

# Protected areas owned, rented or administered by Reykjavik Energy Group

Reykjavik Energy and its subsidiaries administer about 19,000 ha of land, some 16,000 ha of which are within protected areas.

	NAME OF PLACE	WATER CONSERVATION	PROTECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	NATURAL FEATURES DATA BASE	PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS IN REGIONAL, MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL PLANS
	Bláfjöll - Heidmörk etc.	Water conservation areas.			Sudurá: Wetland, abundant birdlife. Hólmshraun: Lavafields covered with moss.
Capital area	Heidmörk	Water conservation areas in Gvenndarbrunnar, Myllulaekur and Vatnsendakrikar.	Thingnes: Archaeological remains at an ancient gathering site. Raudhólar: Protected as naturepark 1974. Size 45 ha.	Myllulaekjartjörn in Heidmörk	Bugda and Raudhólar: Wetland, abundant birdlife. Raudhólar: Protected naturepark. Rootless cones in lava approx. 4500 years old. Bugda wetland, abundant vegetation and birdlife during nesting time.
	Ellidavatn				Ellidavatn: Local environment, vegetation and birdlife.
West Iceland	Berjadalur, Slöguveita and Ósveita, Grábrók, Seleyri, Grund, Fossamelar, Steindórsstadir, Svelgsárhraun	Water conservation area etc.			
South Iceland	Úthlíd	Water conservation area Bjarnarfell			
Hengill	Nesjavellir	Law on the protection of lake Thingvallavatn and its water catchment area no. 85/2005.		The Hengill area: Magnificent landscapes and geologically diverse including geothermal areas.	

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Dyrdalur Sporhelludalur Skeggjadalur	Water spring in Grámelur in Nesjahraun lava field for Nesjavellir geothermal power plant. Two water springs and water conservation areas in Nesjalaugagil.			Small valley and ridges consisting of hyaloclastite. The ancient Dyravegur path in Dyradalur valley. In Sporhelludalur valley are visible ancient paths in the ground. Dyrnar and Sporhellan classified as historic relics.
Fálkaklettur-Selklettur (crater row)	Water conservation area.			Multiformed row of craters, the whole magnificent, and the greatest of the northern Hengill area. Historical artefacts related to the oldest farm site at Nesjavellir and Selklettur.
Botnadalur Illagil Krummar				A magnificent landscape in Botnadalur valley and well-preserved remains of human settlement. Continuous brushy lands in Illagil canyon and east of Krummi.
Nesjavellir Skógarhóll Eldborg Grámelur	Water conservation area.			Remarkable eruptive remnants in Nesjahraun, a moss and brush covered lava field with beautifully shaped craters. Eldborg is an elegantly shaped rootless cone.
Raudstrýta and surroundings	Water conservation area.			Brushy and fractured lava formation with a crater and a fault.
Gíghólar east of Hveralaekur				Impressive crater formations that have been preserved within Nesjavellir power plant's production field.
Nesjalaugargil Köldulaugargil	Nesjalaugagil: Water conservation area.			Colourful geothermal area with scales and deposit and a variety of hot springs and pools. Spectacular river gullies with waterfalls.
Hagavíkurlaugar				Due to its increasing popularity as a general outdoors recreation area, general guideline rules regarding orderliness and conduct are to be made. The building of huts will be forbidden, the traffic of automotive vehicles limited, grazing of horses prohibited along with all use of firearms.

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Kolvidarholl	Engidalur Hellisskard	Hellisheidi power plant's water supply in Engidalskvísl west of Húsmúli. Groundwater recharge area.			Faults in the B/C lava below Hellisskard. It circumvents the slope downhill of Búasteinn and in the same manner on the side of mt. Reykjafell.
	Stóra-Reykjafell				All of mt. Stóra-Reykjafell. However the mountain contains two large explosive craters; Daudadalur valley in the north face of mt. Stóra-Reykjafell and Hveradalir valley on its southern flanks. Both craters are relatively unspoiled. Daudadalur valley is as good as untouched.
	Kolvidarhóll				Archeological remains by Kolvidarhóll are protected according to the local plan in the area - sources like dwellings, burial sites, field wall, peat extraction sites, cairns etc.
Hjallatorfan (Hellisheidi and Ölfus)	Eldborg by Meitlar etc.	Water conservation area.	Old national routes	Eldborg by Meitlar. A big cinder cone.	Preservation of the Hengill area as a nature and recreation reserve.
	Hellukofi Varmá Ölfusforir		A rock hut stacked between 1830-1840. Archeologically preserved.	Varmá and Ölfusforir - Ölfusforir include expansive, wet pastures and inhabited by a great a diverse birdlife. Varmá holds a high scientific value.	The southern craters in the B/C lava, which is about 5.800 years old. These are low-rising unspoiled cinder- and scoria cones.
	Cairns by Hellukofinn Thurá D-lava	Thurá: Water conservation area.	Cairns by the path to the east of Hellukofinn.	A old shoreline west of Thurárhnúkur. Shore ridges above Thurá by the main road. The most prominent evidence in the region of sea-level changes at the end of the last ice age.	The northern craters in the D-lava, which is aged at around 2.000 years. These are low-rising unspoiled cinder- and scoria cones.
	Thorlákshafnarsel Eldborgir by mt. Lambafell Eystri-Thurá	Eldborgir by mt. Lambafell: Water conservation area.	The ruins of Thorlákshafnarsel in Hellisheidi. Document signed by ÞM 20.01.1976.	Eldborgir by mt. Lambafell. Beautifully shaped volcanic craters formed in historical times. The volcanic craters,	Archeological remains by East-Thurá. Sources of dwellings, staples, barns and peat excavation sites (528;1-9)

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		Officially registered 16.06.1977	their lava channels and the surrounding lava field.	
Meitlar Eldborgarhraun Skálafell	Water conservation area.			Outdoors recreation area located between Sudurlandsvegur (main road), Threngsli and Hjallatorfan.
Breidabólsstadur				Archeological remains that are protected according to the local plan in the area - Breidabólsstadur 544:1-44. Sources of dwellings, a church, staples, field walls, irrigation, cairns etc.
Kýrgil Ölkelduháls Tjarnahnjúkur Ölfusvatnsbaerinn	Law on the protection of lake Thingvallavatn and its water catchment area no. 85/2005.	Artefacts near the old Ölfusvatn farm.		Pristine geothermal field, wetlands and river gullies. Power utilization needs to be developed with great care. Ölfusvatn's old farm along with its surroundings. Diverse archeological remnants.
Laki Álftatjörn Efri-Kattartjörn	Water supply by Ölfusvatnsá river - water not safe for consumption.	Ancient wall fence, named Grímkelsgerdi and a large hummock within called the grave of Grímkell, preserved in 1898.		Pristine and diverse landscape and geological features; river gullies, a scoria cone, explosive crates and hot springs. Ponds and wetlands.
Ölfusvatn				
Ölfusvatnsárglúfur west of Stapafell	Water supply by the river in wetlands by the camping site - water not safe for consumption.	A basaltic rock (olivín þóleit) fixed to the ground, carrying the inscription "VES+1736". Believed to be someone's initials and year. Protected in 1927.		Pristine and diverse river gully and erosive formations. Archeological remnants in Seltún.
Ölfusvatnsá, Villingavatnsá etc.				Ölfusvatnsá and Villingavatnsá rivers along with adjacent wetlands and shore of lake Thingvallavatn. Meandering riverbeds, small deltas and brushy vegetated wetlands.

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Lambhagi				<p>A promontory that juts out into lake Thingvallavatn and connects to land via a low sand bar. High recreational value and a unique view over lake Thingvallavatn. An ancient wall lies across the sand bar.</p> <p>Due to its increasing popularity as a general outdoors recreation area, general guideline rules regarding orderliness and conduct are to be made. The building of huts will be forbidden, the traffic of automotive vehicles limited, grazing of horses prohibited along with all use of firearms.</p>
Bakki			<p>Varmá and Ölfusforir - Ölfusforir are expansive, wet pastures and inhabited by a great a diverse birdlife. Varmá holds a high scientific value.</p>	