ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS,

HÖFÐAGERÐI, NÚPAR 2003

Framvinduskýrsla/Interim Report

Oscar Aldred

With Contributions by

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Fornleifastofnun Íslands

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SUMMARY

The site of Höfðagerði is located on the eastern slope of Ytri-Höfði, which is one of two hills situated on the eastern bank of river Laxá, some 800 m SW of Núpar farm. There are at least 20 features and subrectangular structures that can be detected within the area immediately adjacent to it, as well as 3-4 enclosure boundaries. In addition, there is a small rise some 75 m N of the Laxá riverbank.

Following assessment in 2002, a more comprehesnive programme of archaeological investigations took place in 2003.There were several focus areas within the site: the complex centred around structures 1, 2 and 3 and the area south of the anomaly identified as the farm mound, feature 10, structures 5, 12 and13. Additionally, investigations took place across the homefield boundary, feature 9, as well as test pitting within the environs of the site to determine the survival of tephra and assess the degradation of the natural environment.

The excavations indicate Höfðagerði has a pre-1104 origins, although on site activity shifted between areas within the homefield area, possiblly sometime after 1300. Activity on the site, indicated by the excavations, suggest the occupation of the site ceased before 1477, and thereon only two recent additions to the site, a telephone junction and a small summer house complex were added in the twentieth century.

Farm name: Höfðagerði, Núpar
Address: 641 Húsavík
Sveit: Húsavík
Sýsla: Suður Þingeyjarsýsla
Land owners: Sigurður Karl Björnsson and Sigurður Karlsson

Location of site:
ISN93 (Eastings, Northings, meters) 570889 / 604598
WGS84 (Longitude, Latitude, decimal degrees) –17.441812 / 65.928508

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks go primarily to all students who participated on the excavations and post-excavation connected with Höfðagerði in 2003: Aaron Kendall (USA), Janneke Zuyderwyk (Holland), Sophie Nicol (Scotland), Leifur Þór Þórvaldsson (Iceland), Carinn Halffman (USA), Kate Krivogorskaya (USA) and a small team of students from CUNY (USA). Special thanks go also to Chad (Adrian Chadwick), University of Wales College, Newport (England), Dr Jim Woollett, CUNY (USA) [now of Université Laval, Québec (Canada)], and Dr Mike Church, University of Edinburgh (Scotland) for supervising excavation areas at Höfðagerði. Very special thanks to the land owners and relatives who allowed us to excavate a herethereafter abandoned for many centuries farm.

1. INTRODUCTION

The archaeological investigations at Höfðagerði, in the vicinity of Núpar farm, and east and south of the lower Laxá river, took place during the 4 week excavation season, between 21st July and 14th August, 2003, in the Mývatn environs as one component of the *Landscape of Settlements* (LML) project as well as pan-nation project *Landscapes Circum Landnám* (LCL).

The archaeological investigations formed a part of an integrated study of the archaeological remains. This entailed a number of archaeologists and specialists within the fields of archaeology and geography from Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Department of Archaeology, University of Wales College, Newport, CUNY Northern Science & Education Center, North Atlantic Biocultural Organization, School of Geo Sciences, University of Edinburgh. The archaeological investigations were also part of Fornleifastofnun Íslands' field school and involved an international team of students from Holland, Iceland, Scotland and USA. The investigations were directed by Oscar Aldred, Fornleifastofnun Íslands with the assistance of an international team consisting of Adrian Chadwick, University of Wales College, Newport (England), Dr Jim Woollett, CUNY (USA) [now of Université Laval, Québec (Canada)], .Dr Michael Church, University of Edinburgh (Scotland), Aaron Kendall (USA), Janneke Zuyderwyk (Holland), Sophie Nicol (Scotland), Leifur Þór Þórvaldsson (Iceland), Carinn Halffman (USA), Kate Krivogorskaya (USA) and a small team of students from CUNY (USA).

The results of the investigations are to be used in comparison with other sites undergoing archaeological investigations within the LML project. In particular, within the remit of the LML project, at Höfðagerði have begun the study of an abandoned medieval farms and a detailed study of one farm within a specific chronological window, from the Viking to the late medieval periods, with good buried and visible preservation.

AIMS AND METHODS

The broad aims of the archaeological investigations were to further understand the archaeological remains through intrusive and non-intrusive methods.

Following on from 2002, in which the main aims were to assess the age, the character and the nature of the archaeological remains at Höfðagerði, the 2003 season investigated specific features and structures at Höfðagerði. These included:

Topographic survey; continuing from 2002, the topographic survey assessed and verified several of the features and structures from 2002, as well as a few new features and structures. This assessment formed part of the wider discussion of the form and context of the site within the landscape.

Localised tephra analysis within excavation areas – structures 1, 3 and the feature 9; tephra deposits found both in situ and disturbed within deposits were identified to determine chronological horizons within the excavations.

Assessment of structure 1; this was assessed to establish the age, character and nature of the archaeological remains of the structure. A small trial trench 2m by 3m, located on one side of the structure and into its internal space. Deposits were excavated by hand, stratigraphically and in sequence using the adapted single context planning and recording system.

Excavation of structure 3; this included *both* the internal space as well as the areas outside the structure that displayed evidence of anthropogenic activity (excavation area of 10m by 15m). Deposits were excavated by hand, stratigraphically and in sequence using adapted single context planning and recording system.

Further assessment of the area south of the farm mound, feature 10 and structure 12; this continued the coring and test pit programme in 2002. Coring was carried out systematically in the proximity to the farm mound, as well as test pitting and trenches to establish the location of any farm midden deposits. During the course of the programme a new structure was found, structure 12.

Re-excavate section through homefield boundary, feature 9; this allowed a further detailed assessment and checking of tephra deposits to determine the possible duration of use and re-use.

An assessment of the wider past environment and land-use modelling; as part of a Leverhulme project assessing the human impact on the landscape in the North Atlantic. In particular this involved logging and recording tephra profiles at various locations within the immediate environs of Höfðagerði.

The excavation was carried out using the single context planning and recording system primarily used by MOLAS and in England, but adapted for Icelandic archaeology (Spencer 1994; Lucas 2003; http://www.instarch.is/utgafa.htm.) All trenching was hand-dug. Contexts formed the main unit of recording and were excavated stratigraphically, in sequence, within the excavation areas. Each find, environmental sample and record is related to the unit that it was found within/taken from/being described. The information from the archaeological investigations such as the physical and digital archives reside, at present, at Fornleifastofnun Íslands.

Tephra analysis was carried out by Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson, who investigated each area at Höfðagerði during the excavation. The environmental and tephra assessment of the wider landscape environs of Höfðagerði were investigated by Dr Michael Church, Leverhulme Research Fellow, University of Edinburgh.

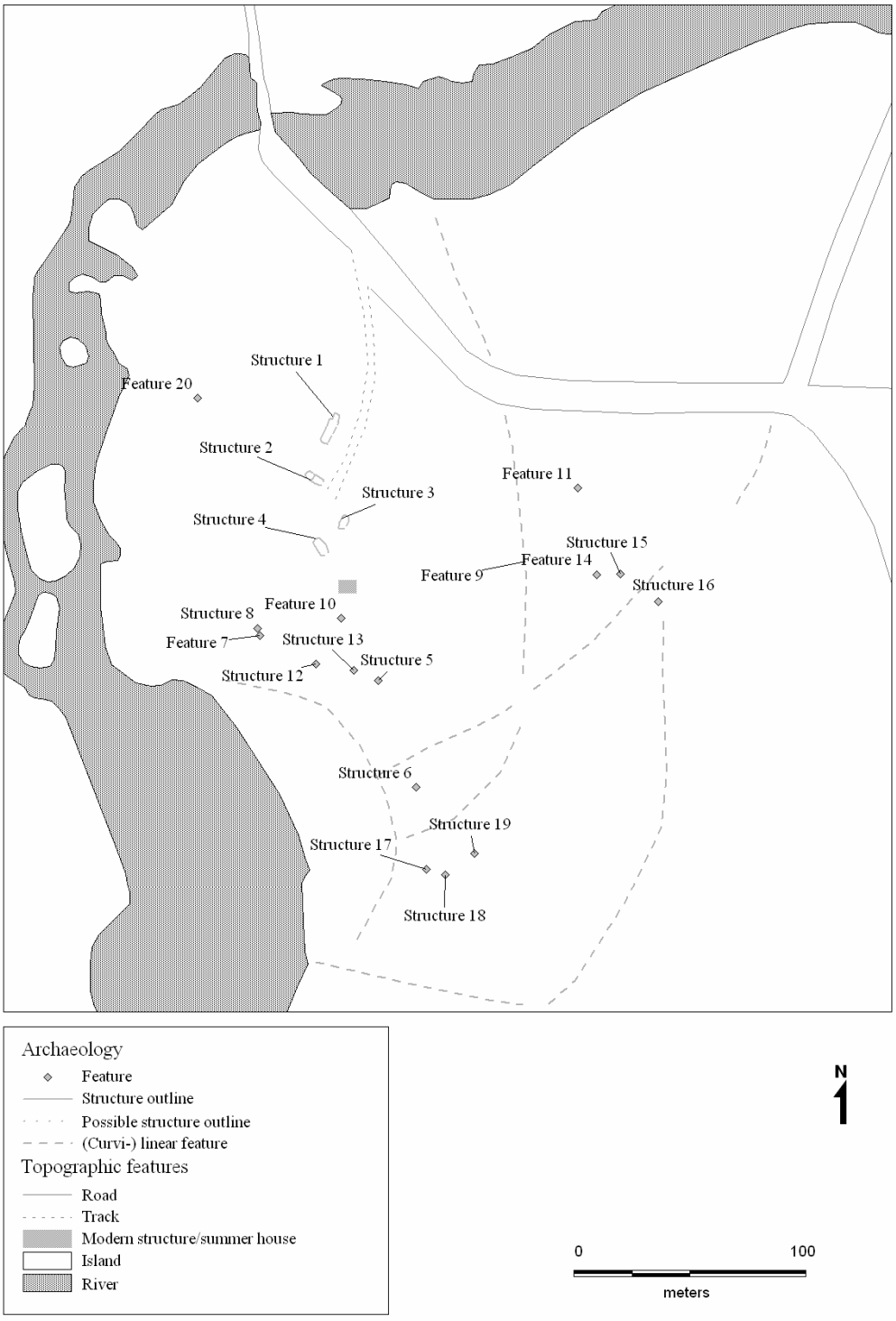

Figure 1. Höfðagerði

2. FIELDWORK RESULTS

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Oscar Aldred

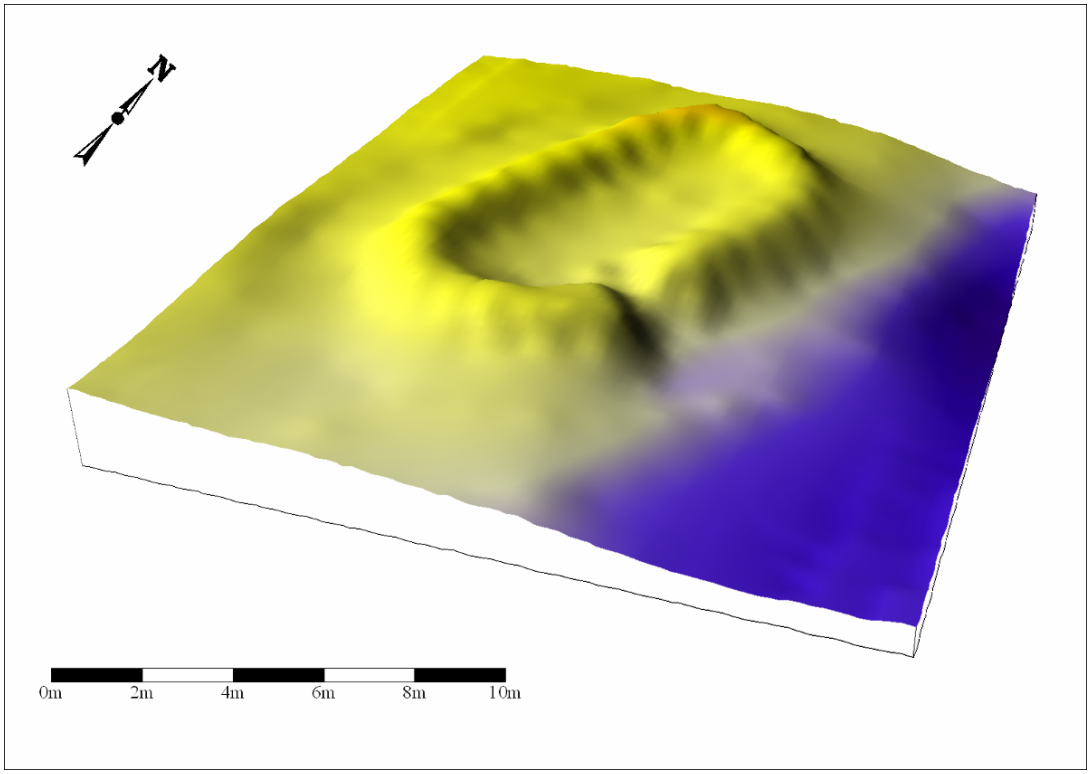

Figure 2. 3D model of structure 3; kriging interpolation, with a gaussian low pass filter (3x3), spline smooth every 2 nodes

CORING PROGRAMME

Dr Jim Woollett, former Leverhulme Research Fellow, CUNY, now Université Laval, Québec

In July and August 2003, members of the *Landscapes Circum Landnam* (LCL) project conducted a limited programme of archaeological survey of the site of Hofdagerdi. This project was intended to identify the presence and location of midden deposits at the site and specifically those with well preserved animal bones, plant remains and fuel residues dating to the Settlement and early medieval periods.

Fieldwork at the site included phases of soil core surveys for buried midden deposits, followed by limited test pitting and one more extensive test excavation. The project's field crew included LCL project members Dr. Michael Church and Dr. Jim Woollett, CUNY graduate students Matthew Brown, Yekaterina Krivorgskaya and Brooklyn College undergraduate students.

Soil core tests were conducted over broad areas of the southern and western margins of the site's low farm mound (see figure 1; feature 10). Fifty-six soil tests were made in 7 transects between 10m and 45m long, beginning at the edge of a modern fence line and extending 20m south, where the mound's slope trails into an area of damp hummocky ground. Soil core tests demonstrated the presence of an extensive, wedge-shaped mass of turfy brown silty soil, likely amended, in the area. This soil extended from 0cm to as much as 75cm below surface in the northern transects and dwindled to as little as 20cm in the hummockyground south of the mound. Some traces and lenses of dark grey tephra were present in the turfy soil, along with generally low concentrations of charcoal and whole or calcined bone. Dense and sterile reddish-brown silt was found under the turfy soil in most parts of this area, with a H3 tephra layer found uniformly below that, at about 60-70cm below surface within the mound's edge, and at about 25-30cm below surface in the hummocky ground. Three limited concentrations of organic cultural detritus were identified in the area. A lens of charcoal, densely packed at its central core, was noted in the southeastern corner of the mound, just south of the fence line. A larger, 15 to 20m wide, deposit of peat ash with some associated bone was defined in the central portion of the farm mound's southern edge, adjacent to a test trench excavated by Dr. T. McGovern in 2002 (Aldred & Adolf Friðriksson 2003). Finally, a thin scatter of charcoal and other organics was noted in and around a shallow depression, apparently a put house structure, in the southwestern margin of the mound.

A second set of fifty-two soil core tests was made in the western edge of the farm mound, in the vicinity of in Structures 3 and 4 (see figure 3). Three transects between 12 and 16m long were made west of Structure 3, from grid point E498/N502 to E498/N516, E495/N516 to E490/N502, and from E490/N500 to E490/N516, comprising twenty-three tests placed in 2m to 4m intervals. These tests revealed a

relatively thin layer of brown organic silty soil 24cm to 30cm thick, overlying a widespread layer of sterile, hard, red-stained silts. Very little cultural or organic detritus was noted in the organic soil except very trace quantities of fine charcoal fragments. Charcoal was most common, and soil organic matter content apparently highest, closer to Structure 4, and especially near its northwest corner. No clear area of midden accumulation was defined, however. Everywhere beneath the silt, a thick obvious layer of H3 tephras was present, from 32-40cm below surface. In some cores, a second pair of reddish silt and H3 tephra was observed, suggesting local reworking and redeposition of the pre-settlement sediments.

Two long transects were also placed in an area extending from east of Structure 3 to the area south of Structure 2, including a depression suitable for refuse accumulation between the two structures (from grid points E512/N504 to E512/N476 and E514/N482 to E514/N504). The overlying organic soil layer was also remarkably thin in this area, from about 17 to 30 cm thick. Charcoal and traces of bone were quite scarce in this area as well, and clustered in the areas east of and close to Structures 3 and 4. A sterile reddish silt substrate underlined the turfy soil in most areas, and a thick layer of H3 tephra was uniformly found at depths about 30-35cm below surface. Some cores showed the presence of two H3 tephra layers in this area as well, also pointing to redeposition of the deeper sediments.

A final pair of transects of soil core tests was placed immediately south of Structure 3, from grid point E506/N498 to E506/N474 and from E502/N498 to E502/N476. These cores too found only a thin layer of organic silty soil up to about 20cm deep, with only occasional observations of trace quantities of charcoal. Some dark grey-green sediments, believed to be tephra lenses, were also observed in this soil. Hard, reddish or yellow-brown sandy silt was found everywhere beneath the topsoil and the H3 tephra was usually observed at depths of only about 30cm below surface, demonstrating very little soil development in this locality. Nevertheless, two cores in these transects were placed in the floor deposits of Structure 4. No obvious midden deposits were noted in this set of cores. These cores found deeper overlying organic soil deposits with an apparent grey-green tephra lens, and apparent floor deposits with laminated silty sediment containing charcoal and peat ash.

TEST PIT PROGRAMME

Dr Jim Woollett, Université Laval, Québec

Eight test pits were excavated in areas of the southern farm mound where cores had demonstrated the presence of relatively dense deposits of charcoal, ash or calcined bone. Two were located in the eastern portion of the mound's south slope (contexts [008] and [009]). These shovel tests, ca.50cm square, showed that this part of the mound was composed of multiple layers of very dense, turfy brown silty soil to depths of over 50cm below surface. These are perhaps derived from the collapse of turf walls and structures on the mound itself. A thick, dense lens of charcoal was also observed at ca. 54 cm below surface. All excavated sediments were sieved but little or no bone was recovered.

Four more 50cm square shovel tests were excavated in a T-shaped cluster in the central part of the mound's southern slope (contexts [006], [007], [010] and [011], immediately south of a test trench excavated in 2002. These tests defined the distribution of a lobe-shaped deposit of pink peat ash and other midden deposits measuring about 10m across. The entire deposit was up to about 35cm thick, tapered notably towards its margins and included charcoal, calcined bone and some whole bone was recovered with dry sieves. A larger 3m by 1m trench was excavated in the deepest part of the midden (context [012]). The major components of the midden included an upper lens of silty soil with plentiful charcoal and some poorly preserved whole and calcined bone, and the pink peat ash layer containing some calcined bone and plentiful charcoal and some upcast sediment. Despite soil pH levels of 6.2 to 6.4 in these midden deposits, few bones were observed. See below for further information.

EXCAVATION

Oscar Aldred

Excavations took place at several locations across the site.

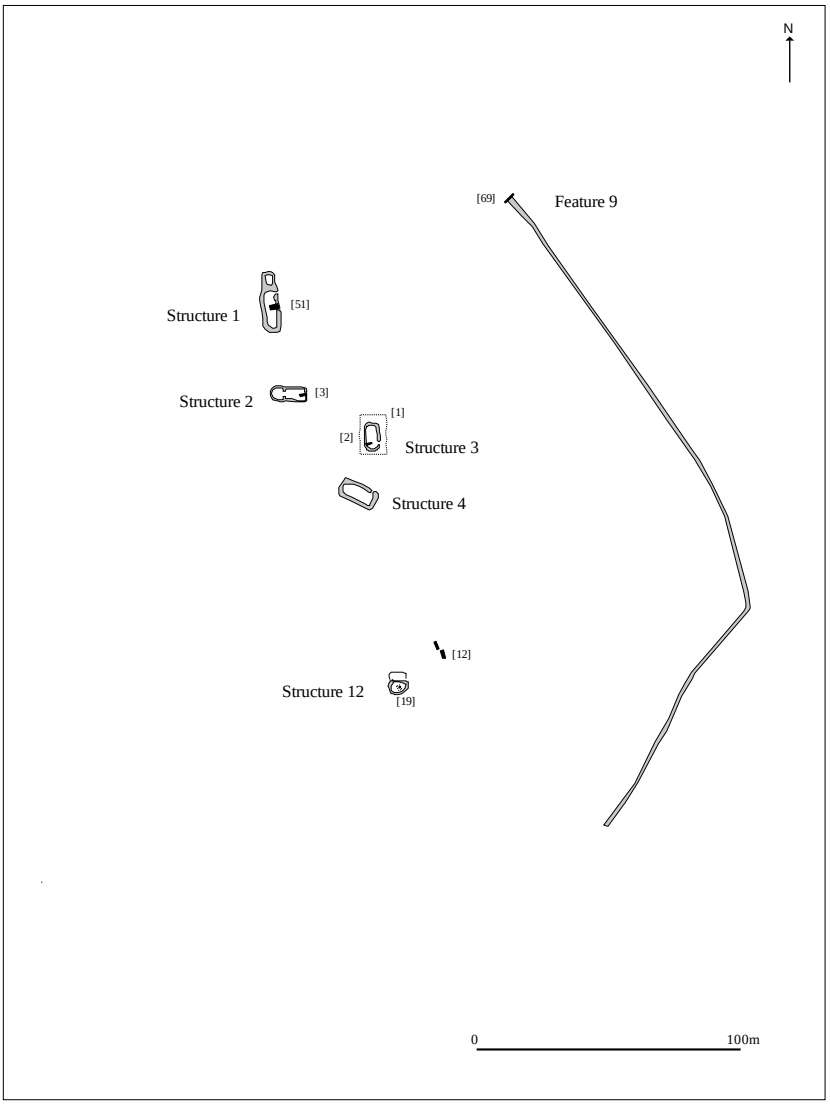

Figure 3. Structures, features and excavation areas 2003. Area 1 [1] & [2]; Area 2 [12]; Area 3 [51]; Area 4 [69]; Area 5 [19]; Area 6 [3]

Firstly, the main focus of 2003 was centred on structure 3. Secondly, assessment by trial trench took place in structure 1. Thirdly, continued assessment and evaluation took place in the area around the south side of feature 10, the proposed farm mound. Fourth, during the course of which a new structure was found, structure 12 that underwent test pitting to determine depth, preservation and potential dating through tephra stratigraphy of the archaeological remains. Fifth, the 2002 trench put across the homefield boundary was re-opened to further assess the chronological sequences of

tephra deposit formation to help address the questions of longevity of the homefield and consequently the site-wide chronology.

The 2003 excavations revealed a stratified sequence of deposits that relate to the observed tephra deposits seen across the site. A preliminary phase framework was made from the 2002 results, and the 2003 results build on this (Aldred & Friðriksson 2003: 13).

Phase name	*Date range*
Phase 1	871-1104
Phase 2	1104-1300
Phase 3	1300-1477
Phase 4	1477-1717
Phase 5	Post 1717

Table 1. Preliminary site-wide phase groups, based on observed tephra horizons.

Full adoption and verification of the framework will not occur until the complete excavation of structure 3 and along with other areas within the site. During the course of the text in this report, individual excavation areas will relate to the site-wide phasing which is based on the observations of tephra horizons rather than the characteristics (material-) cultural changes in activities on site. However, individual sub-divisions with a short explanation of the phase in relation to the specific excavation results for that area are used. Proper phasing will occur when the site is further excavated and put into the site-wide phasing based on cultural activities.

Structure 1

From the surface structure 1 appears to be similar in form and shape to a Viking period longhouse, approx 25m by 10m, a 2 chambered structure, one large and one small. Structure 1 appears to have two entrances, both on the east side.

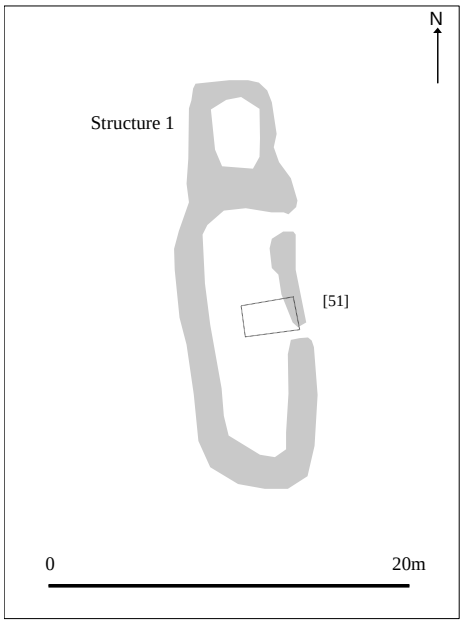

Figure 4. Structure 1 and trench location

Geophysical survey in 2002 revealed clusters of discrete anomalies, none of which appeared to relate to foundation or structural elements. However, there were one or two individual anomalies associated with the suggested southern entrance of the structure (Horsely 2003:29).

A trench [51], measuring 2m by 3m, was placed on the end of the suggested southern entrance to take in part of the wall, the areas devoid of walling and part of the internal space of the structure.

Phase 1a - Construction

The landnám tephra was not observed in situ underneath the earliest deposits, although with the limited excavation this may have been difficult to observe. It was clear though that the structure had turf walls [61] of approximately 2m wide and surviving to a height of 0.7m. No further assessment was observed relating to the construction.

Phase 1b - Occupation

The occupation of structure 1 was observed only partially after a sondage was excavated in the corner of the excavation trench [51], in order to verify the condition and form of the deposits in relation to further underlying colluvium deposits. It was seen that these deposits were not organically rich, nor contained any of the usual characteristics such as charcoal flecks, fragmented artefacts, bone or elements of compaction. The floor deposits were multi-lensed consisting of successive layers of uncompacted silts, 0.12m thick and concentrated in the eastern end of the trench.

Phase 1c - Abandonment

It appeared that the structure had been abandoned a short time before 1104, with a build up of turf collapse [60], c. 0.1m thick, that was seen up against and over the turf wall [61] and within the internal space of immediately above the floor deposits. Above the turf collapse [60] the H-1104 tephra was observed, seen most clearly in the east facing section overlying the suggested entrance.

Phase 2 – Abandonment

Between the tephras H-1104 and V-1477 [58], a windblown deposit had formed [59].

Phases 3, 4, 5 – Abandonment

The deposit formation between V-1477 and V-1717 was relatively slight and had intedigitated with the top soil and turf mat. The thickness was approximately 0.16m.

The whole of the structure was covered in large þúfur and this may have had a considerable affect on the condition and survival of the archaeological deposits. The structure also lies partially on a slope and erosion downslope may have added to the detoriation of the archaeological remains. No finds were recovered from the trench.

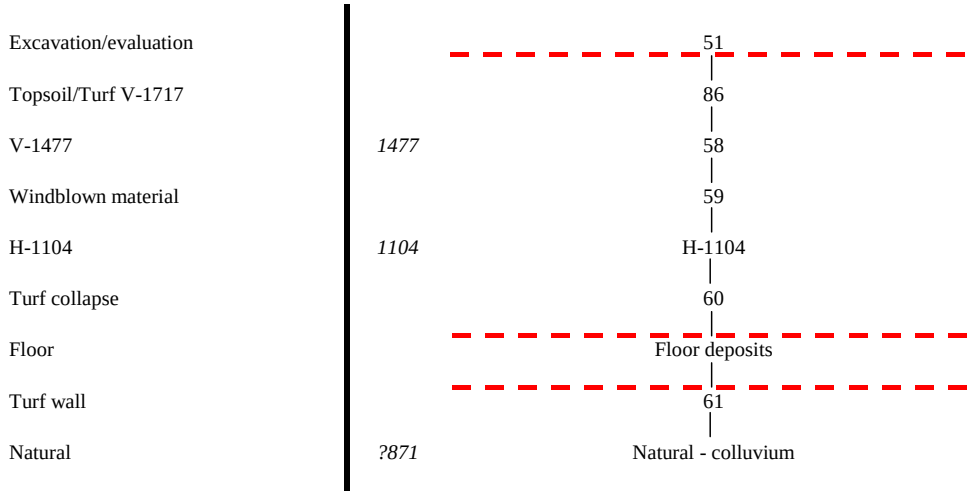

Figure 5. Structure 1 matrix

Structure 3

The excavation of structure 3 formed the focus for the 2003 season. In 2002 the structure had been GPS surveyed, both as an outline of the visible remains, but also a continuous height survey, and a small sondage, 2.4m by 0.6m, was excavated through the structure in order to determine the character and nature of the archaeological remains.

The visible earthwork suggested a structure c. 12m by 7m and standing c. 0.2m above the surrounding ground surface. The structure had a possible entrance on the eastern side at the southern end. The orientation is northeast to southwest.

The excavation of structure 3 in 2003 was carried out within a limit of excavation 15m by 10m; this took in both the structure and an area outside it.

Figure 6. Structure 3, looking northeast

Phase 1a – Construction (group 85)

Although the excavation in 2003 did not complete the full excavation of the structure many of the construction and structural features were observed. This also included deposits, such as construction debris and upcast [77] as well the occasional patch of in situ landnám. The major construction features seen in 2003 were the turf walls [70], the entrance and porch turf walls [72], as well as an external gully [50]; group [85]. Excavation of the internal area of structure 3 that might reveal evidence for super structure evidence such as post-holes and beam slots did not occur in 2003 and is expected to be investigated in 2004.

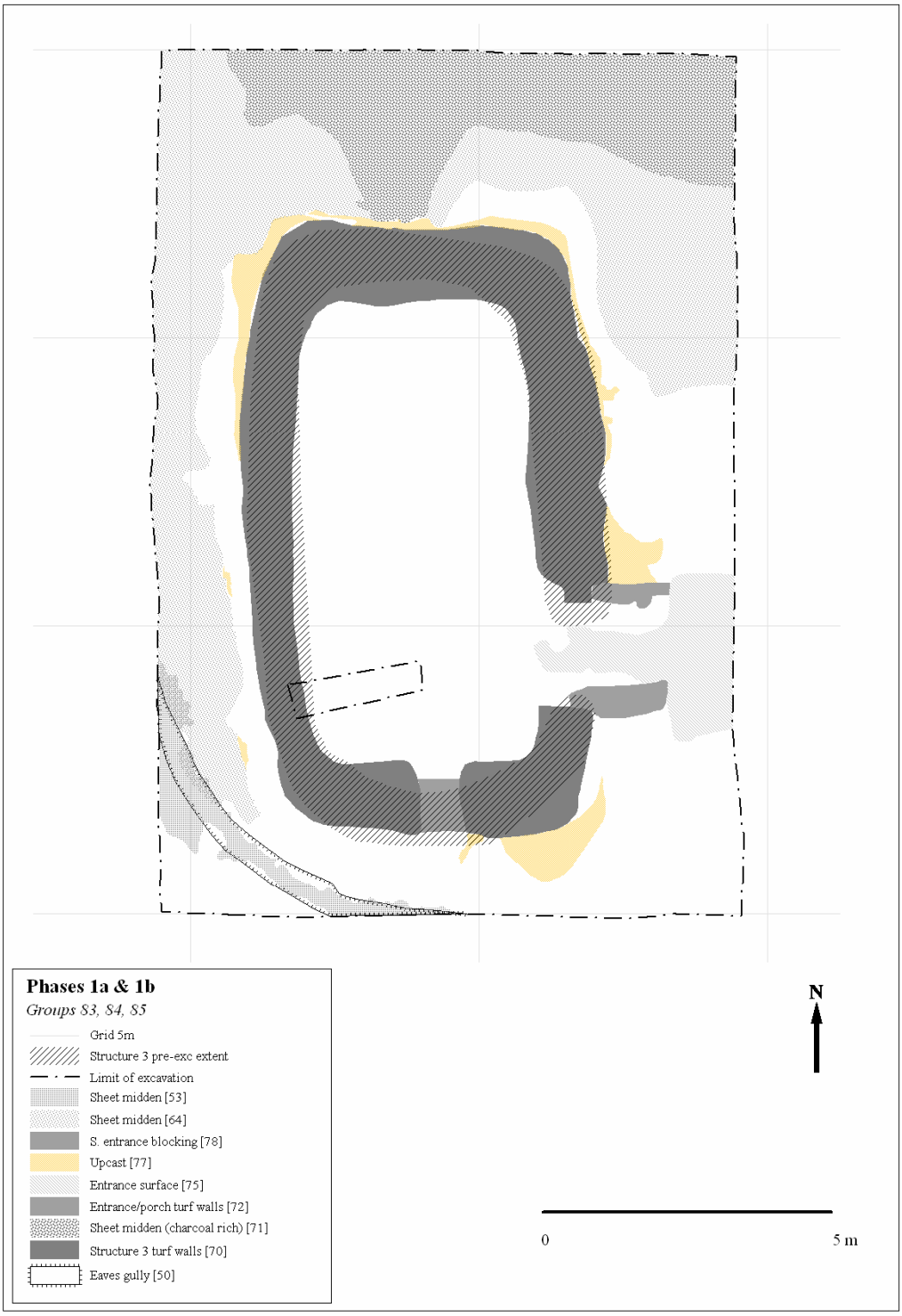

Figure 7. Structure 3 – Construction and Occupation (Phases 1a & 1b)

The internal space appears to be slightly sunken on the western side of the structure. The slope direction is downwards from west to east which may account for this as well as the good preservation of the turf walls on the west with build-up of aeolian deposits against it and the poorer preservation on the eastern side with erosion and soil movement downslope.

The turf walls are composed of between 3-4 successive bands of strengur turf; they remained unexcavated. However, a section through the structure in 2002 revealed some evidence of their character, as well other observations made towards the end of the excavation period. The walls were between c. 0.8m to 1.2m wide. The deposits within the strengur contained landnám tephra, as well as a windblown deposit and a thin cultural deposit. In places along the entirety of the outside edge of the turf walls it was possible to see the construction method which was stacked with the outside edge tapering inwards. The inside edge is yet to be fully observed but there appeared to be a slight overhang on the western inside edge. The walls are slightly bowed, with sub-rectangular and rounded ends.

Figure 8. Entrance porch walls [72], looking west

The entrance and porch turf walls [72], c. 1.3m by 0.4m, extended out perpendicular to the main body of the structure. The space provided by the entrance is relatively

broad, c. 1.65m, especially when compared to the blocked entrance at the south end of the structure, c. 0.7m. There appeared to be some cutting of the turf wall [70] to accommodate fitting of the porch walls, in particular for the northern wall. Like [70], the composition of the walls appeared to contain landnám, though this will be considered further in the next season. They were, however, of different turf from [70], containing a much more meadow-derived bog turf material. The differences in materials was also seen in the blocking at the south end of structure [78] in comparison with the turf in the walls [70].

Figure 9. Gully [50], looking south

The gully [50] was not fully excavated in 2003. It contained a series of partially infilling midden deposits connected with the external activities on the site [53], [64]. The feature is located in the southwestern part of the site, on the southern extent of the structure. The gully mirrors the outer edge of the turf wall [70] running into the limit of excavation baulk on its southern and western side. The gully is c. 6m in length, c. 0.5m wide and c. 0.2m deep (to current excavation limits).

Phase 1b – Occupation and use

The internal deposits [84] include the entrance surface [75], as well as the entrance blocking deposit [78] at the south end of the structure between two butt ends of the turf walls [70]. None of these were excavated and it is only after removal of the internal primary collapse deposit [73] that will reveal the internal occupation deposits fully for analysis. However, the sondage [2], excavated in 2002, indicated a slightly compacted surface with peat ash and possible upcast (Aldred & Friðriksson 2003: 17).

The external deposits [83] connected with the use of the structure were revealed but remain substantially unexcavated. Group 83 comprised of 2-3 sheet middens, [53], [64] and [71], where [53] and [64] are probably the same deposit. All 3 were charcoal rich, though [71] was darker and less contaminated from the interleaving of the underlying natural and was stratigraphically above [53] and [64]. Some finds came from the surface of these contexts: [64] <58>, [53] <68>, iron objects and bone respectively.

Phase 1c – Dis-use and abandonment

[82] represents a series of windblown, turf debris and collapses and constitutes the dis-use phase of the structure; windblown material and turf debris mix [49, 52, 54, 55, 57, 65, 67]; turf collapse and debris [46, 56, 68, 73, 74, 76].

The windblown material was spread across the entire site, though it was notable that its location was considerably more extensive on the outside of the structure at the north and south ends, as well on the eastern side and within the gully [49, 52]; [49] was sampled for possible macro remains <2>. Inside the structure the windblown material [54] survived in the hollows within the turf collapse [73].

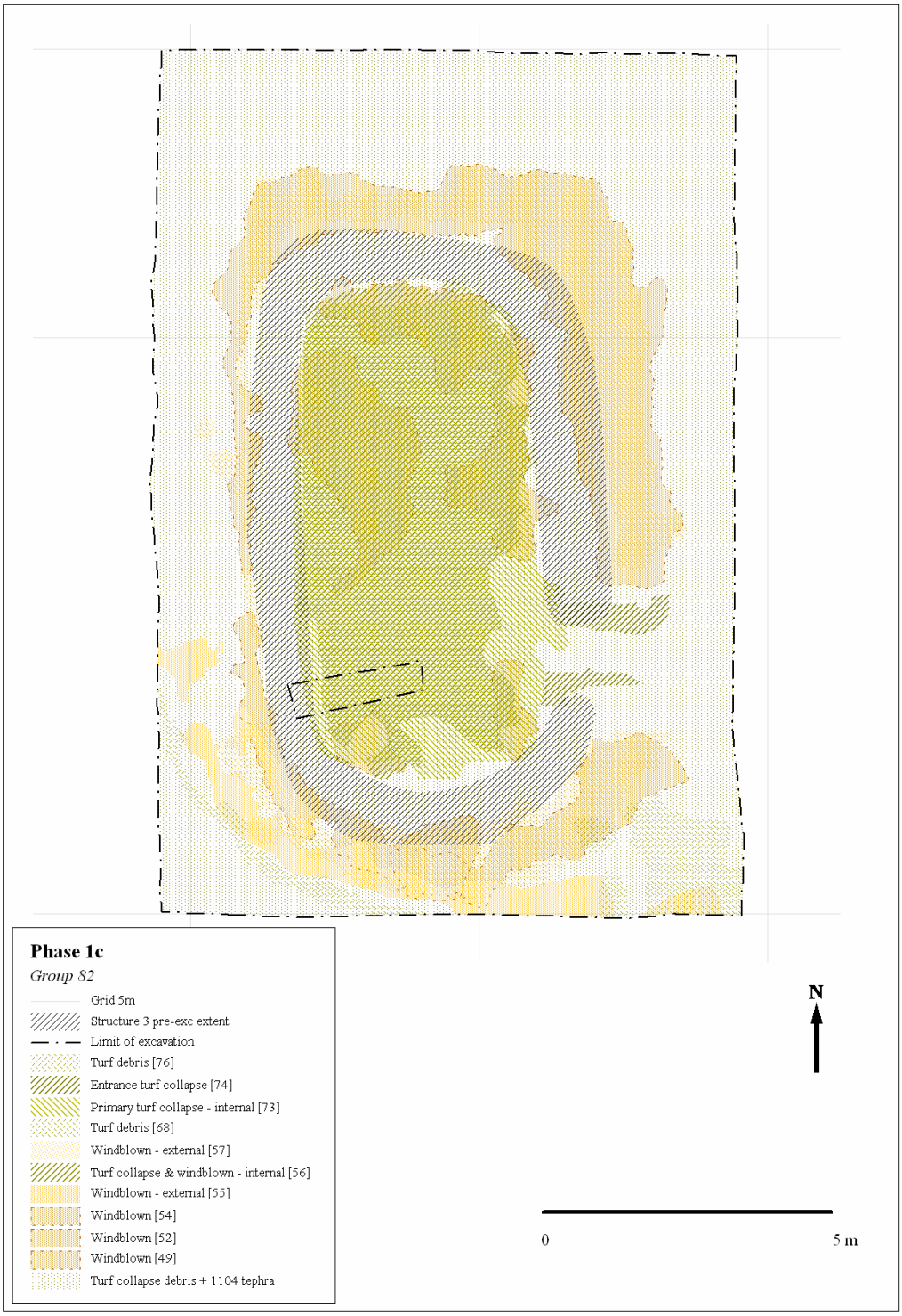

Figure 10. Structure 3 - Dis-use and abandonment (Phase 1c)

The turf collapse from the walls and roof was mostly located within the structure [56, 73], though turf debris [68, 76] existed in a dissipated form on the outside and within the gully [50], as well intermixed with some of the windblown deposits eg [57]. [46] was extensive and covered the whole of the site, and contained within it H-1104. The H-1104 was very discrete and patchy but was observed consistently throughout the excavation of [46]; it survived best on the northern and southern ends of the structure, where the windblown deposits survived substantially.

Most of the finds found from structure 3 came from these dis-use deposits. Notably they included a steatite vessel fragment [49] <40> and a number of iron objects including a pin [46] <55>, a knife [46] <49> and nails [46] <47, 48, 50, 52, 53>, [49] <43, 44, 45>, [57] <60, 61, 63>.

Phase 2 – Re-use

After the abandonment of the structure, there appears to have been a period of re-use, not in occupation in repair and full re-use of the structure, but activity relating to dumping and small localised midden formation [81]. Both within the structure, at the interface between the turf collapses [36] and [46], a small isolated dump of peat ash [47] was seen inside the structure in the southwest corner. Also a small localised sheet midden had formed outside the structure in the southwest corner [48]. It is probable that these two activities were related. The V-1300 tephra was not seen in structure 3, but comparative analysis with the activities at other locations around the site, in test pit 7 [12] and the homefield [69, 99] suggest that the dumping [81] occurred sometime after 1300; between 1300 and 1477 activity has been observed in the area south of the farm mound, as well as re-building or repair of the homfield boundary.

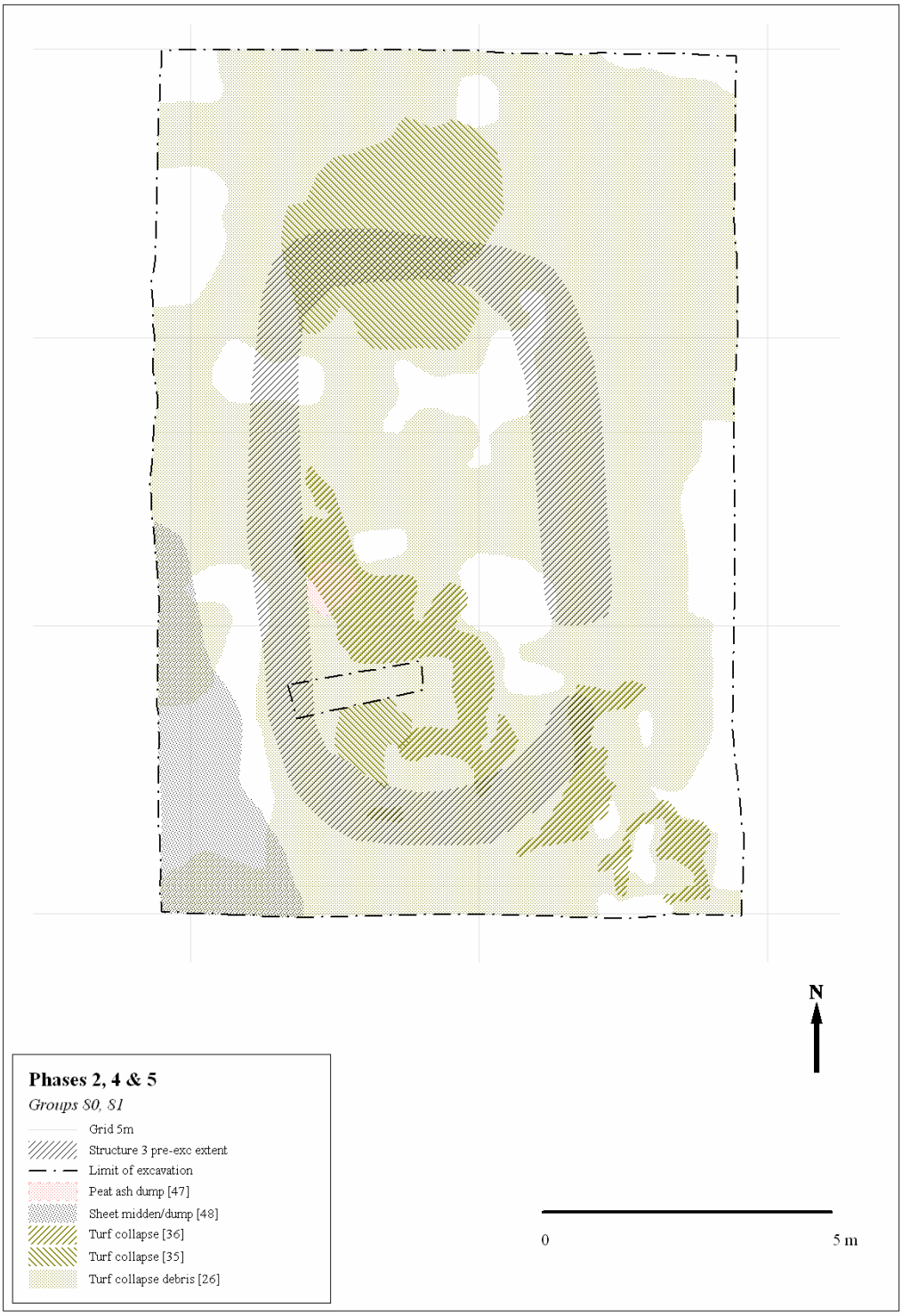

Figure 11. Structure 3 – Re-use and Abandonment (Phases2, 3 & 4)

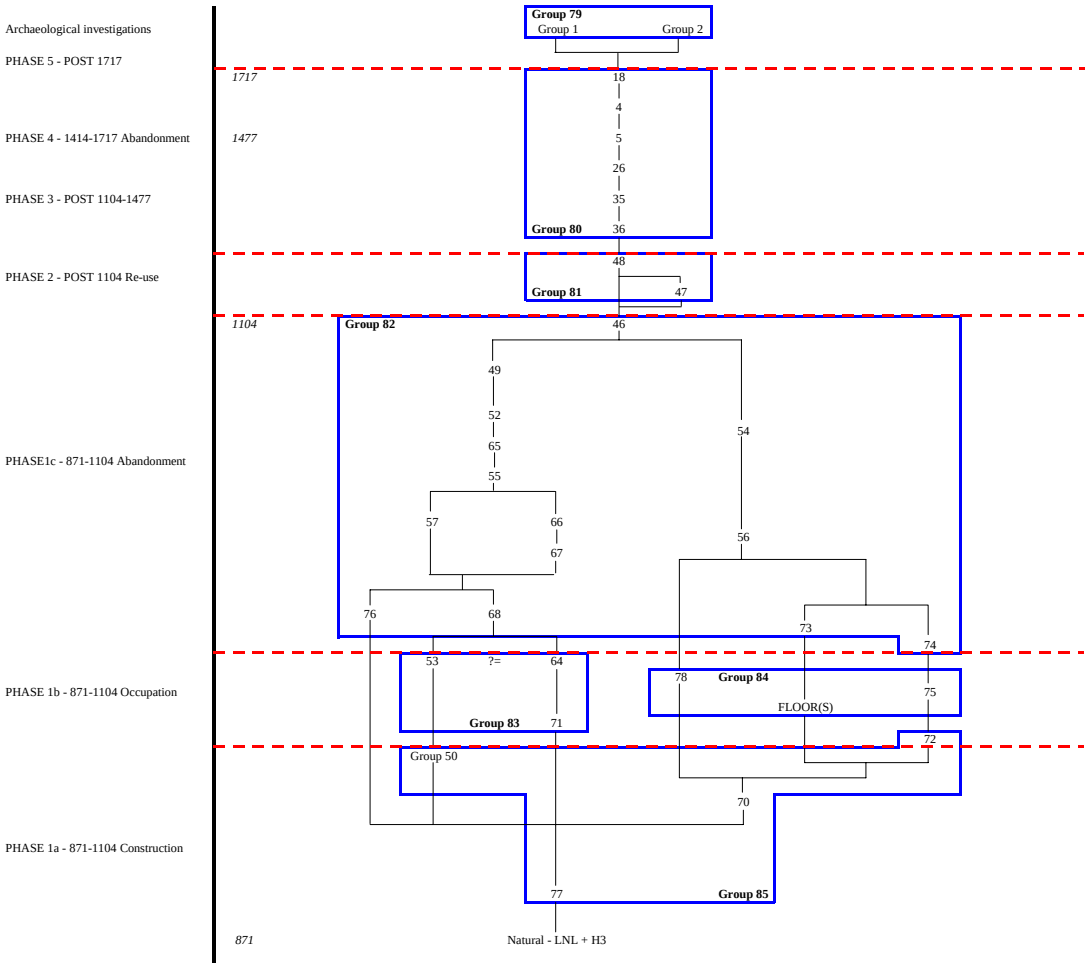

Figure 12. Structure 3 matrix

Phases 3 & 4 – Abandonment

Structure 3 from the brief re-use activity [81] continued to fall into disrepair [80]. The deposit formation is connected with the accumulation of turf debris and intermixing of windblown material [26, 35, 36]. In particular turf collapse deposits formed discretely at the north end of the structure [35] and across the southern end [36]. Turf debris [26] was spread across the entirety of the site and sealed by V-1477 [5]. The V-1477 [5] was continuous across the whole site, though it was partly removed during de-turfing. A thin spread of windblown material lay over V-1477 [4]. The topsoil and turf mat contained the V-1717.

Farm mound and midden

The excavation downslope from feature 10, the tenuously interpreted farm mound, continued the investigations carried out in 2002; the 2003 test pit 7 was just south from the 2002 test pit.

The test pit was 3m by 1m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.52m to the underlying natural H3. It was excavated by Dr Jim Woollett and his team from CUNY and Brooklyn College. The main objective was to assess the state of preservation of calcified bone within bone rich midden deposits. All deposits were 100% sieved.

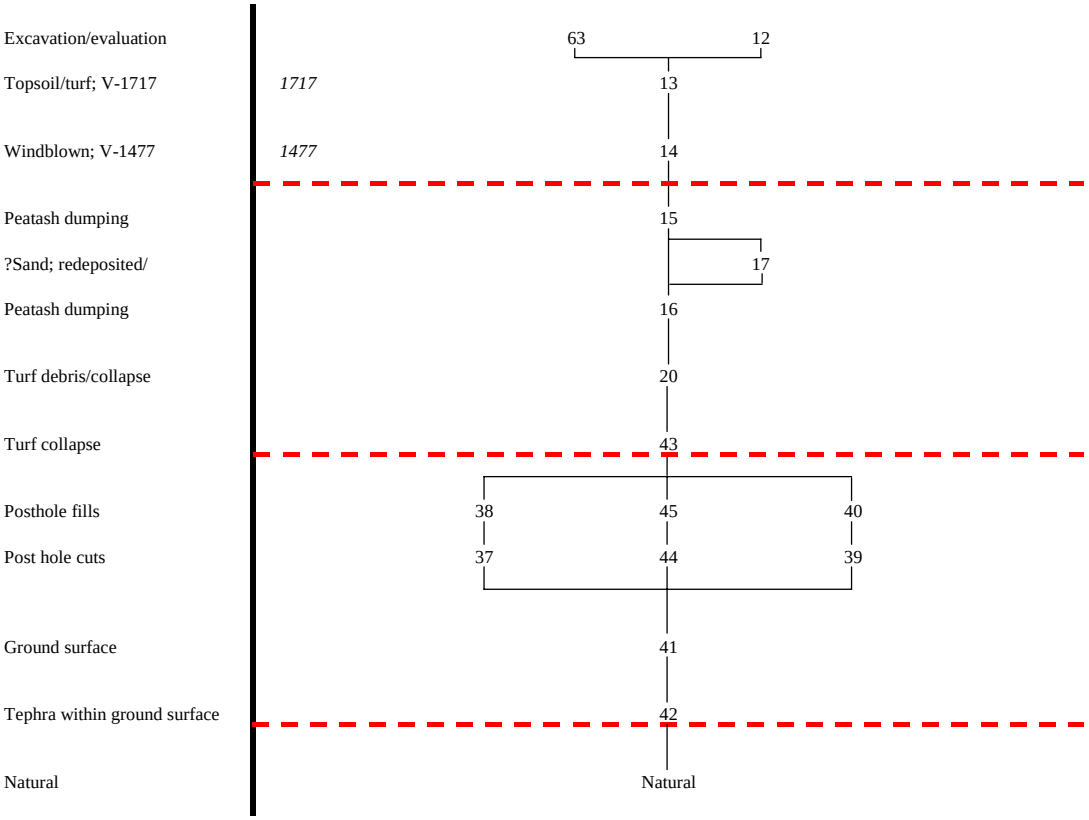

Figure 13. Area 2, midden and farm mound, Test pit 7

The post-1300 phase that was observed in the test pit identified some activity towards the farm mound area, in particular several post or stake holes [38, 37; 45, 44; 40, 39], possibly used for a fence line. These were cut through the ground surface [41] and the

underlying ground surface with tephra [42]. This activity was sealed by a turf deposit [43] as well as a turf debris, slightly more mixed in composition [20]; tenuously, this might be evidence for a turf wall, together with the fence line that surrounded the farm mound area.

The slipping of turf deposits over the postholes mirrors the deposition of midden derived and dumping peat ash material that was tipped or washed downslope [16, 15]; [16] was sampled for possible macro and chemical analysis <1>. In between these deposits a thin sand was observed, possibly a redeposition or possible a tephra but was not identified in the field. Sealing these dumping deposits were V-1477 [14] and V-1717 within the turf and topsoil [13].

Structure 12, SFB

A limited excavation in structure 12 took place in order to ascertain the character and nature of the archaeological deposits. The 1m by 1m test pit was located through the cultural deposits. The test pit was excavated by Dr Michael Church and the team from CUNY and Brooklyn College.

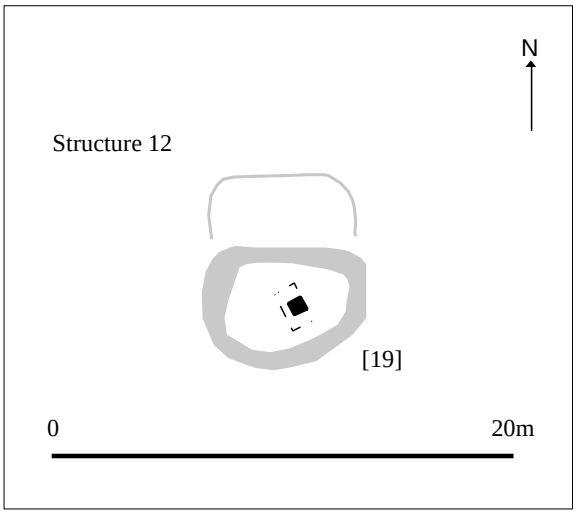

Figure 14. Structure 12

Construction, Occupation and Abandonment

The floor deposit [33] or possible a construction surface was mostly unexcavated but initial investigation suggested that it was similar but more disturbed than the natural H3 [34]. There were two post-holes, [31] and [32] that truncated [33], but sealed by a charcoal rich floor deposit [25]. A succession of turf collapses, [24] and [30] sealed [25].

Re-use

A succession of charcoal rich midden deposits, interleaved by either re-deposition of the underlying natural H3 or wind blown deposits, was dumped into structure 12; [29, 28, 27, 23, 22, 21], which was sealed by V-1477 and natural accumulation of deposits.

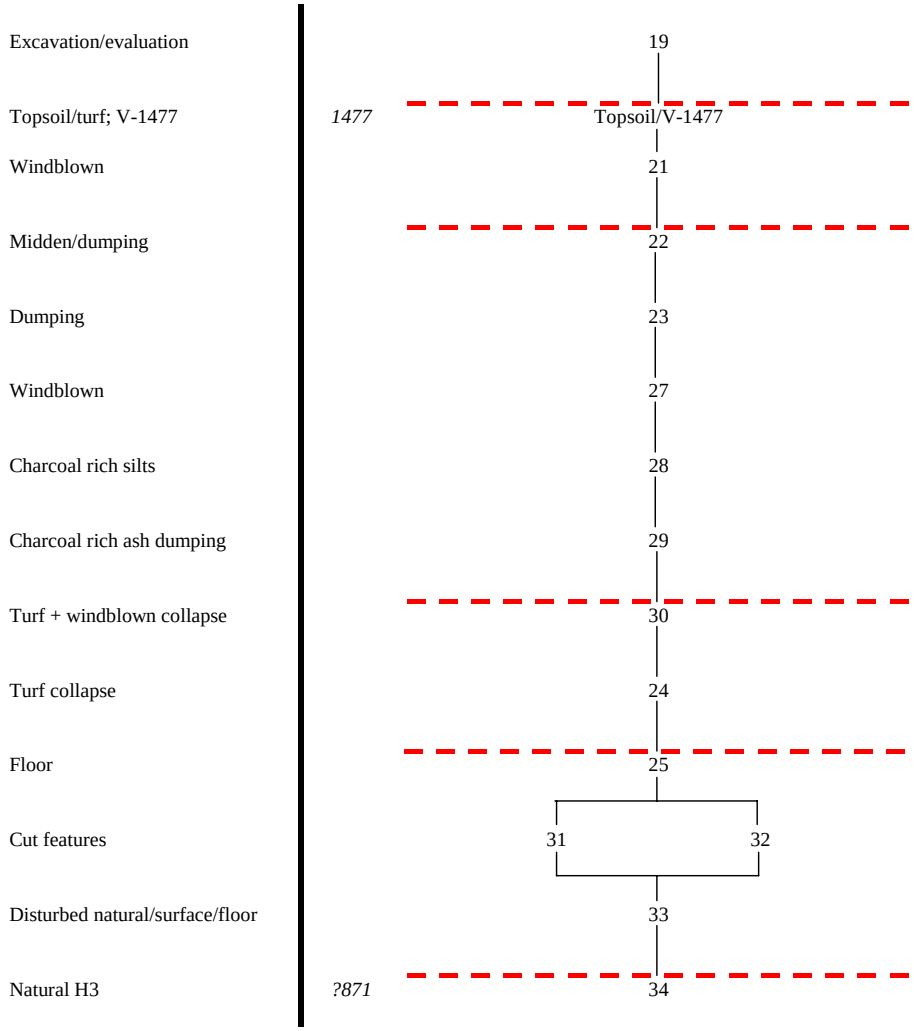

Figure 15. Structure 12 matrix

Homefield boundary

The trench across the homefield was originally excavated in 2002. However, it was clear that there was some confusion on the identification of the tephras. Therefore the trench was re-opened and the section re-drawn and re-analysed for the tephras.

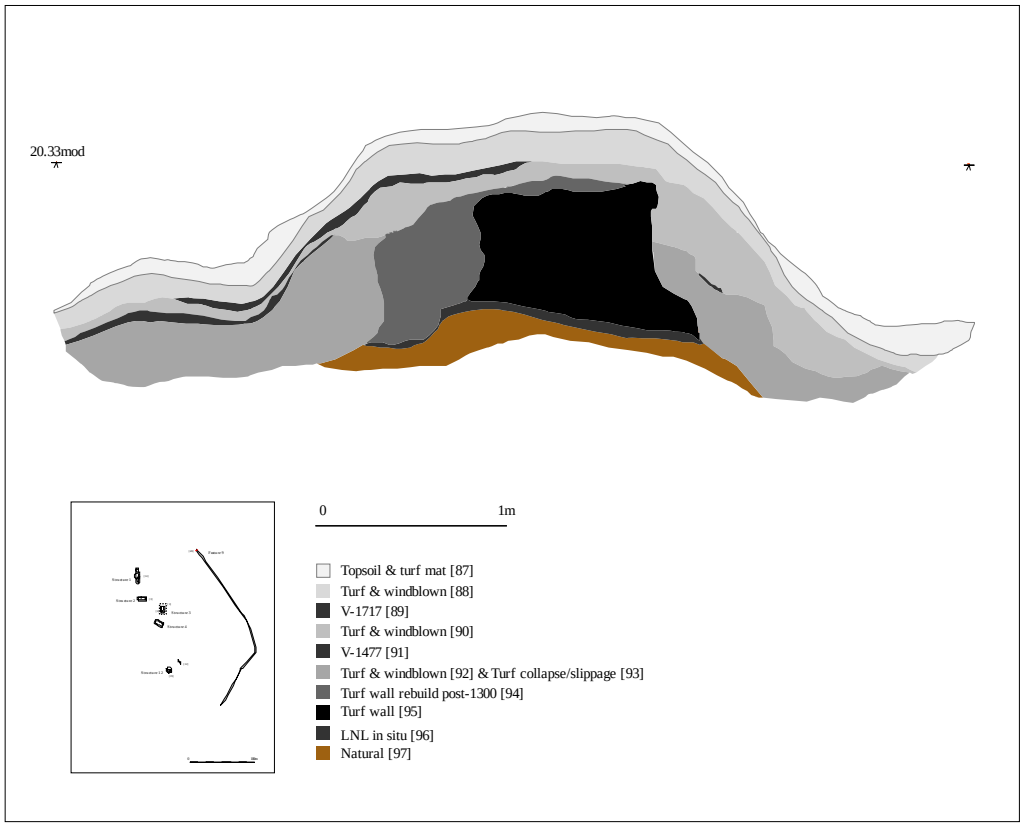

Figure 16. Homefield boundary (feature 9) north facing section

The boundary demonstrated the most complete sequence of tephra horizons on the site V-1717, V-1477, V-1300 and landnám. Notably 1104 was missing. The original boundary wall was built on the landnám [96] and there appeared to be some truncation of it on the both the inner (west) and outer (east) faces of the boundary. The main core of the boundary was built of 8-9 turf courses, with the same sequence of deposits as seen in structure 3, cultural deposit, windblown and landnám, and infilling silt deposits; [95]. The boundary wall seems to have maintained during its initial use or perhaps tidied when it was re-used, post-1300. The rebuild contained turf with V-1300 tephra in [94]. The rebuild seen at this point along the wall was constructed against the original wall [95] on the outer face (east). After the rebuild after 1300 and before 1477 the wall was not maintained and fell into disrepair; this is demonstrated by the turf collapse and slippage deposits observed on both the inner and outer faces of the rebuild; [92]and [93]. The V-1477 tephra [91] seals [92] and [93]. The wall continued to collapse [90] and the V-1717 [89] was seen overlying this. After 1717 the wall continued and continues to disapate [88] and [87].

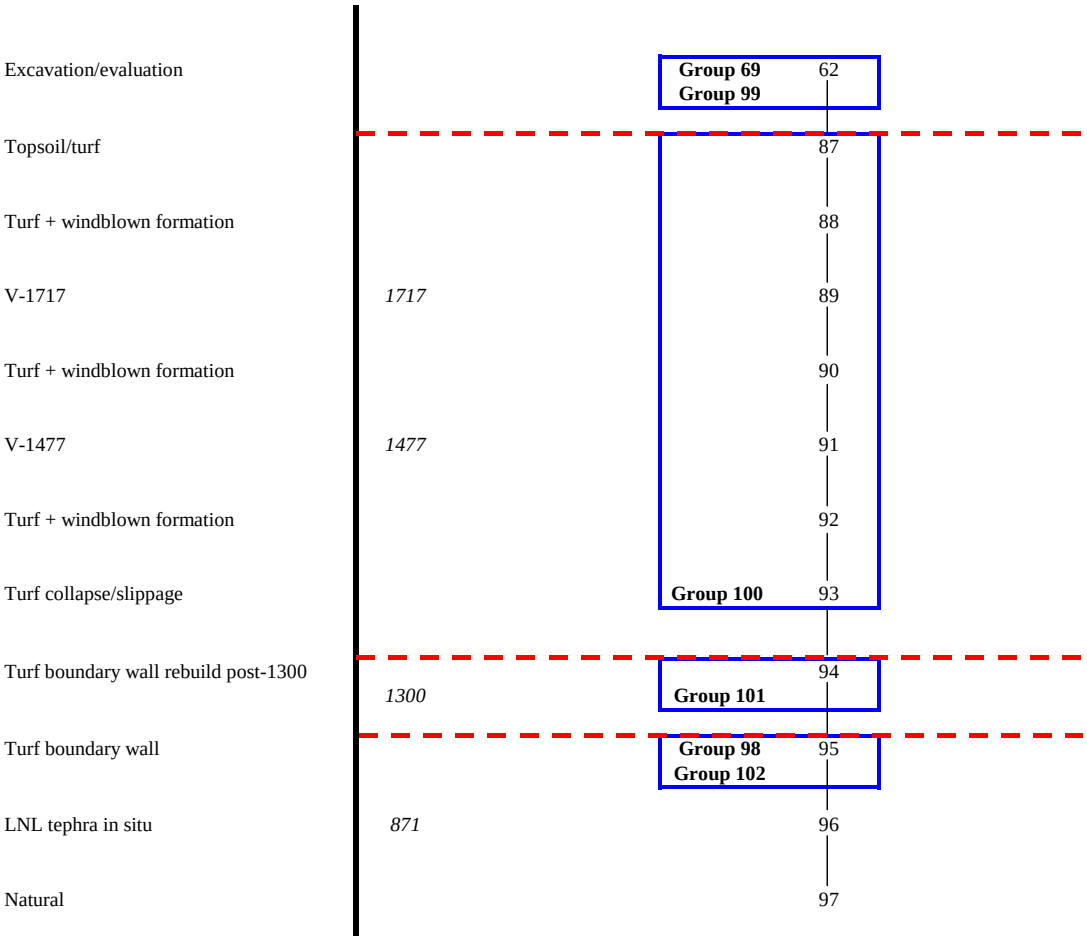

Figure 17. Homefield, feature 9 matrix

3. FINDS

Colleen Batey, FSÍ & University of Glasgow

Introduction

44 artefactual finds units were recorded in this assemblage, comprising items of iron and copper alloy, industrial debris, bone and stone. The material was recovered from three different trenches and so for consideration the assemblage will be subdivided within these trenches and test pits prior to an overall assessment.

Farm mound and midden, Test Pit 7 [12]

14 finds units were noted from this trench. [15] produced were 4 iron finds: <1> an iron hinge or clasp, <2> a bent and squared rove, <3> a staple and rove and <7> a possible rove; a whetstone fragment, <4>, possibly of local stone and a flat black pebble which could be a gaming piece (<5>). [16] contained 3 finds, 2 pieces of iron (<8> a square rove and <9> a small collection of nails with remaining corroded roves). A single fragment of copper sheeting came from [17]. [20] had 2 iron finds (<16> a small collection of nail fragments and <24> an indeterminate fragment).

It is clear from this small group that there is a predominance of iron fragments which are nails or rove fragments, and combined with the single fragment of slag from [16] may indicate collection of material for reworking. The copper alloy sheeting from [17] is a ubiquitous find which is difficult to assign to a specific date but probably was originally part of a vessel, perhaps a cauldron and may be similar therefore to the fragment (which actually also had paper-clip rivets) from the Hreisheimar 2003 assemblage.

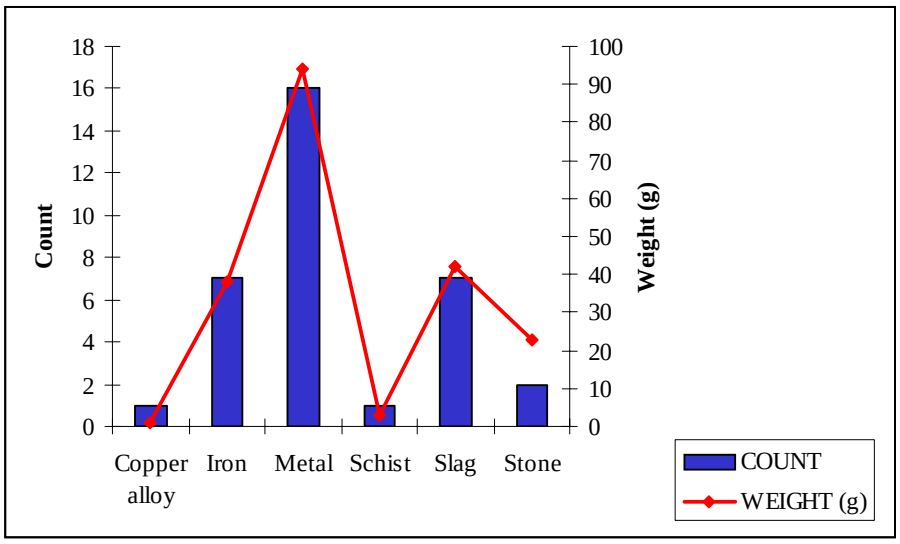

Figure 18. Finds by material type from structure Test pit 7

[20] included 2 iron pieces, <16> and <24>, a fragment of industrial debris, <17> and a hemispherical spindle whorl fragment which seems to be made of lignite and may have been wheel-turned. This is an import to Iceland and may have come originally from the British Isles (see for example Hansen 1993, for a discussion of jet arm-ring imports in the North Atlantic, lignite is a geologically related to jet; see Hunter pers com.).

Structure 12, SFB, Test Pit 8 [19]

4 finds were recorded from this excavation area, from [22] <27> an indeterminate iron nail and <28> a stone or paste bead, from [23] another stone or paste bead (<30>) of very similar type to <28> and a single find of slag from [26] (<35>). Of this small group of finds, both iron and industrial debris are difficult to make further comment about, but the two bead fragments, both incomplete but of differing proportions and similar material, may suggest a discarded necklace but are of indistinguishable date range.

Structure 3, Trench 1 [1]

25 finds were recorded from this trench, with 13 from a single context ([46]). The items from [46] include 3 pieces of stone, one probably not artefactual (<39>) and the other fire-cracked (<42>) from its use in water-heating, <46> is classed as a manuport of unknown origin at this stage. Iron pieces, including 5 nails or fragments of nails, include a possible iron pin shank, now in 2 conjoining pieces (<55>) and an iron knife blade (<49>). The knife blade is complete with an almost square tang and a flat back. The blade, of triangular section, is damaged and rather small, possibly suggestion long-usage. The type is very similar to one illustrated by Ottaway from Coppergate (1992, 573, fig 235 no. 2960) assigned to the period 9th-11th century at that site. From [46] there are also three finds units of industrial debris, <51, 54, 57> including some 5 individual pieces in all, and probably related to activity spread through [48] (<66>) and [56] (<62>) the latter of which is suggested as a bloomery base piece. Localised iron working would therefore seem to be indicated here.

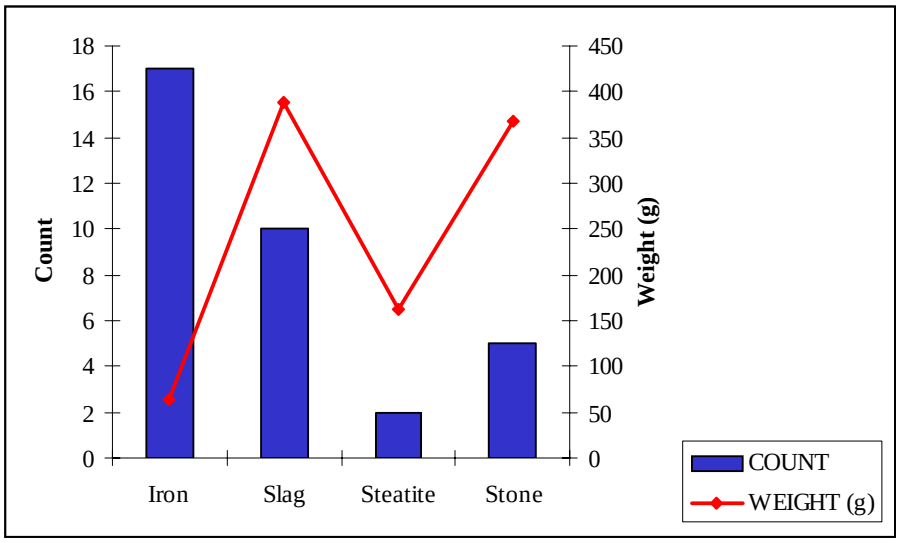

Figure 19. Finds by material type from structure 3

[49] produced four nails from three finds units [43, 44, 45], but of greater significance is a diagnostic find in the form of a steatite vessel sherd <40>. The thin vessel wall sherd is smoothed on both faces and from a hemispherical bowl. In origin it would have come from Scandinavia and the type is commonly recovered on sites of Viking

date in Iceland (Eldjarn 1951). In its broken state this piece has clearly been discarded and it is noteworthy that it has apparently not been reworked. In addition, [57] included 3 iron finds, a bent rove and nail shank (<60>) and 2 nails (<61, 63>) of ubiquitous forms.

In conclusion, this small assemblage is dominated by iron fragments, many of which are roves and nails. This could suggest careful curation of resources for reworking, possibly after removal from wood for building purposes and which itself would have been at a premium. The industrial debris suggests localised smelting on site. Of the chronological or culturally diagnostic items, the lignite whorl fragment, steatite vessel sherd and possibly the knife blade could all suggest an origin in the Viking period, although scattered as they are in these contexts it is possible that they are residual. Further work would enable confirmation of the nature of these contexts and whether a Viking age date can be sustained.

4. DISCUSSION

INTERPRETATION

The excavations in 2003 revealed that the site could be divided into several phases of activity, though the specific nature of these activities can only be speculated on until further investigations are carried out.

The Viking farm complex

At this preliminary stage of the interpretation it is suggested that structures 1 and 3, and structure 2, tentatively interpreted as a byre, form a Viking farm complex. This is derived from the dating of the structures, both in 2002 and 2003 which indicate that all the structures were out of use by 1104; in particular, the extremely well preserved H-1104 in structure 1 within the catchment of the entrance. In structure 3 the evidence was apparent but only in sporadic patches, as is the usual situation with the survival of H-1104. In Structure 2, although a limited excavation occurred in 2002, the evidence suggests a similar scenario, though H-1104 was not found here the turf construction mirrors that seen in structure 1 and 3 with *landnám* tephra included in the wall turf, as well as in the collapse; also the thickness of the collapse sequences that were sealed by V-1477 suggest that this structure had been abandoned for some time before 1477 (Aldred & Adolf Friðriksson 2003). The similar orientation of the structures included within the complex also suggests contemporanety.

Structure 1, although not completely characteristic of the surface form of the structure, appeared to have little occupation deposits or related activity. It is interesting however, that from the surface the structure looks lke a *skáli,* with 2 chambers, one long and one small. The archaeological evidence suggests a function other than a dwelling as no substantial organic or rich occupation deposits were found. Further investigation within this structure needs to take place before a secure interpretation is to be made, but it is possible to suggest that this was an animal structure, possibly associated with structure 2. The main interest about this structure is the survival of H-1104 in substantial quantities for it to be certain that this structure was abandoned before 1104. Also of interest are the 2 entrances, on the west side and

downslope. Futhermore, the small chamber that is evident at the northern end is of interest as it bears a similarity with the pit houses seen in other places such as Hofstaðir, though it is possible that this is directly related and attached to the main body of the structure. The orientation of the structure, following the slope contour is interesting as the construction may have made use of the slope for the eastern wall, but at the same time this would produced soil build-up and dampness on this wall, perhaps leading to detriment of the structure in the process.

Structure 3, the focus of the 2003 season, had some peculiarities that have are not readily compared to other examples in Iceland. The gully, that ran around the south east end of the structure, and the sheet midden around the north, east and south ends of structure, were only seen because the excavation area went outside and beyond the structure that was visible from the surface, which has not happened in many other excavations in Iceland of *simple* structures like this one. In particular there are no other comparisons for gully features like this one that have been used in the construction. The discovery of a gully questions the type of roof material, whether or not its was made from turf, assuming that the gully provides the function of an eaves drainage gully, on the up-slope side. In recent examples of turf roof construction drainage around the structure was not needed as the water dissipated within the roof turf and the walls. The discovery of nails within the collapse suggests that wood was used in the construction, but it will not be known if these were connected to the roof or other wood constructions. Excavation of the primary collapse should help to determine this question through detailed distribution analysis of the nails and other construction materials and objects.

The activity outside the structure, in particular the dumping of waste in the areas up-slope, on the east and the north sides suggests deliberate building and development of manure material suitable for localised soil improvement within the infield area; a team from University of Stirling and University of Chicago carried out a coring and test pitting programme within the infield area of Höfðagerði sampling for manuring practice and soil improvement evidence in the soil; some localised evidence was found (Ian A. Simpson pers com.). The survival of the midden deposits also defines external activities such as movement around the structure, which would appear to be concentrated on dumping in the northeast corner as well as movement east towards

the main infield area. This is also defined by the entrance direction that faces east, which is similar to that found in structures 1 and 2, towards the farming focus for the site which is the infield.

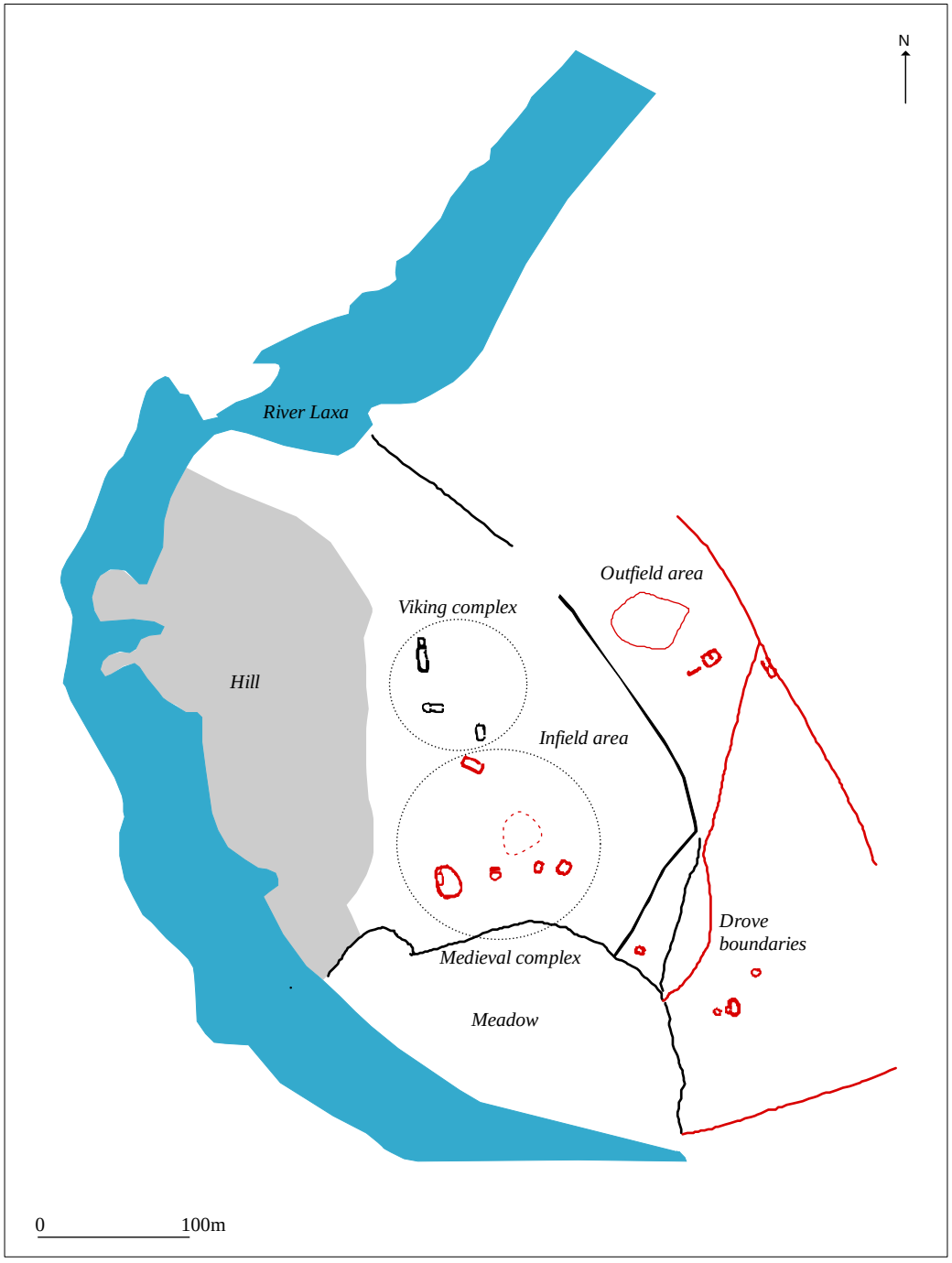

Figure 20. Tentative interpretation of the Höfðagerði landscape – Viking and Medieval complexes

Medieval farm complex

A group of different activities took place south of structures 1, 2 and 3, focused around the farm mound area (feature 10). Evidence of more localised midden formation, particularly down slope of the mound was seen in the excavation of the test pits and from the coring programme. The medieval interpretation of this area is based primarily on inference derived from the nature of the deposits. Further investigations are needed to begin to assign with confidence this interpretation, particularly within the mounded area itself as well as around its periphery on the north, east and west sides.

Site wide and landscape context

The excavations at a numnber of different locations across the site of Höfðagerði suggest a connected chronological sequence, as one might expect. The homefield boundary, which in theory should have demonstrated the complete sequence of broad activities on the site, horizontally defined by the tephra. It defined the initial site formation phase, post landnám, as well as the V-1300 phase as well as the V-1477 and V-1717. The absence of H-1104 is not unsurprising given its fragility in survival. As chronological framework, the homefield boundary suggests at least two main periods of activity, both pre-1477; the first post landnám with the construction of the homefield, and the second, shortly after 1300, with a rebuild of the boundary. This framework correlates extremely well with what was found in the excavations.

Firstly, structures 1 and 3 demonstrated early construction, before 1104, but demonstrated an abandonment sometime before 1477. The small-scale test pitting south the inferred farm mound area (feature 10) shows a build of deposits sometime before 1477, but no evidence of H-1104. Although it is characteristic for H-1104 not to survive well it is possible that the feature 10 area and the deposit formation were from the later phase, post 1300 but before 1477. Further excavation is needed to confirm this hypothesis.

The boundary system seen at Höfðagerði shows a number of interesting features. In particular the southern most boundary and encloses an area of possible meadow

between the river, runs in a curvilinear form using the hill on the west side as one edge. This boundary joins onto the infield or homefield boundary where there is a confluence of three different boundaries; the infield boundary may have been completely rebuilt, changing the course of the original boundary or a reinforcement of a specific function such as stock management or demarcation of outfield areas or for water-management. The combination of good structural survival as well as other features such as boundaries and enclosures make Höfðagerði an interesting case study for an abandoned farm.

FUTURE WORK

The future work at the site will concentrate on several areas, though this is to be agreed on nearer the season's start.

It is envisaged that next seasons will focus on excavating the remainder of structure 3. In addition to this, a programme of more comprehensive test pitting and trenching will be undertaken in order to assess the nature and character of other structures on the site. Furthermore, the excavation of the homefield boundary revealed a site wide chronological framework which should be verified by further excavation along the boundary at regular intervals. The other boundaries may also reveal further chronological sequencing that will be useful to discern the wider archaeological implications of their use in connection with site occupation and dis-use at Höfðagerði. It is possible that structure 2 might undergo full excavation, as well as the evaluation of structure 4. In the following season it will be also important to determine if feature 10 is a farm mound with structures, and if so what date these are; a programme of non-intrusive or limited excavation might be necessary in order to understand the possible shift within the site from the proposed Viking complex to the medieval complex.

Further work will therefore concentrate on completion of existing full-scale excavation, as well as embarking on a evaluatio programme and testing of research assumptions and objectives.

5. APPENDICES

EXCAVATION UNIT INFORMATION

Units

Context	Notype	Group	Area	Description	Material keyword	Process keyword
1	Group	79	1	HFR03 LOE	N/A	Trench
2	Group	79	1	HFR02 sondage through structure 3	N/A	Trench
3	Group	0		HFR02 sondage through structure 2	N/A	Trench
4	Deposit	80	1	Windblown material across site	Mixed Silts	Aeolian
5	Deposit	80	1	V-1477 tephra	Tephra	Aeolian
6	Group	0	2	Midden test 1 section	N/A	Trench
7	Group	0	2	Midden test 2 section	N/A	Trench
8	Group	0	2	Midden test 3 section	N/A	Trench
9	Group	0	2	Midden test 4 section	N/A	Trench
10	Group	0	2	Midden test 5 section	N/A	Trench
11	Group	0	2	Midden test 6 section	N/A	Trench
12	Group	12	2	Midden test 7 section	N/A	Trench
13	Deposit	12	2	Midden test 7 topsoil and turf	N/A	Undefined
14	Deposit	12	2	Midden test 7 windblown?	Mixed Silts	Aeolian
15	Deposit	12	2	Midden test 7 peatash	Peatash	Dump
16	Deposit	12	2	Midden test 7 pink peatash	Peatash	Dump
17	Deposit	12	2	Midden test 7 sand	Sand	Unknown
18	Deposit	80	1	Topsoil and turf	N/A	Undefined
19	Group	0	5	Group of contexts within test trench 8	N/A	Trench
20	Deposit	0	2	Test trench 7 turf debris/collapse	Turves	Collapse
21	Deposit	19	5	Test trench 8 orange brown silt	Mixed Silts	Aeolian
22	Deposit	19	5	Test trench 8 charcoal rich ash dump	Ash	Dump
23	Deposit	19	5	Test trench 8 orange brown with ash	Mixed Silts	Dump
24	Deposit	19	5	Test trench 8 turf collapse	Turves	Collapse
25	Deposit	19	5	Test trench 8 dark silt floor layer	Mixed Silts	Floor
26	Deposit	80	1	Turf collapse	Turves	Collapse

Context	Notype	Group	Area	Description	Material keyword	Process keyword
27	Deposit	19	5	Test trench 8 orange brown silt	Mixed Silts	Aeolian
28	Deposit	19	5	Test trench 8 charcoal rich silt	Mixed Silts	Unknown
29	Deposit	19	5	Test trench 8 charcoal rich ash dump	Ash	Dump
30	Deposit	19	5	Test trench 8 orange brown turf collapse	Turves	Collapse
31	Cut	19	5	Posthole	Cut interface	Posthole
32	Cut	19	5	Intercut negative feature	Cut interface	Unknown
33	Deposit	19	5	Mottled orange clayey silt disturbed prehistoric soil	Mixed Silts	Aeolian
34	Deposit	19	5	Orange clayey silt-prehistoric soil	Tephra	Aeolian
35	Deposit	80	1	Olive green turf collapse	Turves	Collapse
36	Deposit	80	1	Blue turf collapse	Turves	Collapse
37	Cut	12	2	Cut for small posthole in east of trench 7	Cut interface	Posthole
38	Deposit	12	2	Fill of posthole [37]	Undefined	Backfill
39	Cut	12	2	Cut for posthole at west end of trench	Cut interface	Posthole
40	Deposit	12	2	Fill of posthole [39]	Undefined	Backfill
41	Deposit	12	2	Possible old ground surface	Undefined	Surface
42	Deposit	12	2	Tephra within possible old ground surface	Tephra	Aeolian
43	Deposit	12	2	Turf collapse	Turves	Collapse
44	Cut	12	2	Cut for posthole in middle of north part of trench	Cut interface	Posthole
45	Deposit	12	2	Fill of posthole [44]	Undefined	Backfill
46	Deposit	82	1	Mottled turf collapse	Turves	Collapse
47	Deposit	81	1	Peatash deposit	Peatash	Dump
48	Deposit	81	1	Sheet midden dark grey clayey silt	Mixed Silts	Dump
49	Deposit	82	1	Windblown material with charcoal and turf mix	Mixed Silts	Aeolian
50	Group	85	1	Gully group around structure	N/A	Gully
51	Group	0	3	Trench in structure 1	N/A	Trench
52	Deposit	82	1	Windblown deposit	Mixed Silts	Aeolian
53	Deposit	83	1	Spread/sheet midden	Mixed Silts	Dump
54	Deposit	82	1	Windblown inside structure	Mixed Silts	Aeolian
55	Deposit	82	1	Yellow windblown outside structure	Mixed Silts	Aeolian

Context	Notype	Group	Area	Description	Material keyword	Process keyword
56	Deposit	82	1	Mixed upper turf collapse	Turves/Other	Collapse
57	Deposit	82	1	Windblown material outside building	Mixed Silts	Aeolian
58	Deposit	51	3	V-1477 tephra	Tephra	Aeolian
59	Deposit	51	3	Windblown deposit	Mixed Silts	Aeolian
60	Deposit	51	3	Turf collapse	Turves	Collapse
61	Deposit	51	3	Wall	Turf	Wall
62	Group	99	4	Trench through home field boundary	N/A	Trench
63	Group	0	2	Tom's midden trench from 2002	N/A	Trench
64	Deposit	83	1	Sheet midden north end (same as [053])	Mixed Silts	Dump
65	Deposit	82	1	Light grey windblown around south doorway	Mixed Silts	Aeolian
66	Deposit	82	1	Turf debris and windblown around south doorway	Mixed Silts	Collapse
67	Deposit	82	1	Light grey windblown around south doorway	Mixed Silts	Aeolian
68	Deposit	82	1	Turf debris in gully	Turf fragments	Collapse
69	Group	0	4	Group number for section across linear boundary	N/A	Undefined
70	Deposit	85	1	Turf wall	Turf	Wall
71	Deposit	83	1	Dark greyish brown sheet midden	Mixed Silts	Dump
72	Deposit	85	1	Turf walls of entrance/porch W side	Turf	Wall
73	Deposit	82	1	Primary turf collapse	Turves	Collapse
74	Deposit	82	1	Turf collapse from porch wall/w side	Turves	Collapse
75	Deposit	84	1	Entrance surface - Turf debris/compacted	Turves/Other	Surface
76	Deposit	82	1	Turf debris, remnants SW area 1	Turf	Undefined
77	Deposit	85	1	Upcast under wall + LNL turf	Mixed Silts	Upcast
78	Deposit	84	1	Blocking S end between turf wall [70]	Turf	Construction
79	Group	0	1	Archaeological investigations	N/A	Undefined
80	Group	0	1	Site abandonment formation 2 - Phase 5	N/A	Undefined
81	Group	0	1	Temporary re-use in the form of dumping - Phase 4	N/A	Dump
82	Group	0	1	Site abandonment formation 1 - Phase 3	N/A	Undefined

Context	Notype	Group	Area	Description	Material keyword	Process keyword
83	Group	0	1	Sheet midden formation - Phase 2	N/A	Dump
84	Group	0	1	Occupation of structure connected with use - Phase 2	N/A	Undefined
85	Group	0	1	Construction - Phase 1	N/A	Construction
86	Deposit	51	3	Topsoil/tephra V-1717	N/A	Undefined
87	Deposit	100	4	Topsoil/turf (1)	N/A	Undefined
88	Deposit	100	4	Turf + windblown (2, 3, 4, 5, 7)	Turves/Other	Undefined
89	Deposit	100	4	V-1717 (6)	Tephra	Aeolian
90	Deposit	100	4	Deposit formation from windblown/erosion [above V-1477] (8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)	Turves/Other	Undefined
91	Deposit	100	4	V-1477 (16, 19)	Tephra	Aeolian
92	Deposit	100	4	Turf + windblown formation (17, 18, 20)	Turves/Other	Undefined
93	Deposit	100	4	Turf collapse/slippage (23)	Turves	Collapse
94	Deposit	101	4	1300 rebuild; turf and windblown mix (21, 22, 36)	Turves/Other	Wall
95	Deposit	98	4	Boundary wall (24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30)	Turf	Wall
96	Deposit	0	4	LNL tephra sequence (31, 32)	Tephra	Aeolian
97	Deposit	0	4	Natural windblown and H3	Tephra	Aeolian
98	Group	102	4	Vertical interface of a shearing or slumping edge and group for boundary (35)	Interface	Wall
99	Group	0	4	Archaeological investigations	N/A	Undefined
100	Group	0	4	Abandonment - Phase 3	N/A	Undefined
101	Group	0	4	Rebuild/secondary use - Phase 2	N/A	Undefined
102	Group	0	4	Construction and primary use - Phase 1	N/A	Undefined

Finds

FindsNo	No	Object type	Material	Weight (g)	Object count
1	15	Rivet/Rove	Iron	6	1
2	15	Rivet/Rove	Iron	6	1
3	16	Nail	Iron	14	3
4	15	Whetstone	Stone	18	1
5	15	Gaming Piece	Stone	5	1
6	15	N/A	Bone	0	0
7	15	Rivet/Rove	Iron	3	1
8	16	Rivet/Rove	Iron	9	1
9	16	Rivet/Rove	Metal	34	8
10	16	Slag	Slag	40	6
11	16	N/A	Bone	0	0
12	17	N/A	Bone	0	0
13	17	Sheet	Copper alloy	1	1
14	20	N/A	Bone	0	0
15	20	Spindle Whorl	Stone	3	1
16	20	Nail	Metal	17	2
17	20	Slag	Slag	2	1
18	6	N/A	Bone	0	0
19	10	N/A	Bone	0	0
20	11	N/A	Bone	0	0
21	6	N/A	Bone	0	0
22	7	N/A	Bone	0	0
23	20	N/A	Bone	0	0
24	20	Nail	Metal	43	6
25	21	N/A	Bone	0	0
26	22	N/A	Bone	0	0
27	22	UNKNOWN	Iron	3	1
28	22	Bead	Stone	2	1
29	23	N/A	Bone	0	0
30	23	Bead	Paste	3	1
31	27	N/A	Bone	0	0

FindsNo	No	Object type	Material	Weight (g)	Object count
32	28	N/A	Bone	0	0
33	29	N/A	Bone	0	0
34	26	N/A	Bone	0	0
35	26	Slag	Slag	24	2
36	30	N/A	Bone	0	0
37	24	N/A	Bone	0	0
38	35	Nail	Iron	3	1
39	46	N/A	Stone	7	1
40	49	Vessel	Steatite	162	2
41	46	N/A	Bone	0	0
42	46	Fire-cracked	Stone	356	2
43	49	Nail	Iron	6	1
44	49	Nail	Iron	3	1
45	49	Nail	Iron	5	1
46	46	N/A	Stone	2	1
47	46	Nail	Iron	5	1
48	46	Nail	Iron	6	1
49	46	Knife	Iron	8	1
50	46	Nail	Iron	4	1
51	46	Slag	Slag	102	3
52	46	Nail	Iron	5	1
53	46	Nail	Iron	4	1
54	46	Slag	Slag	4	1
55	46	Pin	Iron	2	2
56	46	N/A	Bone	0	0
57	46	Slag	Slag	99	2
58	64	UNKNOWN	Iron	4	2
59	57	Unworked Stone	Stone	3	1
60	57	Rivet/Rove	Iron	2	1
61	57	Nail	Iron	3	1
62	56	Slag	Slag	151	1
63	57	Nail	Iron	4	1
64	57	N/A	Bone	0	0

FindsNo	No	Object type	Material	Weight (g)	Object count
65	57	N/A	Bone	0	0
66	48	Slag	Slag	9	1
67	0	VOID	VOID	0	0
68	53	N/A	Bone	0	0
69	48	N/A	Bone	0	0
70	47	N/A	Bone	0	0
71	46	N/A	Bone	0	0
72	46	N/A	Bone	0	0
73	46	N/A	Bone	0	0
74	52	N/A	Bone	0	0
75	57	N/A	Bone	0	0
75	57	N/A	Bone	0	0
77	56	N/A	Bone	0	0

Environmental samples

Sample No	Unit No	Sample type	Sample method	Process type	Vol (l)	Count
1	16	Bulk	Macro	Wet sieving	5	1
2	49	Bulk	Macro	Wet sieving	10	1

6. REFERENCES

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