Supplementary figures



Figure Sup-I Photograph of the eruption column of the May 2011 Grímsvötn eruption. Photograph taken at 22:24 UTC on 21 May by Ólafur Sigurjónsson í Forsæti, looking east towards the volcano. There is a clear distinction between the dark, lower, tephra-rich cloud moving southwards, which was responsible for the majority of deposition within Iceland, and the pale, upper, tephra-poor cloud that drifted northwards. Air mass trajectory models indicate that the tephra transported to the UK came from the lower part of the eruption column.



Figure Sup-II Map of UK place names used within the manuscript.



Figure Sup-III Photograph of tephra deposited on a car roof in Kirkwall, Orkney on the morning of 24 May 2011. In parts of northern Scotland, tephra was visible where it was deposited on smooth, clean surfaces. A length of sticky tape was used to collect a sample. Photograph by Dr Kirsty Cole.



Figure Sup-IV Comparison of tape-on-paper sample results from different operators. Time constraints meant that only a subset of samples could be examined by multiple operators. Locations were given a score of 0 (no tephra), 1 (possible tephra), 2 (likely tephra), and the final results (Figure 3) were the mean score, rounded to the nearest whole number.



Figure Sup-V SEM EDS results from individual ash grains collected from close to Grímsvötn. These form a reference dataset and the average of these was compared with samples collected in the UK, e.g. Figure 4.



Figure Sup-VI Image analysis to measure grainsize distribution at Eskdalemuir. Contrast between grains was too low for automatic detection, so they were highlighted by hand prior to analysis. Analysis was performed using the ImageJ software package.



Figure Sup-VII Traces of PM₁₀ concentration from sites that had a peak hourly concentration of >100 $mg m^{-3}$. Background levels are generally higher from 12:00 on 23 May to 00:00 on 27 May.