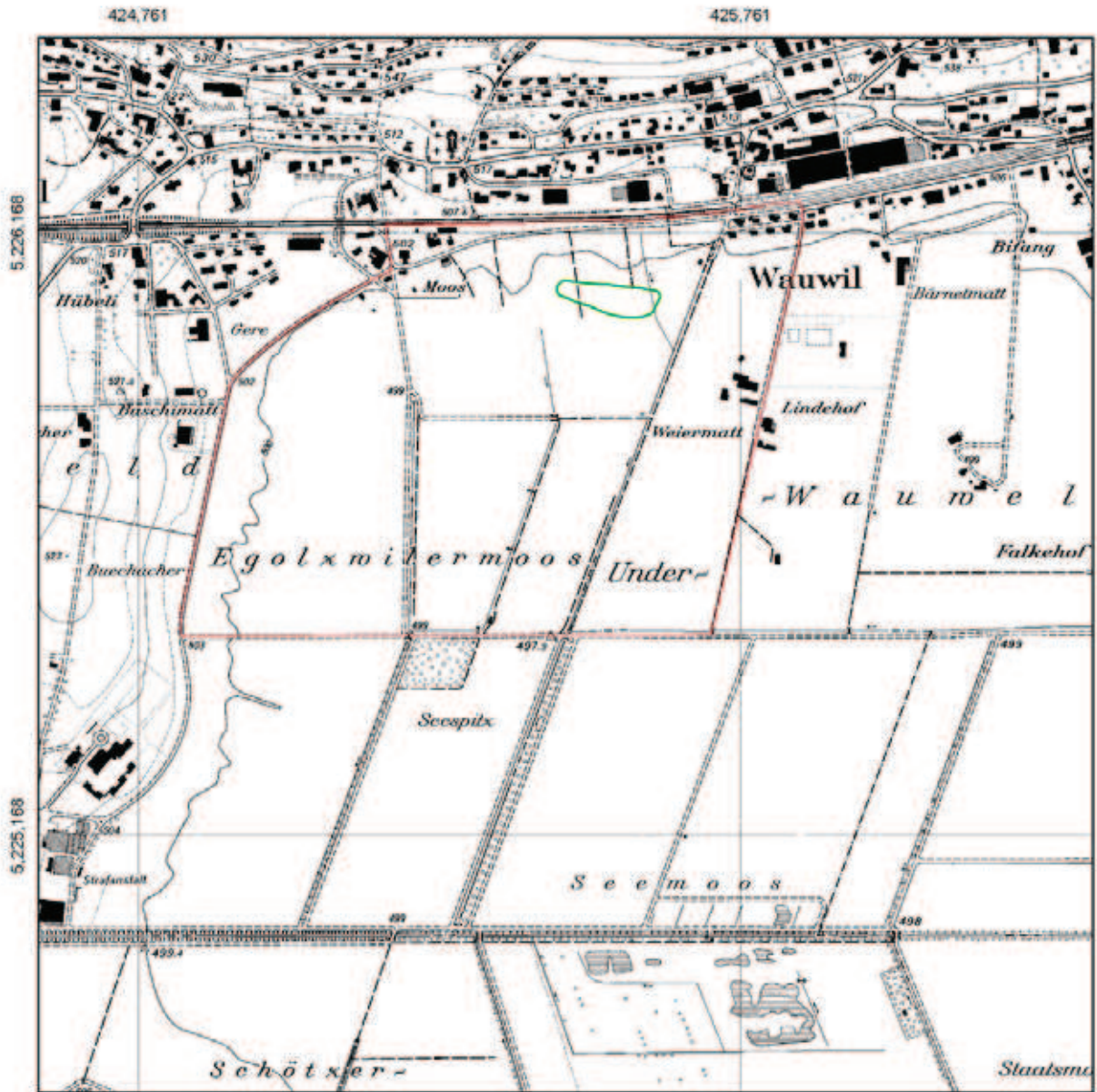


# CH-LU-01

Egolzwil–Egolzwil 3

### Egolzwil 3 (CH-LU-01)



UTM32



#### Legend

- Nominated Property (0.65 ha)
- Buffer zone ( 56.82 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-LU-01	Switzerland	Luzern	Egolzwil - Egolzwil 3

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>The site contains a pile-dwelling settlement considered the earliest in Switzerland. It can be examined in correlation with other sites in the Wauwil Bog. Moreover, it provide favourable preservation conditions for wood.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size 56.82 ha</p> <p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Egolzwil – Egolzwil 2</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egolzwil – Egolzwil 3</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Egolzwil – Egolzwil 5</li> </ul>
<p>Actualisation</p>	

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> The site is an archaeological protection zone accordingly the Planung and Building law (Planungs- und Baugesetz). Pursuant to § 15 of the law on the protection of cultural monuments, the wetland settlements must be defined as archaeological protection zones. As none of the pile dwellings are inside the building zones but are located in the agricultural as well as the shoreline and nature protection zones they are not affected by building projects.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> Test excavations carried out in 2009 revealed that the protection measures are not necessary at this time.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>agricultural zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 7. März 1989 Gesetz über den Schutz der Kulturdenkmäler vom 8. März 1960</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-LU-01	Suisse	Luzern	Egolzwil - Egolzwil 3

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Kantonsarchäologie Luzern Libellenrain 15 CH - 6002 Luzern
Egolzwil		
Place name	Inventory No	
Egolzwil 3	18.179	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	0.65	Height (m)	500
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	225875
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	643800
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5226047
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500	3. Threats		Est	425558
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000				
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

There are uncertain dendrochronological dates for the settlement around 4300 BC. Typologically, it belonged to the Egolzwil Culture.

## Description

Located in the Wauwil Bog, the settlement was excavated by H. Reinerth in 1932 and by E. Vogt and R. Wyss between 1950 and 1988. The abundant finds have been partially analysed. The ceramic, flint and stone artefacts and the dendrochronological dates are currently being studied.

The settlement showed one occupation phase of approximately six years and several rows of ground plans of houses with loam lenses and bark-covered floors were identified.

The ceramic assemblage contained round-based pots and flagons with lug handles as well as globular beakers. A rich body of stone, flint, antler and bone artefacts was also recovered. Numerous tools and vessels make up the group of wooden finds. Bones and macrobotanical remains provide insight into the economic system.

## Bibliography

Bollinger 1994; Stampfli 1992; Wyss 1994; Wyss 1996; Seifert 1996; Küttel 1996; de Capitani in preparation, Hoyer in preparation.

Site : last archeological action

Year 2009 Type trial trench

# CH-LU-02

Egolzwil–Egolzwil 4

## Egolzwil 4 (CH-LU-02)



UTM32



### Legend

- Nominated Property (0.58 ha)
- Buffer zone (56.82 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-LU-02	Switzerland	Luzern	Egolzwil - Egolzwil 4

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>The site contains several pile-dwelling settlements considered some of the earliest in Switzerland. They can be examined in correlation with other sites in the Wauwil Bog. Moreover, they provide favourable preservation conditions for wood.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size</p> <p>56.82 ha</p>
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Egolzwil – Egolzwil 4</li> </ul>

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> The site is an archaeological protection zone accordingly the Planung and Building law (Planungs- und Baugesetz). Pursuant to § 15 of the law on the protection of cultural monuments, the wetland settlements must be defined as archaeological protection zones. As none of the pile dwellings are inside the building zones but are located in the agricultural as well as the shoreline and nature protection zones they are not affected by building projects.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> Test excavations carried out in 2009 revealed that the protection measures are not necessary at this time.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>agricultural zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 7. März 1989 Gesetz über den Schutz der Kulturdenkmäler vom 8. März 1960</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-LU-02	Suisse	Luzern	Egolzwil - Egolzwil 4

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Kantonsarchäologie Luzern Libellenrain 15 CH - 6002 Luzern
Egolzwil		
Place name	Inventory No	
Egolzwil 4	-	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	0.58	Height (m)	498
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	225900
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	643650
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5226075
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	425409
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

A radiocarbon date lies at 3860 BC. Typologically the three phases of the settlement date from the Classic Central Swiss Cortaillod period.

## Description

The settlement in the Wauwil bog was examined between 1954 and 1964 by E. Vogt and R. Wyss. The settlement contains three horizons of finds. Finds and features have been published comprehensively. The pottery, antler and bone artefacts have been re-analysed, the flint and stone artefacts are currently being studied. Besides the categories of finds mentioned, numerous wooden artefacts and a copper axe were also found.

The quality of the records and the absence of a dendrochronological analysis limit the possibilities of interpreting the features. It remains unclear whether one or several rows of houses existed at the same time. The houses were built directly on the ground and contained wooden floors and loam lenses.

Test excavations carried out in 2009 at the site of Egolzwil 3 showed that it is still in good condition because the drains are located above the archaeological layers. Due to the proximity of Egolzwil 4 the same can be considered to be the case there.

## Bibliography

Speck 1990; Wey 2001; Wyss 1983a; Wyss 1983b; Wyss 1988; Hoyer in preparation.

Site : last archeological action

Year 1964 Type archaeological excavation



# CH-LU-03

Hitzkirch-Seematte

# Hitzkirch–Seematte (CH-LU-03)



UTM32



## Legend

- Nominated Property (2.81 ha)
- Buffer zone (24.55 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-LU-03	Switzerland	Luzern	Hitzkirch - Seematte

Value specific to component part (2009)	Buffer zone size	24.55 ha
Comprehensive stratigraphical sequence with numerous settlements dating from the Neolithic period that have barely been examined to date and thus still hold great scientific potential.	Associated sites in buffer zone	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hitzkirch – Seematte	
Actualisation		

Ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> State
comments	<input type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipality
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Protection and management	Zones concerned by the complex
<p><b>Legal protection</b> The site is an archaeological protection zone accordingly the Planung and Building law (Planungs- und Baugesetz). Pursuant to § 15 of the law on the protection of cultural monuments, the wetland settlements must be defined as archaeological protection zones. As none of the pile dwellings are inside the building zones but are located in the agricultural as well as the shoreline and nature protection zones they are not affected by building projects. The Lake Baldegg belongs to Pro Natura, one of the major nature protection organisations in Switzerland. This provides an additional, effective protection against degradation before construction projects</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> Regular monitoring of the condition of the archaeological layers.</p>	<p>forest zone</p> <p>agricultural zone</p>

Protective designation
<p>Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 7. März 1989 Gesetz über den Schutz der Kulturdenkmäler vom 8. März 1960</p>

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-LU-03	Suisse	Luzern	Hitzkirch - Seematte

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Kantonsarchäologie Luzern Libellenrain 15 CH - 6002 Luzern
Hitzkirch		
Place name	Inventory No	
Seematte	41.170	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	2.81	Height (m)	463
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories		Geographic coordinates :	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>		national	North 229800
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment	A		Est 661780
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500	2. Conservation and potential	A	UTM (WGS84)	Zone 32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	3. Threats	B		North 5229611
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500				Est 443607
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000				
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

The following periods have been identified to date: Cortaillod, Pfyn, Horgen, Corded Ware.

## Description

The site on Lake Baldegg extends over a 400 m strip on the northern end of the lake. It was discovered around 1860 and examined in numerous test trenches between 1871 and 1922. Approximately 600 square metres of settlement area were excavated by R. Bosch and Lehmann in 1938.

Two cultural layers dating from the Cortaillod Culture separated by a band of calcareous mud were identified. The bottom layer was around 15 cm, the top unit of layers approximately 100 cm thick. The quality of the records is not sufficient to allow us to interpret the features.

The rich finds included ceramic, stone, flint, bone and antler artefacts. O. Wey studied the pottery and the bone and antler artefacts from the 1938 excavation, while the flint artefacts are currently being analysed by W. Hoyer.

The archaeological layers in the landward areas are threatened by drying out (drainage and farming).

## Bibliography

Bosch 1939; Wey 2001; Hoyer in preparation.

Site : last archeological action

Year

2009/10

Type

boring

# CH-LU-04

Schenkon-Trichtermoos-Altstadt

## Schenkon-Trichtermoos/Altstadt (CH-LU-04)



UTM32



### Legend

- Nominated Property (3.17 ha)
- Buffer zone (67.78 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-LU-04	Switzerland	Luzern	Schenkon - Trichtermoos-Altstadt

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>Among other finds, the sites have yielded artefacts from the Corded Ware culture, which are rarely found in Switzerland and make up the southern-most edge of the distribution area of a culture that was widespread throughout large parts of Europe. Worth noting are numerous textile finds.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size</p> <p>67.78 ha</p>
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Schenkon – Trichtermoos/Altstadt</li> </ul>

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> The site is an archaeological protection zone accordingly the Planung and Building law (Planungs- und Baugesetz). Pursuant to § 15 of the law on the protection of cultural monuments, the wetland settlements must be defined as archaeological protection zones. As none of the pile dwellings are inside the building zones but are located in the agricultural as well as the shoreline and nature protection zones they are not affected by building projects.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> The areas of the settlement that are located in the lake are relatively small compared to the overall size of the site, so that its substance is not acutely threatened. The condition of the archaeological layers is being monitored by carrying out small test excavations and by measuring the groundwater table. An inventory of the settlements has been partially compiled and will be completed over the coming years.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>forest zone</p> <p>agricultural zone</p> <p>water zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 7. März 1989 Gesetz über den Schutz der Kulturdenkmäler vom 8. März 1960</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-LU-04	Suisse	Luzern	Schenkon - Trichtermoos-Altstadt

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Kantonsarchäologie Luzern Libellenrain 15 CH - 6002 Luzern
Schenkon		
Place name	Inventory No	
Trichtermoos/Altstadt	83.615	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	3.17	Height (m)	504
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	224750
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	652250
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5224754
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500	3. Threats		Est	433981
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000				
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Cortailod and Corded Ware material has been identified typologically. An uncertain dendrodate lies around 3800 BC.

## Description

The site is located on a peninsula in Lake Sempach and comprises at least three settlements. Excavations carried out by private parties in the 19th and early 20th centuries uncovered a Neolithic and possibly a Late Bronze Age assemblage. Rescue excavations took place in 1981 and 2005. In both cases, only parts of the destroyed areas could be examined. A remarkably well preserved lower Cortailod period layer could be partially examined in 1981. Outstanding finds were numerous textiles. The top Corded Ware layer, on the other hand, was poorly preserved. A service trench, which had been built without a permit, could be examined in 2005, and this helped to partially identify the size of the Neolithic settlements.

Only a narrow strip has been preserved in the lake on the foreshore. The site is threatened by erosion. On dry land, some of the cultural layers lie directly beneath the topsoil, while others are located at a depth of 1.6 m and are thus very well protected.

## Bibliography

Bill 1993; Wey 1990; Wey 2001; Nielsen 2005.

Site : last archeological action

Year

2005

Type

other



# CH-LU-05

Sempach-Uferpromenade

## Sempach–Uferpromenade (CH-LU-05)



UTM32



### Legend

- Nominated Property (1.31 ha)
- Buffer zone (33.03 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-LU-05	Switzerland	Luzern	Sempach - Uferpromenade

Value specific to component part (2009)	Buffer zone size
<p>Site containing Early Bronze Age finds. This phase is rarely found in the Central Swiss Plateau.</p>	33.03 ha
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sempach – Festhütte</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sempach – Uferpromenade</li> </ul>

Ownership	comments
<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Protection and management	Zones concerned by the complex
<p><b>Legal protection</b>            The site is an archaeological protection zone accordingly the Planung and Building law (Planungs- und Baugesetz). Pursuant to § 15 of the law on the protection of cultural monuments, the wetland settlements must be defined as archaeological protection zones. As none of the pile dwellings are inside the building zones but are located in the agricultural as well as the shoreline and nature protection zones they are not affected by building projects. Regular checks of the condition of the sites.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b>            Regular monitoring of the condition of the archaeological layers</p>	<p>agricultural zone</p> <p>water zone</p>

Protective designation
<p>Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 7. März 1989            Gesetz über den Schutz der Kulturdenkmäler vom 8. März 1960</p>

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-LU-05	Suisse	Luzern	Sempach - Uferpromenade

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Kantonsarchäologie Luzern Libellenrain 15 CH - 6002 Luzern
Sempach		
Place name	Inventory No	
Uferpromenade	90.134	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	1.31	Height (m)	503
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	220650
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	656900
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5220563
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	438547
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Dendrochronology and surface finds date the pile field to the Late Bronze Age. No finds have been recovered which would match the probably Horgen period dates.

## Description

The site on Lake Sempach is almost completely eroded. A large field of piles, parts of which could be mapped in the 1980s, is still preserved. Some of the piles were analysed dendrochronologically. No archaeological layers have survived in the lake, but numerous Late Bronze Age finds including a number of bronze artefacts were found lying on the lakebed.

## Bibliography

Wey 1990; Bill 1993; Nielsen 2005.

Site : last archeological action

Year 2006 Type prospection

# CH-LU-06

Sursee-Halbinsel

### Sursee–Halbinsel (CH-LU-06)



UTM32



#### Legend

- Nominated Property (3.55 ha)
- Buffer zone (67.78 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-LU-06	Switzerland	Luzern	Sursee - Halbinsel

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>The site has yielded important features such as ground plans of houses and most notably a unique Late Bronze Age oven.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size <b>67.78</b> ha</p> <p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x Sursee – Gammainseli</li> <li>■ Sursee – Halbinsel</li> <li>x Sursee – Zellmoos</li> </ul>
<p>Actualisation</p>	

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> The site is an archaeological protection zone accordingly the Planung and Building law (Planungs- und Baugesetz). Pursuant to § 15 of the law on the protection of cultural monuments, the wetland settlements must be defined as archaeological protection zones. As none of the pile dwellings are inside the building zones but are located in the agricultural as well as the shoreline and nature protection zones they are not affected by building projects. Regular checks of the condition of the sites.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> The areas of the settlement that are located in the lake are relatively small compared to the overall size of the site, so that its substance is not acutely threatened. The condition of the archaeological layers is being monitored by carrying out small test excavations and by measuring the groundwater table.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>forest zone</p> <p>agricultural zone</p> <p>water zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 7. März 1989 Gesetz über den Schutz der Kulturdenkmäler vom 8. März 1960</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-LU-06	Suisse	Luzern	Sursee - Halbinsel

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Kantonsarchäologie Luzern Libellenrain 15 CH - 6002 Luzern
Sursee		
Place name	Inventory No	
Halbinsel	-	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	3.55	Height (m)	504
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	224600
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	652000
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5224609
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	433729
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

The top unit of layers in Zellmoos comprises several Late Bronze Age occupation surfaces, while the bottom layer dates from the Cortaillod period.  
Three cultural layers on Gammainseli can be attributed to the advanced stages of the Late Bronze Age based on dendrochronological dates. The finds include artefacts from the Neolithic and the Late Bronze Age.

## Description

The settlement is located on a peninsula in Lake Sempach and was discovered as early as 1806. It was excavated in 1902, 1941, 1991 and 2005 and yielded cultural layers from the Late Bronze Age and the Cortaillod Culture. The top unit of layers contained Late Bronze Age ground plans of houses with clay floors. Only the surface of the Neolithic layer was affected by the recent investigations.

The abundant assemblage of finds includes ceramic, bronze, bone, stone and flint artefacts. Worth noting among the old finds is a hoard containing several bronze arm rings.

The result of the 1991 excavations have been analysed (Wey and Rigert) and the results from the 2005 excavation are currently being studied (University of Berne/A. de Capitani).

Another site has been known on Gammainseli since the 19th century. It was examined in more detail in an underwater excavation carried out in 2005. A field of piles and three Late Bronze Age cultural layers were identified in the area of the escarpment. The finds recovered mainly consisted of Late Bronze Age potsherds. Animal bones and a small number of bronze artefacts were also gathered up. Flint finds indicate that a Neolithic settlement phase may have existed, but no layers from that period could be detected. Parts of the settlement area have slipped.

## Bibliography

Wey 2001; Nielsen 2005; Rigert in preparation..

Site : last archeological action		
Year	2007	Type archaeological excavation



# CH-NE-01

Saint-Aubin-Sauges-Port-Conty

### Saint-Aubin-Sauges-Port-Conty (CH-NE-01)



UTM32



#### Legend

- Nominated Property (1.04 ha)
- Buffer zone (7.00 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-01	Switzerland	Neuchâtel	Saint-Aubin-Sauges - Port-Conty

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>The Neolithic settlements on the southwestern flank of the port Saint-Aubin, together with those at Auvernier constitute an important resource for future archaeological research in Canton Neuchâtel. A portion of the artefacts found were used to define the Port-Conty type Cortaillod phase. A recent excavation has revealed evidence of a manmade earth mound, which probably had a religious function similar to that of Marin-Epagnier, which also dates from the Port-Conty phase.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size <b>7</b> ha</p> <p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saint-Aubin - Sauges – Port-Conty</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Saint-Aubin - Sauges – Tivoli 1</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Saint-Aubin - Sauges – Tivoli 2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Saint-Aubin - Sauges – Tivoli 3</li> </ul>
<p>Actualisation</p>	

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> The deposit is located in a ZP2 (Nature and Landscape Protection Zone).</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> It is covered by a lakeshore forest, a reed bed and a low embankment. Purpose of protection: preservation of the lakeshore in its present state, no new construction, no dredging of the bay. Light forestry work as is necessary for maintenance is authorised.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>forest zone</p> <p>water zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Loi sur la protection des biens culturels du 27 mars 1995 (RSN 461.30); Règlement d'application du 10 août 1995 (RSN 461.301); Règlement communal de Saint-Aubin-Sauges (ZP2-4: Art.21.1, 21.2, 21.3.4).</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-01	Suisse	Neuchâtel	Saint-Aubin-Sauges - Port-Conty

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Office et musée cantonal d'archéologie Espace Paul Vouga CH - 2068 Hauterive
Saint-Aubin - Sauges		
Place name	Inventory No	
Port-Conty	05, 22-0001	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	1.04	Height (m)	428
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	193470
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	549100
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5195541
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	330252
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Middle Neolithic: Late Cortaillod (one piece of timber later than 3574 and typology of the artefacts) and Port-Conty type Cortaillod (typology of the artefacts).  
Late Neolithic: Horgen, five piles planted between 3160 and 3159 and two piles between 3064 and 3062; Auvernier-Corded -Ware (Grand-Pressigny flint)

## Description

The Port-Conty site, situated to the north-east of the Tivoli site, was discovered around 1860 by F. Troyon who wrongly attributed it to the Bronze Age. Initially, it was intensively explored by collectors like Dr. G. Clément and the pastor Ph. Rollier. Colonel F. Schwab undertook a small excavation in 1863 but it was only as from 1921 that the first research was carried out, directed by P. Vouga; the work ultimately continued for nearly twenty years.

During a first stage, P. Vouga endeavoured to collect together the well stratified artefacts belonging to what he called the 'early lacustrine Neolithic', corresponding to the lower Port-Conty layer, which he had only glimpsed in the course of his work at Auvernier. Three-metre wide trenches were dug, enabling thousands of objects to be retrieved (pottery, resistant rocks, flint, antlers, animals, textiles, etc.). In 1929-1932 there was a change of strategy: in order to consolidate his arguments, P. Vouga embarked on a long 1-metre wide trench (occasionally 1.5 m) in order to obtain a homogeneous stratigraphic record; this is the only published field document concerning these many years of excavations. He identified three distinct archaeological horizons attributable to the Middle Neolithic (bottom layer, the best preserved), the Late Neolithic (upper layer) and the end of the Late Neolithic (the uppermost layer, visible in the form of modest fragments) – a timeline supported partly by dendrochronological analyses of piles taken from the lake. By juxtaposing some twenty documents, it was recently possible to make an accurate reconstitution of the plan of the excavations carried out by P. Vouga between 1921 and 1932. His famous stratigraphy (actually 55 m long) can also be appended. Grouping these documents has also made it possible to identify the existence of an artificial mound covering an area of around 20 m by 10 m and approximately 70 cm high, built in at least two separate stages separated by a layer of branches. This feature, situated at the top of the lower level deposits, is similar to stages 2 or 3 of the famous La Tène (Marin-Epagnier)-Les Piécettes central mound, dated to the Cortaillod type Port-Conty period, and surmounted at each stage by a building of note. The site is covered by a lakeshore forest, a reed bed and a low embankment.

## Bibliography

Troyon 1860, 143; Keller 1863, pl. 17/18; ASSP 1912, 4-1911, 43-44; Reverdin 1930; Viollier et Vouga 1930, 20; Vouga 1934; Vouga 1943, 233; Mallet 1990, 175; Grau 1994, 17-22, 67-112; Arnold 2009, 5.

Site : last archeological action

Year	2009	Type	prospection
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# CH-NE-02

Gorgier-Les Argilliez



### Gorgier-Les Argiliez (CH-NE-02)



UTM32



#### Legend

-  Nominated Property (1.32 ha)
-  Buffer zone (1.20 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-02	Switzerland	Neuchâtel	Gorgier - Les Argilliez

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>Large preserved field of piles attributed to two settlements from the classic and late phases of the Cortaillod culture. Their dendrochronological study will enable us to entirely reconstruct both villages.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size</p> <p>1.2 ha</p>
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Gorgier – Les Argilliez</li> </ul>

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p>Legal protection The deposit is located in a ZP2 (Nature and Landscape Protection Zone). Legal protection The zone must remain as far as possible in its present state. All measures liable to modify the environment are prohibited. Purpose of protection: preservation of the lakeshore and the lakeshore forest. No new construction is permitted.</p> <p>Physical protection Introduction of a "no anchor" zone (2010-2011).</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>forest zone</p> <p>water zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Loi sur la protection des biens culturels du 27 mars 1995 (RSN 461.30); Règlement d'application du 10 août 1995 (RSN 461.301); Règlement communal de Saint-Aubin-Sauges (ZP2-4: Art.21.1, 21.2, 21.3.4).</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-02	Suisse	Neuchâtel	Gorgier - Les Argilliez

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Office et musée cantonal d'archéologie Espace Paul Vouga CH - 2068 Hauterive
Gorgier		
Place name	Inventory No	
Les Argilliez		

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	1.32	Height (m)	429
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	194890
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	550570
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500	2. Conservation and potential	UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	3. Threats		North	5196932
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	331749
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000				
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Middle Neolithic, Classical Cortaillod: 6 piles dated between 3841 and 3817 BC.  
Middle Neolithic, Late Cortaillod: 2 piles dated between 3531 and 3528 BC.

## Description

This large site is in a small bay 200 m north of the Chez-le-Bart 1 deposit. When first mentioned (1909) its surface area was estimated at 1000 m<sup>2</sup>. In fact, it is very much bigger; it is still quite visible underwater today and the piles extend over an area of 150 m by 50 m. Numerous artefacts have been retrieved: stone axes of various sizes, antler hafts and fragments of pottery attributable to the Cortaillod culture. The few samples that have been dated by dendrochronology seem to suggest the construction of two successive villages – Classical Cortaillod and Late Cortaillod.  
Gorgier-Les Argilliez is a submerged site with a pile field that has been completely preserved.

## Bibliography

ASSP 1910, 2-1909, 9; ASSP 1912, 4-1911, 45; Viollier et Vouga 1930, 9 ; Vouga 1943, 220 ; Grau 1994, 27, 133-134; Arnold 2009, 12.

Site : last archeological action

Year	2009	Type	prospection
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# CH-NE- 03

Bevaix-Treytel



### Bevaix-Treytel (CH-NE-03)



UTM32



#### Legend

-  Nominated Property (2.34 ha)
-  Buffer zone (5.51 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-03	Switzerland	Neuchâtel	Bevaix - Treytel

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>Extensive Neolithic site, particularly from the Final Neolithic period with 1 to 1.5 m thick archaeological layers. The upper levels have been partially destroyed in the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The undermost layers are well preserved and offer interesting scientific potential.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size <b>5.51</b> ha</p> <p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bevaix – Chauvigny</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bevaix – Treytel</li> </ul>
<p>Actualisation</p>	

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p>Legal protection The deposit is located in a ZP2 (Nature and Landscape Protection Zone). Purpose of protection: preservation of the lakeshore, the lakeshore forest and the reed beds. No new constructions, concrete structures or backfilling are permitted inside the perimeter.</p> <p>Physical protection Site covered by a lakeshore forest and a reed bed, partly submerged; existence of a small private harbour.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>forest zone</p> <p>water zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Loi sur la protection des biens culturels du 27 mars 1995 (RSN 461.30); Règlement d'application du 10 août 1995 (RSN 461.301); Règlement communal de Bevaix (ZP2-2: Art.15.01, 15.03).</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-03	Suisse	Neuchâtel	Bevaix - Treytel

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Office et musée cantonal d'archéologie Espace Paul Vouga CH - 2068 Hauterive
Bevaix		
Place name	Inventory No	
Treytel		

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	2.34	Height (m)	430
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	196420
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	552040
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5198432
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	333249
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Neolithic: Cortaillod, Horgen, Lüscherz, Auvernier-Cordé. A first series of 9 timber sections dated by dendrochronology covers the period from 2609 to 2479 BC.

## Description

The Bevaix/Treytel site is located at the south-western extremity of the commune of Bevaix in a bay open to the west wind. It was explored by F. Rousselot from 1857 onwards, then by the brothers A. and M. Borel, but more especially by J. Maeder of Bevaix, an 'independent excavator', between 1885 and 1920. It was described as an enormous deposit 300 m long and 100 m wide with an estimated surface area of 8,000-10,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

J. Maeder exposed an extensive stratigraphy measuring 1.80 m from top to bottom, in which he identified two superimposed archaeological layers, separated by a deposit of lake sand and gravel. The upper horizon, between 1.20 and 1.50 m thick, is comprised of a layer of charcoal, pieces of carbonised wood and organic deposit, mingled with broken and burned gravel. Large-sized piles (diameter: 30-40 cm) cut through it. The lower horizon is less thick (30-40 cm) but its composition is comparable. It is cut through by smaller, occasionally split, piles (diameter: 10-20 cm) of various types of wood, and the tips of the piles of the upper layer. J. Maeder also noted the presence of flattened timber and the remains of planks or floors, some of which were carbonised, suggesting that these sites had been destroyed by fire.

The large numbers of artefacts retrieved belong to at least three different cultural phases. The upper layer may be subdivided into two assemblages from the Lüscherz and Auvernier-Cordé cultures. The lower layer can be attributed to the Horgen culture. In trial excavations in 1921, P. Vouga confirmed the existence of these three groups but made no mention of his 'early lacustrine Neolithic' (i.e. the Cortaillod culture) which, according to a recent study, is present in the form of a number of polished axes, personal ornaments, pottery fragments (protuberances and lifting handles) and harpoons with a double row of barbs.

## Bibliography

Borel et Borel 1886, 130-131,136 ; Rollier 1912; ASSP 1912, 4-1911, 12; Maeder 1913, 1916, 1931 ; ASSP 1915, 7-1914, 38-49; ASSP 1916, 8-1915, p. 23-26; ASSP 1917, 9-1916, p. 47-48; Viollier et Vouga 1930, 18-19 ; Vouga 1943, 56-57, 201 ; Otth 1993, 8-11, 23-45; Arnold 2009, 13.

Site : last archeological action

Year	2005	Type	prospection
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# CH-NE-04

Bevaix-L'Abbaye 2

## Bevaix-L'Abbaye 2 (CH-NE-04)



UTM32



### Legend

- Nominated Property (1.04 ha)
- Buffer zone (5.01 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-04	Switzerland	Neuchâtel	Bevaix - L'Abbaye 2

Value specific to component part (2009)	Buffer zone size	5.01 ha
Lake Neuchâtel. This site covers the whole local Late Bronze Age period (about two centuries) and is the last site of this kind to be precisely located in the canton Neuchâtel. Its potential for dendrochronology is exceptional and the pebbles on the surface insure an excellent long-term natural protection of the existing piles.	Associated sites in buffer zone	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bevaix – L'Abbaye 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bevaix – L'Abbaye 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bevaix – Le Désert <input type="checkbox"/> Bevaix – Les Vaux	
Actualisation		

Ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> State
comments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Protection and management	Zones concerned by the complex
<p><b>Legal protection</b>  Additional measures of protection are not required. The site is adequately covered by a reed bed; part of it is submerged. The deposit is located in a ZP2 (Nature and Landscape Protection Zone). Purpose of protection: preservation of the lakeshore, the lakeshore forest and the reed beds. No new construction or backfilling is permitted inside the perimeter.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b>  Site covered by a reed bed, partly submerged. Physical protection.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> forest zone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water zone

Protective designation
Loi sur la protection des biens culturels du 27 mars 1995 (RSN 461.30) Règlement d'application du 10 août 1995 (RSN 461.301)); Règlement communal de Bevaix (ZP2-1: Art.15.01, 15.02).

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-04	Suisse	Neuchâtel	Bevaix - L'Abbaye 2

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Office et musée cantonal d'archéologie Espace Paul Vouga CH - 2068 Hauterive
Bevaix		
Place name	Inventory No	
L'Abbaye 2		

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	1.04	Height (m)	430
<input type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories		Geographic coordinates :	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>		national	North 197420
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment	A		Est 553700
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500	2. Conservation and potential	B	UTM (WGS84)	Zone 32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	3. Threats	A		North 5198489
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500				Est 333421
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Late Bronze Age: a series of 4 piles dated by dendrochronology covering an occupation period between 1040 and 986 BC.

## Description

This submerged site was reported by F. Keller and F. Troyon in 1858, lying in front of the L'Abbaye 1 Neolithic deposit approximately 180 m from the bank. It was observed over an area 150 m long and 80 m wide. It seems to have been linked to the bank by a path or a footbridge laid out to the east of the Neolithic site. The upstream part of the deposit is currently covered by a reed bed; the downstream sector, however, is completely eroded and numerous piles are visible in the lake. They can easily be identified emerging from deposits of silty sands located under the archaeological layer on an aerial photograph taken in the early 1920s. The silty sands have since been washed away and the lake floor is now made up of a layer of stones of morainal or glaciofluvial origin, making it harder to identify the piles from recent aerial photographs.

Just under 400 objects were retrieved (bronze axes, swords, knives, bracelets, pins, rings, pendants, hooks, etc.; fragments of pottery and torch holders; glass beads). A chrono-typological analysis of the artefacts attributes them to all the phases of the Late Bronze Age.

The upstream sector of the deposit is currently covered by a reed bed; the downstream sector is, however, completely eroded, leaving only the piles visible in the lake. An exhaustive dendrochronological analysis of the deposit is still possible.

## Bibliography

Keller 1858, 116 (18); Borel et Borel 1886, 134-135, 137; Viollier et Vouga 1930, 17; Vouga 1943, 201; Otth 1993, 19-20, 74-77, pl. 53; Arnold 2006b, fig. 6; Arnold 2009, 21.

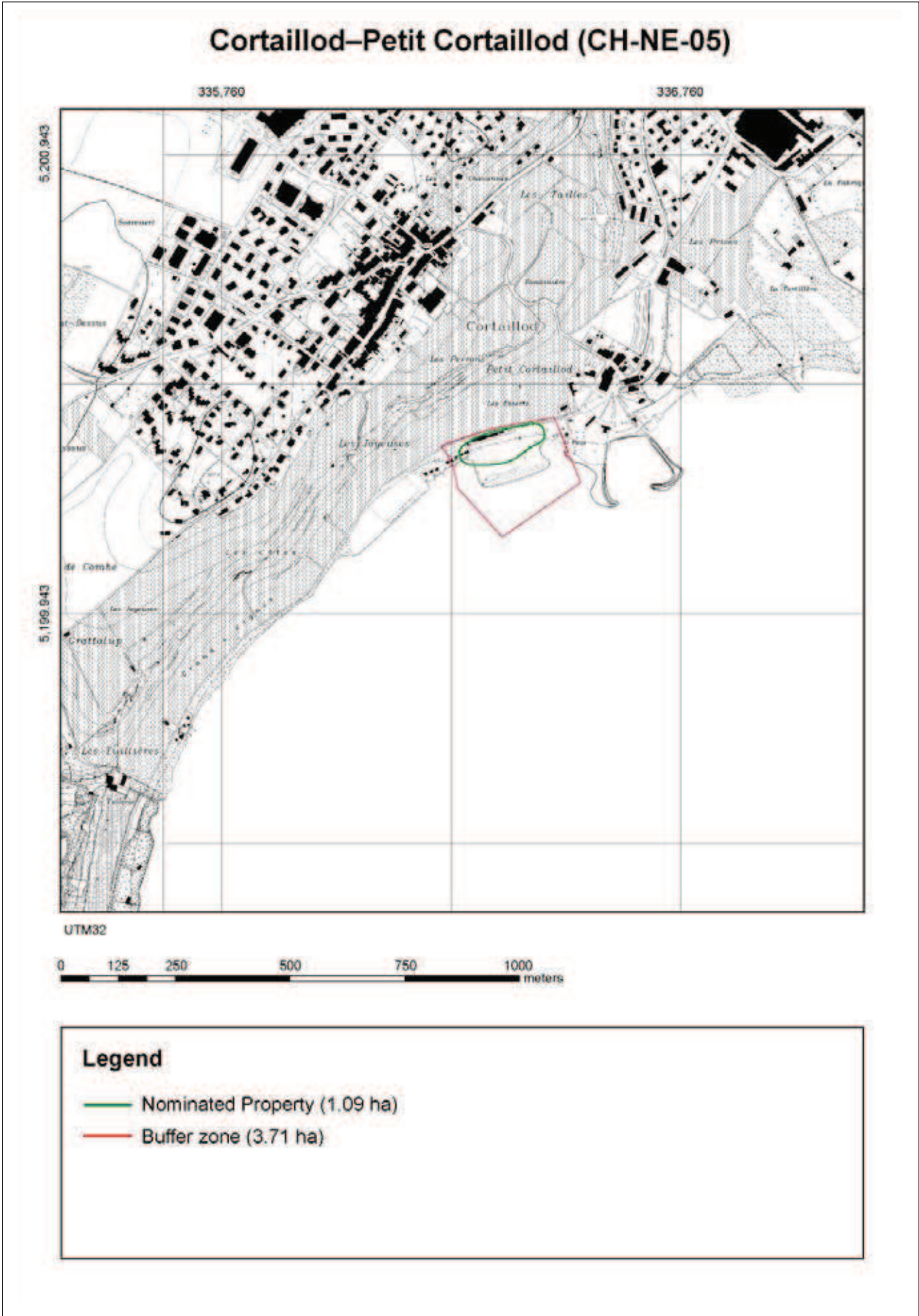
Site : last archeological action

Year	2009	Type	aerial prospection
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# CH-NE-05

Cortailod–Petit Cortailod



Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-05	Switzerland	Neuchâtel	Cortailod - Petit Cortailod

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>The assemblage from Petit Cortailod gave its name to the Middle Neolithic culture in Western Switzerland (Cortailod Culture). Other archaeological layers of the Final Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age have also been identified.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size</p> <p>3.71 ha</p>
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cortailod – Les Esserts</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cortailod – Petit Cortailod</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cortailod – Plage</li> </ul>

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> Recent studies have just shown that the embankment covering the site is considered to have been contaminated (it has still to be specified to what degree it is causing the deterioration of the water table). Classification of this site by UNESCO will enable the archaeological content to be taken into account if clean-up work is carried out. The deposit is located in a recreational zone (ZD) which should be preserved in a state as natural as possible. Authorisation can only be granted for public purpose constructions or facilities (shallow foundations are a requirement).</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> The site is covered by an embankment considered to have been contaminated. It is used as a sports field.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>recreational zone</p> <p>residential zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Loi sur la protection des biens culturels du 27 mars 1995 (RSN 461.30); Règlement d'application du 10 août 1995 (RSN 461.301); Règlement communal de Cortailod (ZD: Art.18.01, 18.02, 18.03, 18.04, 18.05).</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-05	Suisse	Neuchâtel	Cortaillod - Petit Cortaillod

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Office et musée cantonal d'archéologie Espace Paul Vouga CH - 2068 Hauterive
Cortaillod		
Place name	Inventory No	
Petit Cortaillod		

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	1.09	Height (m)	430
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	198870
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	555110
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5200821
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	336367
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Middle and Late Neolithic, Early Bronze Age.

## Description

The site known as "Petit Cortaillod I" in the early inventories and mentioned for the first time in 1863 is today known as "Petit Cortaillod". Following its partial emergence from the lake in 1878 it was regularly looted and was also the subject of several archaeological operations, notably directed by A. Vouga. It is a large site, 200 m long and 60 m wide, densely covered by several thousand piles. A trial excavation by P. Vouga in 1921 revealed two archaeological layers, one attributable to the Middle Neolithic (Cortaillod) and the other to the Late Neolithic (Horgen or Lüscherz). Among the artefacts retrieved, the presence of axe-hammers and a few flints imported from Grand-Pressigny also seem to indicate a later occupation that can be attributed to the Auvernier-Cordded Ware period.

The deposit has been the source of an abundance of artefacts, now dispersed among numerous public and private collections: they include nearly 1200 axes, a third of them hafted with their antler haft, thousands of flints, hundreds of lithic artefacts (grinding, percussion, etc.), 3000 axe sheaths, a few bone or wood objects and a little pottery.

On the basis of a study of the artefacts from the lower horizon of the deposit, Emil Vogt proposed in 1934 the use of the term "Cortaillod" for the group which had produced them. This location thus became the eponymous site of the Cortaillod civilisation. According to P. Vouga, an Early Bronze Age site appears to exist downstream from and ahead of the Late Neolithic site.

## Bibliography

Keller 1863, pl. 17/12; Vouga 1883, 461-462; Vouga 1884; Viollier et Vouga 1930, 15-16; Vogt 1934; Vouga 1943, 214; Arnold 1986, fig. 2; Arnold 2009, 27.

Site : last archeological action

Year 2009 Type prospection

# CH-NE-06

Auvernier-La Saunerie

# Auvernier–La Saunerie (CH-NE-06)



UTM32



### Legend

- Nominated Property (1.52 ha)
- Buffer zone (1.63 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-06	Switzerland	Neuchâtel	Auvernier - La Saunerie

Value specific to component part (2009)	Buffer zone size	1.63 ha
<p>he archaeological body of evidence from Auvernier is made up of four settlements consisting of numerous layers representing all pile-dwelling periods from the Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age. The definition of the 'Auvernier-Corded Ware' phase was based on finds from the Final Neolithic horizon discovered here. This site represents even today the biggest archaeological reserve of canton Neuchâtel. The motorway was built far from the lake in order to preserve this exceptional site; only th southernmost part has been destroyed.</p>	Associated sites in buffer zone	
Actualisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Auvernier – La Saunerie</li> </ul>	

Ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> State
comments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Protection and management	Zones concerned by the complex
<p>The site is covered by the lakeshore forest, a reed bed (monitoring of the clean-up operation which takes place every 10 years) and a building without foundations. On the territory of the commune of Colombier the site is classified as a Lakeshore Protection Zone: the plan gives priority to its archaeological worth (it is a classified site of national importance). On the territory of the commune of Auvernier the deposit is located in a ZP2 (Nature and Landscape Protection Zone), known as "Les Gravier" which must be maintained in its natural state. In the development plans of both communes the site is contained inside an archaeological protective perimeter.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> forest zone <input type="checkbox"/> natural conservation zone <input type="checkbox"/> recreational zone <input type="checkbox"/> zone of public interest

Protective designation
<p>Loi sur la protection des biens culturels du 27 mars 1995 (RSN 461.30);  Règlement d'application du 10 août 1995 (RSN 461.301);  Règlement communal de Colombier(Art.13.06). Règlement communal d'Auvernier (ZP2).</p>

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-06	Suisse	Neuchâtel	Auvernier - La Saunerie

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Office et musée cantonal d'archéologie Espace Paul Vouga CH - 2068 Hauterive
Auvernier		
Place name	Inventory No	
La Saunerie	35, 14-0001	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	1.52	Height (m)	428
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	202330
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	556850
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5204261
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	338356
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Late Cortaillod: 25 piles dated by dendrochronology to between 3637 and 3633 BC, 20 piles to between 3600 and 3597; Lüscherz: 73 piles to between 2784 and 2701; Auvernier-Cordé: 79 piles to between 2634 and 2550, 57 piles to between 2550 and 2434. Typology of the artefacts: Late Cortaillod, Lüscherz, Auvernier-Corde Ware.

## Description

Although the La Saunerie site encroaches in part on the neighbouring commune of Colombier, it is discussed under the heading of Auvernier, for reasons of convenience and so as to follow the record of the research. It is situated at the eastern foot of the delta of the Areuse and is certainly the best-known and most complex site in the bay of Auvernier. Following its discovery in 1854, it was the subject of numerous observations and actions. In 1861, E. Desor described it as a huge mass of stones covered with piles (Steinberg), still submerged at the bottom of the bay about 100 m from the shore. L.-A. de Mandrot in 1878 and 1880 and the cartographer M. Borel in 1905 also recorded a hummock. Subsequently, various excavations were carried out over more than a hectare in the course of the 20th century.

In 1919-20, P. Vouga performed trial excavations which enabled him to identify his 'early lacustrine Neolithic' (Auvernier IV: Cortaillod civilisation) and to determine the chronology of the Swiss Neolithic period (Auvernier I-IV). In 1948, excavations conducted by A. Leroi-Gourhan and S. Perret confirmed and supplemented P. Vouga's stratigraphy by identifying the transition between the early and middle lacustrine Neolithic (Late Cortaillod). In 1964-65, rescue excavations conducted by Ch. Strahm, J.-P. Jéquier and A. Gallay were undertaken prior to the construction of the A5 motorway, and an area of 200 m<sup>2</sup> contained in a steel cofferdam was explored. The archaeological sequence uncovered (layers 1 and 2), nearly a metre thick, was intersected by a succession of lenticular masses of clay in combination with heaps of stones (tenevieres) and cut through by piles belonging to different phases. It corresponds to P. Vouga's assemblages I and II and was attributed by Ch. Strahm (1969) to a new cultural facies known as the 'Auvernier civilisation' characterised by the presence of corded ware pottery and Grand-Pressigny flint daggers. A final operation was directed by J.-L. Boisaubert over a surface of 28 m<sup>2</sup> from 1972 to 1975; this revealed a major archaeological sequence related to the Cortaillod (S1-S4) and Lüscherz (L1-L13) cultures and the Auvernier group (3a-9a).

The La Saunerie area is a major archaeological reserve in the canton of Neuchâtel. It is covered by a lakeshore forest, a reed bed and a building without foundations.

## Bibliography

Keller 1858, 116 (22); Vouga 1929; Vouga 1943, 198-199; Leroi-Gouram 1949; Perret 1948, 1950; Gallay 1965, 1966; Jéquier et Strahm 1965; Strahm 1966; Valla 1972; Boisaubert 1977a, 1982; Ramseyer 1982; Arnold 2009, 35.

Site : last archeological action

Year	2009	Type	prospection
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# CH-NE-07

Auvernier-Les Graviers

### Auvernier-Les Graviers (CH-NE-07)



UTM32



#### Legend

- Nominated Property (0.57 ha)
- Buffer zone (2.13 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-07	Switzerland	Neuchâtel	Auvernier - Les Graviers

Value specific to component part (2009)	Buffer zone size	2.13 ha
Lake Neuchâtel. The site of Graviers is particularly well preserved. It is covered by a huge stone covering (Ténévières) formed by the superposition of several anthropogenic Neolithic, Early and Late Bronze Age layers.	Associated sites in buffer zone	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Auvernier – Brise-Lames <input type="checkbox"/> Auvernier – Les Abbesses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auvernier – Les Graviers	
Actualisation		

Ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> State
comments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Protection and management	Zones concerned by the complex
The site, covered by a low embankment, is located in a public purpose zone occupied by a car park and a small shipyard workshop. The workshop encroaches only marginally on the site. The car park provides good protection for the site, apart from the trees which have grown up on the earlier lakeshore. Where the development plan of the commune is concerned, the site comes within the perimeter of an archaeological protection zone.	<input type="checkbox"/> forest zone <input type="checkbox"/> natural conservation zone <input type="checkbox"/> recreational zone <input type="checkbox"/> zone of public interest

Protective designation
Loi sur la protection des biens culturels du 27 mars 1995 (RSN 461.30); Règlement d'application du 10 août 1995 (RSN 461.301); Règlement communal d'Auvernier (ZUP-7, Art.13.07, 13.11, 14.02).

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-07	Suisse	Neuchâtel	Auvernier - Les Graviers

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Office et musée cantonal d'archéologie Espace Paul Vouga CH - 2068 Hauterive
Auvernier		
Place name	Inventory No	
Les Graviers	39, 14-0007	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	0.57	Height (m)	428
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	202580
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	557110
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5204205
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	338175
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Port-Conty type Cortaillod: artefacts; Horgen: 3159 to 3110 BC (4 piles), 3083 to 3054 (12 piles), 3083 to 3054 (6 piles); Lüscherz: 2789 to 2701 (29 piles); Early Bronze: 1648 to 1610 (24 piles); Late Bronze: 1055 to 944 (9 piles).

## Description

Graviers is the site regularly recorded on old 19th century (Siegfried map) and early 20th century maps to the north and to the rear of the Bronze Age deposits (Brena and Nord). It is this deposit that appears on the photographs of the winter of 1890-1891, showing piles as far as the eye can see. Photographs taken in 1921 also show the existence of a sizeable series of piles uncovered when channels were being created across the site to make it easier for fishing boats to get out.

In 1924, P. Vouga carried out a trial excavation in the middle of the deposit and found a quantity of loom-weights which led to the area being known as the "weaver's house". Four archaeological layers were identified; Port-Conty type Cortaillod, Horgen, Lüscherz and Auvernier-Corde Ware. This ensemble was "rediscovered" and underwent limited observation under emergency conditions in 1973 and 1974. The operations known as the "Tranchée de Tram" (Tram trench) and the "Tranchée du Gaz" (Gas trench) may be listed under the heading of Les Graviers. Although the trenches were filled in as the pipes were laid, thus preventing any systematic excavation, it was nevertheless possible to identify three archaeological horizons over a 1.2 m thickness; in view of the material retrieved they were attributed to Port-Conty type Cortaillod, Horgen and the Late Neolithic.

To the south, an area of approximately 200 m<sup>2</sup> was excavated in 1974; a few brief observations were made and the artefacts and piles were retrieved from the excavated material. Their analysis revealed occupation during the Horgen and Lüscherz periods and the Early and Late Bronze Ages. The archaeological layer on this site was 60-80 cm thick.

The area is currently covered by a light fill used to make a car park. It is one of the most important areas of archaeological potential in the canton of Neuchâtel

## Bibliography

Viollier et Vouga 1930, 12-13 ; Vouga 1943, 198 ; Schifferdecker 1977a, 5-6, 18-19 ; Ramseyer 1982 ; Schifferdecker 1982a, 55-57, pl. 27-29; Arnold 2009, 39.

## Site : last archeological action

Year	1974	Type	archaeological excavation
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# CH-NE-08

La Tène (Marin-Epagnier)–Les Piécettes

## La Tène (Marin-Epagnier)–Les Piécettes (CH-NE-08)



UTM32



### Legend

- Nominated Property (0.93 ha)
- Buffer zone (1.20 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-08	Switzerland	Neuchâtel	La Tène (Marin-Epagnier) - Les Piécettes

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>The upstream part of the site was excavated. A central cultural mound was then discovered, giving this site its exceptional character. In this context, it is important to preserve the rest of the surface allowing scientific research to take place in a university context.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size</p> <p>1.2 ha</p>
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ La Tène (Marin-Epagnier) – Les Piécettes</li> </ul>

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p>Legal protection</p> <p>The site is located between two archaeological protective perimeters and it was because of planned construction work in one of these that the deposit was discovered and rescue excavations organised in the upstream sector of the village. With a view to a UNESCO classification, the commune agreed on 23 September 2009 to preserve the part of the site which is still intact, i.e. the part located under the sports field (ZS) and in the ZP2 (Nature and Landscape Protection Zone). The commune has agreed not to cause damage to the sub-soil.</p> <p>Physical protection</p> <p>The preserved part of the site is covered by a grassed surface used as a sports field, the lakeshore forest and a surfaced road (its foundations have not damaged the site).</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>forest zone</p> <p>recreational zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Loi sur la protection des biens culturels du 27 mars 1995 (RSN 461.30);  Règlement d'application du 10 août 1995 (RSN 461.301);  Règlement communal d'Auvernier (ZUP-7, Art.13.07, 13.11, 14.02);  Règlement communal de Marin-Epagnier (ZS: Art.13.03; ZP2: Art.15.01, 15.02, 15.03).</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NE-08	Suisse	Neuchâtel	La Tène (Marin-Epagnier) - Les Piécettes

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Office et musée cantonal d'archéologie Espace Paul Vouga CH - 2068 Hauterive
La Tène (Marin-Epagnier)		
Place name	Inventory No	
Les Piécettes		

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	0.93	Height (m)	430
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	206240
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	567920
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5207944
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	349301
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Port-Conty type Cortaillod: 18 oaks felled between 3504 and 3483 BC; between these two dates 6 intermediate felling phases are possible.  
Lüscherz: shaping of 5 piles between 2705 and 2703 BC.

## Description

The Les Piécettes site was discovered in 1998 during preliminary excavations when under threat from the construction of a housing estate, and was then systematically excavated under the direction of Matthieu Honegger between 1999 and 2002 over an area of 3000 m<sup>2</sup>. It is located 300 m from the present-day shore, not far from the Thielle Canal.

The typological study of the artefacts places the construction of the village in the Port-Conty phase of the Cortaillod civilisation, in the 35th century BC. The poor state of conservation of the piles and the preference for oak trees less than 30 years old is a source of difficulties for the dendrochronological analysis. The general plan of the piles shows that the houses were rebuilt at several different times. The distribution of the approximately 3000 piles and postholes identified on the site, however, gives an overall view of its organisation from an architectural point of view. The centre of the village was marked by an enormous artificial mound, constantly added to, and ultimately measuring 24 m by 15 m for a height of 90 cm.

Three successive buildings, of comparable dimensions and rebuilt on the same spot, stood on this mound. Its central and dominant situation and the absence of domestic features lend it particular importance. A path 110 m long, bordered by two rows of piles, gave access to the mound through a series of palisades which encircled the village on the landward side. The path passes along the western flank of the central building and continues towards the lake. The inhabited areas proper were arranged on both sides of the artificial mound and reveal middens with a wealth of archaeological artefacts, animal remains and fire-shattered stones. Reddened clay coating from the dismantling of hearths has also been preserved. The houses are built perpendicular to the bank and parallel with each other. They are provided with three longitudinal rows of piles and are about 3.5 m wide and up to 10 m long.

The only equivalent north-west of the Alps of this central building, which may have been a sanctuary round which the village was organised, is at Saint-Aubin-Sauges/Port-Conty. It is possible that the Les Piécettes site was a central location in a territory in which several village communities were grouped.

## Bibliography

Honegger 2001a, 2002, 2007; Honegger et Michel 2002; Loser et Maytain 2007; Arnold 2009, 62.

Site : last archeological action

Year	2002	Type	archaeological excavation
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# CH-NW-01

Stansstad–Kehrsiten

### Stansstad–Kehrsiten (CH-NW-01)



UTM32



#### Legend

- Nominated Property (1.26 ha)
- Buffer zone (5.14 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NW-01	Switzerland	Nidwalden	Stansstad - Kehrsiten

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>Site in an unusual topographic and geographic location below 7 m of water directly on the edge of the Alps</p>	<p>Buffer zone size</p> <p>5.14 ha</p>
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stansstad – Kehrsiten</li> </ul>

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> By resolve no. 682/2006 the state council registered the site in the excavation protection inventory according the law on the protection of cultural monuments (Denkmalschutzgesetz).</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> The surface of the site is generally quite well protected. Only at the edge of the slope are some of the layers exposed and thus threatened by the currents in the lake. An erosion monitoring system has been installed in the areas affected in order to assess whether it is necessary to protect the profiles. Depending on the outcome, further protection measures will be evaluated.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>water zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Gesetz über den Schutz der Kulturdenkmäler (Denkmalschutzgesetz) vom 4. Februar 2004 Verordnung zum Gesetz über den Schutz der Kulturdenkmäler vom 21. September 2004 (Denkmalschutzverordnung)</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-NW-01	Suisse	Nidwalden	Stansstad - Kehrsiten

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Fachstelle für Archäologie Staatsarchiv Nidwalden Stansstaderstrasse 54 CH - 6371 Stans
Stansstad		
Place name	Inventory No	
Kehrsiten	194	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	1.26	Height (m)	426
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	206100
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	670550
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500	2. Conservation and potential	UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	3. Threats		North	5205750
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	451900
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000				
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

Dating text
Pfyn, Horgen. Typological and dendrochronological dates.

Description
<p>The first find from this site on Lake Lucerne was a stone axe blade which came to light near a boat-house in 1877. The site itself was discovered in 2003 by Thomas Christen, a hobby diver from Kehrsiten. A diving survey was carried out in October 2003 with the aim of providing a report and the first inventory was compiled in November 2004. In January 2005 a watching brief was carried out when the lakebed was dug up for the construction of a boat-house.</p> <p>This is the first site discovered in the foothills of the Alps (the terrain rises steeply towards the Bürgenstock Mountain directly behind the site). The layers are excellently preserved and due to the rising of the level of Lake Lucerne the remains are located below more than 6 metres of water. The site is also important because it has yielded dendrochronological dates around 3450 BC (a settlement phase which is rarely represented elsewhere).</p>
Bibliography
Eberschweiler 2004; Hügi 2006, 7-23.

Site : last archeological action			
Year	2008	Type	trial trench

# CH-SG-01

Rapperswil-Jona/Hombrechtikon–Feldbach

# Rapperswil-Jona/Hombrechtikon-Feldbach (CH-SG-01)



UTM32



## Legend

- Nominated Property (7.50 ha)
- Buffer zone (15.50 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SG-01	Switzerland	Sankt Gallen	Rapperswil-Jona/Hombrechtikon - Feldbach

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>Large multi-phase settlement with distinctive house plans dating from the Corded Ware period and the Early Bronze Age. The site has yielded a date of 1490 BC, a very late date for an 'Early Bronze Age' pile-dwelling period.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size 15.5 ha</p> <p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapperswil-Jona – Feldbach-Ost</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapperswil-Jona/Hombrechtikon – Feldbach</li> </ul>
<p>Actualisation</p>	

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> The archaeological protection zones are designed to protect the sites or permit comprehensive documentation before they are destroyed. The site is located in the water and therefore not, as a rule, endangered by building measures. The cantonal archaeological authorities put the protection zones forward when the protection ordinance was revised and duly integrated. The protection zones cover the effective site of the finds together with 'buffer zones' of varying size that are usually plotted according to the terrain.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> Regular monitoring of the condition of the sites are carried out every five years. A ban on shipping and anchoring and an erosion monitoring system have been put in place. A protection scheme is being developed based on the results of the erosion checks.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>water zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Schutzverordnung Rapperswil-Jona (in Vorbereitung).</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SG-01	Suisse	Sankt Gallen	Rapperswil-Jona/Hombrechtikon - Feldbach

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Kantonsarchäologie St. Gallen Rohrschacherstrasse 23 CH - 9001 St. Gallen
Rapperswil-Jona/Hombrechtikon		
Place name	Inventory No	
Feldbach	125/126	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	7.5	Height (m)	405
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	232875
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	702780
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5231867
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	484644
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Cortaillod, Pfyn, Horgen, Corded Ware and Early Bronze Age. Typological, dendrochronological and radiocarbon dates. Dendrodates 1615–1490 BC, the end of the master curve corresponds with the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age.

## Description

In 1971/72 diving surveys were carried out at this site in Lake Zurich. Further dives were organised undertaken by volunteers from the Swiss Association of Underwater Archaeology in 1997. A preliminary survey and monitoring campaign was carried out by the Zurich Underwater Archaeology Team in September 2000, which eventually resulted in the compilation of a detailed inventory in March 2003.

A large field of piles was identified stretching across the entire bay. A clearly visible bank with Horgen period and Bronze Age rows of piles is situated somewhat further out in the lake. Only limited remains of a cultural layer have survived here. The settlement is of great importance because it dates from the same period as transport routes across the lake from Hurden-Rosshorn to Rapperswil.

Some piles protrude from the lakebed, which makes it clear that active erosion protection is required. A ban on anchoring has already been put in place. The Bay of Feldbach is a popular anchoring spot for sports boats. The site Zürich Hombrechtikon–Feldbach West (inventory number 125) is located in the vicinity of this site.

According to early reports, the site was apparently discovered before 1864. Diving surveys were carried out by hobby divers between 1968 and 1971 followed by small and larger-scale investigations every few years thereafter. The site is thus quite well researched.

An area of finds from the Cortaillod period has come to light quite far out in the bay. Another interesting zone is a rather large and well-preserved layer from the Corded Ware period. Even Corded Ware house plans appear to have survived. The settlement area extends across the cantonal border, where it corresponds with the site Rapperswil-Jona - Feldbach Ost (inventory number 126).

## Bibliography

Ruoff 1981, 32.

Site : last archeological action

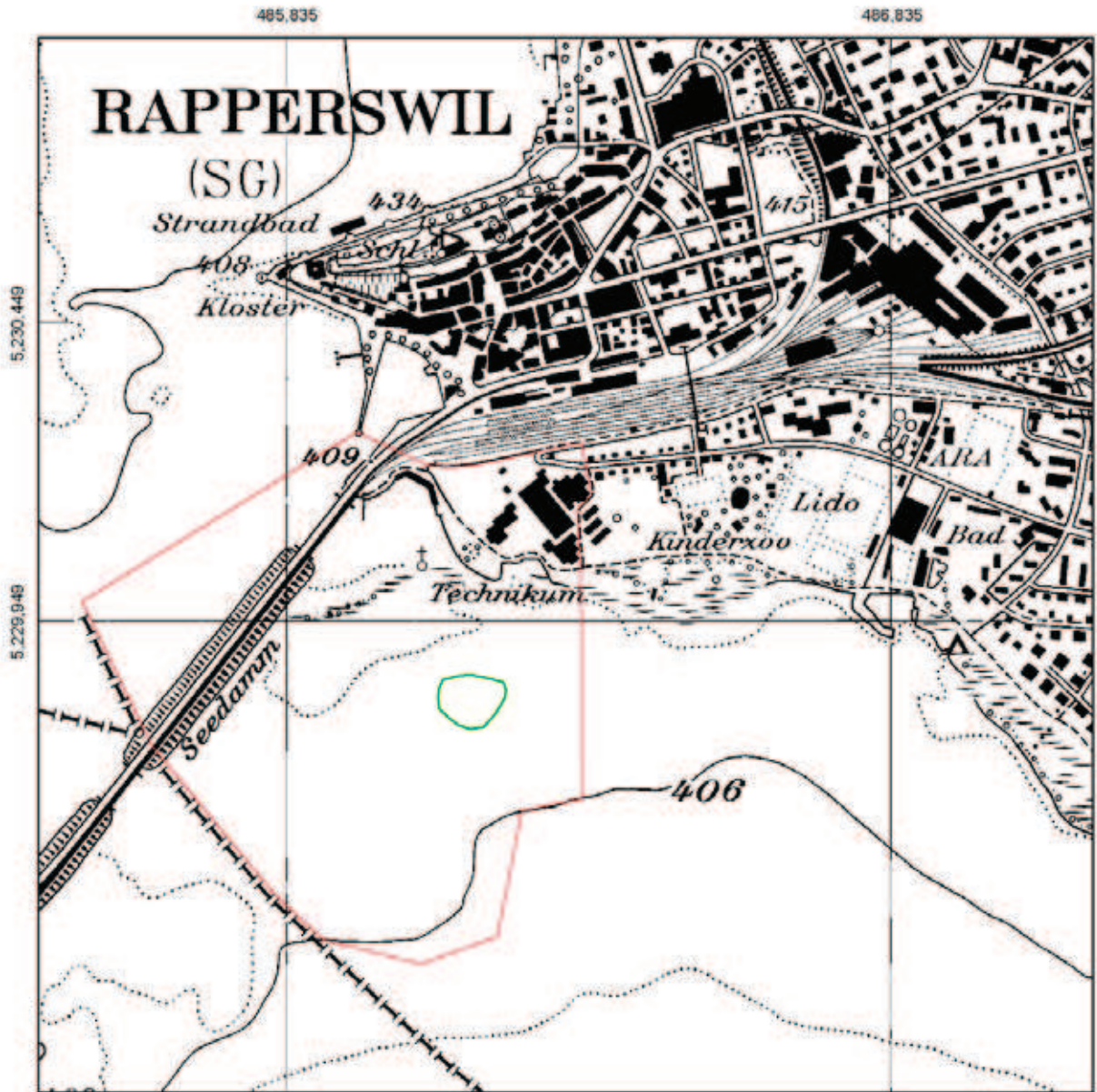
Year	2007	Type	archaeological excavation
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# CH-SG-02

Rapperswil-Jona-Technikum

### Rapperswil-Jona-Technikum (CH-SG-02)



UTM32



#### Legend

- Nominated Property (0.92 ha)
- Buffer zone (49.10 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SG-02	Switzerland	Sankt Gallen	Rapperswil-Jona - Technikum

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>Interesting Early Bronze Age site with multiple palisades located on a former island. The site was probably connected with the construction of the earliest footbridges across the isthmus between Rapperswil and Hurden.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size</p> <p>49.1 ha</p>
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rapperswil-Jona – Heilig Hüsl</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapperswil-Jona – Technikum</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rapperswil-Jona – Untiefe Ost</li> </ul>

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> The archaeological protection zones are designed to protect the sites or permit comprehensive documentation before they are destroyed. The site is located in the water and therefore not, as a rule, endangered by building measures. The cantonal archaeological authorities put the protection zones forward when the protection ordinance was revised and duly integrated. The protection zones cover the effective site of the finds together with 'buffer zones' of varying size that are usually plotted according to the terrain.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> A ban on shipping and anchoring has already been put in place. Regular monitoring of the condition of the sites is carried out every five years. Covering is planned.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>water zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Schutzverordnung Rapperswil-Jona (in Vorbereitung).</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SG-02	Suisse	Sankt Gallen	Rapperswil-Jona - Technikum

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Kantonsarchäologie St. Gallen Rohrschacherstrasse 23 CH - 9001 St. Gallen
Rapperswil-Jona		
Place name	Inventory No	
Technikum	171	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	0.92	Height (m)	404
<input type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	230880
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	704300
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5229843
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	486123
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Early Bronze Age. Typological, dendrochronological and radiocarbon dates.

## Description

The site on Lake Obersee (east of the causeway between Rapperswil and Pfäffikon) was discovered in February 1998 during a survey carried out by the Swiss Association of Underwater Archaeology. Preliminary investigations were carried out in December 1998 for the planning of a detailed inventory to be compiled in May/June 1999. The condition of the site was checked in September 2000 and mapping took place in November 2003. The piles were documented in 2006 over an area of 263 m<sup>2</sup>.

The Early Bronze Age settlement was discovered in shallow water: a field of piles and a cultural layer were identified on a bank of 40 by 40 metres. Stones spread beyond the bank indicated that the settlement area had originally been larger.

As a site dating from the advanced stages of the Early Bronze Age, Rapperswil-Jona-Technikum bears great potential for a modern excavation. Sites from this period excavated using modern methods are rare occurrences in the circum-Alpine region. In addition, it is suspected that the settlement was occupied only for a short period, which means that the village structures may be easier to 'read'. Furthermore, the settlement is important because it dates from the same period as the transport routes between Hurden-Rosshorn and Rapperswil. Five concentric palisades were identified in 2006, the exact function of which, however, remains unclear. The range of finds comprises characteristic Early Bronze Age pottery, cup-marked stones and bronze artefacts (including pins, a dagger and an arrowhead).

## Bibliography

Hügi 2006, 53-57.

Site : last archeological action

Year 2007 Type prospection

# CH-SH-01

Thayngen-Weier I-III

## Thayngen–Weiler I-III (CH-SH-01)



### Legend

- Nominated Property (0.48 ha)
- Buffer zone (3.44 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SH-01	Switzerland	Schaffhausen	Thayngen - Weier I-III

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>The site stands out due to its well-preserved remains of houses. Because several dendrochronologically dated settlements replaced each other within short periods of time, Thayngen–Weier allows, together with other sites of this region, to reconstruct the development of the Pfyn Culture.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size</p> <p>3.7 ha</p>
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Thayngen – Weier I-III</li> </ul>

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> According to paragraphe 1 of the ordinance on the protection of cultural monuments, pile dwellings are explicitly subject to state protection. The site is registered as an 'archaeological protection zone' and entered as such on the management plan and bindingly on the zone plans as superimposed zone. Consequently changes of any kind whatever are subject to cantonal authorisation.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> Piezometers are installed to measure the groundwater table. Future negotiations are geared towards turning the area back into bog land that will no longer be used for agriculture. The long-term plans are to permanently protect the entire area as a nature reserve with a lake.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>agricultural zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Gesetz über den Natur- und Heimatschutz im Kanton Schaffhausen vom 12. Februar 1968; Verordnung betreffend den Schutz der Kulturdenkmäler vom 20. September 1939.</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SH-01	Suisse	Schaffhausen	Thayngen - Weier I-III

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Kantonsarchäologie Schaffhausen Herrenacker 3 CH - 8201 Schaffhausen
Thayngen		
Place name	Inventory No	
Weier I-III	049.32	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	0.5	Height (m)	447
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	288050
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	694950
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5287163
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	477918
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Three settlement horizons were identified in 1963 and dated by dendrochronological means: Weier I 3822-3761 BC; Weier II 3722-3715 BC; Weier III c. 3584 BC.

## Description

The bog settlement is located just a few kilometres north of the High Rhine in a low valley. The discovery of the settlement site coincided with the earliest soil improvement projects carried out in 1914. In subsequent years until 1921 K. Sulzberger mounted comprehensive excavations. As part of yet another soil improvement project, the southeastern part of the settlement was excavated by W.U.Guyan with the assistance of the Swiss National Science Foundation in six campaigns between 1950 and 1963. Three dendrochronologically dated settlement horizons (Weier I-III) were identified in 1963.

The settlements lie on top of a layer of gyttja and are separated from each other by narrow bands of peat and gyttja. According to the test borings, the villages were situated on a slightly sloping hill between two lower-lying basins to the west and east, probably former small bog lakes. A swampy shallow water zone was probably located south of the site.

A shrinkage of the boggy soil has been observed in recent years. Shafts installed in the 1950s now protrude from the underground by up to 50 cm. As a basis for the development of a protection scheme, borings with dry ice were carried out in 1989 in order to assess the size of the settlement and the condition of its layers. These tests revealed that undisturbed settlement remains still survive over an area of c. 1250 m<sup>2</sup>.

## Bibliography

Guyan 1966, Winiger 1971, Gerbothé et al. 1990, De Capitani/Schaeren 2004.

Site : last archeological action

Year 2000/2001

Type

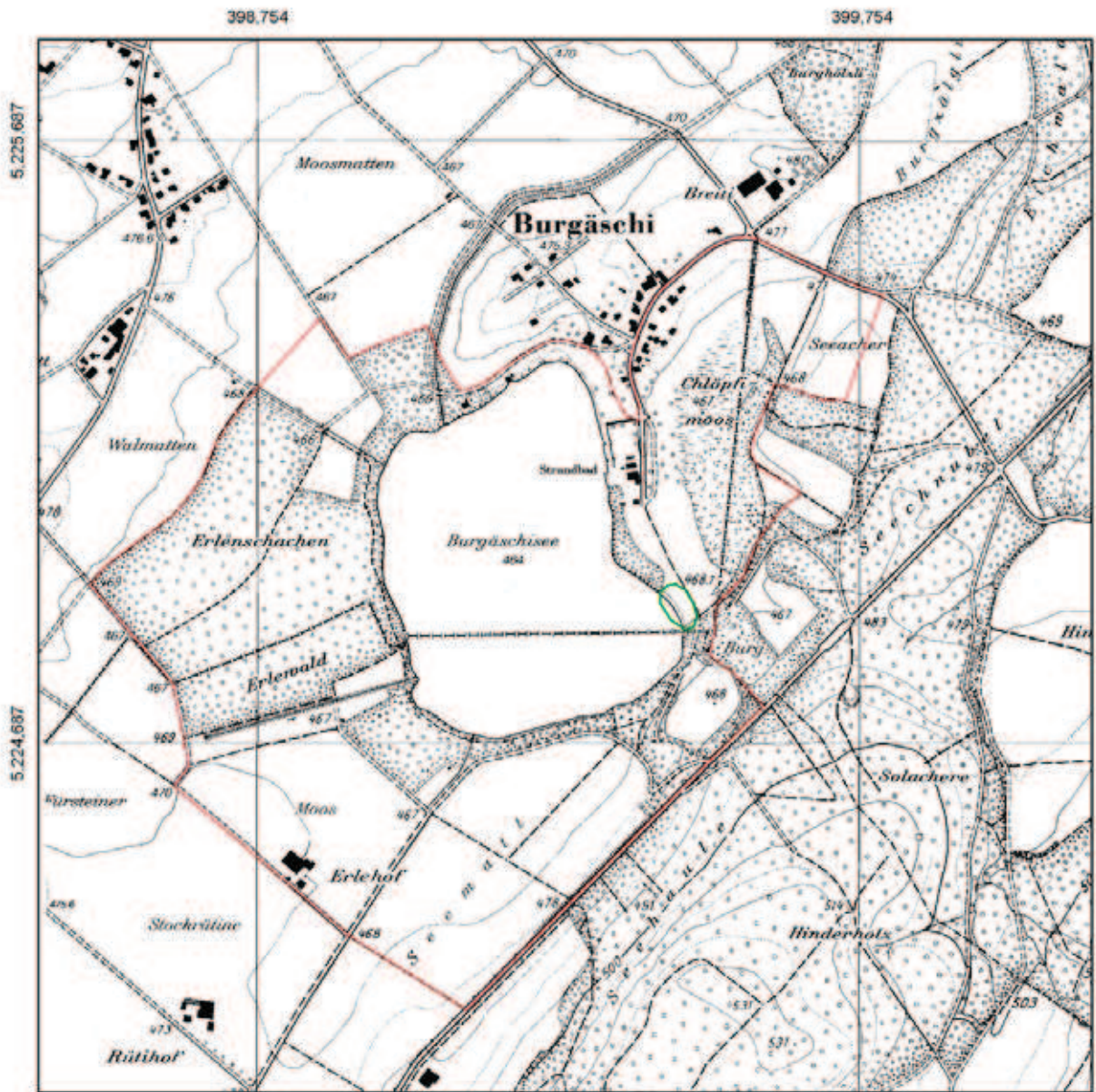
other



# CH-SO-01

Aeschi SO-Burgäschisee Ost

## Äschi SO–Burgäschisee Ost (CH-SO-01)



UTM32



### Legend

- Nominated Property (0.30 ha)
- Buffer zone (90.69 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SO-01	Switzerland	Solothurn	Äschi SO - Burgäschisee Ost

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>The site closes a significant gap between the pile-dwelling sites in eastern and western Switzerland and is also important from the point of view of research history.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size 90.69 ha</p> <p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Äschi SO – Burgäschisee-Nord</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Äschi SO – Burgäschisee-Ost</li> </ul>
<p>Actualisation</p>	

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> The site is listed in the protection inventory of the canton of Solothurn. The buffer zones correspond to the BLN Steinhof-Burgäschisee area of the cantonal nature reserves and the cantonal nature and landscape precedence area. The strictest protection rules apply within the cantonal nature reserves: these are protected by council of state resolutions. No measures are permissible here which could impair the natural asset (for example no modifications of the terrain, no fertilisation).</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> The site is still in good condition so that no protection measures are necessary at this time. However, the site will be monitored.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>natural conservation zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Verordnung über den Natur- und Heimatschutz vom 14. November 1980; Planungs- und Baugesetzes vom 3. Dezember 1978.</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SO-01	Suisse	Solothurn	Äschi SO - Burgäschisee Ost

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Kantonsarchäologie Solothurn Werkhofstrasse 55 CH - 4500 Solothurn
Äschi SO		
Place name	Inventory No	
Burgäschisee-Ost	23/7	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	0.3	Height (m)	466
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	224220
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	617720
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5224913
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	399459
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Finds from the 1944-45 excavation dated by typological means: Early Cortaillod and Corded Ware.

## Description

The site on the eastern shore of Lake Burgäschi was discovered after the artificial lowering of the lake in 1943 and excavated with the help of Italian and Polish internees from 1943 to 1945. The excavated area extended over more than 1000 square metres. The site consisted of a southern and a northern field of piles. The former was 93 m long, the latter 75 m. There was a 25 m zone in between, which contained no piles. Only the southern part contained a cultural layer, which was up to 16 metres wide in the landward areas. The northern part was not excavated in detail.

The cultural layer was located c. 50 cm beneath the surface between a grey and a white layer of calcareous mud and was 3 cm thick. The site yielded the remains of buildings, hearths, activity and waste areas as well as large numbers of small finds. Another dark layer was located at approximately 1 metre depth. It contained horizontal timbers but no artefacts and was interpreted as a layer of flotsam and jetsam.

The area excavated in 1944-45 was re-examined in 1985. These excavations yielded piles with dendrochronological dates between 3835 and 3830 BC.

The site Burgäschisee Ost is still in good condition. However, due to the lowering of the lake in 1943, it will probably suffer from drying out in the long term like all the other sites.

## Bibliography

JbSGU 35, 1944, 20-29; Pinösch, 1947, 1-136; JbSGU 38, 1947, 28-34; Tschumi 1953, 214.

Site : last archeological action

Year 1985 Type trial trench

# CH-SO-02

Bolken/Inkwil-Inkwilersee Insel

## Bolken/Inkwil–Inkwilersee Insel (CH-SO-02)



UTM32



### Legend

- Nominated Property (0.10 ha)
- Buffer zone (45.71 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SO-02	Switzerland	Solothurn	Bolken/Inkwil - Inkwilersee Insel

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>The site closes a significant gap between the pile-dwelling sites in eastern and western Switzerland. In addition, the island on Lake Inkwil also contained a unique 'wooden sword'.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size 45.71 ha</p> <p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bolken – Inkwilersee/Südstation</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bolken/Inkwil – Inkwilersee Insel</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inkwil/Bolken – Insel Inkwilersee</li> </ul>
<p>Actualisation</p>	

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p>Legal protection Historic cultural monuments are placed under protection (Planungs- und Baugesetzes vom 3. Dezember 1978). The site is listed in the protection inventory of the canton of Solothurn.</p> <p>Physical protection Plans are currently being drawn up to prevent silting-up of the area. The site will be monitored.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>natural conservation zone</p> <p>water zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Verordnung über den Natur- und Heimatschutz vom 14. November 1980; Planungs- und Baugesetzes vom 3. Dezember 1978.</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SO-02	Suisse	Solothurn	Bolken/Inkwil - Inkwilersee Insel

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Kantonsarchäologie Solothurn Werkhofstrasse 55 CH - 4500 Solothurn
Bolken/Inkwil		
Place name	Inventory No	
Inkwilersee Insel	17/1	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	0.1	Height (m)	462
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	227550
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	616980
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5228256
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500	3. Threats		Est	398786
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Based on old finds, one may assume that the island contains Neolithic (Cortailod, Corded Ware) and Late Bronze Age settlement remains.

## Description

The settlement remains on the small island in Lake Inkwil were mentioned as early as 1854. Various excavations were carried out immediately after the discovery and during the 1850s. Further excavations were mounted after the artificial lowering of the lake level in 1892. The most recent test excavations took place in 1923 and 1946. Various individual finds were brought to light in 1947 and 1960 by divers (some diving illegally).

The current condition of the site cannot be assessed as the last archaeological maintenance of the site took place more than 50 years ago. It cannot be ruled out that some of the organic layers previously described have been destroyed by drying out since the lake level was artificially lowered in 1892 and again in 1962.

Early reports mentioned extraordinarily rich finds and interesting architectural features. Thick organic layers and "pile gratings" (referring to house floors) were uncovered in 1946. The 19th century reports contain several mentions of vertical piles and joined horizontal beam constructions. The site bears great scientific potential due to its topographic location (island settlement) and its central position in the Swiss Midlands. In many ways, the Upper Argovian sites take on an intermediate position between the large clusters of sites in Central Switzerland (Lakes Zurich/Zug and others) and the large lakes at the foot of the Jura Mountains (Lakes Bienne, Neuchâtel, Morat).

Shared responsibility: the site is located on the border between Cantons Solothurn and Berne so the Archaeological Service of Canton Berne is also responsible (Inv. No. 476.001).

## Bibliography

Wiedmer-Stern 1904; Viollier et al. 1930, 32-34; JbSGU 36/1945, 37; JbSGU 37/1946, 39; JbSGU 49/1962, 45.

Site : last archeological action

Year	2007	Type	prospection
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# CH-SZ-01

Freienbach–Hurden Rosshorn



### Freienbach–Hurden Rosshorn (CH-SZ-01)



UTM32



#### Legend

-  Nominated Property (4.32 ha)
-  Buffer zone (20.10 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SZ-01	Switzerland	Schwyz	Freienbach - Hurden Rosshorn

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>The site contains several crossings, the earliest of which dates from the Horgen period. Several Early Bronze Age construction phases have been identified. The remains from the Hallstatt and Roman periods provide information about periods from which no 'pile-dwelling sites' are known (e.g. dendrochronological dates).</p>	<p>Buffer zone size</p> <p>20.1 ha</p>
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Freienbach – Hurden Rosshorn</li> </ul>

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p>Legal protection Prehistoric sites are under state protection (paragraphe 1 for the decree on the protection of nature and the heritage and the conservation of antiquities), whereby the removing, defacing or in any way degrading (paragraphe 2) of these objects, particularly in the course of construction whether above or below ground, is prohibited without prior permission of the authorities.</p> <p>Physical protection Regular checks on the condition of the sites are carried out every six years; the data are saved annually.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>water zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Verordnung betreffend den Natur- und Heimatschutz und die Erhaltung von Altertümern und Kunstdenkmälern vom 29. November 1927; Gesetz über die Rechte am Wasser (Wasserrechtsgesetz vom 11. September 1973); Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 14. Mai 1987.</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SZ-01	Suisse	Schwyz	Freienbach - Hurden Rosshorn

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Amt für Kulturpflege Kollegiumstrasse 30 CH - 6431 Schwyz
Freienbach		
Place name	Inventory No	
Hurden Rosshorn	188	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	4.32	Height (m)	404
<input type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	230750
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	703630
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500	2. Conservation and potential	UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500	3. Threats		North	5229727
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000			Est	485451
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Horgen, Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Hallstatt period, La Tène period, Roman, Middle Ages. Typological, dendrochronological and radiocarbon dates.

## Description

The first report of this site west of the causeway between Lakes Zurich and Obersee was made by Kurt Werner, a professional diver. A diving survey was carried out in 1998 as part of the Schwyz documentation project. Various small excavations were mounted in 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004. The area beneath the causeway was documented in 2004. Further actions are planned for the coming years.

The site is in a unique location with former crossings (fords, footpaths, bridges) across a no longer existing narrow river-like division zone between Lake Zurich and Lake Obersee. Quite a significant number of bronze finds (axes, daggers, pins = range of finds known from rivers!) indicate that this was an important location where precious items were disposed of (deposited).

## Bibliography

Cavelti 2002; Hügi et al. 2004; Eberschweiler 2004, Scherer et al. 2008.

Site : last archeological action

Year 2007 Type prospection

# CH-SZ-02

Freienbach–Hurden Seefeld



### Freienbach–Hurden Seefeld (CH-SZ-02)



UTM32



#### Legend

-  Nominated Property (2.40 ha)
-  Buffer zone (16.12 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SZ-02	Switzerland	Schwyz	Freienbach - Hurden Seefeld
Value specific to component part (2009)			Buffer zone size
<p>Among several settlement phases one has provided early Corded Ware dates which is of particular scientific interest in terms of the emergence and dissemination of this cultural group in Switzerland.</p>			16.12 ha
Actualisation			Associated sites in buffer zone
			<input type="checkbox"/> Freienbach – Hurden Kapelle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Freienbach – Hurden Seefeld
Ownership		<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
comments			
Protection and management		Zones concerned by the complex	
<p><b>Legal protection</b>          Prehistoric sites are under state protection (paragraphe 1 for the decree on the protection of nature and the heritage and the conservation of antiquities), whereby the removing, defacing or in any way degrading (paragraphe 2) of these objects, particularly in the course of construction whether above or below ground, is prohibited without prior permission of the authorities.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b>          Regular checks on the condition of the sites are carried out every six years.</p>		<p>water zone</p>	
Protective designation			
<p>Verordnung betreffend den Natur- und Heimatschutz und die Erhaltung von Altertümern und Kunstdenkmälern vom 29. November 1927;          Gesetz über die Rechte am Wasser (Wasserrechtsgesetz vom 11. September 1973);          Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 14. Mai 1987.</p>			

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-SZ-02	Suisse	Schwyz	Freienbach - Hurden Seefeld

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Amt für Kulturpflege Kollegiumstrasse 30 CH - 6431 Schwyz
Freienbach		
Place name	Inventory No	
Hurden Seefeld	179	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	2.4	Height (m)	404
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	229900
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	703300
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5228884
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	485104
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

Dating text
Horgen, Corded Ware. Typological, dendrochronological and radiocarbon dates.

Description
Like a number of other sites, this site in Lake Obersee near the causeway between Rapperswil and Pfäffikon SZ was discovered during the Schwyz documentation project in 1998. Comprehensive investigations were carried out in 2000, 2002 and 2003/2004.
The site can be divided into three areas with very different states of preservation. One of the areas contains a distinctive Corded Ware cultural layer and a pile field with oak splitwood.
Bibliography
Cavelti 2002.

Site : last archeological action			
Year	2004	Type	prospection



# CH-TG-01

Arbon-Bleiche 2-3



### Arbon-Bleiche 2-3 (CH-TG-01)



UTM32



#### Legend

-  Nominated Property (2.37 ha)
-  Buffer zone (5.84 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-TG-01	Switzerland	Thurgau	Arbon - Bleiche 2-3

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>Arbon gave its name to an Early Bronze Age cultural group and is thus an important reference complex. Excavations carried out from 1993 to 1995 revealed that Arbon also contained an excellently preserved single-phased settlement dating from a rarely found period (34th century BC).</p>	<p>Buffer zone size</p> <p>5.84 ha</p>
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Arbon – Bleiche 1</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbon – Bleiche 2</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbon – Bleiche 2-3</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbon – Bleiche 3</li> </ul>

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p>The site is protected by large-scale covering and construction. Further protection measures are not necessary.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>agricultural zone</p> <p>residential zone</p> <p>industrial zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Natur- und Heimatschutzgesetz vom 8. April 1992  Verordnung Natur- und Heimatschutzgesetz vom 29. März 1994  Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 16. August 1995, §12  Gesetz über Wasserbau vom 25. April 1983, §23</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-TG-01	Suisse	Thurgau	Arbon - Bleiche 2-3

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Amt für Archäologie Schlossmühlestrasse 15a CH - 8510 Frauenfeld
Arbon		
Place name	Inventory No	
Bleiche 2-3	CHTG04-05	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	2.37	Height (m)	394
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	749850
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	263350
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5261388
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	532290
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Bleiche 2: advanced Early Bronze Age, dendrodates: no waney edge --> mainly 16th century BC  
Bleiche 3: dendrochronology: 3384–3370 BC

## Description

A large-scale drainage system was put in place in the swampy Bleiche area as part of the 'Wahlen Cultivation Battle' in 1944. The Arbon dentist Otto Meyer-Boulenaz recovered numerous Neolithic and Early Bronze Age artefacts from the freshly dug trenches. The Early Bronze Age village Bleiche 2 was one of the earliest lakeside settlements of the period. In 1945, some 30 Polish internees excavated more than 2300 m<sup>2</sup> of the Bronze Age village under the directorship of Karl Keller-Tarnuzzer. The Early and Middle Bronze Age settlement Bleiche 2 had a minimum of three phases and was occupied from around 1700 to 1500 BC. 18 more or less distinct houses have been identified to date. They were probably all c. 3.5-4.5 m wide and 4.5-6 m long, had slightly raised floors and were surrounded by several palisades. The abundant Bronze Age finds consisted of more than 15,000 potsherds, 102 bronze artefacts including pins, daggers, lanceheads and axes as well as rare pieces of jewellery made of gold, amber and glass. Some of the ceramic vessels were very fine and richly decorated. The large assemblage of finds is used as a reference to define the so-called Arbon Group dating from the advanced stages of the Early Bronze Age. From 1993 to 1995, an area of more than 1100 m<sup>2</sup> was excavated in the Bleiche 3 area. A single-phased 5-40 cm thick cultural layer composed of organic bands, charcoal concentrations and loam lenses was identified beneath a 2-3 m thick sterile layer of sand. Finely striated basin deposits followed beneath the cultural layer. Organic finds survived in excellent condition because the archaeological layer was usually submerged in groundwater. More than 1450 piles of houses made of silver fir, ash, poplar, alder and oak were recovered. At least four rows of houses were identified. Their ridges ran parallel to the alleyways which were oriented at right angles to the lakeshore. The settlement fell victim to a conflagration and was never rebuilt. The site dates from the transition period between the Pfyn and Horgen Cultures. Only a small number of sites from that period have to date come to light and Arbon Bleiche 3 is considered an important reference site for the period. Besides large numbers of ceramic vessels, stone tools and animal bones, numerous wooden finds such as axe handles, furrowing sticks, knife handles, bowls, combs and baskets as well as numerous seeds and fruits survived thanks to the excellent preservation conditions.

## Bibliography

Keller u. Reinert 1925, 166–168; JbSGUF 76, 1993, 175; Hochuli 1994; Leuzinger 2000; de Capitani et al. 2002; Jacomet, Leuzinger u. Schibler 2004; Benguerel et al. 2010.

Site : last archeological action

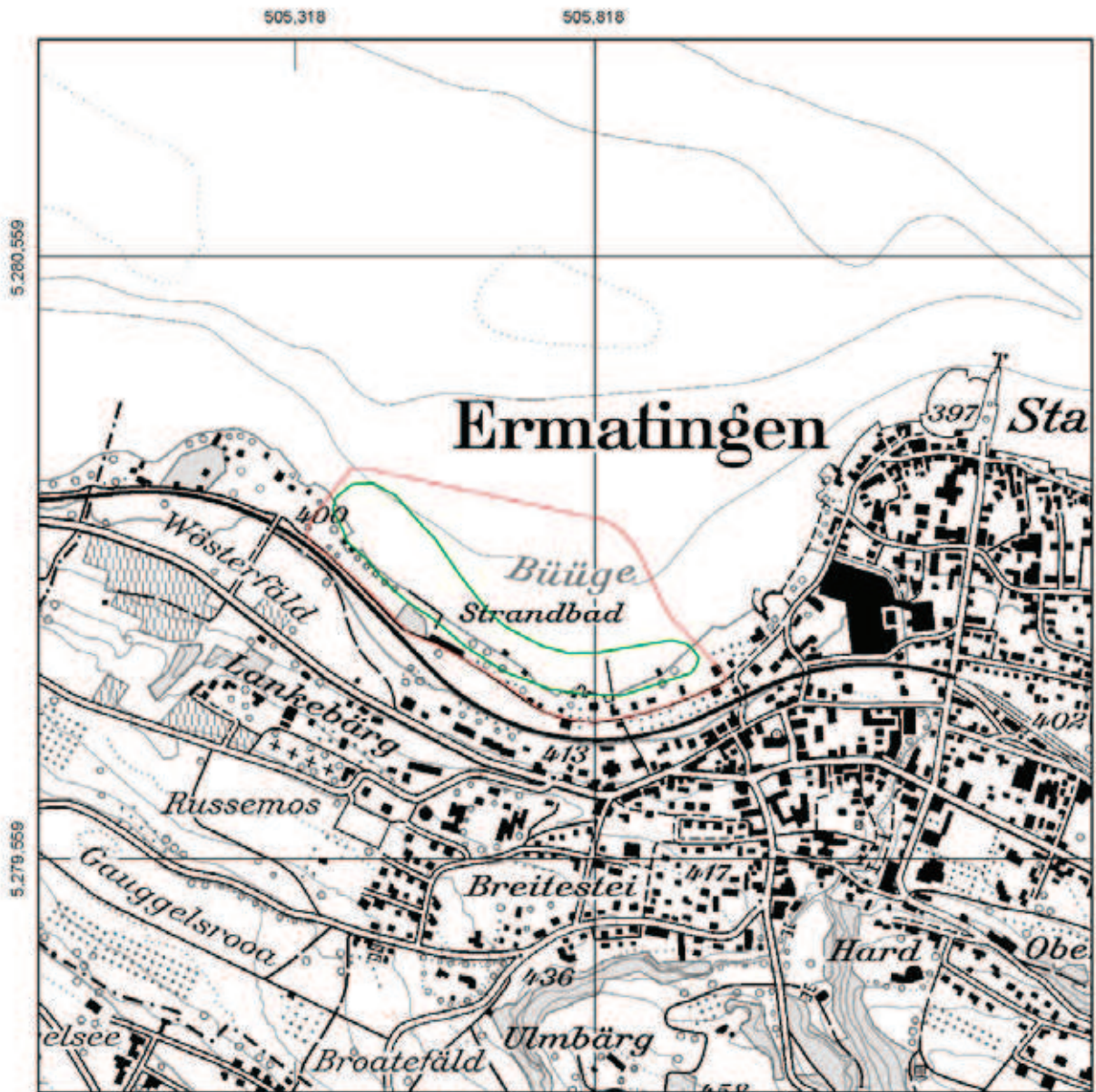
Year 2008

Type boring

# CH-TG-02

Ermatingen–West



### Ermatingen–West (CH-TG-02)



UTM32



#### Legend

-  Nominated Property (6.23 ha)
-  Buffer zone (12.33 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-TG-02	Switzerland	Thurgau	Ermatingen - West

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>Borings carried out at this as yet little-researched large site have yielded both a thick unit of cultural layers and a field of piles bearing great scientific potential with regard to the Pfyn, Horgen and Corded Ware cultures.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size</p> <p>12.33 ha</p>
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ermatingen – Büge</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ermatingen – West</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ermatingen – Westerfeld</li> </ul>

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> The site is situated in a landscape protection zone and. The law on water construction of 25th April 1983 contains a factual ban on building in shallow water zones. According to § 23 interventions to the high water line and in the shore vegetation are prohibited.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> Large-scale covering is protecting those parts of the site that are most threatened; monitoring is carried out as part of Interreg IV.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> water zone</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> recreational zone</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> residential zone</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> zone of public interest</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Natur- und Heimatschutzgesetz vom 8. April 1992 Verordnung Natur- und Heimatschutzgesetz vom 29. März 1994 Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 16. August 1995, §12 Gesetz über Wasserbau vom 25. April 1983, §23</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-TG-02	Suisse	Thurgau	Ermatingen - West

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Amt für Archäologie Schlossmühlestrasse 15a CH - 8510 Frauenfeld
Ermatingen		
Place name	Inventory No	
West	CHTG10-11	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	6.23	Height (m)	397
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	723025
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	281420
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5279978
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	505842
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Typologically: Pfyn Culture, Horgen Culture, Corded Ware; 9 dendrochronological dates with waney edge with felling dates around: 2862 BC, 2889 BC, 3049 BC, 3146 BC.

## Description

The 'Büge' area is located in the eastern half of a bay to the west of Ermatingen. The site was discovered in 1858. Numerous finds are known from old collections including stone axes, charred 'bread', flint artefacts, pottery and other finds dated to the Pfyn and Horgen Cultures by typological means. Winiger and Hasenfratz carried out a test excavation and several borings in the 'Büge' area in 1981-82. The trench measured 6 by 3 metres and contained an organic layer with large amounts of twigs overlying calcareous mud. A thin burnt horizon was identified at the base of the organic layer. There were limited amounts of stratified finds including a wooden implement of unknown function, a number of net sinkers and several potsherds from the Horgen Culture.

The 'Westerfeld' area is located in the western part of the bay, east of Ermatingen-Büge. A pile-dwelling site has been known there since the 19th century. In 1981-82, Winiger and Hasenfratz carried out borings and a test trench of 6 metres in length. They discovered cultural layers from the Pfyn, Horgen and Corded Ware Cultures, some of which were well preserved. The village areas whose boundaries were identified by means of augering are protected by massive layers of sediment on the lakeward side. The landward areas, however, were exposed to erosion, which is why the Archaeology Department of Canton Thurgovia put in place comprehensive protection measures in November/December 1998. The action was prompted not only by the erosion observed on the lakebed but also by plans for the construction of a swimming pier (which, however, was never built). The layers exposed on the lakebed were covered with a fleece across an area of approximately 700 m<sup>2</sup>, weighted down with reinforcement mats and covered with a 5-10 cm layer of gravel. Two areas of some 200 m<sup>2</sup> of the lakebed were first cleaned. Surface finds were recovered square metre by square metre and the piles were mapped. The extension of the Winiger/Hasenfratz test trench on the landward side contained the remnants of a Corded Ware vessel embedded in a charcoal concentration on the lakebed. This charcoal layer was clearly correlated with layers 18-20 in the test trench of 1981-82. The finds also included potsherds, stone axes and flint artefacts.

## Bibliography

Keller u. Reinert 1925, 171-172; Winiger u. Hasenfratz 1985, 158-171; Brem, Schnyder u. Leuzinger 2001, 7-28; Benguerel et al. 2010.

Site : last archeological action

Year	2006	Type	prospection
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# CH-TG-03

Eschenz-Insel Werd

### Eschenz–Insel Werd (CH-TG-03)



UTM32



#### Legend

- Nominated Property (2.80 ha)
- Buffer zone (44.08 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-TG-03	Switzerland	Thurgau	Eschenz - Insel Werd
Value specific to component part (2009)			Buffer zone size
<p>Significant parts of this site, which is important in terms of research history, are still beneath the ground. The field of piles bears great potential for dendrochronology. This is a settlement with several phases on the effluent of Lake Untersee into the River Rhine.</p>			44.08 ha
Actualisation			Associated sites in buffer zone
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eschenz – Insel Werd
Ownership		<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Municipality <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
comments			
Protection and management		Zones concerned by the complex	
<p><b>Legal protection</b> The site is situated in a landscape protection zone and is on the cantonal plan of protected objects and thus enjoy the highest protection statuses in canton Thurgau. The law on water construction of 25th April 1983 contains a factual ban on building in shallow water zones. According to § 23 interventions to the high water line and in the shore vegetation are prohibited.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> Protection measures are not necessary because there is sufficient natural cover. A local monitoring system is in place.</p>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> natural conservation zone	
Protective designation			
<p>Natur- und Heimatschutzgesetz vom 8. April 1992          Verordnung Natur- und Heimatschutzgesetz vom 29. März 1994          Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 16. August 1995, §12          Gesetz über Wasserbau vom 25. April 1983, §23</p>			

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-TG-03	Suisse	Thurgau	Eschenz - Insel Werd

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Amt für Archäologie Schlossmühlestrasse 15a CH - 8510 Frauenfeld
Eschenz		
Place name	Inventory No	
Insel Werd	CHTG12	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	2.8	Height (m)	397
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	279265
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	707305
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5278138
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	490089
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

Dating text
Typology: Epipalaeolithic, Mesolithic, early Pfyn, late Pfyn, eastern Horgen (28th–27th centuries BC), Corded Ware, Late Bronze Age, Roman, Early Middle Ages, Middle Ages

Description
<p>Werd Island on the outlet of Lake Untersee into the River Rhine was always a popular settlement location. The earliest finds date from the Epipalaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. Excavations carried out by B. Schenk (1882-1883) and K. Keller-Tarnuzzer (1931-1935, 1950) as well as more recent interventions on the part of the Archaeology Department yielded finds and features of Neolithic and Late Bronze Age pile-dwelling settlements. In Roman times the island served as a bridgehead.</p> <p>The maps of piles currently available do not allow us to make significant statements about village structures. Only the Corded Ware and Late Bronze Age layers contained identifiable architectural features such as individual house plans, stone pavings and hearths. The pile field still embedded in the ground is considered promising. There are numerous finds made of pottery, flint (including many Dickenbännli points and a large sickle made of tabular chert) and bone. Large numbers of characteristic amphorae decorated with bundles of lines among the Corded Ware finds are worth mentioning.</p>
Bibliography
Literatur: Keller u. Reinerth 1925, 172–173; Hasenfratz 1985; Hardmeyer 1983; Brem, Bolliger u. Primas 1987, Stöckli, Niffeler u. Gross-Klee 1995, 310; Winiger/Hasenfratz 1985, 19–26; Benguerel et al. 2010.

Site : last archeological action			
Year	2009	Type	prospection

# CH-TG-04

Gachnang-Niederwil-Egelsee

### Gachnang-Niederwil-Egelsee (CH-TG-04)



UTM32



#### Legend

- Nominated Property (2.97 ha)
- Buffer zone (5.49 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-TG-04	Switzerland	Thurgau	Gachnang-Niederwil - Egelsee

<p>Value specific to component part (2009)</p> <p>Excellently preserved site with several phases of the Pfyn Culture. Almost all the features are still below ground water level. A sequence of well-preserved house floors on top of each other provides particularly interesting information about the architecture of the houses.</p>	<p>Buffer zone size</p> <p>5.49 ha</p>
<p>Actualisation</p>	<p>Associated sites in buffer zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Gachnang-Niederwil – Egelsee</li> </ul>

<p>Ownership</p> <p>comments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Municipality</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
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<p>Protection and management</p> <p><b>Legal protection</b> The site is situated in a landscape protection and a natural conservation zone and is on the cantonal plan of protected objects and thus enjoy the highest protection statues in canton Thurgau.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> The site has been renatured and the wetland restored; a local monitoring system is in place. Further protection measures are not necessary.</p>	<p>Zones concerned by the complex</p> <p>agricultural zone</p> <p>natural conservation zone</p>
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<p>Protective designation</p> <p>Natur- und Heimatschutzgesetz vom 8. April 1992 Verordnung Natur- und Heimatschutzgesetz vom 29. März 1994 Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 16. August 1995, §12 Gesetz über Wasserbau vom 25. April 1983, §23</p>
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Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-TG-04	Suisse	Thurgau	Gachnang-Niederwil - Egelsee

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Amt für Archäologie Schlossmühlestrasse 15a CH - 8510 Frauenfeld
Gachnang-Niederwil		
Place name	Inventory No	
Egelsee	CHTG14	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	2.97	Height (m)	402
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	268500
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	707200
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500	2. Conservation and potential	UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	3. Threats		North	5267382
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	489770
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000				
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Late Pfyn, dendrodates around 3600 BC to shortly after 3585 BC.

## Description

The bog settlement was discovered during peat cutting in 1862. That same year Jakob Messikommer, a pile-dwelling expert from Zurich, was commissioned by the Historical Association of Canton Thurgovia to examine the area. Until 1884 he carried out several excavation campaigns and made the site known internationally mainly by the sale of its artefacts. In the early 1960s a construction project seemed to put the site in jeopardy. The Museum of Thurgovia charged the Biological Archaeological Institute of the University of Groningen with archaeological excavations. The investigations were carried out under the leadership of Harm T. Waterbolk in the summer months of 1962 and 1963.

At the time of its largest extension, the oval village covered an area of some 2000 m<sup>2</sup> and was surrounded, at least during its final phase, by a substantial palisade. The settlement was clearly structured with six rows of houses separated by alleyways, with the fronts of the houses standing closely side by side. Based on the parts of the settlement that were examined in 1962-1963, one may reconstruct a settlement with a total of 35 houses, generally with two rooms and average sizes of 11 by 5 metres.

In some cases as many as 15 phases of renovation were identified which corresponds to an average lifespan of the house floors of less than five years. The upper parts of the houses were represented by horizontal boards joined to outside piles driven into the ground at 1-metre intervals.

Excellently preserved wooden artefacts stand out from the abundant assemblage, which also included several crucibles and a copper spiral providing evidence that copper processing took place on site.

## Bibliography

Keller u. Reinert 1925, 174–177; Waterbolk/vanZeist 1978a; Waterbolk/vanZeist 1978b; Waterbolk/vanZeist 1991a; Waterbolk/vanZeist 1991b; Hasenfratz/Raemaekers 2006; Benguerel et al. 2010.

Site : last archeological action

Year	2008	Type	prospection
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# CH-TG-05

Hüttwilen–Nussbaumersee

## Hüttwilen-Uerschauen-Nussbaumersee (CH-TG-05)



UTM32



### Legend

- Nominated Property (3.66 ha)
- Buffer zone (16.86 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-TG-05	Switzerland	Thurgau	Hüttwilen - Nussbaumersee

Value specific to component part (2009)	Buffer zone size	16.86 ha
The site contains excellently preserved cultural layers of several metres thickness with several settlement phases mainly from the Pfyn Culture. Another settlement from a rarely found period (Late Bronze Age HaB3 and Early Iron Age) is also very well preserved and bears great scientific potential.	Associated sites in buffer zone	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hüttwilen-Uerschhausen – Nussbaumersee <input type="checkbox"/> Hüttwilen-Uerschhausen – Horn <input type="checkbox"/> Hüttwilen-Uerschhausen – Inseli	
Actualisation		

Ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> State
comments	<input type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipality
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Protection and management	Zones concerned by the complex
<p><b>Legal protection</b> The site is situated in a landscape protection and a natural conservation zone and is on the cantonal plan of protected objects and thus enjoy the highest protection statues in canton Thurgau.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> The site has been renatured and the wetland restored; a local monitoring system is in place. Further protection measures are not necessary.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> forest zone <input type="checkbox"/> natural conservation zone <input type="checkbox"/> water zone

Protective designation
Natur- und Heimatschutzgesetz vom 8. April 1992 Verordnung Natur- und Heimatschutzgesetz vom 29. März 1994 Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 16. August 1995, §12 Gesetz über Wasserbau vom 25. April 1983, §23

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-TG-05	Suisse	Thurgau	Hüttwilen - Nussbaumersee

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Amt für Archäologie Schlossmühlestrasse 15a CH - 8510 Frauenfeld
Hüttwilen-Uerschauen		
Place name	Inventory No	
Nussbaumersee	CHTG19-20	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	3.66	Height (m)	435
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	choose A, B, C ou -	national	North	703500
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	274700
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500		UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	2. Conservation and potential		North	5273652
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	486196
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000	3. Threats			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

## Dating text

Pfyn Culture: felling dates around 3840 BC, around 3744 BC, 3736 BC, 3727/3726 BC, 3704 BC and 3584 BC. A small number of shards from the Horgen Culture, Corded Ware (typologically; radiocarbon dates: 2900–2495 BC and 2880–2495 BC cal.); Late Bronze Age (HaB3) typologically

## Description

The Seebach Valley was frequented by groups of hunter-gatherers since the end of the Ice Age. Characteristic projectile points made of flint date from the Epipalaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. 19th century scholars already believed that prehistoric settlements had existed on Lake Nussbaumen. Concrete evidence was found in 1930 on the Horn Peninsula. In order to gain more farmland, the lake level was lowered during the Second World War. A Corded Ware pit dwelling and parts of a Late Bronze Age village were uncovered between 1985 and 1990. Approximately one fifth of the settlement area was unearthed in six excavation campaigns. The village originally consisted of 100 relatively small houses of 10-25 m<sup>2</sup>. There were log houses and post-and-plank constructions resting on wooden joists and loam floors. These constructions consisted of one or several layers. Oak and alder were the main types of wood used in the constructions. The village can be divided into two different areas of settlement. A small number of houses in the northern part were scattered irregularly, while the houses in the southern part were arranged in rows. A large empty area at the centre of the village served as a place of assembly or as a cattle pen. The village was abandoned due to ecological and economic difficulties (rising of the lake level). After a gap of 130-150 years, an Iron Age settlement came into being on the southeastern edge of the peninsula. Only small sections of this settlement have been investigated to date. It was a small village which was abandoned some time after 635 BC. More than 1800 kg of potsherds dating from the final stages of the Bronze Age (HaB3) were found. In many cases complete vessels could be reconstructed from the shards. Small finds worth mentioning were: bronze artefacts (pins, knives, chisels), glass and jet beads, antler, ceramic and stone objects (spindle whorls, bobbins, hammerstones) and a rich assemblage of flint artefacts (arrowheads, knives). Some 500 m<sup>2</sup> of the island were investigated by underwater excavations from 1988 to 1991. In some peripheral areas of the island the settlement layers were completely eroded. Test excavations, however, revealed that up to 2 metre thick anthropogenic deposits are still excellently preserved in some areas. The felling dates identified dendrochronologically indicate that the settlement was occupied during several phases of the Pfyn and Horgen Cultures. The abundant finds include pottery, bone, rock, flint and wooden artefacts from the period. Textile remains and a copper axe blade are particularly worth mentioning.

## Bibliography

Keller u. Reinert 1925, 178–179; Hasenfratz/Schnyder 1998; Stöckli, Niffeler u. Gross-Klee 1995, 312; Gollnisch-Moos 1999; Nagy 1997; Benguerel et al. 2010.

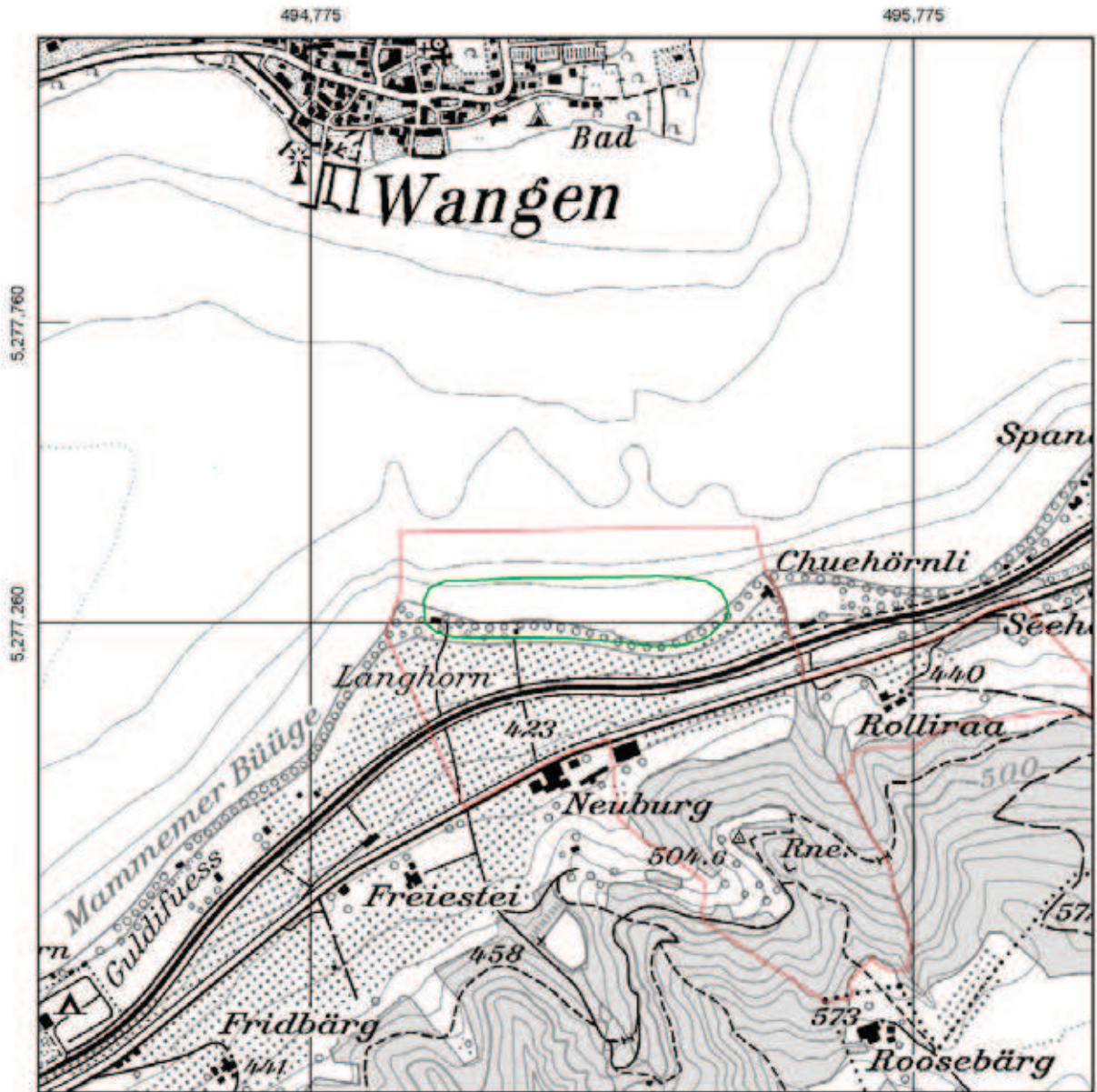
Site : last archeological action

Year 2009 Type prospection

# CH-TG-06

Mammern–Langhorn

### Mammern–Langhorn (CH-TG-06)



UTM32



#### Legend

- Nominated Property (4.93 ha)
- Buffer zone (39.45 ha)

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-TG-06	Switzerland	Thurgau	Mammern - Langhorn

Value specific to component part (2009)	Buffer zone size	39.45 ha
Augering at this as yet little-researched site revealed a thick cultural layer and a field of piles, both of which bear great scientific potential.	Associated sites in buffer zone	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammern – Langhorn	
Actualisation		

Ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> State
comments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipality
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Protection and management	Zones concerned by the complex
<p><b>Legal protection</b> The site is situated in a landscape protection zone. The law on water construction of 25th April 1983 contains a factual ban on building in shallow water zones. According to § 23 interventions to the high water line and in the shore vegetation are prohibited.</p> <p><b>Physical protection</b> Monitoring as part of Interreg IV; covering of the exposed cultural layers is planned.</p>	<p>agricultural zone</p> <p>water zone</p>

Protective designation
<p>Natur- und Heimatschutzgesetz vom 8. April 1992 Verordnung Natur- und Heimatschutzgesetz vom 29. März 1994 Planungs- und Baugesetz vom 16. August 1995, §12 Gesetz über Wasserbau vom 25. April 1983, §23</p>

Comp. part	Country	Canton, Bundesland, Département, etc.	Name of component part
CH-TG-06	Suisse	Thurgau	Mammern - Langhorn

Municipality	Mandatory institution :	Amt für Archäologie Schlossmühlestrasse 15a CH - 8510 Frauenfeld
Mammern		
Place name	Inventory No	
Langhorn	CHTG24	

Dating	Years BC	Extension (ha)	4.93	Height (m)	397
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neolithic	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000-4000	Categories	Geographic coordinates :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4000-3500	<i>choose A, B, C ou -</i>	national	North	279030
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3500-3000	1. Landscape and environment		Est	712300
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3000-2500	2. Conservation and potential	UTM (WGS84)	Zone	32 T
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2500-2000	3. Threats		North	5277803
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-1500			Est	495076
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1000				
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-500				

Dating text
Typologically dated: Pfyn and Horgen Cultures

Description
<p>In 1860 and 1861 excavations were carried out at the site Mammern-Langhorn. At that stage fir, oak and alder piles were still visible. 250 stone axes were already sold through the antiques trade as early as 1861! A total of 25 borings were carried out by Winiger and Hasenfratz in 1982. Several cores from one particular area contained a clearly visible burnt layer embedded in the calcareous mud. This layer was identified over an area of 360 m<sup>2</sup>. During an exploration dive no piles were identified. A test trench of 6 by 3 metres was excavated. A top layer contained a fish hook (Late Bronze Age?) and another cultural layer was separated from it by massive calcareous mud deposits. The thickness of this cultural layer decreased further towards the centre of the lake and it contained horizontal timbers, twigs, charcoal and fragments of bark. A number of coarse potsherds, probably dating from the Horgen period, were also recovered.</p> <p>The old finds date from the Pfyn Culture (few finds, among them a rim fragment with lugs) and from the Horgen Culture. Besides stone axes with rectangular cross sections - some with antler sleeves, several perforated axes, arrowheads, a jet bead, bone awls, a half-finished fish hook and a Horgen-type knife with wooden handle are particularly worth mentioning. The most recent surveys have revealed that the lake sediments probably still contain a thick cultural layer. Despite the fact that the site is not yet very well researched, it appears that it bears significant scientific potential.</p>
Bibliography
Winiger/Hasenfratz 1985, 27-34; Benguerel et al. 2010.

Site : last archeological action			
Year	2009	Type	prospection