannig sterkasta vísbindingin um að klaustrið á Bæ hafi staðið á þeim stað sem núverandi kirkja stendur” (Kristjánsdóttir 2013, 9)

In 2014, owing to water damage inside the modern church at Bær, Kristjánsdóttir excavated a 1.5m x 1m trench in the corner of the floor near to the entrance. At approximately 0.7m deep a reddish clay layer was uncovered. Stones were found at the lower layers of the trench lying over glacial deposits indicating that this was likley the first building activity to take place in the vicinity of the church. Some bones were also found in the trench but so far no carbon dating has been attempted using them. It was concluded that part a structure built with turf and stones was uncoverd in the trench but dating them was not possible. Here is a summary of the findings.

“Nokkuð ljóst þykir að fyrsta klaustrið á Íslandi hafi verið stofnað á Bæ í Borgarfirði árið 1030, sé tekið mið af rituðum heimildum. Enda þótt það hafi aðeins verið rekið í tæpa two áratugi má gera ráð fyrir að starfsemi þess hafi skilið eftir sig ummerki í jörðu. Það er ekkert sem útilokar að minjarnar undir gólfí númerandi kirkju séu leifar þess en það er heldur ekkert sem bendir beinlínis til þess. Leifarnar sem fundust þar voru af byggingu sem var hlaðin úr torfi og grjóti. Móaskan bendir til þess að um íveruhús sé að ræða. Þá bendir jarðlagasamhengi til þess að það hafi verið fyrsta húsið sem byggt var á kirkjustæðinu vegna þess að undir því var óhreyfður jarðvegur. Frekari aldursgreiningar verða að skera úr um hvenær það var nákvæmlega. Engu að síður má gera ráð fyrir því að fleiri óskemmdar rústir séu undir kirkjugólfinu.” (Kristjánsdóttir 2014, 6)

In summary, it seems clear that some remains of the monastic site at Bær still exist in proximity to the modern church and this would seem to be the most sensitive area archaeologically along the route of the fibre optic cable line.

5. Potential Archaeological Impacts of the route

On Friday 28th of October, I walked the entire route of the proposed fibre optic cable line to access it for potential archaeological impacts. No obvious underlying archaeological features were immediately identified during this visual inspection survey. The cable line is proposed to run along the edge of Bæjarsveitarvegur (513) between the modern road and drainage ditch (See Image 6). This area has previously undergone a lot modern landscaping and machining during the construction of the road and ditch. No archaeological features were identified in this section of the route. One green field area will be impacted during this project and this is located at the farm of Hellur (See Images 10-12). Approximately 150m of the cable line will run through here. During a visual inspection of the fields being impacted at Hellur no potential archaeological features were noted. However some area of potential was observed in directly north east of structure A11 (See Image 12). Here the ground was uneven.

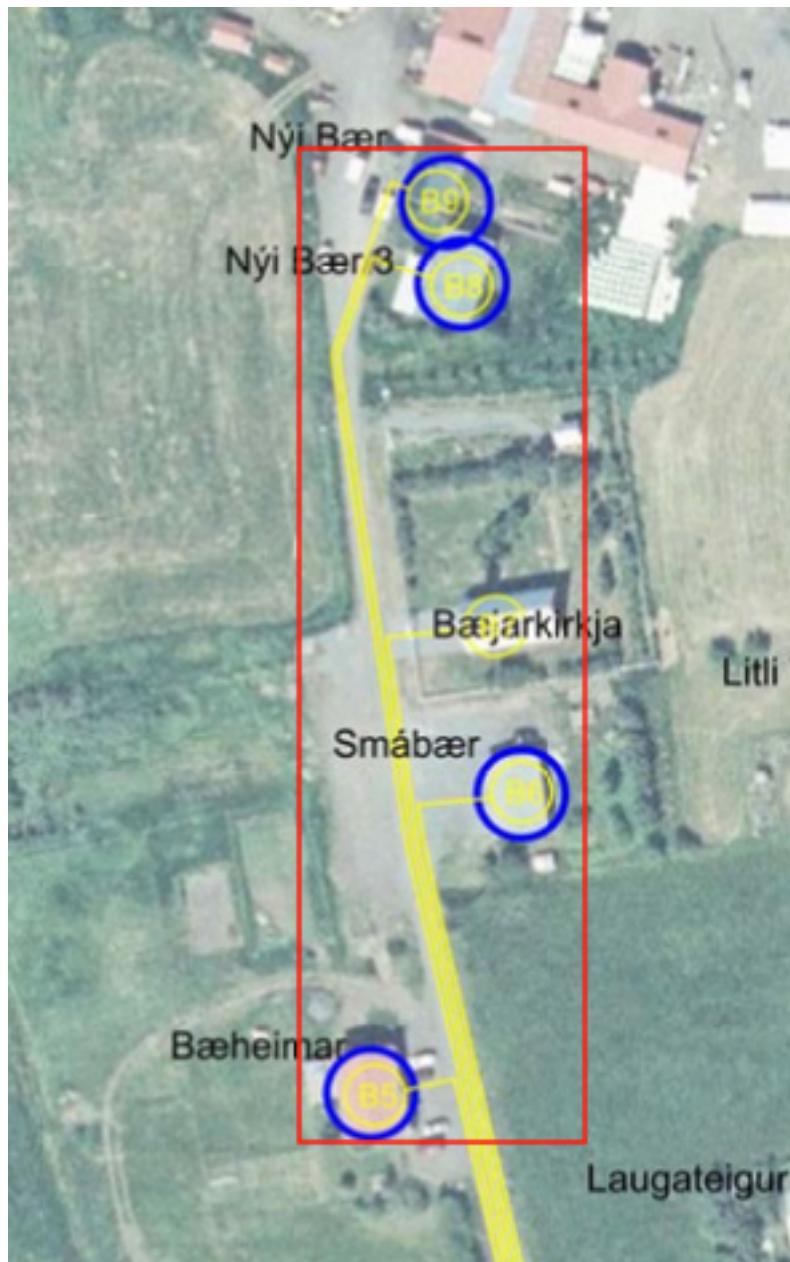
The most potentially archaeological sensitive area being impacted is the route along Bæjarvegur (5120). Here the line will run along the side of the roadway with offshoots to each of the houses occurring along the line. During a discussion with Eiríkur Blöndal it was established that where possible existing pipelines will be used to route the fibre optic cable through and thereby this will not require any digging or ploughing. This will be the case with the line running to Bæjarkirja. An existing pipeline will be used thereby not impacting the site. Eiríkur also clarified that where possible the existing lines of the electricity cables for the street lamps along Bæjarvegur (5120) will be reused as the same line of the fibre optic cable thereby minimising any potential impacts to underlying archaeological remains.

6. Recommendations

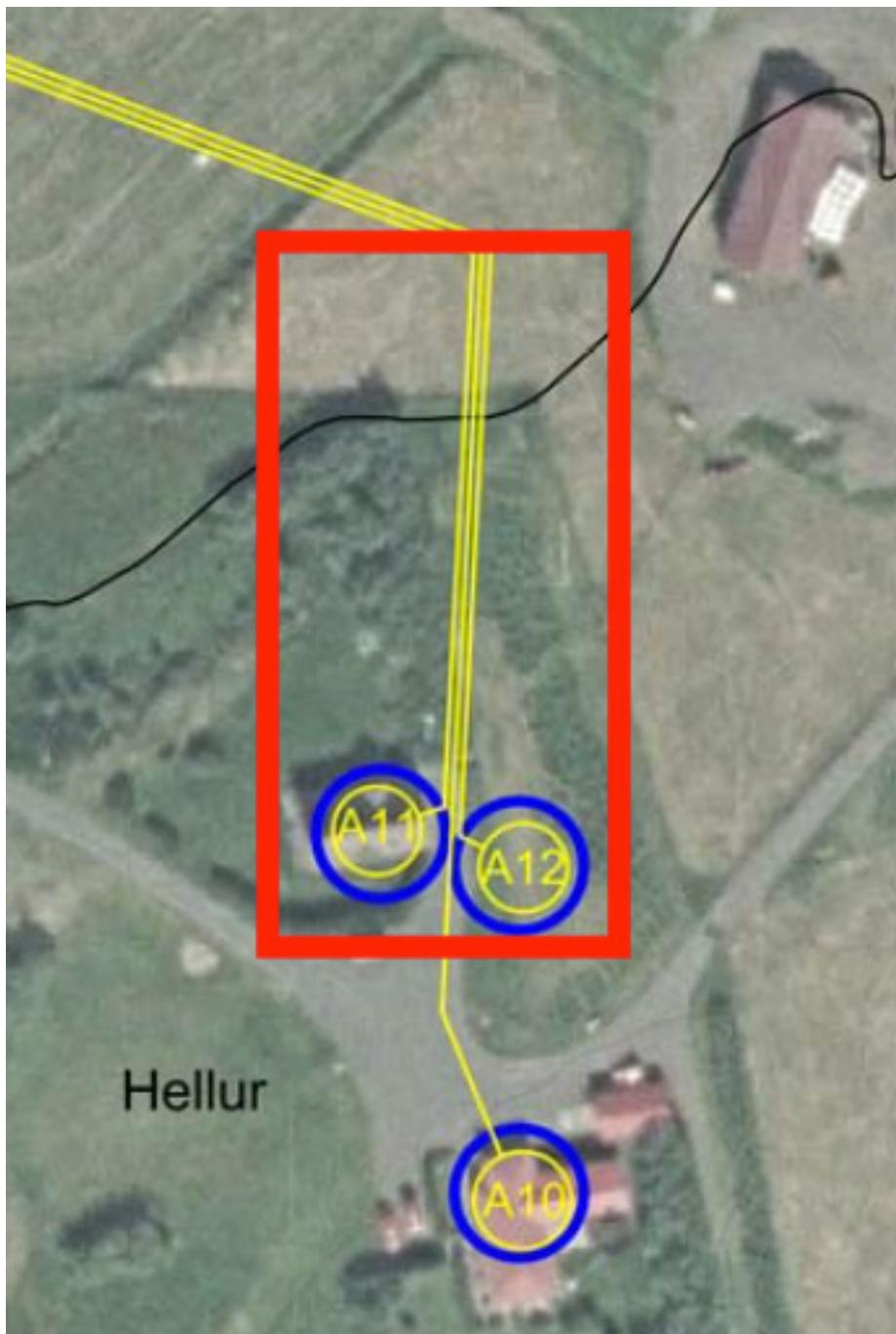
The vast majority of the total area of the proposed route is highly unlikely to impact any pre-existing archaeological remains. Two potential areas of impact are at Hellur where the line runs through a green field area and the area around Bæjarkirkja where the previous site of a monastic cloister is believed to have been located during 1030-1049AD. Although no above ground features were observed at Hellur during the survey, one area of potential may be to the North West of the structure A11 where the ground sloped sharply and showed some unevenness and possible disturbance. There may be some potential for archaeological features at this point.

Along Bæjarvegur while it is planned to use pre-existing trenches and cable routes there will be some areas of the works here where this will not be possible and a new trench will need to be opened for the cable line. For this reason it is recommended that all the works along Bæjarvegur within a proximity of 50m to Bæjarkirkja be archaeologically monitored. This is due to the fact that this area was previously known to have been the site of a monastic cloister in the 11th Century and the precise location of the cloister is not currently known. Therefore any works in proximity to the modern day Bæjarkirkja may expose and impact archaeological evidence from the monastic site. Furthermore, re-exposing the old trenches of the electric lines which were excavated in the past without an archaeologist present may show up some archaeological features in the section faces of the trenches which were not recognised at the time by the machine operators and offer an opportunity to record archaeological features.

It is therefore recommended that the works in the fields at Hellur and along Bæjarvegur should be archaeologically monitored and as its a small enough area, that a bucket machine excavator should be used in these locations instead of the plough machine being used in the other areas of the route. This is mainly so the monitoring archaeologist can see the underlying stratigraphy which is not possible to do when using the plough machine. The two areas recommended for archaeological monitoring are highlighted within the red lines on the images below.



Proposed area (within red) of archaeological monitoring along Bæjarvegur and in proximity to Bæjarkirkja.



Proposed area of archaeological monitoring at Hellur.

7. References.

Janus Jónsson (1887). Um klastrin á Íslandi. Tímarit Hins íslenska bókmenntafélags, 8. árg., bls. 174–265.

Jónas Guðlaugsson (1967, 26. ágúst). Klaustur í Bæ, Hítardal, Saurbæ og á Keldum. Klaustraþættir IV. Tíminn, sunnudagsblað, bls. 724–272.

Steinunn Kristjánsdóttir (2014). Kortlagning klaustra á Íslandi: Bær og Hítardalur. Vettvangsskýrsla I. [Skýrsla]. Aðgengileg á https://notendur.hi.is//~sjk/BOGH_2013.pdf

Steinunn Kristjánsdóttir & Vala Gunnarsdóttir (2014). Kortlagning klaustra á Íslandi: Bær í Borgarfirði. Vettvangsskýrsla I. [Skýrsla]. Aðgengileg á https://notendur.hi.is//~sjk/Baer_2014.pdf

Web Sources.

www.minjastofun.is

www.sarpur.is

8. Images



1. Farm buildings at Laugarhóll. Marked C11 & C7 on the map. This is the northern most extent of the cable route.



2. Farm Building C10 at Laugarhóll.



3. Buildings C3, C4 & C5 at Laugarhóll



4. Looking South along Bæjarsveitarvegur (531) from Laugarhóll. The proposed route of the cable is to the left of the road between the road and the drainage ditch as indicated by the red line.



5. House B3 at Bær.



6. Looking North along Bæjarvegur. Bærjarkirja is on the right of the image. The proposed route of the cable will be to the left of the road and plans to utilise the pre-existing trenches for electric lines/street lamps as indicated by the red line.



7. House B4 at Bær. A trench will be dug from the roadway to the edge of the house.



8. Modern church at Bær built in 1967. It is believed to overlie the site of a monastic cloiser which existed at Bær from 1030-1049AD. Here a pre-existing pipe line will be used to connect the cable to the church so no digging or ploughing will take place at the site.



9. Looking South along Bæjarvegur. Bæjarkirkja is on the left. The proposed route of the fibre optic line is in the middle of the image and will utilise the pre-existing trenches cut for the street lamps as indicated by the red line.



10. Looking South East towards the farm at Hellur. Houses A11 & A12 are visible. The proposed route of the cable will cross this green field area and turn southwards to link with these houses as indicated by the red line. This area is recommended to be archaeologically monitored during the cable laying.



11. Looking North West towards Bæjarkirkja in the green field area around Hellur.



12. Looking South East towards houses A11 & A12. The proposed route of the cable will run approximately in the area where the red line indicates.

13. Appendixes

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13. október 2016
MÍ201610-0060/ 6.10 / M.A.S.



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Efni: Ljósleiðaralögn í Bæjarsveit, Borgarbyggð

Með tölvubréfi dagssett 12. október 2016 óskaði Eiríkur Blöndal hjá Landlínum, eftir umsögn minjavardar um ljósleiðaralögn í Bæjarsveit

Verið er að undirbúa framkvæmdaleyfisgögn varðandi lagningu ljósleiðara í Bæjarveit. Framkvæmdaaðilum ber að hafa samráð við Minjastofnun Íslands um allar framkvæmdir sem valda jarðraski hvort heldur sem þær falla undir lög um mat á umhverfisáhrifum eða ekki, sbr. 16. og 23. greinar laga um menningarminjar.

Allar fornleifar á Íslandi eru friðaðar. Friðunin felur í sér að óheimilt er að raska, hylja eða á nokkurn hátt breyta fornleifum nema með leyfi og að uppfylltum þeim skilyrðum sem Minjastofnun Íslands kann að setja. Um þetta er fjallað í lögum um menningarminjar nr. 80 frá 2012.

Jarðrask vegna lagna í jörð er mismikið. Rask við lagningu í skurð er augljóslega meira heldur en ef lagnir eru plægðar niður. En plæging getur einnig valdið skemmdum og hafa ber í huga að rask er oftast umfangsmeira en sjálfur skurðurinn eða plógfarið því skemmdir geta orðið af völdum véla sem notaðar eru við lagnavinnuna. Einnig kemur fyrir að leggja þurfi slóða að og meðfram lagnaleiðinni sem getur valdið umtalsverðu raski.

Hvort heldur sem framkvæmd er umhverfismatsskyld eða ekki þarf framkvæmdaaðili og/eða sveitarfélög að leita umsagnar hjá Minjastofnun Íslands áður en framkvæmdaleyfi er veitt. Umsagnir Minjastofnunar byggja í aðalatriðum á eftirfarandi:

- Athugað er hvort fyrilliggjandi gögn um framkvæmdina og fornleifaskráning sé fullnægjandi. Fornleifaskráning verður að ná yfir a.m.k. 15 metra svæði til hvorrar handar frá ystu mörkum framkvæmdarinnar. Minjastofnun getur metið framkvæmd og aðstæður þannig að skrásetning verði að ná yfir stærra svæði.

- Ef ekki liggja fyrir fullnægjandi gögn er óskað eftir frekari gögnum svo sem fornleifaskráningu.
- Þar sem líkur eru á fornleifum, svo sem nálægt bæjarstæðum og í gömlum heimatúnum, þarf að leitast við að færa lögninga á staði sem áður hefur verið raskað eins og í vegköntum eða eldri lagnaskurðum.

Í flestum tilfellum miðast lagnavinna við að koma hinum ýmsu veitum heim til íbúa landsins. Bæjarhús hafa oft verið á svipuðum stað öldum saman og stundum standa nýbyggingar á bæjarhólum. Þá er átt við að þeir standi á uppsöfnuðum leifum fyrrí bæjarhúsa. Slíkir hólar fela í sér gríðarlegt magn upplýsinga um líf og kjör genginna kynslóða. Því er mikilvægt að gæta sérstaklega að allri vinnu nálægt bæjum og í gömlum heimatúnum. Oftast hafa gömlu heimatúnum verið sléttuð og því erfitt eða ómögulegt að sjá leifar eldri mannvirkja sem þar kunna að vera. Í sumum tilvikum reynist nauðsynlegt að vakta allar framkvæmdir í gömlum heimatúnum og á bæjarhólum, jafnvel þó að fyrir liggi fornleifaskráning og engar sýnilegar minjar séu á framkvæmdasvæðinu. **Minjastofnun setur því fram þá kröfum að fornleifaskráning fari fram og leitað verði umsagnar hennar áður en farið verður úti þessar framkvæmdir!**

Virðingarfyllst,



Magnús A Sigurðsson
Minjavörður Vesturlands

Afrit sent: Eirík Blöndal

Vatn er athugið á því að skv. 51 gr. laga um menningarmínjar nr. 80/2012 eru ákvæðanir Minjastofnunar Íslands skv. 20., 23., 24., 28., 42. og 43 gr. síðmu laga endanlegar á stjórnáslustigi og ekki kæranlegar til seðra stjórnvalds. Jafnframt er vatn athugið á því að skv. 21. gr. stjórnáslulaga nr. 37/1993 getur aðili málss óskað eftir skriflegum rökstúningi stjórnvalds fyrir ákvörðun hafi síkur rökstúningur ekki fylgt ákvörðuninni þegar hún var tilkynnt. Beidni um rökstúning fyrir ákvörðun skal bera fram innan 14 daga frá því að aðila var tilkynnt ákvörðunin og skal stjórnvald

Ljósleiðari í Bæjarsveit

Upplýsingabréf 19. október 2016

Eins og kunnugt er hefur Borgarbyggð fengið styrk úr Fjarskiptasjóði til að leggja ljósleiðara í Bæjarsveit. Styrkurinn miðast við að framkvæmdin verði á árinu 2016.

Undirritaður hefur með höndum undirbúning þessarar framkvæmdar en hefur notið aðstoðar og velvildar margra nágranna og sveitarfélagsins.

Uppdráttur

Fyrir liggur uppdráttur af legu lagnar. Í stuttu máli þá tengist kerfið núverandi ljósleiðara í brunni við vegamót Borgarfjarðarbrautar og Bæjarsveitarvegar. Hann liggur þaðan austan vegar, í vegstæðinu að fyrsta tengibrunni sem verður austan vegar, í vegstæðinu á móts við Ásbrúnarhverfið, þaðan er tengt í nærliggjandi hús, en stofninn heldur áfram í vegstæðinu að tengibrunni sem er austan vegar á móts við Vélabæ. Gert er ráð fyrir að þaðan verði grafinn skurður í vegginn sem liggur heim að kirkju og þaðan tengt í nærliggjandi hús.

Stofninn heldur hins vegar áfram frá brunnum við Vélabæ og að síðasta tengibrunni sem verður á móts við Jaðar.

Leyfi

Borgarbyggð mun hlutast til um að fá leyfi Vegagerðar til að leggja í vegstæði. Erindi þess efnis verður tekið fyrir á fundi byggðaráðs 20. október 2016.

Vegna kröfу Minjaverndar verður að gera fornleifaskráningu í línustæðinu og Kevin Martin mun framkvæma þá skráningu fyrir okkur, vettvangsferð sennilegast 27. október n.k.

Afla þarf skriflegra leyfa landeigenda fyrir línulögninni. Þetta er í vinnslu.

Framkvæmdaleyfi sveitarfélags þarf en það getur ekki orðið fyrr en ofangreind leyfi liggja fyrir.

Samráð við aðila

Haft hefur verið samráð við RARIK og þeir munu ekki nýta sér samlegðarmöguleika vegna lagningar og ekki tengja skúra á svæðinu við ljósleiðara.

Haft hefur verið samráð við OR og málið er þar til skoðunar.

Míla mun leggja til stofnstreng frá brunni við vegamót og að fyrsta tengibrunni. Míla mun einnig leggja til og tengja deili í fyrsta tengibrunninn. Míla verður amk í fyrstu heildsali á ljósi fyrir veituna okkar.

Framkvæmd/útboð

M.a. vegna skilyrða fjarskiptasjóðs verður framkvæmdin boðin út. Útboðsgögn verða unnin af Verkís og Landlínúm. Gert er ráð fyrir að auglýsa útboð í Skessuhorni.

Rekstur veitunnar

Veitan verður í eigu þeirra aðila sem uppfylla þau skilyrði að vera styrkhæfir og kjósa að taka þátt í eignarhaldi. Stofnað verður einkahlutafélag, Ljósveita Bæjarsveitar ehf til að halda utan um reksturinn. Tekjur þessa félags verða á framkvæmdatíma styrkur Fjarskiptasjóðs og tengigjöld, en gjöldin framkvæmdakostnaðurinn. Þegar ljósleiðarinn verður kominn í rekstur verða tekjur félagsins leigugjöld frá smásöllum fjarskiptapjónustu og hugsanlega afnotagjöld notenda, en gjöldin vegna kostnaðar við að þjónusta strenginn, bilanir og slíkt.

Tengigjöld

Upphæð tengigjalda mun ráðast af því hve hagstætt tilboð við fáum í framkvæmdina og af því framlagi sem aðilar sem tengjast leggja fram, t.d. í því formi að auðvelda lagningu strengs inn fyrir húsvegg.

Framvinduáætlun

vika	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Leyfi		x							
Stofnun félags	x								
Útboð		x							
Gröftur plæging				x	x				
Tenging í hús					x	x			
Frágangur og samningar							x	x	x

Hvað þurfa aðilar að gera?

Á þessu stigi, að taka afstöðu til þátttöku í verkefninu og þátttöku í stofnun félagsins. Þegar niðurstaða útboðs liggur fyrir, að geta skjótt tekið afstöðu, til hvort tengingar er óskað, enda verður þá verð tenginga þekkt.

