

KØBENHAVNS MUSEUM / MUSEUM OF COPENHAGEN

Øster Søgade

**KBM 3835, Indre Østerbro Kvarter, Østervold Sogn,
Sokkelund Herred, Københavns Amt**

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Cover illustration: Øster Søgade. Section 1376 with deposits 1248, 100001, 100002 and 100003
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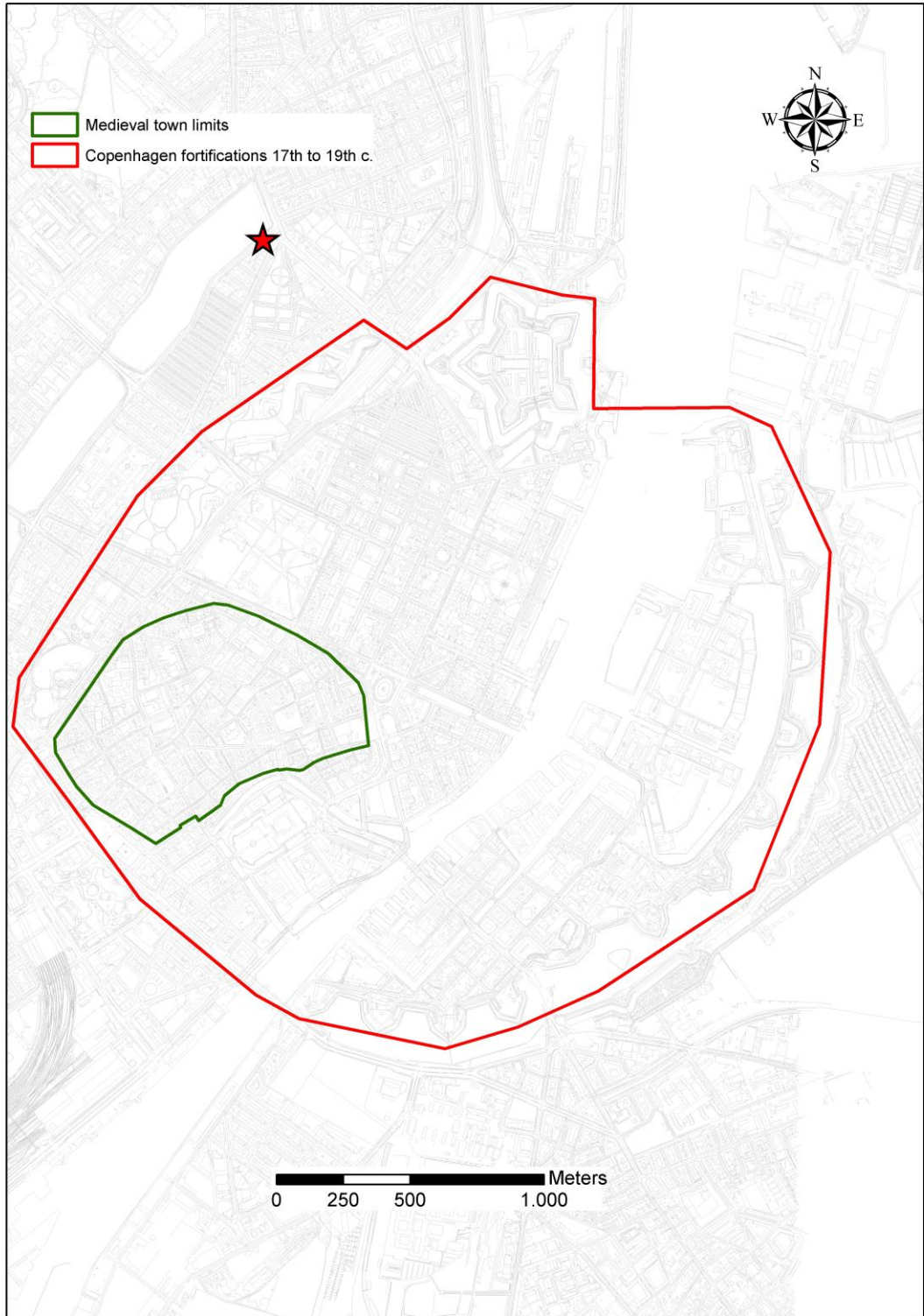


Figure 1. Øster Søgade. Location of the excavation site (red star).

1 Abstract/Resumé

In relation to the construction of the Metro work site on the shore of and in Sortedamssøen, facilitated by the Metro Company I/S, Museum of Copenhagen performed an archaeological pre-excavation in order to assess and to record the culture-historical remains on the location.

The archaeological fieldwork was performed as an extensive watching brief covering 647 m², down to a depth of 1,5 m, situated along Sortedamssøen's eastern shore line (Fig. 1, 2).

The area was characterized by the partly constructed lake of Sortedamssøen, the later changes of its shoreline and the recreational facilities around it. Materialization hereof came in form of old seabed, accumulations and structures related to the straightening of the shoreline such as stone edging, gravel paths and earthworks. These finds seem to correspond with the general understanding of the area, i.e. the creation of the lake by extensive expanding work on the already existing Peblingesøen dam in post medieval time, followed by a straightening of the shoreline in the 18th century and finally, in the 20th century, the establishing of the current gravel path and adjacent earthworks.

Periods: Post medieval, Late Post medieval and Modern Time.

Features: Fortification, water reservoir changes and water supply, modern city planning and recreational urban environment.

Keywords: Lake Sortedamssøen, strolling paths and avenue.

Resumé

I forbindelse med Metroselskabet I/S' etablering af tunnelbyggeplads i og langs bredden af Sortedamssøen fandt Københavns Museum det relevant at foretage en arkæologisk forundersøgelse i form af tilsyn af området med henblik på at vurdere og registrere områdets kulturhistorie. Samlet set blev et område på 647 m², beliggende langs Sortedamssøens østlige bred, undersøgt til en dybde på 1,5 m under nuværende terræn (Fig. 1, 2).

Området var karakteriseret af nærheden til Sortedamssøen, forandringerne af dennes kystlinie samt det rekreative byrum, der omgiver søen. Materialiseringen heraf var i form af ældre søbund, akkumuleringer og strukturer relateret til udretningen af søens linieføring, heriblandt stankanter, grusstier og jordopbygninger. Fundene stemmer overens med den almene opfattelse af områdets brug gennem tiderne, dvs. fra etableringen af søen via en omfattende udbygning af den allerede eksisterende opdæmning af Peblingesøen i renæssancen, efterfulgt af kystliniens udretning i 1700-tallet samt slutteligt skabelsen af den nuværende grussti og de hosliggende jordopbygninger.

Perioder: Renæssance, nyere tid og moderne tid.

Features: Bybefæstning, søregulering og vandforsyning, moderne byplanlægning og rekreative byrum.

Keywords: Sortedamssøen, spadseresti, træallé.

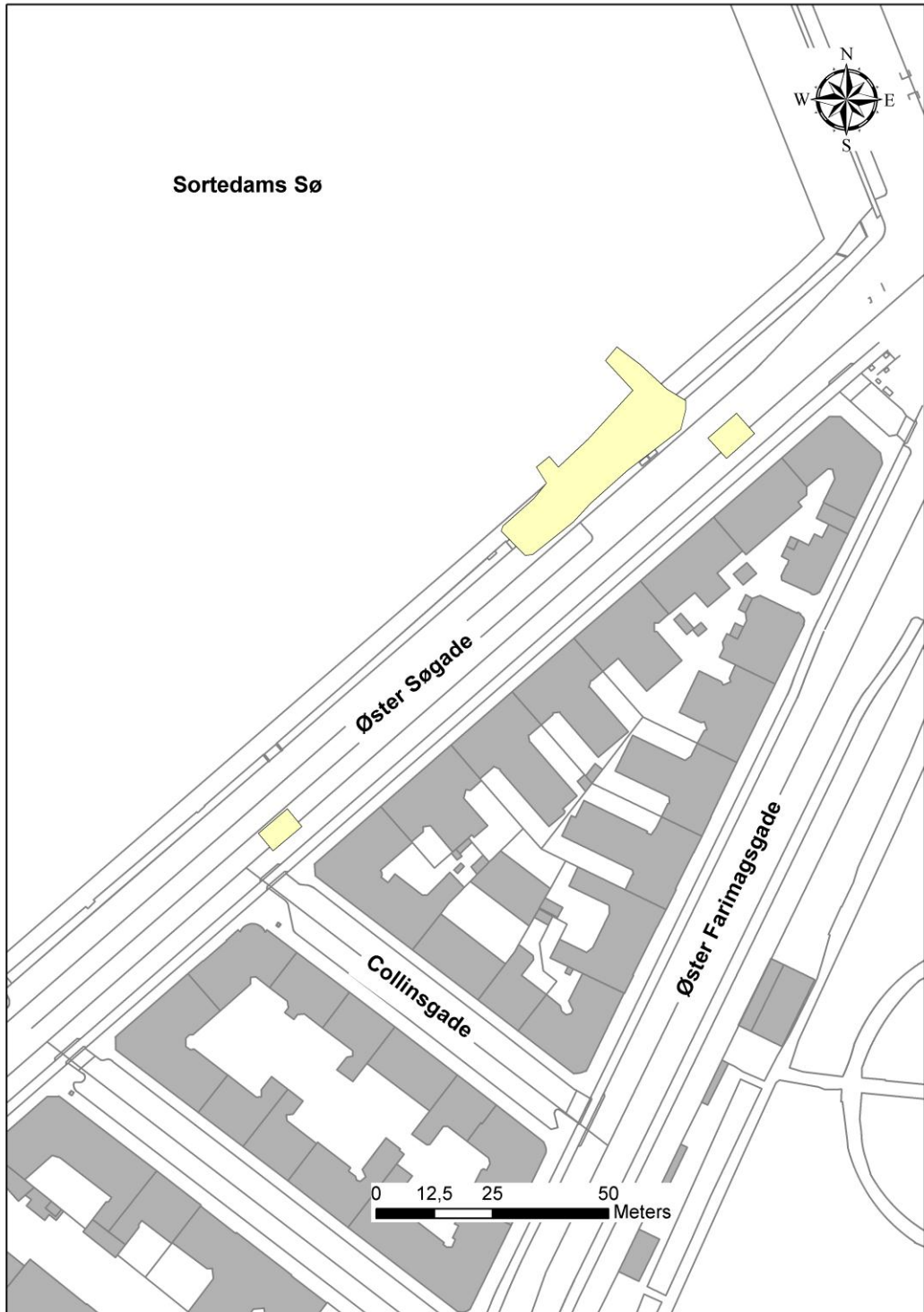


Figure 2. Øster Søgade. Location of the excavation trenches.

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 contraction work as part of the ongoing removal of contaminated soil at Øster Søgade. The work went on during April and May 2013. Due to the fact that the fieldwork was organised as a major watching briefs, the interruptions in the work procedures were caused by standstills in the construction work.

The construction work related to the archaeological fieldwork was handled by C. G. Jensen. Project manager was engineer Rolf Carlson, while Søren Banke from Metroselskabet I/S was work site manager.

The metro excavations under the City Ring Project are divided into three categories (Class 1-3), relating to documentation conditions, preservation circumstances and cultural historical potential. Østersøgade is classified as a Class 3 locality.

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, the 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 has been distributed to Metroselskabet (Metro Company) and to Kulturstyrelsen.

The documentary archive relating to the fieldwork is kept at the Museum of Copenhagen. All digital records are filed in the IntraSiS database program.

2.4 Other data

The initial casework related to the archaeological evaluation excavation was handled by curator and Niels P. Grumløse. Responsible for the excavation was curator Hoda El-Sharnouby, while Claus Rohden Olesen was site manager.

Archaeologists Niels H. Andreasen and Truls Månsson also participated in the excavation work.

All post excavation work, geo-referencing etc. was handled by Claus Rohden Olesen and Truls Månsson, also responsible for writing this report.

3 Topography and historical background

3.1 Before the lake

When present day Copenhagen and Østerbro once was freed of the heavy burden the icecap put upon the area, BC 13.000, a significant flat and relatively low-laying plain came to light. This terrain, which only rose to between 6 and 8 m above what is current sea level (NB: current sea level is not similar to prehistoric sea level), was characterized by its boulder clay soil mixed with smaller areas constituted by sandy sub soil.

The area covered by the *Lakes* was a river valley, through which the river Ladegårdsåen and the stream Serritslevbækken ran in prehistoric time. However speculations concerning the origin of this river valley has led architect and building inspector P. Bredahl Christensen (1899-1969) to hypothesise the possibility of access from the valley to open sea in the Paleolithic.¹

In the Viking age (ie. 9th-11th century) the *Lakes* had an elongated river valley layout, but in medieval time the need of an adequate water supply for the mill operations lead to the construction of a dam. The dam, first mentioned in the written sources in 1524, was named Peblinge Søen.²

As a consequence of the siege of Copenhagen in 1523 the need to widen the moats around the town in order to strengthen the fortification seemed evident. Thus, the early medieval dam was heightened, leading to a dramatically increase of the lake area.

3.2 Sortedamssøen

The area, now referred to as *Sortedamssøen*, was initially a part of Peblingesøen. However researchers believe that around the turn of the century 1600 a bridge was built across Peblingesøen, where Dronning Louise's Bridge is situated today.³ It is supposed that its presence led to the subdivision of Peblinge Søen into two dams, the southern Peblingesøen and the new *Sortedammen* upstream (ie. northern side) of the Peblingesøen. Exactly what year this happened is unknown, as no remains of the bridge have never been found. However, the name *Sortedamssøen* was first time mentioned in 1619.⁴

At that time thousands of years of landscape changes had transformed the area around Copenhagen into a river valley. In the 17th century several dammed mill ponds were constructed. The present Sortedamssø layout derives from the 1720s where extensive work was facilitated. At that time the intention was not to build a mill pond, but to incorporate the lakes into the fortification of Copenhagen and that required a precise and

¹ Bredahl Christensen 1955.

² KD I p. 333.

³ Strømstad 1966 p. 14.

⁴ KD I p. 594.

well defined water filled boundary. Also the intention was to avoid annual flooding of the near-by bleaching ponds.

Finally, a drain canal was placed at the location of the present day Østerbrogade, allowing for fresh water to access the king's fishing ponds to the east.

At the northern end of Sortedamssøen the terrain was so low that the water now would flood out into the Sound without a second dam. The necessity of new dams is documented in a source dated to 1524, which states that two "grave" (ie. dams) had to be dug: one at the southern end of Peblingesøen and another in the northern end. A quote, dated to 1543, indicates that this work was not yet finished this year. The character and dimensions of the dam are unknown as no remains have ever been found.⁵

3.3 The Lake Sankt Jørgen

At the beginning of the 17th century the lake Sankt Jørgens Sø was created. Now, the lake, which was the product of more damming work, gave opportunity for a potential flooding of the area between the Lakes and the moats in case of a siege.

The lakes as water reservoir

Besides being a part of the fortification Peblingesøen and Sortedamssøen was incorporated into the town water supply network. In relation to this the town authorities periodically emptied both lakes with the aim of cleaning and deepening them and to steeping their shore sides during the years 1705 and 1727. These efforts also brought on the current regularity and width of the lakes.

In the middle of the 19th century both Peblingesøen and Sortedamssøen were abolished as water reservoirs, due to poor water quality. Instead Sankt Jørgen's Sø came into use as a water reservoir. It was used as such until 1959.

Recreational use of the lakes

The vertical shore sides of Sortedamssøen, laid in granite, dates back to 1929, and the beautiful Horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) avenue, flanking the lakes, derives from the same year.

For more than three centuries no bridge connected the western and eastern lake shore. Hence, the first Fredensbro, a narrow wooden bridge, was led across Sortedamssøen in 1878. The current Fredensbro, which is separating the lake into two basins, was build during 1976 and 1977.

Finally, the lakes, including Sortedamssøen, came under protection of the Danish habitat conservation act in 1966 (*Naturbeskyttelsesloven*, latest audit 20th October 2008).

⁵ Christophersen 1985 p. 135.

4 Archaeological background

There have been no archaeological excavations in the immediate vicinity of the site.

5 Archaeological potential and aims

As the previous chapter 3 shows, the use of area around Sortedamssøen and Østersøgade has changed over the centuries. It has been an unpopulated rural area, maybe with access to the sea in ancient times. Later it was characterized by man's effort to exploit the water for mill operations and as a water reserve. But finally industrialization and modern times reached Copenhagen and the area became heavily urbanized and did in the last century gradually change into a recreational environment.

Research in the museum archive did also prove that the affected area contains physical remains related to this cultural history. So it was expected that the investigation of Sortdamssøen and Øster Søgade would be in an area with some archaeological potential.

Excavations in the area were assessed to have potential for showing this development, from potentially prehistoric activities, to becoming a rural area around the city, to finally being incorporated into the fast growing city.

6 Methodology and measurement system

6.1 Excavation and documentation

This chapter describes the excavation techniques, sampling, documentation, terminology and registration applied to this watching brief. It also describes the ongoing work practices and field conditions concerning this specific watching brief.

The watching briefs were characterized by one comprehensive excavation site, dug by machine inside the compound area and two 3.5 m deep trenches dug outside the compound, in Øster Søgade. The archaeological work was facilitated in relation to the work with the digging of the guidewall trenches. It included removing of polluted soil, as a minor part of the area was subordinated as *contaminated*. However most of work was facilitated at regular manner and dug to a subterrain level 1,5 m below current street level.

The site was then dug by machine under the supervision of archaeologists from Museum of Copenhagen. Identification of archaeological features led to further investigation by trowel or shovel to the extent that the conditions allowed for.

The aim was to record all archaeological features according to the stratigraphical, single context method as described in Roskams (2001). This means that archaeological contexts should be recorded and described down to the smallest visible event that can be identified by the archaeologist. This means documenting the contexts in a reverse chronological order starting with the most recent remains first and working back in time. When it comes to watching briefs, this method is subject to some modifications. Many contexts are only to be seen and recorded in sections, and the full extent hereof can rarely be identified.

In practice, the registration of the contexts and in-situ find was recorded by giving it all relevant coordinates and boundaries along with a unique identification number generated by the GPS. The information about the individual layers was stated using notebooks. During the fieldwork phase the notebook data was transferred to the corresponding IntraSiS database for further analysis and storing. Entering information into IntraSiS also included grouping according to the principles in the *Guidelines for contextual documentation*.⁶

All documentation regarding the watching briefs on Øster Søgade is stored by the Museum of Copenhagen. This means that all paperwork: notebook data, drawings and such are kept in the museum storage. Digital material, such as photos, IntraSiS database, e-mail correspondance and so on, have been saved on the museums terminal server with relevant back-up.

⁶ Thomasson 2011.

6.2 Finds registration

All the archaeological finds retrieved on the excavation have been added into IntraSiS as Finds Units. 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, labelled with KBM number, context number and Finds Unit ID number. KBM Collections department staff have been consulted and used in the lifting procedure of selected artefacts.

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, after the finishing fieldwork.

Artefacts were then 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 context, e.g. chronology, activities, and land use has been discerned.

Each Find Unit created was registered as a Finds Object. Usually multiple 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 and then the Analysis Stage.

7 Results

7.1 Preservation

Bearing in mind the history of Øster Søgade, it was not surprising that old seabed, dump deposits and structures related to the straightening of the shoreline were predominant (Tab. 1).

The table shows the context types found, based on their basic interpretation:

Type	Number
Alluvial accumulations	2
Dump layer	4
Fill	1
Stone structure	1
Total	8

Table 1. Archaeological contexts.

7.2 Archaeological Results

Sortedamssøen

This group consists of the contexts SD100001 and SD100002, a dump deposit and an alluvial accumulation respectively.

Being the lowest layer, both in terms of terrain level and stratigraphically, the light yellow sand deposit appeared in the bottom of trench Z1324, which was intersected by section C1376. The deposit did not contain any artifacts or other information that could facilitate answers regarding origin, use and age. Hence it is considered a dump deposit or a levelling deposit.

The perception that this sand deposit was put there with the intention of creating an even seabed, allowing for easy cleaning and emptying during the regular service of the lake, is a preliminar hypothesis which still needs confirmation in relation to further field work in the area.

The dating of a deliberately deposited sand bed would be relevant in order to learn more about the process of landscaping or changing of the landscape around Copenhagen for the specific purpose of exploiting the water sources.

The repeated efforts to exploit the *Lakes* as a water reservoir and to straightening them with the aim of incorporating them into the fortification of Copenhagen in Post Medieval and Late Post Medieval time, can be followed in the written sources, hence, we witness the testimonies of the older Danish military engineering.

Arguing a tentative relation between the two deposits is based the form of the surface of the sand deposit. The latter has an asymmetrical, slightly curvy slope towards the center of the lake. Despite of its almost rocaille-like curvature, only observed along a 2,5 m long part of the section, its

regularity leads to the interpretation that the seabed does not represent a natural accumulation.

To conclude on the contexts in question: the sand deposit SD100001 is thought to be related to the damming activities in the 1720s, while the seabed (SD100002) represents its following use.

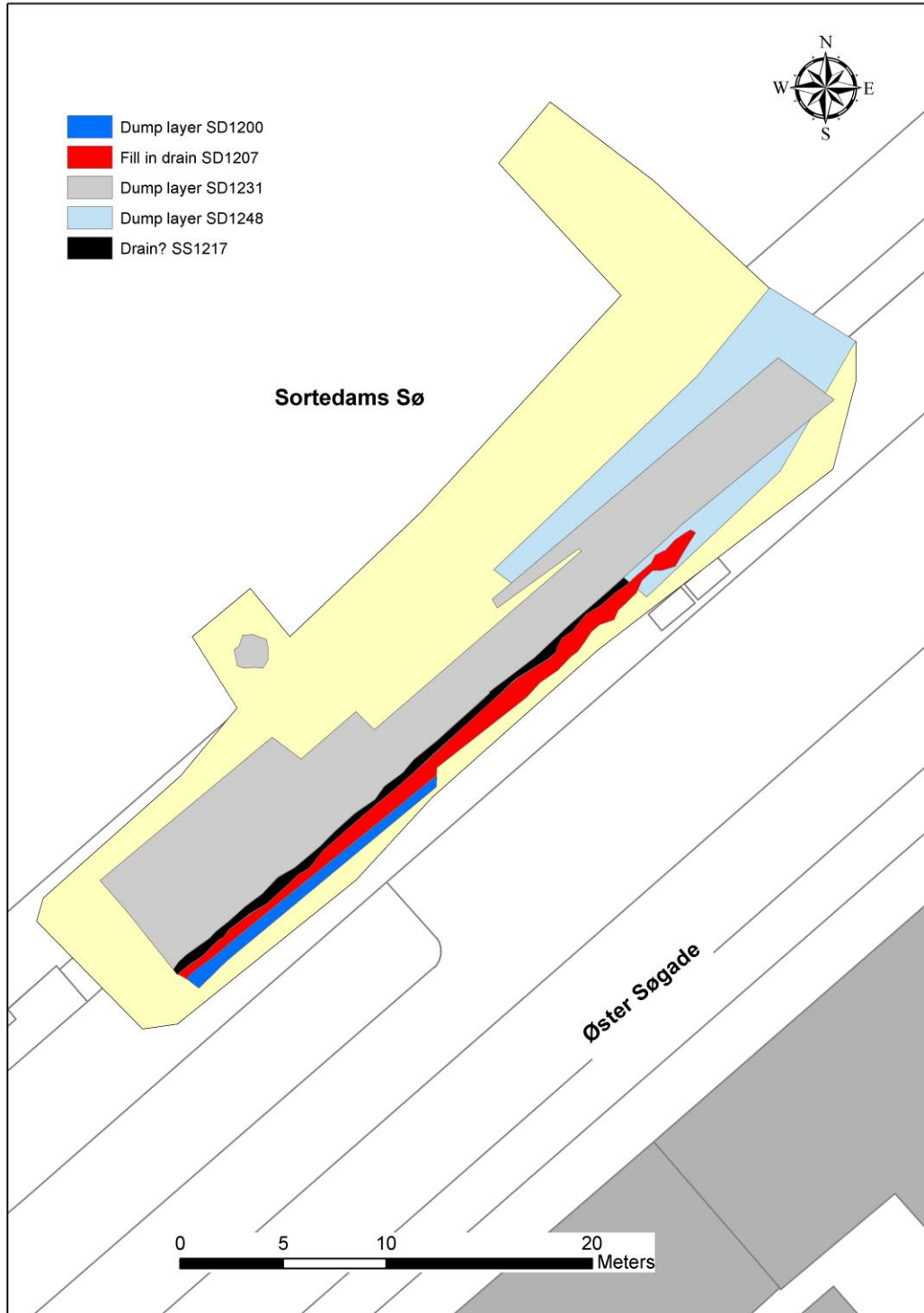


Figure 3. Øster Søgade. Main trench (Z1324) with archaeological contexts.

Østre Sortedams Dossering

This group consists of the contexts SD1200, SD1207, SS1217, SD1231 and SD1248, which comprises four dump deposits and a single stone structure, thought to represent the remnants of the current østre Sortedams dossering (Fig. 3).

The building process is believed to have begun with the spreading of a comprehensive sand layer (SD100003) throughout the entire area. This coarse layer seems leveled and given a thickness of approximately 10-20 cm. It seemed like the intention was to achieve a general heightening of the terrain and to create a surface that allowed further construction work. Where the sand came from is unknown, but it is probably of gravel pit origin.

The continuation of the establishment of the current embankment involved distributing of a massive clay layer that covered part of the area. Its extension was significant, hence it was given different context numbers throughout the several day long recording process. Furthest to the north it was surveyed as SD1248, while SD1231 was seen over a larger part of the excavation site. Even though the deposits are different, they are linked as they are interpreted as deriving from the same activity.

The content of building debris in the deposits, i.e. brick rubble, mortar etc. indicates it is waste derived from the old part of Copenhagen, which, during demolitions and redevelopment, was transported out of the inner city and redeposited on the sloping seashore of Sortedamssøen. Similar redeposition procedures facilitated during the first decades of the 20th century are observed on numerous archaeological locations in Copenhagen, e.g. Enghave Plads and Poul Henningsens Plads etc.

The recycling of the building material does also reflect previous refuse handling in a time when terms like pollution and hazardous waste weren't invented and disposal solutions were much simpler than they are today.

As the deposits SD1248 and SD1231 were of modern origin, it was decided not to document contexts interpreted as stratigraphically younger than the current according to protocol, but only provide them with a simple description.

In spite hereof they do comprise the elements of the present day embankment, which endowed the observer with the impression of how contemporary gardeners approached the work. Hence, the sandy clay deposit SD1248 was included in a horizon of accumulations, which extensive content of clay proved deceive in the matter of establishing a compact terrain allowing for both an embankment sloping toward the sea and a solid foundation for a grabble surface. This heavily clayish horizon continued outside the trench into the still undisturbed part of the embankment. It was increasing to a thickness to approximately 0.8 m. The part of the clay extending down under the strolling path by the lake forms the basis for a light grey coarse sand layer, which acts as a leveling for the actual surface. Different is the upper end of the clay horizon, as a 0.6 m thick layer of topsoil was deposited here. Today this topsoil is straightened in a way that allows for a connection between the top of the embankment and the strolling path next to the lake. With regular intervals the beautiful

chestnut trees, typical for the *Lakes*, are planted on the top of the embankment in exactly this topsoil.

Nevertheless a question related to the build-up of the bank arises, as a stone rendering (SS1217), following the outline of the embankment and shrouded in ocher clay (SD1207), was identified over a distance of approximately 40m. The rendering, which extends out of the trench in its southern end, is evidently stratigraphically older than the overlaying clay horizon. As its relation to the seabed (SD100002) is undetermined an indisputable relation between them was not allowed.

It is suggested that the stone render was build to provide stabilizing and drain to the embankment, but the archaeological data is unfortunately too scarce to make an interpretation with some kind of certainty.



Figure 4. "Efterårsmorgen ved Sortedamssøen". Oil on canvas. Christen Købke 1838.

The present strolling path adjacent to the water and the granite facing was built in 1929, giving access to the people of Copenhagen to stroll right next to the water. The chestnut trees, shielding the lakes from noise and congestion of the city today, were planted at the same time. The granite facing toward the lake and the accumulations, used as leveling for the strolling path, respectively, was identified during the fieldwork. Also the embankment was found, as it still in use. Both elements, which were stratigraphically younger, were present at a higher terrain level.

Dosseringen, derived from the French word *dos*, which means back, is used about a road upon a dam or an embankment sloping towards the water in the present context. Its history is, however, much older than 1929. An impression of its older layout is represented by the painter Christen Købke (1810-1848). His motive "Efterårsmorgen ved Sortedamssøen" ("Autumn morning at Sortedamssøen") from 1838, expresses a naturalistic

sense of how to apply the colors, which normally only is seen in old faded photographs (Fig. 4). Hereby the self-grown character of the area in the first part of the 19th century is conveyed to the viewer. At that time the *Lakes* were still incorporated into the fortification of Copenhagen. Thus it is possible to infer that Sortedammen had a similar appearance between 1720s and 1838.

Furthermore does Købke's motives allow for a dissemination of the contemporary design of the seashore.



Figure 5. "Udsigt fra Dosseringen ved Sortedamssøen mod Nørrebro. Oil on canvas. Christen Købke 1838.

Previous motive and "Udsigt fra Dosseringen ved Sortedamssøen mod Nørrebro" (Fig. 5), respectively, tells that the zone between sea and shore did not show the same razor sharp contour in earlier times. This observation seems to correspond with layout of (SD100001) (SD100002). Hereby the hypothesis that the contexts in question date back to the time between 1720s and 1929 is once again supported.

7.3 Summary and assessment

The extensive preparing work prior to the establishing of the metro work site on Øster Søgade was carried out during April and May 2013.

Today the area is a recreational urban environment in a heavily urbanized area, but earlier, in the medieval era and the renaissance, it was a more or less unpopulated river valley mostly used as pasture land. However intensified mill operations, led to a gradually increase of the dammed area over the centuries. Finally from the middle of the 17th century the area was regarded as demarcation terrain outside the town walls and thus incorporated into the town fortification.

The archaeological finds, in this case the cultural accumulations and structures, supports the younger stages of this narrative. However, the Middle Ages were not represented. Remnants dated to Prehistoric times are potentially present, as sediments in the bottom of the Øster Søgade trenches could prove to have been accumulated during the weichselian glaciation, 25.000-13.000 BP, or the following millennia. No findings were made to give any further information about the use of the area in prehistoric times.

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Abbreviations

- AA: The Antiquarian and Topographical Archive numbers used before 1988, Museum of Copenhagen
- F: Finds objects number, refer to IntraSiS database
- Fig: Figure
- G: Group identity, refer to IntraSiS database.
- i.e.: An abbreviated form of *id est*, Latin for "*in other words*".
- KBM: Museum of Copenhagen (Københavns Museum) also used as Archive reference numbers to cases from 1988. Museum of Copenhagen
- KD: Københavns Diplomatarium I-VIII.
- Et al.: An abbreviated form of *et alia*, Latin for "*and others*." When affixed after the name of a person, *et al.* indicates that additional persons are acting in the same manner, such as several plaintiffs or grantors. When *et al.* is used in a quoting context, it means that the quoted words refer to all authors.
- MC: The Metro Company (Metroselskabet)
- P: Sample analysis identity, refer to IntraSiS database
- S: Stratigraphical object identity, refer to IntraSiS database
- The National Heritage Agency: Kulturarvsstyrelsen

Appendices

Finds Report

A total of 27 finds objects from the Øster Søgade watching briefs were examined for this report (Tab. 1). The artefacts registered span a period from the Middle Ages to Modern times (13th century until the 20th century). This chapter aims to assess the assemblage from the watching brief, looking at key questions such as trade, wealth and evidence of craftwork and production of goods. This chapter will feature an overall results section.

The stylus (FO 100043) and the iron object with two chains attached to it (FO 100047) were found in layer SD 100002, which was considered the bottom of today's lake. The other finds came from the different dump layers and soil covering the whole area (SD 1248).

ID	Finds objects	Number	Weight (g)	Date
100038	Stove tile?	1	20	Modern time
100037	Ceramics; late redware	14	286	Late post-medieval
100039	Ceramics; early redware	1	7	Medieval
100040	Ceramics; creamware	2	17	Late post-medieval
100041	Ceramics; Chinese porcelain	1	18	Late post-medieval
100042	Clay pipe	1	2	Late post-medieval
100044	Flint flake	1	14	Prehistoric
100045	Bottle glass	3	446	Modern time
100046	Drinking glass (madeira)	1	17	Modern time
100047	Iron ball & chains?	1	6 130	Late post-medieval
100043	Slate stylus	1	6	Late post-medieval
	Sum	27	6 963	

Table 1. Øster Søgade. Finds objects.



Figure 1. Possibly stone age senon flint flake (FO 100044).

The small flint piece is made of the local senon flint and has a clear striking platform, a bulb on the top and a central ridge (Fig. 1). Its surface is clearly affected from lying in the water for a long time and it also seems to be worn down on the edges, perhaps from the movement of sand and water. Its use is unclear and most probably it can be seen as a residue from the making of a tool of some kind.

The clay pipe stem (Fig. 2) has a small bore hole which suggests a late dating, from 1750 and forward.

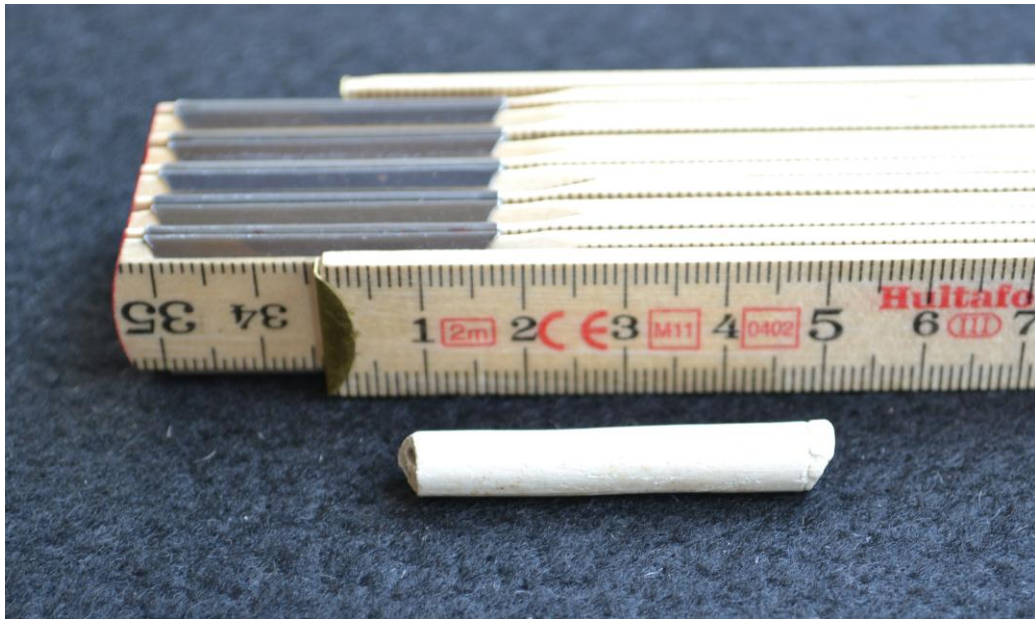


Figure 2. Late post-medieval decorated clay pipe stem (FO 100042).



Figure 3. Selection of late post-medieval redware (FO 100037).



Figure 4. Sherd of medieval early redware (FO 100039).

General observations

The finds vary in time from Medieval to Modern time. They are found in dump layers which are supposed to have been built up during the regulations and changes of the dams in the 20th century.

The very large deposit SD1248, interpreted as a dump deposit, contained almost all of the artefacts. It contained the whole spectrum of finds from urban refuse: from building materials and household goods, animal bones, pottery glass and personal equipment etc.

The pottery from this deposit consisted of red wares (glazed and unglazed) in the forms of jugs and storage vessels from Denmark and possibly Lower Saxony and the Netherlands and creamware of either English or Continental origin. Evidence of sea travelling and fishing was also apparent with small bone and shell fragments.

List of Contexts

ID	Name	Subclass	Excavation Method	Basic Interpretation	Suggested dating
1200		Deposit	Machine	Dump layer	19th-20th century
1207		Deposit	Machine	Fill in drain	19th-20th century
1217		Stone/Brick Structure	Machine	Drain?	19th-20th century
1231		Deposit	Machine	Dump layer	19th-20th century
1248		Deposit	Machine	Dump layer	19-20th century
100001		Deposit	Machine	Dump layer	1720s
100002		Deposit	Machine	Alluvial deposit	18th-19th century
100003		Deposit	Machine	Alluvial deposit	19th-20th century
100029	Ældste dossering	Group	Machine	Water supply	1720s
100030	Sortedams dosseringen	Group	Machine	Road	1929

List of Finds

Id	Name	Material	Type	N	W (g)	Dating	Context
100037	Late redware	Ceramic	Sherd	14	286	Late post-medieval	1248
100038	Letter marks	CBM	Stove tile	1	20	Modern time	1248
100039	Early redware	Ceramic	Sherd	1	7	Medieval	1248
100040	Creamware	Ceramic	Sherd	2	17	Late post-medieval	1248
100041	Chinese porcelain	Ceramic	Sherd	1	18	Late post-medieval	1248
100042	Decorated	Pipeclay	Clay pipe	1	2	Late post-medieval	1248
100043	Slate stylus	Slate	Stylus	1	6	Late post-medieval	100002
100044	Retouches?	Flint	Flake	1	14	Stone age?	1248
100045	Beer & wine	Glass	Bottle	3	446	Modern time	1248
100046	Decorated, Madeira	Glass	Drinking glass	1	17	Modern time	1248
100047	Ball & chain?	Iron	Ball & chain?	1	6130	Late post-medieval	100002

List of Photos

ID	Name	Type of Motif	Context
100004	Grøft ude i Øster Søgade	Overview	1244
100005	Grøft ude i Øster Søgade	Overview	1244
100006	Grøft ude i Øster Søgade	Overview	1244
100007		Context	1248
100008		Context	1248
100009		Context	1248
100010		Context	1248
100011	Stone structure	Context	1217
100012	Stone structure	Context	1217
100013	Stone structure	Context	1217
100014	Stone structure	Context	1217
100015	Stone structure	Context	1217
100016	Stone structure	Context	1217
100017	Stone structure	Context	1217
100018	Section	Context	1248, 100001, 100002, 100003
100019	Section	Context	1248, 100001, 100002, 100003
100020	Section	Context	1248, 100001, 100002, 100003
100021		Context	1248, 100001, 100002, 100003
100022		Context	1248, 100001, 100002, 100003
100023		Context	1248, 100001, 100002, 100003
100024		Context	1248, 100001, 100002, 100003
100025		Context	1248, 100001, 100002, 100003
100026		Overview	1324
100027		Overview	1324
100028		Overview	1324

