Appendix No. : 2
Case no. : KHM 65/68
Background: 1968. Following the demolition of a gable house at the corner of Brødregade and Trangstræde, the museum decided to conduct a research excavation.
Method: The excavation trench was oriented east–west, measuring 2 x 8 m and reaching a depth of 2.6 m. A modern cellar in the eastern section reduced the area to 2 x 6 m. The remaining section appeared undisturbed by modern activity. The entire excavation was conducted by hand, and both plans and profiles were documented.
Measurement system: A local measurement system was established based on the south-west corner of the trench. It was levelled based on a sighting plan at 1.56 DNN.
Documentation: Extensive post-excavation processing of the material was carried out in 1982. This material is stored in the museum's vault and includes a report, field diary, and the following lists: artefacts, features, drawings, photos, and layers. In SARA, 427 object numbers are registered. A substantial collection of drawings exists, including field sketches, fine drawings, photocopies, and illustrations for an article in *Hikuin*.
Summary: The excavation results are described in a brief report summary and a feature description, as well as in an article in *Hikuin*. The description in *Hikuin* focuses on the phasing observed in the southern profile. Many constructions mentioned in the report are only partially addressed in the article.
Phase overview: Phase A: Represents waste disposal in a wetland area near adjacent settlements. This layer was not fully excavated. The activity is dated to 1140–1160. **Phase B**: Described as a waste layer. Residential and workshop activities are noted during this phase. In the western part, above Phase B, a road surface was discovered (described under Phase E). Beneath this, a vertical post was recorded, interpreted as a corner post of a bulhus (timber building). It is uncertain whether this post belongs to Phase B or a later phase. A stave wall and wattle-and-daub mentioned in the report likely also originate from this phase, dated to c. 1200 based on ceramics. **Phase C**: A large pit cutting through the earlier phases down to Phase A, dated to the fourteenth century. **Phase D**: Represents the backfilling of the pit, interpreted as occurring in calm, open water. **Phase E**: A levelling phase followed by residential or workshop activities, evidenced by clay floors and hearths. This phase is dated to the fifteenth century and corresponds to the report's description of a house with six phases of floors and hearths. Together with the pit (Phases C and D), this house divides the excavated area into two. The house has north–south walls, suggesting it was a gable house facing Trangstræde. **Phase F**: Represents the period from the seventeenth century to modern times.
Additional information: The excavation results were published in *Hikuin* 3. A detailed review of the excavation results is available in case file KHM 0290, likely intended for an article.

Appendix No. : 3
Case No. : KHM 178/78
Background: 1979. After the demolition, parcels 256–257 were to be offered for sale. As a result, the museum carried out an excavation from April to October, interrupted only by a short vacation.
Method: The excavation trench was parallel to Apotekerstræde and measured 2 x 12.5 m. Later, the north-eastern half was expanded to a width of 2.5 m. Excavation was done with machinery down to layer Q, after which manual labour was used. Excavation continued until the subsoil level was reached. Both plans and profiles were documented.
Measurement system: A local measurement system was established with the reference point at the south-west corner of the trench. It was levelled based on a sighting plan at 5.58 DNN.
Documentation: The documentation material is stored in the museum's vault. It includes a comprehensive report, field diary, report on leather artefacts including detailed drawings, drawings of wooden objects, and the following lists: features, drawings, photos, layers, and phenomena. In SARA, 633 object numbers are registered. Additionally, there is an extensive collection of drawing of various types: field sketches, fine drawings, photocopies, and numerous drawings of leather artefacts.
Summary: The oldest cultural layers are located around 0.37 DNN. The area must have been very wet before filling took place. No features can be linked to the oldest fill layers. On top of the fill layer, a

foundation of fieldstones was found with a corresponding brick stone floor and paving. No traces of the building were found, either in the form of brick/mortar or of timber framing. In addition to pottery, a coin from Erik Menved and Erik of Pomerania was found. The whole activity spans the period 1300–1400. It was not possible to separate the fill layers from the settlement based on the artefact material. There is a large and well-preserved collection of artefacts from the excavation. Leather material is particularly significant.
Additional information: Except for the upper layers, the area was undisturbed by modern activities.

Appendix No. : 4
Case No. : KHM 302/82
Background: 1983. Construction on Juncher's property, parcel 753a. Preliminary excavation and excavation.
Method: Five trenches were dug for the excavation. With the exception of trench III, the trenches were excavated down to the subsoil level using machinery. The profiles of the trenches were documented. The interpretations of the excavation results were influenced by the initial belief that the excavation was located in the town's moat.
Measurement system: A local measurement system was established and plotted on an overview map. Surface levels ranged from 8.6 to 8.8 DNN. It was levelled based on a sighting plan at 9.18 DNN.
Documentation: Report, including a comprehensive field diary including interpretations, photo list, layer list, and phenomenon list. In SARA, 310 object numbers are registered.
Summary: The area is generally characterized by several large pits (possibly dug with sand extraction in mind). These were subsequently filled with debris. Initially, these were interpreted as a moat.
Five phases are recorded on the site. The individual phases appear to be very short. All datings are based on pottery. Aarhus Søndervold was used as a reference. **Phase 1** consists of fragmented settlement traces, 1200–1250. **Phase 2** is fill and cultivation layers from the thirteenth century. **Phase 3** consists of numerous pits and postholes, as well as a house in field V. **Phase 4** includes a house and a walking surface in field V. **Phase 5** consists of a house and a well, dated by a copper sterling to the early fifteenth century.
Additional information: Levelling off the ground in 1963 removed layers after 1450. However, everything beneath that was completely undisturbed.

Appendix No. : 5
Case No. : KHM 0281
Background: 1993. Replacement of sewer pipes, service connections, and water pipes in Middelgade and Kirkegade.
Method: The investigation was conducted as a partial profile documentation. The total length of the sewer trace was 190 m, excluding service connections. Approximately 65 mof trace profile were documented, distributed across 28 profile drawings (T1–T28). There were many disturbances, and generally, nothing was preserved of the top 1.5 m in the approximately 3 m deep and 2 m wide trench. The existing sewer trace was hand-dug and somewhat narrower than 2 m. On a few locations, the new sewer was also laid along a completely new trace. Due to the depth, a shoring box was used; this was not placed at the very bottom or the very front of the trench, which allowed documentation before the sewer pipes were installed. After the sewer pipes were laid, sand was filled up to the top of the pipe; then the next 3 m were dug, and the shoring box was moved forward. It was only at this point that the upper layers in the profile could be documented.
Measurement system: No formal measurement system was established. Profiles are plotted in relation to the sewer line. Depths were measured from the surface.
Documentation: Report, including a comprehensive field diary with interpretations, dendrochronological test results, and the following lists: photos, layers, features, drawings, artefacts (101 X numbers).
Summary: Remains of several houses were found in both Middelgade and Kirkegade, as well as multiple phases of road surfacing. The oldest feature was a small wattle fence (A1) running along the west side of the street. At the southern end of Middelgade, remains of a strong east–west oriented palisade were found, consisting of 40 cm thick, closely spaced oak posts (A3) combined with a ditch (A30). The palisade was

dendrochronologically dated to the 1120s. This is presumably the same palisade as that observed beneath the Kinopalæet in 1939 (KHM 54/76). The oldest floor layer was found in Kirkegade 2. Based on pottery finds, the floor layer is dated to around 1100. The investigation revealed that both Middelgade and Kirkegade were significantly narrower, possibly around 3–4 m.

Appendix No. : 6
Case No. : KHM 0290
Background: 1993. In connection with the renovation of a listed seventeenth-century house at Brødregade 25, the museum decided to carry out a research excavation in the backyard. With the exception of a single sewer along the buildings, the backyard was completely undisturbed. There was therefore an opportunity to observe a well-preserved stratigraphy from the current surface down to the subsoil.
Method: The excavation area was 4 x 4 m in size. The upper 145 cm were excavated with machinery; after that, 150 cm were excavated by hand, and the last 100 cm were excavated with machinery due to time constraints. The machine-excavated soil was searched by an amateur archaeologist using a metal detector. Both the surface and profiles were drawn. Both C-14 and dendrochronological datings were performed.
Measurement system: A local measurement system was established based on the standing building. For depth measurement, a levelling instrument was used with a benchmark at fix = 2.81 DNN.
Documentation: Report, note on ceramic dating, wood identification, C-14 and dendrochronological test results, lists: photos, layers, features, drawings, artefacts (416 X numbers).
Summary: Evidence of building activity was found in five phases. The youngest phase, Phase 5, is a rubble stone building from the fourteenth to fifteenth centuries. Phase 4 is a post-built house from the fourteenth century, which has been damaged by fire. Phase 3 consists of various construction features and cultural layers from the thirteenth century. Phase 2 includes additional construction features and cultural layers from the twelfth/thirteenth centuries. Phase 1 (oldest) consists of a well-preserved wattle fence (A31), possibly with an associated ditch.
The fence was C-14 dated twice, once to 655–878 (95.4%, BP age 1280 ± 55), with a 70% probability of falling within the period 655–779. This early date was a surprise, so a second C-14 date was made: the second result was 1047–1278 (95.4%, BP age 840 ± 45), with a 87.4% probability of falling within the period 1150–1278. The large difference is likely due to the Miyake event, which affected the carbon-14 isotope content in the atmosphere during the eighth century. The artefact material from the oldest layers is dated to the Viking Age, possibly the eighth century, but with contamination from twelfth-century material from the overlying phase. Therefore, the fence is dated to the eighth century, with the caveat that the material is relatively limited.
Additional information: The investigated area is located in the southern part of the town, in the low-lying quarters towards the river Gudenå. At a depth of 2 m, rising groundwater was present in the excavation area; every morning, the field was flooded with water, which had to be pumped away. A lead plate with runes (X340) was found.

Appendix No. : 7
Case No. : KHM 0681
Background: 1994. In connection with the construction of a public square following the demolition of a building the museum conducted an excavation. A preliminary investigation revealed both cultural layers and features such as postholes and pits.
Method: The upper layers were removed using a machine and cleaned with shovel and trowel. The excavation area measured approximately 200 m². Features were excavated and documented with photographs and drawings, and profile sections were made through the cultural layer. After documenting the ‘first surface’, a further 0.5 m was removed with a machine down to the subsoil level. The ‘second surface’ was documented in the same manner. Two pits and a well were excavated using a machine.

The excavation had to be halted after two weeks due to the risk of collapse from a neighbouring building. Work resumed after seven months. In the meantime, the surface had been covered with gravel and boards, causing compression and the collapse of all profiles, which weakened the results to some extent.
After the excavation was finished, a sewer connection was installed on the site. The cultural layers remained undisturbed, and the profile of the trench was documented.
Measurement system: A local measurement system was established based on the cadastral map. It had to be re-established in 1995 after the suspension, resulting in an inaccuracy of approximately ±10 cm. Levelling in 1994 was based on a stake with a fixed point at 8.12 DNN, whereas in 1995, a manhole cover with a fixed point at 7.68 DNN was used.
Documentation: Report, textile analysis, lists: artefacts (257 X numbers), features, layers, drawings, photographs, and D-list.
Summary: Four pits, a possible floor layer, and a very large and deep well from the fifteenth century were documented. The well was stone-lined with a wooden frame at the top. Its depth exceeds 3 m. It was filled in during the second half of the seventeenth century. Two pits and parts of a half-timbered house date from the sixteenth to seventeenth century. The subsoil was encountered only 1 m below street level.
Additional information: Helenestræde was referred to as Helvedesgyden in 1522.

Appendix No. : 8
Case No. : KHM 0765
Background: 1995**.** Localized renovation of a sewer line in Slotsgade.
Method: The excavation was conducted in four separate trenches. Excavation was limited to the existing sewer-trench alignment. Documentation consisted solely of profile recordings where conditions allowed.
Measurement system: No local measurement system was established. The trenches were recorded on the sewer plan. Levelling was taken from street level.
Documentation: Report and individual trench descriptions. These do not fully correspond. Lists: photos, layers, drawings, D-list, artefacts (15 X numbers).
Summary: Remains of a thirteenth/fourteenth-century road surface were found, along with traces of buildings and refuse layers. The oldest layers date from the eleventh/twelfth centuries. Outside Trench II, in a smaller excavation area, human bones were discovered, presumably associated with the Franciscan friary.
Trench I: Upper 2 m modern disturbances. Rubble layer, with a road surface beneath. Shoemaking waste, thirteenth/fourteenth century. In a test pit near Østervold, a cultural layer was found, dated to the eleventh/twelfth centuries based on three ceramic sherds.
Trench II: A wooden post was found by the contractor. Cultural layers at a depth of 1–1.5 m from street level in the northern profile. No additional wooden posts. Road surface and a considerable amount of leather waste. This may possibly represent a confusion with the description of Trench I in the report.
Trench III: Disturbances down to 1.5 m below street level. The trench was dominated by a later well. No datable finds.
Trench IV: Disturbances down to 1.5 m. A foundation and floor layers were overlaid by a burnt layer in the southern profile. The house was overlaid by layers from the fourteenth century. In the northern profile, a road surface was observed. Beneath the house and road layers, a couple of sandy layers were present and under that subsoil.

Appendix No. : 9
Case No. : KHM 0884
Background: 1996. Construction of a new entrance with an elevator to Slotscentret in the area around the eastern wing of the Franciscan friary.
Method: Initial excavation was carried out to a depth of half a metre using a machine, but excavation stopped due to numerous utility lines that had to be cleared first. During the subsequent excavation, a clamshell grab from a truck was used, which was not optimal. Due to the many utility lines and modern underground installations, only small areas of undisturbed cultural layers were found, mainly along most of

profile D1 and in the northern part of the field. However, during excavation, the undisturbed part of profile Dl collapsed, making it impossible to document this profile. In general, the excavation was complicated by rainwater, rising groundwater, and eventually a defective sewer system that flooded the excavation area with sewer water. Excavation was carried out with a trowel, and stratigraphic layers, structures, and soil layers were documented.
Measurement system: The field was thoroughly measured, both in relation to the existing building and previous excavation plans. It became evident that the excavation from the 1970s had not been properly measured in relation to the standing building. The levelling fixed point was a sewer cover with a level of 2.84 m DNN. The sight line over the fixed point fluctuated, and the measurements were recorded on the relevant drawings.
Documentation: Report, wood identification report, C-14 and dendrochronological datings, lists: photos, layers, features, drawings, D-list, artefacts (202 X numbers).
Summary:
Five phases were identified during the excavation. **Phase 1** (the oldest) includes a stave wall (A7) and a wattle fence (A62). The artefact material showed evidence of a comb maker and a skin and leather maker, who must have worked simultaneously in the building. The stave wall is dendrochronologically dated to around 1150. **Phase 2** represents the earliest monastery period. This includes a wooden water channel made of an oak beam (A10), and possibly the foundation (A6) from the southern monastery wing. The oak beam is dendrochronologically dated to around 1250. **Phase 3** is an intermediate phase, from the time after the water channel was placed and until the eastern monastery wing and cloister were constructed. Phase 3 includes layer 21, a road layer of laid roofing reeds. This phase is dated to the fourteenth/fifteenth century. **Phase 4** represents the construction of the eastern monastery wing and the cloister. This phase includes stone foundations A1, A2, and A61. Phase 4 is dated to the second half of the fifteenth century, based on previous excavations and written records. This is confirmed by ceramic finds. **Phase 5** is the demolition phase from the eighteenth century.
The top artefact was a carved dragon-head made of bone, a piece of a double comb, and an unfinished bone needle. The dragon-head stylistically dates to the early medieval period, likely around the mid-twelfth to early thirteenth century.
Additional information: In connection with the excavation, the excavation leader compiled results from the earlier excavations in an article in *Hikuin* 1996.

Appendix No. : 10
Case No. : KHM 0912
Background: 1996. Renovation of the sewer line and installation of a new water pipe in Skt Mortensgade.
Method: The investigation was carried out as partial profile documentation. Profile drawings were made only when cultural layers changed. The total length of the trench was 70 m. A total of 22.5 m of trench profile was documented, distributed across nine profile drawings (T1–T9).
Measurement system: No formal measurement system was established. Profiles/structures were plotted relative to the sewer line on T10, which was subsequently digitized. Levelling was measured from the street level.
Documentation: Brief report, field diary, C-14 sample results, lists: photos, layers, features, drawings, artefacts (69 X numbers).
Summary: Evidence of settlement was found in the westernmost part of Skt Mortensgade, including the southern part of a house in three phases and older floor layers further to the west. The oldest floor layer, like the house, is undated due to a lack of artefacts. Near Torvegade, an east–west oriented wattle fence was observed at the bottom of the trench, representing the oldest construction of the excavation. The fence was C-14 dated to 894–1152 (95.4%, BP age 1035 ± 40), with a 74.1% probability of falling within the period 946–1049. Below, a layer of charcoal was observed, though devoid of artefacts. About halfway down the street, a north–south oriented boundary was found, consisting of tightly packed vertically planks. This boundary is situated in the subsoil and separates the lower layers. Above, thick manure layers were

observed, which do not respect any boundary. The amount of artefacts is relatively low, with a large proportion of organic material. All artefacts date to the medieval period, generally from the thirteenth to fifteenth century.
Additional information: Skt Mortensgade connects Brødregade in the east with Torvegade in the west. Skt Mortensgade is the result of a modern street opening in 1923; before that, the street layout was built up. On Resen's map, gable houses can be seen along both streets with an open area in between. There is a rise towards the west of approximately 1.1 m along Skt Mortensgade. In the western half of the street, the subsoil level was recorded about 2.5 m below the surface.

Appendix No. : 11
Case No. : KHM 1413
Background: 1999. Construction of a new health centre at Trangstræde 2.
Method: The excavation was carried out as a series of trenches, as the upcoming building was to be piled. Machines were predominantly used for the excavation work.
Measurement system: A local measurement system was established, based on the trenches. Elevations were measured using a levelling instrument. The sightline and its calculation are written on all drawings.
Documentation: Report, dendrochronological datings, lists: photos, layers, features, drawings, D-list, artefacts (115 X numbers).
Summary: Cultural layers and structures from the sixteenth back to around the thirteenth century, possibly the second half of the twelfth century, were excavated. The preservation conditions were good, with many artefacts of organic material. Additionally, the registered wooden structures were exceptionally well preserved. Three medieval phases were distinguished. In the oldest phase, from around 1200, only cultural layers were registered. The second phase, from the second half of the fourteenth century, included many paving layers and other wooden structures, interpreted as a backyard. In the youngest phase, two very well-preserved tanning vats were found, dendrochronologically dated to 1420–1440, along with the remains of a building.
Additional information: Trangstræde is mentioned in written records from 1465, when the neighbourhood consisting of Dytmærsken, Brødregade, and Trangstræde seems to have been fully developed. A city map from 1873 shows a house on the plot, but no other buildings are known to exist on the parcel itself.

Appendix No. : 12
Case No. : KHM 1417
Background: 1999. Replacement of the main sewer line and installation of a new water pipe, including several service connections in Kirkegade (approx. 120 m) and Vestergade (approx. 150 m).
Method: The excavation was conducted as monitoring, in which profiles could be documented, but the excavation work was carried out by a contractor. The trench in Kirkegade was 3.5–4 m wide and 2.6 m deep. Excavation took place within the existing sewer trench, though this was wider than the previous hand-dug trenches. It was possible to document the profile in front of the excavation box before the pipes were laid; it was also possible to document important archaeological features in the trench. In Vestergade, only the water pipe was installed, so the trench was only 0.5–0.7 m wide and 1.4–1.7 m deep. Documentation seems to have been concentrated around Kirkegade, as there was not much in Vestergade.
Measurement system: A local measurement system was not established. The trenches were measured using cadastral maps from the technical administration T2. Levels were measured from street level and subsequently referenced to the fixbolt DNN 5.78 at St Morten's Church.
Documentation: Report, dendrochronological report, lists: photos, layers, features, drawings, artefacts (9 X numbers).
Summary: Generally, many modern disturbances of the cultural layers. The south profile was documented. Subsoil was encountered. Nothing older than the second half of the fifteenth century was recorded. The oldest feature is a 30 cm thick gravel layer, upon which the road was laid. The road (A4) could be documented undisturbed over a stretch of 15 m. The next oldest feature is an inner moat (A5, A13), which

could be documented over 30 m. Remains of a bridge in the moat were found, consisting of several oak posts (A6-A10). The posts are dendrochronologically dated to 1470–1516. The moat has been filled (layer 75) and overlaid by the road (A1, A20). Only a few cultural layer remnants were found in Vestergade.
Additional information: The investigation is a continuation of KHM 0281.

Appendix No. : 13
Case No. : KHM 2571
Background: 2007. Development of 1000 m² at 3–5 Burchesgade following the demolition of a house.
Method: A trial trench was laid in the backyard. It was 21.5 m long and 1.8 m wide, with a varying depth of 1.5–4.5 m. For reasons related to incoming groundwater and safety, excavation to subsoil level only occurred on an area of just under 18 m². Apart from the eight soil samples, all excavated soil was continuously removed. All profiles have been drawn and described.
Measurement System: A local measurement system was established, referencing the current cadastral map of Randers. Levelling points are noted on the drawings.
Documentation: Report, lists: photos, layers, features, drawings, artefacts (54 X numbers).
Summary: The preliminary investigation revealed that the area consisted of fill layers applied to raise and develop a previously wet terrain. The filling can be divided into no less than three medieval phases and one more recent phase. **Phase 1:** 1250–1350. In this horizon, a row of posts was documented, presumably from a fence, possibly a property boundary. **Phase 2:** A younger version of the posts row was found here as well, following the same alignment. **Phase 3:** End of the fourteenth century. **Phase 4:** Post-Reformation.
Additional information: The area has not been built upon subsequently and remains a parking lot.

Appendix No. : 14
Case No. : MOE 01029
Background: 2019. Construction of a waste station in Slotsgade on the eastern side of Østervold.
Method: The trench was 4 x 5 m. Excavation was primarily done with machinery to the developer's desired level. After that, a smaller hole was dug to reach the subsoil level. Profiles and the lowest foundation layer of the building were documented with drawings and 3D measurements. No soil samples were taken. Two C-14 datings were performed.
Measurement system: GPS was used for measuring profiles, surfaces, and levels.
Documentation: Report, C-14 sample results, lists in MUD: photos, layers, features, drawings, artefacts (4 X numbers).
Summary: Remains of a building with an extended period of use were discovered, along with traces of two roads that align with the medieval Østerport. A C-14 date from the building's foundation is 994–1154 (95.4%, BP age 980 ± 30). The roads are later than the building but clearly oriented in relation to one another. The building must have been located along the eastern approach road to Randers. Additionally, the earliest period of activity in the area has been recorded, with a C-14 date of 900–1050 (95.4%, BP age 1040 ± 30).
Additional information: The building is located outside the later town fortifications.

Appendix No. : 15
Case No. : MOE 01102
Background: 2020. Repair of a sewer line in Jordsmonnet.
Method: The trench measured 10 x 1 m. Excavation was carried out with machinery down to the developer's desired level or until constructions were encountered. The wooden embankment and profiles were manually exposed. Profiles were documented with drawings and 3D measurements. Dendrochronological dating was performed on the timber from the wooden embankment. Three big bags of fill from the infill layers were collected and water-sieved.
Measurement system: GPS was used for measuring profiles, constructions, and levels. Profiles and the wooden embankment were documented using 3D photography and subsequently digitized.

Documentation: Report, dendrochronological datings, lists in MUD: photos, layers, features, drawings, artefacts (51 X numbers).
Summary: The wooden embankment consisted of vertically standing square posts and was traceable throughout the entire trench in a north-west/south-east direction. Behind the vertical posts, various roughly worked timber pieces had been placed. With one exception, these were all laid loosely without attachment to the vertical posts. Behind the wooden embankment, a series of cultural layers were recorded, interpreted as infill layers. One of these contained large quantities of leather waste from a shoemaking workshop, linking it to the nearby excavation at Apotekerstræde KHM 178/78, Appendix 3. Despite the extent and preservation of the timber, dendrochronological dating of the wooden embankment was unsuccessful. The ceramics found in the infill layers date to the fourteenth/fifteenth centuries. Two coins (Lebard) from Erik of Pomerania date to 1424. The wooden embankment was repaired at some point, with dendrochronological datings indicating 1431 and 1436. No ceramics or other artefacts suggest a significantly earlier date.
The wooden embankment is interpreted as part of an urban development project that raised and prepared this part of the city for settlement. The lowest documented infill layers associated with the wooden embankment were recorded at level 1.5 DNN but continued deeper. This suggests that the terrain was originally very low prior to the construction of the wooden embankment.

Appendix No. : 16
Case No. : MOE 01223
Background: 2022. Construction of a high-rise building at Thors Bakke, immediately north of Østervold.
Method: The excavation area covered 400 m². The cultural layer was 1–1.5 m thick, and a total of 600 m³ was excavated. The excavation focused on the systematic collection of artefacts through water-sieving, based on a predetermined grid of 4 × 4 m squares, with samples taken every 20 cm. A total of 120 big bags, corresponding to 10% of the cultural layer, were water-sieved. The composition of the cultural layer was documented through 12 profiles.
Measurement system: GPS was used for recording profiles, surfaces, and levels. Profiles were documented using 3D photography and subsequently digitized.
Documentation: Report, C-14 dating results, ceramic analysis, micromorphological report, zooarchaeological report, and lists in MUD: photos, layers, features, drawings, and artefacts (2119 X numbers).
Summary: The archaeological excavation identified several activity horizons, the majority consisting of infill layers composed of waste from the medieval town. The primary activity at the site dates to the period 1300–1450. At the lowest level, remains of a settlement predating 1300 were recorded. This settlement had been severely disturbed by contemporary gravel extraction in the area. The thick waste deposits overlay the gravel extraction layers. A single burial was recorded within the infill layers: a secondary burial of a man in his mid-twenties, buried in a box.
Additional information: An article on the excavation, focusing on the coin finds, has been published in *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*.