

ACROSS THE NORTH SEA – oversight over abstracts and sessions

Tuesday 22nd September	
10.00-	Registration at The City Museum Møntergården
18.00-19.30	Welcome reception at The City Museum Møntergården (light refreshments)
Day I – 23rd september	
09.00	Welcome – Jesper Carlsen, Chairman, The Institute for History and Civilization, University of Southern Denmark
Opening speeches	
10.30-11.05	David Gaimster SPMA: 'History gets thicker as it approaches recent times' (A.P.J Taylor). Post-medieval archaeology in northern Europe : an embarrassment of riches?
11.05-11.40	Dr. Per Grau Møller, University of Southern Denmark
SESSION I	Why post-medieval archaeology?
11.40-11.55	Chairman (Geoff Egan): introduction
11.55-12.25	David Cranstone: The panhouse as cradle of industry: coastal saltmaking and the 'long Industrial Revolution'
12.25-13.30	Lunch
13.30-13.50	Lene Høst Madsen: Historical Archaeology in Denmark
13.50-14.20	Laura Mc Atackney: Archaeology at the Maze/Long Kesh and UK approaches to 20 th century archaeology
15.15-15.40	Discussion and coffee
Field Trip: Funen	
15.40-18.30	Field trip by bus to locations on Funen
18.30	Lunch at nearby restaurant Carlslund, boat or train back to the city centre
DAY II – 24th september	
Session II	The current structure of archaeology in Denmark and Britain
9.00-9.15	Chairman Dr Henrik Harnow, Odense City Museums: Introduction

	Are the educational systems in both countries fully capable of managing the claims from the authorities taking care of cultural heritage in the widest sense? Are candidates able to fulfill challenges from institutions and companies dealing with communication and information on heritage? In this sense heritage must be understood in a wide context involving as well traditional archaeological questions (based on excavation) and building investigations as well as landscape studies. This session will try to explore differences in both countries and elucidate how traditions in these fields have developed to for instance a different concept of the term archaeology. Is it possible to have education systems uniting different disciplines and traditions to a common heritage education?
9.15-9.55	Dr Nick Brannon, president SPMA: The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology: developing roots and branches
9.55-10.35	Anders Myrtue: Research in material culture in Denmark - traditions and issues - status and prospects
10.35-10.55	Coffee
10.55-11.20	Dave Hooley, English Heritage: Approaches to historic landscape and seascape characterisation in England and their application
11.20-11.45	Geoff Egan, Museum of London: The Portable Antiquities Scheme: fresh insights into Post-Medieval material culture
11.45-12.10	Ebbe Hædersdal: On buildings archaeology in Denmark
12.10-12.30	Discussion
Lunch	
12.30-13.30	
Session III	Across the North Sea
13.30-13.40	Chairman (Dr Nick Brannon): introduction
13.40-14.05	Mark Dunkley: Reform of Heritage Protection in England: Innovative Approaches to Marine Heritage Management
14.05-14.30	Frank Allan Rasmussen: Crossing the North Sea: The transfer of maritime technology from Britain to Denmark 1790-1912
14.30-14.50	Coffee
14.50-15.15	René Schrøder Christensen: Danish harbours – a gateway to Britain
15.15-15.40	Simun V. Arge & Natasha Mehler (presented by Susie White): Hanseatic merchants at the Faroe Islands and the trading site <i>á Krambatangi</i> . A contribution to Hansa archaeology in the North Sea
15.40-16.05	Jens Aage Søndergaard: British influence on Danish agriculture in the 17 th and 18 th centuries
Field trip: Odense	
16.30-18.30	Field trip by foot in central Odense

Day III – 25th september	
Session IV	Society in Denmark and Britain
9.00-9.10	Chairman (Paul Belford): introduction
9.10-9.40	Mette Svart Kristiansen: Post medieval rural settlement research in Denmark
9.40-10.05	Frank Meddens: Moving mountains; methods and approaches to excavation of urban industrial landscapes
10.05-10.30	Jon Finch: A man might make a pretty landskip of his own possessions: the estate as a global landscape
10.30-10.50	Coffee
10.50-11.15	Kristoffer Jensen: The use of physical structures in the interpretation of industrial visions: Count Frijs and his industrial monument "Bastian"
11.15-11.40	Brian Kerr, EH: Historic garden reconstruction, re-creation, re-presentation or repair?
11.40-12.05	Morten Pedersen: The Danish cement industry – from Britain to Denmark (– and back again?)
12.05-12.30	Trine Louise Borake: Like needle and thread - values and possibilities of archaeological sources: textiles from 18 th century Copenhagen
Lunch	
12.30-13.30	
Session V	Society in Denmark and Britain
13.30-13.40	Chairman Lene Høst Madsen, introduction
13.40-14.05	Paul Belford: Five centuries of ironmaking: excavations at Wednesbury Forge
14.05-14.30	David Higgins: The Transmission of Goods and Ideas in the Post-Medieval World – Evidence from the Clay Tobacco Pipe Industry
14.30-14.55	Rikke Simonsen: The main bridge of Nørreport, the bastioned fortification of Copenhagen
14.55-15.15	Coffee
15.15-15.40	Christopher Grønfeldt Petersen, Horsens Museum: Where people tread, you do not bury your dead!
15.40-16.05	Stine Damsbo Winther, The cemetery of Almindeligt Hospital (Common Hospital), a hospital and shelter for the poor – and a source for early Danish surgeons
16.05-16.30	Lise Harvig & Niels Lynnerup: Ethical challenges on the excavation of contemporary and historical graves in Copenhagen
16.30-16.55	Liv Appel: Scots and Englishmen in Elsinore
16.55-17.30	Discussion
18.30-19.30	Reception at Odense Town Hall
20.00	Conference dinner
DAY IV	Copenhagen

09.00-11.00	Transport by bus to Copenhagen
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch at the Museum of Copenhagen
	Metro excavations in Copenhagen
13.10 – 13.30	Welcome by the Director of the Museum of Copenhagen Jette Sandahl
13.30 – 14. 30	The locations, their history and their individual problematics, curators Niels Grumløse and Lene Høst-Madsen
14.30 – 14.50	Coffee
14.50 – 15.50	Introduction to "the wall" a new concept of by Curator Jakob Parby.
16.00 – 17.30	A walk along the the route of the planned metro line within the Medieval city, with a discussion of each locality's problematics. Guide: Lene Høst-Madsen et al.
18.00	Dinner
DAY V	
10.00 – 12.00	A field trip to The H.C. Oersted Power Plant in Copenhagen. The plant was powered by what was once the worlds largest diesel engine, still in working condition. Guide: Curator of Modern History, Niels Jul Nielsen Diesel House http://www.dieselhouse.dk/index_UK.html
	End of conference

ACROSS THE NORTH SEA

ABSTRACTS

OPENING SPEECHES

Professor David Gaimster, Society of Antiquaries/University of Leicester, SPMA:

'History gets thicker as it approaches recent times' (A.P.J Taylor). Post-medieval archaeology in northern Europe : an embarrassment of riches?

The paper will review key developments in the growth of post-medieval archaeology in northern Europe since the 1970s with a particular emphasis on urban rescue and material culture studies. It will consider the emergence of a clear identity for the discipline and the extent of its current engagement in agendas framing world historical archaeology and the study of Europeans in the world.

Dr Per Grau Møller, University of Southern Denmark

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SESSION I: WHY POST MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY

CHAIRMAN:

Dr Geoff Egan

David Cranstone, Cranstone Consultants:

The panhouse as cradle of industry: coastal salting and the 'long Industrial Revolution'

The development of coastal salting in Britain illustrates many of the current themes of Post-Medieval archaeology: continuity and change from the Medieval; identity as Scotland Wales and England developed into Great Britain; the role of Britain as the hinge between the Atlantic and North Sea/Baltic provinces of Europe and later as a central node of industrial development; the switch from renewable to fossil-fuel technologies within the 'long industrial revolution'; and the rise of industrialisation.

Medieval salting was dominated by the North Sea centred leaching process, with perhaps some use of other northern European fuel-using methods and of the Atlantic solar process – all under strong climatic constraints. Attempts to use coal fuel culminated in the 15th century (perhaps in Scotland rather than England) with the development of the panhouse process, requiring coal fuel, large iron pans, and full-time 24-hour operation. This was the first coal-fuelled industry in Europe, and arguably the start of the transformation of social and economic life by industrialisation.

Lene Høst Madsen, The City Museum of Copenhagen:

Historical Archaeology in Denmark

Medieval Archaeology was first introduced in Denmark as a single standing university discipline at Århus University 1971. The education has focused on the medieval and renaissance periods dating from 750 – 1660 AD. Medieval Archaeology was first introduced as part of the archaeology lectures at the University of Copenhagen in the 1990's and only rarely are periods following the renaissance dealt with. In the recent years the University of Copenhagen has accepted that archaeology students can do their final thesis on post medieval and/or modern material as long as the methodology is clearly archaeological.

The theoretical basis is not yet clear in Denmark - nevertheless archaeological excavation of certain aspects of the post medieval sites has grown explosively in the recent years. The paper will also present an overview and a characterization of these.

Dr Laura McAtackney, Pitt-Rivers Museum, University of Oxford:

Exploring remnants of the recent past: historical archaeology in contemporary Britain

Historical archaeologies of the recent past have seen a rapid growth in both popularity and public profile in recent years. *British Archaeology*, the most populist archaeology publication in the UK, frequently includes historical and contemporary archaeology projects and indeed sells large numbers of copies in doing so. Recently examples include James Dixon's examination of the post-war development of central Bristol and my own discussion of conducting controversial archaeologies of 'the Troubles' in Northern Ireland. In the past few months broadsheet newspapers have rather unfortunately declared that contemporary archaeology is the 'new archaeology' and thereby signalled the move of the archaeological study of the recent past from academic to general acceptance.

This growth of interest in archaeologies of the recent past has been aided by a general acceptance that archaeology does have a role in play in studying periods where documents are widespread. The crisis of history, in that the validity and authenticity of all aspects of the document can be questioned, has allowed archaeology to display its varied methodological approaches to exploring and understanding all facets and physical manifestations of the recent past. Archaeology has also been swift to enjoy interdisciplinary entanglements with other means of seeing, exploring and understanding our contemporary and recent past. Now is an exciting time for historical and contemporary archaeology in the UK.

My own research at Long Kesh/Maze prison site in Northern Ireland is but one example of archaeology that has been conducted in recent years that would have been inconceivably a decade ago. I will use this case study to contextualise the current strengths of contemporary and historical archaeology in Britain and also to potential areas of concern. Lastly, this paper will examine possible future areas of research that maybe undertaken by this seeming abandonment of an end point for archaeological studies.

Field Trip Funen

Field trip by bus to locations on Funen.

Guides: Per Grau Møller, Anders Myrtue, René S. Christensen and Henrik Harnow

Odense Canal

Odense Canal is a 7 km long canal which was dug around 1800. The aim was to open a sailing possibility to Odense. Odense had since the first days suffered from the lack of access to the sea. The canal facilitated the forthcoming industrialisation of Odense during the 19th century to a point where it became the second biggest in Denmark following Copenhagen.

Stige

The name refers to 'stick' again referring to an iron age og Vikings age marin fortification made of trunks mounted to obstruct sailing in the shallow waters. Stige was established as a fishermen's settlement. Later in history it came to play a role as a port/harbour for Odense. Later again, following the digging af the canal, large areas were reclaimed and – among others things – used for greeneries. (RSC)

Strandager

Strandager is a settlement of smallholders, that was founded in 1946, when a part of 'Odense Fjord' (6 km²) was reclaimed with canals, dikes and pumps. Subsequently smallholdings were established, representing the way of building and farming at the time. The land reclamation and settlement was the last of its kind in Denmark.

Fremmelev (Stop)

A village that dates back to the iron ages, when the villages moved around in their area. Around 1100 villages in Funen stopped moving, due - probably – to changes in land use. The village includes a bigger farm belonging to a nobleman, later divided into two, still visible. This village is among the 24 villages (out of 614), that regional authorities have appointed special heritage, since the location of the farms, the number of farms and the infrastructure (roads) have not been changed dramatically during 5-600 years

Nislevgård

Once a village, which was established in the iron ages. In medieval times it was changed into at large estate. In the 20th century the farm which was part of a large entailed estate , which was converted. In this process this old manor was bought by the state as part of the deal and changed again into a settlement of smallholdings.

Otterup (stop)

A medieval village, which since 1882 until 1966 was connected to the railways. This connection supported development of a rural town with commercial-, financial- and other enterprises supported by political institutions and healthcare, education and so forth. Subsequently it plays the role of an ordinary town for the local population

Store Pederstrup (stop)

This is a settlement, that goes back to medieval times, when it was a village consisting of three farms. In 1675 the village was divided into two settlements, 'Store Pederstrup' ('Large' Pederstrup) and 'Lille Pederstrup' ('Small' Pederstrup), which was moved 800 meters to the southwest. In Store Pederstrup we find an irrigation facility, which was build c. 1900 in order to fertilise the meadows and increase hay production. This was typical for the way of thinking regarding improving agriculture in the 19th century.

Lille Pederstrup (stop)

One of two farms that were moved from the above mentioned Store Pederstrup in the 17th century. A large proportion of the farm from that time still exists. It represents an old

fashioned way of building based on central posts carrying the roof as well as more modern elements.

Dalum Papirfabrik (stop)

The trip ends with a short look at the last Danish paper Mill at Dalum, complete with mill complex and extensive factory village. Dalum Papirfabrik (Papermill) to the south of Odense was originally founded as an ordinary watermill c. 1200 and is one of the oldest enterprises in Denmark still in activity. Today the modern factory still to some extent benefits from the river. Dalum Paper Mill was established in 1873 at the location of an older textile mill which again was at the location of the original water mill. Around the large production plant a factory village was established with workers', clerks' and managers' dwellings dating from the start and until the late 20th century as well as a private gas works, school, dairy, railway track etc.

The short walk takes us to the Reasturant Carlslund, and old timber framed building at Fruens Bøge, a small forest and public park for the new middle classes of industrial Odense in the late 19th century.

Dinner at Carlslund

SESSION II: **The current structure of archaeology in Denmark and Britain**

Chairman: Dr Henrik Harnow, Odense City Museums

Introduction

Are the educational systems in both countries fully capable of managing the claims from the authorities taking care of cultural heritage in the widest sense? Are candidates able to fulfill challenges from institutions and companies dealing with communication and information on heritage? In this sense heritage must be understood in a wide context involving as well traditional archaeological questions (based on excavation) and building investigations as well as landscapes studies. This session will try to explore differences in both countries and elucidate how traditions in these fields have developed to for instance a different concept of the term archaeology. Is it possible to have education systems uniting different disciplines and traditions to a common heritage education?

Dr Nick Brannon, president SPMA and independent consultant:

The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology: developing roots and branches

The paper will look at the current structure of British archaeology and the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology's role within this. The Society aims to 'promote the archaeology of late medieval to industrial society in Britain, Europe, and those countries influenced by European colonialism'. In the last decade, stimulated by anniversaries, the Society has particularly focused on its trans-Atlantic links. This conference revives a Eurocentric focus, and the Society's President will look forward to embracing it within developing research frameworks.

Anders Myrtue, Senior curator of Modern History, Odense City Museums:

Research in material culture in Denmark - Traditions and issues - status and prospects

Research into material culture in Denmark has over the last 100 years rested on the shoulders of a multitude of professional groups: archaeologists, historians, ethnologists, architects and medieval archaeologists. In addition to these a number of talented, self-taught enthusiasts have played a role too. The professional education has provided the ordinary pathway for most of the work in this field, even though a few scholars extended the questions, the methods, and thinking to cover broader issues.

Has there been any coordination of content and methodology between university courses? - Maybe, but has this left its mark and influenced the museums work? Has the 'scope' of training been sufficiently broad and unbiased? Even though there may be examples that contradicts this statement: it seems as if the educational background, professional traditions and preferences of small professional environments and the regulatory environment has left us with some knowledge gaps and related, heritage management problems and constraints that both present and future have to address.

Dave Hooley, English Heritage:

Approaches to historic landscape and seascape characterisation in England and their application

Since 1994 English Heritage, with many local authority and other partners, has been mapping the character of the English landscapes' historic cultural dimension: a programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC). Focussing on time-depth in the present landscape across whole areas, HLC models the landscape itself as a cultural artefact, the cumulative product of human activity and management right up to the present. Consequently HLC is area-based and comprehensive, recognising that all areas have historic landscape character and are better managed for the future with an understanding of the cultural processes that have shaped the present. The approach recognises landscapes as matters of perception and interpretation, with HLC providing an archaeological perspective of landscape character, capable of informing and being informed by landscape perceptions of others, whether geologists, ecologists, local communities, artists, tourists, or any groups and individuals.

Using GIS databases, queries on the attributes underpinning HLC mapping can be tailored to many specific needs and can be used in conjunction with other GIS-based datasets. Now implemented and in daily use across over 75% of England's land area, HLC finds particular application in informing spatial planning and landscape management strategies, and in enhancing other aspects of landscape character assessment with a more rounded historical viewpoint. Its focus on the typical and commonplace in the cultural development of the present, together with its comprehensive coverage, give HLC immediate connectivity to people's lives everywhere and a relevance to quality of life issues extending well beyond the usual realm of historical databases. In that broader relevance and its recognition of landscape as perception in which impacts from human cultural activity form a dimension, HLC has strong resonance with the European Landscape Convention and is finding application in its implementation in England. Since March 2008, HLC has been accompanied by a robust method for Historic Seascape Characterisation (HSC), using the same principles as HLC but with necessarily differing expression in the strongly tiered three-dimensionality of the marine environment. To be applied across 75% of England's coasts and seas by March 2011, HSC will join with HLC to provide a common framework of baseline information on the dominant historic processes that have shaped England's present land- and sea-scapes.

In mapping the impact of the past within the present, HLC and HSC are designed to allow our landscape's historical identity to make its fullest contribution to planning, shaping and managing change towards a culturally sustainable, distinctive landscape of the future.

Geoff Egan, Museum of London:

The Portable Antiquities Scheme: fresh insights into Post-Medieval material culture

The Portable Antiquities Scheme, which began in 1996, encourages members of the public who have found a historic object to report the find for identification and recording on its Database. This now has over 380,000 records. With the headquarters at the British Museum, a team of over 40 Finds Liaison Officers across England and Wales carry out this work and promote best practice in the recovery of finds retrieved in circumstances other than formal archaeological investigations. Inevitably, the great majority of the finds are made by detector users pursuing their hobby for recreation, and so there is a great emphasis on metalwork. The FLOs are also the points of contact for the legally required reporting of finds of potential Treasure, mainly items of or including precious metals. About 1700 is the usual end date for recording, though later items of specific interest up to and including ones of 20th-century date are regularly added to the Database where these field finds can provide significant new information.

Some of the results for post-medieval period, which each year has the greatest number of potentially recordable items, will be considered. The main bulk of finds are from rural areas, which (despite interest in industrial, aristocratic and occasional ecclesiastical sites in the countryside) had previously seen far less work on the part of archaeologists than urban areas. As well as a wide range of individually interesting finds, some trends are being charted. Material culture had, by this period, become largely nationwide in its technologies and fashions (in the early part of the period this differs from the pattern shown by pottery, the most plentiful finds from archaeological excavations – this may have been suspected but was not previously demonstrable). A few exceptions are beginning to emerge.

Early children's toys include an apparent focus of female figures (dolls) of lead in Yorkshire, and lead alphabet panels seem to be a specifically rural product. Regulatory seals for textiles, wire and flax are providing a picture of aspects international trade to set beside the record available from historical documents, with some indications of non-correspondence and fresh information, which can be investigated further. The records of some 'small wares' – dress accessories like hooked clasps and hat ornaments from the early part of the period – are giving a completely new picture of what was available in the early 16th century to those who could afford relatively modest purchases of silver. Occasional evidence of folk beliefs and the practice of magic has been recorded. Pornographic objects, regularly not described in contemporary sources, are also emerging. Locations of military personnel and war prisoners can be shown by finds of buttons. Individual details of events relating to conflicts up to those of the 20th century are also being revealed.

Ebbe Hædersdal, independent consultant:

On Buildings Archaeology in Denmark

This paper contains a presentation of the current structure of Buildings Archaeology in Denmark based on our tradition and understanding of the discipline with a brief outlook to other Nordic countries. As far as we know the term 'building archaeologist' was used for the first time in an article by the famous restoration architect H.B. Storck in 1902. Buildings Archaeology has been used in different ways by different restoration ideologies. Today the Danish definition of the term Buildings Archaeology would be: The analysis and synthesis of all historical traces on or within a building and its constructional parts in order to clarify and understand the different time-layers of that building. In short you could say: the stratigraphic study of the structure of a building. 'Buildings Archaeology' is closely linked to 'Documentation Hermeneutics'. By Documentation Hermeneutics we mean the links between how we comprehend and interpret our surroundings, documentation techniques and restoration ideology. Buildings Archaeology can be seen as a catalyst when the restoration architect or the conservationist has to mediate between various relationships and values – those of construction, function, aesthetics and history – at the point where answers are needed to the questions of what to preserve and how.

SESSION III: Across the North Sea

Chairman: Dr Nick Brannon

Mark Dunkley, *English Heritage*:

Reform of Heritage Protection in England: Innovative Approaches to Marine Heritage Management

In April 2008, the UK Government published the Heritage Protection Bill. This innovative document proposed legislation to enable a wholesale revision of the existing law that protects the historic environment in England and Wales out to the 12-mile limit of the Territorial Sea. However, Parliamentary time was not found to take the Bill forward in the current session and so introduction of new legislation has been delayed. Despite this perceived set-back, we know that Government remains committed to the historic environment and intends to publish a statement on its vision and priorities later this year and introduce legislation at the earliest opportunity.

This paper will outline how cultural heritage on, in or under England's seabed is being managed in new ways so as to ensure that their values are sustained for future generations to enjoy and also describe the role of English Heritage's Heritage Protection Reform Team which acts as a focus for reform for we believe that we can still achieve many of our goals to improve the designation system, widen public involvement and simplify protection processes without the need for primary legislation.

Frank Allan Rasmussen, The Frederiksværk Museum of Industry:

**Crossing the North Sea: Transfer of Maritime Technology from Britain to Denmark
1790-1912**

The paper will present some selected cases which representative of the transfer of maritime technology from Britain to Denmark and focus on how successive administrations of the Royal Dockyard in Copenhagen by means of technology transfer were able to maintain a leading position in a very complex period of transition from a technology based on wood and sail to one based on iron and steam, not only in terms of implementation of new shipbuilding technology but also in regard to mechanical engineering in general.

René Schrøder Christensen, Curator of Modern History, Odense City Museums:

Danish harbours – a gateway to Britain

During the 1800s Danish foreign trade was increasingly based on the international division of labour. Denmark imported industrial goods and commodities like coal and iron. Eventually the early industrialised Great Britain became the major buyer of Danish grain – especially from the 1840s. In this trade the ports played a central role which was reflected in buildings and structures of the ports. The reorientation of the Danish agricultural production to be primarily based on animal products by the end of the 19th century was to a great extent dictated by the English market. This change was to be physically expressed in the construction of Esbjerg as the great port of disembarkation of animal products.

Símun V. Arge, Føroya Fornminnisavni (National Museum of the Faroe Islands)

Dr. Natascha Mehler M.A., Lecturer in Historical Archaeology, Department of Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology, University of Vienna

Símun V. Arge and Natasha Meddler are unable to attend the conference. The paper will be presented by Susie White

**Hanseatic merchants at the Faroe Islands and the trading site *á Krambatangi*
A contribution to Hansa archaeology in the North Sea**

During the Hanseatic expansion to the North also the Faroe Islands became a part of the trading network of the Hanseatic League. From the 15th to the 17th century merchants from Hamburg, Lübeck and other cities regularly visited their trading post at *Tórshavn*, the capital of the islands on the main island of Streymoy, and possibly also at *á Krambatangi*, located on an isolated site at the southern side of the bay of *Trongisvágsfjørður*, the deepest and best protected fjord at the southernmost island of Suðuroy. During that period the islands were part of the personal union of Denmark-Norway and the German merchants increasingly faced not only heavy competition from traders of Bergen, Copenhagen and other cities but also pirate attacks.

In 1952 the Faroese State Antiquarian Sverri Dahl did a small-scale rescue investigation at *á Krambatangi*. His investigations were never published. New examinations allow it now to identify the site as the possible hanseatic trading outpost known from local tradition and written sources, which was given up some time in the 17th century because of constant piracy threats.

Jens Aage Søndergaard, Curator, The Danish Museum of Agriculture:

British influence on Danish agriculture in the 17th and 18th centuries

From the mid 17th century Danish agriculture gradually went into transition, under influence from physiocratic ideas – mainly that the wealth of a nation is based on its raw materials. During the 18th century British agriculture and new technology made an impact on Danish agriculture that took many forms: books, farming methods, tools and in some few cases even farms. The paper takes a look at this development and also takes a look at the discussion in Denmark during the 1990's, whether Danish agriculture was mainly under the influence from Slesvig-Holsten and Northern Germany or from Britain.

Field trip Odense

Guides: Anders Myrtue and Henrik Harnow

The trip starts with a short presentation (Anders Myrtue) in the conference room giving a brief outline of the history of Odense and the physic imprint of different periods.

The trip by foot takes us through the main periods of the history of Odense, though not in a strictly chronological order. Places we will visit include:

- Brandts Textile Mill, European Museum of the Year 1984 and one of the largest factories ever in central Odense. The factory developed from a small dyeing works in the backyard in the middle 19th century to a large complex of buildings by the early 20th century. Now a restored and redeveloped area with cultural institutions, cafés, museums and shops. Characteristic of the early industrialization of Odense (HH)
- City limits (boundaries?) Porta Interior og Porta Exterior, Brauns Porspect (AMY)
- Water supply from 16th century – 1853 – a history of technology transfer from Britain to Denmark (AMY, HH)
- Gråbrødre Kloster Franciscan Convent), City Hospital 1536 – 1862, HC. Andersen family (AMY)
- Møntergården, a renaissance complex, now the city museum.
- Frederik's Bridge, the first Danish cast iron bridge, cast and erected by M.P. Allerup in 1844
- The Tasso-Albani area, one of 25 appointed national monuments of industry in 2007. The complex site consists not only of one factory but of several parts all in all giving a fine picture of the structure of the early industrial city including the first large-scale brewery, Albani from 1859 and still active, one of the early iron foundries and mechanical works, Tasso from 1856 and also still partly active, and the first industrial workers' housing in Odense, the small dwelling in Langegade
- Adelige Jomfrukloster

SESSION IV: SOCIETY IN BRITAIN AND DENMARK

Chairman: Paul Belford

Mette Svart Kristiansen, Dept. of Medieval and Renaissance Archaeology, University of Aarhus:

Post medieval rural settlement research in Denmark

This paper gives a short introduction to the development of post medieval rural settlement as a research field with its different and interacting disciplines through time and it addresses current approaches and problems. Methodological perspectives on the diverse source material will be discussed from an archaeological departure-point using farmsteads, building constructions and house plans as case studies

Frank Meddens, Peter Moore, and Russel Coleman:

Moving mountains; methods and approaches to excavation of urban industrial landscapes

A very large archaeological project recently completed in Glasgow, in Scotland, included the excavation of a late post-medieval pottery, ironworks, and tenements and serves to demonstrate how scaling up archaeological work can result in the development of different working practices and methods to ensure the successful achievement of project targets. Headland Archaeology and Pre-Construct Archaeology jointly shared the financial risks involved in engaging in this highly complex program of works. Innovative field survey and recording techniques were combined with new artefact collection and documentation strategies resulting in the rapid and targetted formation of a site archive, with parts of the finds archive largely recorded at the time of the completion of the fieldwork.

Jon Finch, University of York:

A man might make a pretty landscape of his own possessions: the estate as a global landscape

This paper will argue that the structures of landownership and political power evident from the eighteenth century until the end of the First World War created a unique form of cultural landscape in the form of the estate. Archaeologists have been slow to recognise the significance of these landscapes within the UK, where attention is predominantly focused on the ornamental landscape of the parks and gardens, rather than the working landscape and estate villages. More significantly, however, the global significance of landownership in an era of colonialism is only now being explored in terms of the relationships created between owners, communities, workers and slaves, plants and animals and of course European and exotic landscapes.

Kristoffer Jensen, Curator, Danish Museum of Industry, Horsens:

The use of physical structures in the interpretation of industrial visions: Count Frijs and his industrial monument "Bastian"

Count Christian Emil Krag-Juel-Vind-Frijs (1817-1896) was the largest private Danish landowner in the late 1800s. Around 1870 he developed a plan, the purpose of which was to turn him into an important manufacturer of wood products, similar to his status in forestry and farming.

In order to realize his vision he erected two factories in 1874, one in Hinnerup near Aarhus for manufacturing paper pulp and one in Horsens (called Bastian) for manufacturing processed wood to be used by craftsmen. The factory in Hinnerup is long gone, while the factory in Horsens still stands as a beautifully restored listed monument.

Despite his grand vision, access to plentiful capital with which he could purchase the latest technology and easy access to timber, Count Frijs' industrial dream failed badly.

The presentation will deal with ways of establishing what went wrong for Count Frijs as well as how historians can approach such answers by combining their studies of archival and physical material.

Brian Kerr, Head of Archaeological Projects, English Heritage:

Historic garden reconstruction, re-creation, re-presentation or repair?

English Heritage has undertaken number of garden projects in recent years, and a frequent question has been ‘what do we call what we’re doing?’ These debates have reflected the variety of approaches taken, as well as the nature of the gardens or designed landscapes and the quality of the evidence for their past design and adaptation. These projects covered a range of historic gardens of differing date, design and complexity, and each brought its own set of challenges. This paper will look at the results of three of these projects – Kenilworth Castle Elizabethan Garden, Ashby de la Zouch Castle, and Witley Court – and will show how effective multi-disciplinary research contributed to the design process. I will also look forward to the next major challenges – an interpretation project at Audley End House, and the repair of a large designed landscape at Wrest Park, and at the techniques that are likely to be used on these projects.

Dr. Morten Pedersen, Curator of Modern History, Museum of Northern Jutland:

The Danish cement industry – from Britain to Denmark – and back again

The first cement works in Denmark appeared around the middle of the 19. century, primarily on the basis of technology imported from Germany and Britain. During the Second Industrial Revolution, however, the improvements of production methods, developed by the engineering firm FLSmidth and tested on five cement plants in the Northern parts of Denmark, made the Danish cement Industry world leading. The Danish cement industry offers, in other words, relevant material for research on how new best practices of the Second Industrial Revolution changed an industrial landscape. The paper will give an overview of the changes in the built environment of the period ca. 1890-1935 and point to the need for further research in the subject, not least in a global perspective.

Trine Louise Borake, mag. art.:

Like needle and thread - values and possibilities of archaeological sources: textiles from 18th century Copenhagen

Profound and well documented arguments are needed to make developers as well as the public aware of the information historical archaeological sources contain and why they are important to include in interpretations of cultural history. It is necessary to articulate the values and possibilities of the archaeological finds in periods traditionally dominated by historians and historical sources. This presentation aims to do that.

A recent research of archaeological textiles from 18th century Copenhagen is presented to illustrate the arguments. By comparing the archaeological textiles with the historical representation of textiles from the same period it is clearly demonstrated that the archaeological textiles contribute new information. The material composition, colours and techniques show great differences. The social representation and the social cultural narratives differ as well. Furthermore unforeseen elements of use and reuse can be detected. It is argued that the properties of the archaeological source are unique. The formation process, decomposition, accumulation and materiality all contain characteristics that set it apart from the historical sources. The necessity to include both archaeological sources and historical sources in order to get a complex understanding of cultural history is thus evident.

SESSION V

Chairman Lene Høst Madsen, introduction

Paul Belford, Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust:

Five centuries of ironmaking: excavations at Wednesbury Forge

From 2001 to 2008 Ironbridge Archaeology undertook fieldwork at Wednesbury Forge, in the English midlands. Established in the mid-16th century, the forge was actually still in operation making garden tools when the archaeological work started; it closed in 2005. The site lay in the English 'Black Country' where easy access to coal, clay and ironstone fuelled the early emergence of an industrial landscape. The project took place as part of the development process, but with the strong support of the local planning authority and a sympathetic developer, an exciting and highly nuanced historical archaeology of post-medieval ironmaking emerged from the site. The work involved a unique combination of process recording, oral history, building recording and traditional excavation. A complete and unbroken sequence of occupation was recovered, in which the archaeological and historical evidence told two parallel and interlinking stories. Tremendous local public interest and engagement continues to the present day. This paper will explore the ways in which historical archaeology worked on the ground in Wednesbury, in the context of UK developer-funded projects, and examine some of the lessons learned.

Dr David Higgins, University of Liverpool

The Transmission of Goods and Ideas in the Post-Medieval World – Evidence from the Clay Tobacco Pipe Industry

The widespread transmission of goods and ideas is one of the defining characteristics of the Post-Medieval period. This paper shows how smoking pipes can be used to explore not only the actual movement of goods but also the transmission of ideas between one place and another.

Pipemaking started in England during the second half of the sixteenth century and, during the early seventeenth century, became widespread in many small towns and villages across the country. The regional styles of bowl form, decoration and makers' mark allow these pipes to be used in tracing both local and longer distance trading activities. It is argued that both 'accidental' and 'intentional' trading activities can be recognised from studying the distribution of finds.

At a broader level pipes were traded internationally and this trade is also reflected in the movement of bowl forms, decorative styles, manufacturing techniques and even the pipemakers themselves between one place and another. There were particularly close links between the early English and Dutch industries, but the influence of British pipemaking spread right across Europe from the Mediterranean to the Baltic.

This paper concludes with a brief overview of the pipe evidence for the movement of goods and ideas between Britain and the Scandinavian world.

Rikke Simonsen, Master of IT, Cultural History and Informatics, stud. mag. Prehistoric Archaeology

The main bridge of Nørreport, the bastioned fortification of Copenhagen

During the construction work of the first Metro in Copenhagen approx. 10 years ago part of the old renaissance fortification around Copenhagen was revealed in a pit dug for one of the stations. The pit was placed right on the outer side of the old city gate Nørreport (Northern Gate) and contained not just the moat but also 14 bridge-piers of a more than 100 m long bridge and a fortress wall protecting the city gate.

Over several years archaeologists from Copenhagen City Museum followed the developer digging into the ground and deeper into the moat until the bottom was reached 11 m under the existing road surface.

Very little archaeological work has previously been done in this fortification and so this excavation have helped shed light on not only the fortification but also on the critical water supply into the city and the workmanship and technology of the time – now and then giving us a glimpse into everyday life of people waiting for long hours on the bridge to get into the city.

Christopher Grønfeldt Petersen, Horsens Museum:

Where people tread, you do not bury your dead!

During the year 2007, the Museum of Horsens conducted the archaeological investigation, prior to the renovations of the area around, the still standing medieval church. The church was originally founded in 1261, as an abbey church of a Franciscan friary. From 1536 it was used as the parish church, and the grounds around the friary became the town's only cemetery until the beginning of the 19th century. There were registered 200 graves of which, the majority was found near the main entrance of the church. Excavations have allowed us to get a glimpse of the traditions bound to the burial practice in Horsens in the late 18th century. The somewhat rich material culture from within the graves, gives us an idea of the social composition and gender related burial practice, in this small part of the cemetery.

Stine Damsbo Winther, Xxxxxx,

The cemetery of Almindeligt Hospital, a hospital and shelter for the poor – and a convenient source for early Danish surgeons

In 2006 The Museum of Copenhagen undertook an excavation in and around Upsalagade in Østerbro, Copenhagen. During the 19th Century the area had functioned as a temporary extension of Holmens Cemetery. This was a cemetery used by Almindeligt Hospital – a hospital and shelter for the poor. Even though the excavation was confined to a two metres wide trench, findings included 200 well-preserved coffins and human bones from almost 300 individuals of both adults and children. Notably these burials were characterised by the coffins being placed in multiple layers and in very close proximity to each other. Of the registered individuals found, 15% had one or several severed bones. This occurrence can most likely be traced back to the early medical studies at Copenhagen University. In addition more than one individual was found in over a quarter of the coffins. The bones were collected with a view to conduct anthropological research at the Panum Institute, and to eventually become a part of its collection.

Lise Harvig & Niels Lynnerup, Laboratory of Biological Anthropology, department of Forensic medicine, University of Copenhagen:

Ethical challenges on the excavation of contemporary and historical graves in Copenhagen

Excavation of graves from our contemporary and recent history demands certain ethical considerations. During the last decades there has been a greater interest in the excavation of medieval and historical gravesites from the Christian era in Denmark. In contrast to Great Britain, where these issues have been dealt with for more than a decade, the planned excavations at the 17th-19th century graveyard "Assistens Kirkegård" in Copenhagen will be the first time Danish archaeologists and osteologists deal with the subject on a larger scale. Hence, discussions on the ethical issues concerning the site have already gained public interest. Involved stakeholders as the contractor, the museum curators and archaeological scientists, typically have a utilitarian ethical approach, while the land owner or church may have a more deontological ethical approach. The public and the media have their stakes, and may further choose to accentuate one or other ethical approaches.

Which considerations and preparations need to be taken prior to excavation in terms of dealing with these ethical approaches and problems, and how should we as scientists deal with these issues on such a large scale?

Although the theme is not unknown for, e.g., osteologists since similar considerations have been discussed concerning excavations of mass graves in the Middle East, it is still relevant to consider what may be learned from such excavations, as well as examining how considerations on the same subjects in our neighbouring countries have been dealt with in previous cases.

The aim of this presentation is not least to open up for a broad discussion.

Liv Appel, Gilleleje Museum:

Scots and Englishmen in Elsinore

The Danish city Elsinore became internationally known due to the sound toll. At Elsinore the ships had to anchor up before passing through the sound, and the town hummed with foreign tongues. A sign of the major Scottish influence on the city in the 16.th Century is visible in the Sct. Olai Church, where the altar depicts the Scottish national saint Sct. Ninian. Most Scots in Elsinore were employed with manual labor e.g.: tailors, butchers and weavers. Amongst these a few wealthy families flourished. Later on Scottish mercenaries arrived, and later in the 18.th century many English merchants. The English put up large storehouses with small shops facing the main street running along the piers. Archaeological excavations and maritime research into shipwrecks have shown different aspects of the English and Scottish influence. An excavation of a site, where cannons were casted, has revealed that stone coal from Newcastle, was imported and used for the king's arms production. Further more investigations of graves, dug into the floors of Sct. Olai Church, has shown that the British in Elsinore maintained their domestic traditions.

Conference fee, discounts etc.

Across the North Sea - Later historical archaeology 1500-2000 AD

You can choose from three options:

- resident single room 5150 dkr.
- resident shared double room 4100 dkr.
- non-resident 1700 dkr.

Single rooms will be booked with The Plaza Hotel, a good quality hotel 2 min. from the railway station and a maximum of 5 min. from the museum, town hall and conference room. Double rooms will be booked with the Windsor Hotel with approximately the same distance to all activities. Non-residents will have to book by themselves or find other accommodation. If you wish to book a hotel room we recommend that you use the conference hotels, where we get a good discount. The one night stay in Copenhagen will be booked by the City Museum of Copenhagen and will be a normal medium-level hotel.

The conference fee for resident single room and resident shared double room includes:

- Hotel incl. breakfast from Tuesday 22. to Sunday 27. September, all in all 5 nights, 4 in Odense and 1 in Copenhagen. It is possible to book additional nights prior to the conference in Odense and following the last conference day in Copenhagen.
- All meals (lunches and dinners) during the conference except on Tuesday, when there is a welcome reception at Møntergården, the City Museum of Odense, with beverages and light refreshments. Meals during the stay in Copenhagen are included only Saturday, as the conference ends before lunch on Sunday. All beverages during lunches and beverages at the conference dinner.
- All bus transport during the conference (field trips, trip to The University of Southern Denmark) and transport by bus from Odense to Copenhagen.

Members of SPMA and students receive a discount of 200 dkr.

Booking must be done by e-mail to the conference secretary: Anne Byrum, Odense City Museums, e-mail museum@odense.dk. Please inform Anne Byrum if you are a speaker at the conference. After booking you will receive a confirmation by e-mail. By 1. July participants will receive an e-mail containing information on account no. and the exact amount to pay. Payment not later than 21. August 2009.

Travel from UK

Odense airport is currently only used for chartered planes, with no direct flights from the UK. Kastrup Airport (Copenhagen) (<http://www.cph.dk/CPH/UK/MAIN/>) has flights from several UK airports, and there are direct train links from Kastrup to Odense at least once an hour (travel time from Kastrup 1.40 h). This is probably the most convenient choice for most participants, especially as the conference ends in Copenhagen.

There are very cheap Ryanair flights from a number of British airports to Billund Airport in Jutland (<http://www.billund-airport.com/?retur=r>), but there is no direct train link from Billund, and you will have to catch a bus (55 min) or a cab to Vejle (32 km) from where there is a direct train connection to Odense at least once an hour, travel time Vejle to Odense app. 45 min. This is certainly possible but it will not be very convenient for your return travel.