Mossholmens marina

Marinarkeologisk utredning
Aröd 6:1 m fl., Klädesholmen
Stenkyrka socken, Tjörns kommun
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Bohuslänsmuseum
Rapport 2014:12
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Figur 1. Utsnitt ur Sverigekartan med platsen för utredningen markerad.

Figure 1. Section of Sverigekartan with the area for survey marked.
Figure 2. Map showing survey area. Scale 1:20 000.
Svensk sammanfattning

Abstract
In November 2013 Bohusläns museum conducted a marine archaeological survey on behalf of Mossholmens marina, Tjörn. The survey covered a body of water on Mossholmens western side measuring circa 9 000 square meters and was conducted due to the building of a pier. No finds of archaeological interest were located during the investigation and therefore Bohusläns museum have no objections to the proposed work.

Background
In November 2013 Bohusläns museum conducted a marine archaeological survey in an area of water by the property Aröd 6:1 in Stenkyrka parish, Tjörns kommun on behalf of Mossholmens marina (figure 1–3). The survey was conducted due to the building of a 90 meter long pier in the area. The study area included a circa 130×75 meter wide water area (9 000 square meters). The institution responsible for the survey was Bohusläns museum, in accordance with Länsstyrelsen’s beslut 2013-11-04, dnr 431-34676-2013. The purpose of the archaeological survey was to determine whether previously unknown archaeological – remains existed within the area of the proposed development. The results of the investigation are intended to serve as a basis for Länsstyrelsen’s evaluation of the need for further archaeological work.

Cultural environment and previous investigations
Mossholmen is located on the southwestern coast of Tjörn. Today the island is connected to land with a road bridge that runs west out to Klädesholmen, an old kronofiskeläge, and Koholmen and that joins Mossholmen with Bockholmen. The planned development area is located on the west of Mossholmen and extends towards the sound between the islands. On the eastern side of Mossholmen is a sheltered marina. The islands of Klädesholmen and Koholmen also have a number of marinas, along with residential buildings as well as industrial buildings and warehouses for the canning industry.
Figur 3. Utsnitt ur GSD-Fastighetskartan, blad 7A 6j/7069, med utredningsområdet samt närliggande fornlämningar markerade. Skala 1:10 000.

Figure 3. Section of GSD-Fastighetskartan, sheet 7A 6j/7069, with the survey area and nearby ancient monuments marked. Scale 1:10 000.
The only registered monument on the island of Bockholmen is a recent commemorative plaque, Stenkyrka 243:1. In the vicinity of the investigation area are two known shipwreck sites, Klädesholmen 31 and 59, as well as a ballast site, Klädesholmen 58. Both shipwrecks are of modern date and therefore not protected monuments. Klädesholmen 58 and 59 were located during an archaeological survey conducted by Bohusläns museum in 2007. The ballast site Klädesholmen 58 consists of at least five individual mounds, suggesting that the area has been used repeatedly for ballast dumping (von Arbin 2007).

**Historical source material**

Klädesholmen is marked on one of the earliest sea charts of Sweden's west coast as an anchorage. Figure 4 is an excerpt from Goeyvaert Willemsens Caerte vande Oost ende West Zee, published in the year 1594 (Pettersson 1974:49). The earliest known reference to inhabitants on Klädesholmen is in the year 1594 where it is described as »en gammel fiskeleye« by Jens Nilsson (Nielsen 1885:196), which is taken to mean that it was used as a seasonal fishing village linked to the large herring fishery toward the end of the 1500s (cf. Pettersson 2001:84).

Settlements were established by 1645 where a tax roll mentions three families residing as strandsittare on Klädesholmen (Pettersson 1953:136), and by 1697 this had grown to four (Pettersson 1953:147). The 1700s and 1800s saw an increase in residents and buildings and by 1835 there were nearly 300 inhabitants on Klädesholmen (Westerlind 1982:42). From the 1700s to the early 1900s train oil production and herring salting were carried out on both Klädesholmen and Koholmen, as well as piloting activities (Danielsson & Hammar 1977:92; Westerlind 1982:42).

In the year 1787 an inventory was carried out on train oil tryworks (trankokerier) and herring salteries, resulting in the Företeckning På de i Götheborgs och Bohus Läns Varande Trankokerier 1788. Bockholmen, to the south of Mossholmen marina, is listed as having had three separate trankokerier each with two kittlar, large iron pots in which the fish oil was cooked. The tryworks surveyed in this registry are number 429, illustrating the high number of tryworks in Bohuslän alone (Pettersson 1999).

**Method and results**

The area was visually investigated by archaeological divers, with the aid of a propulsion scooter, and the bottom sediment was probed for archaeological features (figure 5). Weather conditions at the
time of the investigation were poor, with limited day light hours and low temperatures, thereby minimising the length of dive times and the overall working day. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed within the study area.

**Conclusion and recommendations**

No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed within the study area. Therefore Bohuslåns museum has no archaeological objections to the proposed development.
Figure 5. Section of GSD-Fastighetskarten, sheet 7A 6j/7069, with the survey area marked. Scale 1:10 000.
References

Literature


Unpublished sources
FMIS. Digitala fornminnesregistret. www.fmis.raa.se
Tekniska och administrativa uppgifter

Lst dnr: 431-34676-2013
Västarvet dnr: VA 817-2014
Västarvet pnr: 11538

Län: Västra Götalands län
Kommun: Tjörn
Socken: Klädesholmen, Stenkyrka
Fastighet: Aröd 6:1 m.fl.

Ek. karta: 7A 6j/7069
Läge: x 6428411, y 296138
Meter över havet: 0 – -16 meter
Koordinatsystem: Sweref 99 TM
Höjdsystem: RH2000

Uppdragsgivare: Mossholmens marina
Ansvarig institution: Bohusläns museum
Projektledare: Matthew Gainsford
Fältpersonal: Matthew Gainsford, Thomas Bergstrand, Delia Ní Chíobháin Enqvist

Konsulter: Yrkesdykarskolan Göteborg

Fältarbetsstid: 29 november 2013
Arkeologtimmar: 24
Undersökt yta: 9 000 m²

Arkiv: Bohusläns museums arkiv
Fynd: Inga fynd omhändertogs
Moss holmens marina

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