KØBENHAVNS MUSEUM / MUSEUM OF COPENHAGEN

Østerport Station

KBM 3834, Indre Østerbro Kvarter, Østervold Sogn, Sokkelund Herred, Københavns Amt

Kulturstyrelsen j.nr.: 2010-7.24.02/KBM-0015

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Cover illustration: Part of the Ravelin bridge pillars excavated in the summer of 2011, Københavns Museum.

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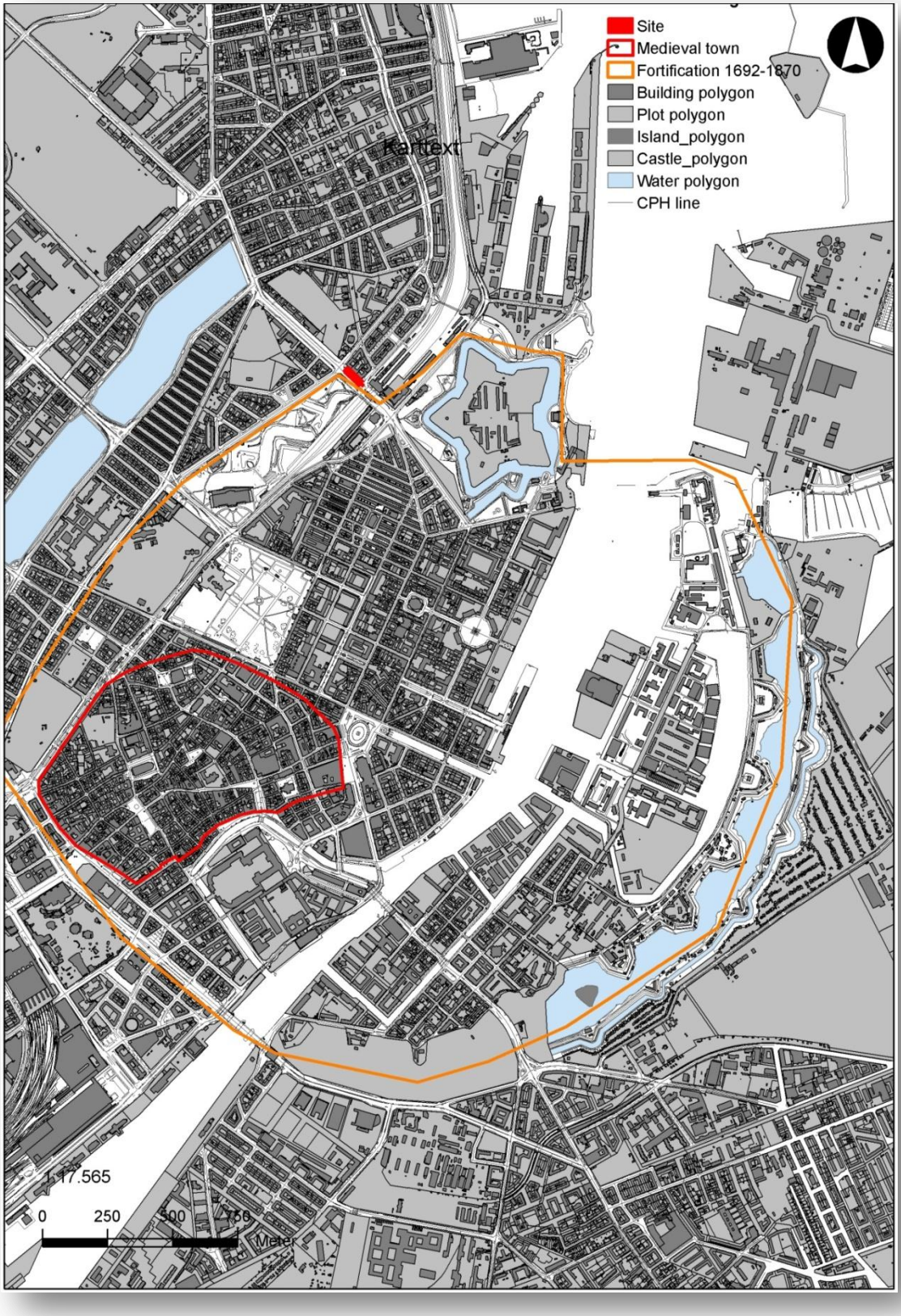


Figure 1. Map of Copenhagen, with the site marked out as a red rectangle on the outskirts of the old fortification line. Københavns Museum, 2015

1 Abstract/Resumé

Due to the construction of a Metro Cityring station at the present Østerport station, the Museum of Copenhagen carried out watching briefs within the period of 2011-2014[1]. These were conducted in several stages; in connection with the excavation of the guide wall, the station box and the re-laying of district heating and other major utility lines in the area.
The main features uncovered were a moat, a bridge, a stone set road drainage system and some building remains. The archaeological deposits consisted of levelling layers, accumulated topsoil and massive amounts of sterile underground that had been redeposited in connection with the construction and deconstruction of the moat and rampart.
Finds include pottery, clay pipe fragments, glass, leather and animal bone and metal finds. The artefacts date to the 17th-19th centuries but the majority may be dated to the mid-18th to mid-19th century.
The bridge pillars uncovered during the excavation dates to the 1708 and was a massive construction, set with worked granite boulders and massive iron anchors to keep the pillars together, the entire construction showed great craftsmanship.
At least two buildings possibly dating to the period before the Swedish siege of Copenhagen in the mid-17th century was found.A stone set ditch was found in the north-western part of the site, possibly a part of the broad boulevard that was constructed outside the eastern gate in the 18th century.

Period: 1600-1800s, modern time

Features: Moat, ravelin, bridge, buildings, levelling and dump layers

Key words: Fortification, Østerport.

2 Introduction

2.1 Proposed development

Archaeologists from Museum of Copenhagen were commissioned by Metroselskabet I/S (Metro Company) to undertake the supervision of the construction work carried out by NCC, Trevi, C.G. Jensen and others, as part of the establishment of a metro station at Østerport. The work was initiated the 1st of July 2011 and the main period of excavation was ended in 2014. Some small parts of the area still awaits (July 2015).

Due to the fact that the fieldwork was organised as watching briefs, the interruptions in the work procedures were caused by standstills in the construction work. The area affected by the excavation work is depicted on Figures 1 and 2.

2.2 Legislative Framework

The watching brief will follow guidelines required by Kulturstyrelsen (Danish Agency for Culture; in KUAS Vejledning 2010) and Danish Museum law (Bekendtgørelse af museumsloven nr. 1505). Standards for investigations carried out by Copenhagen Museum are stated within a document covering the overall archaeological design aspects of the Cityring project which was approved by KUAS in the autumn of 2009 and in June 2010 (Project Design 2009).
According to Danish legislation, no research financed by the developer, in this case the Metro Company, will be carried out. The end product of the excavation is working statements and site reports, which contains empirical conclusions and basic cultural historical interpretations. For the smaller of the Metro Cityring excavations (named Categories 2 and 3 in the preparations work for the project) there will also be produced a joint report which will highlight the most interesting cultural historical results from the excavations (called “Bygherrerapport”). Further archaeological research and analysis can only be carried out under separate funding. This complies with statements in the Danish Museums law (Bekendtgørelse af museumsloven nr. 1505). Construction work that involves excavation can be temporarily stopped in accordance with Museum Act § 26 (protection of ancient monuments).

Museum of Copenhagen was contacted well in advance, so that a test excavation could take place before the construction work was initiated. The Metro Company agreed on the further details with Kulturstyrelsen and the Museum of Copenhagen.

2.3 Administrative data

On completion of the fieldwork, Museum of Copenhagen produced a concise interpretative report on the archaeological results of the excavation (this report), which includes an outline of the historical and archaeological contexts and a summary of the results. A copy of this report was distributed to Kulturstyrelsen and the Metro Company. The documentary archive relating to the fieldwork is

deposited with the Museum of Copenhagen. All digital records are filed in the Intrasis database program.

According to agreement the client, Metroselskabet I/S, Metrovej 5, 2300 København S, financed the investigation.

2.4 Other data

The initial casework related to the archaeological evaluation excavation was handled by curator and project manager Hoda El-Sharnouby. Responsible for the site excavation was Jacob Mosekilde. In addition a number of archaeologists were involved in the excavation work: Claes Hadevik, Mikkel Blichfeldt Siebken, Niels Henrik Andreasen, John Howorth and Rikke Simonsen.

Kulturstyrelsen case ID	2010-7.24.02/KBM-0015
KBM ID and internal case ID	KBM 3834, case ID 1967
County	Copenhagen
District	Sokkelund
City	Copenhagen
Area	Indre Østerbro Kvarter
Parish	Østervold
Duration of field work phase	2011–2014
Museum archaeologists	Claes Hadevik, Niels H. Andreasen, Mikkel B. Siebken, Rikke Simonsen, John Howorth, Jacob Mosekilde
Area (m^2) and % of estimation	3222 m^2 (100 %)
Volume (m^3) and % of estimation	5530 m^3 (100 %)
Coordinate system	DKTM 3
Height system	DVR 90
X-coordinates	117456,16
Y-coordinates	652564,23
Meters above sea level	5,6
Construction work by	C.G. Jensen A/S, Trevi, NCC
Developer	The Metro Company I/S

Table 1. Østerport Station. Technical and administrative data.

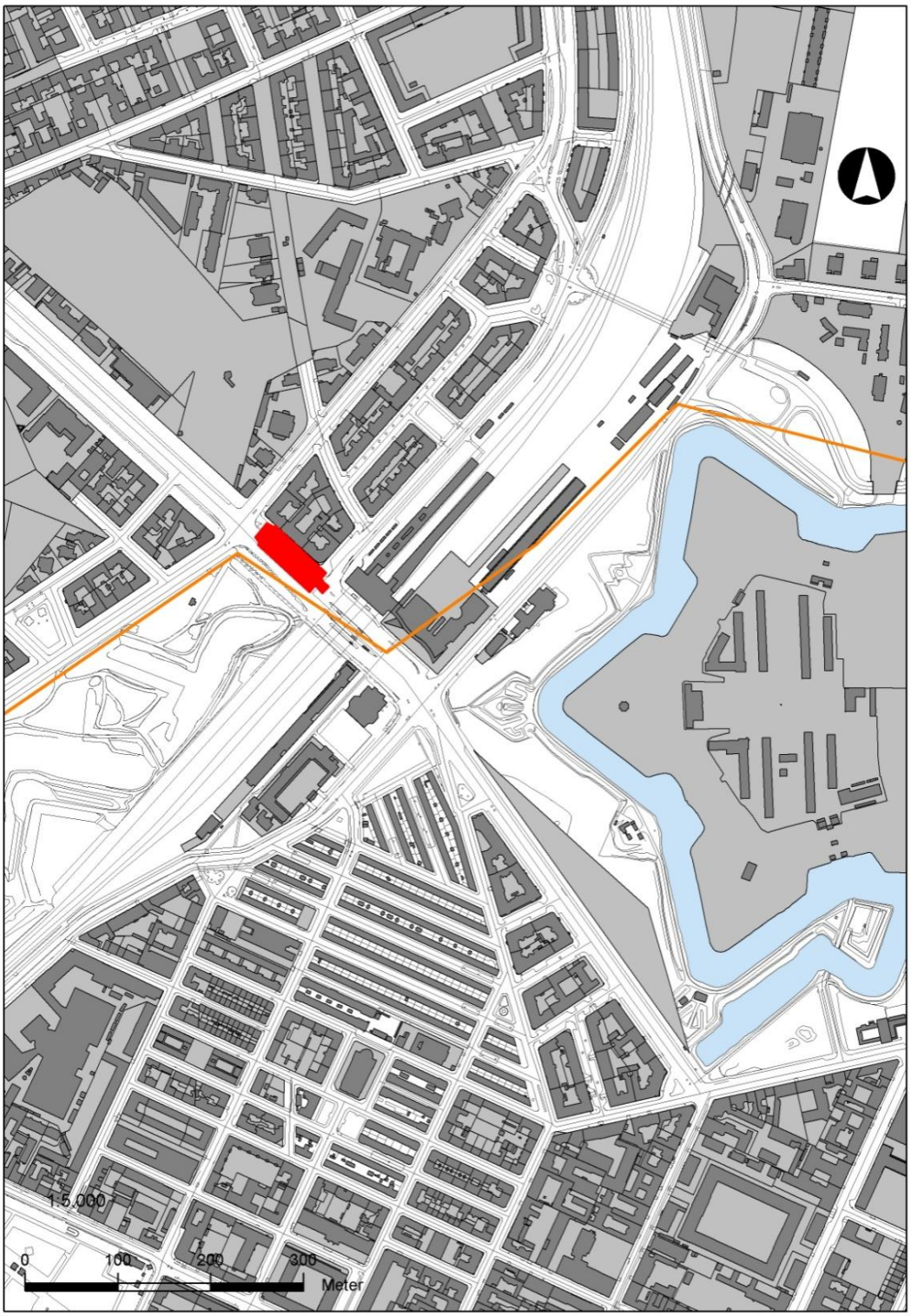


Figure 2. The excavated station box for the Østerport metro station marked with red. Notice the still existing remnants of the fortification that lies to the south west of the site. The orange line represents the extent of the fortification. Københavns Museum 2015

3 Topography and historical background

The archaeological investigation preceded the construction of a new metro station, which will be located to the west of the current Østerport station. The station will be located on the outskirts of historic Copenhagen.

The Museum of Copenhagen carried out a watching brief in the area during the initial earthwork in order to document any remains of archaeological interests. The work started in the summer of 2011, with several long interludes due to non - archaeological concerns.

The natural soil at Østerport consisted of yellow clay and smaller sand pockets, interspaced in the natural soil in a non-systematic arrangement of larger boulders and smaller stones transported here from the northern Scandinavian mountain range during the last ice age[2]. The average depth of postglacial layers in the area is rarely more than 0.5 m.

The site at Østerport was heavily modified by massive fortification work from the early 18th century and onwards. The redeposited material come from the same area and consisted mostly of natural soil having been dug up to form a moat and the fortification and then 200 years later being thrown back where it came from.

3.1 The area outside the East Gate (Ice age until 1620)

There is as yet no information about settlement and other suburban activities in the area from archaeological sources, from written records or from older maps up until the 1620s. The general area to the west of the Citadel is sometimes depicted on older maps as having been at least partially flooded as a freshwater swamp or as seasonally flooded by costal water. There was no geological evidence of this being the case at the site. There was no layer of blue clay at the site which might indicate water activity and the topsoil didn't seem to have been exposed to water movement, as there was no stratigraphy that indicated seasonal fluid deposits. Since the excavation was partially conducted in completely undisturbed layers that had been covered with redeposited rampart soil, it is safe to assume that this specific location have always been above water or has been untouched by water activity for prolonged periods since the last Ice Age. There was no evidence or finds from the prehistoric or historic period until the renaissance at the site. However, general excavation conditions were not optimal, and another method of excavation would perhaps have revealed more cultural remains[3].

[2] No evidences of ice age water flow systems, out of the ordinary geological processes or massive grinding movement was observed.

[3] See Chapter 6.1

3.2 Christian IV's "New Østerbro" (1620s–1659)

Christian IV (1588-1648) expanded the medieval city out to the present Østerport Station, and since then the area has undergone several changes. Initially the gate was supposed to be a second line in the defence of the city. A new suburban area was planned and possibly constructed, in between the eastern gate and the new outer fortification line running along the lakes of Copenhagen. The outer fortress of Vartov, which also doubled as a hospital was constructed and as well as a new moat, in order to enclose the area behind the Peblinge Lake and the sea.

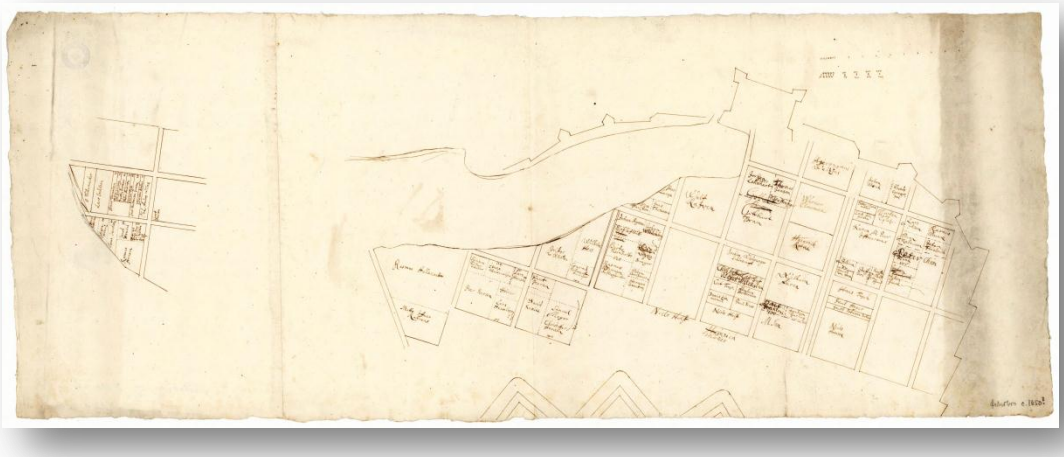


Figure 3. Map showing land plot allocations between the outer fortress hospital Vartov to the north, and the eastern gate to the south. On the left is Peblinge Sø. Map from 1650 from the Royal Library.

The new suburban area was burned down, on purpose, as a defensive measurement, during the Swedish siege of Copenhagen from 1658-1660. As it became clear that the outer defences couldn't be held and a clear line of fire was needed for the inner fortifications to be effective. The building density of the burned down area is unclear but maps of land plot allocations does exist at the royal library. The area was kept clear of houses, for military reasons, up until the abolishment of the fortification in the 1860s.

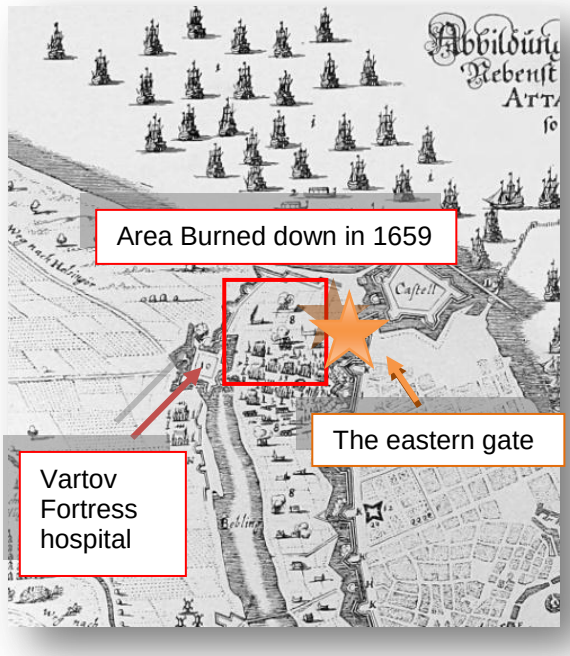


Figure 4. Close up of a contemporary depiction of the Swedish storm on Copenhagen in 1659, the eastern suburb, that was burned down by the Danish defenders was located within the red box.

The Eastern gate itself has been moved at least three or four times. The last time it was moved was during the Great Northern War (1700–1721), where it ended up being placed west of the current Østerport train station in 1708. The gate was finally torn down in the 1860s, in connection with the abolishment of the entire city's fortification system.

Figure 5. A 19th century depiction of the tax house on the ravelin island in the middle of the moat, in the background the eastern gate and entrance to the city.

Figure 6. The fortification seen on a map from 1742, the area stayed as depicted up until its abolishment in the 1860s. Frederik V´s atlas, book 36, plate 21.

Figure 7. Østerport in 1858.

Figure 8. Østerport in 1986.

In 1887 a 50 meters long part of the moat was filled in to make traffic in and out of the town easier, as the old bridge area had become a bottleneck for traffic. The Østerport station was constructed in 1896-1897. The station was the end station for all trains that ran north/south along the coast. In 1912 a tunnel was constructed underneath the filled in moat in order to connect Østerport station with Copenhagen's main train station to the south.

4 Archaeological background

There have been almost no recorded archaeological surveys in the area as it has been considered as having very low potential for new cultural historical information about land usage and the general development of the area from the prehistoric and historical period. However, an archaeological survey (KBM 2568) was conducted in 2004, and revealed parts of the moat and the bridgehead.

5 Archaeological potential and aims

Future surveys in the area should focus on Investigating the extent and development of the eastern suburbs that might have been located during this watching brief.

The moat itself was completely devoid of any artefacts, the empty moat seems to indicate the structure was cleaned at regular intervals, during its usage. The potential for finding large quantities of artefacts in in the moat from Nørreport and up to the citadel seems to be minute.

6 Methodology and measurement system

The archaeological monitoring took place in connection with the clearing of the first few meters of soil, prior to the building of the initial top slab for the further excavation of the new metro station. The main part of the archaeological work consisted of watching briefs; there were several gas, water and telephone cables and district heating pipes that truncated the site, so in local areas parts of the upper layers of the site were disturbed.

6.1 Excavation and documentation

The excavation and documentation followed the standards that the Museum of Copenhagen has set up for excavations within the museum's area of archaeological responsibility. For further information see the documents concerning excavations.[4]

Watching brief methodology

The excavation was carried out from Monday to Friday, from 0700-1500, there was no weekend or night work, done by the museum. The Museum had a reasonable dialogue with the construction crew and the client.

The excavation of the main site was problematic as it was conducted with a machine that had a shovel with metal teeth. This excavation method leaves the ground composition and any stratigraphic layers very difficult to observe. Also, the excavation was conducted sideways, which made any possibility of observing structures and layers nearly impossible. Also, no search trenches were made prior to the main construction work. In the future, the Museum of Copenhagen will in similar circumstances put more effort into creating reasonable prerequisites to facilitate making archaeological observations. A discussion of how to facilitate the archaeologists tasks on site will preferably be held on a management level.

Figure 9. A photo of the site seen towards the west, the machine that was used to excavated the station box, as can be seen on the ground in the foreground the shovel left trails in the soil that made observations of archaeological objects near impossible.

[4] In Literature.

Documentation methodology

The excavation was carried out according to the single context documentation method. All archaeological contexts were measured and recorded with a portable GPS and photographed, then the contexts where described on paper and finally excavated. Contexts interpretations that were used included:

- Cut
- Foundation.
- Stone structure.
- Deposit, backfill, dump layer, levelling layer.

All contexts considered important for the interpretation were grouped and contextual relations were created between them and the finds or samples that belonged to the context.

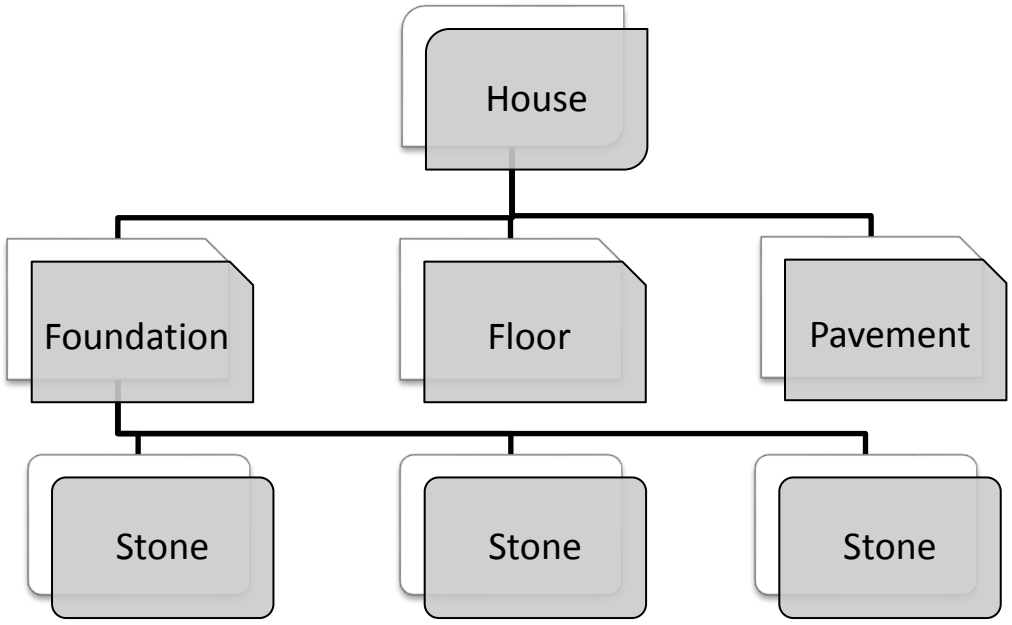


Figure 10. Example of how a house from the site has been grouped.

The figure above shows the process that creates archaeological groups that are the basic units that will be described in the report. The design behind the system is to facilitate the interpretation work that is represented in the report.

Archive material

A Nikon D3100 and a Nokia Lumia 920 mobile phone were used for taking pictures in the field. All documentation regarding the excavation of Østerport is stored by the Museum of Copenhagen. This means that all paperwork: context sheets, diaries, drawings and such are kept in the museum storage. Digital

material, such as photos, Intrasis database, e-mail correspondence and so on, have been saved on the museums terminal server with relevant back-up.

6.2 Finds registration

Finds that didn't have a dating value or were deemed of low cultural historic value, were discarded in the field. Finds where collected and placed in plastic bags with a KBM-Nr. (KBM is short for Københavns Museum) and a number that connected them to the layer or context that included the find, dates and initials of the finder where also added to the find bags. Special finds such as coins where measured with a GPS, so that the artifact had a precise location connected to a layer. After the excavation the finds where transported to the museum, where they were washed and entered into the site database.

Retrieving

The collection of finds was done in accordance with the collection policy of the Museum of Copenhagen as it is stated in the Finds Handbook (Januar 2010)

All the archaeological finds retrieved on the excavation have been added into IntraSiS as Finds Units. Special finds have been measured by totalstation, whereby finds unit identities were generated in the IntraSiS database. Finds Units for bulk finds have been created by the archaeologist with special responsibility for finds. The excavating archaeologist has split the finds material collected in the same context/excavations unit into various material types, and placed it with a tag in a bag, and label with KBM number, context number and Finds Unit ID number.

The finds were brought to the museum, processed (cleaned, weighed, counted, placed in bags and marked) then transformed within IntraSiS from Finds Units into Finds Objects, whilst the fieldwork was ongoing.

Within the documentation process, artefacts have been registered in the Finds Object section of IntraSiS. In this way they have been further sorted using appropriate typologies, dated and split into function type. Through this process, information regarding chronology, trade, wealth, and land use has been discerned.

Registration

Each Find Unit created was registered as a Finds Object. Usually many Finds Objects were created from a single Finds Unit as the finds were retrieved and placed together due to their material type. Each Finds Object was registered in two phases; the Basic Registration phase (whilst the excavation was ongoing) and then the Specialist Stage (post-excavation phase). The Specialist stage differed as extra analysis was undertaken after conservation and the whole assemblage could be viewed at one time.

Each Finds Object is given an auto generated number in the database. The Finds Object consists of a Class section and Subclass section. The Class section comprises various fields such as material type, type of object, date, measurement, location within the project and provenance. The Sub-class section

consists of finds grouped together with other finds of similar types and functions. These groups relate to categories used by NOM (*Nomina Rerum Mediævalium*) and (MOLAS) Museum of London Archaeological Services.

Each Finds Object comprises information on the bag such as:

- KBM-number
- Context number (SD number)
- Finds Object ID
- Material or Special Find type

Preservation

In general the preservation conditions were fairly good for most types of finds.

- Wood was fairly well preserved
- Ceramics were well preserved, but highly fragmented, indication secondary or tertiary deposits
- Most of the easily corroded metals were badly preserved, coins better.
- Animal bones where generally badly preserved, highly fragmented and weathered.
- All in all the preservation of the finds indicates that they were mostly secondary or tertiary deposited at Østerport.

6.3 Environmental sampling

No samples were taken by Københavns Museum. The geological museum did take samples from the bottom of the moat, in connection with a project that seeks to evaluate the feasibility of establishing a new geological time period that separates the Holocene, from the newly coined Anthropocene period that would date from 1800 to present time, basically separating the past from the period after industrialization. The samples were taken by Peter Ilsøe from the geological museum, and the result does not form part of this project. Interested readers are advised to contact the geological museum for results.

7 Results

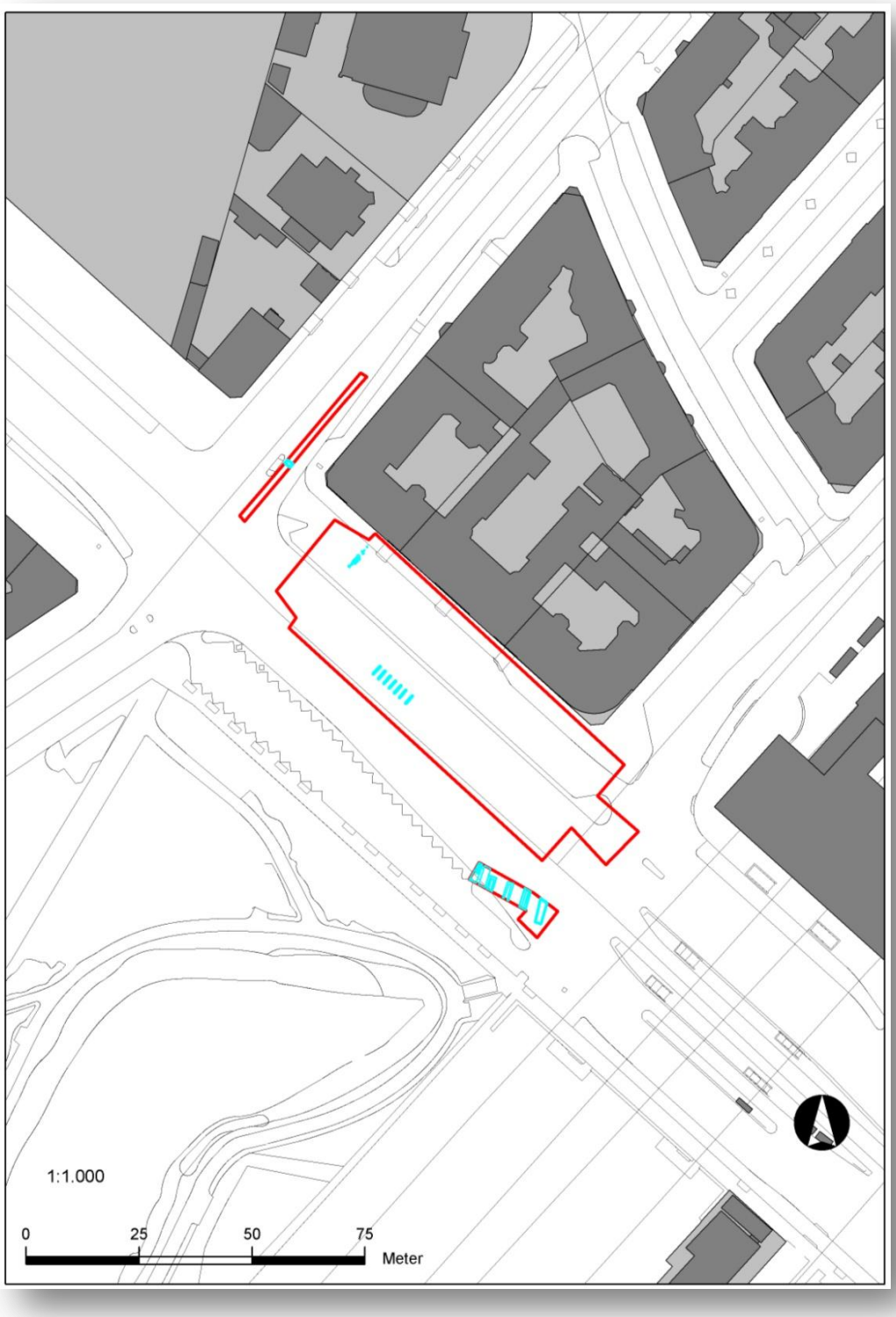


Figure 11. A close up of the excavated areas. Red lines represent edge of trenches, light blue represent major features that have been registered. Københavns Museum, 2015.

7.1 Preservation conditions

Preservation conditions were average to poor for the upper demolition layer, structural preservation was average, due to the truncating utility lines that crossed the site. Material preservation was average to excellent for non norganic finds. Organic finds were almost nonexistent.

7.2 Archaeological results

A total of 21 relevant contexts were recorded at the site (Table 2). The table below gives an overview of the types of features encountered during the excavation. Individual contexts will be described within the group that it belongs to, if it serves a purpose for the understanding of the feature.

Type	No
Deposits	**3**
Stone structures	**10**
Wooden Structures	**7**
Cuts	**1**
Total	21

Table 2. Total number of contexts recorded at Østerport.

Table 3 shows that a total of 5 archaeological groupings where created from the 21 contexts shown in table 2. Each grouping consists of several contexts as explained above.

No	Type	Duration	Comments
1	Deposit I,II,II	Ice age to 2015	Landfill, natural, underground
2	Timber rail construction	19th century	Sleepers from narrow gauge rails
3	Stone set Drainage canal	18th century	Possibly a canal for a road
4	House 1	17th century	Foundation and pavement
5	House 2	17th century	Foundation and wall
6	Bridge pillars	18th century	Worked granite, Iron anchors

Table 3. Groups created from the contexts

Deposit I, II and III (Group 1)

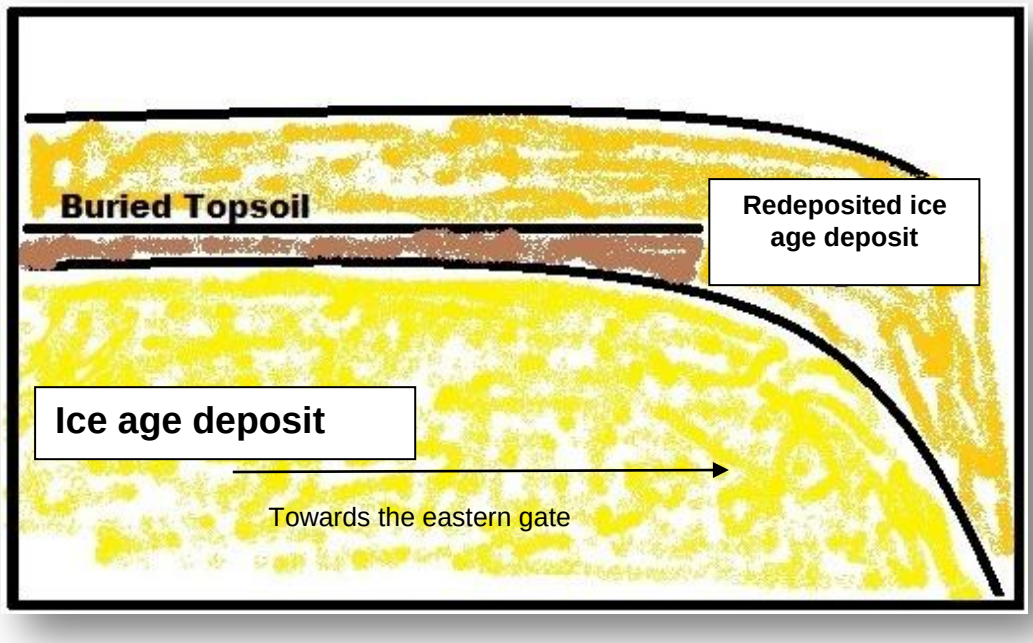


Figure 9. A simplified model of the overall stratigraphy at Østerport. The area generally consisted of 3 layers. Orange: the redeposited rampart that has been thrown back into the moat and over the outer topsoil, Brown: Organic topsoil. Yellow: Natural underground.

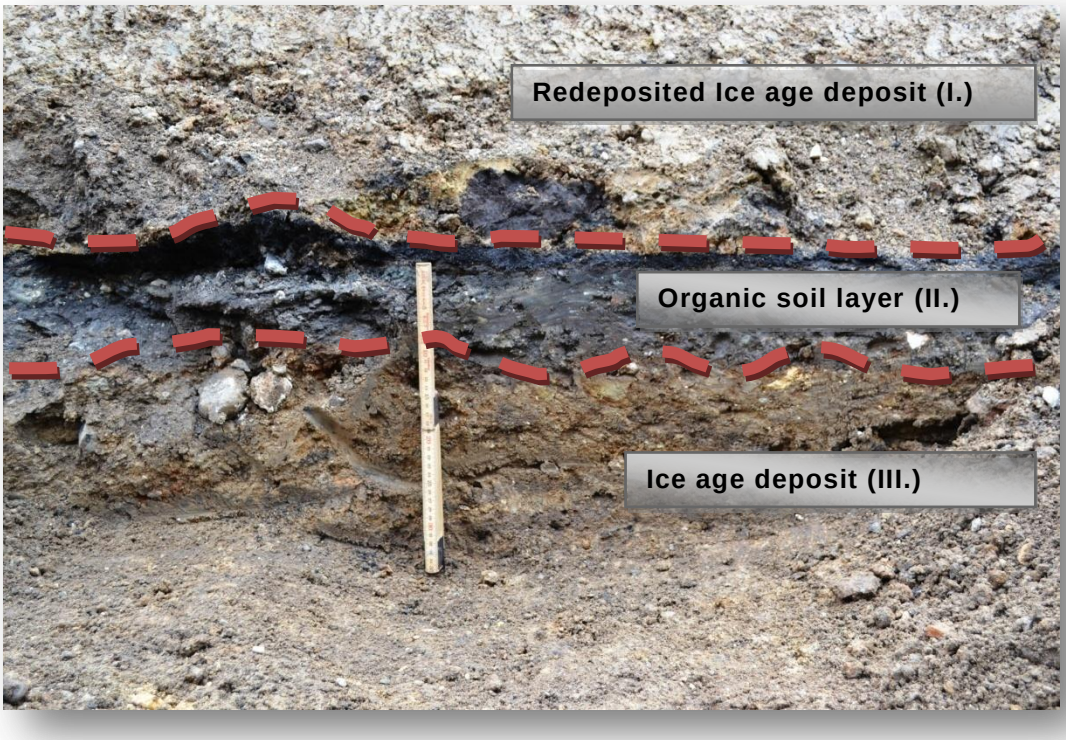


Figure 13. An example of the three main layers that covered the entire excavation site. Københavns Museum. 2015.

I. *The uppermost layer* at Østerport consisted of redeposited ice age deposits. Its placement is interpreted as having once formed part of the fortification of Copenhagen; it was thrown out to fill the moat after the demolishing of the ramparts. It is also possible that the upper layer once formed part of one of the outer raised artillery positions. The soil seemed very sterile and there was no evidence of there being organic inclusions from the grassy soil that would have grown on the fortifications in the deposit, and that might have been expected, if it was the case that the redeposited layer came from the ramparts. It is therefore more likely that the deposit was made up of soil deposited as part of an outer firing position that has since been razed and flattened like a pancake, leaving the lower parts of the foundation for the firing position intact on top of the organic topsoil. Almost all of the sparse finds came from this layer and included pottery, broken bricks, weathered animal bones and a copper coin dating to 1771 (1 skilling, Christian VII). The layer covered the entire site and there is no reason to presume that the layer does not continue beyond the site's limits.

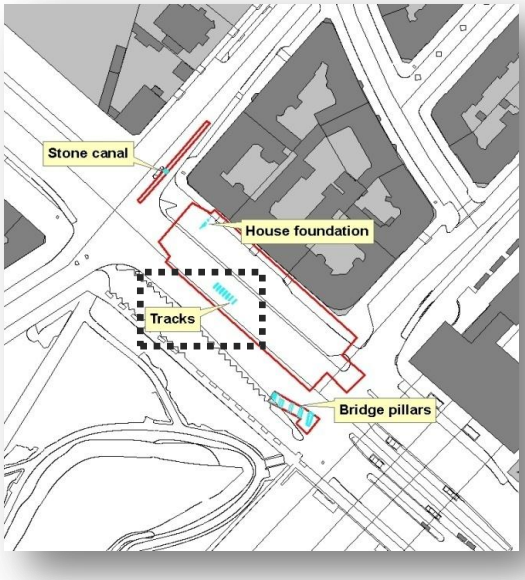
II. *The organic soil layer* at Østerport dates back to the postglacial period that followed the Weichsel glaciations 115.000 B.C. - 9.600 B.C. The upper part of the layer is estimated to date to around the end of the 17th century. At the few places the layer was accessible to inspection it appeared featureless and contained pebbles and small pieces of flint. The layer was on average 0,35 m thick. (Max. 0,50 m, min. 0,20 m) It covered the entire site and was observable in the entire excavation; see the methodology section for further discussion on the lack of potential finds and structures from this layer.

Figure 14. A small utility trench dug in 2012, allowed for closer inspection of the organic topsoil that was buried beneath the earth from the fortifications. Københavns Museum, 2015.

III. *The Ice age deposit* consists of fine yellow clay with whole and fragmented pieces of flint, smaller stones and large boulders.

Timber rail construction (Group 2)

This group consisted of a row of seven regularly spaced horizontal pine-wood beams. The beams were app. 1,4 m apart and most were exposed in their entire length at the bottom of the guide wall trench (1,6 m below modern ground surface). Each beam was 2,2 m long, app. 0,13 m wide and 0,1-0, 15 m thick. A few of the beams appeared to be almost untreated and small branch stumps were still visible on some. Others were more regular and appeared to have been sawed. They are interpreted as sleepers from narrow gauge tracks that would facilitate transport of railcar dumpers.

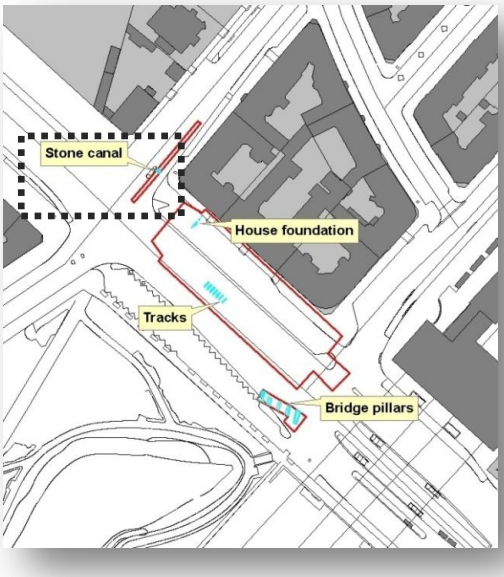


Some beams carried at each end an impression of a rectangular tie plate (0,1 x 0,05 m) on which the rails would have rested. The tie plates would have been kept in place by iron nails. Rails, tie plates and nails were probably collected for re-use elsewhere once the work was finished. The sleepers, however, were not worth rescuing and were left in place. All beams were dug into and firmly placed within the natural sandy clay. A cut was occasionally visible around beams and it was noticed that grey sand had fallen in between the yellow natural and the beam.

The expedient impression of the sleepers supports the idea that the construction was temporary and likely built in connection to the demolition of the ramparts in the 1850's.

Stone set drainage canal (Group 3)

Stone set water canal, made of three layers of natural stone. The canal had a northwest – southeast direction. The structure was 0,94 m wide and 0,34 m deep. There were no datable finds in the canal. There was a sediment layer in the bottom of the structure indicating a fluvial sedimentation process. It cannot be ruled out that the sedimentation had been happening after the structure was abandoned. The canal was packed on the outside with very fine blue clay, making the structure waterproof. The clay was immensely dense and sticky making it impossible to dig. Other water canals with similar packing have been found around the city, for example at Vartov. It is not entirely certain if the blue



clay was placed around the canal as a technical element by the engineers, or if the blue clay has formed during the use of the structure as finer particles replace the surrounding soil.
Above the canal there was a rather large collection of modern utility cables, which was still in use. The concrete box had a width of 1,5 meters and this made excavating the canal underneath impossible. The box had also destroyed the stratigraphy of the lower lying canal, and it's entirely possible that the older canal could have been higher in its usage period. The canal probably served as a drainage canal for *Øster alle* that ran from Østerport out towards the commons.

Figure 15. Group 2, remnants of one of the rail system used during the demolishing of the fortress around Copenhagen. Københavns Museum, 2015.

Figure 16. Group 3, stone set canal lying underneath modern cable box. Københavns Museum, 2015.

Figure 17. Close up of the stone set canal. Københavns Museum, 2015.

Figure 18. The stone set canal resting under the modern cable box. The height of the original structure was difficult to estimate as the cut for the modern box have truncated the structure. It's possible that the canal was connected to the stones seen in the left of the picture. The entire area might have been part of the large road leading out of the eastern gate. Københavns Museum, 2015.

Buildings (Group 4 and group 5)

Parts of a house foundation, a wall and a paved surface were found in the westernmost part of the station box, around the area where the stairway will be located. The buildings were found when the excavation for the guide wall was done. The excavation into the pit itself has not been carried out yet (July 2015)..

The structures were covered by *deposit 1* which was presumed to be part of the fortification, thereby dating the structures to the before the 18th century.

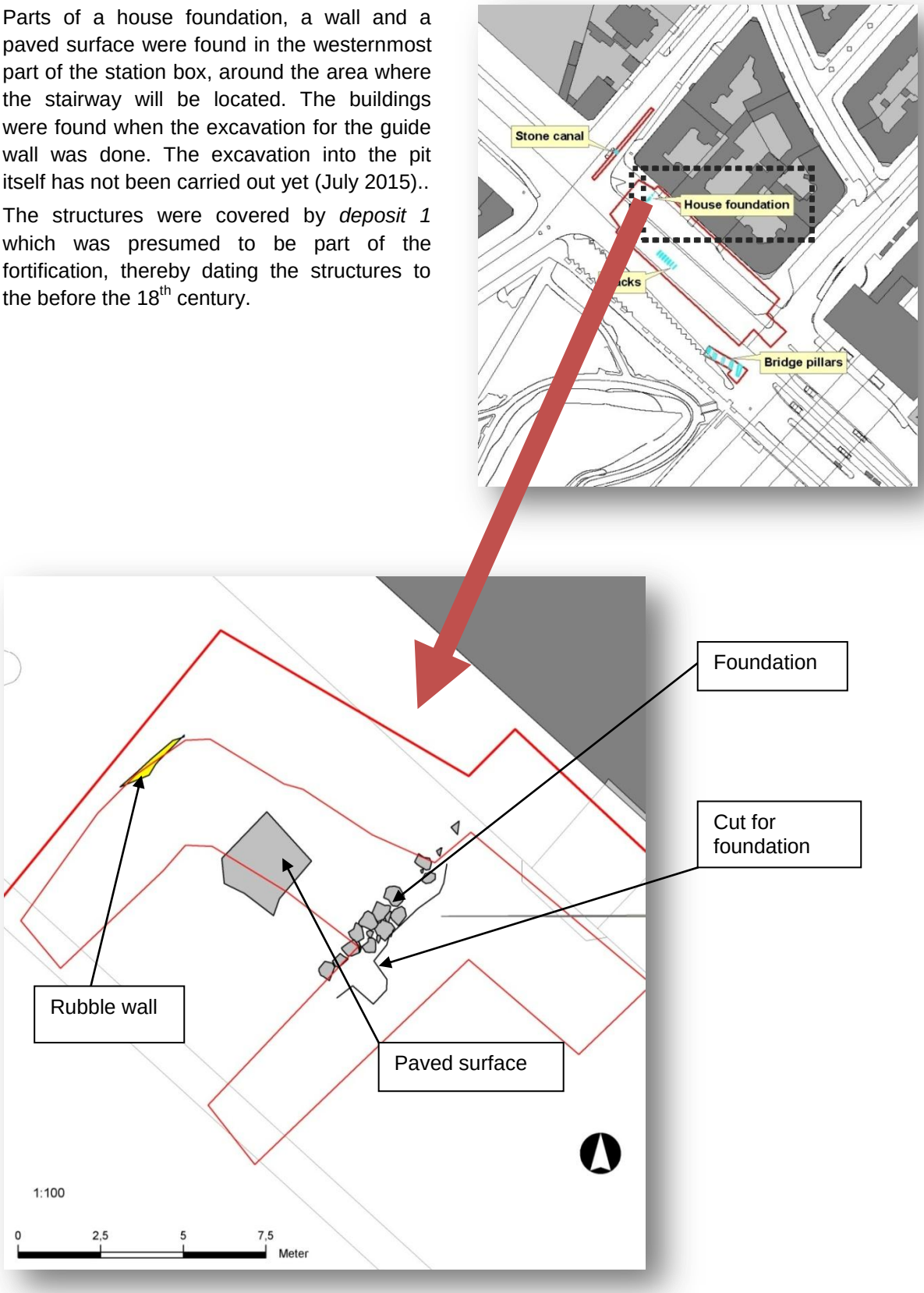


Figure 19. Map of demolished house structure at Østerport.

Rubble wall

The wall was located in the profile of the guide wall excavation. There was no clear base structure visible. The base of the wall might have been further down in the ground but then it would have been lower than the foundation to the east which seems unlikely. The wall was made up of small stones. There were no signs of bricks. The wall begun at 4,5 meters above present day's sea level. The street surface is today at 5,8 meters above sea level.

Figure 20. Rubble wall, seen from the north east. Københavns Museum 2015.

Foundation with cut

A more solid foundation was located 8 meters to the east of the *rubble wall*. This structure had no traces of an overlying brick wall. The foundation ran south west to North east the same direction as the rubble wall. The foundation extended into both the north and the south profiles. The top of the foundation was at 4, 5 meters above current day's sea level. Today´s street surface is at 5,8 meters above sea level.

Figure 21. Stone foundation with cut for foundation. Københavns Museum, 2015.

Figure 22. Work shot of the foundation and the paved surface to the right in the picture.

Paved surface

To the south of the two walls parts of a stone surface was found. There where no inclusions in the layer so the only datable material is the pottery found in the overlaying layer (deposit 1). The building can most probably be dated to the period 1620-58, by stratigraphic observations, combined with historical sources. It might also be older than the 1620´s.

Figure 23. Close up of the paved surface. Københavns Museum, 2015.

Bridge pillars (Groups 6)

In the western part of the area where the old bridge has been approaching land, the raised terrain gave the possibility of examining the foundations that were used for the bridge pillars. Height above sea level for the western foundation is 1,5 meters above zero. Street level is at 7 meters above the water level.

The foundation at this particular location consisted of 2 layers of natural boulders; holes in the foundation had been filled in with hand sized rocks and yellow, hand mixed bricks.

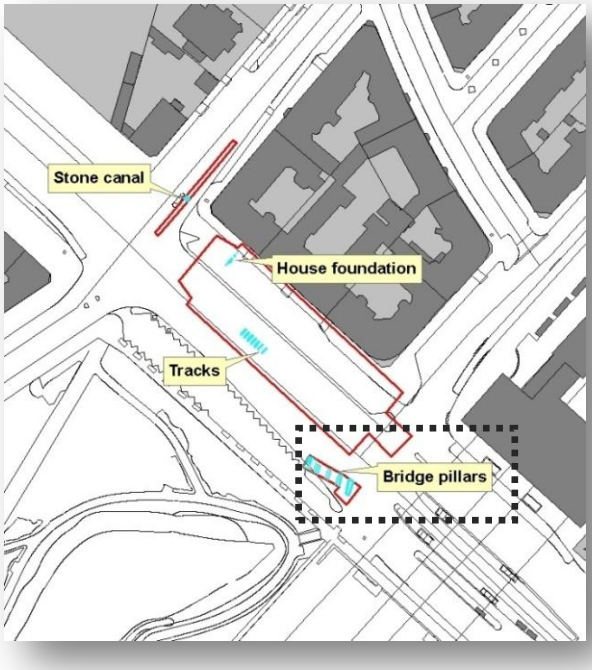


Figure 24. Western foundation for a bridge pillar. To the extreme left in the picture there were some bricks, assumed to be remnants of the bridge pillar itself. The ladder is resting on the truncating canal that connects the moat with the citadel. Københavns Museum, 2015.

The bridge pillars were constructed with worked granite boulders that had been elaborately placed to form a fine outer surface. The structures were held together with large iron anchors placed at the top. At the edges the anchor consisted of a cross and centrally of a single iron joint. The anchors had been attached to holes that had been drilled into the granite stones. It is not known whether each coursing had an iron anchor system or if it was only the top layer visible during the excavation that had iron anchors. Each stone was further held together with the neighbor stone with smaller iron clamps. The mortar used was light grey and uniform.

Figure 25. The picture shows one of the iron crosses and the iron clamps that holds together the bridge pillar (the picture is top – down). Københavns Museum, 2015.

• Wall anchors: 108 x 4, 4 x ca. 1, 3 cm.
• Clamps: 23, 5 - 26, 5 x 2, 7 x ca. 1-1, 3 cm.
• Stones: 50 -100 x 45 x 15-35 cm.

Figure 26. The Western most standing bridge pillar seen from the north west. Københavns Museum 2015.

Figure 27. The western most standing bridge pillar seen from the east. Københavns Museum 2015.

7.3 Summary and assessment

The archaeological remains were in line with what could be expected for an area belonging to the outskirts of the fortification. The finds material was quite small and typical of a late post-medieval environment in a suburban context, and it does not on its own bear any potential for further research.

Of particular note was the intact topsoil layer buried beneath the soil from the moat with its unknown archaeological potential.

Few finds could be associated with archaeological features and the mixed finds from the layer of topsoil cannot be associated with an event, such as a deposit or a feature. However, they have significance for the interpretation of general activities in the area and have, as all archaeological finds from Copenhagen, relevance in relation to general background knowledge regarding find types and their distribution in the Copenhagen area.

Given that the excavation was deeper than the level of any possible archaeological remains, the actual site is no longer of any antiquarian interest. The areas that have been covered with bastions, for military reasons, has not been exposed to intense agricultural activity or urban development, and these areas may offer preservation that is unusual for Copenhagen as it has not been exposed to intensive farming and intense urban activity. For this reason, archaeological watching briefs should be conducted ahead of future construction work in these areas.

8 References

8.1 Archaeological reports and archive material

Beretning for den arkæologiske undersøgelse af KBM 2568, Østerport St., Etape 1, Jeppe Færch Jensen, 2003, Københavns Museum

Beretning for den arkæologiske undersøgelse af KBM 2568, Østerport St., Etape 2

Jeppe Færch Jensen, 2004, Københavns Museum

8.2 Museum of Copenhagen strategy documents

Thomasson, J. 2011. Guidelines for Contextual Documentation. Definitions and typology for contexts, sub groups and groups, principles for contextual grouping of contexts. *Københavns Museum.*

Field Manual 2010. *Københavns Museum*

Finds Handbook 2010. *Københavns Museum*

Projekthåndbog 2009. *Københavns Museum*

Project Design 2009. Project design for archaeological investigations to be carried out on the Cityring Metro, stage 4 project in Copenhagen. Introductory report on the background knowledge, objectives, organisation and methodology. *Københavns Museum*.

Rammeavtal, Bilag 1 2009. Public Procurement nr 2009-070118 Københavns Bymuseum. Arkæologi I forbindelse med Cityringen. Konservering og Naturvidenskap. *Københavns Museum*.

Report management 2010. Policy, Management and structure regarding reports at Museum of Copenhagen. *Københavns Museum*.

Appendices

Finds Report

A special Museum of Copenhagen template has been used for the finds registration. The following parameters have been used: *Name, Material, Type, Fragmentation, Number, Weight, Dating* and *Find category. Name* is a short description concerning material, type, fragmentation and find category. *Type* refers to the original shape and type that the find represents. *Number* is the number of sherds or fragments, not regarding how many original objects it represents. Measurements have only been registered if it is an intact or nearly intact object, or if it is decided relevant in any other matter. *Dating* refers to periods defined by *Nationalmuseet.*

Finds registration has been conducted according to the following principles:

- Sherds or fragments associated to one individual object are registered under one finds object ID-number (FO-number)
- Sherds or fragments identical in material, colour, type of shape and decoration, are registered together, on the condition that they also are related to the same context
- In all other cases each object or sherd/fragment is given one individual FO-number

In total, 502 finds were retrieved, that made a total weight of just below 9 kg (tab.1). Domestic animal bones were also observed, but not collected. Dates span from the 18th to early 20th century. Most of them, however, are from the 18th and 19th centuries. They include both local and regional Danish production, as well as various imported objects.

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Bone undef.	2	3
Ceramics	253	4 064
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	8	326
Pipe clay (clay pipes)	36	74
Glass	43	1 234
Leather	1	41
Metal–copper/copper alloy	10	49
Metal–iron	142	2 676
Metal–various	4	35
Slag	2	320
Textile	1	65
Sum	**502**	**8 887**

Table 1. Østerport Station. Finds.

Ceramics

The registration of the ceramic finds material was conducted in a brief manner, i.e. primarily dividing it only into specific types of wares. The material comprises 52 find units, counting 253 sherds and objects with a total weight of 4 kg (tab. 2). As most often the simpler earthenwares are dominating, but, since it is an urban context, there is also a substantial part of more precious wares, whereof the majority is of foreign produce.

Ceramic ware	Number	Weight (g)
Earthenware, late greyware	13	240
Earthenware, late redware	114	2 223
Faience	11	81
Industrial ceramics (creamware etc.)	51	406
Porcelain	57	538
Stoneware	7	576
Sum	**253**	**4 064**

Table 2. Østerport Station. Ceramic wares.

Late greyware is represented by *jydepotter*, pots of blackish earthenware, which were produced in Jutland from the 16th to the 19th century, and was sold all over Denmark and to the neighbouring countries. The black colour is obtained by reducing the oxygen supply during firing. The surface is also burnished to give the impression of more precious metal vessels.

The late redware ceramics found at Østerport comprise of a variety of pots, jars, dishes and bowls etc., mainly representing kitchen ware and table ware. There are various examples of decoration, like slip decoration, sometimes in a marbelized pattern. The redware has often a transparent lead glaze, but there are also examples of black, green and yellow glazes. Some items are unglazed, typically flower pots. Most of the late redware is Danish, but there are also examples of German and Dutch imports.

Faience is a type of earthenware covered with an opaque tin glaze, and often with blue, brush painted decorations. The faience produced in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries, often imitates Chinese porcelain. The fragments found on site are both local and foreign.

Porcelain is quite common in the material and it mostly consists of different types of tableware. Some of it represents local production, like the Royal Danish porcelain factory dinnerware with the famous *Musselmalet* pattern. The pattern, influenced by Chinese patterns, was introduced by the German *Meissen* factory in the mid 18th century, and has been used by Royal Danish ever since the factory was founded in 1775. The pattern was re-designed in 1888 by Arnold Krog (1856–1931) and again in 2000 by Karen Kjældgård-Larsen (1975–). The fragments found on site dates to the 19th century (FO 100093). Some other porcelain represents European import, like, for example, a 19th century German tobacco pipe (FO 100153). The majority of the porcelain, however, has a Chinese origin (Fig.1). During the 18th century Chinese porcelain was imported to Copenhagen by *Det Kongelige Octroyerede Danske Asiatiske Kompagni*, founded in 1730. A large part of the *Østerport* porcelain is from the Qing dynasty (1644–1912), and the reign of the emperor Qianlong (1735–1796). Typically the porcelain imported to Europe during this period is tableware, often related to tea or coffee drinking (cups, saucers, bowls etc.).

The industrial wares (creamware etc.) were developed in England during the second half of the 18th century, and were after that rapidly spread over Europe. Originally these wares were made as cheaper alternatives for the Chinese porcelain. Most of the fragments from *Østerport* are 19th century English undecorated creamware, one of them with a Leeds Pottery (c. 1756–) mark (FO 100181), but there are also examples of transfer painted and brush painted decorations (Fig. 2).

There were just a few stoneware sherds found, and all of them probably represent German 18th/19th century mineral water bottles (Fig. 3).

Figure 1. Østerport Station. 18th century Chinese porcelain (FO 100094)

Figure 2 (left). Østerport Station. 19th century English industrial ware teapot lid (FO 100171).

Figure 3 (right). Østerport Station. 18th/19th century German stoneware bottle (FO 100118).

Figure 4. Østerport Station. 19th/20th century stove tiles (FO 100133).

Ceramic building material (CBM)

The finds category ceramic building material comprises a few stove tile fragments of fairly recent date (fig. 4).

Clay pipes

Even if clay pipes were produced in Copenhagen, the vast majority of the clay pipes found here is produced in the Dutch town Gouda, the most important production site in Europe. The 36 fragments found on the *Østerport* site, are mostly undecorated stems. One of them bears a roller stamp mark with the inscription “GOUDA”. The shapes of the pipe bowls found suggest 18th century date for the material.

Glass

Most of the glass fragments found represent various types of bottles (fig. 5). There is also some window glass. One square shaped fragment has been retouched along three edges (fig. 6), probably for some kind of reuse purpose. The dates of the glass span 18th to early 20th century.

Bone

The bone finds comprise only two objects: a, probably 18th century, button and a piece of production waste (fig. 7).

Figure 5. Østerport Station. Late19th century beer bottle from *Frederiksberg Glasværk* (FO 100157).

Figure 6 (left). Østerport Station. 18th century retouched piece of window glass (FO 100097).

Figure 7 (right). Østerport Station. 18th century bone button (FO 100116) and production waste (FO 100101).

Figure 8. Østerport Station. 18th/19thcentury brass/bronze buttons (FO 100108).

Figure 9. Østerport Station. 18t /19th century decorated brass/bronze button (FO 100109).

Figure 10 (left). Østerport Station. 18^{t} /19th century pocket watch winding-key (FO 100110) before conservation.

Figure 11 (right). Østerport Station. 18^{t} /19th century lead musket ball (FO 100111).

Metal–copper/copper alloys

The copper alloys find category comprises a variety of items: three Danish copper coins (tab. 3), three cast buttons, one of them with floral pattern (fig. 8, 9). The most unusual object, however, is a pocket watch winding-key with a mounted piece of glass (fig. 10). Along with these there are also some more indistinctive objects: a mount (?) and two fragments of sheet metal. The dates span from late 18th to 19th century.

Type	Date	Condition
1 Skilling Danske	1771	Poor
1 Rigsbankskilling	1813	Poor
1 Skilling	1867–72	Poor

Table. 3. Østerport Station. Danish copper coins found on site.

Figure 12 (left). Østerport Station. 19th/20th century metal thimble (FO 100112)

Figure 13 (right). Østerport Station. Pewter/tin mount? (FO 100114).

Metal–iron

A large part of the iron finds relates to building materials: nails (including horseshoe nails), a bolt, a hook and some indistinctive fragments. There are also some 18th 19th c. household items, like a scale-tang fork (?) with wooden scales, a lock escutcheon and a bail handle.

Metal–various

The material comprises a lead musket ball (fig. 11), a thimble (fig. 12), a tin or pewter mount (fig. 13), a piece of sheet metal and two lumps of slag. The oldest item is probably the musket ball (18th or 19th century), and the youngest would be the thimble (19th or 20th c.).

Textile & leather

Apart from the bone items mentioned above, organic material finds are limited to a piece of textile fabric and a leather heel from a shoe or a boot.

Assessment

The finds material is relatively small, but its composition is very much what to expect in a 18th to 20th century southern Scandinavian urban context.

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Bartels, M. 1999. Cities in Sherds 2. Catalogue. Finds from Cesspits in Deventer, Dordrecht, Nijmegen and Tiel (1250–1900). Zwolle.

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Gawronski, J. (ed.) 2012. Amsterdam Ceramics. A City's History and an archaeological ceramics catalogue 1175–2012. Amsterdam.

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List of contexts

Id	Name	Subclass	Length	Width	Height/depth	Basic Interpretation	Suggested dating
2	Surface level	Phase	0	0	0	Annuled	
3	Machining	Phase	0	0	0	Annuled	
4	Bottom of trench	Phase	0	0	0	Annuled	
5	Natural Geology	Phase	0	0	0	Annuled	
1030		Disturbance	4,3	1,4	0	Disturbance	
1034		Stone/Brick Structure	2,92	1,42	2,1	Bridge pier	1708
1037		Stone/Brick Structure	2,85	0,8	0	Bridge pier	1708
1041		Stone/Brick Structure	2,6	1,36	0,75	Bridge pier	1708
1044		Stone/Brick Structure	1,5	1,08	0,3	Foundation layer	
1048		Stone/Brick Structure	0,7	0,5	0,3	Foundation wall	1708
1051		Cut	3,2	0	0,75	Construction cut	1708
1054		Deposit	0,78	0	0,13	Fill	1708
1055		Deposit	1,05	0	0,35	Fill	
1056		Deposit	0	0	0	Geological layer	
1057		Stone/Brick Structure	0	0	0		
1061		Stone/Brick Structure	0	0	0		
1065		Stone/Brick Structure	0	0	0		
1069		Stone/Brick Structure	0	0	0		
1073		Stone/Brick Structure	2,9	1,76	0,2	Foundation layer	
1076		Stone/Brick Structure	0	0	0		
1079		Deposit	1	0	1,2	Fill	1880
1080		Deposit	1	0	0,1	Alluvial deposit	1708+
1081		Deposit	1	0	0	Alluvial deposit	1708+
1082		Deposit	0	0	0		
1085		Stone/Brick Structure	0	0	0		
1088		Stone/Brick Structure	0	0	0		
1091		Stone/Brick Structure	0	0	0		
1094		Stone/Brick Structure	0	0	0		
1120	Stensat vandrende	Stone/Brick Structure	1,44	0,94	1,3	Drainage ditch	1800
1145	Fundament	Stone/Brick Structure	0	0	0		
1357	stenbelægning	Stone/Brick Structure	0	0	0	Paved surface	1620-58
1364	Nedg. til fundament	Cut	0	0	0		
1405	Brokkemur	Stone/Brick Structure	0	0	0		
1500	Testhul	Cut	0	0	0		
1504	Muldhorisont	Deposit	0	0	0		
100068	Nedgravning til kabelkasse	Disturbance	0	0	0,5	Structural cut	1960
100069	Oprindelig muldhorisont	Deposit	0	0	0	Organic Layer	istid-rennæssance
100072	Opfyld	Deposit	0	0	0	Foundation layer	1700-1800
100073		Disturbance	0	0	0	Water pipe	1950
100074	Hul til fordamper	Deposit	0	0	0	Dump layer	
100077	Sleepers from narrow gauge track	Timber Structure	0	0	1,6	Wooden foundation	1850s

List of Finds

Id	Material	Type	Number	Weight	Dating	Context
100078	Ceramic	Pot	1	100	Late post-medieval	1010
100079	Ceramic	Pot	1	100	Late post-medieval	1010
100080	Ceramic	Sherd	3	17	Late post-medieval	1010
100081	Ceramic	Bowl	2	26	Late post-medieval	1010
100082	Glass	Wine bottle	1	222	Late post-medieval	1010
100083	Ceramic	Pot	15	290	Late post-medieval	100072
100084	Ceramic	Dish	16	195	Late post-medieval	100072
100085	Ceramic	Flower pot	5	145	Late post-medieval	100072
100086	Ceramic	Bowl	3	96	Late post-medieval	100072
100087	Ceramic	Sherd	20	125	Late post-medieval	100072
100088	Ceramic	Pot	7	78	Late post-medieval	100072
100089	Ceramic	Sherd	7	52	Late post-medieval	100072
100090	Ceramic	Sherd	19	147	Late post-medieval	100072
100091	Ceramic	Bottle	1	20	Late post-medieval	100072
100092	Ceramic	Bottle	1	7	Late post-medieval	100072
100093	Ceramic	Sherd (Musselmalet)	10	124	Modern time	100072
100094	Ceramic	Sherd	19	179	Late post-medieval	100072
100095	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	18	34	Late post-medieval	100072
100096	CBM	Stove tile	2	45	Late post-medieval	100072
100097	Glass	Window glass	1	16	Late post-medieval	100072
100098	Glass	Bottle	8	131	Modern time	100072
100099	Glass	Bowl	1	40	Modern time	100072
100100	Glass	Sherd (opaline)	1	15	Modern time	100072
100101	Bone undef.	Production waste	1	2	Late post-medieval	100072
100102	Iron	Nail	12	186	Modern time	100072
100103	Iron	Fragments	45	545	Modern time	100072
100104	Iron	Bolt?	1	605	Modern time	100072
100105	Copper	Coin 1 RBS 1813	1	4,6	Late post-medieval	100072
100106	Copper	Coin 1 skil. 1867-72	1	3	Modern time	100072
100107	Copper	Coin 1 skil. 1771	1	11	Late post-medieval	100072
100108	Copper	Buttons	2	5	Late post-medieval	100072
100109	Copper	Button, dec.	1	3	Late post-medieval	100072
100110	Copper	Watch key?	1	4	Late post-medieval	100072
100111	Lead	Musket ball	1	21	Late post-medieval	100072
100112	Tin	Thimble	1	3	Late post-medieval	100072
100113	Copper	Sheet metal	1	6	Late post-medieval	100072
100114	Pewter	Mount?	1	5	Late post-medieval	100072
100115	Copper	Mount?	1	1	Late post-medieval	100072
100116	Bone undef.	Button	1	1	Late post-medieval	100072
100117	Ceramic	Pot	1	4	Late post-medieval	1079
100118	Ceramic	Bottle	4	544	Late post-medieval	1079
100119	Ceramic	Plate	1	9	Late post-medieval	1079
100120	Ceramic	Sherd	3	28	Late post-medieval	1079
100121	Ceramic	Sherd	1	2	Late post-medieval	1079
100122	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	1	4	Late post-medieval	1079
100123	Leather	Shoe/boot	1	41	Late post-medieval	1079
100124	Metal undef.	Sheet metal	1	6	Late post-medieval	1081
100125	Ceramic	Plate	1	7	Modern time	1504
100126	Ceramic	Dish	2	170	Late post-medieval	100074
100127	Ceramic	Plant saucer	1	211	Modern time	100074
100128	Ceramic	Sherd	2	17	Late post-medieval	100074
100129	Ceramic	Pot	1	62	Modern time	100074
100130	Ceramic	Flower pot	6	211	Modern time	100074
100131	Ceramic	Dish	2	48	Modern time	100074
100132	Ceramic	Lamp bracket?	1	58	Modern time	100074
100133	CBM	Stove tile	5	280	Modern time	100074
100134	Glass	Bottle	14	419	Late post-medieval	100074
100135	Glass	Window glass	5	16	Modern time	100074
100136	Iron	Handle	1	178	Late post-medieval	100074
100137	Glass	Lamp glass?	1	4	Modern time	100074

100138	Iron	Nail	17	159	Modern time	100074
100139	Iron	Fragments	2	63	Modern time	100074
100140	Iron	Lid	1	43	Modern time	100074
100141	Iron	Hook	1	59	Modern time	100074
100142	Iron	Lock escutcheon	1	87	Modern time	100074
100143	Slag	Slag	2	320	Modern time	100074
100147	Ceramic	Pot	4	168	Late post-medieval	100146
100148	Ceramic	Dish	2	31	Late post-medieval	100146
100149	Ceramic	Pot	2	18	Late post-medieval	100146
100150	Ceramic	Sherd	3	20	Late post-medieval	100146
100151	Ceramic	Sherd	2	17	Late post-medieval	100146
100152	Ceramic	Sherd	1	4	Modern time	100146
100153	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe?	1	12	Modern time	100146
100154	Ceramic	Sherd	10	62	Modern time	100146
100155	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	5	12	Late post-medieval	100146
100156	CBM	Stove tile	1	1	Late post-medieval	100146
100157	Glass	Bottle (F.G.)	1	65	Modern time	100146
100158	Glass	Wine bottle	2	105	Late post-medieval	100146
100159	Iron	Nail	1	14	Late post-medieval	100146
100160	Ceramic	Pot	20	142	Late post-medieval	1384
100161	Ceramic	Dish	4	120	Late post-medieval	1384
100162	Ceramic	Lid	1	15	Late post-medieval	1384
100163	Ceramic	Sherd	15	75	Late post-medieval	1384
100164	Ceramic	Pot	3	44	Late post-medieval	1384
100165	Ceramic	Plate	2	10	Late post-medieval	1384
100166	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	7	17	Late post-medieval	1384
100167	Glass	Bottle	7	198	Late post-medieval	1384
100168	Ceramic	Dish	1	25	Late post-medieval	1125
100169	Ceramic	Pot	3	93	Late post-medieval	1125
100170	Ceramic	Sherd	7	48	Late post-medieval	1125
100171	Ceramic	Lid (green ware)	1	35	Late post-medieval	1125
100172	Ceramic	Plate	3	15	Late post-medieval	1125
100173	Ceramic	Sherd	1	5	Late post-medieval	1125
100174	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	3	5	Late post-medieval	1125
100175	Glass	Sherd (opaline)	1	3	Modern time	1125
100176	Iron	Fragments	36	431	Modern time	1125
100177	Iron	Nail	20	201	Modern time	1125
100178	Iron	Horseshoe nails	2	8	Modern time	1125
100179	Copper	Sheet metal	1	11	Modern time	1125
100180	Ceramic	Sherd	5	0	Late post-medieval	1364
100181	Ceramic	Sherd (Leeds)	5	30	Late post-medieval	1364
100182	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	2	2	Late post-medieval	1364
100183	Iron	Nail	1	51	Modern time	100077
100184	Ceramic	Pot	1	3	Late post-medieval	100144
100185	Textile	Fragment	1	65	Late post-medieval	1079
100186	Iron	Fork?	1	46	Late post-medieval	100074

List of Photos

Id	Name	File Name	Photographer	Date of Image	Facing	Type of Motif
100001	C115_0291	DSC_0291.jpg	CH	11.08.2011	NW	Context
100002	C115_0297	DSC_0297.jpg	JLM	11.08.2011	SE	Context
100003	C115_0303	DSC_0303.jpg	JLM	11.08.2011	NW	Context
100004	C115_0306	DSC_0306.jpg	RS	11.08.2011	W	Context
100005	C115_0307	DSC_0307.jpg	RS	11.08.2011	SW	Context
100006	C115_0315	DSC_0315.jpg	JLM	11.08.2011	SW	Context
100007	C115_0327	DSC_0327.jpg	JLM	11.08.2011	n/a	Find
100008	C115_0282	C115_0282.JPG	CH	08.08.2011	E	Context
100009	C115_0283	C115_0283.JPG	CH	08.08.2011	n/a	Find
100010	C115_0284	C115_0284.JPG	CH	08.08.2011	n/a	Find
100011	C115_0285	C115_0285.JPG	CH	08.08.2011	n/a	Find
100012	C115_0286	C115_0286.JPG	CH	08.08.2011	n/a	Find
100013	C115_0287	C115_0287.JPG	CH	08.08.2011	n/a	Find
100014	C115_0288	C115_0288.JPG	CH	08.08.2011	S	Work image
100015	C115_0289	C115_0289.JPG	CH	08.08.2011	S	Work image
100016	C115_0290	C115_0290.JPG	CH	08.08.2011	n/a	Work image
100017	C115_0292	C115_0292.JPG	CH	11.08.2011	NW	Context
100018	C115_0293	C115_0293.JPG	CH	11.08.2011	NW	Context
100019	C115_0294	C115_0294.JPG	CH	11.08.2011	NW	Context
100020	C115_0295	C115_0295.JPG	CH	11.08.2011	NW	Context
100021	C115_0296	C115_0296.JPG	CH	11.08.2011	NW	Context
100022	C115_0298	C115_0298.JPG	JLM	11.08.2011	SW	Context
100023	C115_0299	C115_0299.JPG	JLM	11.08.2011	SW	Context
100024	C115_0300	C115_0300.JPG	JLM	11.08.2011	S	Context
100025	C115_0301	C115_0301.JPG	CH	11.08.2011	NW	Context
100026	C115_0302	C115_0302.JPG	CH	11.08.2011	NW	Context
100027	C115_0304	C115_0304.JPG	JLM	11.08.2011	SE	Context
100028	C115_0305	C115_0305.JPG	RS	11.08.2011	NW	Context
100029	C115_0308	C115_0308.JPG	JLM	11.08.2011	S	Context
100030	C115_0309	C115_0309.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	E	Overview
100031	C115_0310	C115_0310.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	E	Overview
100032	C115_0311	C115_0311.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	S	Overview
100033	C115_0312	C115_0312.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	S	Overview
100034	C115_0313	C115_0313.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	E	Overview
100035	C115_0314	C115_0314.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	E	Overview
100036	C115_0316	C115_0316.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	W	Overview
100037	C115_0317	C115_0317.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	W	Overview
100038	C115_0318	C115_0318.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	W	Overview
100039	C115_0319	C115_0319.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	W	Overview
100040	C115_0320	C115_0320.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	W	Overview
100041	C115_0321	C115_0321.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100042	C115_0322	C115_0322.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100043	C115_0323	C115_0323.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100044	C115_0324	C115_0324.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find

100045	C115_0325	C115_0325.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100046	C115_0326	C115_0326.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100047	C115_0328	C115_0328.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100048	C115_0329	C115_0329.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100049	C115_0330	C115_0330.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100050	C115_0331	C115_0331.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100051	C115_0332	C115_0332.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100052	C115_0333	C115_0333.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100053	C115_0334	C115_0334.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100054	C115_0335	C115_0335.JPG	JLM	12.08.2011	n/a	Find
100055	C115_0336	C115_0336.JPG	CH	15.08.2011	N	Context
100056	C115_0337	C115_0337.JPG	CH	15.08.2011	S	Context
100057	C115_0338	C115_0338.JPG	CH	15.08.2011	W	Context
100058	C115_0339	C115_0339.JPG	CH	15.08.2011	n/a	Work image
100059	C115_0340	C115_0340.JPG	CH	15.08.2011	n/a	Work image
100060	C115_0341	C115_0341.JPG	CH	15.08.2011	NE	Context
100061	C115_0342	C115_0342.JPG	CH	15.08.2011	n/a	Find
100062	C115_0343	C115_0343.JPG	CH	15.08.2011	n/a	Find
100063	C115_0355	C115_0355.JPG	JLM	22.08.2011	S	Work image
100064	C115_0356	C115_0356.JPG	JLM	22.08,2011	S	Work image
100065	C116_2013	DSC_2013.jpg	JLM	08.01.2013	NW	Context
100066	C116_2015	DSC_2015.jpg	JLM	08.01.2013	N	Context
100067	C116_2022	DSC_2022.jpg	JLM	08.01.2013	NE	Context
100070	C116_2031	DSC_2031.jpg	JLM	16.01.2013	SW	Context
100071	C116_2012	DSC_2012.jpg	JLM	08.01.2013	NW	Context
100075	Nokia Lumia 920_1	Nokia Lumia 920_1.jpg	JLM	17.09.2013	S	Context
100188	DSC_2354	DSC_2354.jpg	NH	18.07.2013	W	Context
100189	DSC_2338	DSC_2338.JPG	JLM	12.07.2013	N	Context
100190	DSC_2325	DSC_2325.JPG	JLM	12.07.2013	N	Context
100191	DSC_2340	DSC_2340.JPG	JLM	12.07.2013	W	Context