



# Kallbadhuset på Laholmen

Frivillig marinarkeologisk utredning  
Strömstads stad och kommun

Delia Ní Chíobháin

Bohusläns museum Rapport 2010:17



VÄSTRA  
GÖTALANDSREGIONEN  
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### Geografiska och administrativa uppgifter

Län Västra Götalands Län	Kommun Strömstad	Landskap Bohuslän
Socken/Stad Strömstad	Kartblad 9A 8g	Fastighet/kvarter Vattenområde väst Laholmen

Beslutande länsstyrelse	Länsstyrelsens dnr	Beslut enligt KML	Datum för beslut
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### Undersökningens art och omfattning

Undersökarens dnr/projektnr DNR: NOK120-2010 PNR: E151	Typ av undersökning/åtgärd Särskild utredning	Fältarbetstid start 2010-04-13	Fältarbetstid slut 2010-04-13
Undersökande/ansvarig organisation Bohusläns museum/Västarvet	Ansvarig person Delia Ni Chiobhain	Typ av exploatering Kallbadhus	
Uppdragsgivare/exploatör AB Strömstadslokaler	Antal arbetsdagar 1	Beräknad rapporttid 24 timmar	Total faktisk kostnad 59 300

Beräknat	Yta, ext (m <sup>2</sup> ) 7 000	Yta (m <sup>2</sup> ) 1	Volym (m <sup>3</sup> ) 0,5	Schakt (m)	Timmar, grov	Timmar, arkeolog 30	Timmar, maskin
	Undersökt	Yta, ext (m <sup>2</sup> ) 7 000	Yta (m <sup>2</sup> ) 1	Volym (m <sup>3</sup> ) 0,5	Schakt (m)	Timmar, grov	Timmar, arkeolog 30

### Berörda RAÄ-nr/tillfällig arbetsidentitet (objektnr)

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### Datering

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Rapport inkommer senare  Ja  Nej

### Sammanfattning av undersökningsresultaten och förslag till fortsatta åtgärder

#### Sammanfattning av undersökningsresultaten

Overall, the surveyed area measured 7 000 square meters and the trenches measured 0.5 meter in length, width and depth. The diving was carried out between 0 and at most 13 metres of water. The bottom substrate consisted of soft light grey silt with breakwater rocks at the shore line. There was no evidence of archaeological remains observed within the surveyed area, nor within the two excavated test trenches.

#### Förslag till fortsatta åtgärder

According to Bohusläns museum no further archaeological actions are required at this location. Bohusläns museum, satisfied having completed the survey, has no objections to the current location of the bathing house.

Delia Ni Chiobhain  
(Underskrift)

2010-04-21  
(Datum)

## Uppgifter om lägesbestämning

Mätmetod DGPS	Kommentar kring inmätning
Skala	
Medelfel vid inmätning	

[Anvisning för leverans av lägesuppgifter till RAÄ](#)

[Anvisning för leverans av lägesuppgifter till länsstyrelse](#)

[Anvisning för objekttabell för enkel lämningstyp](#)

[Anvisning för objekttabell för sammansatt lämningstyp](#)

[Anvisning för antikvarisk bedömning, skadestatus och undersökningsstatus](#)

[Anvisning för beskrivning](#)

[Anvisningar för bilaga Objekttabell för särskild utredning](#)

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Kontaktuppgifter: e-post: [fornsok@raa.se](mailto:fornsok@raa.se), tel: 08 - 5191 8571 må - fre 9.00 - 11.30

**Omslagsbild:** Bilden visar en dykundersökning vid Vinga i Göteborgs skärgård. Bilden är tagen av Staffan von arbin..

# Kallbadhus på Laholmen

## Svensk sammanfattning

På uppdrag av AB Strömstadslokaler utförde Västarvet genom Bohusläns museum i april 2010 en frivillig marinarkeologisk utredning av ett vattenområde väster om Laholmen i Strömstads hamn, Strömstads kommun. Utredningen föranleddes av föreslagen ny detaljplan över området som rymmer ett flytande kallbadhus. Arbetet omfattade okulär besiktning samt grävning av provgropar. Inga fynd av arkeologiskt intresse framkom vid utredningen och Bohusläns museum har därför inget att erinra mot den föreslagna detaljplanen.

## Background

In April 2010 Västarvet through Bohusläns museum carried out an underwater archaeological survey in an area off the western extent of Laholmen in Strömstads harbour, Strömstads stad, Strömstads kommun. The survey was undertaken by request of the client, AB Strömstadslokaler, who had previously constructed a cold water bathing house at the site. The construction consists of a quadrangular-shaped pontoon building which encloses an open water surface within. The pontoon is anchored with chains connected to concrete anchors which rest on the beach and on the sea bed. The purpose of the survey was to determine the presence of any submerged archaeological remains in the vicinity of the bathing house and its foundations.

## Cultural environment

Laholmen is located in the southern harbour of Strömstad. To the north is Strömsån and to the south lies the entrance to the fishing harbour. There are a number of identified ancient monuments in the area, which date from prehistoric times and onward. Strömstad was founded in the late 1600s as part of the Swedification of Bohuslän.

In the late 1600s there was a Swedish need to create an economic counterweight to the Norwegian town of Fredrikshald and after the Treaty of Roskilde in 1658 this need became even more acute. A fishing village existed at Strömsåns mouth called Strömmen which was given town rights in 1667. It is not fully understood when the city charter was obtained but the oldest document referring to Strömstad as being a city is a royal letter written in 1672 (Strandell 1972:9).

The first port is likely to have been north of Laholmen, at Strömsåns outlet. The name Laholmen implies that the island has functioned as a loading place in former times, however it is not known how far back this function extends. Laholmen is now connected to the mainland but was previously a fortification works without a land link.

Strömstad's economy was largely based on trade and navigation. Of particular importance here, as in the other maritime cities along the Skagerrak coast, was timber exports. Among others, imported goods of special importance included salt, especially during the great herring period of the late 1700s (Brandt, Lindholm & Rydbom 2002:38).

The potential for archaeological remains, especially sunken vessels, in the area around Strömstad port and channels is generally high. Because of its location, so close to the border with Norway, Strömstad has played an important strategic role. This can be evidenced by the many hostile attacks that the city experienced during the 1600, 1700 and early 1800s.

During the Great Northern War (1700-1721) the city was subjected to several conflicts. The most dramatic of these was most probably the battle which took place within the city's channels in July 1717, which has gone down in history as "The Battle of Strömstad" (Strandell 1972:21ff).

Another featured event was when Sweden in 1719, at the end of the Great Northern War, ordered the scuttling of a transport fleet of 14 cargo ships, two gun barges and four galleys in Strömstad's channels (Ribbing 1949:149). This was a result of fears that the ships could otherwise fall into the possession of the attacking Danes. The remains of two vessels likely to be associated with this incident were found in the late 1800s in the area between Furholmen and Skurveskär. The locations of the remaining vessels have not been located with any accuracy.

## Method

The archaeological field work consisted of visual diver inspections aided by a underwater sooter. A total of two test trenches were also excavated in areas deemed likely to contain archaeological remains. All diving was carried out with tethered surface-supplied diving and diver-surface communications in accordance with the Work Environment Authority's (Arbetsmiljöverkets) regulations of commercial diving (AFS 1993:57) and the diving standards of Bohuslän museum.

## Results

Overall, the surveyed area measured 7 000 square meters and the trenches measured 0.5 meter in length, width and depth. The diving was carried out between 0 and at most 13 metres of water. The bottom substrate consisted of soft light grey silt with breakwater rocks at the shore line. There was no evidence of archaeological remains observed within the surveyed area, nor within the two excavated test trenches.

## Conclusion and recommendations

According to Bohusläns museum no further archaeological actions are required at this location. Bohusläns museum, satisfied having completed the survey, has no objections to the current location of the bathing house.

## References

Brandt, T, Lindholm, K. & Rydbom, L. 2002. *Kulturmiljöer och kulturmiljöarbete i Strömstad – handläggargröd och kulturhistoriskt underlag för Strömstad kommun*. Bohusläns museum. Uddevalla.

*Dykeriarbete*. AFS 1993:57. Arbetarskyddsstyrelsen. Stockholm.

Ribbing, O. 1949. *Göteborgs eskader och örlogsstation 1523-1870*. Historik utarbetad och utgiven av Försvarsstabens krigshistoriska avdelning.

Strandell, B. 1972. *En bok om Strömstad. Staden och dess invånare under 300 år*. Stockholm.

## Appendices

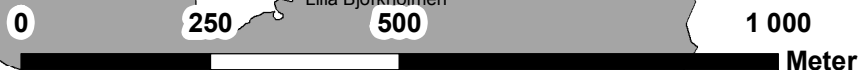
Appendix 1. *Map showing utredningsområde. Scale 1:10 000. Godkänd från sekretessynpunkt för spridning. Lantmäteriet 2010-05-31. Dnr 601-2010/1545.*

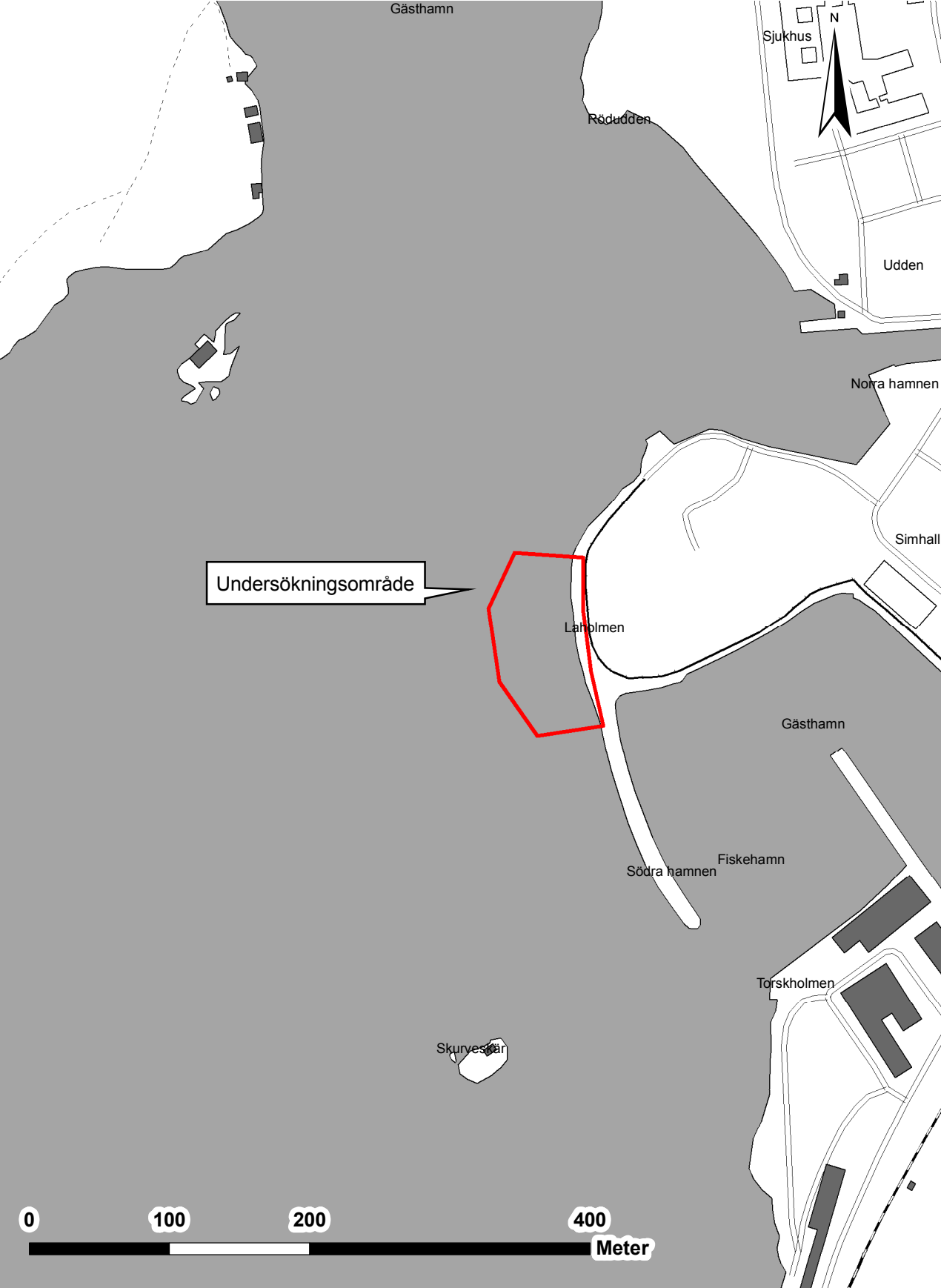
Appendix 2. *Detailed map showing utredningsområde. Scale 1:4 000. Godkänd från sekretessynpunkt för spridning. Lantmäteriet 2010-05-31. Dnr 601-2010/1545.*

**Finds:** No finds were recovered.



Undersökningsområde





Gästhamn

Sjukhus

N

Rödudden

Udden

Noira hamnen

Simhall

Undersökningsområde

Laholmen

Gästhamn

Södra hamnen

Fiskehamn

Torskholmen

Skurvesjärn

0

100

200

400

Meter



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