



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DRESDEN

INTERNATIONAL MEETING GEOARCHAEOLOGY IN CENTRAL EUROPE

BLACK SOILS AND BLACK SEDIMENTS



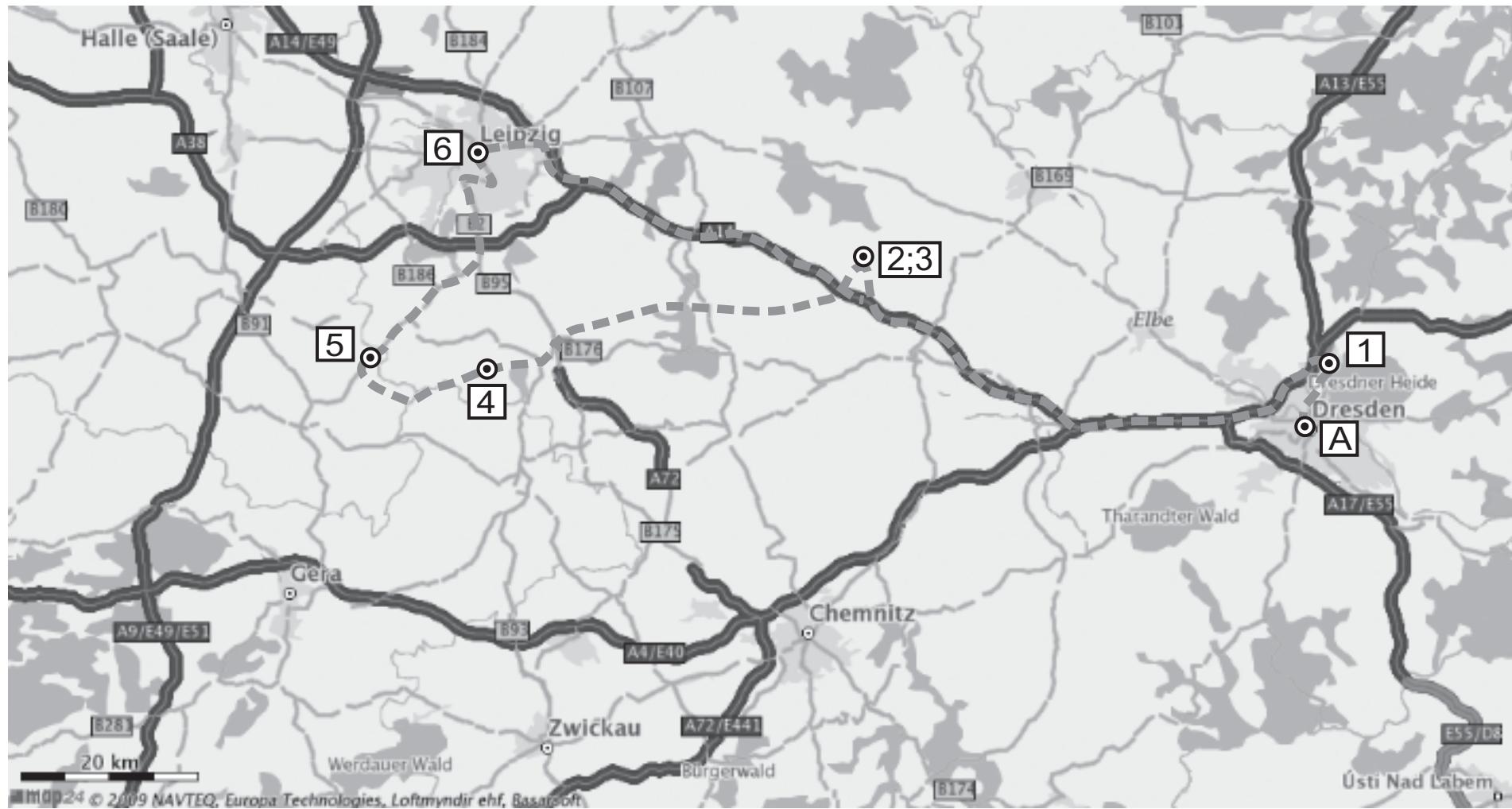
FIELD GUIDE



May 3rd, 2009

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Legend:

- A** Departure/Arrival (Dresden)
- 1** LfA Dresden
- 2** Baderritzer Stausee

- 3** Zschaitzer Burgberg
- 4** Schleenhain
- 5** Profen
- 6** Leipzig

Excursion program:

Stop	Arrival and departure	Locality	
Departure	8:30	Blockhaus	
1.	9:00 – 10:15	Fountain of Altscherbitz	(ELBURG)
2.	11:15 – 12:00	Baderritzer Stausee	(STROBEL)
3.	12:00 – 12:45	Zschaitzer Burgberg	(STROBEL)
<hr/>			
	Lunch		
4.	13:45 – 14:45	Schleenhain	(SCHEIDEMANTEL / TINAPP)
5.	15:15 – 16:15	Profen	(FAHR / FABESCH)
6.	17:00	Stop in Leipzig (main station)	
Arrival	18:30	Dresden	

1st Location (9:00 – 10:15)

The Fountain of Altscherbitz

RENGERT ELBURG



Fig. 1 The fountain in the 13th excavation planum. For samples abstraction and stabilisation of the lumbers there are the sediment colonnettes beside the bar. Behind, the mixed, brighter infilling infiltrated with wood and stones is visible.

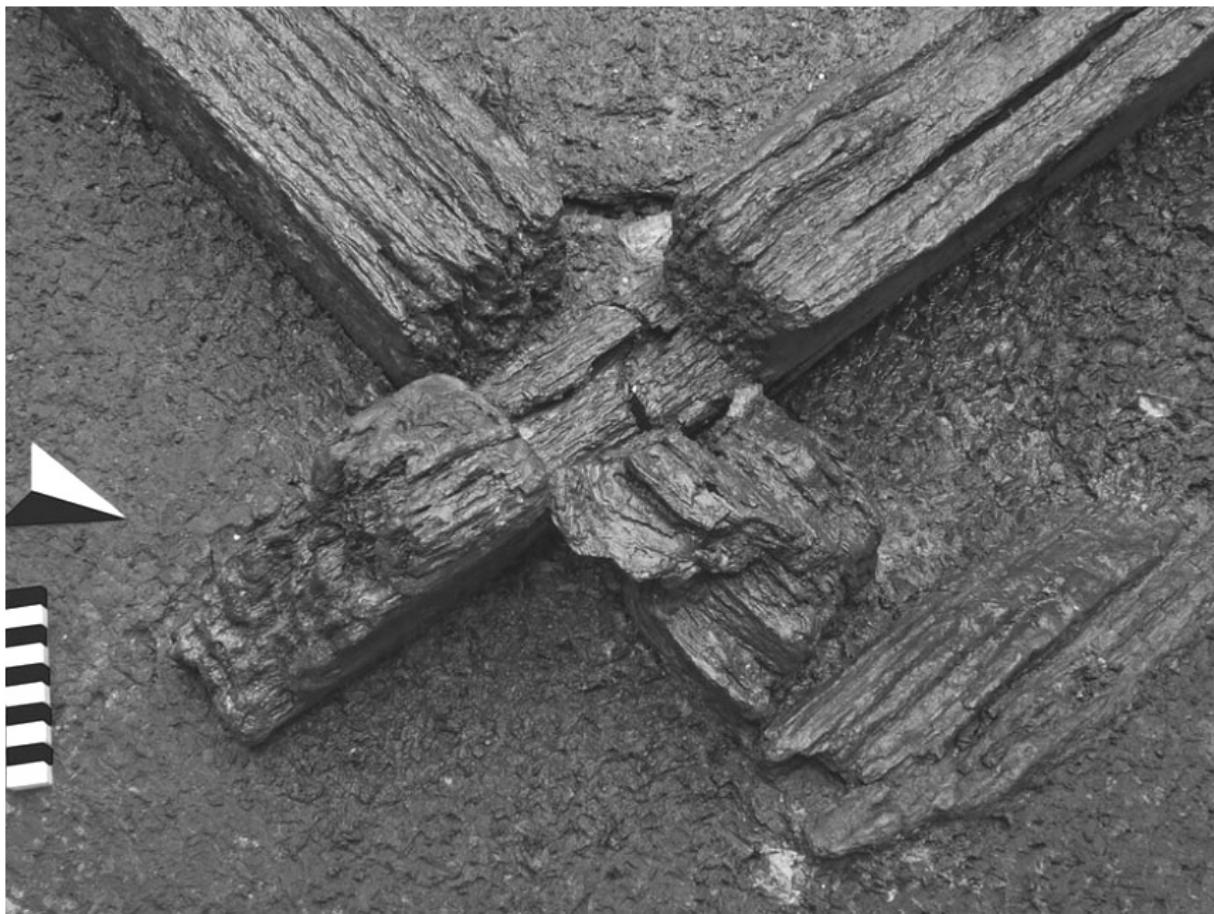


Fig. 2 Corner construction in block structure. During the excavation the wood has to dampen, so that it doesn't decomposed.



Fig. 3 A laserscan of a bar longer than 170 cm. This one broke on the right side as a result of the ground pressure. Both parts could be united exactly by digital technology.

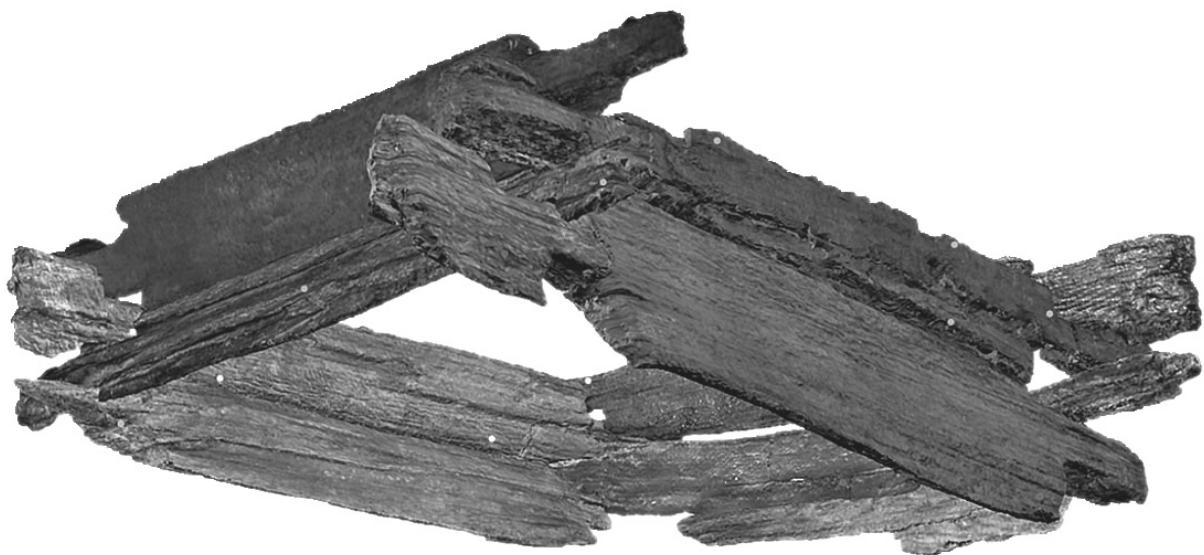


Fig. 4 The fountain no one before saw him: the scanned bars are pictured photo-realistic and joined together digital. The coloured points on the wood indicate survey needles, which help to position the bars exactly to each other.

2nd Location (11:00 – 12:00)

Baderritzer Stausee

Dr. MICHAEL STROBEL

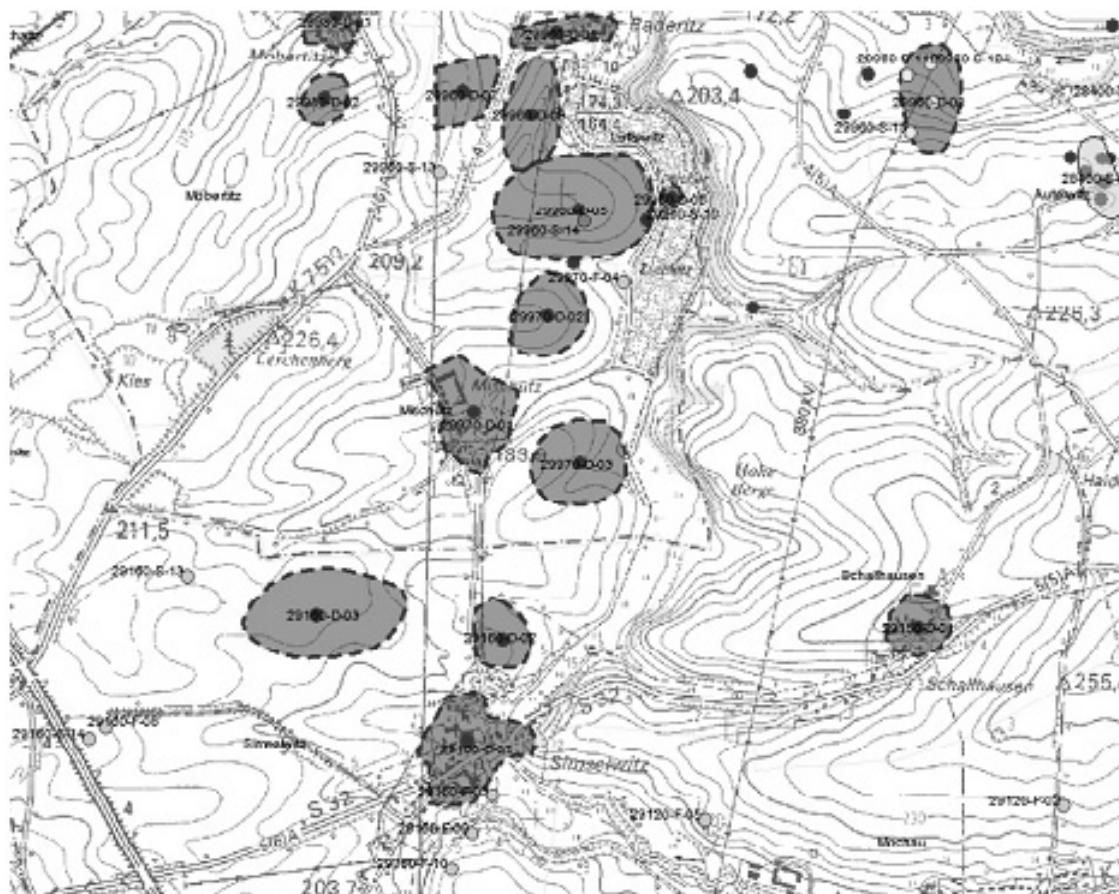


Fig. 5 Just before the peaceful revolution at the end of the 1980's, the Baderitzer reservoir is arranged for water purposes. The former Jahna flood plain was decisive for earlier settlement, on which archaeological memorials string between Simselwitz and Baderitz.

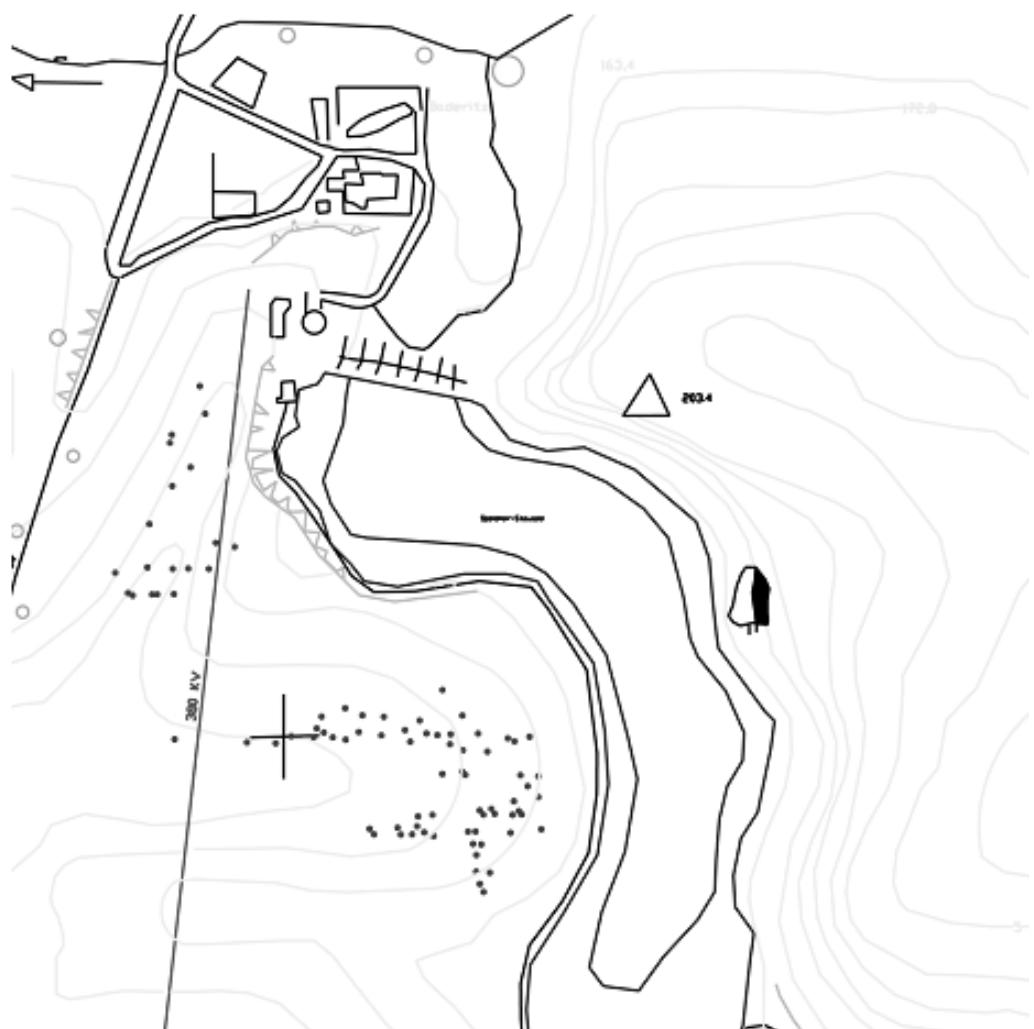


Fig. 6 The archaeological finding material is conspicuous concentrated on the plateau borders, where the erosion is the strongest.

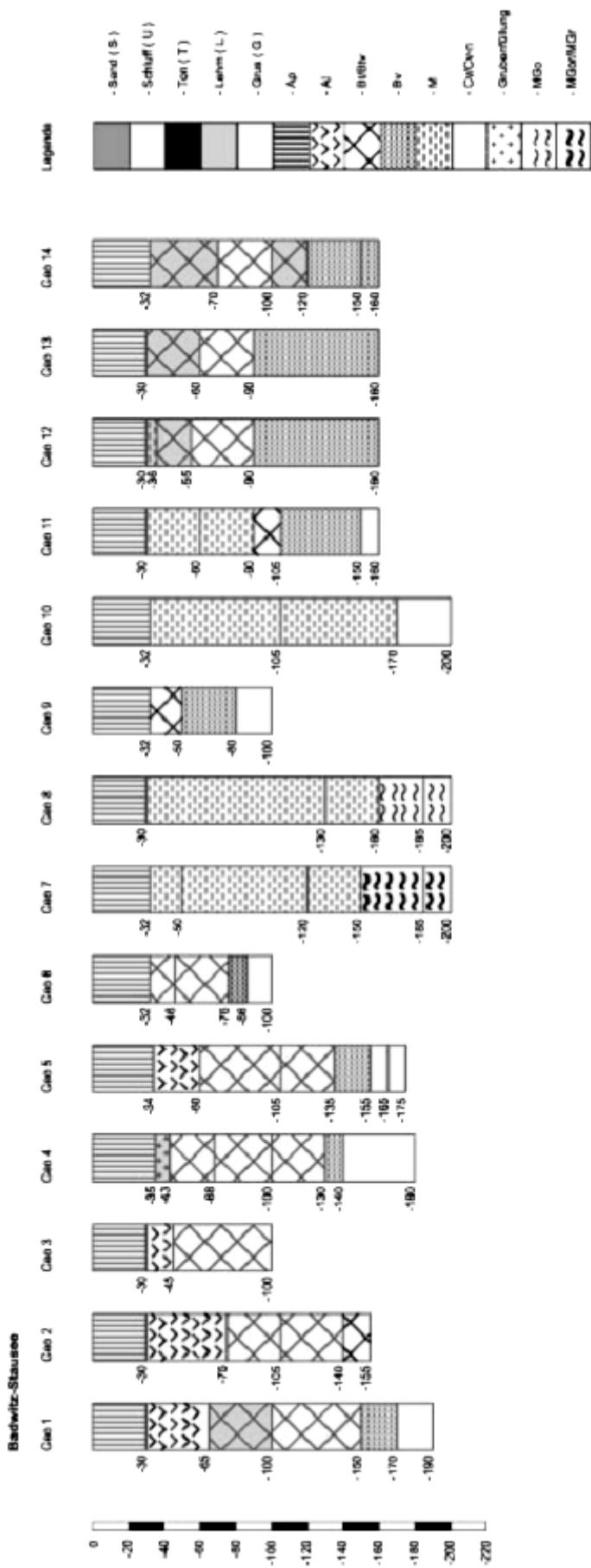


Fig. 7 The loess-ridge core samplings indicate relatively good conservation conditions, but also alarming conditions on the borders and upper hillsides.

3rd Location (12:00 – 12:45)

Zschaitzer Burgberg

Dr. MICHAEL STROBEL



Fig. 8 In the middle of the 1950's the main and the precastle were divided into many narrow parcels.



Fig. 9 Because of regular field cultivations the 3 m high wall is gradually levelled and emerged. Even a flatter treatment regularly moves pieces of the structure up on the surface.



Fig. 10 From aerial views more trenches are recognizable, which imply on a multi-phase expansion of the attachment.

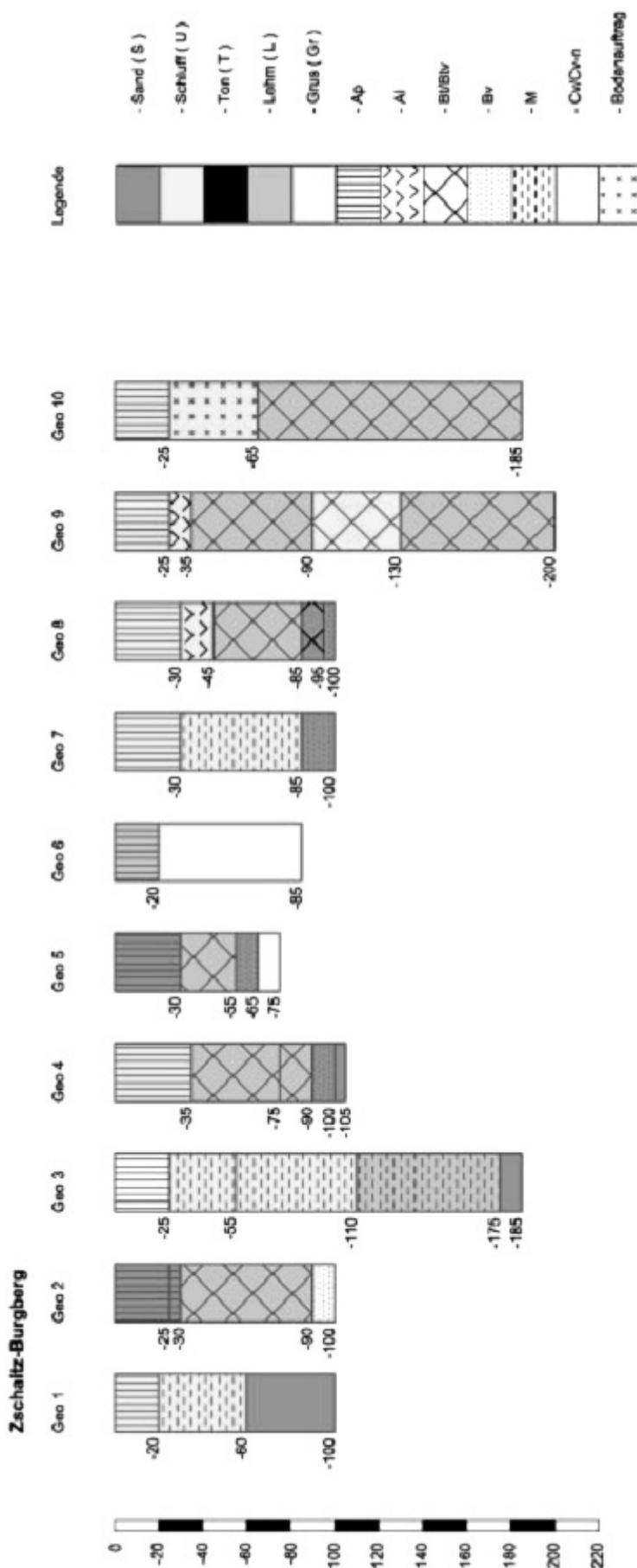


Fig. 11 Core samplings let to be apprehensive of the bad conservation conditions in the inner castle area, which possibly could correlate with the deportation of the soil material. Local the cultivation still reaches in the decomposed rock. In the precastle area better conditions are common.

4th Location (13:45 – 14:45)

Schleenhain

Dr. DIRK SCHEIDEMANTEL / Dr. CHRISTIAN TINAPP

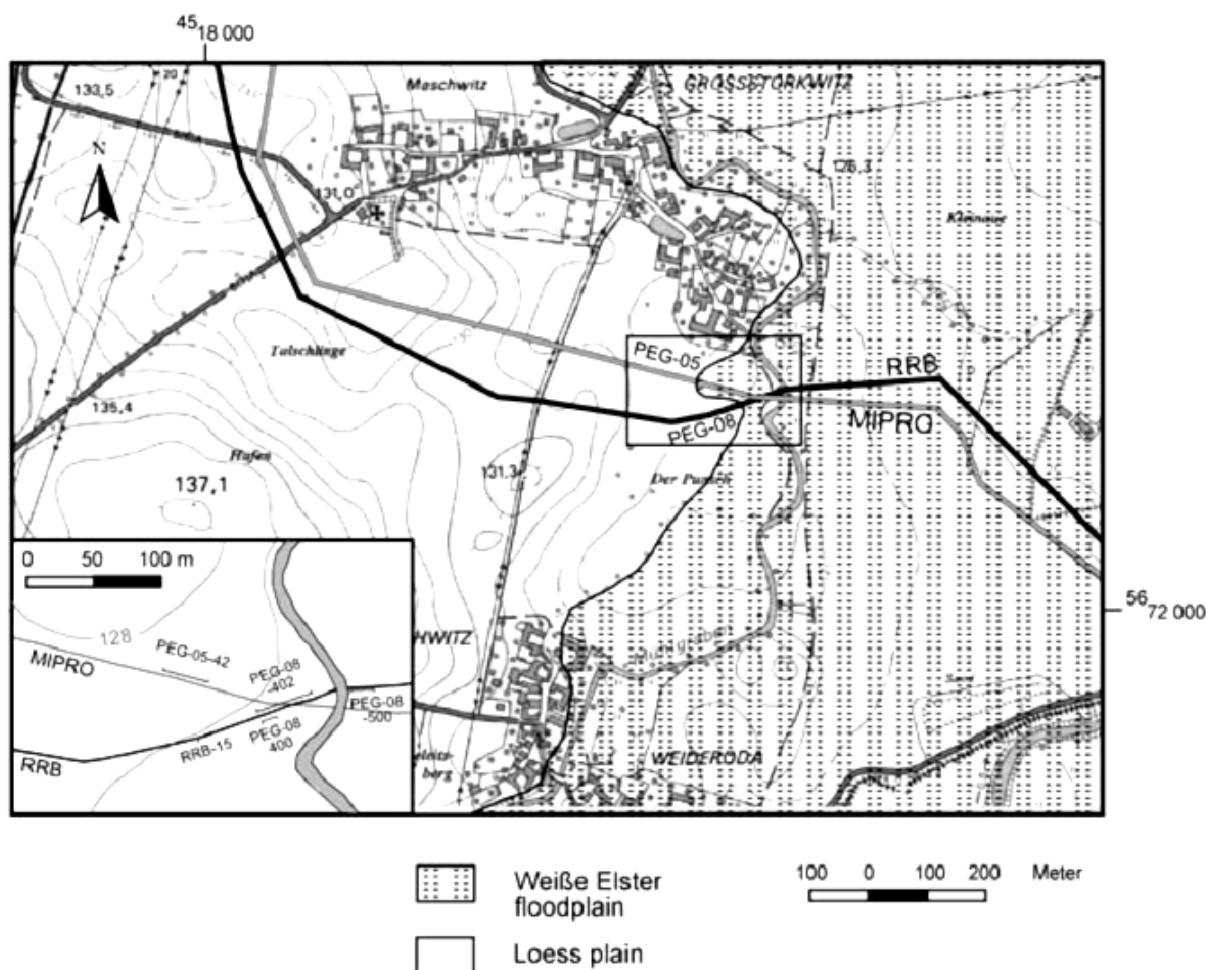


Fig. 12 The valley slope south of Großstorkwitz, showing the position of the archaeological sites PEG-05 and PEG-08 and the cross-sections.

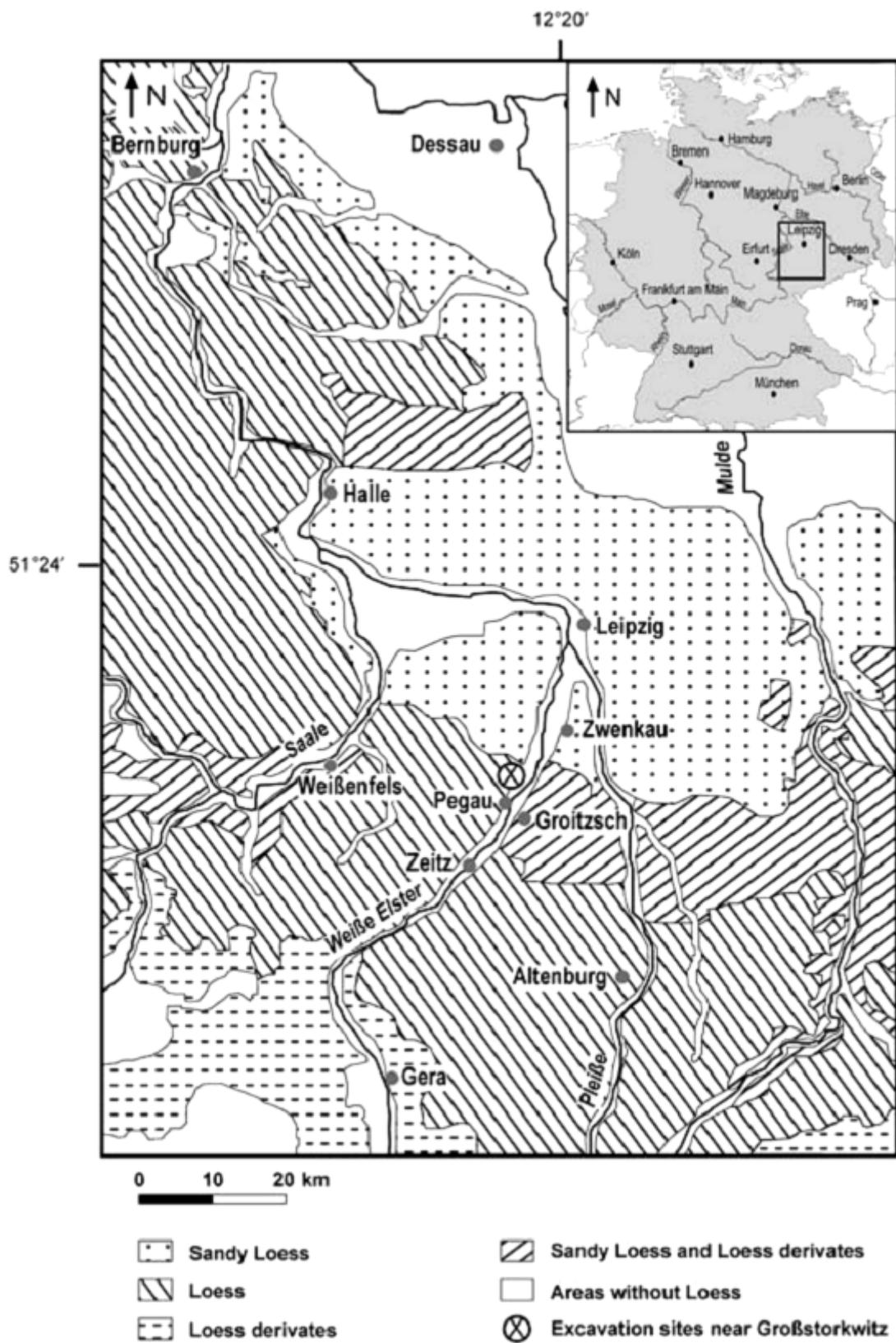


Fig. 13 A general map of central Germany and its loess cover (according to Eissmann 1994).

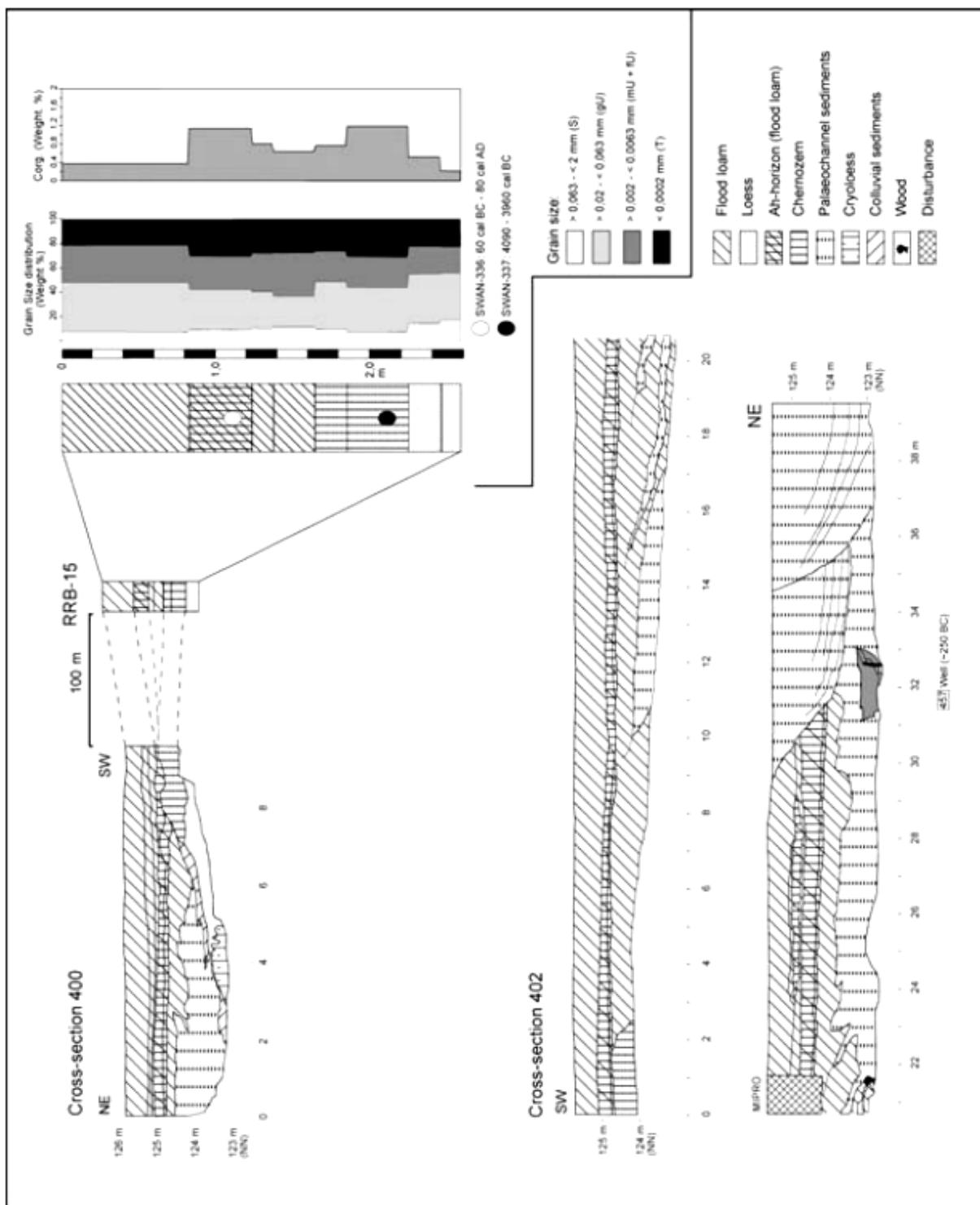


Fig. 14 Cross sections of PEG-08-400, PEG-08-402 and the sediment profile of RRB-15. East of the area where the loess step broke away, there is a flood loam cover, separated by fossil soil and colluvial sediments, which is cut by medieval palaeochannels. The loess chernozem is covered by flood loam, which is divided by a fossil soil.

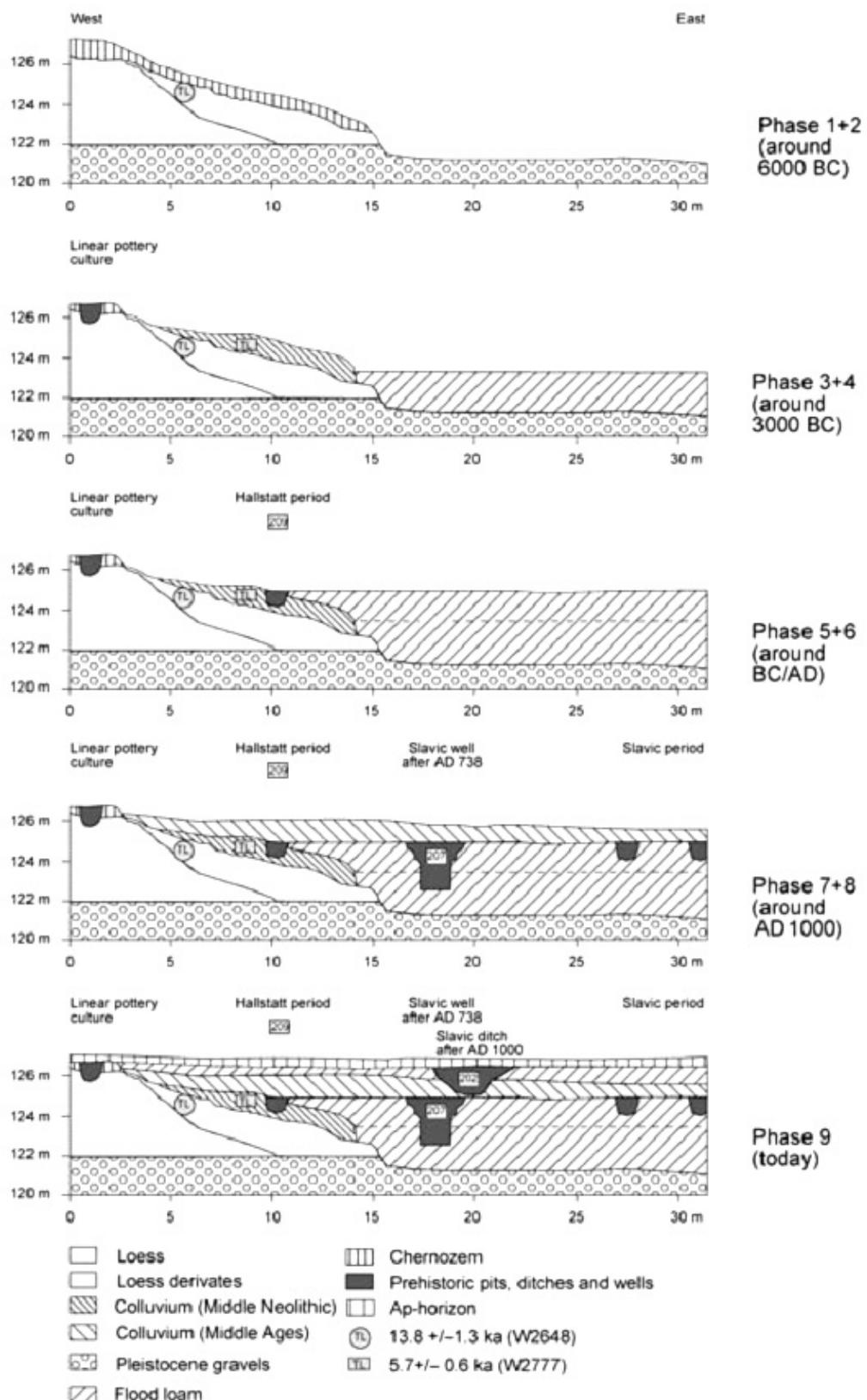


Fig. 15 The Holocene development phases of the Weiße Elster valley edge near Großstorkwitz, according to the information gained from the PEG-05-42 cross-section.

5th Location (15:15 – 16:15)

Profen

JOCHEN FAHR / UDO FABESCH

Facts of the Tagebau Profen:

- Part of the Zeitz-Weißenfels brown coal district
- First beginnings in the 18th century
- Exposure in the year 1943
- This exploitation area Schwerzau was developed in 2003/2004 and is historic preservational looked after since then
- The size of the exploitation area Schwerzau is 850 ha



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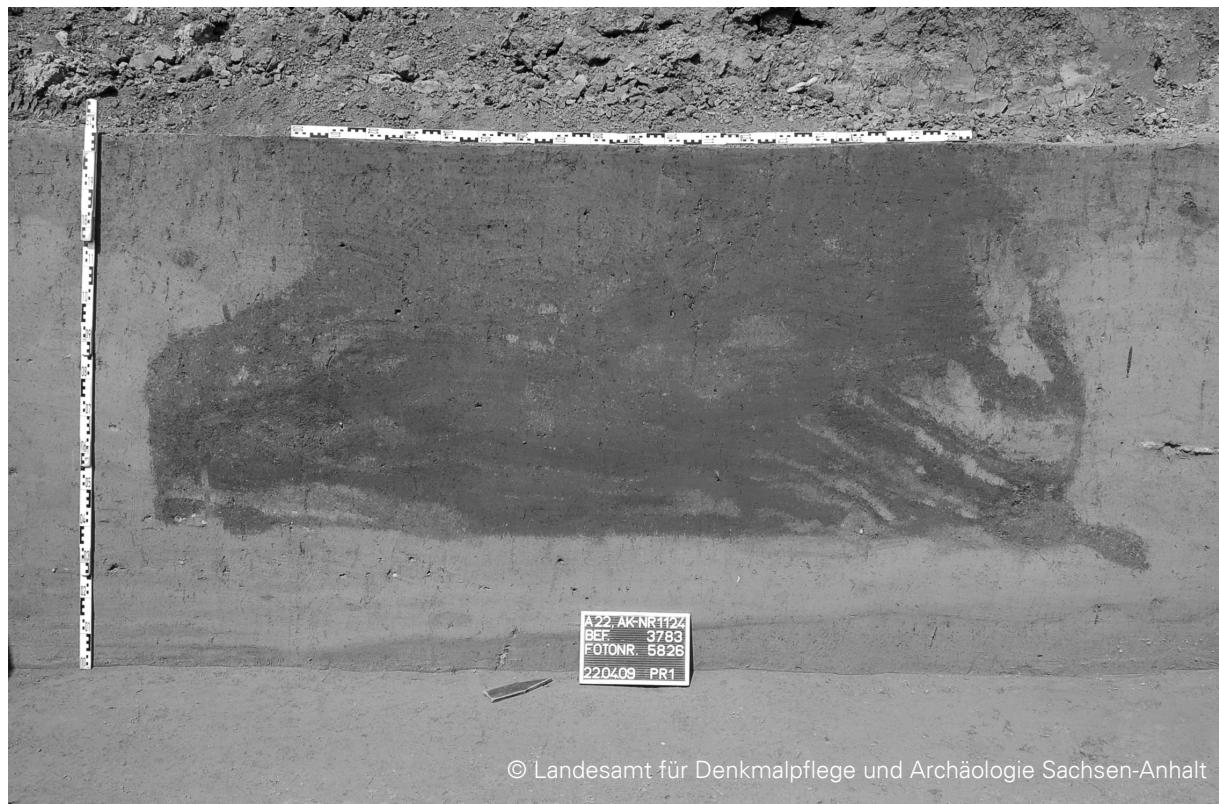
Fig. 16 A bronze vessel.



Fig. 17 Located bronze objects.



Fig. 18 Grave of the areal 22.



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Fig. 19 A pit in the areal 22.