

The Archaeology of Reykjavík Harbour



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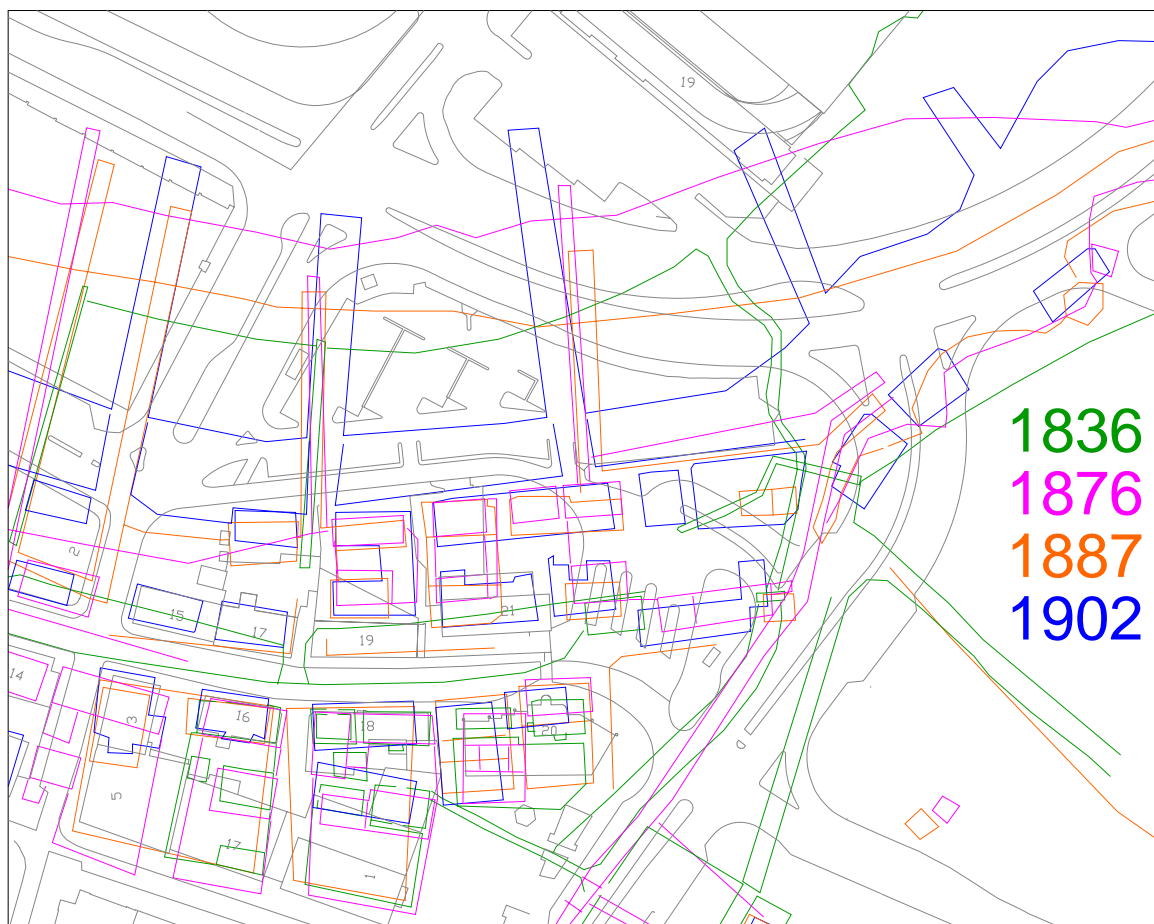
The Archaeology of Reykjavík Harbour

A Preliminary Statement on Evaluation at the TRH development site.

H. M. Roberts

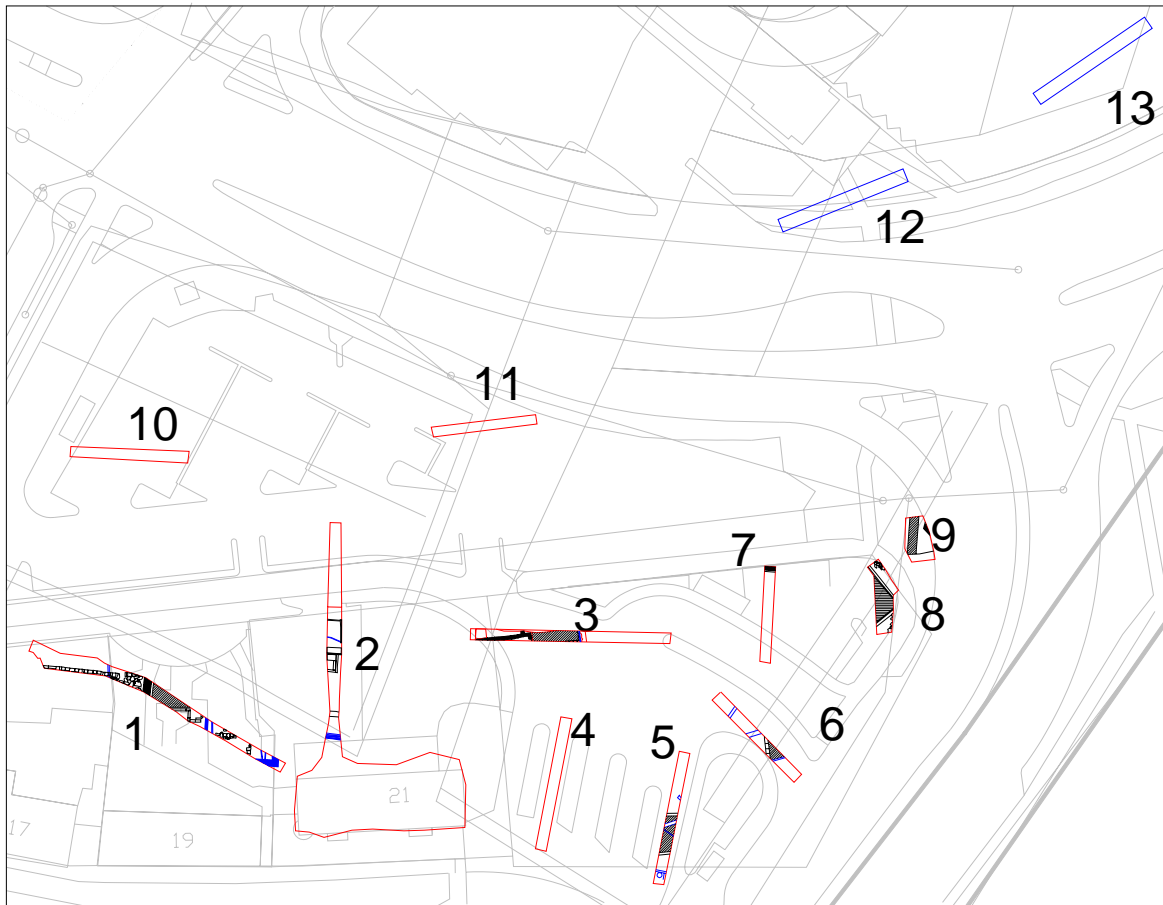
Between the 15th of May and the 2nd of June 2006, staff from Fornleifastofnun Íslands carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Reykjavík's old eastern harbour. The plot of land lies between Geirsgata at the north, Lækjargata at the east, Hafnarstræti at the south and Pósthússtræti at the west, and is scheduled for extensive redevelopment work.

Previous desk based evaluation work comprised map regression, and the plotting of probable location of roads, buildings and the shore line etc. The maps used for this purpose date to 1836, 1876, 1887, and 1902.



The desk based assessment indicated the strong possibility of nineteenth century remains being located within the proposed development area (PDA), especially between the southern limit of the site and modern Tryggvagata, within an area currently used for surface car parking and the back lots of various properties facing Hafnarstræti.

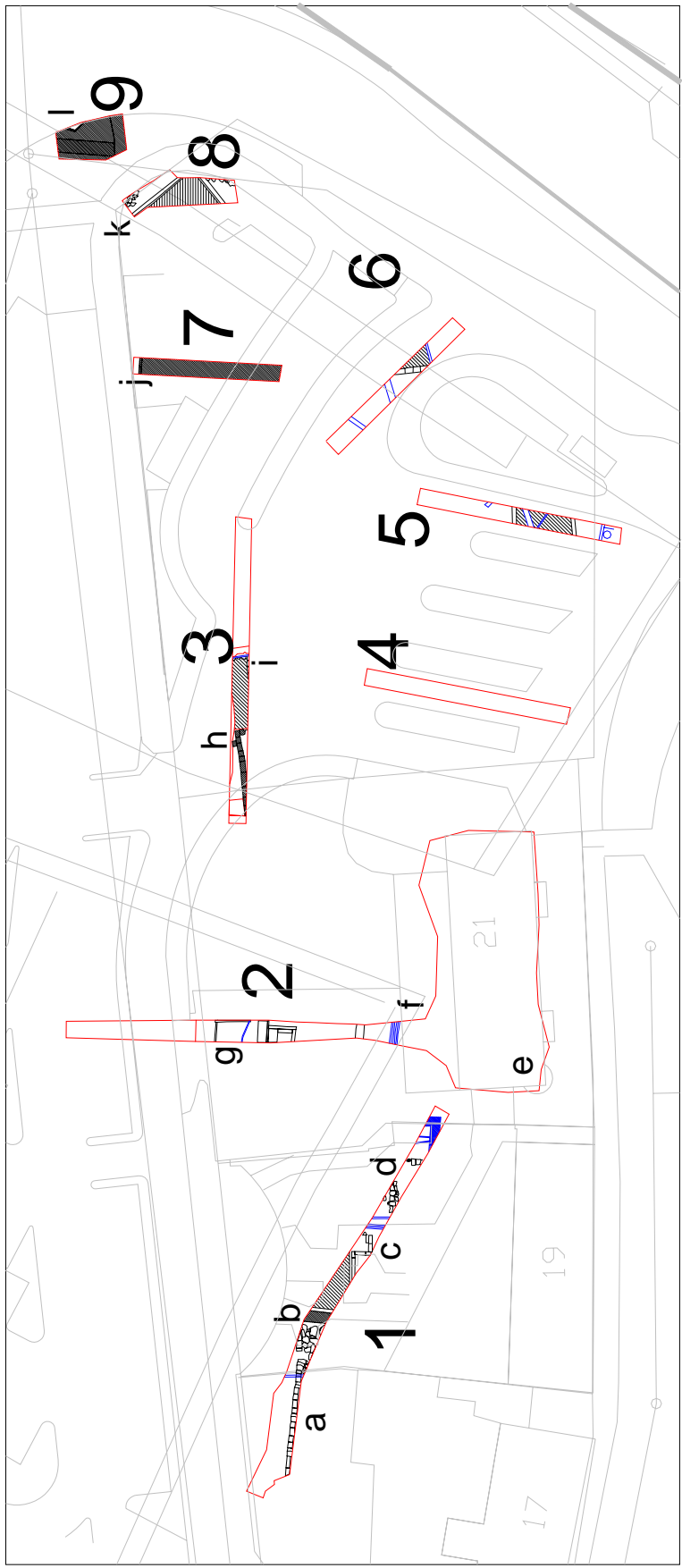
To investigate these remains a programme of trial trenching was undertaken.



A total of thirteen trial trenches were located, targeting possible building remains and harbour features such as piers and the seafront. Trench 1 was located to test the route of a proposed new sewer, and trench 2 was enlarged to encompass the demolished basement of a recently removed building from the 1880's. Trenches 12 and 13 could not be excavated at this time do to access difficulties.

As may be expected these trenches encountered very extensive modern disturbance, modern dumping, pipes, cables, and the concreted basements of modern buildings.

Nonetheless, a number of features of potential archaeological interest came to light, particularly within the southern part of the PDA. The stone built foundations of various buildings were seen in trenches 1, 2 and 3. A very substantial stone built wall or revetment (likely to be a relict shore front) was seen in trenches 1, and 3, and a similar feature was seen at the northern limits of trenches 7 and 8. Trench 9 revealed a massive and irregular stone structure (likely also to be some part of the shore front). Shore deposits primarily of gravel, sand and shell were seen in trenches 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 – and these were also seen to contain considerable deposits of fish bone and peat ash at certain locations within trenches 1 and 2. In particular, such bone and peat ash deposits at the northern edge of the basement of Hafnarstræti 21 (see trench 2) maybe held to be earlier than the construction of that building in the 1880's.



Features of possible archaeological interest

Features of Possible Archaeological Interest

Trench 1 Feature A



Feature A – Facing ESE, scales 2m.

A well made stone faced wall or revetment aligned broadly east-west, located at the western limit of Trench 1, and surviving to a height of at least 2.2m. This feature is made of coarsely dressed stones, each measuring up to 80cms in length. The face is inclined slightly, perhaps 10 degrees from vertical. Extensive deposits of gravel containing large quantities of animal bone, pottery and glass had developed against the face of this feature. The pottery and glass is consistent with deposition in the first quarter of the twentieth century. It is likely to be the same structure as feature H in trench 3.

Feature B



Feature B – Facing NW, scales 2m.

A roughly made but massive stone wall aligned N-S with a concrete sill and a concrete plate to the east. Part of a building foundation, and associated with feature C. Survives to a height of approximately 1.6m, and is circa 0.6m in width. The concrete plate to the east may be a later addition, along with secondary cement mortaring of the joints.

Feature C



Feature C – Facing SE, during recording by Dr. Gavin Lucas and Hákon Jensson.

Feature C is a further substantial stone built wall, associated with feature B, and connected by a concrete base plate. Together, features B and C form the foundations/cellar of a rectangular building. These features do however appear to represent different episodes of construction, as the choice of stone and bonding material differs.

Feature D

Part of Feature D – Facing S, scale 2m.

A stone footing or platform made of coarsely shaped stones up to 80cms in length. They form an “L” shaped structure, likely the simple support for a wooden building.



They are bedded directly into underlying layers of shore front gravel. Test excavation within this feature revealed anthropogenic layers containing peat ash and fish bone at least 80cms beneath feature D.

Trench 2 Feature E



Feature E – Facing S, scales are 2m.

Following the archaeologically unsupervised machine clearance of the cellar of Hafnarstræti 21, archaeologists were requested to clean and record surviving features. Sealed below the modern concrete paving, and seemingly *behind* the most recent concreted foundations were extensive, roughly made, loose stone foundations. These survive all along the southern and western limits of the building footprint, to a height of up to 1.1m. These foundations appear to be constructed from 3-5 irregular courses of unshaped boulders (up to 60cms), and presumably sit within a foundation trench.

Feature F



Feature F – peat ash and fish bone layers. 1 – Facing SE: 2 – Facing NE. Scales 2m

No building remains survived along the northern of eastern limits of the building footprint of Hafnarstræti 21. Nonetheless, the removal of those foundations has exposed up to 2m

of clearly stratified shore line gravel banks, interspersed with frequent layers of anthropogenic material. All of these layers must predate the construction of Hafnarstræti 21 in the 1880's, and comprise numerous layers and lenses of peat and charcoal, shell, and fish bone. As such these deposits have significant potential for archaeological sampling and analysis. A detailed study of this material may shed valuable light upon the nature of fishing, baiting, and waste disposal during the earliest part of Reykjavík's history as a town, if not further back into the post medieval period.

Similar deposits were seen intermittently throughout the southern part of the research area, but are held to be best preserved at this location.

Feature G



1 – Facing W. Stone built entrance to partially filled cellar, leading west from trench 2.



2 – Facing NNW. External face of cellar wall, leading west from trench 2. Scales 2m (intervals 50cms)

Towards the centre of trench 2 and north of Hafnarstræti 21, further building remains were encountered. These included surface level concrete slabs and foundations, but also good evidence for a stone built and sealed cellar located immediately to the west of trench 2. This feature has the potential to contain a closed group of artefacts, although it is likely that this feature was closed during the latter half of the 20th century. This group of remains appears to sit across the proposed extension of features A and H, and likely post dates them.

Trench 3

Feature H

Feature H was a further portion of massively built, slightly inclined stone wall or revetment. It is morphologically very similar to feature A, and shares a similar alignment. Feature H extended through the western most 6m of trench 3, continuing beyond the northern limit of the trench. To the east (and south) of feature H was a deep stone and concrete surface, extending to meet another wall (feature I)



Feature H – A stone wall or revetment. Facing E, scales are 2m.

Feature I (not illustrated)

Some 7m west of feature H was a further fragment of stone and concrete wall (feature I). This feature survived to a height of up to 60cms and was aligned N-S.

Trenches 4, 5 and 6

These trenches were found to contain only modern services, clearly modern building foundations, modern dumping, and some surviving seashore gravels. It remains possible that archaeologically interesting features remain to be discovered within this area, and the gravel deposits may be found to contain layers of archaeological value.

It might be suggested that the concrete cellars in trenches 5 and 6 represent additions or modifications to buildings seen on the 1902 map.

Trench 7 Feature J



Feature J - Facing N, scale 2m.

At the northern limit of trench 7 a massive stone wall (feature J) came to light. This survives to a height of up to 2.2m and might form part of the same structure as features A and H. It should be noted nonetheless that the fair face of this wall faces south, rather than north as at A and H. Much of the rest of the fill of trench 7 was formed by deliberate dumping of large stones and soil against this feature. It is likely to represent an episode of landfill.

Trench 8 Feature K



Feature K – Facing N, scale 2m

The greater part of trench 8 was occupied by deep modern concrete cellars, but at its northern limit was a coarsely built feature (K) of boulders, forming either a rough embankment, or possibly a very deep foundation. This feature was formed from irregular courses of sorted but un-worked stone, and extended to a depth of at least 2.2m. This feature was aligned broadly east-west and might be thought to be part of the shore front.

Trench 9 Feature L



Feature L – Facing E, scale 1m

Feature L was a stone built structure, forming an oblique corner of some 60 degrees. The structure survived to a depth of some 2.2m, and was made of roughly squared stones, each measuring up to 80cms in length. It is thought to form part of the shore front. At its foot was the concreted capped channel of the stream running beneath Lækjargata.

Trenches 10 and 11

Trenches 10 and 11, targeting the possible remains of piers or jetties, proceeded to depths of circa 5m, only encountering modern backfill, and made-ground. If any such remains survive, they are likely at a depth that would require significant ground reduction before a further investigation may be carried out.

The Archaeology of Reykjavík Harbour

The Research Potential

Gavin Lucas

Background

The proposed development area (PDA) encompasses a section of the historic waterfront of Reykjavík; map regression has identified that a number of buildings dating from the late 19th century lie within the southern edge of the PDA while to the north are successive phases of revetted land, reclamation, infill and jetties. An archaeological evaluation carried out in May/June 2006 (see above) confirmed the presence of both these elements, indicating the survival and preservation of *in situ* archaeological deposits. In addition, stratified layers of waste material, chiefly in the form of peat ash dumps from domestic and industrial hearths, and fish bone from shoreline processing were also identified. The critical issue now is to address the potential of these remains for further investigation.

Statement of Potential

It is necessary in the first instance to discuss some broad reasons why the archaeology of recent remains are worthy of archaeological study; to this end, three examples from other countries will be briefly discussed to illustrate the general potential, before going into the specific potential of the Reykjavík harbour. To sharpen the relevance, these three examples will all be from urban contexts and of remains dating from the later 19th to 20th century.

Little Lon, Melbourne (1988-2002)

From roughly 1850 to 1950 the "Little Lon" district in Melbourne Australia was home to a colourful and dynamic community. It was predominantly working class, with cottage industries, simple houses, small scale businesses and a few larger factories. At the end of the 19th century, many houses in the block were declared unfit for habitation and demolished. Early in the 20th century, the character of the area became more industrial, as the small cottages were replaced by factories and warehouses. In the early 1960s most of these buildings were removed and a car park was laid down to service office buildings. In the 1980s, intended re-development of the area threatened the site, so Heritage Victoria required that an extensive project of archaeological investigation and recording must take place prior to the commencement of the construction works. Heritage Victoria also



specified that the findings from the dig, and the study of the artefacts that are found, must be presented in detailed archaeological and historical reports, which would be available for public viewing.

The archaeological exploration shed light on a multitude of vanished lives and on the poorly understood community that filled the crowded blocks and laneways. The excavations gave

the opportunity to penetrate beyond the popular perceptions of the Melbourne slums. An insight was gained into the richness of a diverse community that is otherwise poorly represented in traditional historical records. It also led to a more complex and complete picture of the nineteenth and early twentieth century life in Melbourne through highlighting themes of family and community, as opposed to the more traditional view of the area as a "den of iniquity". The dig uncovered thousands of artefacts, which added considerably to the understanding of the history of the site.

West Oakland, California (1992-1998)

West Oakland, California is today a predominantly Black neighbourhood with more than its share of decaying houses and a fearful murder rate. Prospering through the industrial development of the mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, African Americans were hard hit by the post-World War II decline in skilled industrial jobs. By the 1960s, the neighbourhood had been decimated by both unemployment and the government policy of urban redevelopment. After the 1987 Loma Prieta earthquake destroyed a sizable chunk of the freeway that bisected the area, the California Department of Transportation funded Sonoma State University to spend over a year in the field and far longer than that researching and excavating the household goods of families who lived here from the 1860s to about 1910.



Historical records, oral history, photographs among other things were all integrated into the archaeological project. The work resulted in opening up people's perception of daily life in the late 19th and early 20th century, looking at contrasts in lifestyles, exploring the material culture of multi-ethnicity and all the themes or everyday urban living. For its first 60 years, West Oakland was a multi-

ethnic place. Most of the population were first-generation immigrants: Irish, Germans, Italians, and eastern European Jews. Others were native-born: Whites from the Northeast and African Americans from the South. Almost all came for steady jobs on the Central Pacific Railroad, which terminated in West Oakland. Later, a massive population increase, government sanctioned policies of discrimination, the loss of the traditional employment base, and notions of "blight" and "slum" were used to justify re-engineering the neighbourhood. Archaeological remains show these transitions in their structure as well as their content; one is left with an impression of the optimism of the early era, in which material progress had been tremendous and social advancement could not be far behind. Eighty years later, the *ad hoc* mounds of refuse left by chronically unemployed people housed in government projects in the early 1960s are both physical evidence and a metaphor of the change that swept the area. Optimism had retreated before the hard reality of continued racial injustice. The material plenty of an earlier era was nowhere to be seen

in 1960s West Oakland.

Shoreditch Park, London (2005)

Shoreditch Park is currently a large open area besides New North Road in Hackney, London comprising playing fields, trees, and garden areas. But it has not been like that for very long. Before the 2nd World War this was an extensive area of high-density housing, comprising narrow streets with terrace houses. The area was first developed in the early 19th century though by the War most of the housing was probably Victorian. Many of the houses were very badly damaged during the bombing in the war. The area was first damaged during the Blitz of 1940-1 by aerial mines and incendiary devices, and later V1 and V2 rockets also hit the area. By the end of the war some houses were still standing whilst others were in ruins. After 1945, in response to a nationwide housing shortage, some of the site was used for temporary 'prefab' houses until the whole site was finally cleared and levelled over, to be turned into a community park in the 1980s.

As part of a community based archaeology project, in July 2005 several trenches were opened in the park by the Museum of London, spanning the full length of a number of terrace houses and their backyards. As the dig progressed the pattern of the old houses became very clear, while the remains of things like external back yards, outside toilets,

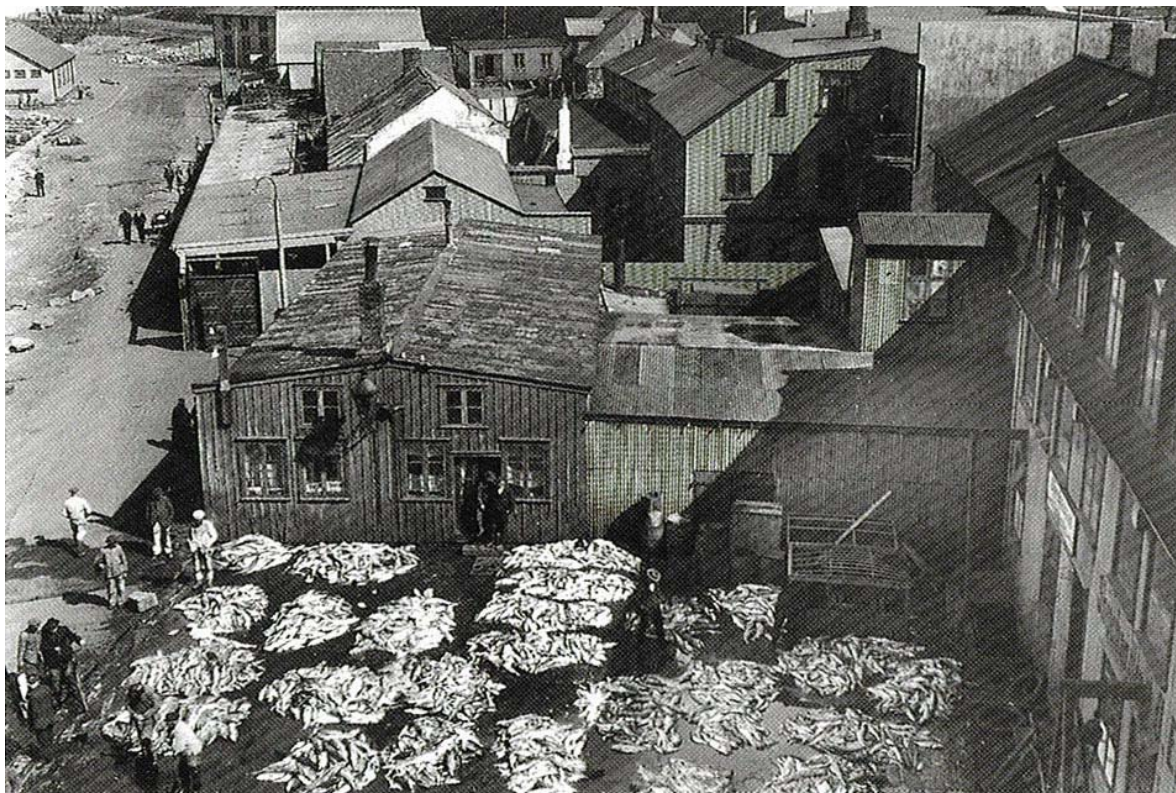


hard surface pantries and kitchens - in one case with the base for the domestic range still visible - were uncovered. Finds included bottles, plates, cups, bits of furniture, as well as toys dating to the 2nd World War included a toy plane and a toy gun - in short, a full range of broken and discarded domestic items from the early 19th century to the 1950s.

Excavation was however only the beginning of the process of studying and understanding the site, which continued with the help of local

historians and volunteers. The historians are continuing to find out more fascinating facts about the buildings and the people who built them and lived in them, the archaeologists will continue to clean and order the finds before cataloguing them; and specialists will study various selected aspects of the finds. Several of the former inhabitants of the area were traced and discussions held with them about what life was like in Shoreditch before, during and immediately after the War. The Shoreditch Park Excavation created a great deal of interest among local residents, and the Museum of London held a post-excavation drop-in session over a weekend in which local people were able to view all the finds and see photographs and plans of the site, and an evening session to discuss future plans for the project.

Reykjavík Harbour



Reykjavík harbour, like the previous examples, is an area of relatively recent urban development. There are however obvious differences too, which relate to the specific nature and scale of urbanization in different countries. Nonetheless, archaeology can contribute to deepening our understanding of the particular nature of urbanization in Iceland, and develop exactly the same kind of local and community interest. One of the critical factors in the expansion of Reykjavík as a city was the fishing industry; the harbour area, including the site under development, was obviously a crucial space in this respect, and the presence of layers of fishbone found during the evaluation suggest great potential lies for exploring aspects of this early stages in industrialized fishing. Moreover, the rise of an urban population bring with it, new patterns of consumption and new types of consumer goods. The artefact assemblages, particularly as dumps associated with specific houses, provide a unique opportunity to explore this process. This is a part of Reykjavík that has changed since the late 19th century – and is about to change again. Recording this history is invaluable insofar as it enhances the public appreciation of the area; the physical presence of sites and artefacts brought to light through archaeology acts as a magnet for other sources of information such as maps, photographs, documents and local memory, and combined together, these sources preserve in part, the history of this small area of Reykjavík.

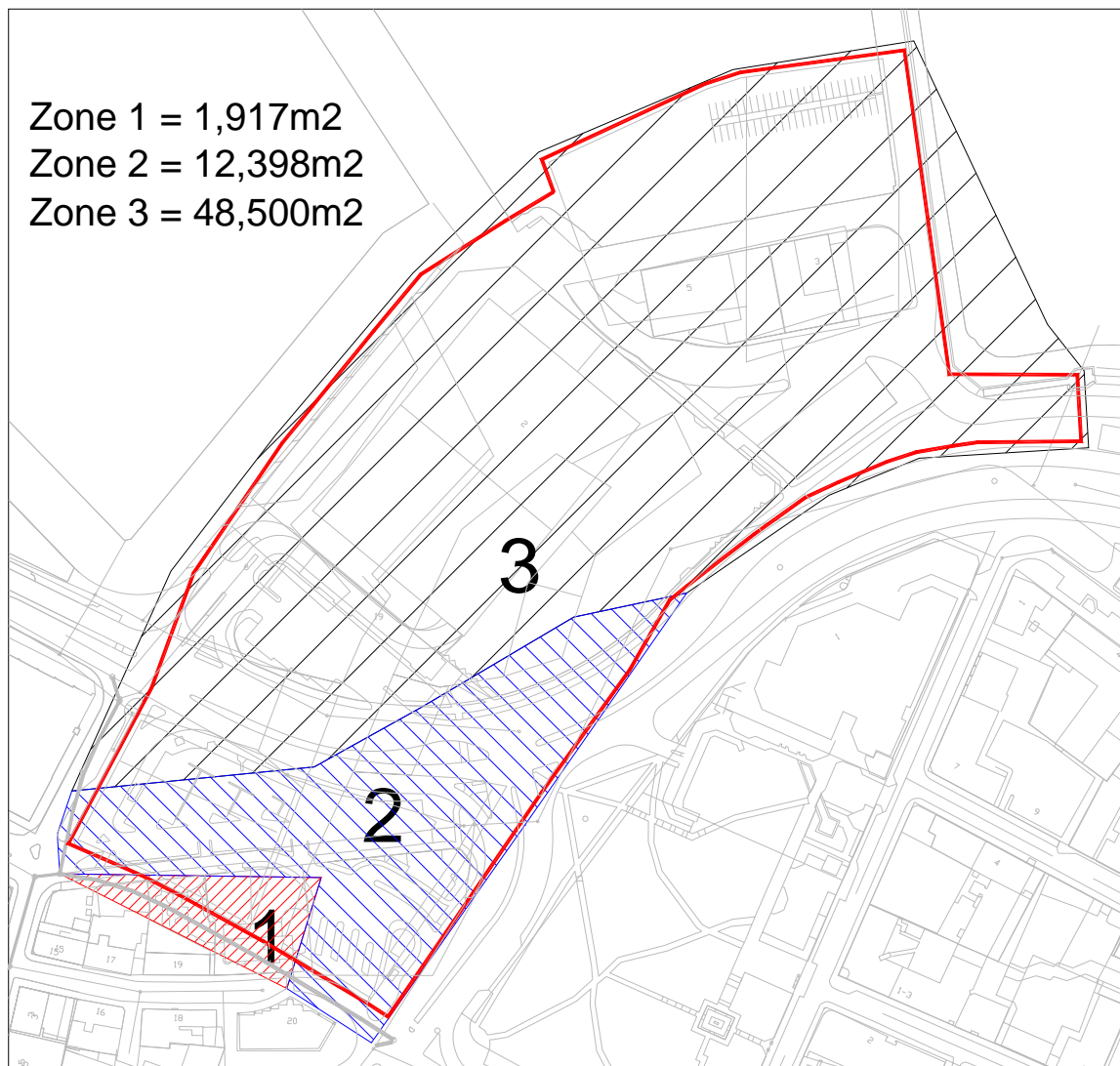
Aims and Objectives

The aims of the project are to investigate more extensively the archaeology of the development area. However, because the types of remain present are variable in nature, a rational research design is required which maximizes the recoverable information for the intensive costs and time of archaeology. To this end, it is proposed the area is divided into three zones, based on the evaluation:

Zone 1: This is the most sensitive and potentially productive part of the area and occupies a triangle in the southwest corner covering c. 1900m². In this zone lie the building foundations and associated artefact dumps and fishbone deposits which date to the late 19th and early 20th century.

Zone 2: This area is primarily land reclamation infill and for the most part, consists of sterile deposits with some structural features such as revetments and modern cellared buildings dating to the early - mid 20th century. Locations of piers, jetties, and waterfront pre 1900.

Zone 3: Modern land reclamation – area of harbour front, Faxaskáli etc



It is proposed that the different zones be treated in different ways in terms of the archaeology (see Methods below). The specific objectives would be as follows:

- Recover an accurate map of the building foundations, revetments and other features; the various historic maps are not very precise and this comparison may enhance any future use of historic maps, whether for development or research purposes
- Detailed recording of the construction of the buildings; significant information on early urban building technology, early uses of concrete as well as more traditional materials will improve knowledge of architectural and engineering history in Iceland; information on alterations to buildings will also be obtained, shedding light on the biography of individual structures which can link to the broader history of the neighbourhood.
- Recover artefact assemblages, especially those linked to buildings; these can show what kind of goods were being bought and used, and how this changed over time. It can provide invaluable information on the history of consumer practices and the changing nature of domestic life in the newly developing urban environment.
- Recover samples of fishbone assemblages; study of the bones can reveal species diversity, age at death and processing methods, and give insight into the early days of industrialized fishing.

As with all these objectives, there will be other non-archaeological sources to complement the archaeological data (photographs, documents, maps), but it is in the *comparison* and *combination* of the different sources, that new insight is gained

Publication and Presentation

The results of the project would be disseminated in a number of ways, but given the potential local interest and involvement, special emphasis is suggested for a permanent exhibition:

- Technical Report for the City Council
- Academic publication in a journal(s)
- Popular booklet
- Exhibition using artefacts, photographs, interviews with local people etc.

Open Day tours during the excavation would also be offered periodically

Methods

The methods of excavation will vary according to the zoning outlined in the section above:

- Zone 1: Machine stripping of the surface followed by hand excavation. It is proposed that all building foundations be recorded in detail and all associated deposits (floors, middens etc.) be totally excavated, with sub-sampling as necessary. For the open areas, machine stripping down to culturally significant deposits (e.g. peat ash or fishbone dumps) followed by sample excavation of the deposits to recover sufficient material for statistical analysis (up to 100 litres per major context).
- Zone 2: Machine stripping of the surface followed by total station survey of the building foundations, shoreline revetments and any other features. No excavation is proposed, except to clarify the nature and extent of features.
- Zone 3: Observation.

Some contingency should be made in all zones for the unexpected; this should be defined as 10% of the total fieldwork budget and time.

The artefactual and environmental material recovered from the excavations (chiefly zone 1) will be studied by specialists; principally this includes: pottery, glass, other finds, fishbone, building material. There is no expectation for specialist services such as radiocarbon dating.

All artefactual and environmental material will be subject to a process of assessment, project design and costing prior to full analysis.

The post excavation project will furthermore seek to integrate the archaeological data with documentary sources, historical photographs, 20th century maps, oral histories and other non-archaeological sources.

Reykjavíkurbær - TRH reitur

Drög af Rannsóknaráætlun

Hafnarsvæði Reykjavíkur frekar ungt hverfi eins og þau borgarhverfi sem sagt var frá hér að ofan og rannsókuð hafa verið, m. a. með uppgrefti. Það er og augljós munur á þessum svæðum, munur sem rekja má til eðlis, þróunar og stærðar þeirra í hinum mismunandi löndum. Þrátt fyrir þetta getur framlag fornleifafræðinnar verið mikilvægt að dýpka skilning á þróun Reykjavíkur og vekja áhuga almennings á sögu borgarinnar.

Fiskveiðar og vinnsla fiskafurða var stór þáttur í vexti Reykjavíkur og sá hluti hafnarsvæðisins sem hér um ræðir hefur verið afar mikilvægur í því tilliti. Forrannsókn á svæðinu leiddi í ljós jarðlög rík af fiskbeinum og gefur það vonir um að unnt sé að rannsaka fyrstu stig þróunarsögu fiskiðnaðar í borginni. Auk þess hafði þróun nýs borgarsamfélags í Reykjavík í för með sér mikla breytingu á viðurværi og högum fólks. Nú gefst einstakt tækifæri til að fræðast um þessa þróun með því að rannsaka gripasöfn úr jarðlögum sem tengd eru einstökum húsum.

Þessi hluti Reykjavíkur hefur tekið miklum breytingum síðan á 19. öld og nú standa fyrir dyrum framkvæmdir sem munu umbylta svæðinu. Það er því ákaflega mikilvægt að skrá sögu þess. Slík skráning mun og vekja athygli hins almenna borgara á svæðinu. Fornleifarannsókn mun leiða í ljós byggingagrunna, gripi og aðrar fornleifar og verða hvati til að safna og varðveita gömul kort, teikningar og ljósmyndir af svæðinu og kanna ritaðar heimildir um það. Með þessu mætti setja saman heilsteypa sögu þessa litla svæðis í Reykjavík.

Tilgangur og markmið fornleifarannsókna

Markmið rannsókna á TRH reitnum er að kanna til hlítar fornleifar á framkvæmdarsvæðinu. Vegna þess hversu eðli fornleifa á svæðinu er mismunandi er nauðsynlegt að leggja fram rökstudda rannsóknaráætlun til þess að freista þess að hámarka, miðað við kostnað, þær upplýsingar sem fást við fornleifauppgröft svo og að fullnægja fræðilegum kröfum. Af þessum sökum er lagt til að skipta framkvæmdasvæðinu í þrjú hluta. Þessi skipting er byggð á heimildakönnun og forrannsókn sem fram fór á síðastliðnu vori.

Svæði 1: Þetta er viðkvæmasta svæðið með tilliti til fornleifa, og jafnframt það svæði sem búið er við að gefi ríkulegustu upplýsingarnar. Svæði 1 er þríhyrnt, í suðvesturhorni framkvæmdasvæðisins og er um 1900 m² að flatarmáli. Á þessu svæði eru leifar bólverka, hafnargarða, bygginga, byggingagrunna og jarðlaga með fiskbeinum og gripum sem tímasettir eru til 19. og 20. aldar.

Svæði 2: Á þessu svæði eru aðallega landfyllingar, en einnig eru leifar bygginga, kjallara og hlaðinna hafnargarða frá upphafi 20. aldar. Hér er og að finna leifar af bryggjum, sjóvarnargörðum og byggingum frá því fyrir aldamótin 1900.

Svæði 3: Á þessu svæði er að mestu að finna landfyllingu frá síðari hluta 20. aldar.

Þess skal getið að bæði á svæði 2 og 3 er möguleiki á að forn sjávarbotn komi í ljós þar

sem kunna að leynast fornleifar.

Lagt er til að mismunandi fornleifafræðilegum aðferðum verði beitt á hvoru ofangreindu svæði fyrir sig (sjá kaflann um aðferðir hér að neðan). Markmið rannsóknarinnar í heild er sem hér segir:

- Mæla nákvæmlega upp undirstöður bygginga, hafnargarða og annarra mannvirkja. Gamlir uppdrættir af þessu svæði eru ekki nákvæmir og samanburður mælinga á leifum mannvirkja sem sjást á gömlum kortum við mælingar á sömu mannvirkjum á staðnum geta komið að gagni við framkvæmdir og rannsóknir í framtíðinni.
- Nákvæm skráning á mannvirkjum. Með þessu fást mikilvægar upplýsingar um byggingartækni við upphaf borgarmyndunar. Upplýsingar um upphaf á notkun steypu og um notkun annarra efna til húsbygginga munu auka skilning á sögu verkfræði og byggingalistar hér á landi. Upplýsingar um viðbætur og breytingar á húsum munu gefa innsýn í byggingarsögu einstakra húsa og varpa ljósi á sögu hverfisins.
- Rannsókn á gripasöfnum úr jarðlögum, einkum þeim jarðlögum sem tengja má ákveðnum byggingum og mannvirkjum. Þessi rannsókn gæfi upplýsingar um hvaða gripir voru notaðir á staðnum á hverjum tíma. Með þessum upplýsingum mætti rekja neyslupróun og breytingar á eðli lífshátta á upphafsárum borgarmyndunar.
- Rannsókn á lífrænum sýnum, einkum fiskbeinum, úr mannvistarlögum. Við rannsókn á fiskbeinum fást upplýsingar um fisktegundir sem veiddar voru, aldur þeirra og stærð og aðferðir við verkun. Niðurstaða úr slíkri rannsókn yrði mikilvægt innlegg til sögu íslensks fiskiðnaðar við upphaf vélvæðingar.

Samfara þessum markmiðum er mikilvægt að leita annarra heimilda um svæðið en fornleifafræðilegra, fara í gegnum og styðjast við teikningar, ljósmyndir, kort, og skjöl. Með því að bera saman heimildir og samtvinna þær fæst ný sýn á söguna.

Kynning og útgáfa

Niðurstöðum rannsóknanna verður miðlað á margvíslegan hátt. Með áhuga almennings í huga er hvatt til þess að sett verði upp sýning um rannsóknina, sögu svæðisins og þróun. Mögulegir þættir í kynningu og útgáfu eru m.a.

- Tæknileg skýrsla um niðurstöður fornleifarannsóknarinnar.
- Fræðilegar útgáfur um rannsóknina í fagritum.
- Útgáfa ætluð almenningsi.
- Sýning um sögu svæðisins og þróun þar sem kynntar yrðu niðurstöður rannsóknarinnar og sýndir fundnir gripir ásamt gömlum kortum, ljósmyndum og fl.

Lagt er til að meðan á fornleifarannsókninni stendur verði almenningsi gefinn kostur á vetvangsskoðun.

Aðferðir

Vegna þess að svæðin þrjú eru ólík og einnig eðli þeirra fornleifa sem þar kunna að vera er lagt til að mismunandi rannsóknaraðferðum verði beitt á svæðunum.

- Svæði 1: Notaðar verði vélgröfur til þess að fjarlægja, undir eftirliti fornleifafræðinga, yfirborðslög frá nútíma. Eldri mannvist verði handgráfin með hefðbundnum aðferðum fornleifafræðinnar, mannvirki nákvæmlega skráð og mannvistarlög (gólflög, ruslahaugar, móöskulög etc) gráfin og úr þeim tekin sýni eftir því sem við á. Opin svæði verði gráfin með vélgröfu, undir eftirliti fornleifafræðinga, niður á mannvistarlög sem skráð verða og úr þeim tekin sýni af viðeigandi stærð til greiningar (allt að 100 l).
- Svæði 2: Jarðlög verði vélgráfin undir eftirliti fornleifafræðinga. Mannvirki svo sem byggingar og hafnargarðar, gráfin fram, skráð og staðsett. Á þessu svæði er ekki reiknað með hefðbundnum fornleifauppgrefti, nema mannvistarleifar sem í ljós koma kalli sérstaklega á það.
- Svæði 3: Á þessu svæði er gert ráð fyrir að framkvæmdaraðili gráfi grunn að mannvirkjum undir eftirliti fornleifafræðinga. Ekki komi til fornleifarannsóknar nema fornleifar komi í ljós.

Á öllum svæðunum þremur ríkir nokkur óvissa um umfang fornleifa og eðlilegt að reikna með að þeir óvissuþættir geti jafnast á við um 10% af heildarkostnaðaráætlun við fornleifarannsóknina.

Fundnir gripir og sýni frá uppgreftinum (aðallega frá svæði 1) verða rannsökuð af sérfræðingum. Þetta á einkum við um leirker, gler, bein, aðra fundi og byggingarefni. Ekki er búist við að leita þurfi annarrar sérfræðiþjónustu svo sem kolefnagreiningar.

Allar rannsóknir sérfræðinga á gripum og sýnum verða háðar formati á efniviðnum, mati á mikilvægi niðurstaðna þeirra fyrir rannsóknina í heild og kostnaði.

Við úrvinnslu á rannsóknargögnum verður leitast við að samtvinna niðurstöður úr fornleifarannsókninni við aðrar heimildir um svæðið.