

Vibenshus Runddel

KBM 3843, Vibenshus Runddel nr. 1, Udenbys Klædebo Kvarter, Kildevælds Sogn, Sokkelund Herred, Københavns Amt

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Cover picture: Store Vibenshus as seen from the entrance to Blegdamsfælleden in 1899. To the left and right is Jagtvej; in the middle of the picture is Lyngbyvejen.

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1 Abstract / Resumé

On the occasion of the Metro Company building a metro station at the NW corner of Fælledparken, the Museum of Copenhagen established evaluation trenches in March 2012 as archaeological pre-investigations. The work occurred in two separate phases, and they are here presented in the same report.

The investigated area includes 18 evaluation trenches covering an area of 974 m² or approximately 9.6% of the affected area.

A number of archaeological features relate to prehistoric activity and settlement as well as late post-Medieval military exercises on the Commons (Fælleden). A range of finds from the topsoil reflects the varied use of the Commons during the last couple of centuries. The most important finding to highlight is a group of prehistoric pits and postholes as these features add new information concerning prehistoric activity within the Copenhagen area.

Archaeological periods: prehistoric to late post-Medieval time

Features: pits, trenches, postholes

Key words: Commons, prehistoric activity, military trenches, macrofossil analysis.

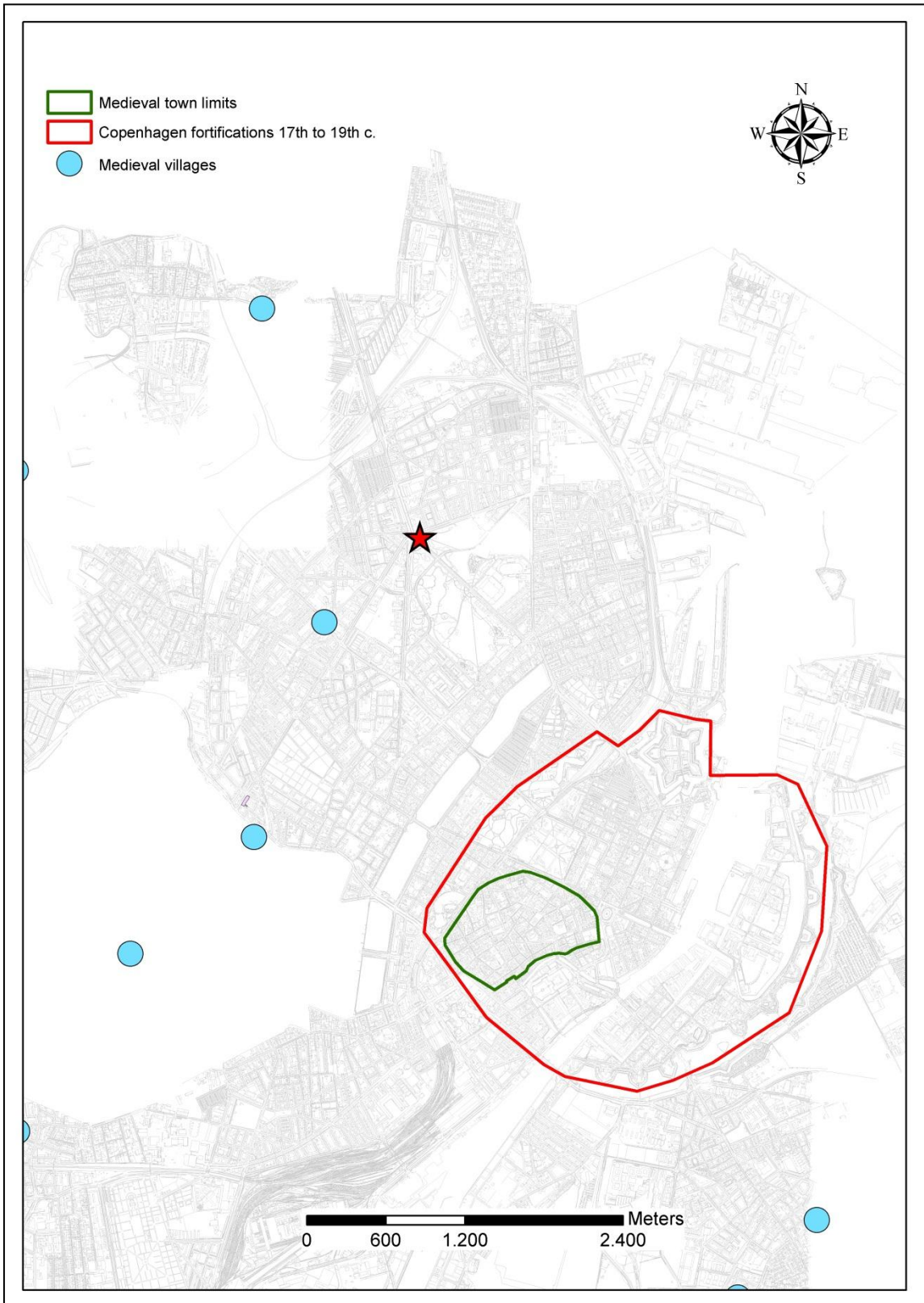


Figure 1. Vibenshus Runddel. Location of the investigated site (red star).

2 Introduction

2.1. Proposed development

The current investigation preceded the new metro station, which will be located at Vibenshus Runddel at the corner of Fælledparken (Figure 1). The station is located in the district of Østerbro and is part of the City Ring Project, which will provide a new transportation system to the surrounding outskirts of the city.

The Museum of Copenhagen wished to carry out a pre-excavation in the area where the metro station was to be built in order to assess whether it was necessary to carry out further archaeological investigations. The archaeological work was conducted both as a pre-investigation and as a watching brief.

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 has 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. The report covers the results from a watching brief in January 2012 in connection to the establishment of a pipeline (evaluation trench Z1001) to the east in the investigated area, as well as results of the test excavations carried out in March 2012.

A copy of this report has been distributed to the Metro Company and to Kulturstyrelsen. The documentary archive relating to the fieldwork is deposited with the Copenhagen Museum. All digital records are filed in the IntraSIS database program.

2.4 Other data

Field leader on the watching brief (Trench Z1001) was Karen Green Therkelsen while Claus Rohden Olesen managed the pre-investigation from 19.-26.03.2012. Academic staff was Jacob Mosekilde, Tina Villumsen and Niels Henrik Andreasen.

The weather during the watching brief was cold and the ground was frozen. During the pre-investigation, the weather was optimal and did not affect excavation conditions.

The finds have been analysed by Mie Pedersen, Copenhagen Museum, who also wrote the finds report.

3 Topography and historical background

Østerbro lies on part of a moraine flat formed by the Oresund Glacier during the last Ice Age. The terrain has only modest undulations (Figure 2). The topography of Østerbro increases in the direction of the outer Nørrebro, which is reflected on modern maps and in the average height values for the till deposits found in recent geotechnical investigations¹. The till consists of yellowish brown clay. The average depth of postglacial layers in the area is rarely more than 0.5 m. The excavated area is at an altitude of app. 12 m above sea level (DVR90).

The oldest traces of human presence in Østerbro date to the Stone Age. The finds are few and scattered, which is probably due to a lack of archaeological surveillance when the area was further developed from the 1850s onwards. The medieval settlement on Østerbro is virtually unknown. There are no written notices of medieval villages in the area and archaeological evidence is lacking. It must, however, be noted that traces of prehistoric and medieval settlements are likely to be present in the area, although archaeologists have not yet observed any.

According to Ramsing, there was a lake at the northwest corner of the North Common², which is also charted on a map of Copenhagen from 1784 (City Archives, Maps and Drawings Collection). It is not clear when the lake was filled, but it possibly happened in the early 1800s, since it does not appear on later maps. The last traces of the lake can maybe be seen on a map from 1894 of Østerfælled and the Blegdam Common where plotted contour lines show three small depressions in the ground. It is unclear whether the Commons were subjected to a general drainage program but small water holes may have been dug for drainage purposes. At some point, the area became lined with dikes and ditches and older illustrations show small bridges crossing the ditches.

¹ Zander & El-Sharnouby 2011, 24.

² Ramsing 1940.



Figure 2. Terrain and major streets at Østerbro. The red dot shows the investigated locality. Source: Bydelsatlas Østerbro, p. 4.

3.1 The Commons (Fælleden) ³

In the remote past, Østerfælled stretched all the way to the coast and Strandvejen then passed over the Commons.

From the mid 1250s, we know that the Commons extended from Sortedamssøen to Rosbæk. It was an area of uncultivated meadows where the city's inhabitants let their cattle graze.

The village of Serridslev was reputedly situated in the area and is mentioned in a document from 1191, when Absalon bequeaths the city to the bishop of Roskilde. Serridslev consisted of a few farms with large cultivated areas, mostly meadows, where the livestock could graze. The area included a big part of current Nørrebro and Copenhagen and the fields of Serridslev probably extended all the way to the lakes outside Medieval Copenhagen. Serridslev manor dates to 1370. Its lands were as large as ten large farms combined and it belonged alternately to bishops and kings. Serridslev Manor and Serridslev village must have been situated very close to each other. Eventually, the village was destroyed during Duke Frederik's (later King Frederik I) siege of Copenhagen in 1523⁴. After the destruction of Serridslev, the Commons probably continued being grass fields or meadows. In 1527, the land of former Serridslev was donated to the councilmen as payment for their services.

³ Information from Fleischer 1985; www.dengang.dk 2012

⁴ Madsen 1993.

Although the city of Copenhagen had appointed a field guard to protect the Commons, he could not prevent the military from gradually appropriating the area, and in 1679, the army held its first muster on the commons. They shared the area with the livestock and in the same year, 139 cows were grazing on Østerfælled.

In 1710, 15,000 soldiers held military exercises for four weeks on the Commons. The field guard afterwards complained about the many holes that had been dug by the troops, "some necessary and many unnecessary"⁵.

In 1716, Tsar Peter the Great's Russian army of 30,000 men camped on the Commons along with 23,000 Danish soldiers. The damage to the Commons after the Russians' visit was enormous and it took 160 soldiers eight days in 1719 to repair the damages. Also in 1753 and 1755 were large military units camping on the Commons⁶.

People used to dump dead livestock on the Commons where the carcasses would gradually build up. Carcasses were removed during large-scale clean-ups in both 1715 and 1778.

Horse races were held in 1770-72 on the Commons, probably spurred by the famous statesman Johann Friedrich Struensee, who had great interest in equestrian sport. A scaffold was built at Østerfælled in 1772 for the execution of the Counts Brandt and Struensee. After the great fire in 1795, the Commons were used as a tent camp for the homeless.

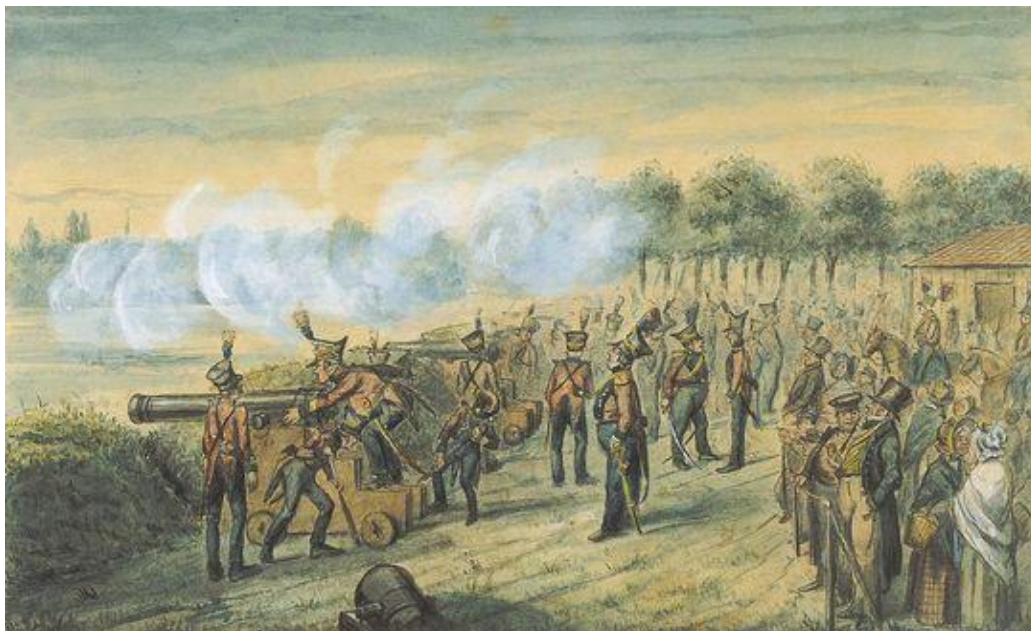


Figure 3. The citizen artillery troops during shooting exercises at the common, 1840. Note the earthworks in front of the cannons.

While the Commons belonged to the municipality, the military had gradually taken control of the area. While the cattle grazed on the Commons in the summer, the soil had become so depressed by the soldiers' boots that the grass withered away. Other activities also took their toll on the grass. A growing interest in equestrian sports at the beginning of 1800s once again prompted the organization of horse races on the Commons from 1833-36 and in 1843-47. In 1847 there was almost only moss left,

⁵ Nielsen 1892, 179-180.

⁶ Nielsen 1892, 180.

prompting Head Gardener Rothe to make the suggestion that the military use less space, but the Ministry promptly replied that it could not spare an inch of the land. However, in 1857, the police had to take care of the cattle. Police Director Bræstrup wrote to the magistrate that the cattle were starving because of persistent drought. At this time, roughly 1,100 heads of cattle were grazing on the Commons. Horses and livestock roamed freely on the Commons (until about 1906-07) and the large area was enclosed with a wooden fence which had only a few entrances. At the corner towards Vibenshus Runddel, there was a simple wooden gate guarded by a crippled gate-keeper. He also looked after a kiosk close to the entrance.

A debate on what to do with the Commons erupted during the 1880s. Should the area be developed for buildings, or should the citizens be given access to the green space? In the late 1800s, the Commons were a favorite place for neighborhood children during the summer months⁷. Also rather alcoholic persons from the surrounding districts frequented the Commons. The "Lersø Gang" was notorious. At the same time, local farmers grazed their cattle in the area and the military used it for grazing of horses, exercises and drills. Actual ownership was therefore a matter for debate.

Fælledparken was established 1908-12 and it included then app. 58 ha. Mayor Jensen planted the first tree on 27 April 1909. The public got access to the park and the military lost its right to use the Commons. A park area was established by merging Copenhagen's former pastureland for horses and cattle: Blegdams Common, North Common and East Common. In subsequent decades, a large part of the parkland was gradually sold off for construction but conservation of Fælledparken was carried out in 1965 when the Copenhagen municipality accepted to preserve the area as a recreational green area and operate it as a park.

3.2 Vibenshus Runddel

The name Vibenshus (presumably after Mikkel Vibe 1565-1624 - a merchant and mayor of Copenhagen) are derived from the Store Vibenshus built in 1629 as a house for the guardsmen of the King's Road (Lyngbyvejen from Copenhagen to Frederiksborg Slot) where travelers could pay toll. The name is derived from *Hans Andersen Vive*, who lived there around 1635. Until the 1700s, the house was called *Vivens Hus*. The place later developed into a public house.

The major roads dividing the Commons were established very early: Blegdamsvej was established at the end of the 1600s; Øster Allé was established in 1750 and in 1768 Jagtvejen was built from Store Vibenshus to Lille Vibenshus, and was hereby connected to the road to Helsingør.

In 1750, the Falkonergården was built by Store Vibenshus and Øster Allé. At the same time, Jagtvejen was constructed from Frederiksberg to Great Vibenshus and the rest down to Little Vibenshus in 1768. The stretch of road from Store Vibenshus to Lyngby was opened in 1769. The corner of Østerfælled (Fælledparken) was not developed (with houses).

⁷ Kellerman 1969.

Vibenshus Runddel (also known as Store Vibenshus) is today an intersection at the Østerbro district of Copenhagen, where Jagtvej, Lyngbyvej and Nørre Allé meet. The roundabout is located just off the northwestern corner of the park. Originally, also Øster Allé merged with the other roads at this intersection, which was built as a roundabout in the mid-1770s (Figure 4).

Construction in the wider area of the intersection was slow and maps from the mid-1800s show a rural area with fields, mills and a few scattered farms or houses (Figure 5)

In 1960, the roundabout was demolished in favor of a common intersection in preparation for the never completed Søring in Copenhagen. Simultaneously, the Øster Allé was bent off, so that it got its own T-junction with Nørre Allé c. 100 m south of the roundabout.

By the roundabout the manufacturing facilities for Galle & Jessen, built in 1884, were situated. Parts of the production buildings were demolished in preparation of the Søring Project, and in 1999-2000, the last old buildings were replaced by an office building.

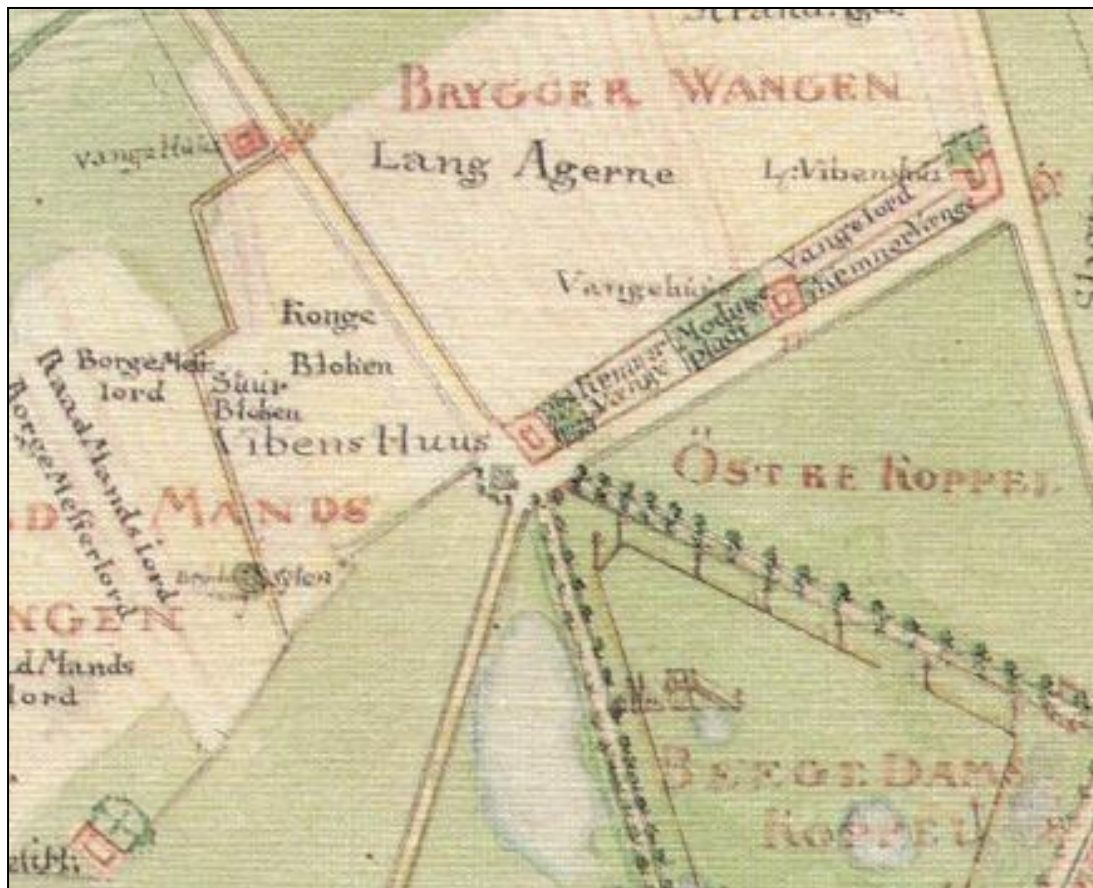


Figure 4. Map from 1770.



Figure 5. Sterms map from 1841 shows the roads and the still modest building activity around the Commons.



Figure 6. View in 1904 from Store Vibenshus over Østerfælled (left), Blegdamsfælleden (centre), and Nørrefælled (right). Source: Før og Nu 1921, 254.

4 Archaeological background

The archival control of the affected area showed that finds had previously been made in Fælledparken, which can be dated to several phases of the Stone Age:

Year	Location	SB-nr	Archaeological observation
1910	Parken Stadium	020306-18	Prior to the construction of the stadium, the National Museum excavated a cist grave dating to the Neolithic (2350-1701 BC).
1938	Parken Stadium	020306-18	Prior to the construction of the stadium, the National Museum excavated a cist grave dating to the Neolithic (2350-1701 BC).
1970	Fælledparken	020306-141	Assemblage of chipped lithics found near the State Hospital. The lithics include two Neolithic flake axes and a projectile point, possibly from the Bromme Culture. Although the precise circumstances for the lithics cannot be established, it is the oldest archaeological find in Copenhagen. Palaeolithic (11.400-10.500 BC) and Neolithic (3900-1800 BC).
1995	Østerfælled	SB-no. 020306-135 & 020306 (KBM 1412)	Lithic artefacts found at two separate locations in Fælledparken. Among them were a bifacial arrowhead, a dagger shaft, a scraper and many blades. A more recent gunflint was also included ⁸ . Late Neolithic (2400-1800 BC).
2009	Borgmester Jensens Allé	SB-no. 020306-437 (KBM 3793, stage 1)	Archaeological test excavation over an area of 375 m ² in connection to the construction of a new football field. No archaeological finds were discovered apart from a few sherds of porcelain dating to the 1700s and 1800s.
2010	Nørre Allé and Edel Sautes Allé	KBM 3793, stage 2	In 2010, Copenhagen Museum carried out an archaeological test excavation over an area of 4500 m ² close to the State Hospital. No archaeological features or finds were uncovered.

Table 1. Earlier archaeological observations.

⁸ Stensager, p. 5.

5 Archaeological potential and aims

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. Vibenshus Runddel is classified as a Class 3 locality. Antiquarian knowledge is generally sparse for Class 3 sites or previous observations suggest that archaeological remains are of less significant extent and quality. In these cases, the archaeological strategy consists of test excavations ahead of construction works or watching briefs. Only in cases of special circumstances are systematic archaeological excavations undertaken⁹.

The part of the park included in the current investigation comprised an approximately rectangular area of c. 10,100 square meters within an open short-grassed public access field immediately to the East of Vibenshus Runddel. The area has not been developed for building in the past several hundred years and there was no doubt that the construction work would take place in an area of archaeological potential with an opportunity to establish earlier land use and elaborate on the original topography. There was potential to encounter traces of prehistoric activity, both in terms of features and finds. Since the area covers the northwest entrance of Fælledparken, there was also a possibility of encountering constructions related to the entrance to the Commons, marking stones and possible remains of a gatehouse. In general, the area was likely to contain larger features such as ditches and larger pits.

The desk-based assessment for this part of Nørrebro showed that traces of prehistoric settlement could be expected. Also of significance would be any potential data relating to medieval Serridslev or to rural buildings that preceded the district's housing development in the 1800s.

⁹ Project Design 2009, Københavns Museum.

6 Methodology and measurement system

6.1 Excavation and documentation

The evaluation trenches were dug under permanent supervision with a 360-degree tracked mechanical excavator using a two-meter wide toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were generally not oriented according to the corners of the world, but were instead adapted to the physical features within the park. Limitations to the investigation in this corner of the park were a number of protected trees as well as covered concrete shelters from the 1940s-50s. Establishment of the evaluation trenches had to consider these obstacles. Trenches were generally two meters wide (with the exception of the broader trenches Z1328, Z1474, Z1568 and Z1685) with individual lengths between 10 and 49 meters.

Following the removal of the approximately 30 cm top soil, the exposed surface of the natural subsoil was shovel-cleaned sufficiently to identify any archaeological features present. Any features found were then hand-trowelled. This process facilitated accurate planning.

There was no site grid on the ground. Evaluation trenches and features were planned using a GPS (Trimble R6 total stations with TSC2 handheld control units), and these were allocated a unique context/identification number, generated by the total station. All information could then easily be transferred and registered into the IntraSIS database¹⁰. Pro-forma single context recording was used where appropriate (i.e. features) detailing: character, contextual relationships, a detailed description, associated finds, interpretation and cross referencing to the drawn, photographic and finds records.

6.2 Finds registration

A special Copenhagen Museum 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

Finds are registered in the IntraSIS database (K2012:02).

¹⁰ The IntraSiS Explorer system created by the Swedish National Heritage Board is used for collecting, relating, structuring and archiving of data.

6.3 Environmental sampling

Sampling for environmental analysis was carried out in the conventional way and the samples were subsequently registered in IntraSIS.

7 Results

7.1 Preservation

A number of prehistoric features occurred in an area with large, later disturbances. In two cases, post-medieval features truncated prehistoric pits or postholes. The post-medieval features themselves were not preserved in their entirety within the evaluation trenches and it was rarely possible to determine their full extent.

7.2 Archaeological results

Seventeen evaluation trenches informed the pre-investigation, and one trench that was dug earlier in connection to conversion of cables (Z1001). A total of 974 m² was excavated and this is approximately 9.6% of the affected area. 45 finds objects were collected and registered.

Type	Number
Activity layer	1
Disturbance	48
Dump layer	2
Fill	8
Geological layer	1
Military trench	4
Natural feature	5
Pit	5
Plant hole	27
Posthole	6
Top soil	1
Total	108

Table 2. Vibenshus Runddel. All documented contexts.

Prehistory

There were no certain features of Mesolithic and Neolithic date within the area, but a small quantity of worked flint was recovered as casual finds from evaluation trench Z1010. These included four flakes and a bipolar core fragment. The absence of diagnostic pieces in the small assemblage means that a date is very uncertain. The core fragment and the flakes with natural surface indicate that moraine flint were procured and reduced locally. As with similar finds from Fælledparken (see above), the lithics hint at settlement activity or intermittent visits by hunter-gatherers and Neolithic people in the general vicinity. Whether their activities were conducted within an open or a forested environment remain unclear. The provenience of the lithics is not established with certainty as they were collected from an area that contained fill materials.

Nine prehistoric or tentative prehistoric features were encountered in evaluation trenches Z1001, Z1184, Z1277, Z1474 and Z1568 (Figure 16). The features include five pits and four postholes. Their dating to the prehistoric period is based mainly on their shape and the character of the fill, which are in contrast to the more recent features at the locality. A further argument is the fact that a small ceramic sherd of prehistoric

character was found in S1262 and a worked flint flake was collected from S1394¹¹. The tentative prehistoric features will be treated in some detail below:

Pits

Pit 1033 (Z1001). Pit 1033 was cut by the machine and it was observed in both profiles. The pit consisted of a primary round-bottomed cut to the south and a secondary flat-bottomed cut to the north. The primary, round-bottom cut continued a further 20-25 cm downwards below the trench bottom and it was estimated that this cut has been until 1.85 m deep and 4.4 meters wide. The form could not be determined on the surface, because the pit was not fully exposed. Thus, it cannot be determined whether the pit was cut on the central axis.

The fill in the primary cut consisted of dark black-brown sandy clay with many boiling stones in the middle of the feature towards the bottom; also quite a few unfired pebbles. The boiling stones were seen mainly in the eastern profile 1046, fewer in the western profile 1048, but this is probably random and depends on how the pit was cut. The fill around the boiling stones was mixed with charcoal.

¹¹ Regrettably, both of these finds have been lost during post-excavation processing.

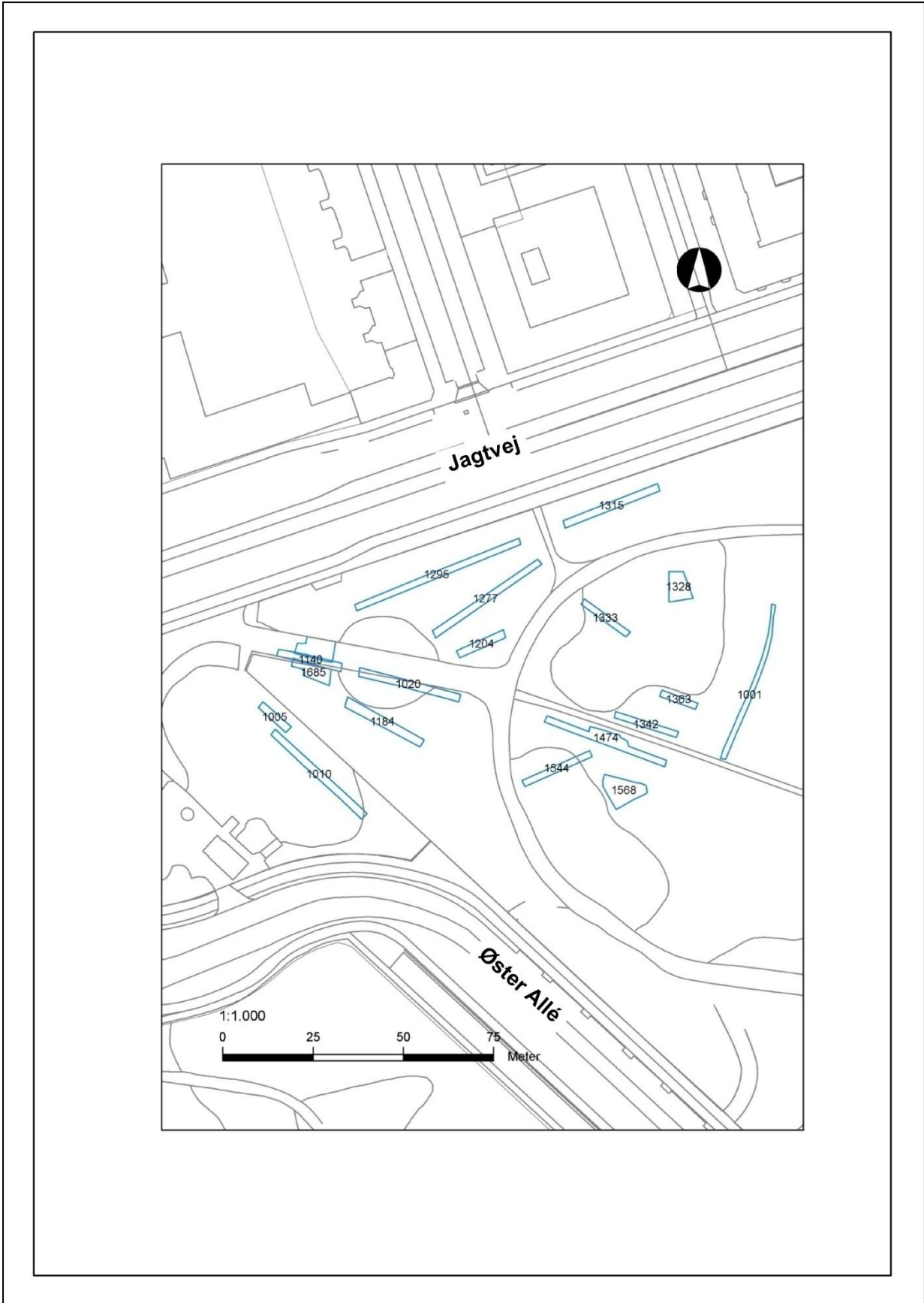


Figure 7. Overview of the evaluation trenches (blue lines).



Figure 8. Trench 1001 with Pit S1033.

At the bottom of the pit was observed a layer of ash/charcoal, a few centimeters thick. The pit probably consisted of several fill episodes, but as the ground was frozen, it was impossible to clean the profiles properly. The fill does not appear to be layered, so probably there were only a few fill episodes, some of which involved boiling stones. The secondary cut was observed only in the west profile 1048 and measured 0.9 x 2.5 m. The fill in the secondary cut was clearly different from the primary cut to the south and consisted of medium brown sandy clay mixed with patches of tan moraine clay. The secondary cut could not be recognized in the eastern section. Neither in the primary or secondary cut were finds of any kind, nor red-burned clay. Samples were taken from the lower ash layer (1050) and the fill with and without boiling stones respectively (1051/1052) and from the secondary northern pit in the western section (1053). The pit is interpreted as a clay extraction pit secondarily filled with waste, including cooking stones. Based on the presence of the boiling stones and its general shape, the primary cut can tentatively be dated to the Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. The secondary cut is younger, but how much is uncertain.

Pit 1262 (Z1277). Fill is a brownish grey sandy clay, containing charcoal and natural subsoil. At the bottom of the pit are unfired stones, c. 10 cm diameter, which occurred at the transition between the fill and the natural subsoil. The fill contains up to 1.5 cm large charcoal pieces and one ceramic sherd of prehistoric character.



Figure 9. Pit S1033 in Trench 1001.

Pit 1394 (Z1474). Bottom of a pit, oval in plan and with steep-angled sides and rounded base. The fill (S100055) is grayish brown sandy clay mixed with some stones and frequent charcoal inclusions. A single piece of worked flint was found in the fill.

Pit 1447 (Z1474). Small pit, oval in plan and with steep-angled sides and rounded base. The fill (S100061) is a dark grey sandy clay with occasional unburned stones with diameters of 10-15 cm. Apart from charcoal and remixed subsoil, the fill also contained darker grey parts.

Pit 1599 (Z1568). Pit oval in plan and with moderately angled sides and flat base. Fill (S100052) is brownish grey sandy clay containing some pebbles.

Postholes

Posthole 1162 (Z1184). Circular in plan with steep-angled sides, round base and slightly diffuse borders. The fill (S1173) is grey sandy clay.

In the central part of evaluation trench Z1474 were documented three further postholes of possible prehistoric date (S1381, S1416 and S1425). All are circular in plan with gentle to steep-angled sides and with round bases. Fill is grey sandy clay mixed with subsoil containing some charcoal.

Post-medieval activity

A large number of disturbances were observed below the topsoil in many of the evaluation trenches. Several of the features appeared to be aligned north-northeast to south-southwest but there was no uniform pattern. The features contained no visible cables or pipes and because of their general outline, they are unlikely to be drainage ditches. Neither did they contain artefacts of any kind and they are therefore undated. Some of the features were of similar size, shape, profile and composition of fills and are best described as vertically cut, flat-bottomed, sub-rectangular pits (dimensions varied). Excavation did not produce any conclusive evidence to indicate their function, but considering the tradition of 17th- and 18th-century military encampments in Fælledparken (see above), it is very likely that the sub-rectangular features represent temporary, military entrenchments.

S1211 is a ditch, similar to the other possible trenches. There were possible traces of construction in the box / later cut in the form of a posthole-like feature (S1219) (Figure 19). S1211 was recognized around 40-50 cm from the surface of the topsoil, and its sides incline / taper slightly towards the bottom. Until the documented level, there was preserved topsoil on both sides of the ditch, which the ditch therefore has disturbed.



Figure 10. Modern feature with sub-rectangular posthole (S1211 and S1219). Military trench? Photo: T. Villumsen.

A number of modern “postholes” appeared in the form of a large group of small, regularly spaced features located nearest to the entrance of the park. With the extension of evaluation Trench 1140 it became clear that the features were holes in a plant belt. This observation is consistent with their clear outline, the topsoil-like fill, the lack of finds in the features as well as their regularity. It has not been possible to find older photos or archival information about the plant belt and it is peculiar that they should extend over the main path leading into this corner of Fælledparken.



Figure 11. Possible plow marks in Trench 1140. Photo : T. Villumsen.

A series of narrow furrows were identified by physical discontinuities in a 5 cm thick layer of light, yellow sandy clay soil colour as seen in plan-view (Figure 20). The furrows were parallel, c 10 cm wide and contained dark, brown soil. None of the furrows crossed each other and there is thus no indication of repeated tilling. While the plow marks could be evidence of cultivation, they are more likely evidence of a single episode of plowing on the Commons in connection to clearance of vegetation or in preparation for planting.

A few irregular, filled-in holes are natural disturbances that likely represent tree stumps or rodent burrows (S1188, S1202, S1641, S100023, S100026).

An unexpected and quite unusual find in an archaeological context was several plastic-wrapped packages, buried at a shallow depth in the topsoil at Trench Z1277. The packages contained a variety of personal items, children's magazines, household goods and foodstuff (including several bags of flour). Judging from the dates on magazines included in the packages, the cache was likely buried in the early 1970s. The character of the items as well as the packaging could suggest that it is the cache of a homeless person. While the find itself has no value to archaeological research, it demonstrates with clarity the significance to many individuals of green spaces in built-up areas. In that sense, this curious find falls in line with the diverse, extraordinary activities that have taken place on the Commons throughout the centuries.



Figure 12. The profile in Trench Z1020 with sequence of soils containing organic materia. The yellow layer has a noticeable clay increase. Other trenches revealed only a homogenous layer of top soil above the till. Photo: T. Villumsen.

7.3 Summary and assessment

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

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 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.

Of particular note were the flint flakes, prehistoric ceramics, and several features of possible prehistoric date. Although largely undated, their presence is significant in that prehistoric in-situ features are uncommon in the Copenhagen area. What they seem to indicate is some form of intermittent human presence and activity, perhaps in the form of hunting expeditions and temporary visits, rather than a settlement proper.

Given that the excavation went down below the level of any possible archaeological remains, the actual area is no longer of any antiquarian interest. Since Fælledparken, as mentioned above, through the centuries have not been subjected to plowing or construction development, the area may offer good preservation conditions. For this reason, archaeological watching briefs should be conducted ahead of future construction work in Fælledparken.

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Appendices

Finds Report

Mie Pedersen

There are 45 finds distributed on 20 find categories. Total weight of the finds is 981 g. Table 1 shows that the ceramic material dominates in terms of weight and numbers.

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Bone undef.	2	186
CBM	3	66
Ceramic	26	277
Copper alloy	1	171
Flint	5	68,5
Glass	5	149,5
Organic material undef.	1	31
Shell undef.	1	21
Slag	1	11
Total	45	981

Table 1. The table shows the total number of finds in each material group.

X number	Name	Type	Stratigraphic object (Context)	Find unit (Context)
1	Earthenware (late redware), slip, with green exterior	Jug	100004	1210
2	Bottom, beer bottle 1959/	Bottle	100004	1203
3	Handle, clear glass, jug	Tankard	100004	1203
4	Glass, winebottle, green	Wine bottle	100004	1203
5	Oysters	Oyster	100004	1203
6	Animal bones, limb bones/cow	Animal bone	100004	1203
7	Earthenware (late redware), cowhorn	Dish	100004	1203
8	Porcelain, bowl, 1700s	Bowl	100004	1203
9	Oven tile, unglazed, French lily?	Stove tile	100004	1203
10	Wattle-and-daub? Greyburnished		100004	1203
11	Chunk of lignite	Charcoal	100004	1203
12	Metal, nail, corroded	Nail	100004	1203
13	Slag	Fragm. undef.	100004	1203
14	Faience, cup? blue stripe, modern	Cup	100004	1208
15	Industrial ceramic, cup, orange stripe	Cup	100004	1208
16	Earthenware (late redware, cowhorn	Pot/jug	100004	1281
17	Faience, bown, white-glazed	Bowl	100004	1282
18	Earthenware (late redware), stjertpot	Pot	100004	1282
19	Glasses, green, metal frame		1157	0
20	Various flint flakes	Flake	0	0

Table 2. Overview with context and find unit.

Dating

The framework dating of the collected material is very broad and includes Stone Age flint flakes and stoneware from the 1800s. However, the majority of finds should be placed within the post-Medieval period, see table 3. Most finds date to the period 1750-1850 with a few older and more recent exceptions.

X number	Name	Number	Dating	Context
1	Earthenware (late redware), jug, slip, with green exterior	18	Post medieval	100004
2	Bottom, beer bottle 1959/1978	1	Post medieval	100004
3	Handle, clear glass, jug	1	Post medieval	100004
4	Glass, winebottle, green	1	Post medieval	100004
5	Oysters	1	Post medieval	100004
6	Animal bones, limb bones/cow	2	Post medieval	100004
7	Earthenware (late redware) dish, cowhorn	1	Post medieval	100004
8	Porcelain, bowl, 1700s	1	Post medieval	100004
9	Oven tile, unglazed, French lily?	1	Post medieval	100004
10	Wattle-and-daub? Greyburnished	2		100004
11	Chunk of lignite	1		100004
12	Metal, nail, corroded	1		100004
13	Slag	1		100004
14	Faience, cup? blue stripe, modern	1	Post medieval	100004
15	Industrial ceramic, cup, orange stripe	2	Post medieval	100004
16	Earthenware (late redware, jug/pot, cowhorn	1	Post medieval	100004
17	Faience, bown, white-glazed	1	Post medieval	100004
18	Earthenware (late redware), stjertpot	1	Post medieval	100004
19	Glasses, green, metal frame	2	Post medieval	1157
20	Various flint flakes	5	Stone age	0

Table 3. Total number of X-numbers, their dating and context.

Table 3 shows that most finds were recovered from the layer of topsoil *S10004*. Based on the broad date of the finds from the topsoil it is not possible to say when it was formed. However, it is certain that the finds represent human activity in the area over a long time span.

Bulk finds

Ceramics

X number	Type	Ceramic ware	Fabric	Number	Weight/gr	Sub fabric
1	Jug	Earthenware	Late Redware	18	117	Un sourced, late redware
7	Dish	Earthenware	Late Redware	1	44	Un sourced, late redware
8	Bowl	Porcelain	European porc.	1	12	
14	Cup	Faience	Danish faience	1	22,5	
15	Cup	Industrial cer.	Europ. ind. cer.	2	18	creamware
16	Pot/jug	Earthenware	Late Redware	1	33,5	Un sourced, late redware
17	Bowl	Faience	Danish faience	1	11	
18	Pot	Earthenware	Late Redware	1	19	Un sourced, late redware
I alt				26	277	

Table 4. Overview of the ceramic material.

The ceramic material cover a broad range of types, including redware earthenware, faience, porcelain and industrial ceramics, see table 4. Redware is the largest category and the majority of sherds belong to common post-Medieval pots (e.g. X18). Noteworthy are the 18 fragments of a tall, cylindrical jug (X1), Figure 1. The jug was decorated on the inside with a traditional transparent lead glaze and on the outside with

a green glaze. The green glaze was put on top of a white slip to highlight the green colour.

There were also 2 redware sherds decorated with white cowhorn paint. One is from a dough dish with waveband decoration (X7) and the other is from a pot or jug-like shape with white spots (X16).

The sherds of faience, porcelain and industrial ceramics all seem to originate from different forms, such as cups (X14, X15) and bowls (X8, X17). Faience appears to be of a more recent date and could be from Alumina or a similar factory.

The provenience of the ceramic material appears to be Danish – and possibly from Copenhagen.



Figure. 1. The 18 sherds from the cylindrical jug with green glazed exterior (X1).

Glass

X number	Name	Type	Number	Weight/gr	Provenience
2	Bottom, beer bottle 1959/1978	Bottle	1	51,5	Denmark
3	Handle, clear glass, jug	Tankard	1	80	Denmark
4	Glass, wine bottle, green	Wine	1	11	Denmark
19	Frames for glasses?, Green, metal frame		2	7	
I alt			5	149,5	

Table 5. Overview of the glass artefacts.

Some rather special artefacts were collected on this excavation. One example is the bottom of a beer bottle of green glass (x2). Although the bottom in itself is of no interest, the embossed stamp at the bottom can provide a date and place of manufacture. Above the letters “ØL” can be seen four small dots and below these are the letters “G1”

(Figure 2). The four dots reveal that the bottle was produced at the Hellerup Glassworks on Owens machine no. 4, and the letter and the number indicate that it was produced in either 1959 or in 1978¹². Production went through the entire alphabet before the factory stopped in 1979.



Figure 2. The bottle was produced at Hellerup Glassworks in 1959 or 1978 (X2).

Another slightly peculiar artefact in glass is one half of a pair of sunglasses (X19). The glasses include a single, oval curved glass surrounded by a delicate metal frame, Figure 3. Based on stylistic criteria, the glasses can probably be dated to the 1800s until the beginning of the 1900s.

¹² Schlüter 1984, s. 108



Figure 3. The green glass fits perfectly in the delicate metal frame (X19).

Other artefacts in glass include a handle from a jug (X3) and a bodysherd from a wine bottle with severe glass plague (X4).

Oven tiles and wattle-and-daub

X number	Name	Type	Number	Weight/gr
9	Oven tile, unglazed, French lily?	Stove tile	1	35
10	Wattle-and-daub? Grey-burnished		2	31
Total			3	66

Tabel 6. Overview of the building materials..

This group includes a small fragment of an unglazed oven tile in redware (x9). The tile has a relief decoration, which possibly depicts a French lily. This type of tiles is often found in contexts from the 1600s.

There are also to pieces of coarsely tempered, grey-burnished clay. The pieces are flat on the front but are striped on the back – possibly from straw.

Metal and slag

X number	Name	Material	Type	Number	Weight/gr
12	Metal, nail, corroded	Copper alloy	Nail	1	171
13	Slag	Slag	Fragment undef.	1	11
Total				2	182

Tabel 7. Overview of metal and slag artefacts.

A metal nail (X12) is heavily corroded and it is no longer possible to determine its original shape.

It has not been possible to identify the origin of a small piece of slag (X13). The piece is light and filled with air bubbles.

Flint

X number	Name	Material	Type	Number	Weight/gr
20	Various flints	Flint	Flake	5	68,5
Total				5	68,5

Tabel 8. Overview of collected flints.

Five pieces of worked flint were collected as unstratified finds (x20). These include:

Bipolar core fragment. Damaged along one edge. Both poles are fragmented/crushed. Retouched(?) flake, complete. Possible retouched notch on one edge. The opposite edge is broad and is possibly steeply retouched from the ventral side, but a rust-coloured spot next to the impact point of two retouching flakes indicates plough patina. The flake is from moraine flint and a part of the natural surface is preserved.

Flake from bipolar core, complete, but with missing platform.

Flake from bipolar core, complete, flat platform. The platform on the distal end is crushed and not preserved.

Complete flake with missing platform. The flake is from moraine flint and a part of the natural surface is preserved.

Animal bones, oysters and lignite

X number	Material	Type	Number	Weight/gr
5	Shell undef.	Oyster	1	21
6	Bone undef.	Animal bone	2	186
11	Organic material undef.	Charcoal	1	31
Total			4	238

Tabel 9. Overview of various finds of organic materials.

An oyster shell was collected (X5), along with two animal bones, possibly of cow (X6) and a chunk of lignite (X11).

List of Contexts

Intrasis ID	Name	Subclass	Interpretation	Description	Suggested dating
1033	Trench 1001	Cut	Pit	The fill (100001) in the primary cut consisted of dark black-brown sandy clay with many boiling stones in the middle of the feature towards the bottom; also quite a few unfired pebbles, ash and charcoal.	Prehistoric? (LBA-IA)
1037	Trench 1020	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1042	Trench 1020	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1055	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1067	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1077	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1089	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1098	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1099	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1108	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1109	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1120	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1136	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1146	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1157	Trench 1184	Deposit	Activity layer	App. 5 cm thick layer of light yellow sandy clay layer with possible plow marks, see photo.	Early Modern (1660-1848)
1162	Trench 1184	Cut	Post hole?	Grey, sandy clay (1173) which is secondary, mixed fill.	Prehistoric
1174	Trench 1184	Disturbance	Post hole	Modern posthole	Modern (1848-now)
1188	Trench 1184	Void	Natural feature	Natural phenomena, probable root activity.	
1202	Trench 1184	Void	Natural feature	Yellowish grey clay with moderate charcoal inclusions.	
1211	Trench 1204	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1219	Trench 1204	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1223	Trench 1277	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1244	Trench 1277	Disturbance	Disturbance	The mixed fill (topsoil and yellow clay from the natural substrate) and content of modern glass shards indicate a recent disturbance. Section showed a flat bottomed cut.	Early Modern (1660-1848)
1248	Trench 1277	Disturbance	Disturbance	Section in the feature revealed modern glass shards. Fill similar to topsoil.	Early Modern (1660-1848)

1262	Trench 1277	Cut	Pit	Fill is brownish grey sandy clay; Secondary fill containing charcoal and natural subsoil. At the bottom of the pit are unfired stones, c. 10 cm diameter, The fill contained ceramic sherd (prehistoric?).	Prehistoric
1273	Trench 1277	Disturbance	Disturbance	Recent cable trench.	Contemporary
1283	Trench 1295	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1287	Trench 1295	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1291	Trench 1295	Disturbance	Disturbance		
1300	Trench 1295	Cut	Post hole?	Documented in drawing, but lacks description of the fill (1313).	Undated
1314	Trench 1020	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1319	Trench 1315	Disturbance	Disturbance	Ditch, dissimilar to the possible military trenches.	Early Modern (1660-1848)
1338	Trench 1333	Disturbance	Military trench		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1346	Trench 1342	Disturbance	Military trench		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1354	Trench 1342	Disturbance	Disturbance	Possibly cut by 1346, but the transition is unclear.	Early Modern (1660-1848)
1359	Trench 1342	Disturbance	Military trench		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1367	Trench 1363	Disturbance	Military trench		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1371	Trench 1474	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1377	Trench 1474	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1381	Trench 1474	Cut	Post hole	Fill (100056) in posthole(?). Grey sandy clay, mixed with subsoil.	Prehistoric
1394	Trench 1474	Cut	Pit	Greyish brown sandy clay, with some charcoal (100055). The pit was sectioned across, since the shape and dimensions suggested a possible grave. It was found to be the bottom of a pit due to the form and fill.	Prehistoric
1405	Trench 1474	Cut	Disturbance	Modern borehole.	Contemporary
1415	Trench 1474	Void		Deleted, fill in modern borehole.	
1416	Trench 1474	Cut	Post hole	Grey sandy clay (1424). Occasional inclusions of charcoal and small parts of natural subsoil. Probably prehistoric (based on shape and fill).	Prehistoric
1425	Trench 1474	Cut	Post hole	Fill (100059) in posthole. Grey sandy clay mixed with specks of charcoal and natural subsoil. Shape and fill suggest prehistoric date.	Prehistoric

1433	Trench 1474	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1447	Trench 1474	Cut	Pit	Small pit. Fill (100061) in small pit. Dark grey sandy clay mixed with specks of charcoal, natural subsoil, darker grey material, and unburned stones of 10-15 cm in diameter. Shape and fill suggest prehistoric date. Sample taken.	Prehistoric
1461	Trench 1474	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1470	Trench 1474	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1548	Trench 1544	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1552	Trench 1544	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1556	Trench 1544	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1560	Trench 1544	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1564	Trench 1544	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1577	Trench 1568	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1580	Trench 1568	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1584	Trench 1568	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1599	Trench 1568	Cut	Pit	Fill in pit (100052) is brownish grey sandy clay, with some pebbles	Prehistoric
1620	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1630	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1641	Trench 1685	Void	Natural feature		
1653	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance	Probable plant hole, originally interpreted as a possible posthole.	Early Modern (1660-1848)
1663	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1671	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance	Foundation hole for modern signpost. A large chunk of concrete was found just above.	Early Modern (1660-1848)
1693	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1706	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1717	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1728	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1738	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1749	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
1760	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100003	Natural subsoil	Phase	Geological layer		
100004	Topsoil	Phase	Topsoil		
100008	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100009	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100010	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100011	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100012	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100013	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)

100014	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100015	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100016	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100017	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100018	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100019	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100020	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100021	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100022	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100023	Trench 1685	Void	Natural feature		
100024	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Disturbance		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100025	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100026	Trench 1685	Void	Natural feature		
100027	Trench 1685	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100028	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100029	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100030	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100031	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100032	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)
100033	Trench 1140	Disturbance	Plant hole		Early Modern (1660-1848)

List of Photos

Id	Name	Description	Context ID	Facing	By	Date
100069	1	Working photo	Z1020	NV	CHO	19.3.12
100070	2	Working photo	Z1020	NV	CHO	19.3.12
100071	3	Working photo		S	CHO	19.3.12
100072	4	Section	S1146	SV	TV	19.3.12
100073	5	Possible plow marks		SV	TV	19.3.12
100074	6	Topsoil	Z1184	NV	TV	19.3.12
100075	7	Topsoil	Z1184	SV	TV	19.3.12
100076	8	Topsoil		S	TV	20.3.12
100077	9	Topsoil		S	TV	20.3.12
100078	10	Mod. disturbance (military trench?) with 'post hole'(?)		N	TV	20.3.12
100079	11	Mod. disturbance (military trench?) with 'post hole'(?)		N	TV	20.3.12
100080	12	Working photo, buried garbage (1970s)		N	TV	21.3.12
100081	13	Working photo, buried garbage (1970s)		N	TV	21.3.12
100082	14	Section	S1262	N	TV	21.3.12
100083	15	Overview of planting belt		∅	TV	26.3.12
100107	815		S1033		KGT	
100108	816		S1033		KGT	
100109	817		S1033		KGT	
100110	818		S1033		KGT	
100111	819		S1033		KGT	
100112	820		S1033		KGT	
100113	821		S1033		KGT	
100114	822		S1033		KGT	
100115	823		S1033		KGT	
100116	824		S1033		KGT	
100117	825		S1033		KGT	
100118	826		S1033		KGT	
100119	827		S1033		KGT	

List of Finds

Id	Material	Type	Number	Weight	Dating	Context
100087	Ceramic	Jug	18	117	post-Medieval	100004
100088	Glass	Bottle	1	51,5	post-Medieval	100004
100089	Glass	Tankard	1	80	post-Medieval	100004
100090	Glass	Wine bottle	1	11	post-Medieval	100004
100091	Shell undef.	Oyster	1	21	post-Medieval	100004
100092	Bone undef.	Animal bone	2	186	post-Medieval	100004
100093	Ceramic	Dish	1	44	post-Medieval	100004
100094	Ceramic	Bowl	1	12	post-Medieval	100004
100095	CBM	Stove tile	1	35	post-Medieval	100004
100096	CBM		2	31		100004
100097	Organic material undef.	Charcoal	1	31		100004
100098	Copper alloy	Nail	1	171		100004
100099	Slag	Fragment undef.	1	11		100004
100100	Ceramic	Cup	1	22,5	post-Medieval	100004
100101	Ceramic	Cup	2	18	post-Medieval	100004
100102	Ceramic	Pot/jug	1	33,5	post-Medieval	100004
100103	Ceramic	Bowl	1	11	post-Medieval	100004
100104	Ceramic	Pot	1	19	post-Medieval	100004
100105	Glass		2	7	post-Medieval	1157
100106	Flint	Flake	5	68,5	Stone Age	0

List of Drawings

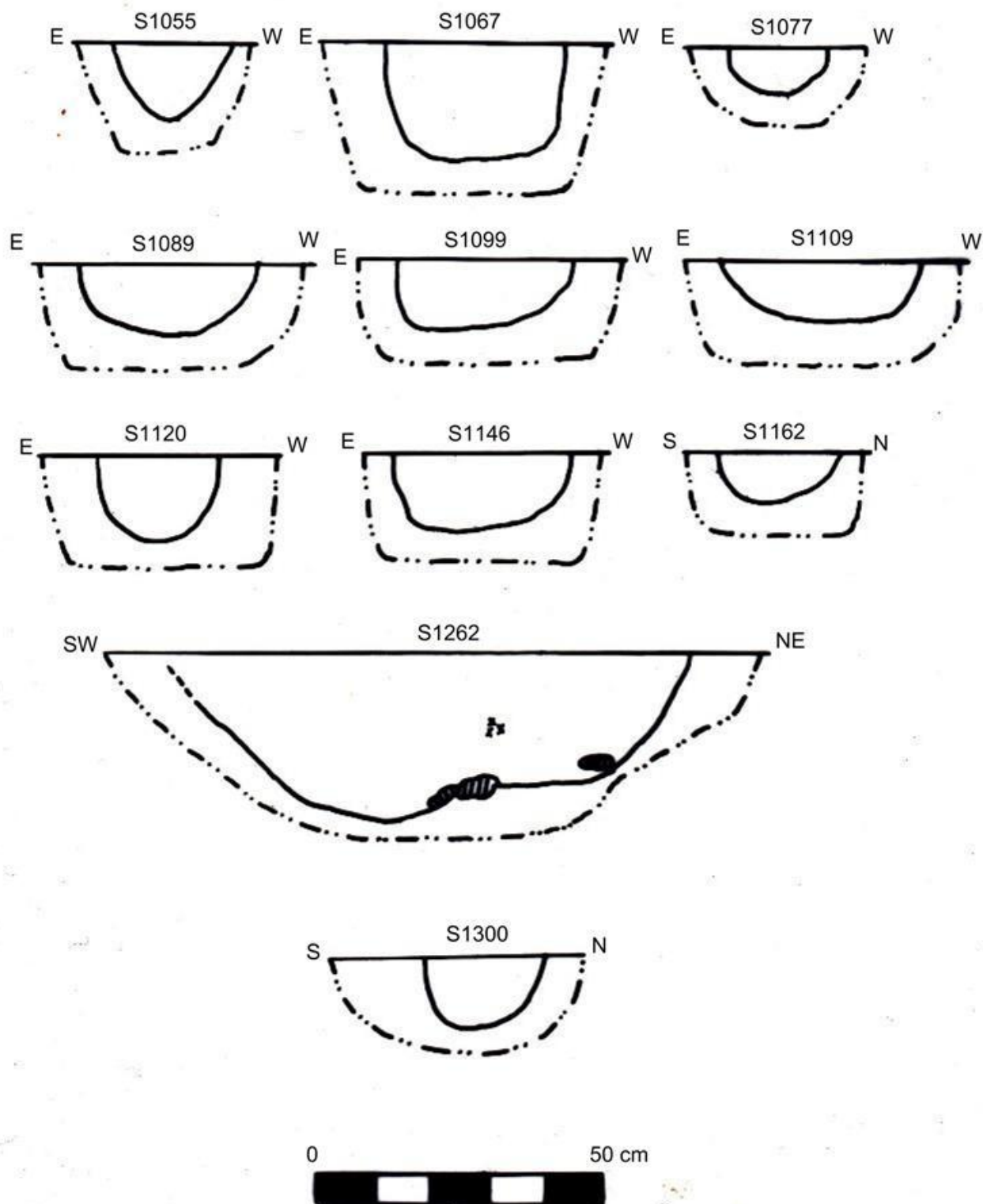
Id	Subclass	Shows	Scale	Description	Drawn by
100085	Section	1262 & 1162	1:10	Section drawings of various features, e.g. plant holes and possible prehistoric features.	
100086	Section	1620, 1630, 1653	1:10	Section drawings of possible prehistoric features and modern plant holes.	

List of Samples

Id	Description	Context	Date	Sampled by
1050	Sample from ash layer at bottom of 1033, depth 1,6 m below surface.	1033	27.1.12	KGT
1051	Sample from layer with cooking stones in East section 1046, collected from pit 1033, depth 1,2 m below surface.	1033	27.1.12	KGT
1052	Sample from layer without cooking stones in West section 1048, collected from pit 1033, depth 90 cm below surface.	1033	27.1.12	KGT
1053	Sample from bottom of secondary cut in 1033, depth 85 cm.	1033	27.1.12	KGT
100002	Flotation sample; extraction of material for C14-dating. Trench 1474.	100059	26.3.12	TVI
100063	Flotation sample; extraction of material for C14-dating. Trench 1474.	100034	29.3.12	TVI
100064	Flotation sample; extraction of material for C14-dating. Trench 1474.	100061	29.3.12	TVI
100065	Flotation sample; extraction of material for C14-dating. Trench 1474.	100055	29.3.12	TVI

Profile drawings

KBM 3843 Vibenshus Runddel
Profiltegninger i 1:10
T100085



KBM 3843 Vibenshus Runddel
Profiltegninger i 1:10
T100086

