

Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps

World Heritage nomination

Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany,
Italy, Slovenia

Additional Information

February 2011

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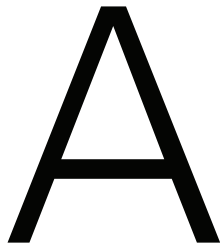
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Additional Information

■ Answers to ICOMOS

A.1 Introduction

A.2 Key Issues

1. Why does the nomination Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps require a relatively high number of component parts to demonstrate its OUV?
2. Why is there a difference in geographical density between the selected component parts in the different macro-regions?
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A.1 Introduction

By letter of 14th December 2010, ICOMOS International asked the States Parties of Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovenia to clarify several issues regarding the World Heritage nomination *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*, submitted by the States Parties in 2010 and currently under evaluation. The States Parties delegated the answering of ICOMOS' questions to their experts within the International Coordination Group ICG, the transnational management body of the nomination. After intense debate, the ICG further discussed and adopted the additional information hereby submitted, in an extraordinary meeting on 26th January 2011 in Bern (Switzerland).

The selection of the 156 component parts has been re-assessed taking into consideration ICOMOS' remarks, particularly regarding the contribution of each single component part to the overall OUV of the serial, as well as their excellence in terms of protection and management. The aim of the revision of the site selection was to avoid duplication of sites with similar values. As a result, the serial has been reduced from the initial 156 sites to 111.

The additional information submitted hereby consists of

- the present document answering in detail ICOMOS' questions, formulated in 7 key issues;
- the revised selection of component parts replacing chapter 3.c.7 of the Nomination File, Volume I, and subsequently
- the revised chapter 1 (including the maps) of the Nomination File, Volume I;
- the revised Executive Summary;
- the signatures of all participating States Parties to the additional information;
- the annex ('Varia') with additional documents as well as the electronic versions of all the documents including the updated data base.

Independently of the requested additional information, the ICG also submits the current state of the nomination's management plan (Management Plan Version 2.0), which has evolved substantially since its first submission in 2010.

A.2 Key Issues

1. Why does the nomination *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps* require a relatively high number of component parts to demonstrate its OUV?

This serial nomination represents an archaeological prehistoric phenomenon. It is difficult to directly compare its methodology with other serial nominations, e.g. of built monuments of modern times. The value of the pile-dwelling archaeology oscillates between scientific knowledge gained through – invasive – excavation work and enormous archaeological potential and highest authenticity of mainly untouched, and thus non-excavated sites. The nomination aims at balancing and limiting these two extremes (highest knowledge, but no material left in situ vs. highest authenticity and potential of an untouched, theoretically even *unknown* site), to a serial that will ensure the long-term conservation of the entire phenomenon, as a kind of ‘archive’, providing sufficient and authentic knowledge, while also retaining archaeological potential for the future. This value cannot be demonstrated by a very limited serial.

The pile-dwellings sites around the Alps reflect clearly defined cultural and historical links spanning over 4500 years, over a wide geographical area. The serial bears exceptional testimony to the early European agricultural civilizations, established over a 4500-year period on lake shores and in wetlands around the Alps. It is an outstanding example of the development of early human settlements, reflecting the appearance, transformation and establishment of prehistoric village structures, as well as the development, over time, of building traditions in wooden housing, and all around the Alps. Thanks to the exceptional richness of archaeological sites and finds, and the outstanding wealth of organic archaeological remains, providing extremely precise scientific outcomes, the serial is able to represent, in an very detailed manner, the development of the entire pile-dwelling civilizations with their cultural, social, historical and functional links over 4500 years around the Alps.

The organization of the pile-dwelling civilizations was small-scaled, even though relations and exchanges existed over large distances: The pile-dwelling societies were a network of relatively small cultural groups which developed differently over time [↗ Nomination File, Volume I, p. 123–125](#), but which were mutually linked and influenced, also over the apparently rigid barrier of the Alps. This small-scale social organization, the variety of cultural groups and the multiple settlement typologies [↗ Nomination File, Volume I, p. 113](#) vary over time and depending on the geographical area. The ‘macro-regions’ have been introduced with this nomination in order to grasp this cultural and geographic variety, independent of modern administrative frontiers, but meeting cultural and natural settlement conditions. Thanks to the possibilities and results of dendrochronology, we can retrace the settlement development for each macro-region and reflect the manifold, and locally adapted, prehistoric cultural developments and building traditions.

In order to demonstrate the OUV of this archaeological phenomenon and to fulfill the conditions of integrity, archaeological sites of all periods, all macro-regions and representing the wide variety of cultural groups, settlement structures and everyday life development must be part of the serial. Thus, the minimum number of component parts must be relatively high. Scientific archaeological on-site research produces knowledge which can be merged, completed, compared and verified with results from other sites, to form a reliable picture of prehistoric culture based on authentic sources. The value of the archaeological phenomenon can be understood as a puzzle, composed by the exceptional research results of all the pile-dwelling sites around the Alps. To demonstrate OUV of the nomination, a sufficient number of pieces of the puzzle is needed.

To demonstrate OUV, the minimum number of component parts must be selected. The 937 known sites underwent comparative analysis to select the component parts of the nomination. This was done using a variety of indicators to underscore the precise contribution of each selected component part to the overall OUV within the different chronologies. The questions addressed by ICOMOS in its letter of 14th December 2010 have been used to re-evaluate the initial selection process in refining its criteria, and in order to further restrict the serial to the minimum number of component parts needed.

2. Why is there a difference in geographical density between the selected component parts in the different macro-regions?

The variety in the geographic density of the component parts corresponds in general to archaeological reality and consequently, to the density of the preserved and known pile-dwelling sites in each macro-region.

Therefore, where the macro-region presents a particular richness of well-preserved sites, the density of selected component parts is higher. The number of preserved sites is to a large extent determined by archaeological realities, and subsequently by historical preservation conditions, but also reflects the modern state of research. For example, stronger natural erosion, due to waves over chiliads of years, means that the number of preserved sites is substantially smaller on the shores of the large bodies of water such as Lake Geneva (Switzerland/France) or Lake Constance (Switzerland/Germany). In contrast, the number of preserved sites is particularly high around the estuaries of those lakes, thanks to good natural local preservation conditions.

The actual number of preserved sites and their location is also determined by the intense research motivated after melioration works and lake level lowering undertaken in the different areas from the 19th century onwards, which brought to light the presence of prehistoric sites [↗ Nomination File, Volume I, p. 152 et seqq.](#) Hypothetically, pile-dwelling sites may exist in other (former) humid areas around and even in the Alps. Their existence, and preservation, however, is not proven.

Just as today, in prehistoric times, too, some areas were more popular as places of settlement than others, mostly for geomorphological reasons: Steep slopes on the shores did not provide the best conditions for settlement places. There are therefore fewer pile-dwellings sites at the northern end of Lake Garda (Italy) than on the more suitable southern shore of the same lake.

In some macro-regions, e.g. the 'Three Lakes Region' (Switzerland), several selected sites are located in close vicinity and the macro-region seems 'over-represented'. In this macro-region, a high prehistoric settlement density benefited from particularly favorable preservation conditions, followed by a long tradition of research. As a result, in this macro-region alone, over 200 archaeological sites are currently inventoried. This does not mean, however, that the 23 sites now selected in this macro-region all represent similar value: the sites date from different periods or represent different building typologies or a particular variety in the discovered remains, and thus contribute different attributes to the overall OUV of the serial: Prehistoric settlement was dynamic. Above all in the Neolithic Age, villages were inhabited for a few decades only, and were disassembled and rebuilt nearby, possibly using adapted patterns. In other cases, particularly of the Late Neolithic Age, we face the specific case of a superposition of prehistoric villages, forming a sort of pile-dwelling *tells*, a situation very different from a dispersed ensemble of villages. The selection of a higher number of component parts in a macro-region with a locally high density of known and preserved sites, aims at reflecting the detailed variety of social development and habitat within the macro-region, while each site must contribute specifically to the overall OUV and represent a satisfying and auspicious state of preservation. In other

cases, e.g. 'Lake Starnberg' or 'Loosbach Valley' (Bavaria, Germany), only few sites are preserved, possibly due to archaeological realities, and almost all of them have been selected, in order to fulfill the integrity of the serial and gain representation of the specificity of the sites of this macro-region.

In Italy, the maps [↗ Nomination File, Volume I, p. 64 et seqq.](#) do not represent all known pile-dwelling sites (nominated and associated sites), but only those that are relatively well preserved and with a broad state of research. The number of selected sites as a proportion of existing sites therefore appears to be different from that in the other macro-regions.

Thanks to the reliable dates provided by dendrochronology, contemporaneous sites can be identified. This enables us to define differences and similarities, rules and exceptions, which is fundamental for the understanding of the mechanisms that ruled the prehistoric civilizations. In the initial selection process, it was a deliberate principle to choose several sites in the same macro-region which date from exactly the same period and highlight similar aspects, as the density of sites, as well as its scientific potential, was seen as one of the outstanding qualities of the pile-dwellings phenomenon [↗ Nomination File, Volume I, p. 206](#). Considering ICOMOS remarks of 14th December 2010, this general principle has been abandoned: While it is true that the comparison of several similar sites is crucial for scientific research, it might not necessarily be required to demonstrate OUV of the serial. Therefore, the serial has been re-assessed avoiding 'duplicate sites'.

3. Does the natural setting of the site correlate with its value and level of protection and management?

The contemporary natural (or urban) environment, i.e. the contemporary 'setting' of the site, contributes neither to the specific value of the site, nor to the overall OUV of the serial, as natural qualities are totally independent from the archaeological value. Today's natural setting of some sites might induce the idea of a particularly 'authentic' environment, and thus a better preservation of the site. This contemporary perception of the setting is, however, misleading, not only because the natural environment was probably completely different in prehistoric times, but also because the OUV of the serial is based on authentic archaeological sources and scientific results, which the qualities of the actual setting are not part of [↗ Nomination File, Volume I, p. 269](#). If contemporary natural values of a site's setting were used as selection criteria, the OUV would be distorted, as very exceptional and important sites, located in an urban area, must be part of the serial, too, to demonstrate its OUV.

However, regardless of the location, all nominated component parts must have adequate protection and management.

All nominated component parts are legally protected according to each State's Parties rules concerning archaeological heritage protection. Many sites are located in a nature or landscape protection zone, and thus benefit additionally from those protection and management schemes. However, this synergy in legal protection and management is accidental (as criteria for natural and archaeological protection zones are different), and not a *conditio sine qua non* for the excellent management of pile-dwelling sites. Archaeological sites can also be best protected and preserved in densely urbanized zones. Zug-Riedmatt (CH-ZG-05) for example, is situated in a cultural heritage protection zone in an urban environment. Any eventual construction work nearby must respect the site that is situated 6 metres below the surface and submerged in groundwater, thus very well protected. Another site, Arbon-Bleiche 2–3 (CH-TG-01), is not threatened by development pressure, despite the site's location in the middle of an industrial estate, thanks to an overlying modern earth deposit of more than 5 metres in depth: Eventual overlying development is not legally allowed to reach far

into the subsoil and therefore cannot affect the archaeological layers. The appropriate protection and management regime for each site must therefore be assessed in the framework of the individual site management and monitoring.

Therefore, the selection was not re-evaluated focussing only on sites in natural areas or under additional nature protection, but reviewing the state of protection and management for each site. For some sites in urban areas, additional measures will be taken, or have already been launched, in order to enhance their protection. These include extended 'no-anchoring' zones with surface marking buoys, or the re-location of mooring facilities further away from the site [↗ Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 2.6, measure IN-3.3](#). For the site of Sipplingen–Osthafen (DE-BW-09) for example, where large parts of the site are situated in a renaturalized area, mooring buoys and anchorage places have been removed. The shipping channels of the nearby harbour have been restricted according to the regulations imposed by the State Conservation Office. Large parts of the site are covered by physical protection measures and further implementation of erosion protection is ongoing: monitoring has been carried out using erosion markers since 2009. Additional measures of this kind, however, are not expedient for all sites located in urban areas or on shores with boat traffic: If the sites are covered with a thick sediment layer and are not threatened by external impacts, such interventions are dispensable. Few sites though – in urban areas – have been excluded from the nomination to ensure the selection of sites under best protection schemes only, as for example the Austrian site Attersee–Aufham (AT-OÖ-04).

4. What is the relationship between the institutional protection level, the importance of the site, and the legal effect of the protection on any given site?

The institutional *level* of protection schemes does not necessarily correlate with the *importance* of the archaeological site.

In federal states, for example, a site of national importance is mainly protected by regional laws, according to the national legal system: In Switzerland, for example, the Constitution stipulates that the cantons are responsible for the protection of cultural heritage. Therefore, the sites are protected on a regional (cantonal) level. The same site, however, is considered of national importance due to its archaeological value. The component parts of the serial are, of course, all legally considered as being of national *importance*, but the main institutional protection level remains at a regional *level*, i.e. the national importance of the sites enables the Confederation to undertake subsidiary protection measures (e.g. appointment of urgent protection measures or expropriation in case of immediate threat), but the individual site management is based on regional law. In another federal state, Germany, the regional entities (the *Länder*) are exclusively responsible for cultural matters, including heritage preservation. The Swiss and German cases show, that 'national protection levels' cannot be requested systematically without considering the organization of the state concerned. The adequate legal effect of the protection scheme is essential, and must be assessed, independently of its institutional level.

The protection scheme should ensure that the OUV, as well as the conditions of integrity and authenticity are maintained and can be enhanced in the future, and all sites must have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional protection and management to ensure their safeguarding. The participating State Parties answer for this protection and management for all the nominated component parts of the revised serial.

An enhanced explanation of how this management operates to protect the sites, especially for the sites situated in a more challenging urban environment, has been provided for each site [↗ B.3 Selection of component parts](#).

5. Would it be possible to reduce the number of selected component parts?

To demonstrate OUV and fulfill the requirement of integrity and authenticity, the serial – its component parts – must reflect all necessary attributes, and show clear functional links between the component parts. The large variety of small cultural groups, societal and building developments, and the long time span of 4500 years, need a relatively high number of component parts, each contributing with its specific value to demonstrate the OUV of the whole [↗ key issue 1](#).

The selection of component parts has been revised, considering the conclusions of key-issues 1–4, and adhering to the decision that the entire pile-dwelling phenomenon must be represented, the complete geographical spread around the Alps and the entire time span from 5000 to 500 BC wherever possible.

The selection has been revised according to the following principles:

- Focusing the selection by constricting the overlapping of specific values of component parts [↗ key issues 1 and 2](#). ‘Duplicate sites’ are eliminated and become associated sites (not part of World Heritage);
- while constricting the overlapping of values, preference is given to best protected and managed sites, respectively with most limited threats [↗ key issues 3 and 4](#).

The revision leads to a concentration of selected sites, and the serial now numbers 111 component parts [↗ B.3 Selection of component parts](#).

6. How can the rationale of the selection be better demonstrated?

The rationale of the serial, i.e. the specific contribution of each component part to the overall OUV of the serial, is now better demonstrated, as is how its protection and management functions, particularly in urban settings.

The selection analysis has been refined. More detailed indicators are introduced. The indicators a. *great increase in knowledge about early agriculture societies and people’s everyday life*, b. *important examples of the development of architecture building construction and habitat*, c. *excellent dating possibilities*, d. *extremely rich and broad scientific data*, e. *outstanding opportunities for the natural science or rich organic finds*, which had been attributed to each site according to the specific time span have been articulated in greater detail [↗ B.2 Criteria](#). Furthermore, the single time spans in the selection table each cover a period of 500 years. Sites appearing as relevant for the same time span may thus not be contemporary, as settlement occupation can change within 500 years. Relevant dating of the single site is therefore explained in the text field. By these means, the specific value of each site, and its contribution to the overall OUV, is set out more clearly. This process also made it easier to discern ‘duplicate sites’.

The protection and management rules of each single component part are highlighted in greater detail. Where necessary, the foreseen enhancement of protection by additional measures is indicated.

The revised selection now numbers 111 component parts, each of which contributes to the overall OUV in a substantial, scientific and readily defined and discernible way, whereas the OUV of the whole property is easily understood and communicated. The adequate protection/management of each component part is now emphasized, and, where necessary, the enhancement of protection measures, together with the management system and management plan already implemented, ensures the overall manageability and coherence of the property.

7. How is the protection and management of the sites ensured in Austria, which measures have been taken to enhance the preservation of pile-dwellings?

The Austrian sites are necessary elements of the nomination to satisfy the conditions of integrity, as the sites of the Salzkammergut in Upper Austria are the most north-eastern sites of the geographical spread of the pile dwellings, and not only fill an important geographical gap, but are also significant due to the early development of copper metallurgy evidenced north of the Alps. The influence of this important innovation is demonstrated across to the Western parts of Switzerland. As such the sites of the Salzkammergut are inextricably linked to the rest of the pre-Alps.

The sites selected in Austria have adequate legal protection and management [↗ Nomination File, Volume I, p. 356 et seqq.](#) and are therefore in compliance with the requirements for World Heritage nominations.

In the framework of the nomination, several new management actions have been adopted in order to ensure adequate financial funding and institutional support for the enhancement of the management of the pile-dwellings sites [↗ Management Plan, Version 2.0, Chapter 4.3, especially measures AT-1.2, AT-2.1, AT-2.3.](#)

It might be true and is probably evident, that not each participating State Party in a transnational nomination exhibits the same advanced state of research and monitoring effects in the field of prehistoric pile dwellings. The transnational serial nomination is meant to be a tool for international cooperation, the sharing of approaches and, thus better management and conservation practice. Austria has already implemented several measures to improve the situation since the launch of the nomination:

- Embedding of underwater and wetland archaeology in the Federal Monument Protection Agency (*Österreichisches Bundesdenkmalamt*): For the first time in the history of Austria's heritage protection, mandatory and clearly defined rules for pile-dwelling research and protection and for archaeological work underwater and in wetland areas have been formulated. These are going to be implemented into the guidelines for archaeological work, not only as a tool for curatorial decision making, but also for quality assurance purposes. Furthermore, the *Bundesdenkmalamt* recognises the need for action and is currently compiling a list of priorities for protection measures. This was already developed for the sites in the serial, but will also include other sites of underwater and wetland cultural heritage.
- Identification of deficiencies: The selection process and the implementation of the national management plan – where all deficiencies have been clearly named and defined – opened up new possibilities for action and a broad variety of communication channels. As a result, an increasing awareness of the quality and value of the pile dwellings is perceivable among politicians, policy builders, stakeholders, the research community, and of course, the local communities. Initial achievements are evidenced by reorientations of regional development projects and the defusing of conflicts of use at an early stage. The established cooperation with the Nature Protection Agencies will support the future development of effective protection measures.
- Capacity Building: A consensus for joint national research projects has been found within the scientific community. The projects will be developed beyond the boundaries of institutions (universities, museums, associations) and of federal states. The combination of national management plan and research activities will ensure the qualification of scientific staff (long term projects create perspectives and development possibilities), assure the quality (e.g. courses and summer schools on university level, international advisory board for projects) and deliver the framework (e.g. a consistent GIS).

- Impact on a legislative level: The pile-dwelling nomination recalled the stagnant process of ratification of the La Valletta convention which is now treated with preferred priority in the Federal Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture.

If a gap compared to the other States Parties may still persist in terms of management, the first institutionalisation of underwater and wetland archaeology in Austria will ensure that protection and management of the sites is going to be substantially enhanced. The constitution of the national coordination group will have a significant effect on the quality and sustainability of that process. This organisation will be sufficiently funded for communication, management and protection measures. Due to the close cooperation with the international coordination group and the associated experts, substantial support by transfer of know-how and external critical viewpoints is granted.

The Austrian *Federal Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture* confirms the official adoption of the listed measures and their funding [↘ F. Varia](#).

Considering the important efforts undertaken, the nomination has therefore already been extremely beneficial for the preservation of the pile-dwelling sites in Austria, and in all the other participating State Parties.

B.

Additional Information

Revised selection of component parts

B.1 Principles

B.2 Criteria

- a. Great increase in knowledge about early agriculture societies and people's everyday life
- b. Important examples of the development of architecture, building construction and habitat
- c. Excellent dating possibilities
- d. Extremely rich and broad scientific data
- e. Outstanding opportunities for the natural science or rich organic finds

B.3 Selection of component parts

French Jura lakes · Savoyan Lakes · Lake Geneva · Three Lakes Region · Small Lakes of the Swiss Plateau · Central Swiss Plateau Central Switzerland · Region of Lake Zurich · Small Lakes and bogs in northeastern Switzerland · Lake Constance · Federsee and Upper Swabia · Swabian Jura · Loosbach Valley · Lake Starnberg · Salzkammergut · Lake Keutschach · Ljubljansko barje Small lakes and rivers of eastern Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia Small lakes or bogs of Berici and Euganei Hills · Region of Lake Garda · Small lakes or bogs of Trentino · Small lakes, bogs and rivers of eastern Lombardy · Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese · Small lakes or bogs of Piedmont

B.4 Result

B.1 Principles

A total of 937 pile-dwelling sites are known, 156 of which were put forward to form a series of component parts of the serial candidature *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*. This list was compiled in an internal selection process [↗ Nomination File, Chapter 3.c.7](#) based on the following principles:

- **Geographic and chronological representativity:** As a guiding principle in choosing the component parts, in order to do justice to the large geographic distribution, chronological depth and cultural variety of the pile dwellings, the selected sites must cover the entire period of time within as many macro-regions as possible. A macro-region is a geographical unit, whose definition takes into account the prehistoric cultural situation as well as the locations of the settlements (large lake or bog). The latter were also relevant in terms of the various types of construction used in the villages and the adaptation of economic strategies. Not least of all, the macro-regions mirror the localized quality and dynamics of prehistoric society.
- **Significance in putting forward values of the archaeological phenomenon:** The general comparative analysis aimed to compare the pile dwellings with existing World Heritage sites as well as other sites and potential serial properties [↗ Nomination File, Chapter 3.c.1–3.c.6](#) with regard to five attributes of value while stressing the unique features of the pile dwellings. The same five attributes [↗ B.2](#) were the decisive factors in selecting the component parts. In the internal comparative analysis, these criteria were applied to each known pile-dwelling site from around the Alps and to different time spans, thus illustrating in which era the individual site is particularly important in terms of one or more attributes of value of the serial property.
- **State of Conservation:** The indicator ‘Conservation and Potential’ [↗ B.3](#) exists for all known pile-dwelling sites in the transnational standardized inventory [↗ data base on enclosed CD](#). Best conservation is a criteria for selection; however, if sites are of particular importance from a chronological (particular period), geographical or cultural (such as technical innovation) point of view, this significance may prevail.

In light of the remarks made by ICOMOS International by letter dated 14th December 2010, it was decided that the series of 156 component parts would be reassessed in detail. The principles outlined above were retained. However, more emphasis was placed on

- making the selection more concise by constricting overlaps of specific values with regard to the individual component parts [↗ key issues 1 and 2](#);
- giving preference to the best-protected and managed sites, in other words to the least threatened sites while constricting the overlap of values [↗ key issues 3 and 4](#). At the same time, the quality of preservation and of the protection measures was reassessed.

B.2 Criteria

Five criteria a–e stress the OUV of pile dwellings compared to other types of archaeological sites. These were already outlined in the Nomination File [↗ Nomination File, p. 84–94](#) and applied in the Comparative Analysis [↗ Nomination File, Chapter 3.c.1–3.c.7](#). For this new selection, however, the criteria were further broken down into various values.

a. Great increase in knowledge about early agricultural societies and people's everyday lives

a1 Typical example: an example which helps shape the overall image of pile dwellings while at the same time being representative of a particular period and region.

a2 Important reference assemblages: the assessment of a finds assemblage in terms of its chronological and spatial position requires typological comparisons with reference assemblages. Sites which have given their names to cultural groups are particularly important as they act as 'standard gauges' so to speak.

a3 Evidence of long-distance trade contacts: while the prehistoric period was characterized largely by small-scale spatial organisation, there are examples of exchange relationships over hundreds of kilometres. The significance of such relationships lay not least in the fact that they often facilitated important technological innovations.

a4 Rarely found period: sites from periods rarely found throughout and beyond the region are milestones for the beginning or the end of the pile-dwelling period in the region or can even denote cultural changes. This value in particular entitles sites to be included in the series although their state of preservation cannot be termed excellent (Potential/conservation category 'B' [↗ Nomination File, p. 277–278](#)).

a5 Important technical innovations: metal working, transportation etc. are important stages in the development of civilisation for which the pile dwellings provide good-quality evidence.

a6 Special geographical situation: be it an Alpine location, at high altitude above sea-level or be it on the periphery of the distribution area of a cultural group – a special geographical situation always requires specific economic concepts or adjustments in terms of the interaction with neighbouring groups. Such sites complement the knowledge gained from the 'classic' settlement area and significantly enhance our insight into prehistoric society.

a7 Several settlement phases: sites with several stratigraphically distinct settlement phases within a relatively short period of time (at most 100 years) provide insight into the cultural development and changes that took place within a clearly defined settlement area and thus – in all probability –unchanging population.

a8 Contemporaneous sites: Thanks to the reliable dates provided by dendrochronology contemporaneous sites can be identified. This enables us to define differences and similarities, rules and exceptions, which is important for the understanding of the mechanisms that ruled prehistoric society. This value refers to the outstanding scientific value of the pile dwellings. The criterion does not refer to an overlap of specific values – as outlined above it is one of the goals of this reassessment to minimise such overlaps within the series – but to a specific value *shared* by two sites. However, in order to limit the number of sites as much

as possible, this value should be applied in moderation and limited to two sites within a particular time period and macro-region.

a9 Other aspects (explained in column 'Special Value' of the tables)

b. Important examples of the development of architecture, construction and habitat

Prehistoric pile dwellings yield excellent evidence of early farming settlements reflecting the architectural tradition over extended periods (criterion v for inscription). In order to meet this requirement, a variety of values must be included:

b1 Architecture elements: Prehistoric settlements can only be reconstructed if elements such as architecture, roof coverings, special types of construction and buildings with special functions are known in the greatest possible variety.

b2 Reconstructable village ground plans (or parts thereof): the structure of a village is important not only in terms of the appearance of the settlement but also with regard to the social organisation in prehistoric times.

b3 Settlements in unusual locations or with special functions: following a6, one must take into account not only the typical examples of settlement structures, but also special cases. Unusual topographical locations (islands, bogs) or special functions (e.g. footbridge constructions) are deciding factors when it comes to creating an image of the prehistoric period with as much detail as possible.

b4 Settlement dynamics within a micro-region: dendrochronology makes it possible to precisely trace settlement dynamics, i.e. the abandonment and relocation of settlements of the same society within short periods of time and an very small area of a few square kilometer – an important value for the understanding of prehistoric society. This value may – or may not – be combined with another site in the close vicinity.

c. Excellent dating possibilities (dendrochronology)

The possibility of dating archaeological remains accurately and to the year by using dendrochronological means is one of the outstanding features of archaeological research. However, not all sites are suitable to the same extent.

c1 Good-quality dating possibilities: not all piles are suitable for dendrochronological analyses. The availability of wood species that are suitable for dating and samples with sufficient tree rings is of particular importance for this value.

c2 Easy-to-understand pile field: dense pile fields can hamper the interpretation of settlement structures because it is never possible to date all the timbers by dendrochronology. Simple pile fields that can be interpreted with the naked eye are therefore of particular value.

d. Extremely rich and broad scientific data

Thanks to favourable preservation conditions, pile-dwelling sites often yield extraordinarily rich finds assemblages, which allow us not least to carry out statistical analyses and to factor out 'coincidence'.

- d1 Unusually thick cultural layers:** it is not always possible to accurately assess the potential of a site, particularly if it has barely been researched. This, however, also means that it is still largely intact. In cases where unusually thick cultural layers can be identified, one may rest assured that the site bears great potential for future research and is an outstanding resource for further study.
- d2 Evidence pointing to manufacturing techniques:** not only ready-to-use items provide insight into prehistoric times but also blanks, half-finished products and waste, based on which the manufacture of tools and artefacts can be understood.
- d3 Very short settlement phase (1–2 decades):** this value is of particular significance because it is thanks to it – in association with a large amount of finds and precise dating – that we can provide an accurate reflection, a 'glimpse' of life in prehistoric times, which is not distorted by a long-lasting cultural development or disturbed by later settlement phases.

e. Outstanding opportunities for natural sciences or rich organic finds

The pile dwellings are excellent archives for natural scientific studies, in particular for biosciences, palaeolimnology (the study of inland waters and ecosystems) and climate research, carried out on organic finds. Generally, organic materials are the most important feature of prehistoric wetland settlements and shaped people's lives at that time. Depending on local preservation conditions (sufficient humidity), not all sites exhibit the same state of preservation in terms of the organic materials. It is therefore necessary to highlight sites with particularly favourable preservation conditions.

- e1** Excellent archive for archaeobotany, archaeozoology, palaeolimnology, climate and landscape history etc.
- e2** Excellent Conservation of organic finds (wooden artefacts, textiles etc.)

B.3 Selection of component parts

Of crucial importance in deciding whether to retain a site on the list is that it has special values that are unique within the macro-region and settlement period concerned. The results of the reassessment are compiled in the figures [↗ B.3.1–B.3.24](#) (tables clockwise around the Alps beginning in the West). The sites that were removed from the list as a result of the reassessment are crossed out in the tables, which contain the following information:

- **Component Part:** Number within the series – state party code – regional code – number within the region. The sites retained the numbers they had been assigned before the reassessment. It was a conscious decision to accept gaps in the sequence of numbers in order to avoid potential confusion with regard to the existing Nomination File.
- **Name of the Component Part:** Municipality – Place name
- **Conservation/potential category:** This category is an indicator for current information on the state of preservation of a site. The classification here consists of three categories (Category A: site where the archaeological layers and the piles have been preserved and can be examined in the future; Category B: site where the archaeological layers have disappeared in extended areas but where the pile field can still be analysed archaeologically and dendrochronologically; Category C: site which was comprehensively studied in the past and whose features and finds made a significant contribution to archaeological research [↗ Nomination File, p. 277–278](#)).
- **Years BC:** The columns with the periods contain all values that apply to the period concerned. ‘?’ means that there is evidence of an occupation during the period concerned but it cannot be explained in more detail due to the current state of research. The values that are best represented by a particular site within the macro-region and are the reasons why the site has been chosen for inclusion in the series, are marked as *special* values in bold and blue font and are briefly outlined in the column ‘Special Value’. The time spans of 500–1000 years are simplified relative-chronological phases used in the various countries and regions. Different sites can share the same values within a particular time span; however, in these cases they represent a different period or cultural group – which is clarified in the column ‘Special Value’.
- **Special value:** The Special Value is a brief explanation outlining either the contribution made by a site to the OUV (indicator of *special* values in blue font and in brackets) of the pile dwellings or else the reasons why a site was removed from the list.
- **Protection:** This column establishes adequate protection and show how it operates. Protection measures that have already been decided upon and will be put in place in the short-term are also listed here. For further details about the present state of conservation, the factors affecting the property or the protection measures in place see the Nomination File (Chapters 4.a, 4.b and 5.b) or the data base [↗ CD enclosed](#).

Each table is preceded by a brief summary of the significance of the macro-region within the entire distribution area of the pile dwellings and the selection of the component parts.

The French Jura Lakes, Lake Chalain and Lake Clairvaux, are located on the western margin of a high plateau of the Jura. In view of the density of occupation recorded round these small lakes 12 km apart, their geographical situation on the edge of the areas of eastern and south-western influences and the exceptional conservation of the organic remains, these Jura lakes are today mandatory references for understanding the European Neolithic period. The both sites chosen together embrace the whole period from the Middle Neolithic until the Late Bronze Age. Lac de Chalain, rive occidentale (FR-39-02) places the focal point to the Final Neolithic with an intense occupation between the 32nd and 26th centuries BC, while Lac Grand Lac de Clairvaux (FR-39-01) is a reference above all for the Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon and the Clairvaux group, principally between the 40th and the 30th centuries.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								French Jura Lakes	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
FR-39-01	Le Grand Lac de Clairvaux	A	a6 e1	a2 a6 b1 b4 e1 e2	a2 a6 a3 b4 e1 e2	a2 a6 b4 e1 e2	a2 a6 b4 e1	a6 e1			<p>In 2001, on the northern shoreline of Lake Clairvaux, 11 groups of littoral villages, of which 10 are stratified, were recorded. The known sites, though they have been excavated only on very restricted surfaces, offer value comparable to Lake Chalain concerning the previous periods of Middle Neolithic and the beginning of the Late Neolithic.</p> <p>With a stratigraphic thickness of more than 5 m in some cases (a1, e2), they reveal periods of occupation ranging from 4000 to 800 BC. This density of occupation around a small lake is unique in Europe and Clairvaux, like the nearby sites at Chalain, is today a mandatory reference for the European Neolithic, both because of the conservation of remains and also because of its geographical situation on the edge of the areas of eastern and south-western influences (a6).</p> <p>The villages of Clairvaux are the mandatory reference for the absolute chronology, the definition of the Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon and the beginning of the Late Neolithic (groupe de Clairvaux) (a2, a3). However, there are a specific cultural dynamic for every lacustrine basin of Chalain and Clairvaux, resulting of population moving from one basin to the other between the 40th and 26th century BC, proving that the two groups were complementary (a2, b4). Therefore, the high density of villages at Clairvaux affects the Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon (40th–36th century BC) and the Clairvaux récent (30th century BC). At Chalain, it affects the Horgen groups (32nd century BC), Clairvaux ancien (31st century BC) and Chalain (27th century BC). These two units give the possibility to compare varied village layouts between the 35th century BC (Clairvaux II) and the 25th century BC (Clairvaux III) (b1).</p>	<p>The pile-dwellings sites of Chalain Lake are divided between underwater zones and wet zones of lake shoreline. Clairvaux site has been partially registered Historical Monuments in 1979 and 1989. Classification purview will be extended to the whole zone in 2011 ↗ Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 5.4, French Jura Lakes. The Northern part of Grand Lac is registered Natural Site. Finally part of Clairvaux-les-Lacs commune is a zone for the protection of architectural, urban and landscape Heritage; it specifically includes the archaeological zone of the northern shoreline of Grand Lac.</p>

↓

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation/ potential category	Years BC								French Jura Lakes	
			5000– 4000	4000– 3500	3500– 3000	3000– 2500	2500– 2000	2000– 1500	1500– 1000	1000– 500	Special Value	Protection
FR-39-02	Lac de Chalain, rive occidentale	A	e1	b4 e1 e2	a2 a3 a5 a7 b1 b2 b3 b4 c2 d1 e1 e2	a2 a3 a7 b1 b2 b3 b4 c2 d1 e1 e2	e1				<p>The west bank of Lake Chalain was occupied by 32 villages where the stratigraphic sequences conserved are sometimes as much as 6 m thick. Most of them involve the interval between the 32nd and the 26th centuries BC (a7, b4). For this period, Chalain Lake is without equal and remains the best documented lake by comparison with those of Southwest Germany and Switzerland. The relative chronology of the settlements rest upon the complementary dates of each village; they constitute a unique case of contemporaneous hamlets distributed along the shoreline (c2). The preserved remains include access paths suitable for animal-drawn carts, the palisades of the villages and the ruins of wooden houses (b1, b2), their mid-dens and sometimes their graves.</p> <p>Several sites provide outstanding information on the hierarchical order of houses within the village, as is the isolated house of Chalain 19 with a peculiar layout and material, or from their location on an artificial island at Chalain 20 (b3). Conservation of organic remains is exceptional on account of the long period of stability of the water table (wooden objects, cloth, plaited plant fibers, numerous architectural fragments, e2).</p>	<p>The pile-dwelling sites of Chalain Lake are divided between underwater zones and wet zones of lake shoreline. The establishment of a land reserve mainly for archaeology on the western shore tops off an important purview of legal heritage and environmental (registered Natural Site) protections. The legal protection (Historical Monuments) will be extended in 2011 Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 5.4, French Jura Lakes. The Western shore of the lake has benefited of important works for physical preservation between 1993 and 1995 (geotextile, planting).</p>

Fig. B.3.1. Selection of sites of French Jura Lakes.

Savoyan Lakes

The Savoyan Lakes comprise Lake Aiguebelette, Lake Le Bourget and Lake Annecy. They mark the most southwestern part of the pile-dwelling distribution area and therefore show cultural influences from the southwest during the Neolithic. Saint-Pierre-de-Curtille–Hautecombe (FR-73-06) and Saint-Jorioz–Les Marais de Saint-Jorioz (FR-74-04) represent two different phases of the Middle Neolithic (39th and 38th century BC) and show clearly distinct cultural influences. Lac d'Aiguebelette, zone sud (FR-73-01), marks the Final Neolithic (27th century BC) and Secteur des Mongets (FR-74-06) marks the Early Bronze Age. The Late Bronze Age is the best represented period of the Savoyan Lakes and therefore also the best represented in the selection. Le Crêt de Chatillon (FR-74-05) marks the beginning and Littoral de Tresserve (FR-73-07) the end of this period. Finally, Baie de Châtillon (FR-73-04) and Brison-Saint-Innocent–Baie de Grésine (FR-73-03) are two partly contemporaneous sites with a great potential of comparison; it first concerns the settlements which have preserved forms of an original architecture.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Savoyan Lakes	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
FR-73-01	Lac d'Aiguebelette, zone sud	B				a2 a3 b2 b4 c1 c2					Lake Aiguebelette. The main site in this sector, Beau-Phare is located on a submerged peninsula suggesting a special, probably defensive, aspect of the settlement. Rectangular houses and a palisade are visible on nearly 0.7 ha (b2). Dendrochronological phases are dated from the Final Neolithic, between 2699 BC and 2671 BC (the palisade is dated from 2683 BC), emphasizing the potential of the site for building regional references (a2). The importance of the site also derives from its geographical situation, at a crossroad of southern, Rhone valley, Jura and Swiss influences (a3). The importance and the historical value of the two major sites of Lake Aiguebelette are equal (on Gojat, to the north (FR-73-02), dendrochronological phases are dated of 2702 BC and 2699 BC). Together with the site of Lac d'Aiguebelette, zone nord, the two sites could suggest the mobility of a community which moved around Lake Aiguebelette (itinerant farming practices and / or the lifespan of the dwellings, b4).	Lake Aiguebelette and its approaches benefit of a good level of legal environmental measures contributing to the preservation of the archaeological remains. Beau Phare deposit has been registered in the additional inventory of Historical Monuments in 2010. In 2011, the proceedings will lead in the classification purview (the highest level of legal heritage measures, Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 5.4, Savoyan Lakes). A presumption zone of an archaeological claim has been established on the communes of Aiguebelette-le-Lac and Saint-Alban-Montbel in 2010. Proceedings are in progress for amendment of the lake police regulations including prohibition of diving and anchorage. Additional physical protection measures are not necessary at the moment.
FR-73-02	Lac d'Aiguebelette, zone nord	B				b4 c2					Lake Aiguebelette. What is probably also a defensive feature of this occupation is thus visible on this site too. The piles mark out a triangular surface area 73 m long by 75 m; the dendrochronological felling phases have been identified as 2702 and 2699 BC, just prior to the phases identified for Beau-Phare (Lac d'Aiguebelette, zone sud, FR-73-01), about 2 km away. Beau-Phare site has been selected because it benefit of very good environmental conditions for ensuring long term integrity. Conversely, Le Gojat (Lac d'Aiguebelette, zone nord, FR-73-02) is located near a swimming zone. Therefore it would have been difficult to implement the preservation regulations.	



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Savoyan Lakes	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
FR-73-03	Brisson-Saint-Innocent–Baie de Gresine	A								a8 b1 b4 c1 c2 d1 e1 e2	<p>Lake Le Bourget. In Grésine bay it has been possible to make an assessment of two contemporary Late Bronze Age villages, barely 300 m apart, making it possible to trace settlement dynamics (b4). At Grésine-Ouest, dung is preserved on 5000 m². At Grésine-Est, layers are supposed to cover nearly 2500 m². Together with Baie de Châtillon (FR-73-04), this site allows to compare two simultaneous sites of the Late Bronze Age (9th century BC, a8). Core samples have revealed the preservation of organic layers (60 cm thick in some places), with remarkable perishable objects (basket work, plaited materials, a wooden dish, e2) underneath considerable quantities of covering material. The planimetric layout of the piles – large oaks several of them with a horizontal crosspiece and stakes aligned to form palisades – is indicative of the potential of this deposit for our understanding of the architectural organization of a village (c2). Some piles show joint mortises and blocking horizontal. The absolute chronology has been clarified and typological series have been retrieved from the stratigraphic sequence, in association with the dendrochronological dates (995–831 BC in the western sector and 919–869 BC in the eastern one).</p>	<p>The underwater sites of Lake Le Bourget are included in State's public property ensuring them a high preservation level. The lake and its approaches benefits of a good level of legal environmental measures contributing to the preservation of the archaeological remains. An archaeological zoning on the commune of Brisson-Saint-Innocent incloses largely the archaeological sites. Grésine Est and Grésine Ouest deposits have been registered in the additional inventory of Historical Monuments in 2010. In 2011, the proceedings will lead in the classification purview (the highest level of legal heritage measures, Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 5.4, Savoyan Lakes. Proceedings are in progress for amendment of the lake police regulations including prohibition of diving and anchorage. Additional physical protection measures are not necessary at the moment.</p>
FR-73-04	Baie de Châtillon	A								a8 b2 c1 c2 d1 e1 e2	<p>Lake Le Bourget. Thanks to the survey the limits of site have been defined: the preserved organic levels extend over 6500 m². Stratigraphic sampling has revealed the importance of organic layers between 40 and 60 cm thick (d1). There are abundant, very diversified and well-preserved artifacts, characteristic of the last littoral occupations of the Late Bronze Age (Bronze final 3b). The pile distribution shows organized lines, which are supposed to be axes of probably two-nave houses, with lanes between them (c2). Dendrochronological analysis process has revealed at least 28 cutting down phases between 906 and 814 BC. The piles show a specific architectural layout which has been very rarely found in the Savoyan Lakes (c2). Together with Brisson-Saint-Innocent–Baie de Grésine (FR-73-03), this site allows to compare two simultaneous sites of the Late Bronze Age (9th century BC) (a8).</p>	<p>The underwater sites of Lake Le Bourget are included in State's public property ensuring them a high preservation level. The lake and its approaches benefits of a good level of legal environmental measures contributing to the preservation of the archaeological remains. Châtillon deposit has been registered in the additional inventory of Historical Monuments in 2010. In 2011, the proceedings will lead in the classification purview (the highest level of legal heritage measures, Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 5.4, Savoyan Lakes. A presumption zone of an archaeological claim has been established on the commune of Chindrieux in 2010. Proceedings are in progress for amendment of the lake police regulations including prohibition of diving and anchorage. Additional physical protection measures are not necessary at the moment.</p>



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Savoyan Lakes	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
FR-73-05	Baie de Conjux-Portout	B								b2 c2	Lake Le Bourget. Some fifteen underwater deposits have been listed in the huge Conjux bay. Piles organized in orthogonal alignments are directly visible on the muddy bottom of the shore platform. They belong to a group of eight houses, three of which have been dated by dendrochronology to 813 BC, the last instances of occupation of the Savoyan Lakes. The lack of preserved archaeological deposits (at least in the surveyed areas) was the main argument for rejecting the selection, though the remains of the major site Conjux-Port 3 have provided a legible plan of buildings dating from Late Bronze Age, unknown elsewhere. Moreover the situation of the series of sites corresponding to the property is located in a much visited area in Summer. Therefore it would have been difficult to implement the preservation regulations.	
FR-73-06	Saint-Pierre-de-Curtille-Hautecombe	A		a4 c1 d1 e1							Lake Le Bourget. The site of Hautecombe shows organic layers conserved over a thickness of 40 cm, containing pottery artifacts resulting from a local development of Cortailod and Chasseen influences incorporating a few limited components of the <i>Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon</i> , not provided by Saint-Jorioz-Les-Marais (FR-74-04) in Lake Annecy. The typological comparisons of Hautecombe fit with the dendrochronological dates between 3842 and 3835 BC. So dating around 50 years earlier than Saint-Jorioz-Les-Marais, the components of Hautecombe shows cultural influences from different origins (a4). Important milestone for our knowledge of the first littoral occupations in the Savoyan region, this site is the earliest so far known on the Bourget Lake (a4). It is one of the very few Middle Neolithic sites where vegetal dung was preserved.	The site of Hautecombe is located in a little bay, well sheltered against the main winds. The underwater sites of Lake Le Bourget are included in State's public property ensuring them a high preservation level. The lake and its approaches benefits of a good level of legal environmental measures contributing to the preservation of the archaeological remains. Hautecombe deposit has been registered in the additional inventory of Historical Monuments in 2010. In 2011, the proceedings will lead in the classification (the highest level of legal heritage measures, Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 5.4, Savoyan Lakes . A presumption zone of an archaeological claim has been established on the commune of Saint-Pierre-de-Curtille in 2010. Additional physical protection measures are not necessary at the moment.
FR-73-07	Littoral de Tresserve	A								a1 a4 c1 d1 e1 e2	Lake Le Bourget. Along this shore, Le Saut is the main suggested site for the selection. The settlement is located on the edge of the platform, onto a slight projection. Test soundings showed the site is the largest within the Savoyan Lakes for this period. The pile field extends on 9000 m². Le Saut is also amongst the best preserved, with 70 cm thick layers (d1). The dendrochronological results for the Late Bronze 3b are important: the felling dates are regularly distributed between 990 and 805 BC, in good accordance with the date of the finds. The rather late date (805 BC) gives a new clue for the very end of the Late Bronze Age (a4).	The underwater sites of Lake Le Bourget are included in State's public property ensuring them a high preservation level. The lake and its approaches benefits of a good level of legal environmental measures contributing to the preservation of the archaeological remains. Le Saut deposit has been registered in the additional inventory of Historical Monuments in 2010. In 2011, the proceedings will lead in the classification purview (the highest level of legal heritage measures, Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 5.4, Savoyan Lakes . A presumption zone of an archaeological claim has been established on the commune of Tresserve in 2010. Proceedings are in progress for amendment of the lake police regulations including prohibition of diving and anchorage. The ecological works (stone embankments and faggot) made by the <i>Conservatoire du patrimoine naturel de la Savoie</i> along the eastern shoreline of the lake, benefit to the preservation of the archaeological remains. Additional physical protection measures are not necessary at the moment.



			Years BC							Savoyan Lakes		
Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
FR-74-01	Lac d'Annecy, zone nord-ouest	B				c†					Lake Annecy. Le Pâquier, the main site of this sector, brings out the potential attraction of this northern-most tip of the lake. This deposit covers a surface area partially occupied by stones (<i>ténevière</i>) marking a slight prominence and by underwater plant communities which seem to have colonized them; with felling phases of 2870, 2845 and 2843 BC, this deposit is one of the rare examples of a Final Neolithic lake in the region of the Savoyan Lakes. The severe erosion of the archaeological layers of Le Pâquier, and with the situation of the associated deposits together constituting the property in a much visited area, have determined the disqualification from the initial selection.	
FR-74-02	Lac d'Annecy, zone nord-est	B		b2 c2							Lake Annecy. The dendrochronological study indicates a planimetric layout of different felling phases and exposes an architectural organization of several structures with a minimum duration of site occupation of thirty-two years, between 3600 and 3568 BC (Middle Neolithic). Despite a rather good state of preservation which permits the interpretation of the plan of the structures, the property was left aside the selection. Its location in a much visited area in Summer would have made difficult to implement the preservation regulations.	
FR-74-04	Saint-Jorioz –Les Marais de Saint-Jorioz	A		a2 c1 d1 e1							Lake Annecy. This site is the oldest of the lake preserving an organic level and a stratigraphy. The sedimentological and palynological studies permit the reconstitution of the environment of this littoral settlement [e1]. Dendrochronological dating shows a felling date between 3791 and 3783 BC. In a small test excavation, and for the first time on Lake Annecy, stone and pottery artifacts of the Middle Neolithic suggest Chasseen influences and minor Cortaillod features (a2); in cultural terms, this enables us to situate the Savoyan Lakes within the cultural spheres of the mid-Rhone valley, the Jura and the Swiss Plateau.	The underwater sites of Lake Annecy are included in State's public property ensuring them a high preservation level. The lake and its approaches benefits of a good level of legal environmental measures contributing to the preservation of the archaeological remains. An archaeological zone on the commune of Saint-Jorioz incloses largely the archaeological sites. Les Marais deposit has been registered in the additional inventory of Historical Monuments in 2010. In 2011, the proceedings will lead in the classification purview (the highest level of legal heritage measures, Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 5.4, Savoyan Lakes . Proceedings are in progress for amendment of the lake police regulations including prohibition of diving and anchorage. Taking the opportunity of the preservation works, launched by the <i>Syndicat du Lac</i> (planting of some areas), some archaeological sites have been integrated into the preserved natural spaces. Additional physical protection measures are not necessary at the moment.



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Savoyan Lakes	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
FR-74-05	Le Crêt de Chatillon	B							a4 c1	a5 b1 b3 c1 d2 e2	Lake Annecy. The deposit of Crêt-de-Chatillon is located on a submerged island, more than 800 m off the shoreline (b3); such a location shows an original character, likely a craft or defensive site. A monoxyle oak pirogue is still in situ (a5). This is the only craft so far found in the Savoyan Lakes. Dendrochronological dates give ca. 1184 and 1059 BC and another from 911 to 899 BC (Late Bronze Age). Particular mention should be made of the discovery of a potter's kiln (d2). Metallurgical (bronze) activity is shown by an axe mould. Finally a radiocarbon date (1490–1135 BC) shows a first occupation phase at the very first stage of the Late Bronze Age, a period which has been rarely evidenced by the pile-dwellings around the Alps (a4).	The underwater sites of Lake Annecy are included in State's public property ensuring them a high preservation level. The lake and its approaches benefits of a good level of legal environmental measures contributing to the preservation of the archaeological remains. An archaeological zone on the commune of Sévrier incloses largely the archaeological sites. Crêt-de-Chatillon deposit has been registered in the additional inventory of Historical Monuments in 2010. In 2011, the proceedings will lead in the classification purview (the highest level of legal heritage protection, Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 5.4, Savoyan Lakes). Proceedings are in progress for amendment of the lake police regulations including prohibition of diving and anchorage. Additional physical protection measures are not necessary at the moment.
FR-74-06	Secteur des Mongets	B						a1 b2 c1 c2 d1			Lake Annecy. Les Mongets, the main site on this shore, is one of the rare Early Bronze Age sites (a1). A thin anthropic layer has been found in a narrow sounding containing pottery and lithic artifacts to be dated from the Early Bronze Age. The pile field is preserved on 1260 m ² in a residual reed bed. The remains provide a particularly legible and exemplary plan; from the bank a path constructed out of logs passes through two palisades, while in the village itself at right angles to the path, there are two double parallel rows of piles corresponding to the dwellings (b2, c2). The dendrochronological analyzes shows felling phases between 1803 and 1766 BC.	The underwater sites of Lake Annecy are included in State's public property ensuring them a high preservation level. The lake and its approaches benefits of a good level of legal environmental measures contributing to the preservation of the archaeological remains. An archaeological zone on the communes of Sévrier and Saint-Jorioz incloses largely the archaeological sites. Les Mongets deposit has been registered in the additional inventory of Historical Monuments in 2010. In 2011, the proceedings will lead in the classification purview (the highest level of legal heritage measures, Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 5.4, Savoyan Lakes). Proceedings are in progress for amendment of the lake police regulations including prohibition of diving and anchorage. Additional physical protection measures are not necessary at the moment.

Fig. B.3.2. Selection of sites of the Savoyan Lakes.

Lake Geneva

The shorelines of Lake Geneva present quite specific geographical and geological characteristics compared to those of smaller lakes. The lakeside settlements on Lake Geneva have almost only survived in the submerged areas. This situation is most definitely not due to the choice of settlement made by the prehistoric inhabitants but rather reflects the conditions of lakeside conservation that has led to the disappearance of the remains situated up to 2 m below water zones with the strongest wave action. The dimension of the geographical territory of Lake Geneva makes appear cultural distinctions between the southern and the northern shores of this big lake situated at the junction of southern, eastern and north-Italian influences. Therefore the selection of sites covers not only chronological aspects, but the geographical distribution across the biggest lake of the Alpine area as well. The list contains examples of the Middle Neolithic (Corsier–Corsier Port, CH-GE-02), the Final Neolithic (Morges–Stations de Morges, CH-VD-12) and the Early Bronze Age (Morges–Les Roseaux, CH-VD-11). All six pile-dwellings sites of the selection of Lake Geneva have at least one occupation of Late Bronze Age, but only three of them are chosen because of their richness and interest of this period. So Collonge-Bellerive I (CH-GE-01), Versoix–Bourg (CH-GE-03) and Littoral de Chens-sur-Léman (FR-74-03) show different aspects covering the whole time span of the Late Bronze Age represented by pile dwellings.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Lake Geneva	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-GE-01	Collonge-Bellerive–Bellerive I	A								a7 a8 b2 c1 d1 e1 e2	This extended Late Bronze Age site is the best-preserved Swiss lakeshore site and therefore an important reserve for future research (d1). Earliest series of dendrochronological dates cover felling phases between 998 and 880 BC, associated with at least three very well-preserved strata of archaeological layers (a7). Together with Chens-sur-Léman–Touques (FR-74-03), this site allows to compare two simultaneous sites of the Late Bronze Age (a8).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is totally submerged in the lake (water zone, non construction area). Any eventual interventions must be authorized by the archaeological services. Erosion is not a particular problem for this site, and regular spot checks (every two years) monitor the stability of the situation face of the archaeological remains.
CH-GE-02	Corsier–Corsier-Port	B		a2 d2 d3 e1 e2		?		?		b2 c1	Only the remains of the earliest phase of occupation during the Cortaillod Culture are still well preserved but this Middle Neolithic archaeological layer is unique in the entire region of Lake Geneva and contains a rich body of pottery finds and organic material (e2). Therefore it is an important example of the 39 th century BC (d3). Marking the earliest occupation of the shores of Lake Geneva, it is an important reference assemblage (a2).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is totally submerged in the lake (water zone, non construction area). Any eventual interventions must be authorized by the archaeological services. Erosion is not a particular problem for this site, and regular spot-checks (every two years) monitor the stability of the situation concerning the archaeological remains. To prevent any negative impact, the displacement of some moorings further away from the site is in progress. Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 3.4, Geneva.
CH-GE-03	Versoix–Versoix-Bourg	B							a9 b2 c1 c2	a9 b2 c1 c2	The main outstanding feature of this village is a gravel pathway interspersed with timbers running at right angles to the current shoreline (a9). The density of well-preserved piles (c1) indicates a long sequence of occupation. The dendrochronological analysis of the site will most definitely provide essential information about the Late Bronze Age occupation of the region of Lake Geneva. Most probably it is the largest Late Bronze Age site north of the Alps.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is totally submerged in the lake (water zone, non construction area). Any eventual interventions must be authorized by the archaeological services. Erosion on the site is stabilized and doesn't pose a problem, regular spot-checks (every two years) monitor the stability of the erosion.





Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Lake Geneva	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-VD-11	Morges-Les Roseaux	A						a2 a7 b2 c1	?		This settlement gave the name to the Early Bronze Age Roseaux Culture (a2), referring to the spatulate axes and richly decorated ceramic cups found at this site. It includes the most complete occupational sequence for the Early Bronze Age throughout the Lemanic Basin (a7, c1) and its well-preserved archaeological layer still contains a great number of archaeological objects.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is totally submerged in the lake (water zone, non construction area). Any eventual interventions must be authorized by the archaeological services. Erosion on the site is stabilized and doesn't pose a problem. To ensure best physical protection, monitoring consists in a strict and regular control of the implemented bans of moorings.
CH-VD-12	Morges–Stations de Morges	A				a2 a4 c1			a2 b1 c1		This archaeological complex is particularly well preserved and belongs to two distinct occupation phases. The southern part still contains timber-built architectural elements linked with the Bronze Age occupation level. The northern part contains an archaeological layer from the Final Neolithic (Early Lüscherz Culture) rich in pottery and other organic material (a2). Therefore the site is important because it allows us to observe the spread of western influences on the culture of eastern areas (a4).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is totally submerged in the lake (water zone, non construction area). Any eventual interventions must be authorized by the archaeological services. Erosion on the site is stabilized and doesn't pose a problem. To ensure the best physical protection, monitoring consists in a strict and regular control of the implemented bans of moorings.
CH-VD-14	Roile–Île de la Harpe	B							a† a‡ b‡ c†	a† a‡ b‡ c†	Dating from 1113 BC, the site is the earliest Late Bronze Age pile-dwelling site North of the Alps. Its occupation lasted at least 235 years. Late Bronze Age is a period already very well documented on Lake Geneva and the preservation of this site is not as good as comparable sites. For this reason the site is removed from the list.	
FR-74-03	Littoral de Chens-sur-Léman	A							a1 a7 b1 c1 d1 e1	a1 a7 a8 c1 d1 e1 e2	Tougues deposit is likely the best preserved Late Bronze Age site for the whole Lake Geneva shoreline. It still presents organic layers preserved on 2700 m ² ; piles are visible on about 4000 m ² . Three anthropic levels preserved on 70 cm and with limon layer between them (a7, d1) yield ceramic artefacts, including pottery kiln fragments, well preserved organic artefacts (piece of wood wheel, pieces of wicker basket and a girder flange (e2)). These artefacts are dated by dendrochronology pointing a minimal duration of 210 years (between 1071 and 859 BC). Within this period, pottery shows important cultural changes (a7). Together with Collonge-Bellerive–Bellerive I (CH-GE-01), this site allows to compare two simultaneous sites of the Late Bronze Age (a8).	The underwater sites of Lake Geneva are included in State's public property. That insures them a high level of preservation. An archaeological zone on the commune of Chens-sur-Léman incloses largely the archaeological sites. Tougues deposit is registered <i>Monument Historique</i> from 1997 (the highest level of legal heritage measures). Furthermore, the site is totally submerged and situated in the lake covered by legal dispositions in terms of environment, what ensures additional protection. Further enhancement of the protection by the implementation of a mooring ban is in progress ↘ Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 5.4, Savoyan lakes . To prevent eventual negative impact by erosion, a study for future physical protection measures is in progress as well ↘ Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 5.4, Savoyan lakes .

Fig. B.3.3. Selection of sites of Lake Geneva.

The subjurassic Three Lakes Region includes Lake Neuchâtel, Lake Morat and Lake Bienne. It forms the nucleus of the pile dwellings with over 200 sites, but also thanks to the multitude of excavations and research carried out since more than one and one half centuries. An extremely restrictive approach was necessary to obtain an acceptable number of chosen sites. The selection covers the whole time span from the beginning of the occupation of the lakeshores from the 4th millennium BC to the end about 850 BC. It takes in account the different environmental conditions of the Three Lake Region (and the nearby Lake Seedorf) as well as the geographical distribution. The series includes mainly sites providing longer stratigraphies with a different chronological focal point, completed by sites of relatively short duration including additional aspects.

To summarize only the most important points, the pile dwellings started in the Three Lakes Region with Corcelles-près-Concise–Stations de Concise (CH-VD-05) and Twann–Bahnhof (CH-BE-07). The long stratigraphies of these two sites on Lake Neuchâtel and Lake Bienne respectively provide most interesting comparisons and complements in the cultural development of the Cortaillod Culture especially in the first half of the 4th millennium. While Noréaz–Praz des Gueux (CH-FR-07) completes these sites being located in a margin area. Greng–Spitz (CH-FR-03), Gorgier–Les Argilliez (CH-NE-02), and Murten–Segelboothafen (CH-FR-05) provide each insight in the particular aspects of settlement organization of different phases of the Middle Neolithic. Saint-Aubin – Sauges–Port-Conty (CH-NE-01) not only gave its name to the last phase of the Middle Neolithic (Port Conty), but also revealed evidence of a manmade earth mound, which probably had a religious function.

Different phases of the following Horgen Culture are perfectly represented by the stratigraphy of Twann–Bahnhof (CH-BE-07) on Lake Bienne. The sites of Gletterens–Les Grèves (CH-FR-02) and Chevroux–Village (CH-VD-04) on Lake Neuchâtel allow completing the chronological gaps. Of particular interest is the cultural change that took place between the end of the 4th millennium BC and the middle of the 3rd millennium BC. The change from Horgen to Lüscherz and then to the Auvernier Cordé Culture is the result of changing western and eastern influences. Milestones of these changes giving different evidence are the stratigraphies of Yverdon–Baie de Clendy (CH-VD-15) and Yvonand–Le Marais (CH-VD-16) on the southern End of Lake Neuchâtel and Sutz-Lattrigen–Rütte (CH-BE-06) on Lake Bienne. Lüscherz–Dorfstation (CH-BE-02) is a comparable site whose simultaneous occupation is proved by dendrochronology and allows exceptional insights due to best comparison possibilities. Biel–Vingelz Hafen (CH-BE-01) shows evidence of an ‘uncomfortable’ geomorphological situation on the slope of the Jurassic mountain range brought by high-population pressure in the beginning 3rd millennium BC during this cultural change. Auvernier–La Saunerie (CH-NE-06) and Auvernier–Le Gravier (CH-NE-07) stand for the specificity of the high settlement development dynamism in the micro-region of Auvernier Bay. Finally, Haut-Vully–Môtier I (CH-FR-04) on Lake Morat and Vinelz–Strandboden (CH-BE-08) on Lake Bienne are of particular importance and exceptionally well preserved reserves for future research of different phase of the Final Neolithic.

Different layers of Corcelles-près-Concise–Stations de Concise (CH-VD-05) provide broadest insight in the Early Bronze Age otherwise rarely represented in the Three Lakes Region. Additional information is ensured by Mur–Chenevières de Guévaux I (CH-VD-13) which contains a very rich layer of a single occupation, reflecting a ‘glimpse’ of life in Early Bronze Age. The Late Bronze Age is represented from different points of view by four sites: Greng–Spitz (CH-FR-03) and Grandson–Corcelettes Les Violes (CH-VD-10) provide – with a focal point on an earlier and later phases each – thanks to the richness of the material and best preserved cultural layers – insight in the cultural development within the Late Bronze Age. While Chabrey–Pointe de Montbec (CH-VD-02) contributes particular information on the settlement structure of a Late Bronze Age site, the high potential of Bevaix–L’Abbaye 2 (CH-NE-04) is well founded thanks to the possibility of comparison with the entirely excavated, nearby associated site.

			Years BC							Three Lakes Region		
Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-BE-01	Biel-Vingelz –Hafen	A				a6 b3 c1 d1 e1					Lake Bienne. The site is one of the best-preserved lakeside settlements on Lake Bienne and it represents an important reserve for future research. Small interventions have shown occupation phases around 2970/2820 and 2780/2700 BC. The site is on the slope of the Jurassic mountain range. Therefore it is of special interest because it occupies an 'uncomfortable' situation showing the high-population pressure in the beginning 3 rd millennium BC (a6).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is partly located in a landscape protection area what ensures additional protection. Most of the site is situated in the lake and therefore submerged. Constructions are neither allowed nor possible. Physically, the site is extremely well covered with layers of sediment. The embankment of the nearby port of Vingelz provides additional protection against winds and subsequently erosion. Additional protection measures are not necessary for the moment.
CH-BE-02	Lüscherz–Dorfstation	A		c1 d1 d2		a1 a2 a8 b4 c1 d2				c1 c2	Lake Bienne. Besides artefacts from the Middle Neolithic period and the Late Bronze Age, the site yielded important reference finds of the Lüscherz culture (28 th century BC, a2), which was named after the site. Together with Sutz-Lattrigen–Rütte (CH-BE-06), Lüscherz-Dorfstation allows to compare two contemporaneous sites of the End Neolithic (a8). Well preserved archaeological layers can be found under modern aggradation and important pile fields can be still found in the lake.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Most settlement remains of this site are situated on land beneath fills and are physically well protected. Parts of the Inner Site and most settlement layers of the Outer Site, on the other hand, are submerged outside the embankment wall and are thus exposed to erosion. To prevent negative impacts through erosion, the covering by geotextile and gravel of this site is planned (2017–2022), after analogue works on Sutz-Lattrigen–Rütte (CH-BE-06) are finished ➤ Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 3.4, Bern .
CH-BE-04	Mörigen=Bronzestation	B								a† a† c†	Lake Bienne. The Bronze Age settlement was discovered in 1843. It is inextricably linked to the pioneer pile-dwelling research. More than 1200 ceramic pots and 1400 metal objects are known from Mörigen. The site was never documented with modern standards but it holds a key position for the understanding of the late Bronze Age of Western Switzerland. It is a world-famous site with great importance from the point of view of research history. Since the actual archaeological potential of the levels in situ are of more importance than the historical aspect, this site was taken of the list.	
CH-BE-06	Sutz-Lattrigen –Rütte	A				a1 a3 a8 c1 c2 d2 d3					Lake Bienne. Because of its number and high quality dendrochronological dates and its intact archaeological layers the site is invaluable for the research into the cultural historical processes that took place during the Final Neolithic period and for the subject of the emergence of Corded Ware-influenced Auvernier-Cordé Culture in Western Switzerland (c1). Together with Lüscherz–Dorfstation (CH-BE-02), Sutz-Lattrigen–Rütte allows to compare two contemporaneous sites of the End Neolithic (28 th century BC, a8). The site is one of the few sites with ceramics of the Bell beaker culture as well and will provide the research of this European phenomenon with exact dendrochronological dates in the future (a3).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is situated in a heritage protection area (Park of the Von Rütte Estate), ensuring additional protection. Physically, the site is exposed to erosion, and an anchor and diving ban zone is implemented since 2009. To prevent negative impacts of erosion, a covering by geotextile and gravel is in progress at the moment (2010–2016), ➤ Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 3.4, Bern .



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Three Lakes Region	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-BE-07	Twann–Bahnhof	A		a1 a2 a3 a7 a8 c1 d1 d2 e1 e2	a2 a4 c1 d2 e1						Lake Bienne. The site is of great importance from the point of view of research history and marks the beginning of modern pile-dwelling research. The results from the excavation in the 1970ies explained and changed completely the view of culture evolution in 4 th millennium BC (Cortailod – Western Horgen). For the first time the ‘missing link’ of sites around 3400 BC were found at Twann (a4). Its important stratigraphy (a7) has also yielded important reference assemblages for the entire 4 th millennium BC (a2). The long stratigraphy especially of the Middle Neolithic provides interesting comparisons regarding cultural development of the first half of the 4 th millennium BC with Corcelles-près-Concise–Stations de Concise (CH-VD-05) on Lake Neuchâtel (a8).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is located in a landscape protection area (BLN no. 1001), providing additional protection, namely with regards to legal procedures concerning infrastructural works. In the medieval vineyard village of Twann no changes to the building structure are allowed due to heritage preservation dispositions. Physically, the site is located beneath thick layers of soil thrown up by the Twann stream, what provides excellent protection and large parts of the site are thus excellently preserved. Additional physical protection measures not necessary.
CH-BE-08	Vinelz–Strandboden	A		c1	c1	a2 a5 b4 c1 d1 d2 e1					Lake Bienne. In Vinelz–Strandboden exists a huge area with important Neolithic settlement remains in a very good state of preservation (d1). The Final Neolithic sequence on Strandboden is important above all for the 29 th and 27 th century BC and allows observing the cultural development in this period. Different long series of dendrodata (c1) prove the particularly intensive and therefore the site is an important reserve for future research. The discovery of a wheel from 2750 BC in the low water zone is particularly remarkable as well.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is located in landscape and shore protection area, what ensures additional protection. Physical protection measures are not necessary, as sufficient natural covering is in place, and the location is naturally not exposed to westerly wind. Therefore erosion is not a problem here.
CH-FR-01	Delley–Portalban–Portalban-II	B		a1	a2 a7 d2	a2 a7 d2			t	?	Lake Neuchâtel. The Portalban area has a high density of pile-dwelling sites with occupation phases covering a large chronological sequence. The presence of a remarkably well stratified occupation sequence dating from the Final Neolithic has made the site an essential reference complex for Western Switzerland. Located in an urban area (camping), this site could be subject to destruction on a more or less long term (modification of conservational conditions of the archaeological levels, new buildings, etc.). Therefore the site is eliminated from the list although it has its qualities.	
CH-FR-02	Gletterens–Les Grèves	B		?	a4 a7 a9						Lake Neuchâtel. The area of Gletterens has long been known for its lakeside villages from the Cortailod and Horgen periods and from the Late Bronze Age. The discovery of earlier phases of the Western Horgen culture (33 th century BC, a4) at the site ‘Les Grèves’ and the presence of human remains (several human skulls, a9) are important elements not represented by other sites in this region and therefore this site – despite its Conservation category ‘B’ (which applies only the upper layer whereas the layer of the Middle Neolithic is of Conservation category ‘A’) – is of big importance for the series.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). A part of the site is covered by a low density residential zone, but buildings don’t affect the low lying archaeological layers which thus are physically well protected. As compensation measures to the construction of a new port in the neighborhood, part of the site and its buffer zone have been renaturated since 2009, enhancing its protection. This part of the site is situated in a landscape protection area (BLN no. 1208) and in a nature protection area, the Grande Caricaie (www.grande-caricaie.ch), ensuring additional protection.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Three Lakes Region	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-FR-03	Grengr-Spitz	A		b2 d1 d2		b2 d1 d2			b1 d1 d2	b1 d1 d2	Lake Morat. Investigated since the 19 th century, the Grengr area very quickly stood out due to its exceptionally rich body of finds (d1 , d2). Moreover, the excellent preservation of the timbers has provided great insight into the architecture not only of the Late Bronze age village, but also of the Cortaillod and Final Neolithic settlements (c1 , b1 , b2).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is situated in a natural protection area ensuring additional protection. As the site is well protected by gravel cover, further physical protection measures are not necessary at the moment
CH-FR-04	Haut-Vully–Môtier I	A			c1 d1 d2 e1 e2	c1 d1 d2 e1 e2					Lake Morat. Test excavations recently carried out at this site identified an archaeological layer of up to 70 cm thickness. It is still preserved over an area of 13,000 m ² dating in a later phase of the Neolithic. Well preserved and bearing great archaeological potential, it undoubtedly presents an exceptional site on the northern shore of Lake Morat and is an important reserve for future research (d1 , e1 , e2).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is partially situated in a nature protection area, ensuring additional protection. The archaeological layers are covered by abundant fills and earth deposits which ensure a good physical protection. Consequently, further protection measures are not required at this site for the moment.
CH-FR-06	Muntelier–Baie de Muntelier	A			a† d† d2	c†			c†	c†	Lake Morat. This is one of a small number of Fribourg sites that existed in the Bay of Muntelier where a certain degree of continuity can be observed over almost 600 years. This is manifest in a sequence of lakeside villages with plankways linking them to the dry land. Located in an urban area (buildings) the site could be subject to destruction on a more or less long term (modification of conservational conditions of the archaeological levels, new buildings, etc.). In the effort to keep only the most significant sites, Muntelier–Baie de Muntelier is eliminated from the list although it has its qualities.	
CH-FR-05	Murten–Segelboothafen	B A		a4 b1 b2 c1 d3		?					Lake Morat. It is the last village of the southern shoreline of Lake Morat which is not completely excavated or threatened by disappearance because of erosion. Above all the part of Murten–Segelboothafen on dry land is very well preserved and contains a thick cultural layer. Its dating of the final phase of Cortaillod Culture is quite rare (a4) and it is a very good example of a village structure of the 'Riedstation'-type (b1 , b2). Recent investigations (small excavations in 2009 and 2010) have shown, that the potential of the site is much better than suggested until now, so the it can be changed from B to A.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). For the most part, the site is situated in a nature protection area, ensuring additional protection. To prevent eventual negative impacts of boat traffic to the nearby port, the submerged part of the site is going to be covered by geotextile and gravel soon Management Plan 2.0, Chapter 3.4, Fribourg , whereas the part on dry land is physically very well protected beneath modern deposits.
CH-FR-07	Noréaz–Praz des Gueux	A		a6 c2 d3							Lake Seedorf. The archaeological features of this site are characterized by an exceptionally good state of preservation. This is the only lakeside settlement found on a small lake in the Three Lakes Region. Its location on a height of 620 m above sea level is quite unusual for pile-dwelling sites and therefore Noréaz–Praz-des-Gueux has a very interesting potential to compare its economy of a margin region with other sites of the classic Cortaillod Culture (a6).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is situated in a nature protection area, ensuring additional protection. The site is situated in a bog area in waterlogged conditions, beneath approximately 70 cm of peat and therefore physically well protected. Further physical protection measures are not necessary at the moment.



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Three Lakes Region	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-FR-08	Vernay–En-Chéseau	A		a		c1 d2 e2				a5	Lake Neuchâtel. Various examinations carried out at the site of Vernay–En Chéseau have allowed identifying a sequence of several settlement phases between the Middle and Final Neolithic. The presence of a number of cup-marked stones discovered in the hinterland of the site is one of the outstanding features of this archaeological assemblage. In spite of its interest, information on this site is too incomplete to keep it on the list. The Final Neolithic is already well represented by other sites in the Three Lakes Region.	
CH-NE-01	Saint-Aubin–Sauges–Port-Conty	A		a2 b1 b2 b3 d1 d3							Lake Neuchâtel. 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 the Three Lakes Region. Part of the artifacts found here were used to define the Port-Conty type Cortaillod phase and it is therefore an important complex of reference (a2). A recent analysis of two old trenches has revealed evidence of a manmade earth mound, which probably had a religious function similar to that of Marin-Epagnier (CH-NE-08), which also dates from the Port-Conty phase (b1). Only the mound of Port-Conty is still preserved.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is located in a nature and landscape protection area, what ensures additional protection. No new constructions, no dredging near the site is allowed. Physically, the site is covered by a lakeshore forest, a reed bed and a low embankment and therefore well protected.
CH-NE-02	Gorgier–Les Argilliez	A		c2 d3							Lake Neuchâtel. Large preserved field of piles attributed to two settlements from the classic and late phases of the Cortaillod culture. The absence of more recent piles allow to study the entire organization of the dwellings et the internal development of the village (c2). An important aim is to preserve this site for future generations.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is located in a nature and landscape protection area, where all interventions liable to modify the environment are prohibited, no new construction are permitted. To enhance the site's protection against erosion, the introduction of a 'no anchor' zone is planned (2011–2012) on this entirely submerged site Management Plan 2.0, Chapter 3.4, Neuchâtel.
CH-NE-03	Bevaix–Treytel	A		a1	d1 d2	d1 d2	a1				Lake Neuchâtel. 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 19 th century and the beginning of the 20 th century. The undermost layers are well preserved and offer interesting scientific potential. Even so, the site CH-NE-06 shows more possibilities for the preservation of Final Neolithic levels and has more extensive stratigraphies.	
CH-NE-04	Bevaix–L'Abbaye 2	B								a7 c1	Lac de Neuchâtel. This Bronze Age site is one of the very rare sites in the Three Lakes Region to have been occupied for a consecutive period of more than 200 years (a7). Its dendrochronological potential is exceptional (c1). This site is also particularly interesting since it can be compared to neighbouring associated sites. This allows the understanding of its longevity and the founding of other structured villages in the same territory putting forward the problems of a strong population growth and the extensive land use.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is located in a nature and landscape protection area (BLN no. 1206), ensuring additional protection, no new construction or backfilling is permitted inside the perimeter. Physically, the site is adequately covered by a reed bed. A leisure boat navigation ban and gravel around the submerged piles provide excellent long term protection against erosion. Additional physical measures of protection are thus not required for the moment.



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Three Lakes Region	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-NE-05	Cortailod–Petit-Cortailod	B		a2	a	a	a	a			Lake Neuchâtel. 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. Even though the name of this site was given to a particular Neolithic culture, the state of preservation is not better than that of the sites of CH-NE-06 and CH-NE-07 and therefore it has not been retained for selection.	
CH-NE-06	Auvernier–La Saunerie	A		b4		a2 a7 b4 c1 d1 e1	a2 a4 a7 b4 c1 d1 e1				Lake Neuchâtel. The archaeological body of evidence from Auvernier–La Saunerie is made up of three series of settlements consisting of numerous layers (a superposition of clay deposits and waste deposits, a7) representing, together with Auvernier–Les Gravières (CH-NE-07) all pile-dwelling periods from the Middle to the Late Neolithic (with latest date at 2434 BC, a4). Considering the overlapping layers of different Final Neolithic villages in one place this site is a lakeside tell with its specific problems (b4). The definition of the 'Auvernier-Cordé Ware' phase was based on finds from the Final Neolithic horizon discovered here (a2). This site represents even today one of the biggest archaeological reserve of the Three Lakes Region (d1 , e1).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is situated in a lakeshore protection zone respectively in a nature and landscape protection area, which must be maintained in its natural state, ensuring additional protection. To preserve this site, the motorway was built (opening 2003) further away from the lake in order to ensure the preservation of the archaeological values. Physically, the site is covered by lakeshore forest, a reed bed (monitoring of the clean-up operation which takes place every 10 years) and a building without foundations. Further physical protection measures are not necessary for the moment.
CH-NE-07	Auvernier–Les Gravières	A			a7 b4 c1 d1 e1	a7 b4 d1 e1		a5 c1 e1		c1	Lake Neuchâtel. The site of Gravières is particularly well preserved. It is covered by a huge stone covering (Tenevières) formed by the superposition of several anthropogenic Neolithic deposits (a7). The presence of Early and Late Bronze Age layers, but also of those of the Horgen phase of the Final Neolithic make this site complementary to La Saunerie CH-NE-07 and allow following the development of the cultural phases in the bay of Auvernier (b4 , e1).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is located in a zone of public interest and covered by a car park – providing good protection for the site – and a small shipyard workshop which encroaches only marginally on the site. All eventual interventions in this zone are subject to restrictions and particular archaeological monitoring by the cantonal authorities. Physically, the site is covered by a low embankment and thus well protected.
CH-NE-08	La Tène (Marin-Epagnier)–Les Piécettes	A		b1	e1						Lake Neuchâtel. 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. The recent discovery of a well preserved ritual mound in Port-Conty (CH-NE-01), makes it more interesting as an inscribed site than the site of Piécettes.	
CH-VD-01	Bonvillars–Morbey	A		b3 c1	b3 c1	b3 c1			b2 b3 c1	b2 b3 c1	Lake Neuchâtel. This well preserved site has at least two archaeological layers. It is preserved in actual natural context, on a small hill. Its situation and preservation make it an exceptional topographical situation for this site and its geographical insertion. In spite of its interest, information on this site is too incomplete to keep it on the list.	



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Three Lakes Region	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-VD-02	Chabrey–Pointe de Montbec I	A							a1 b2 c1 c2	a1 b2 c1 c2	Lake Neuchâtel. This huge Late Bronze Age site, preserved in an intact natural environment, shows a very regular architectural organization (b2). The houses are oriented perpendicularly to the shoreline with at least two successive stages of development (c2), protected by a quadrangular system of palisades (100 x 70 m). The wooden piles, well preserved in the lake, can be put in relationship with an underwater archaeological layer.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The settlement is situated in a landscape protection area (BLN no. 1208) and in a nature protection area, the Grande Caricaie (www.grande-caricaie.ch), ensuring additional protection. An enlargement of the area covered with a navigation ban to the full extent of the buffer zone, marked by surface marker buoys, is in progress. An annual control of the erosion of the lake zone is programmed.
CH-VD-03	Chevroux–La Bessime	A		c1 b4 d1 e2						?	Lake Neuchâtel. Chevroux–La Bessime is one of the best preserved sites of the complex of settlements in the Chevroux region, an area with a particular density of settlements and therefore great potential to research the local dynamic expansion of habitats (b4). The interest of this site is the presence of a particularly well preserved archaeological layer of the Middle Neolithic period ensuring great potential of future research on Lake Neuchâtel (d1).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The settlement is situated in a landscape protection area (BLN no. 1208) and in a nature protection area, the Grande Caricaie (www.grande-caricaie.ch), ensuring additional protection. The reed bed on the shore protects the site from natural erosion. It does therefore not require particular measures of physical protection for the moment.
CH-VD-04	Chevroux–Village	A			a7 b2 b4 c1	a7 b2 b4 c1	a7 b2 b4 c1				Lake Neuchâtel. This well defined and documented site has several archaeological layers belonging to different phases between the beginning and the end of the Late and the Final Neolithic (Horgen Culture, Early and Final Lüscherz, Auvernier-Cordé) well dated by dendrochronological dates (a7). This site is particularly interesting because it reflects the vision of dynamic expansion of habitats (b4), over a period of more than 500 years.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is physically protected by sediments of the coastal platform. A part of the site is situated in a special zone of the zoning plan, allowing only the construction of one-floor holiday pavilions (no excavations). All possible interventions are subject to restrictions and of particular archaeological monitoring by the cantonal authorities.
CH-VD-05	Corcelles-près-Concise–Stations de Concise	A	?	a2 a3 a8 b2 c1 e1	a3 b2 c1 e1	a3 b2 c1 e1	a3 b2 c1 e1	a7 b2 c1	b2 c1	b2 c1	Lake Neuchâtel. The archaeological sequence includes exceptional finds going from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age and contains the remains of more than 25 villages. These villages show a well preserved architectural organization (b2). Regarding to the Middle Neolithic, the relationships with the <i>Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon</i> in Eastern France, proved by a big ensemble of ceramics and exact dendrochronological dates as well (a2, a3). The long stratigraphy especially of the Middle Neolithic provides interesting comparison regarding cultural development of the first half of the 4 th millennium BC with Twann–Bahnhof (CH-BE-07) on Lake Bièvre (a8). The evidences of Early Bronze Age are of importance as well, because different archaeological layers allow us to study the cultural development of this period otherwise rarely presented in the Three Lakes Region (a7).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is physically well protected by sediment layers: The not submerged part is well protected by foreshore deposits; the submerged part is protected by mud and sand layers. Regular monitoring (every two years) is carried out.
CH-VD-06	Cudrefin–Champmartin	A			b3	b3					Lake Neuchâtel. This settlement is installed between two coastline barriers. On the edge of the Grande Caricaie marshes, this landed site is well preserved. It is characteristic of the marshland sites of the southern bank of the lake of Neuchâtel. In spite of its interest, information on this site is too incomplete to keep it on the list.	



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Three Lakes Region	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-VD-07	Eudrefin–Le Broillet†	B							b3 c†	b3 c†	Lake Neuchâtel. This settlement between lake and marshland shows a specific adaption to a peculiar environment. This situation is scientifically very interesting, considering the choice of settlement in a particularly humid and marshy environment. In spite of its interest, information on this site is too incomplete to keep it on the list.	
CH-VD-08	Faug–La Gare	A			b3 c†	b3 c†	?				Lake Morat. This exceptionally well preserved settlement on the shore is unspoiled. It represents the typical neolithic village in a bay next to a sandstone cliff. In spite of its interest, information on this site is too incomplete to keep it on the list.	
CH-VD-09	Faug–Poudrechat	A		a† c†		a2 b2 c†	a2 b2 c†				Lake Morat. The archaeological complex of Poudrechat consists of two separate settlements of the Middle and Final Neolithic periods. It is one of the most complete and best preserved archaeological sequence, for the period included between the 39 th and the 25 th century BC, but its values are already represented by Greng–Spitz (CH-FR-03) for the Middle Neolithic and by several other Final Neolithic sites.	
CH-VD-10	Grandson–Corcelettes Les Violes	A							a2 a5 c1 d1 e1	a2 a5 c1 d1 e1	Lake Neuchâtel. This Late Bronze Age site was inhabited during two centuries. Its size is considerable and the archaeological layers are exceptionally well preserved in the emerged zone, in a very dense field of wooden piles. It is one of the most important Late Bronze Age sites on the Lake Neuchâtel and a European reference for ceramic and bronze artifacts (a2). A remarkable find is an ash wheel giving evidence of technological progress (a5). All in all, this site is an important reserve for future research of this period (d1) on Lake Neuchâtel.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is physically well protected: Physical measures of protection against erosion were set up in the 1980s. An artificial barrier protects the site. The submerged part is covered by lacustrine and sand silt, whereas the not submerged part is covered by sediments of the coastal platform. Building is not permitted in the zone of the site.
CH-VD-13	Mur–Chenevières de Guévaux I	A						a4 c1 d3 e1			Lake Morat. It is one of the rare sites of the Lake of Morat which can be dated of the Early Bronze Age. The very rich archaeological layer belongs to a single stage of occupation (d3). Therefore the remains are not of a big complexity and thus well understandable. The dendrochronological dates (1660/1659 BC) belong to a period not covered by other sites such as Corcelles-près-Concise–Stations de Concise (CH-VD-05) and therefore the site gives important additional information to the Early Bronze Age in the Three Lakes Region (a4).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Physically, the site is well protected by deposits of the coastal platform. Renaturation has been recently implemented in this area, which became a natural protection area, ensuring additional protection to the site.
CH-VD-15	Yverdon–Baie de Clendy	A		a9 b4 c1 d1	a2 b4 c1 d1	a2 b4 c1 d1	a2 b4 c1 d1	a2 b4 c1 d1			Lake Neuchâtel. This complex of well preserved settlements at the southern end of Lake Neuchâtel is a reference for the regional Neolithic period (a2), above all during the Final Neolithic. Of particular interest is the situation near the stone alignments of the <i>Promenade des Anglaises</i> as well. They have been contemporaneous at least during the first half of the 4 th millennium BC and therefore Yverdon–Baie de Clendy and the alignments is a unique ensemble of a village and its religious symbols (a9).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Physically, the site is well protected by foreshore and anthropic sediments and the preservation of its archaeological relics is excellent: Because of their depth, objects, organic material and wooden piles are preserved in a waterlogged environment. This archaeological complex is situated in an industrial zone, in which the construction of basements is not allowed. All possible interventions are subject to restrictions and particular archaeological monitoring by the cantonal authorities.



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Three Lakes Region	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-VD-16	Yvonand–Le Marais	A			a4 a6 b4 c1	a4 b4 c1				?	Lake Neuchatel. This site is essential for the history of the Neolithic population of western Switzerland. The particularity of this site consists in the transition between Horgen and Lüscherz Culture denoting a cultural change (a4). In addition, it marks the most Western point of the distribution area of Horgen Culture (a6).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is situated on land, on a vast bay, and is well preserved by a cover of foreshore sediments. A part of the site is well protected being covered by a factory without basements. All interventions in the industrial zone are subject to restrictions and particular archaeological monitoring by the cantonal authorities. The other part of the site is situated in a landscape protection area (BLN no. 1208) and a natural preservation area, the Grande Caricaie (www.grande-caricaie.ch), ensuring additional protection.

Fig. B.3.4. Selection of sites on the Three Lakes Region.

Small Lakes of the Swiss Plateau

This macro-region represents a special situation in terms of its ecological setting and economical conditions away from the big lakes. At the same time, it is situated in a cultural border area between the pile-dwelling sites in eastern and western Switzerland. Both these regions always showed cultural differences from prehistoric times up to the present. Therefore the sites on the Small Lakes of the Swiss Plateau bridge a significant gap and provide us with the opportunity to observe the shift of the prehistoric 'border' over time.

Although many of these sites were excavated in the 19th and early 20th centuries, substantial archaeological remains are still present. Aeschi SO-Burgäschisee Ost (CH-SO-01) is one of the earliest pile-dwelling settlements north of the Alps and important as the most southwestern site of the 'Classic' Corded Ware Culture. Along with Seedorf-Lobsigensee (CH-BE-05) it covers the entire period from the end of the 5th to the middle of the 4th millennium BC. With regard to the Bronze Age, Bolken/Inkwil-Inkwilersee Insel (CH-SO-02) is the only known site from this period and has excellent opportunities for rich organic finds and broad scientific data.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Small Lakes of the Swiss Plateau	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-BE-03	Moosseedorf-Moossee Ost	A		a1	a1	a1					The site represents an outstanding settlement situation away from the big lakes. The finds cover the Late and Final Neolithic periods. Test excavations carried out in the summer of 2010 revealed that the preservation conditions of the site are not as good as at other sites. Therefore, the site has been removed from the list in favour of CH-BE-05.	
CH-BE-05	Seedorf-Lobsigensee	A		a3 b3 d1 e1							This site contains an impressive stratigraphic sequence of Neolithic cultural layers (d1). Settlement structures dating from early within the period between 4000 and 3500 BC have been identified and dated to around 3900 BC. The site represents an outstanding settlement situation most probably on a former islet (b3) and complements the nearby Neolithic settlements on Lake Bièvre. The material culture of the site shows links to Alpine regions (hyaline quartz objects and flint from southern Alpine regions, a3). Finally, a small trench in 2007 yielded a Mesolithic layer underlying the pile-dwelling features which is another very interesting aspect of Seedorf-Lobsigensee.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is located in a cantonal nature protection area, ensuring additional protection. No building or alterations of the site are allowed. Physically, the site is very well covered by layers of sediment which provide good natural protection. Piezometers have been installed to measure the groundwater table. To enhance the legal and physical protection of the site, a widening of the perimeter of the nature protection zone and wetland restoration measures are planned in 2012. Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 3.4, Bern.
CH-SO-01	Aeschi-Burgäschisee Ost	B	a1	a2 a3 a6 e1		a6					Burgäschisee Ost is one of four sites on Lake Burgäsi showing the typical Neolithic settlement dynamic in this micro-region. Besides a Middle and Late Palaeolithic occupation, Burgäschisee Ost is important because it has yielded a settlement dating from the Eolzwil Culture (a1). Therefore it is one of the earliest pile-dwelling sites north of the Alps and marks the beginning of the pile-dwelling period in the extended region. During its main phase of occupation (39 th century BC) in the Cortaillod Culture, the finds exhibited western and eastern influences and therefore represented a 'border' region (a6). The same applied during the Final Neolithic period. Burgäschisee Ost was thus the most southwestern among 'Classic' Corded Ware settlements (a6). Finally, the site provided opportunities for pioneering scientific research (pollen analysis) and is still an important archive for climate research.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is located in a landscape protection area (BLN no. 1313), in a nature and landscape priority zone and in a zone of protected shoreline, ensuring additional protection. No alteration of the site, its terrain and natural environment is allowed. Physically, the pile field is well preserved so that no additional physical protection measures are necessary at this time. Regular monitoring ensures the good preservation of the site.



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Small Lakes of the Swiss Plateau	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-SO-02	Inkwil BE/ Bolken SO–Inkwilersee Insel	A		b3 ?		?				a1 a6 b3 d1 e2	Unique pile-dwelling settlement from the Late Bronze Age in this region with an outstanding location on a very small island (b3). Inkwilersee Insel is situated in a border area between western and eastern influences during the Late Bronze Age (a6) and therefore bridges a significant gap between the pile-dwelling sites in eastern and western Switzerland. Ancient reports mention important occupation layers (d1) and timber constructions. Recent augering has revealed an excellent potential for rich organic finds and broad scientific data (e.g. a unique ‘wooden sword’ from the Late Bronze Age, e2).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is located in a cantonal nature and landscape priority zone and in a zone of protected shoreline, ensuring additional protection. No building or alteration of the site’s environment is allowed. The site is well preserved, and regular monitoring ensures its good preservation. To enhance its physical state of preservation, plans are currently being drawn up to prevent the area from silting up ↗ Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter. 3.4, Solothurn .

Fig. B.3.5. Selection of sites on the Small Lakes of the Swiss Plateau.

Central Swiss Plateau

Besides the Wauwil Bog, which is important in terms of both the history of research and future investigations, the Central Swiss Plateau contains the Lakes of Sempach, Baldegg and Hallwil, three medium sized lakes in the characteristic undulating landscape of the Swiss Plateau. Today the region is far removed from modern urban centres and vast shorelines have to date escaped development pressures. Although numerous sites are known on the Central Swiss Plateau that are probably still well preserved, in many cases only little is known due to the lack of modern investigations. In terms of prehistoric research, the region bridges a significant gap between the pile-dwelling sites in the Three Lakes Region in western Switzerland and the site clusters on Lakes Zug and Zurich in eastern Switzerland. While the Lakes of Hallwil, Baldegg and Sempach exhibit a cultural affinity towards the eastern part the Wauwil Bog is more closely linked with the western part.

The sites Egolzwil 3 (CH-LU-01) in the Wauwil Bog, Sursee-Halbinsel (CH-LU-06) on Lake Sempach and Hitzkirch–Seematte (CH-LU-03) on Lake Baldegg are well-preserved sites that were chosen due to the fact that together they represent the extended Neolithic period (Egolzwil and Cortaillod Cultures) whereas Beinwil am See–Ägelmoos (CH-AG-01) and Seengen-Riesi (CH-AG-02) have yielded remarkable architectural structures dating from the Early and Late Bronze Ages, supplemented by an interesting settlement dynamic and construction features from the Late Bronze Age in Sursee–Halbinsel.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Central Swiss Plateau	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-AG-01	Beinwil am See–Ägelmoos	A						b1 d1	?		The only Early Bronze Age site known to date on Lake Hallwil and the best-preserved site of this period on the Central Swiss Plateau still contains remarkable upstanding features (b1) and a substantial cultural layer of about 60 cm thickness (d1). Therefore the site is important in terms of understanding the architecture of the time. Because only a very limited amount of research has been undertaken to date, the site has great potential for future research.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is situated within a landscape protection area (BLN no. 1303) and in a nature protection area, ensuring additional protection. Building of the lake shore is not allowed. In 2005, erosion markers were installed, and the stability of erosion is regularly monitored (every three to five years). The last check in the winter months of 2010/11 showed that since 2005 very little or no erosion had taken place. Depending on future results, covering the site by geotextile and gravel will be considered to prevent negative impact of erosion.
CH-AG-02	Seengen–Riesi	A						b1 d1		b1 d1	Three building phases at this site represent the cultural development during the Late Bronze Age (HaA2 and HaB3, 11 th –9 th centuries BC) on the Central Swiss Plateau (d1). Various types of excellently preserved structures like log and post-and-beam constructions (b1) are of particular interest and therefore provide different architectural structures to those found at Sursee–Halbinsel (CH-LU-06) which helps us understand the architecture of the time. Because only a very limited amount of research has been undertaken to date, the site has great potential for future research.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is situated within a landscape protection area (BLN no. 1303) and in a nature protection area, ensuring additional protection. Building is not allowed in this area.. The site is naturally covered and thus well protected so that no protection measures are necessary at this time. Regular monitoring ensures the long time conservation.
CH-LU-01	Egolzwil 3	A	a1 a2 a4 b1 d3 e1 e2								The site is one of the earliest lake-dwelling settlements in Switzerland (a4) and therefore contains an important Egolzwil Culture reference assemblage (a2). The well-preserved house floors with hearths (b1) prove that the houses in this region were built directly on the ground. The village existed only 6 years, and thus shows a short but precisely defined episode within the Neolithic period (d3). Moreover, it provides favourable preservation conditions for wood and other organic materials such as plants and bone and is an important site for palaeo-ecological studies on the Wauwil Bog (e1, e2).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is situated in a landscape protection area (BLN no. 1318) and in agricultural zone (non construction area), ensuring additional protection. Physically, the cultural layer is well protected as it is covered with app. 1.5 m of sediment under very humid conditions. Therefore no additional physical protection measures are necessary for the time being. Regular monitoring ensures the good state of preservation.



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Central Swiss Plateau	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-LU-02	Egolzwil-4	B		a7 a8 b1							The three phases of occupation at this site date from the Classic Cortaillod Culture and are thus roughly contemporaneous with the upper layer at Hitzkirch–Seematte (CH-LU-03). However, they are not as well preserved and the site has therefore been removed from the list, despite the fact that it is quite important for the understanding of the cultural development of the Classic Cortaillod Culture.	
CH-LU-03	Hitzkirch–Seematte	A		d1 e1 e2	a1	?					Comprehensive stratigraphic sequence with several settlements dating from the Neolithic period (above all from the Early and Classic Cortaillod Culture and also from the Late Neolithic Horgen Culture, a1) that have barely been examined to date and thus still hold great scientific potential (d1). A small scaled excavation yielded well-preserved post constructions, hearths placed directly on the ground and good conditions for the preservation of organic material such as wooden artefacts, textiles, seeds and bones (e2) and is an important site for palaeo-ecological studies on Lake Baldegg (e1).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is situated within a landscape protection area (BLN no. 1304) and in a nature protection area where construction is prohibited, ensuring additional protection. The ground is waterlogged and the cultural layers are thus well protected and additional physical protection measures are not necessary at this time. Regular monitoring ensures the long time conservation.
CH-LU-04	Schenken-Trichtermoos/Altstadt	A		a1 e2	a1	a1					The site is one of only a few locations on the Central Swiss Plateau that have yielded Corded Ware finds which, however, have not yet been dated more precisely. The site has therefore been removed from the list in order to keep the series as narrowly defined as possible.	
CH-LU-05	Sempach–Uferpromenade	B				?		b1	a1 b1	a1 b1	This site is one of only a few locations on the Central Swiss Plateau that has yielded Early Bronze Age finds. However, the pile field is the only feature that has survived and this also refers to the Late Bronze Age phase of occupation. Since the preservation conditions at the sites Beinwil am See–Ägelmoos (CH-AG-01) and Seengen–Riesi (CH-AG-02) are much better and because comparative analyzes between the sites are unlikely to yield significant results (criterion a8), the site has been removed from the list.	
CH-LU-06	Sursee–Halbinsel	A		a1 e1 e2					a1 a7 b1 b4	a1 b1 b4	The stratigraphic sequences of the different parts of the site (Zellmoos and Gammainseli) each contain three Late Bronze Age phases with rich assemblages (a7). The site therefore allows us to trace the cultural development within the Late Bronze Age and the settlement dynamics in the micro region (b4). The site has yielded structures such as ground plans of houses with stone floors and most notably a unique Late Bronze Age oven. Therefore it provides us with different architectural structures to those found at the Late Bronze Age site Seengen–Riesi (CH-AG-02). Due to the waterlogged conditions, the Neolithic layers are well preserved. Therefore they contain organic materials such as posts, wooden artefacts, seeds and bone (e2), and the site is important for palaeo-ecological studies on Lake Sempach (e1). They slightly pre- and post-date Hitzkirch–Seematte (CH-LU-03), thus adding to the sequence of the Cortaillod Culture on the Central Swiss Plateau.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is situated in a nature protection area, ensuring additional protection. The physical state of preservation of the site doesn't pose problems, and the condition of the archaeological layers is regularly monitored by measuring the groundwater table to ensure long time conservation.

Fig. B.3.6. Selection of sites of the Central Swiss Plateau.

Central Switzerland

Central Switzerland marks the transition between the midlands and the Alps. Lake Zug on one hand has yielded a high concentration of unique archaeological finds and features which have been examined since the 19th century up to present times. The relatively recent discovery of the site Stansstad–Kehrsiten (CH-NW-01) in Lake Lucerne on the other hand, extended the distribution area of pile dwellings into the actual Alpine region adding a new perspective to pile-dwelling research.

The selection of Central Switzerland covers the Neolithic period (Stansstad–Kehrsiten, CH-NW-01; Zug–Riedmatt, CH-ZG-05; Zug–Otterswil-Insel Eielen, CH-ZG-04) with different phases of the Pfyn, Horgen and Corded Ware Cultures as well as the Late Bronze Age (Zug–Sumpf, CH-ZG-06).

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Central Switzerland	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-NW-01	Stansstad–Kehrsiten	A		a4 a6 e1	a4 a6 e1						Stansstad–Kehrsiten is the only known and preserved site on Lake Lucerne. It is located in an unusual topographic and geographical location below 7 m of water directly on the edge of the Alps (a6). Several dendrochronological dates from the 35 th century BC point to the transition between the Pfyn and Horgen Cultures, a period which has yielded hardly any evidence to date (a4). The site contains excellent sample material for archaeobiological investigations, making it an outstanding reservoir for future research (e1).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is submerged and situated in the lake (water zone, non construction area). Physically, the site is well protected by sufficient covering layers of sediment. Only at the edge of the slope few of the layers are exposed; but erosion in this area doesn't pose a problem, as the currents are very weak at this depth. However, to prevent any negative impact by erosion, an erosion monitoring system has been installed in order to assess whether it is necessary to implement physical protection measures.
CH-ZG-01	Cham–St. Andreas–Strandbad	B		a1	?	a4		a1			The site contains several phases including two Corded Ware phases, a rare occurrence on Lake Zug. The pile field extends over approximately 5000 m ² . The special features are better represented by CH-ZG-04 and NW-01. The site is not located entirely within a well protected zone and has therefore been removed from the list.	
CH-ZG-02	Hünenberg–Strandbad	B		a1	a1 a2	?					Abundant artefacts attributed to stone axe manufacture have been found, which point to techniques used throughout the Alpine region. The pile field extends over 4000 m ² . The special features are better represented by CH-ZG-05 and NW-01, which is why the site has been removed from the list.	
CH-ZG-03	Risch–Oberrisch–Aabach	A		a1 a5 b1	a2 b1						Besides well-preserved and unambiguous features including house floors, finds bearing witness to Chalcolithic metal processing were also discovered at this site. The settlement is interesting not least because of the fact that several Horgen period settlement phases allow us to observe the settlement dynamics in the locality. While the site is very well protected from a legal point of view, the topographic situation is such that the natural deterioration of the site's condition is a distinct possibility in the long term. Furthermore, special features are better represented by CH-NW-01. The site has therefore been removed from the list.	





Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Central Switzerland	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-ZG-04	Zug–Otterswil/ Insel Eielen	A				a1 a2 a6 a7 d2	a1 a6 a7 d2				Zug–Otterswil/Insel Eielen is situated on a former peninsula on the eastern shore of Lake Zug at the bottom of a steep slope and therefore one of only a small number of pile-dwelling settlements in this area (a6). The body of finds is the most abundant Corded Ware assemblage in Central Switzerland (d2). Typologically, an early and a late phase can be distinguished and therefore the site provides the ideal conditions to observe the cultural development within the Corded Ware Culture (a7).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is situated in a nature reserve and lakeshore protection zone and is located on a small island where any construction activity is prohibited. To prevent eventual negative impact of erosion, regular monitoring is carried out on the site. The introduction of erosion protection measures depends on the results of these checks.
CH-ZG-05	Zug–Riedmatt	A			a2 a7 c1 d1 e1 e2				?		The layers at Zug–Riedmatt are very well preserved, 60–140 cm thick and have also yielded a large amount of organic finds (e2). Ongoing research in a very small test-trench has revealed an extraordinary potential especially for microstratigraphic data with regard to the formation of the cultural layers. The site provides the best preserved reference material of a former phase of Horgen Culture (around 3200 BC, a2) in Central Switzerland. Also, the amount of botanical information in these layers is enormous (e1). The site bears great research potential for future generations (d1).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Any eventual construction work in the area must respect the archaeological site and be monitored by the archaeological services that can refuse projects or demand modifications (e. g. no foundations or basements). The site is situated 6 m below the surface and submerged in groundwater, and thus well preserved. Additional physical protection measures are not necessary, regular monitoring ensures the good state of preservation.
CH-ZG-06	Zug–Sumpf	A							a1 a2 a3 a7 b1 c1 d1 e1	a1 a2 a3 a7 b1 c1 d1 e1	Zug–Sumpf is one of the most important Late Bronze Age sites north of the Alps (a2). Parts have already been examined and these excavations yielded extraordinary features such as wooden base plates, walls of cleft timbers or log constructions (b1), as well as an extremely rich inventory of finds of different materials and proving long distance trade (a2, a3). Moreover, the site is located below the groundwater table in a nature reserve, which safeguards a considerable resource for future research (d1).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is situated in a natural conservation zone, ensuring additional protection. Any construction activity is prohibited and the marsh landscape is protected. The site is located below the groundwater table and thus well preserved. Piezometers have been installed to monitor the groundwater table which are monitored monthly. Additional protection measures are not necessary at this time.

Fig. B.3.7. Selection of sites of Central Switzerland.

Region of Lake Zurich

The region of Lake Zurich comprises Lakes Zurich, Greifensee and Pfäffikon such as the small Lake Türlensee. The shores of Lake Zurich are not only settled very densely in present time, they have also been place of a multitude of settlement in prehistoric times. Therefore the sites often have the typical sequence of more or less well preserved dark cultural layers alternated with light-coloured layers of calcareous mud or sand reminding on the layers of a cake giving prove of the very intensive dynamic of short-lived settlements and the great demand on always the same locations.

The region of Lake Zurich shows a variety of sites. Some have hardly undergone research others have been almost totally excavated and largely published. In 1996–1998 a complete inventory of the lakes in this region allowed to discover new sites which are now regularly surveyed and studied.

The selection contains a series of sites with a complex stratigraphy complementing one another in time and with a different focal point (Erlenbach–Winkel, CH-ZH-01; Meilen–Rorenhaab, CH-ZH-06; Zürich Grosse Stadt Kleiner Hafner, CH-ZH-10). Other sites are chosen because of their special aspects like richness of well preserved neolithic textile finds (Wetzikon–Robenhausen, CH-ZH-08) or their importance for future research (Greifensee–Storen/Wildsberg, CH-ZH-02). Some of them have particular rare dates e.g. from late Horgen Culture (Greifensee–Storen/Wildsberg, CH-ZH-02) or early Corded Ware (Freienbach–Hurden Seefeld (CH-SZ-02) marking an outstanding cultural change within only few decades in the 28th century BC. Others show cultural influences in Early Bronze Age (Wädenswil–Vorder Au (CH-ZH-07) or are important in terms of reference for Late Bronze Age finds (Zürich–Enge Alpenquai, CH-ZH-09). In addition, the three sites Feldbach–Hurden Rosshorn (CH-SZ-01), Rapperswil-Jona/Hombrechtikon–Feldbach (CH-SG-01), Rapperswil-Jona–Technikum (CH-SG-02) and Freienbach–Hurden Seefeld (CH-SZ-02) compose a unique ensemble of wooden bridge constructions across the isthmus of Lake Zurich and corresponding settlements complementing one another in terms of time.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Region of Lake Zurich	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-SG-01	Rapperswil-Jona/Hombrechtikon–Feldbach	A		a2	?	a1 c1 c2		a4 c1			Large multi-phase settlement of which distinctive house plans (c1) and a cultural layer dating from the middle phase of the Corded Ware period is of particular importance. Another interesting aspect is evidence of a settlement from the transitional phase between the Early and Middle Bronze Ages. The site has yielded a date of 1490 BC, which is very late within the 'Early Bronze Age' pile-dwelling period (a4). The dates refer to the same period as the transport routes across the lake from Hurden-Rosshorn to Rapperswil (CH-SZ-01) and slightly post-date the site Rapperswil-Jona–Technikum (CH-SG-02).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is totally submerged and situated in a water zone (non construction area) and therefore not endangered by construction. The site is well preserved. To enhance the physical protection, a ban on shipping and anchoring has been put in place in sensitive areas of the bay. Regular monitoring of the condition of the site is carried out every five years and an erosion monitoring system has been installed, on the basis of which eventual needed physical protection schemes are being developed if needed.
CH-SG-02	Rapperswil-Jona–Technikum	A						b2 b3 c2			Interesting Early Bronze Age site with multiple palisades and a clear visible settlement structure (b2, c2) located on a former island (b3). 17 th century BC dates point to the same period as the early footbridges across the isthmus between Rapperswil and Hurden-Rosshorn (CH-SZ-01). Rapperswil-Jona–Technikum was probably connected with this construction. The settlement was certainly of great importance as the centre of the region and it may even have played a role in controlling this important transport route.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). It is also a communal protected monument. The site is totally submerged and situated in a water zone (non construction area), thus not endangered by construction. A ban on shipping and anchoring has already been put in place to ensure the state of preservation, and regular monitoring of the condition of the site is carried out every five years. The site is well preserved, but erosion may have negative impact in the future. To prevent damage through erosion, covering by geotextile and gravel is planned for 2011 Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 3.4, St. Gall.





Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Region of Lake Zurich	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-SZ-01	Freienbach–Hurden Rosshorn	A			?			b1 c1	c1	a4	Freienbach–Hurden Rosshorn is an exceptional site providing early evidence of transport routes (b1) combined with special metal finds (sacrificial offerings?). The site contains several crossings, the earliest of which dates from the Horgen period. Several Early Bronze Age construction phases have been identified and there are also remains from the Hallstatt and Roman periods providing information about periods from which no 'pile-dwelling sites' are known (e.g. dendrochronological dates, a4).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is located in a landscape protection area (BLN no. 1405). Apart from a small fairway, navigation is forbidden in the area of the site and Boat navigation is restricted of the 'inner shore zone' (speed limit at 10 km/h, no parallel boat runs). Physically, the site is well preserved. Regular monitoring of the condition of the site is carried out every six years to ensure its good state of preservation and long time conservation.
CH-SZ-02	Freienbach–Hurden Seefeld	A			?	a4 d1					One of several settlement phases 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 (a4). The layers are extraordinarily well preserved and hold valuable reserves of research material (d1). Moreover, the settlement extends over 300 to 400 metres and is of great interest due to its function and internal organization on this important transport route.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is submerged and located in a water zone (non construction area). Boat navigation is restricted in this area of the 'inner shore zone' (speed limit at 10 km/h, no parallel boat runs). Physically, the site is well preserved. Regular monitoring of the condition of the site is carried out every six years to ensure its good state of preservation and long time conservation.
CH-ZH-01	Erlenbach–Winkel	A		a2	a2	a2	a1 b2 c1	a4		a2	A number of finds from the Early Bronze Age (20 th/19 th centuries BC) and ground plans of Corded Ware houses are particularly interesting (b2). The latter are associated with material from the final phase of the Corded Ware Culture marking a hiatus of 600 years in the period of constructing pile dwellings north of the Alps until the Early Bronze Age (a4). The house constructions are of particular interest because in a European context the Corded Ware Culture is defined mainly by its grave finds whereas settlements are usually missing from the archaeological record.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is mainly situated in a water zone (non construction area). Boat navigation is restricted in this area of the 'inner shore zone' (speed limit at 10 km/h, no parallel boat runs). Any eventual intervention on shore area of the site is referred to the cantonal archaeological service for approval. It can refuse it or demand for modifications. Physically, the top layers of the site are endangered, but the site contains at least five cultural layers beneath which are well preserved. Regular monitoring of the condition of the site is carried out every six years. The buoy field located in the area of the site is also monitored regularly in order to detect faults. To enhance physical protection, additional physical protection measures are currently evaluated Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 3.4, Zurich .
CH-ZH-02	Greifensee–Storen/Wildsberg	A		a2 a5 d1	d1	a2 a4 d1					Large settlement area on a very steep slope. Besides the location, a particularly interesting aspect from a scientific point of view is a phase of occupation dating from the Late Horgen Culture (a2 , a4). Furthermore, a copper spiral coil and a copper dagger from the Pfyn Culture bear early witness to the processing of metal in this region (a5). The settlement is largely undisturbed and thus holds great scientific potential for future research (d1).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The area of the site is not affected by boat navigation. The condition of the site is carried out every two years. The archaeological layers are well-preserved, but partially lie exposed on the lakebed. To prevent negative impact of erosion, an erosion monitoring system has been put in place.



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Region of Lake Zurich	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-ZH-03	Horgen–Scheller	A			a2 a7 c1 e1		a4	b1		b1	The site which gave its name to the Horgen Culture not only contains several phases of this cultural group, the southern section also provides construction timbers from the Early and Late Bronze Ages, which allow us to draw conclusions on the architecture of the houses. The settlement is located in the area of a harbour, which makes it difficult to adequately protect. Because it does not comply with the increased standards in terms of its optimal protection, it has been removed from the series.	
CH-ZH-04	Maur–Schiffhände	A		?	?	a2 e2		?	?	?	Site with an assemblage of finds characteristic of the Corded Ware Culture as well as Bz D finds, which are not usually found at pile-dwelling sites. The settlement is located in the area of a pier, which makes it difficult to adequately protect. Because it does not comply with the increased standards in terms of its optimal protection, it has been removed from the series.	
CH-ZH-05	Meilen–Feldmeilen–Vorderfeld	A		a2 e3	a2 a7 c1	a4		b1		?	Large settlement area with evidence of many periods, most of which have been dated by dendrochronological means. Dendrochronological dates from the transition between the Horgen and Corded Ware Cultures allow us to draw conclusions on the considerable cultural differences between these cultures. A unique find at Lake Zurich is a vessel of the Cham group, which points to cultural links with the east. A relatively large number of human bones is also worth mentioning. Despite the fact that the site covers many interesting aspects, it has been removed from the list in order to keep the series as narrowly defined as possible, since according to current knowledge these aspects are more comprehensively covered by other sites.	
CH-ZH-06	Meilen–Rorenhaab	A		a2	c1	a2		a1 a7 c1		?	Meilen–Rorenhaab is one of several sites in a small area (a1) illustrating the typical settlement dynamics of a micro-region during the Neolithic. From the point of view of research history, this site was the starting point of pile-dwelling research. All periods are represented here, usually with several settlement phases. Particularly interesting are numerous dendrochronological dates especially from the Early Bronze Age which allow us to study the development of this period (c1, a7).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Boat navigation is restricted in this area of the 'inner shore zone' (speed limit at 10 km/h, no parallel boat runs). Regular monitoring of the condition of the site is carried out every four years and an erosion monitoring system has been put in place. Coverings of exposed areas will be implemented in 2011 Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 3.4, Zurich .
CH-ZH-07	Wädenswil–Vorder Au	A			a4	c1 e1	a4	a2 b1 c1			This site has yielded special pottery from the transitional period between the Pfyn and Horgen Cultures (a4). The Corded Ware settlement phase contained a bell beaker, which allows us to draw conclusions on the links between the Corded Ware and Bell Beaker Cultures (a4). The Early Bronze Age settlement phase is also important since it has yielded a special type of pottery which helps trace the distribution of 'Arbon' style pottery in the region of Lake Zurich during the 17 th century BC (a2).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Situated in a water zone (non constructible area), the site is not endangered by construction. The site is well preserved and has already been partially covered by geotextile and gravel to prevent negative impact of erosion. A ban on navigation has been put in place to ensure the state of preservation and enhance physical protection.



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Region of Lake Zurich	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-ZH-08	Wetzikon–Robenhausen	A		a2 b1 e2	?	c1		?		?	Wetzikon–Robenhausen is characterized by the excellent preservation of organic remains (e2). An unusual find was a board, which was probably a Pfyn-period door (b1). The site is known for its evidence of textile production. It has yielded numerous excellently preserved organic finds assemblages, mainly of textiles as well as parts of a Neolithic loom. Thanks to the excellent preservation of the layers, the site holds great research potential.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is situated in a landscape protection area (BLN no. 1409) and a nature conservation area, ensuring additional protection. Construction is not permitted. The site is well preserved and located in marsh land. Additional physical measures are dispensable for the time being. To ensure the good state of preservation, regular monitoring of the condition of the site is carried out every six years.
CH-ZH-09	Zürich–Enge Alpenquai	A							a1 d1 e2	a1 a4 d1	Zürich–Enge Alpenquai is one of the most important Late Bronze Age lakeside settlements in Central Europe: its huge size and its almost uninterrupted occupation from 1050–800 BC, rich imports and the excellent state of preservation of the layers with unique organic finds (e2) and architectural elements make this site a cultural heritage site of worldwide importance (d1). In addition, the final phase dates from the transition to the Iron Age, a period otherwise rarely found (a4).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). It is totally submerged in a water zone (non construction area), and thus not endangered by constructions. Boat navigation is restricted in this area of the 'inner shore zone' (speed limit at 10 km/h, no parallel boat runs). The preservation of the site is excellent. Erosion doesn't pose a problem here due to gravel embankments set on the lake ground. To ensure the state of preservation, regular monitoring of the condition of the site is however carried out every two years. The buoy field above the site is also monitored regularly. The displacement of moorings to the other lakeside (Marina Tiefenbrunnen) is planned in the mid-term.
CH-ZH-10	Zürich–Grosse Stadt Kleiner Hafner	A	a1 a2 a4 a6 a7	a2 a6 a7	a2 a6			a6 ?		a6 ?	The site is situated in an interesting location near the outlet of the lake (a6). All periods are represented. Evidence of the earliest farming communities in the region of Lake Zurich, however, is of particular importance (a4). The material from the Neolithic Egozwil and Cortaillod Cultures forms an important reference assemblage which allows us to study the cultural development during the late 5 th and early 4 th millennia BC (a2, a7).	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). The site is mainly situated in a recreational zone. Any eventual intervention is referred to the cantonal archaeological service for approval. It can refuse it or demand for modifications. The submerged part is in a water zone (non construction area) and mooring is not allowed on the site. The preservation of the site is good. To enhance the physical protection in this urban area, additional protection measures are currently evaluated: Following the results of check spot diving in February 2011, physical protection measures will be decided (e.g. large-scale coverings, ↘ Management Plan 2.0, Chapter 3.4, Zurich). Regular monitoring of the condition of the site is carried out every four years to ensure its long time preservation.



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Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Region of Lake Zurich	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-ZH-11	Zürich= Riesbach- Siedlung- Skammer- Seefeld	A	a2	a2 b2 c+	a2 b2 c+	a2		?			The site encompasses a huge settlement area with numerous villages. Several of these date from the same period and thus provide insight into neighbourly relations and the organization of the settlements. Besides highly interesting ground plans of Early Bronze Age houses, modern port facilities are also part of the site. Although the construction of basements for example is very closely monitored and despite the fact that in the event of conflicts of interest occurring, the projects are discussed and revised to retain as much as possible of the archaeological substance (repositioning of the basement, utilizing a structure that has already been destroyed or denying permission), the site does not satisfy the increased standards in terms of its optimal protection and has therefore been removed from the series.	

Fig. B.3.8. Selection of sites in the Region of Lake Zurich.

The small lakes and bogs in northeastern Switzerland make up a settlement area that is suitable for pile dwellings. While it is comparable with the areas on the Western Swiss Plateau and the region of Lake Federsee (Baden-Württemberg), its cultural environment was quite different.

Various sites in the region can be combined to form an almost uninterrupted sequence of Pfyn period layers (Gachnang-Niederwil-Egelsee, CH-TG-04; Thayngen-Weier I-III, CH-SH-01; Hüttwilen-Uerschhausen-Nussbaumersee (CH-TG-05). These stand out among other things due to the excellent preservation of complex floor constructions. Furthermore, Uerschhausen-Nussbaumersee stands out because of its latest settlement phase dating from the Late Bronze Age Ha B3 / Early Iron Age, a period otherwise not represented around the Alps.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Small lakes and bogs of Northeastern Switzerland	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-SH-01	Thayngen-Weier I–III	A		a7 b1							The site stands out due to its well-preserved remains of houses from the Pfyn Culture, which provides important insight into the architecture of bog settlements (b1). Because several dendrochronologically dated settlements replaced each other within a short period of time, the development of the Pfyn Culture can be traced on site in Thayngen-Weier I–III (a7). In chronological terms, the site complements the finds and features from the later site at Gachnang-Niederwil-Egelsee (CH-TG-04) and the as yet little-researched Pfyn period layers from Hüttwilen-Uerschhausen-Nussbaumersee (CH-TG-05) to form a Pfyn Culture sequence of 300 years with dendrochronological dates and hardly any gaps.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss cultural heritage laws (cantonal, federal). Physically, the site is well preserved. To ensure long time conservation, piezometers have been installed to monitor the groundwater table. To enhance the physical protection of the area, wetland restoration measures are currently evaluated (turning the area back into bog land no longer be used for agriculture). In the long-term plans are to permanently protect the entire area as a nature reserve with a lake Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 3.4, Schaffhausen .
CH-TG-04	Gachnang-Niederwil-Egelsee	A		a5 b1 d1 d2 e2							Excellent preserved site with several Late Pfyn Culture phases with almost all the features still below ground. Numerous crucibles for melting copper point to an early phase of copper processing (a5). A sequence of well-preserved house floors on top of each other provides particularly interesting information about the architecture of the houses (b1). In chronological terms, the site complements the finds and features from the earlier site at Thayngen-Weier I–III (CH-SH-01) and the as yet little-researched Pfyn period layers from Hüttwilen-Uerschhausen-Nussbaumersee (CH-TG-05) to form a sequence of 300 years with dendrochronological dates and hardly any gaps, based on which the development of the Pfyn Culture can be traced.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is located in a nature conservation area, ensuring additional protection. Constructions are not permitted. The state of preservation of the site is excellent. The cultural layers are covered with sufficient amounts of sediment and are for the most part situated in a body of standing water. This means that they are excellently protected from erosion and from drying out. Additional physical measures are therefore not necessary for the time being, and regular monitoring ensures the long time conservation of the site.
CH-TG-05	Hüttwilen-Uerschhausen-Nussbaumersee	A	?	d1 e1 e2	?	d1 e1 e2				a2 b1 d1	The well-preserved Late Bronze Age Ha B3 and Early Iron Age wetland settlement is unique throughout the region around the Alps (a2, b1) and still bears great scientific potential. The site contains excellently preserved cultural layers of several metres thickness with settlement phases from the Neolithic Pfyn Culture which, however, have not been investigated in detail to date. In chronological terms, these layers complement Thayngen-Weier I–III (CH-SH-01) and Gachnang-Niederwil-Egelsee (CH-TG-04) to form a sequence of 300 years with dendrochronological dates and hardly any gaps, based on which the development of the Pfyn Culture can be traced.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss cultural heritage law (cantonal, federal). Furthermore, the site is located in a nature conservation area, ensuring additional protection. Constructions are not permitted. The site is well preserved, and the cultural layers are covered with sufficient amounts of sediment and are for the most part situated in a body of standing water. This means that they are excellently protected from erosion and from drying out. Additional physical protection measures are therefore not necessary. Regular monitoring ensures the long time conservation of the site.

Fig. B.3.9. Selection of sites of the Small lakes and bogs of Northeastern Switzerland.

Lake Constance

Lake Constance is one of the last large peri-Alpine lakes whose water level has not been regulated. With the exception of Arbon–Bleiche (CH-TG-01), particularly the sites in the upper part of Lake Constance had always been exposed to severe natural erosion by the waves and seem to have suffered a lot. For this case, they have not been chosen for inclusion in the World Heritage list. In contrast, the lakeside settlements on lower Lake Constance and Lake Untersee are in good condition as shown by recent surveys. It is one of the most densely areas of pile-dwellings sites around the Alps.

In terms of chronology, the nominated sites of Lake Constance represent a comprehensive series reflecting the long and continuous settlement phases of this region. The skeleton of the selection is provided by sites containing partly important stratigraphies, complementing one another in time and proved by numerous dendro-chronological dates (Hornstaad–Hörnle, DE-BW-03; Sipplingen–Osthafen, DE-BW-09; Allensbach–Strandbad, DE-BW-04; Bodman–Schachen/Löchle, DE-BW-08; Unteruhldingen–Stollenwiesen, DE-BW-10). Other sites add various aspects ensuring broad insight into the prehistoric life. To summarize only the most important aspects at this point Konstanz–Hinterhausen I (DE-BW-06) and Arbon–Bleiche 2–3 (CH-TG-01) show long distances contacts. Eschenz–Insel Werd (CH-TG-03) and Litzelstetten–Krähenhorn (DE-BW-07) represent special topographical situations and finally Wollmatingen–Langenrain (DE-BW-05) provides an important reserve for future research.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Lake Constance	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-TG-01	Arbon–Bleiche 2-3	A			a1 a2 a3 a4 b1 c1 c2 d3 e1 e2			a1 a2			Arbon gave its name to an Early Bronze Age cultural group and is thus an important reference complex (a2). Excavations carried out from 1993 to 1995 revealed that Arbon also contains an excellently preserved single-phased settlement dating from a rarely found period (the transition between the Pfyn and Horgen Cultures (a2, a4, d3). Its cultural layer and features provide detailed insight into prehistoric life in a village around 3384–3370 BC. A village made up of parallel rows of houses (c2) yielding a huge assemblage of finds, which provide evidence of the organizational structure and long-distance contact (a3) for example with the Danubian Baden-Boléráz Culture.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal). Despite the site's location in the middle of an industrial estate, it is very well protected thanks to an overlying modern earth deposit of more than 5 m in thickness. The overlying development does not reach far into the subsoil and therefore does not affect the archaeological layers.
CH-TG-02	Ermatingen–West	A		d1 d2		d1 d2					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. However, since these periods are well represented by other sites on Lake Constance, this site has been removed from the list in order to keep the series as narrowly defined as possible.	
CH-TG-03	Eschenz–Insel Werd	A		b3 c1	b3 c1	b3 c1		a7 b3 c1		a7 b3 c1	The importance of this settlement is based on its special location on an island at the effluent of Lake Untersee (lower part of Lake Constance) into the River Rhine (b3). Previous investigations have revealed that this island was occupied from the Epipalaeolithic period to the Middle Ages. Occupation layers from the Early Pfyn, Late Pfyn, and Horgen Cultures, along with well preserved Corded Ware and Late Bronze Age layers (a7) are important for this region. The pile field bears great potential for dendrochronological research.	The archaeological site is protected by Swiss heritage law (cantonal, federal) and in a nature reserve and landscape conservation area ensuring additional protection (BLN no. 1403). The natural sediments together with the monastery garden protect the site from erosion.





Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Lake Constance	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
CH-TG-06	Mammern-Langhorn	A		d+	d+						Augering at this as yet little-researched site revealed a thick cultural layer of Pfyn and Horgen Cultures and a field of piles, both of which bear great scientific potential. However, since these periods are well represented by other sites on Lake Constance, this site has been removed from the list in order to keep the series as narrowly defined as possible.	
DE-BW-01	Wangen-Hinterhorn	A		a2 b1 b4 c1 c2 d1 e1 e2	c1 e1 d2		c1				This is the first prehistoric lake shore settlement discovered on Lake Constance. The finds have been exhibited in British, French and German museums. The stratigraphy of the site shows three occupation layers of the Pfyn culture with important reference assemblages of the Early and Middle Pfyn Culture with elements of the Michelsberg Culture (a2). Extensive areas of cultural layers with burnt houses and extraordinarily well preserved textiles are still in situ (b1, e2).	The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site is located in a natural setting within a reed belt along the shoreline. Parts of the site are covered naturally by sediments up to 2 m and more in extent; extensive erosion protection with geotextile and gravel covering has been implemented; erosion markers have been implemented and are subject to regular monitoring every five years.
DE-BW-02	Hemmenhofen-Im-Leh	A		a8 e+							The extensive wooden piles and occupational layers, especially of the Hornstaad group, still have great potential for future research. Because the site of Hornstaad-Hörnle (DE-BW-03) is comparable to the site of Hemmenhofen – Im Leh and the site Im Leh is furthermore affected by recreational boating, it will be removed from the list in the interests of avoiding redundancy.	
DE-BW-03	Hornstaad-Hörnle	A		a1 a2 a3 a7 b1 b4 c1 c2 d1 e1 e2	b2 c1 c2	b3 c1					The eponymous site of the Hornstaad group is one of the oldest and best researched pile-dwelling sites on Lake Constance (a2). The richness of the finds and the excellent preservation of textiles and organic material are significant. The finds show long distance trade to Northwestern Europe, Bavaria and Italy (a3). Widespread burnt layers with well preserved inventories of houses emphasize the importance of the site. There is significant potential for landscape archaeology research. Another settlement area of the same period with preserved occupational layers and a pile field is situated lakeward. The settlement is followed by early Pfyn and late Pfyn occupations (b4) with enclosing palisades.	The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site is situated in the centre of a large nature conservation area. The setting is completely natural, partially covered by reed beds and littoral deposits cover the site. Gravel covering of threatened areas has been implemented. The management of the site will be carried out in collaboration with the nature conservation department; regular monitoring will occur every five years (beginning 2010).
DE-BW-04	Allensbach-Strandbad I	A		e1	a7 b4 c1 d2 e1 e2	a3 a7 b4 c1 d2 e1					The site lies within a large multi-phase Late Neolithic and eneolithic settlement area. It belongs to those pile-dwelling sites which were discovered earliest. The site has produced outstanding finds, especially of the middle and late Horgen culture, including textiles, wooden artifacts and imported North-Italian flint (a3). Last, but not least, Allensbach-Strandbad I offers an excellent opportunity for insights into the spatially limited relocation of Horgen settlements (a7, b4).	The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. Although the site lies beneath a campground and bathing place, it is well protected. The occupational layers lie under both later prehistoric and modern deposits up to 1.5 m. The architectural elements belonging to the bathing complex are light and do not penetrate deeply into the ground. Partial erosion protection has been implemented in the shoreline area and is monitored every five years (beginning in 2010).



			Years BC								Lake Constance	
Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
DE-BW-05	Wollmatingen-Langenrain	A								b3 c1 d1 d2 e1	<p>This is one of the rare Late Bronze Age sites of Lake Constance with widespread preservation of occupational deposits. The scientific analyses carried out here are of special relevance for archaeobotanical research (e1).</p> <p>The site is situated in a topographically important situation, controlling the mouth of the river Rhine into the lower basin of Lake Constance (b3).</p> <p>Wollmatingen–Langenrain is important with regard to understanding communication and transport. The site has not been extensively investigated and therefore has still high research potential (d1).</p>	<p>The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site lies in a natural setting in a nature protection area. It is covered by a thick layer of natural sediment and will be monitored with erosion markers beginning 2011.</p>
DE-BW-06	Konstanz-Hinterhausen I	B		a4 b3 b4 c1 c2		a3 a4 b3 b4 c1 c2					<p>The widespread pile field and find spectrum indicate an extensive settlement history. The isolated finds of the Goldberg III Group, which are rare on Lake Constance, are of special importance and emphasize contacts to Upper Swabia (a3). On aerial photographs extensive pile structures and house plans are visible. The site is situated in a specific topographical situation in the area of the Rhine ford at Constance (b3). The site has not been extensively investigated, but has high research potential.</p>	<p>The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site is situated in a natural setting in an area chosen for reclamation; it has been subject to monitoring using erosion markers beginning in 2010 and has been monitored using aerial photography since 1991.</p>
DE-BW-07	Litzelstetten-Krähenhorn	A		a1 b3 b4 c1 d1 e1							<p>The site represents the special setting of sites on the north shore of the Bodanrück peninsula (b3). The settlement lies in a typical topographical situation on a small headland. Represented by well preserved occupational layers and an extensive pile field of the late Neolithic period, especially of the Early and Late Pfyn Culture. The site has not been extensively investigated, but has high research potential.</p>	<p>The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site is situated in front of a large nature conservation area. Monitoring with erosion markers since 2009 and using aerial photography and bathymetry since 2010. Erosion protection has been implemented.</p>
DE-BW-08	Bodman-Schachen/Löchle	B		c1 d2		c1		a1 a2 a3 b1 b3 b4 c1 d2 e1	c1		<p>The site lies in an exceptional topographical situation in the silted delta of a feeder river (b3). The well preserved three-phase Early Bronze Age stratigraphy is unique both in southern Germany and eastern Switzerland and is of great scientific importance, because the stratigraphy contains finds of the Singen-Group and the Arbon-Culture (a1, a2). Special architectural elements emphasize contacts to the Early Bronze Age pile dwellings of Northern Italy (b1). The extensive Corded Ware pile field is also significant (c1).</p>	<p>The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site is situated in a large natural conservation area. Reed beds partially cover the site. The important cultural layers are covered by erosion protection, which has also been implemented in threatened areas and is monitored using erosion markers (since 2010).</p>
DE-BW-09	Sipplingen-Osthafen	A		a2 a3 a7 b1 b3 b4 c1 d1 d2 e1	a2 a3 b3 b4 c1 d1 e1	a2 a3 a7 b2 b3 b4 c1 d1 d2 e1			c1	<p>The Sipplingen-Osthafen site, with its large scale continuous occupation layers belonging to ca. 20 different settlements (a2), is the best preserved prehistoric settlement complex in the shallow water zone of Lake Constance. The site is important for its late Neolithic stratigraphy (a2) and situated in a unique topographical situation (<i>Sipplinger Dreieck</i> (b3)). Important scientific insights with regard to the development of the Neolithic environment and economy have been generated by the site (e1) and it has ongoing research potential.</p>	<p>The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. Large parts of the site are situated in a renaturated area. Buoys and anchorage places have been removed. The shipping channels of the nearby harbor (west of the site) have been obstructed according to the regulations imposed by the State Conservation Office. Large parts of the site are covered by protection measures; further implementation of erosion protection is ongoing; monitoring has been carried out using with erosion markers since 2009.</p>	



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Lake Constance	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
DE-BW-10	Unteruhldingen-Stollenwiesen	B						c1	c1	a2 a6 b1 b2 c1	The site is the most important pile field of a strongly fortified Late Bronze Age settlement on Lake Constance (b2). The topographic setting is special and explains a route of transport and communication across the lake (a6). The site encompasses three settlement phases. The site is rich in finds, especially numerous bronze objects (a2).	The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site has no natural setting and suffers from erosion. Nevertheless it has been chosen because of its outstanding scientific importance. Experiments for erosion protection have been implemented; further implementation is ongoing since 2008; documentation by diving and aerial photography has been carried out since 1980; monitoring with erosion markers has been carried out since 2008.

Fig. B.3.10. Selection of sites of Lake Constance.

Federsee and Upper Swabia

The Federsee Reed, formerly a large lake, today is the largest bog in Southwest Germany. It is a landscape with extensive lower and raised bogs. The Federsee Reed is compared with next to the Bodensee region a second centre of pile-dwelling sites of the peri-Alpine region in southwest Germany. These sites lie in various nowadays silted up bays of the former lake. Due to groundwater lowering and melioration, the preservation of the sites are very different.

Upper Swabia features a special cultural development, which is close connected with the Danube region. The selection encompasses sites of different phases of the Pfyn-Altheim Culture (Ödenahlen, DE-BW-11; Schreckensee, DE-BW-18), Horgen Culture (Schreckensee), Goldberg III-Group (Grundwiesen, DE-BW-13; Olzreute-Enzisholz, DE-BW-16) and the Early and Middle Bronze Age (Siedlung Forschner, DE-BW-15) and takes account of various settlement locations. All these sites are situated in nature protection areas and they are well protected by rewetting programmes.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Federsee and Upper Swabia	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
DE-BW-11	Ödenahlen	A		a1 a2 a3 a7 b1 c1 c2 d1 e1 e2							Ödenahlen is an important and representative site of the Upper Swabian Pfyn-Altheim Group in the Federsee Reed and the site where the Pfyn-Altheim-Group was first recognized (a2). The site is best preserved, providing extant house floors and the remains of fireplaces, ovens and walls (b1). The occupational layer, up to 1 m thick, encompasses multiple building phases (a7). Together with the later dating occupational layers in the site of Schreckensee, Ödenahlen represents the Pfyn-Altheim-Group of Upper Swabia.	The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site is situated in a large nature protection area within a natural setting and was purchased by the State of Baden-Württemberg to establish an archaeological reserve. Wetland reclamation was initiated in 2009 and water levels are monitored regularly.
DE-BW-12	Achwiesen	A				a5 d2- e1 e2					This is the only complex of the Goldberg III group with excellent textile preservation. The building remains, including extant pile houses, are unique. The three cart wheel fragments found at the site are exceptional and allow insight into the village structure of this period. Because of the nutrient-rich peat deposits, the preservation of the occupational layers is almost ideal. In spite of these features, in the interests of avoiding redundancy the site is removed from the list because the Goldberg-III-Group is already well represented by the sites of Grundwiesen (DE-BW-13) and Olzreute-Enzisholz (DE-BW-16).	
DE-BW-13	Grundwiesen	A				a5 a7 a9 b1 b3 c1 d1 d3 e1 e2					The site represents a settlement of the Goldberg III-Group that was specialized in flax cultivation and herding (a9). It is the best example in Upper Swabia for the emergence of new sociological structures, economic strategies and technological innovations in the latest phase of the eneolithic period (a5). The occupational layers form a deposit up to 1.20 m thick that contain outstanding well preserved house-floors representing multiple building phases (a7). Finally, the site is important for research on environment and economy during the late Eneolithic as well (e1).	The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site is situated in a nature protection area bought by the State of Baden-Württemberg to establish an archaeological reserve that is well-protected and maintained. Wetland reclamation was initiated in 2009 and water levels are monitored regularly.





Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Federsee and Upper Swabia	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
DE-BW-14	Täschchenwiesen	B				b1 c2 e1					The site is the largest settlement of the Eneolithic in the Federsee reedbed. The research potential of this site, which has as yet only been examined in small areas, is extremely high. The site is contemporary with those at Grundwiesen (DE-BW-13) and Enzisholz (DE-BW-16); it is therefore removed from the list in the interests of avoiding redundancy.	
DE-BW-15	Siedlung Forschner	A						a1 a2 a3 a4 b2 b4 c1			This exceptionally well defended complex is the only Middle Bronze Age bog settlement north of the Alps (a1). Most of the finds belong to the Hügelgräber-Culture (a2) and show a wide range of external contacts (a3). The first building phase dates to the early Bronze Age. The site represents a unique settlement structure with parallels in the danubian world (b2). Parts of the site were explored during research excavations conducted in the 1980s, but important parts of the pile field and artifact deposits still remain untouched in the ground.	The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site lies within a nature preserve with an extensive buffer zone and is part of the 'Archäologischer Moorlehrpfad'; land acquisition was initiated in 2008 and finalized in 2010; wetland reclamation is planned for 2012.
DE-BW-16	Olzreute-Enzisholz	A				a1 a5 a6 b1 b3 b4 c1 d1 e1 e2					Due to excellent preservation of occupational layers, wooden buildings and finds, the site epitomizes a settlement of the eneolithic Goldberg III-Group in a smaller Upper Swabian bog (a1). Coring and limited trenching carried out in 2010 identified three occupational layers. The site has been rediscovered a few years ago and indicates a high research potential: The features embedded in the organically rich peat layers are especially well preserved (e2). Four disc wheels found in 2010 exhibit different production techniques, demonstrating the importance of the site for the history of wheeled vehicles (a5). Together with the site of Grundwiesen (DE-BW-13) Olzreute-Enzisholz represents the Goldberg III-Group in Upper Swabia.	The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site lies in a natural setting in which it is planned to establish an archaeological reserve. Deforestation was implemented in 2007; acquisition of the property is ongoing since 2008; wetland reclamation is planned; exposed parts of the site were covered with peat in 2010.
DE-BW-17	Königseggsee	A			b3 e1						The site complex encompasses an extensive pile field and an occupational layer embedded in lake marl, partly under water and partly on the shore of the peninsula. The latest botanical samples indicate high research potential. However, because the Horgen Culture is already well represented around the Schreckensee (DE-BW-18), in the interests of avoiding redundancy this site is removed from the list.	
DE-BW-18	Schreckensee	A		a3 a5 b3 b4 c1 d1 e1 e2	a2 b3 b4 c1 d1 e1 e2		a4				The site, situated on a peninsula, has produced the only comprehensive Upper Swabian stratigraphy of the eneolithic Period (Pfyn-Altheim-Culture, Horgen Culture, Goldberg III-Group and Early Bronze Age) (b4). Also present are a destruction horizon and very good preservation of organic material (e1). The site, which typifies settlements on peninsulas along the small lakes of Upper Swabia (b3), has yielded important evidence of early copper metallurgy (a5). Together with Odenahlen the site Schreckensee represents the Pfyn-Altheim-Culture in Upper Swabia.	The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site lies in a natural setting within a nature preserve. Protection measures are unnecessary due to natural terrain without water level variation. The nature conservation agency is keeping the landscape open. Regular monitoring every five years is starting 2011.



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Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Federsee and Upper Swabia	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
DE-BW-19	Steeger-See	A		a3 b1 b4 c1 e1							Due to the excellent preservation and the permanent waterlogged conditions at the site, the occupational layers have high research potential. The same culture groups documented at this site are already well represented at Ehrenstein (DE-BW-21) and Ödenahlen (DE-BW-11). Therefore the site is removed from the list in the interests of avoiding redundancy.	
DE-BW-20	Reute-Schorrenried	A		a2 a3 a5 b1 c1 d2 e1							The number and quality of the finds and the excellent preservation conditions distinguish this Neolithic site. Especially noteworthy are the evidence of early metallurgy and the relatively high proportion of flint imports from Bavaria and Upper Italy. The Pfyn-Altheim-Culture is already well represented by the site of Ödenahlen (DE-BW-11), so in the interests of avoiding redundancy the site is removed from the list.	

Fig. B.3.11. Selection of sites of Federsee and Upper Swabia.

Because of their geographical situation, the sites at the foot of the Swabian Jura have special position. Furthermore, pile dwellings in river valleys are very rare. Some of them are situated on a tributary of the Danube – the river Blau – on the Swabian Alb. Nominated is the very well preserved site of Ehrenstein (DE-BW-21), the most important representative site of the Schussenried Culture. In addition, the site completes the stratigraphical series of Upper Swabia as well.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Swabian Jura	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
DE-BW-21	Ehrenstein	A		a1 a2 a3 a6 b1 b4 c1 d1 e1							Ehrenstein is among the best preserved wetland settlements in southwest Germany. It plays a key role in our understanding of the internal developments of the Schussenried culture (a1). The historically important site has high potential for future research. The site is the only one belonging to the Schussenried Culture on this list (a2) and also represents a rare example of a pile dwelling in a river valley (a6). The site has a thick cultural layer containing at least five construction horizons with complete houses, fireplaces, ovens (b1), following each other within one century (b4).	The archaeological site is protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg. The site is partially in a natural setting, partially covered by a thick layer of modern deposits. Because enough cover is present and the water table is stable, protection measures are unnecessary for the moment; regular monitoring every five years

Fig. B.3.12. Selection of sites of the Swabian Jura.

Loosbach Valley

The Loosbach Valley is situated in western Upper Bavaria, in the West of the distribution area of the Altheim culture. This late Neolithic culture holds the earliest certain evidence for the existence of prehistoric pile-dwellings (Kempfenhausen in Lake Starnberg) and wetland settlements in Bavaria. Sites of this kind are very rare in the Free State of Bavaria, which marks the periphery of their distribution area. The floodplain of the Loosbach brook however offers excellent opportunities to investigate the appearance and the development of a Neolithic settlement cluster of this period. Intensive documentation over the last two decades, good preservation conditions and evidence of other, undiscovered sites in the surroundings of Pestenacker (DE-BY-01) and Unfriedshausen (DE-BY-02) make the Loosbach floodplain an ideal object of research concerning Bavarian wetland archaeology in general and the Neolithic Altheim culture in particular.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Loosbach Valley	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
DE-BY-01	Pestenacker	A			a1 a7 b1 b2 b4 c1						Pestenacker is the most important wetland site in Bavaria. The spot has been well explored during years of systematic excavations. It provides a clear settlement stratigraphy with good dendrochronological data, which can be used to evaluate the historico-cultural development of the settlement site itself. The research at Pestenacker had a significant impact on our knowledge about the Altheim culture and its architecture respectively house building (b1). Several distinct settlement phases within a relatively short time span could be differed and related to various village plans (a7, b2). In addition, the structures west of the Loosbach have not been dug up yet and offer numerous archaeological reserves for the future. Being situated in the floodplain of a small brook, the site is a typical example for a wetland settlement from the Altheim culture in Bavaria. Together with its nearby predecessor at Unfriedshausen (DE-BY-02), Pestenacker offers a detailed view on the dynamic development of a small Neolithic settlement area within a micro region (b4).	The prehistoric settlement at Pestenacker is considered an immovable archaeological monument as defined in Article 1, § 4 of the BayDSchG. It is therefore protected by the Bavarian Monument Protection Law, which is enforced by the State Conservation Office and the respective Local Monument Protection Authority. The site is situated in an area of agricultural usage where mainly forage is being grown. According to the local land development plan, no severe construction projects are planned on the site or in its vicinity. Since the site is situated in the boggy floodplain of the Loosbach, it is part of a wetland biotope and therefore generally protected by the Bavarian Nature Conservation Act (Article 13d, § 1). Possible drainage and dehydration endanger the wetland features up to a certain level. In order to improve the control of the fluctuating ground water table, systematic water-level monitoring is taking place at the site.
DE-BY-02	Unfriedshausen	A		a1 a7 b1 b2 b4 c1 d1							Unfriedshausen is - besides the site at Pestenacker (DE-BY-01) – the most important wetland site in the Free State of Bavaria. Clear changes of the architecture (b1) and the settlement structure itself could be proven by good dendrochronological and stratigraphical data. They helped to reconstruct village ground plans related to several settlement phases that succeeded one another in a timeframe of only a few decades (a7, b2). Especially Unfriedshausen-West has been well explored and mostly uncovered during years of systematic excavations. In addition, the archaeological structures at Unfriedshausen-Ost are well-preserved (d1) and offer numerous research possibilities for the future. Trial trenches and finds of old, reused timbers indicate that there are other Neolithic settlement structures to be expected in the vicinity of the site. Unfriedshausen therefore offers a detailed view on the development of a settlement cluster within the Altheim culture. Together with the succeeding settlement at nearby Pestenacker, the site helps to understand settlement dynamics and their spatial as well as chronological connections within a micro region (b4). Both sites – Unfriedshausen and Pestenacker – are related to each other and should be treated accordingly.	The prehistoric settlement at Unfriedshausen is considered an immovable archaeological monument as defined in Article 1, § 4 of the BayDSchG. It is therefore protected by the Bavarian Monument Protection Law, which is enforced by the State Conservation Office and the respective Local Monument Protection Authority. The site is situated in an area of agricultural usage. According to the land development plan of Geltendorf, no construction projects are planned on site. In addition, cadastral district 1240 is used as a bird sanctuary respectively 'Special Protected Area' as defined in the European Council Directive 79/409/EEC. Hence, monument and nature protection are both combined on site legally based on the Bavarian Monument Protection Law and the Bavarian Nature Conservation Act. The preservation of the wetland features at Unfriedshausen is primarily threatened by possible dehydration and drainage. However, fluctuations of the ground water table will be monitored and controlled closely. Furthermore, most of the features lie almost continually in the ground water and are therefore not endangered in the medium term.

Fig. B.3.13. Selection of sites of the Loosbach Valley.

Prehistoric lakeshore settlements in Bavaria appear at present to be verifiable only in the surroundings of natural islands. With the sites at Kempfenhausen and Rose Island (DE-BY-03), Lake Starnberg is the only water in the prealpine landscape of the Free State of Bavaria where clear proof has been found for the existence of settlements of this kind. Whereas the entire area between Allgäu and Chiemgau represents a gap in the distribution of prehistoric lakeshore and island settlements in the region around the Alps, at Lake Starnberg there are even traces of settlements from an era – the Iron Age – which is generally characterized by the abandonment of water-edge locations.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Lake Starnberg	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–0	Special Value	Protection
DE-BY-03	Rose Island	A	?	?	?	?		a1 a6 b3 d1	a1 a6 b3 d1	a1 a4 a5 a6 b1 b3 d1	Lake Starnberg is the only water in Bavaria where prehistoric pile dwellings have been found so far. This region represents the periphery of the distribution area of prealpine lake shore settlements (a6). Besides of the Neolithic pile-dwelling station of Kempfenhausen – also situated in Lake Starnberg but not nominated – Rose Island is the only known lake shore settlement in the Free State of Bavaria. It has to be considered as the exceptional representative of the pile-dwelling idea in the Bavarian prealpine landscape (a1). Being an island settlement, the site has always featured a special topographical location. (b3). It has always been the focal point of Bavarian pile-dwelling research. Numerous well-preserved construction timbers (b1), piles and sediments of former occupation layers can still be found in the large shallow water areas around the island. They offer wide research opportunities for the future (d1). Remains from the Bronze Age and Urnfield culture can just be found at Rose Island. The dating of those remains exactly corresponds with that of other spots of the pile-dwelling district around the alps. However, Iron Age features such as remarkable sill beam constructions from the middle of the 1st millennium BC (a4) – an era usually characterized by the abandonment of water-edge locations – and a long lasting settlement history possibly reaching back as far as the Middle Neolithic make the island unique among the settlements of the pile-dwelling district.	Rose Island – as well as Lake Starnberg – is owned by the Free State of Bavaria. The island and the lake are both supervised by the Bavarian Administration of State-owned Palaces, Gardens and Lakes. Since the island is considered an immovable archaeological monument as defined in Article 1, § 4 of the BayDSchG, all matters of monument protection are regulated by the Bavarian Monument Protection Law. This law is enforced by the State Conservation Office and the Local Monument Protection Authority. Therefore, all aspects of monument protection and ownership are solely vested within the Free State itself. Accordingly, a high level of professional site protection and management can be guaranteed. Furthermore, nature protection and monument protection go hand in hand, since the buffer zone is also considered a bird sanctuary or 'Special Protected Area (SPA)' on the basis of the European Council Directive 79/409/EEC. The archaeological features at Rose Island are primarily endangered by erosion caused by the onslaught of the waves. At the moment, comprehensive concepts for the future site management and protection are being developed, also evaluating the benefits, possibilities and hazards of the tourist attraction of the island.

Fig. B.3.14. Selection of sites of Lake Starnberg.

Salzkammergut

The sites of the Salzkammergut in Upper Austria are the most north-eastern sites of the geographical spread of the pile dwellings. They are also significant due to the early development of copper metallurgy evidenced north of the Alps. The influence of this important innovation can be shown to reach to the Western parts of Switzerland and thus the sites of the Salzkammergut are inevitably linked to the rest of the pre-Alps.

The choice of sites in the Salzkammergut assures a complete and excellent documentation on the Neolithic Mondsee Group: The sites Abtsdorf I and III (AT-OÖ-01, AT-OÖ-03) – together with the associated site of Abtsdorf II – are important for understanding small-scale settlement processes. Litzlberg-Süd (AT-OÖ-05) with its massive package of occupation layers guarantees a rich spectrum of finds and therefore is an important reserve for future research. The eponymous site Mondsee-See (AT-OÖ-07) with its rich find inventory allows research into trade contacts and comparison with synchronic pile-dwelling cultures. Finally Abtsdorf I (AT-OÖ-01) is the only clearly dated site of the Austrian Bronze Age.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Salzkammergut	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
AT-OÖ-01	Abtsdorf I	A		?	?			a4	a4		The pile-dwelling settlement is especially important because of its assured dating at the turn from the Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age (a4). This constitutes the only verified radiocarbon dating of a pile dwelling of this era in the Salzkammergut. Neolithic finds from the settlement area suggest several phases, which form an important link between Neolithic and Bronze Age settlements.	Placing under protection of Monument Protection Law (DMSG) has been initiated in 2010 and will be implemented soon. The general regulation of the UVP-G and the WRG apply and the site is located in a European Natura2000 area. Additional protection is ensured by the Upper Austrian Law on the Protection of Nature and Landscapes. Because of the good covering with lake marl, gravel and calcareous mud there is no threat for the site. Abtsdorf I is situated almost 100 m away from the shoreline, which keeps the site out of reach of jetties, boathouses and bathing platforms. No-dive zones have been defined as buffer zones, which are decreed by notices by the competent district administration. Buoys and nautic activities are controlled by regional regulations. There are considerable restrictions on combustion engine boats. By regular dives, the condition of the site will be controlled every five to ten years Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 4.4, Salzkammergut/Attersee .
AT-OÖ-02	Abtsdorf II	A		b4	b4						Despite the good covering with lake marl and calcareous mud and the scientifically highly interesting ensemble with Abtsdorf I (AT-OÖ-01) and Abtsdorf III (AT-OÖ-03), the site was taken out of the nomination because of the uncertain conservation situation. The extended jetty in the central part of the site causes significant boat traffic that could be a threat for the site despite of management efforts.	





Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Salzkammergut	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
AT-OÖ-03	Abtsdorf III	A		b4 d3	b4 d3						Abtsdorf III not only shows very good covering and thus good preservation, but is of particularly importance in synopsis with the neighbouring settlements of Abtsdorf I (AT-OO-01) and the associated site of Abtsdorf II and marks an important element for the understanding of small-scale settlement processes (b4). This is underpinned by the absence of fine organic material in the cultural layers, which could hint to a specialization and/or a very short and thus easily comprehensible settlement history (d3).	Placing under protection of Monument Protection Law (DMSG) has been initiated in 2010 and will be implemented soon. The general regulation of the UVP-G and the WRG apply and the site is located in a European Natura2000 area. Additional protection is ensured by the Upper Austrian Law on the Protection of Nature and Landscapes. The site is located at least 40 m away from the shoreline and out of reach of the potential hazard through jetties, boathouses and bathing platforms. The whole area lies under a thick covering of lake marl. No-diver zones have been defined as buffer zones, which are decreed by notices by the competent district administration. Buoys and nautic activities are controlled by regional regulations. There are considerable restrictions on combustion engine boats. By regular dives, the condition of the site will be controlled every five to ten years ↗ Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 4.4, Salzkammergut/Attersee .
AT-OÖ-04	Aufham	A		b4	b4						In spite of the generally very good state of preservation of the site of Aufham and its high potential for the study of settlement phases the site has been revised and removed from the series. The small scale and unhomogenous structure of privately owned parcels results in considerable boat traffic that is amplified by the flanking marina. The attention to this endangerment will be an important task in the management process. However this would stretch the resources for protection measures to a level difficult to calculate.	



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Salzkammergut	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
AT-OÖ-05	Litzberg Süd	A		d1	d1						The settlement of Litzberg Süd is one of the settlements with the best-preserved archaeological horizons in Austria. The massive packages of occupation layers and very good covering of lake marl and calcareous mud offer perfect conditions for a rich spectrum of finds (d1) and thus are especially important for understanding small-scale development processes in Neolithic times.	Placing under protection of Monument Protection Law (DMSG) has been initiated in 2010 and will be implemented soon. The general regulation of the UVP-G and the WRG apply and the site is located in a European Natura2000 area. Additional protection is ensured by the Upper Austrian Law on the Protection of Nature and Landscapes. No-dive zones have been defined as buffer zones, which are decreed by notices by the competent district administration. Buoys and nautic activities are controlled by regional regulations. There are considerable restrictions on combustion engine boats. The steady location in the embayment of Litzberg supports the good preservation conditions for the site. There is little boat traffic because a small number of private residents own all neighbouring parcels. According to the dialog with the community and the nature conservation authority there is a high interest in the site and a strong awareness for natural protection of the lake and the cultural value of the site. First projects for the renaturation of the shoreline have been set and will act as best practice example for the future. Monitoring of the more vulnerable shore area of the site will be implemented and a budget for protection covering reserved. By regular dives, the condition of the site will be controlled every five to ten years ➤ Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 4.4, Salzkammergut/Attersee.
AT-OÖ-06	Nussdorf	A			st dt	st dt					The settlement of Nussdorf is not only very well preserved, and shows a rich spectrum of finds, but, based on its dating of the finds and the C14 samples, also occupies an important position in investigating the declining Mondsee group. Despite the fact that national protection will secure the site anyway and will limit the handling possibilities of the communal entities it was decided that it will not be part of the series to increase the scope of action for the whole region.	



Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Salzkammergut	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
AT-OÖ-07	Mondsee-See	B		a2 a3 a5	a2 a3 a5						<p>The eponymous site of the Mondsee group not only represents an exceptional value from a research historical perspective. The rich inventory of finds at the settlement constitutes the so far most comprehensive source for scientific exploration of Austrian pile-dwelling cultures (a2). Several publications deal with the different categories of finds (e.g. ceramics, animal bones and silica), and allow research into trade contacts (a3) and comparison with synchronic pile-dwelling cultures. The rich spectrum of metal finds demonstrates the important role of See in the early development of copper metallurgy (a5).</p>	<p>The site has immediate monument protection according to the Monument Protection Law (DMSG) since 1992. The general regulation of the UVP-G and the WRG apply and the site is located in a European Natura2000 area. Additional protection by the Upper Austrian Law on the Protection of Nature and Landscapes. No-dive zones have been defined as buffer zones, which are decreed by notices by the competent district administration. Buoys and nautic activities are controlled by regional regulations. There is a total prohibition of combustion engine boats. Monitoring and prevention of erosion in the outflow area is not only a necessity for the preservation of the lake dwelling but also for the protection of the two Nature 2000 fish species. A close cooperation with the nature conservation authority and limnological institute in Mondsee will be established and budget for monitoring and protection reserved.</p> <p>The development and implementation of an additional protection programme is in progress since 2010 ↘ Management Plan Version 2.0, Chapter 4.3. AT-2.1–2.3; Chapter 4.4, Salzkammergut/Mondsee.</p>

Fig. B.3.15. Selection of sites of the Salzkammergut.

Lake Keutschach

Lake Keutschach has a special importance because of its geographical situation between Slovenia, Italy and the Austrian Salzkammergut. The site of Keutschacher See (AT-KT-01) is one of the few pile-dwelling sites of this macro-region known up to now. Its finds of the Neolithic Kanzianiberg-Lasinja group link it not only to the south-eastern pile-dwelling regions but show influences that go far into the Hungarian region. Furthermore, it also forms an important connection to the Austrian pile dwellings north of the Alps. In its role as the first pile dwelling to be discovered in Austria, it is additionally immensely important from a research historical perspective.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Lake Keutschach	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
AT-KT-01	Keutschacher See	B		a1 a2 a3 a6 b3						a1 a4 a6 b3	The site is one of the major find spots of the Neolithic Kanzianiberg-Lasinja group and complements the sites on mineral earth through its excellent conservation conditions for organic material. The influence of Lasinja ceramics is verifiable far into the Hungarian region (a6) and marks a highly important connection between the southeast alpine region (a3). Pioneering work in dendrochronology has provided important information about the Kanzianiberg-Lasinja group and emphasizes, together with the ceramics as reference complex (a2), the importance of the site. The sites' situation in the lake centre is also exceptional and interesting in terms of usage and settlement structures of pile dwellings (b3).	The site has immediate monument protection according to the DMSG since 1953. Additionally the general regulation of the UVP-G and the WRG apply and the site is located in an area of natural protection, Ramsar-Convention area and the whole lake is a no-dive zone. The carinthian environmental planning law (K-UPG) requires an environmental report, which also has to contain information on the cultural heritage, namely 'archaeological treasures'. The site also is well protected from interfering human activities due to the fact of its location in the middle of the lake and the diving and motorboat ban. Small-scale erosion areas have been covered with geo-textiles since 1994. Natural erosion still exists on a small-scale level and will be determined by regular monitoring. This will result in a better understanding of the various influencing factors to set up the most suitable counter measures to enhance the stability of the site.

Fig. B.3.16. Selection of sites of Lake Keutschach.

The Ljubljansko barje is a component of central Slovenia, where the first pile-dwelling settlement was discovered in 1875. Within the Slovenian territory, which has been under research almost uninterruptedly ever since, the Ljubljansko barje remains the only region with pile-dwellings. At the same time, the area represents the southeasternmost Alpine region of distribution of pile-dwelling settlements, rounding up the pile-dwelling research and time frame in a greater geographical area. The selected sites of the Ljubljansko barje region cover the time span from the neolithic (SI-IG-02) to the eneolithic period (SI-IG-01, SI-IG-02).

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Ljubljansko barje	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
SI-IG-01	Kolišča na Igu, severna skupina	A				a2 a5 a7 b2 b4 c1 d1 d2 e1 e2	a2 a5 a7 b2 b4 c1 d1 d2 e1 e2	a3 a5			Sites of the northern group were the first discovered pile-dwellings in Slovenia. Numerous moulds, crucibles and fragments of bellows provide evidence of development and extensive metalworking activities in the settlements (a5, d2). An extensive dendrochronological research on sites revealed wooden piles of different species, which offer good dating possibilities and an establishment of a wider dendrochronological scheme (c1). An excellent preservation of wooden and other organic remains in the boggy area of the Ljubljansko barje enables outstanding opportunities for natural scientific studies (e1, e2). Based on dendrochronological research it was possible to determine chronological and geographical dynamics of the pile-dwelling settlements at the Ljubljansko barje, moving from the south to the north part of the area (b4).	The sites are located in an uninhabited area under the surface of the boggy meadows, and thus very well protected. The area of the pile-dwellings lies within the cultural heritage protection zone as well as the natural conservation zone on the territory of the Ljubljansko barje Nature Park. The sites are also being monitored regularly.
SI-IG-02	Kolišča na Igu, južna skupina	A	a2 a3 a4 c1 c2 d3 e1 e2	a2 c1 e1 e2	a2 a3 a5 b2 b4 c1 d3 e1 e2						Sites of the southern group were the most extensively studied location in the Ljubljansko barje after the Second World War. The earliest pile-dwelling occupation of Ljubljansko barje region was discovered at Resnikov prekop (a4), where a very short settlement phase – supposedly less than a decade – was determined (d3). An extensive dendrochronological research on sites revealed wooden piles of different species, which offer good dating possibilities and an establishment of a wider dendrochronological scheme (c1). An excellent preservation of wooden and other organic remains in the boggy area enables outstanding opportunities for natural scientific studies (e1, e2). Based on dendrochronological research it was possible to determine a short settlement phase at Maharski prekop (d3) and after abandonment the relocation to the nearby vicinity within a short period of time (b4) took place.	The sites are located in an uninhabited area under the surface of the boggy meadows, and thus very well protected. The area of the pile-dwellings lies within the cultural heritage protection zone as well as the natural conservation zone on the territory of the Ljubljansko barje Nature Park. The sites are also being monitored regularly.

Fig. B.3.17. Selection of sites of the Ljubljansko barje.

Eastern Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia

The macro-region is significant for understanding the relationship and the contacts existing between the north-eastern Italian communities and their neighbouring groups in Italy and abroad during the Neolithic. In fact, it provides data on the interaction between the Lagozza culture and the Square Mouthed Pottery (VBQ), phase 3, Culture of Northern Italy on one hand, and between the Italian eastern Neolithic groups and contemporary groups of Austria and Slovenia on the other.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Eastern Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-FV-01	Caneva-Polcenigo (PN)–Palù di Livenza–Santissima	A	a1 a6 b3 e2	a1 a6 b3 e2							<p>The settlement has a peculiar location on several islands situated in a lake basin (b3) originating from the springs of a big river at the feet of the Alpine range. In this site, there is an outstanding conservation of organic materials (e2). The site is an important crossroad for different Neolithic cultural spheres providing good evidence of the eastern and the northern links in particular and suggesting chronological and cultural comparisons based on dendrochronology and C14 dating between Palù di Livenza and the Slovenian coeval sites, and – according to ceramic production analysis – also between Revine and the Austrian Neolithic groups (a6).</p>	<p><i>National protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004). • Legislative limitations apply for landscape conservation purposes: authorization for any form of intervention is granted or denied by the relevant authority for landscape preservation. The <i>Soprintendenza</i> ensures the authorization is legitimate, by verifying the compatibility of the actions with the conservation of the resource (Legislative Decree 42/2004). <p><i>Local territorial planning instruments:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and archaeological protection is provided for in the Town Plans of the Caneva and Polcenigo Municipalities. <p>Activities allowed: archaeological research, restoration and environmental restoration maintaining the hydrological equilibrium, protection of the banks with works compatible with the natural characteristics of the place; actions on water for the maintenance and enhancement of the wet habitat; agricultural activity compatible with the river area, construction of facilities for excavation and enhancement the area, recovery of trails and limited construction of new ones for approaching the area.</p>

Fig. B.3.18. Selection of sites of Eastern Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia.

Small lakes or bogs of Berici and Euganei Hills

In both the hilly areas pile-dwellings are located along the ancient shores of two small lakes present among hills of volcanic origin: lake Fimon in the Berici Hills and laghetto della Costa in the Euganei Hills. Inhabited in pile-dwellings settlements since the Neolithic, the region developed a peculiar pottery assemblage in Early Bronze Age – the so-called *facies berico-euganea* within the Polada Culture – where influences from central-eastern Europe are attested. In the site of Laghetto della Costa (IT-VN-07) different kind of structures are testified.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Small lakes or bogs of Berici and Euganei Hills	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-VN-07	Arquà Petrarca (PD)–Laghetto della Costa	A					a2 a6 b3	a2 a6 b3			The site is a typical example for building structures of settlements on reclaimed land, the so-called Bonifica tipo Arquà (a6), supporting small huts of various shapes, with different types of flooring: beaten earth in those located on dry land, stones and horizontal piles for those built on the lake shore (b3). The site has reference inventories for Early Bronze Age in the Euganei-Berici Hills (a2). Recent studies allowed locating the areas where the excavations of the last decade of the 19 th and the beginning of the 20 th century were conducted.	<i>National protective provisions:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004). – Legislative limitations apply for landscape conservation purposes: authorization for any form of intervention is granted or denied by the relevant authority for landscape preservation. The <i>Soprintendenza</i> ensures the authorization is legitimate, by verifying the compatibility of the actions with the conservation of the resource (Legislative Decree 42/2004).

Fig. B.3.19. Selection of sites of the Small lakes or bogs of Berici and Euganei Hills.

Region of Lake Garda

This macro-region is the most important pile-dwelling area of northern Italy. Settlements are proved here, when there have been no occupation of the lakeshores North of the Alps (Early Bronze and Middle Bronze Age). In fact, during the Early Bronze Age, when the pile-dwelling phenomenon became widespread, the greatest concentration of sites lied around Lake Garda, both along the shores of the great lake and the moraine amphitheatre. The selection represents different aspects of the Bronze Age from settlements situated both on Lakeshores (IT-LM-02, IT-LM-04, IT-VN-04) and their 'Hinterland' (IT-LM-01, IT-LM-05, IT-LM-07, IT-LM-08, IT-VN-05) or river beds (IT-VN-06). Finally IT-LM-04 is one of the rare neolithic sites of this region.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Region of Lake Garda	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-LM-01	Desenzano del Garda/ Lonato del Garda (BS)–Lavagnone	B					a3 b1 b4 c1 e1 e2	a8 b2 b4 e1	a1 a3		<p>This site still contains an impressive stratigraphic sequence. Pioneering work in pollen analysis has provided information about the changes in the landscape of the area. Moreover, an Early Bronze Age 'wooden plough' from area A is a unique find (e2). During Middle Bronze Age in the area B, a rectangular plan hut (13 m long and at least 4.5 m wide) has been built; a hearth, post holes and working spaces have been recognized (b2).</p> <p>The area is involved in a research and enhancement project together with Lucone di Polpenazze (IT-LM-05). Both sites, sharing the same chronology and several peculiarities, have been picked out as sample-sites within a comparative study concerning an environmental reconstruction (a8, c1, e1). A project for the creation of a geographical information system (GIS) is in progress.</p>	<p><i>National protective provision:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Direct legislative limitations for archaeological purposes apply as of 12.01.1990. – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention. – Legislative limitations apply for landscape conservation purposes: authorization for any form of intervention is granted or denied by the relevant authority for landscape preservation. The <i>Soprintendenza</i> ensures the authorization is legitimate, by verifying the compatibility of the actions with the conservation of the resource (Legislative Decree 42/2004). <p><i>Local territorial planning instruments:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PGT of Lonato Municipality 'Area of historical and archaeological importance' <p>The site is situated in an area subject to natural protection measure avoiding all construction activities. Excavations were conducted only in a small part of the settlement.</p> <p>The site has been picked out as sample-site within a comparative study concerning an environmental reconstruction.</p> <p><i>Soprintendenza</i>, Regione Lombardia, municipalities and research agencies take part to this long-term project. The areas where archaeological digs are on-going (both in Lucone and Lavagnone) are public properties and involved in educational activities.</p>





Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Region of Lake Garda	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-LM-02	Manerba del Garda (BS)–San Sivino, Gabbiano	A					a5 a9	a5 a9			<p>The recovered materials (ceramics, bronzes, lithic industry) date the occupation of the pile settlement during the Early (EB I, II) and Middle (MB I and IIA) Bronze Ages. Some metal artifacts, showing particular fabrication techniques with different raw materials (Fahlerz ores and Fahlerz copper with added tin), are of very special scientific importance (a5).</p> <p>The site attests a long presence in the territory with different kind of occupation: from the summit of the rocky promontory of the Rocca (Mesolithic and Neolithic Age) to natural terraces at the foot of the high lake-side cliff (Copper Age) and to the shores of the lake (Bronze Age) (a9).</p>	<p><i>National protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004). – Legislative limitations apply for landscape conservation purposes: authorization for any form of intervention is granted or denied by the relevant authority for landscape preservation. The <i>Soprintendenza</i> ensures the authorization is legitimate, by verifying the compatibility of the actions with the conservation of the resource (Legislative Decree 42/2004). <p>The 'Demanio Lacuale del Garda' (art. 13) protects the archaeological sites along the shore and bans shipping.</p> <p>It is possible to include the site in projects of enhancement as it is situated in an area subject to natural protection measure and connected to the Nature and Archaeological Park of the Rocca in Manerba.</p>
IT-LM-03	Padenghe-sul-Garda (BS)–West-Garda, la-Fabbrica	A		c†			c†	c†			<p>The site allows to collect sample of piles in good conditions for dendrochronology and, therefore for the study of the village construction.</p> <p>The management system of the site presents some aspects that could slow down the implementation of the Management Plan in the future. This reason suggests moving this site away from the component part.</p>	
IT-LM-04	Sirmione (BS)–Lugana Vecchia	A	?			a4	a5 b3	a5 b3	a5 b3		<p>Site with wide time position. It is the best known pile dwelling along the shore of Sirmione's peninsula (b3) where are located also S. Francesco, Porto Galeazzi and La Maraschina-Tafella (associated sites). Some finds are related to the Neolithic and Copper Age, otherwise rarely found in this region (a4); dendrochronological analysis and radiocarbon data attest structures related to Early and Middle Bronze Age. The notable richness and variety of the bronze artefacts (daggers, pins, spear tips) taken together, span the phases between Early and Late Bronze Age. Since July 2008 metallographic analyses have been performed over bronze artifacts as part of a larger project in Lombardy Region (supported by the Superintendence) on metal alloys to increase knowledge of metals production during Bronze Age (a5).</p>	<p><i>National protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004). <p><i>Regional protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provision for the protection of State-owned land around lake Garda. – DG of Lombardy Region VIII/7307 of 19 May 2008 'Declaration of relevant public interest of the whole lake along the Sirmione's peninsula' (according to Legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 136 lett. c) and d)). <p>The 'Demanio Lacuale del Garda' (art. 13) protects the archaeological sites along the shore and bans shipping.</p> <p>The site is situated in an area subject to natural protection measure.</p>



			Years BC								Region of Lake Garda	
Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-LM-05	Polpenazze del Garda (BS)–Lucone	B	?	?			a1 a3 b1 b4 c1 c2 d3 e1 e2	a8 a9 b4 c1 c2 d2 e1			<p>The site is the result of a progressive change of position of villages in the same little lake (b4). The importance of the site is based on its complex topography and on many elements that allow the reconstruction of house architecture (b1) and settlement structures (c2). Most important, the first phase in area D, short lasting and distinguished from the others, gives back a detailed image of an Early Bronze Age village (d3). The area is involved in a research and enhancement project together with Lavagnone (IT-LM-01). Both sites, sharing the same chronology and several peculiarities, have been picked out as sample-sites within a comparative study concerning an environmental reconstruction (a8, e1). A project for the creation of a geographical information system (GIS) is in progress.</p>	<p>The site is situated in an area subject to natural protection measure avoiding all construction activities. Excavations were conducted only in a small part of the settlement.</p> <p>The site is protected from any interventions which can damage archaeological heritage by national protective provisions (Decreto Legislativo 42/2004). The drawing up of the draft of the declaration of the site's importance as a culturally relevant landmark is now underway. The PGT of Polpenazze del Garda Municipality, the local territorial planning instrument, classifies the area as an 'area to be safeguarded (Class 5), allowing some farming activities, but avoiding all construction activities.</p> <p>The site has been picked out as sample-site within a comparative study concerning an environmental reconstruction Soprintendenza, Regione Lombardia, municipalities and research agencies take part to this long-term project. The areas where archaeological digs are on-going (both in Lucone and Lavagnone) are public properties and involved in educational activities.</p>
IT-LM-07	Cavriana (MN)–Bande – Corte Carpani	B					b1 c2	a3 b1 c2			<p>Bande-Corte Carpani is an important field for chronological sequence and settlement structure evolution (c2), recognized through dendrochronological data. The site presents an archaeological sequence, dated thanks to dendrochronology, testifying continuous transformations of the dwell structures (b1). Enigmatic tablets and other artifacts attest long distance trade (a3).</p>	<p>National protective provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant Soprintendenza (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004).– Legislative limitations apply for landscape conservation purposes: authorization for any form of intervention is granted or denied by the relevant authority for landscape preservation. The Soprintendenza ensures the authorization is legitimate, by verifying the compatibility of the actions with the conservation of the resource (Legislative Decree 42/2004). <p>Local territorial planning instruments apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– PTC of Mantua Province (now being approved). <p>The site is situated in a farming area avoiding all construction activities. Excavations were conducted only in a part of the settlement.</p>

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Region of Lake Garda	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-LM-08	Monzambano (MN)–Castellaro Lagusello – Fondo Tacoli	B						a7 b1	a1 a7 b1 b3		Excavations identified an important stratigraphic area dating from the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age and extending as far as the Final Bronze Age (a7). The site documents a village of Late Bronze Age in the Southern Po Plain (b3). Numerous wooden elements were found, which formed parts of a structure consisting of rectangular caissons with vertical piles and wooden connecting elements (b1). New excavations identified a large wooden platform, in an excellent state of preservation.	<p><i>National protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention. <p><i>Regional protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Laws instituting Regional Parks. DCR of Lombardy Region III/1738 of 11 <p>October 1984 entitled 'Institution of the Regional Nature Reserve of Complesso Morenico di Castellaro Lagusello'.</p> <p>The site is situated in an area subject to natural protection measure. Excavations were conducted only in a small part of the settlement.</p>
IT-LM-13	Sirmione (BS)/Peschiera del Garda (VR)–La Mareschina-Tafetta	A		?			a1	a1	a2		Site with wide time position. Some finds date back to Neolithic. It is the only site of the South coast of Garda Lake with bronze artefacts referred to Late Bronze Age. The management system of the site presents some aspects that could slow down the implementation of the Management Plan in the future. This reason suggests moving this site away from the component part.	
IT-VN-01	Lazise (VR)–Bordir Pacengo	A						b2 c2	a2		The site is important for its chronology (Ancient Bronze II and Early Middle Bronze Age – the so called Bor phase) and for its wooden structures. The management system of the site presents some aspects that could slow down the implementation of the Management Plan in the future. This reason suggests moving this site away from the component part.	
IT-VN-02	Lazise (VR)–La Quercia	A						a7 e2	a7 d1		The site is important for the impressive stratigraphic sequence, for the chronological sequence and for the wide extension of the pile field; the site is characterized by its rich materials and the outstanding conservation of organic materials. The management system of the site presents some aspects that could slow down the implementation of the Management Plan in the future. This reason suggests moving this site away from the component part.	
IT-VN-03	Nogara (VR)–Dossetto	A						a1 b2			This site still preserves its important stratigraphic sequence, not yet completely excavated; it is also important for the study of settlement structure evolution and for dendrochronology. The management system of the site presents some aspects that could slow down the implementation of the Management Plan in the future. This reason suggests moving this site away from the component part.	

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Region of Lake Garda	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-VN-04	Peschiera del Garda (VR)–Belvedere	A					b4 c1	b4 c1			<p>Site with huge field of piles in good conditions for dendrochronology (c1) and for the study of the village development (b4); at least two different villages developed on the site: the first one dated to the 21–20th century BC, the other to the 17th century BC; it is the case study site for an underwater archaeological investigation, as part of the training program of the International School of Underwater Archaeology in Peschiera.</p>	<p><i>National protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations <p>Local territorial planning instruments (Legislative Decree 42/2004).</p> <p><i>Regional protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provision for the protection of State-owned land around lake Garda: the article 13 forbids navigation on the submerged archaeological sites. <p>The submerged site is located about 800 m, at least, from the nearest tourist port. Recent analyses on two target areas showed that the archaeological layers, dating back to Early Bronze Age, should be completely undisturbed and intact.</p> <p>No real archaeological excavation conducted till now.</p>
IT-VN-05	Peschiera del Garda (VR)–Frassino	A						a4 c1 a9			<p>The site allows to collect sample of piles in good conditions for dendrochronology (c1) and, therefore, for the study of the village structures. It is a rare case of a site where the transition Early Bronze Age/Middle Bronze Age is attested (a4) in an underwater pile dwelling; moreover, in the settlement the shift from the use of oak (<i>Quercus sectio ROBUR</i>) to the use of an other type of oak (<i>Quercus sectio CERRIS</i>) occurred, thus testifying a change in the strategy of wood exploitation, which may be due to an environmental change (a9).</p>	<p><i>National protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention. – Legislative limitations: D.M. 15.06.1972 published in G.U. 19/01/1973 Landscape limitation in Garda Lake. <p><i>Regional protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provision for the protection of State-owned land around lake Garda. <p>The submerged site is located in a small lake inside an area subject to natural protection measure.</p> <p>No real archaeological excavation conducted till now.</p>
IT-VN-06	Cerea (VR)–Tombola	A							a4 b1 b3 e1		<p>The site is important for chronological sequence and settlement structure evolution (different construction methods), recognized through dendrochronological data (b1). The complex stratigraphy seems to demonstrate the persistence of anthropic frequentation on wooden decking during the Middle and Late Bronze Age. Tombola is an important example of pile-dwelling along an ancient riverbed of the medium Pianura Veronese (Verona's plain) close to the morenic hilly region of Lake Garda (b3).</p>	<p><i>National protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations <p>Local territorial planning instruments (Legislative Decree 42/2004).</p> <p><i>Protecting EU Directive:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Site of EU interest (Reference number IT3210016 Palude del Brusà, Le Vallette) <p>The site is situated in an area subject to natural protection. Excavations were conducted only in a small part of the settlement.</p>

Fig. B.3.20. Selection of sites of the Region of Lake Garda.

This macro-region comprises the small lakes and bogs within the prealps and on a relatively high sea level. Moreover it allows comparing the economic and settlement strategies between the Lake Garda area (rich in pile dwellings) and the territory immediately south of the Alps.

Ledro (TN)–Molina di Ledro (IT-TN-01) appears today as a 'pile-field' which still constitutes a good source of information concerning chronological and structural issues such as ancient environmental conditions of this area. Fivè (TN)–Lago Carera (IT-TN-02) is one of the most important reference points not only in Italy but all around the Alps as well, especially because of its exceptionally good conservation of organic material. Both sites of this macro-region are complementing each other in time and therefore ensure a long sequence of the Bronze Age.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Small lakes or bogs of Trentino	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-TN-01	Ledro (TN)–Molina di Ledro	B	?				?	a1 a2 a3 a5 e1	e1		Site in lake environment, important for history research in Northern Italy: it is one of the rare cases of extensive excavation before the 2 nd World War, and these materials are still a point of reference for studies for the first phases of Early Bronze Age (about 2100–1800/1700 BC, a2). Particularly important are indicators of long-distance contacts (Baltic amber), as well as imports or choice of specific uses that are unique in Italy (bronze diadems with comparisons in Niederösterreich, a3). In the site were also found tools for metallurgy (crucibles, tuyeres, stone moulds) dating from the Early Bronze Age and therefore rare in Italy. Parts of the original layers and a pile field constitute a good source of information concerning chronological and structural issues such as the restitution of the ancient environmental conditions of this area (e1). Important paleoclimatic researches have recently been published in international journals (Holocene, 2009; Holocene cds).	<i>National protective provisions:</i> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (office of Autonomous Province of Trento – Italy), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004). – Legislative limitations apply for landscape conservation purposes: authorization for any form of intervention is granted or denied by the relevant authority for landscape preservation. The <i>Soprintendenza</i> ensures the authorization is legitimate, by verifying the compatibility of the actions with the conservation of the resource (Legislative Decree 42/2004).
IT-TN-02	Fivè (TN)–Lago Carera	A		b3			?	a1 a2 b1 b2 d2 e2	a1 a2 b1 a3 b2 d2 e2	?	Famous site in a peat bog with a great information potential, only minimally touched by previous research projects. Thanks to the excavations conducted between 1969 and 1975, the site is still the most important reference for northern Italy particularly for the late phase of the Early and the Middle Bronze Age (about 1800/1700–1300 BC; a1 , a2). It presents a succession of layers and, in particular, a range of structural types and building types (b1). Remains of ancient animals and plants have been exceptionally preserved over time. The wooden items have a special value: they are well-preserved and well dated. In many cases it's possible to identify the main phase of the manufacturing technique thanks to the semifinished objects (d2). Systematic palaeoenvironmental researches on the whole area of the bog are partially published.	<i>National protective provisions:</i> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (office of Autonomous Province of Trento – Italy), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004). – Legislative limitations apply for landscape conservation purposes: authorization for any form of intervention is granted or denied by the relevant authority for landscape preservation. The <i>Soprintendenza</i> ensures the authorization is legitimate, by verifying the compatibility of the actions with the conservation of the resource (Legislative Decree 42/2004). <i>Protecting EU Directive:</i> – Site of EU interest (Reference number IT3120068 Fivè). The <i>Servizio Parchi e Conservazione della Natura</i> of Autonomous Province of Trento – Italy must approved projects that can have significant impact on the site; the Servizio has also to monitor the conservation of habitats and species.

Fig. B.3.21. Selection of sites of the Small lakes or bogs of Trentino.

Small lakes, bogs and rivers of eastern Lombardy

This macro-region includes the bogs of Lake Iseo and ancient bed-rivers of Eastern Lombardy. It was very important in early phases of pile-dwelling research and testifies that the most ancient human presence in the wetlands of northern Italy goes back to the Mesolithic. Unfortunately the exact location of sites is often not known and their actual value cannot be estimated. The site of Lagazzi del Vho (IT-LM-06) is an important example of the population along ancient riverbeds of the lower plain of the Po.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Small lakes, bogs and rivers of eastern Lombardy	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-LM-06	Piadena (CR) –Lagazzi del Vho	B						a1 a6 d2			<p>The site of Lagazzi del Vho is a particular important example of pile-dwelling along an ancient riverbed of the lower Po plain (a6). It is a typical site in use during the passage from Early to Middle Bronze Age (a1). The presence of an impressive abundance of pottery is important for studying production techniques and shapes (cp. handle 'tipo Lagazzi', d2).</p>	<p><i>National protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004). – Legislative limitations apply for landscape conservation purposes: authorization for any form of intervention is granted or denied by the relevant authority for landscape preservation. The <i>Soprintendenza</i> ensures the authorization is legitimate, by verifying the compatibility of the actions with the conservation of the resource (Legislative Decree 42/2004). <p>Lombardy Region recognized this area like 'Monumento Naturale' (DCR of Lombardy Region no. 7/11842 of 30 December 2002) for its importance as one of few preserved natural pond in lowland of Po.</p>

Fig. B.3.22. Selection of sites of the Small lakes, bogs and rivers of eastern Lombardy.

The sites prove the lake areas were continually frequented by populations from the early Neolithic period until the end of Bronze Age. Pollen and paleobotanical research have highlighted the development and changes in landscape over time. Within research history, these sites were investigated almost at the time of the Swiss ones (1860) and they marked the beginning of the international scientific collaboration between Italy, Switzerland and France. They also show the similarities and differences between Italy and the Swiss lakes during three millennia (from 5th to the middle of the 2nd millennium BC).

Biandronno (VA)–Isolino Virginia-Camilla-Isola di San Biagio (IT-LM-09) and Bodio Lomnago (VA)–Bodio centrale o delle Monete (IT-LM-10) both prove – with a different focal point – that the lake areas were continually frequented by populations from the early Neolithic period until the end of Bronze Age. Cadrezzate (VA)–Il Sabbione o settentrionale (IT-LM-12) is above all important for its proved settlement structures and Arona (NO)–Mercurago (IT-PM-02) for its findings of different materials.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-LM-09	Biandronno (VA)–Isolino Virginia-Camilla-Isola di San Biagio	A	a1 c1 e1	a3 c1 e2	d1	?	d1	a4	a3 a4		The site is important for chronological sequence and for its wooden structures' dendrochronological data (c1): at the present it is the most ancient pile dwelling around the Alps. This settlement displays a sequence of layers with finds dating back to Early Neolithic ('Isolino Group'), Middle Neolithic ('facies Isolino') and Late/Final Neolithic (a1, a3); wooden platforms and structures relating to different Neolithic phases are still intact. The site is characterized by its rich materials and the outstanding conservation of organic materials (e2). Excavations of the second half of the 19 th century revealed, as well, important finds from Copper and Bronze Age. Some finds testify the production till the Final Bronze Age (a4).	<i>National protective provisions:</i> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004). – Legislative limitations apply for landscape conservation purposes: authorization for any form of intervention is granted or denied by the relevant authority for landscape preservation. The <i>Soprintendenza</i> ensures the authorization is legitimate, by verifying the compatibility of the actions with the conservation of the resource (Legislative Decree 42/2004).
IT-LM-10	Bodio Lomnago (VA)–Bodio centrale o delle Monete	A		a9		a4	a9 b1 d1	a9 b1 d1	a9		The archaeological finds show that the area has been occupied for a long period, between Neolithic (Square Mouthed Pottery, VBQ, a9) and Bronze Age. A radiometric date shows a rare proved presence during the first half of the 3 rd millennium BC, in the Copper Age (a4). Bodio is a major site thanks to the Early Bronze Age wooden palisade (b1). The researches in progress (Regional Calls 2010 and funds from the Municipality have been allocated for 2011 with fundig for researches) will allow investigating the archeological stratigraphy and the wooden structures still <i>in situ</i> .	<i>National protective provisions:</i> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004). – Legislative limitations apply for landscape conservation purposes: authorization for any form of intervention is granted or denied by the relevant authority for landscape preservation. The <i>Soprintendenza</i> ensures the authorization is legitimate, by verifying the compatibility of the actions with the conservation of the resource (Legislative Decree 42/2004).



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Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-LM-11	Besnate (VA)–Lagozza	A		a2 b2	a2 b2						<p>This site is important for history of research (since it is the eponymous site for the Late Neolithic 'Lagozza Culture') and its settlement structures. The presence of interconnected planks, and the identification of their means of support (by interlocking), suggests that this settlement stood on raised platforms.</p> <p>The recent discovery in the near site of Isolino (IT-LM-09) of best preserved structures, dating back to the same period, makes less appealing to maintain this site in the series.</p>	
IT-LM-12	Cadrezzate (VA)–Il Sabbione o settentrionale	A						a1 a9 b2 c1			<p>This is the only pile dwelling in Italy in which building plans have been recognized (b2, c1) thanks to dendro-chronology. An underwater topographic survey was done on whole field of piles, thus allow recognizing the extension of the Bronze Age village (a9) It is a good example for a series of palisades following the enlargement of the village during less than a century.</p>	<p><i>National protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004). – Legislative limitations apply for landscape conservation purposes: authorization for any form of intervention is granted or denied by the relevant authority for landscape preservation. The <i>Soprintendenza</i> ensures the authorization is legitimate, by verifying the compatibility of the actions with the conservation of the resource (Legislative Decree 42/2004). <p>The site is situated in an area subject to natural protection measure avoiding all construction activities. Excavations were conducted only in a small part of the settlement.</p>

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Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-PM-02	Arona (NO)–Mercurago	A						a2 a4 a5 a9 b1 b2 c1 d1 d2 e1 e2	a3 a4 a5 b1 c1 d1 d2 e1 e2		<p>It has been one of the first sites discovered in Europe in the middle of the 19th century, and the first scientifically studied in Italy, around 1860 (a9). It is the eponymous site of the 'Facies di Mercurago' (a2), developed in Northwestern Italy during Middle Bronze Age 1 (1650–1550 BC). It is a major site for metal, wooden (notably three wooden wheels showing outstanding technical skill in building chariots) and glassy finds (pearls) (a5).</p>	<p><i>National protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004). – Legislative limitations apply for landscape conservation purposes: authorization for any form of intervention is granted or denied by the relevant authority for landscape preservation. The <i>Soprintendenza</i> ensures the authorization is legitimate, by verifying the compatibility of the actions with the conservation of the resource (Legislative Decree 42/2004). <p><i>Regional protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Instituting Regional Parks. Regional Law n. 47 'Institution of the Natural Park of the Lagoni di Mercurago' of 16 May 1980, now managed by <i>Ente di Gestione dei Parchi e delle Riserve Naturali del Lago Maggiore</i>. <p><i>Protecting EU Directive:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Site of EU interest (Reference number IT1150002 Lago di Mercurago). <p>The site is situated in an area subject to natural protection measure avoiding all construction activities.</p>

Fig. B.3.23. Selection of sites of the Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese.

Small lakes or bogs of Piedmont

The Small lakes or bogs of Piedmont mark the most Western point of the distribution area of the pile dwellings around the Alps. This macro-region is characterized only by the presence of small lakes, along the main routes connecting the territories South and North of the Alps. This is the area nearest to western Swiss and French Alps, sharing the same kind of settlements.

Component part	Name of the component part	Conservation / potential category	Years BC								Small lakes or bogs of Piedmont	
			5000–4000	4000–3500	3500–3000	3000–2500	2500–2000	2000–1500	1500–1000	1000–500	Special Value	Protection
IT-PM-01	Viverone (BI) / Azeglio (TO) – VI.1-Emissario	A	a1					a1 a2 a3 a4 a5 b1 b2 c1 c2 d1 d2 e1	a1 a3		<p>The main phase of occupation is in the Middle Bronze Age (1650–1350 BC); the site was frequented both during Middle Neolithic (early 5th millennium BC) and Late Bronze Age (1050–1000 BC). It is the only pile-dwelling site known in North-Western Italy dated 1550–1400 BC (Middle Bronze Age 2) (a4). It is an excellent example of Bronze Age building structures (b2). There are some rectangular houses, some fences, in about 5000 piles (c2) forming a circular settlement 70 m in diameter, connected to dry land by a path within two recognizable palisades surrounding the settlement. The metal findings (notably swords, axes, pins and other feminine ornaments) show contacts with Southern Germany and Switzerland (a3), although the comparisons with Northern Italy are less representative. It is the eponymous site of the Facies of Viverone, extended in Piedmont, West Lombardy, Liguria, and Eastern Provence (a2).</p>	<p><i>National protective provisions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Direct legislative limitations for archaeological purposes apply as of 01.08.1985. – Safeguarding provisions for archaeological areas: measures of protection and prevention: any activity on the site must be authorized by the relevant <i>Soprintendenza</i> (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities), which can deny it for conservation reasons or authorize intervention including limitations (Legislative Decree 42/2004). <p><i>Protecting EU Directive:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Site of EU interest (Reference number IT1110020 Lago di Viverone). <p>Inland navigation is forbidden on the site by Piedmont Region. Seasonally there is a control by the <i>Arma dei Carabinieri</i></p>

Fig. B.3.24. Selection of sites of the Small lakes of Piedmont.

B.4 Result

The reassessment of the selection was carried out by renowned experts from the regions concerned and agreed upon following intense discussions at an extraordinary meeting of the International Coordination Group on 26th January 2011 in Berne (Switzerland).

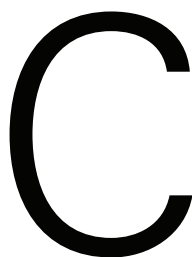
After the reassessment, the series now consists of 111 sites (12% of the 937 known sites) which jointly represent the OUV of the *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*.

The sites chosen for the World Cultural Heritage candidature are mainly Category 'A' sites; none of the Category 'C' sites were selected. While almost half of Category 'B' sites previously on the list have now been removed, some of them were retained in the series. This is justified because their special values are not represented by other sites in their macro-region or even throughout the entire foothills of the Alps. The protection and conservation of the archaeological evidence that has survived in all these sites is guaranteed and is treated with the utmost priority.

It must be stressed once again at this point that all the sites still contain significant archaeological substance below ground in the form of cultural layers and pile fields. This fact was always considered to be more important than for example the importance of a site in terms of the history of research. Though sites that were excavated on a large scale in the past have provided a lot of insight and have been extensively documented and published, these sites have very little to offer in terms of archaeological evidence still preserved below ground. Sites that have not been examined extensively, on the other hand, often still bear considerable potential for future research. The problem in these cases, however, is that this potential is difficult to define.

The selection aimed to achieve a balance between these extremes. In cases, however, where too much emphasis had been placed on the importance of a site in terms of research history and the archaeological evidence still present below ground was rather limited, the site was removed from the list (e.g. Cortaillod–Petit Cortaillod, CH-NE-05). The same can be said of sites where the current state of knowledge is not sufficient in order to accurately ascertain their potential (e.g. Mammern–Langhorn, CH-TG-06).

Almost 160 years of pile-dwelling research have greatly added to our knowledge of the prehistoric period. However, the questions have not been reduced in number but grown more detailed and complex. This is also reflected by the large number of values contained in the list of criteria. Only a significant number of component parts can shed sufficient light on the network of relatively small cultural groups, their links and the influence they had on each other. The great variety of cultural groups and multiple settlement sequences within a huge geographical area is well represented by 111 component parts and bears an excellent potential for future research projects to shed light on a great number of the unanswered questions.



Additional Information



Revised chapter 1 nomination file

1.a Countries

1.b State, Province or Region

Switzerland · Austria · France · Germany · Italy · Slovenia

1.c Name of Property

1.d Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

Switzerland · Austria · France · Germany · Italy · Slovenia

1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

1.f Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zone (ha)

1.a Countries

Switzerland (CH)
Austria (AT)
France (FR)
Germany (DE)
Italy (IT)
Slovenia (SI)

1.b State, Province or Region

Since the administrative boundaries do not always correspond to geographical regions, macro-regions have been defined. These macro-regions are dealt with in [↗ Chapters 2.b.2–2.b.4 and 4.b](#). The macro-regions are mentioned alongside the administrative units (cantons, provinces, departments and districts) in the lists [↗ Figs. 1.1–1.6](#). General maps of the macro-regions can be found in [↗ Figs. 1.16–1.44](#).

Switzerland

Cantons of Aargau (AG), Bern (BE), Fribourg (FR), Geneva (GE), Lucerne (LU), Neuchâtel (NE), Nidwalden (NW), Schaffhausen (SH), Schwyz (SZ), Solothurn (SO), St. Gall (SG), Thurgau (TG), Vaud (VD), Zug (ZG), Zurich (ZH).

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Canton	Geographic macro-region
CH-AG-01	Beinwil am See	Ägelmoos	Aargau	Central Swiss Plateau
CH-AG-02	Seengen	Riesi	Aargau	Central Swiss Plateau
CH-BE-01	Biel	Vingelz / Hafen	Bern	Three Lakes Region
CH-BE-02	Lüscherz	Dorfstation	Bern	Three Lakes Region
CH-BE-05	Seedorf	Lobsigensee	Bern	Small lakes of the Swiss Plateau
CH-BE-06	Sutz-Lattrigen	Rütte	Bern	Three Lakes Region
CH-BE-07	Twann	Bahnhof	Bern	Three Lakes Region
CH-BE-08	Vinelz	Strandboden	Bern	Three Lakes Region
CH-FR-02	Gletterens	Les Grèves	Fribourg	Three Lakes Region
CH-FR-03	Greneg	Spitz	Fribourg	Three Lakes Region
CH-FR-04	Haut-Vully	Môtier I	Fribourg	Three Lakes Region
CH-FR-05	Murten	Segelboothafen	Fribourg	Three Lakes Region
CH-FR-07	Noréaz	En Praz des Gueux	Fribourg	Three Lakes Region
CH-GE-01	Collonge-Bellerive	Bellerive I	Geneva	Lake Geneva (Swiss shoreline)
CH-GE-02	Corsier	Port	Geneva	Lake Geneva (Swiss shoreline)
CH-GE-03	Versoir	Bourg	Geneva	Lake Geneva (Swiss shoreline)
CH-LU-01	Egolzwil	Egolzwil 3	Lucerne	Central Swiss Plateau
CH-LU-03	Hitzkirch	Seematte	Lucerne	Central Swiss Plateau
CH-LU-06	Sursee	Halbinsel	Lucerne	Central Swiss Plateau
CH-NE-01	Saint-Aubin-Sauges	Port-Conty	Neuchâtel	Three Lakes Region
CH-NE-02	Gorgier	Les Argilliez	Neuchâtel	Three Lakes Region
CH-NE-04	Bevaix	L'Abbaye 2	Neuchâtel	Three Lakes Region
CH-NE-06	Auvernier	La Saunerie	Neuchâtel	Three Lakes Region
CH-NE-07	Auvernier	Les Gravières	Neuchâtel	Three Lakes Region

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Component part	Municipality	Place name	Canton	Geographic macro-region
CH-NW-01	Stansstad	Kehrsiten	Nidwalden	Central Switzerland
CH-SH-01	Thayngen	Weier I–III	Schaffhausen	Small lakes and bogs in northeastern Switzerland
CH-SZ-01	Freienbach	Hurden Rosshorn	Schwyz	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-SZ-02	Freienbach	Hurden Seefeld	Schwyz	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-SO-01	Aeschi SO	Burgäschisee Ost	Solothurn	Small lakes of the Swiss Plateau
CH-SO-02	Bolken / Inkwil	Inkwilersee Insel	Solothurn	Small lakes of the Swiss Plateau
CH-SG-01	Rapperswil-Jona / Hombrechtikon	Feldbach	St. Gall	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-SG-02	Rapperswil-Jona	Technikum	St. Gall	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-TG-01	Arbon	Bleiche 2–3	Thurgau	Lake Constance (Swiss shoreline)
CH-TG-03	Eschenz	Insel Werd	Thurgau	Lake Constance (Swiss shoreline)
CH-TG-04	Gachnang-Niederwil	Egelsee	Thurgau	Small lakes and bogs in northeastern Switzerland
CH-TG-05	Hüttwilen	Nussbaumersee	Thurgau	Small lakes and bogs in northeastern Switzerland
CH-VD-02	Chabrey	Pointe de Montbec I	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-03	Chevroux	La Bessime	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-04	Chevroux	Village	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-05	Corcelles-près-Concise	Stations de Concise	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-10	Grandson	Corcellettes Les Violes	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-11	Morges	Les Roseaux	Vaud	Lake Geneva (Swiss shoreline)
CH-VD-12	Morges	Stations de Morges	Vaud	Lake Geneva (Swiss shoreline)
CH-VD-13	Mur	Chenevières de Guévaux I	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-15	Yverdon-les-Bains	Baie de Clendy	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-16	Yvonand	Le Marais	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-ZG-04	Zug	Oterswil / Insel Eielen	Zug	Central Switzerland
CH-ZG-05	Zug	Riedmatt	Zug	Central Switzerland
CH-ZG-06	Zug	Sumpf	Zug	Central Switzerland
CH-ZH-01	Erlenbach	Winkel	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-ZH-02	Greifensee	Storen-Wildsberg	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-ZH-06	Meilen	Rorenhaab	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-ZH-07	Wädenswil	Vorder Au	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-ZH-08	Wetzikon	Robenhausen	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-ZH-09	Zürich	Enge Alpenquai	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-ZH-10	Zürich	Grosse Stadt Kleiner Hafner	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich

Fig. 1.1 Administrative units and macro-regions in Switzerland.

Austria

- Federal state of Carinthia (Kärnten, KT): administrative district (Verwaltungsbezirk) of Klagenfurt-Land;
- Federal state of Upper Austria (Oberösterreich, OÖ): administrative district (Verwaltungsbezirk) of Vöcklabruck.

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Federal state	Administrative district	Geographic macro-region
AT-KT-01	Keutschach	Keutschachersee	Carinthia	Kärnten-Land	Lake Keutschach
AT-OÖ-01	Attersee	Abtsdorf I	Upper Austria	Vöcklabruck	Salzkammergut
AT-OÖ-03	Attersee	Abtsdorf III	Upper Austria	Vöcklabruck	Salzkammergut
AT-OÖ-05	Seewalchen am Attersee	Litzberg Süd	Upper Austria	Vöcklabruck	Salzkammergut
AT-OÖ-07	Mondsee	See	Upper Austria	Vöcklabruck	Salzkammergut

Fig. 1.2 Administrative units and geographic macro-regions in Austria.

France

- Region of Rhône-Alpes: Departements of Savoie (73), Haute-Savoie (74);
- Region of Franche-Comté: Departement of Jura (39).

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Region	Departement	Geographic macro-region
FR-39-01	Clairvaux-les-Lacs	Le Grand Lac de Clairvaux	Franche-Comté	Jura	French Jura lakes
FR-39-02	Doucier / Fontenu / Marigny	Lac de Chalain, rive occidentale	Franche-Comté	Jura	French Jura lakes
FR-73-01	Aiguebelette-le-Lac / Saint-Alban-de-Montbel	Lac d'Aiguebelette, zone sud	Rhône-Alpes	Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-73-03	Brisson-Saint-Innocent	Baie de Grésine	Rhône-Alpes	Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-73-04	Chindrieux	Baie de Châtillon	Rhône-Alpes	Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-73-06	Saint-Pierre-de-Curtille	Hautecombe	Rhône-Alpes	Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-73-07	Tresserve	Littoral de Tresserve	Rhône-Alpes	Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-74-03	Chens-sur-Léman	Littoral de Chens-sur-Léman	Rhône-Alpes	Haute-Savoie	Lake Geneva
FR-74-04	Saint-Jorioz	Les Marais de Saint-Jorioz	Rhône-Alpes	Haute-Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-74-05	Sévrier	Le Crêt de Chatillon	Rhône-Alpes	Haute-Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-74-06	Sévrier / Saint-Jorioz	Secteur des Mongets	Rhône-Alpes	Haute-Savoie	Savoyan Lakes

Fig. 1.3 Administrative units and geographic macro-regions in France.

Germany

- Federal state of Baden-Württemberg (BW): administrative districts (Landkreise) of Alb-Donau-Kreis (UL), Biberach (BC), Bodenseekreis (FN), Konstanz (KN), Ravensburg (RV);
- Free State of Bavaria (BY): administrative districts (Landkreise) of Landsberg am Lech (LL); Starnberg (STA).

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Federal state / Free State	Administrative district	Geographic macro-region
DE-BW-01	Öhningen	Wangen-Hinterhorn	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-03	Gaienhofen	Hornstaad-Hörnle	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-04	Allensbach	Allensbach-Strandbad	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-05	Konstanz	Wollmatingen-Langenrain	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-06	Konstanz	Konstanz-Hinterhausen	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-07	Konstanz	Litzelstetten-Krähenhorn	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-08	Bodman-Ludwigshafen	Bodman-Schachen / Löchle	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-09	Sipplingen	Sipplingen-Osthafen	Baden-Württemberg	Bodenseekreis	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-10	Uhldingen-Mühlhofen	Unteruhldingen-Stollenwiesen	Baden-Württemberg	Bodenseekreis	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-11	Alleshausen	Ödenahlen	Baden-Württemberg	Biberach	Federsee and Upper Swabia
DE-BW-13	Alleshausen	Grundwiesen	Baden-Württemberg	Biberach	Federsee and Upper Swabia
DE-BW-15	Bad Buchau	Siedlung Forschner	Baden-Württemberg	Biberach	Federsee and Upper Swabia

↓



Component part	Municipality	Place name	Federal state / Free State	Administrative district	Geographic macro-region
DE-BW-16	Bad Schussenried	Olzreute-Enzisholz	Baden-Württemberg	Biberach	Federsee and Upper Swabia
DE-BW-18	Wolpertswende	Schreckensee	Baden-Württemberg	Ravensburg	Federsee and Upper Swabia
DE-BW-21	Blaustein	Ehrenstein	Baden-Württemberg	Alb-Donau Kreis	Swabian Jura
DE-BY-01	Weil	Pestenacker	Bavaria	Landsberg am Lech	Loosbach Valley
DE-BY-02	Geltendorf	Unfriedshausen	Bavaria	Landsberg am Lech	Loosbach Valley
DE-BY-03	Feldafing, unincorporated area (STA)	Rose-Island	Bavaria	Starnberg	Lake Starnberg

Fig. 1.4 Administrative units and geographic macro-regions in Germany.

Italy

- Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia (FV): Province of Pordenone (PN);
- Region of Lombardy (LM): Provinces of Varese (VA), Brescia (BS), Mantua (MN), Cremona (CR);
- Region of Piedmont (PM): Provinces of Biella (BI), Novara (NO), Torino (TO);
- Trentino-South Tyrol / Autonomous Province of Trento (TN);
- Region of Veneto (VN): Provinces of Verona (VR), Padua (PD).

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Region	Geographic macro-region
IT-FV-01	Caneva-Polcenico (PN)	Palù di Livenza – Santissima	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Small lakes and rivers of eastern Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia
IT-LM-01	Desenzano del Garda / Lonato del Garda (BS)	Lavagnone	Lombardy	Region of Lake Garda
IT-LM-02	Manerba del Garda (BS)	San Sivino, Gabbiano	Lombardy	Region of Lake Garda
IT-LM-04	Sirmione (BS)	Lugana Vecchia	Lombardy	Region of Lake Garda
IT-LM-05	Polpenazze del Garda (BS)	Lucone	Lombardy	Region of Lake Garda
IT-LM-06	Piadena (CR)	Lagazzi del Vho	Lombardy	Small lakes, bogs and rivers of eastern Lombardy
IT-LM-07	Cavriana (MN)	Bande - Corte Carpani	Lombardy	Region of Lake Garda
IT-LM-08	Monzambano (MN)	Castellaro Lagusello - Fondo Tacoli	Lombardy	Region of Lake Garda
IT-LM-09	Biandronno (VA)	Isolino Virginia-Camilla-Isola di San Biagio	Lombardy	Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese
IT-LM-10	Bodio Lomnago (VA)	Bodio centrale o delle Monete	Lombardy	Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese
IT-LM-12	Cadrezzate (VA)	Il Sabbione o settentrionale	Lombardy	Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese
IT-PM-01	Viverone (BI) / Azeglio (TO)	VI.1-Emissario	Piedmont	Small lakes or bogs of Piedmont
IT-PM-02	Arona (NO)	Mercurago	Piedmont	Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese
IT-TN-01	Ledro (TN)	Molina di Ledro	Trentino-South Tyrol / Autonomous Province of Trento	Small lakes or bogs of Trentino
IT-TN-02	Fiavé (TN)	Fiavé-Lago Carera	Trentino-South Tyrol / Autonomous Province of Trento	Small lakes or bogs of Trentino
IT-VN-04	Peschiera del Garda (VR)	Belvedere	Veneto	Region of Lake Garda
IT-VN-05	Peschiera del Garda (VR)	Frassino	Veneto	Region of Lake Garda
IT-VN-06	Cerea (VR)	Tombola	Veneto	Region of Lake Garda
IT-VN-07	Arquà Petrarca (PD)	Laghetto della Costa	Veneto	Small lakes or bogs of Berici and Euganei Hills

Fig. 1.5 Administrative units and geographic macro-regions in Italy.

Slovenia

— Municipality of Ig

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Province	Geographic macro-region
SI-IG-01	Ig	Kolišča na Igu, severna skupina	–	Ljubljansko barje
SI-IG-02	Ig	Kolišča na Igu, južna skupina	–	Ljubljansko barje

Fig. 1.6 Administrative unit and geographic macro-region in Slovenia.

1.c Name of Property

Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps
 Sites palafittiques préhistoriques autour des Alpes
 Prähistorische Pfahlbauten um die Alpen
 Siti palafitticoli preistorici dell'arco alpino
 Prazgodovinska kolišča okoli Alp

1.d Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

The geographical coordinates (UTM WGS 84) shown in [Figs. 1.7–1.12](#) mark the center points of the sites in the series of *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*.

Switzerland

Canton	Component part	Municipality	Place name of property	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM		
				Zone	E	N
Aargau	CH-AG-01	Beinwil am See	Ägelmoos	32	440,073	5,236,430
Aargau	CH-AG-02	Seengen	Riesi	32	439,842	5,240,864
Bern	CH-BE-01	Biel	Vingelz / Hafen	32	365,269	5,221,376
Bern	CH-BE-02	Lüschen	Dorfstation	32	359,487	5,212,241
Bern	CH-BE-05	Seedorf	Lobsigensee	32	370,837	5,210,224
Bern	CH-BE-06	Sutz-Lattrigen	Rütte	32	364,410	5,218,393
Bern	CH-BE-07	Twann	Bahnhof	32	360,190	5,217,427
Bern	CH-BE-08	Vinelz	Strandboden	32	356,367	5,211,253
Fribourg	CH-FR-02	Gletterens	Les Grèves	32	342,317	5,196,722
Fribourg	CH-FR-03	Greneg	Spitz	32	354,624	5,198,322
Fribourg	CH-FR-04	Haut-Vully	Môtier I	32	354,571	5,201,408
Fribourg	CH-FR-05	Murten	Segelboothafen	32	356,385	5,199,092
Fribourg	CH-FR-07	Noréaz	En Praz des Gueux	32	357,779	5,200,284
Geneva	CH-GE-01	Collonge-Bellerive	Bellerive I	32	357,549	5,200,329
Geneva	CH-GE-02	Corsier	Port	32	350,230	5,184,293
Geneva	CH-GE-03	Versoix	Bourg	32	339,053	5,194,556
Lucerne	CH-LU-01	Egolzwil	Egolzwil 3	32	283,524	5,126,176
Lucerne	CH-LU-03	Hitzkirch	Seematte	32	282,115	5,129,325
Lucerne	CH-LU-06	Sursee	Halbinsel	32	443,607	5,229,611
Neuchâtel	CH-NE-01	Saint-Aubin-Sauges	Port-Conty	32	433,981	5,224,754
Neuchâtel	CH-NE-02	Gorgier	Les Argilliez	32	438,547	5,220,563
Neuchâtel	CH-NE-04	Bevaix	L'Abbaye 2	32	433,873	5,224,331
Neuchâtel	CH-NE-06	Auvernier	La Saunerie	32	330,252	5,195,541
Neuchâtel	CH-NE-07	Auvernier	Les Gravières	32	331,749	5,196,932
Nidwalden	CH-NW-01	Stansstad	Kehrsiten	32	334,929	5,199,399
Schaffhausen	CH-SH-01	Thayngen	Weier I–III	32	336,367	5,200,821
Schwyz	CH-SZ-01	Freienbach	Hurden Rosshorn	32	338,175	5,204,205
Schwyz	CH-SZ-02	Freienbach	Hurden Seefeld	32	338,441	5,204,490
Solothurn	CH-SO-01	Aeschi SO	Burgäschisee Ost	32	349,301	5,207,944
Solothurn	CH-SO-02	Bolken / Inkwil	Inkwilersee Insel	32	451,900	5,205,750
St. Gall	CH-SG-01	Rapperswil-Jona / Hombrechtkon	Feldbach	32	484,644	5,231,867
St. Gall	CH-SG-02	Rapperswil-Jona	Technikum	32	484,819	5,231,864



Canton	Component part	Municipality	Place name of property	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM		
				Zone	E	N
Thurgau	CH-TG-01	Arbon	Bleiche 2-3	32	486,123	5,229,843
Thurgau	CH-TG-03	Eschenz	Insel Werd	32	399,459	5,224,913
Thurgau	CH-TG-04	Gachnang-Niederwil	Egelsee	32	398,786	5,228,256
Thurgau	CH-TG-05	Hüttwilen	Nussbaumersee	32	485,451	5,229,727
Vaud	CH-VD-02	Chabrey	Pointe de Montbec I	32	532,290	5,261,388
Vaud	CH-VD-03	Chevroux	La Bessime	32	532,345	5,261,636
Vaud	CH-VD-04	Chevroux	Village	32	505,842	5,279,978
Vaud	CH-VD-05	Corcelles-près-Concise	Stations de Concise	32	505,842	5,279,978
Vaud	CH-VD-10	Grandson	Corcelettes Les Violes	32	486,196	5,273,652
Vaud	CH-VD-11	Morges	Les Roseaux	32	486,149	5,273,802
Vaud	CH-VD-12	Morges	Stations de Morges	32	495,076	5,277,803
Vaud	CH-VD-13	Mur	Chenevières de Guévaux I	32	323,698	5,188,891
Vaud	CH-VD-15	Yverdon-les-Bains	Baie de Clendy	32	339,571	5,194,946
Vaud	CH-VD-16	Yvonand	Le Marais	32	340,217	5,195,513
Zug	CH-ZG-04	Zug	Oterswil / Insel Eielen	32	325,953	5,190,636
Zug	CH-ZG-05	Zug	Riedmatt	32	325,909	5,190,917
Zug	CH-ZG-06	Zug	Sumpf	32	347,721	5,201,455
Zurich	CH-ZH-01	Erlenbach	Winkel	32	350,221	5,203,305
Zurich	CH-ZH-02	Greifensee	Storen-Wildsberg	32	353,484	5,197,050
Zurich	CH-ZH-06	Meilen	Rorenhaab	32	322,195	5,187,730
Zurich	CH-ZH-07	Wädenswil	Vorder Au	32	308,944	5,154,435
Zurich	CH-ZH-08	Wetzikon	Robenhausen	32	308,504	5,153,899
Zurich	CH-ZH-09	Zürich	Enge Alpenquai	32	308,503	5,153,854
Zurich	CH-ZH-10	Zürich	Grosse Stadt Kleiner Hafner	32	308,551	5,154,003

Fig. 1.7 Geographical coordinates to the nearest second of the sites in Switzerland.

Austria

Federal state	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM		
				Zone	E	N
Carinthia	AT-KT-01	Keutschach	Keutschacher See	33	435,607	5,159,616
Upper Austria	AT-OÖ-01	Attersee	Abtsdorf I	33	390,394	5,305,639
Upper Austria	AT-OÖ-03	Attersee	Abtsdorf III	33	390,355	5,305,472
Upper Austria	AT-OÖ-05	Seewalchen am Attersee	Litzberg Süd	33	392,053	5,310,014
Upper Austria	AT-OÖ-07	Mondsee	See	33	383,887	5,295,667

Fig. 1.8 Geographical coordinates to the nearest second of the sites in Austria.

France

Département	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM		
				Zone	E	N
Jura	FR-39-01	Clairvaux-les-Lacs	Le Grand Lac de Clairvaux	31	710,709	5,161,187
Jura	FR-39-02	Doucier / Fontenu / Marigny	Lac de Chalain, rive occidentale	31	712,356	5,172,476
Savoie	FR-73-01	Aiguebelette-le-Lac / Saint-Alban-de-Montbel	Lac d'Aiguebelette, zone sud	31	718,951	5,047,138
Savoie	FR-73-03	Brisson-Saint-Innocent	Baie de Grésine	31	724,500	5,068,836
Savoie	FR-73-04	Chindrieux	Baie de Châtillon	31	721,555	5,075,529
Savoie	FR-73-06	Saint-Pierre-de-Curtille	Hautecombe	31	720,961	5,070,173
Savoie	FR-73-07	Tresserve	Littoral de Tresserve	31	725,267	5,063,018
Haute-Savoie	FR-74-03	Chens-sur-Léman	Littoral de Chens-sur-Léman	32	288,758	5,133,388
Haute-Savoie	FR-74-04	Saint-Jorioz	Les Marais de Saint-Jorioz	32	281,218	5,079,598





Departement	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM		
				Zone	E	N
Haute-Savoie	FR-74-05	Sévrier	Le Crêt de Chatillon	32	279,193	5,082,471
Haute-Savoie	FR-74-06	Sévrier / Saint-Jorioz	Secteur des Mongets	32	278.838	5,081,690

Fig. 1.9 Geographical coordinates to the nearest second of the sites in France.

Germany

Federal state	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM		
				Zone	E	N
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-01	Öhningen	Wangen-Hinterhorn	32	495,412	5,278,619
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-03	Gaienhofen	Hornstaad-Hörnle	32	500,444	5,282,347
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-04	Allensbach	Allensbach-Strandbad	32	505,987	5,284,045
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-05	Konstanz	Wollmatingen-Langenrain	32	509,035	5,280,173
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-06	Konstanz	Konstanz-Hinterhausen	32	514,570	5,279,110
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-07	Konstanz	Litzelstetten-Krähenhorn	32	513,420	5,285,715
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-08	Bodman-Ludwigshafen	Bodman-Schachen / Löchle	32	502,976	5,295,681
Baden-Württemberg / FN	DE-BW-09	Sipplingen	Sipplingen-Osthafen	32	507,641	5,293,314
Baden-Württemberg / FN	DE-BW-10	Uhlkingen-Mühlhofen	Unteruhldingen-Stollenwiesen	32	517,128	5,285,306
Baden-Württemberg / BC	DE-BW-11	Alleshausen	Ödenahlen	32	547,704	5,329,749
Baden-Württemberg / BC	DE-BW-13	Alleshausen	Grundwiesen	32	546,643	5,328,554
Baden-Württemberg / BC	DE-BW-15	Bad Buchau	Siedlung Forschner	32	547,730	5,322,596
Baden-Württemberg / BC	DE-BW-16	Bad Schussenried	Olzreute-Enzisholz	32	551,374	5,316,371
Baden-Württemberg / RV	DE-BW-18	Wolpertswende	Schreckensee	32	542,523	5,304,063
Baden-Württemberg / UL	DE-BW-21	Blaustein	Ehrenstein	32	568,321	5,362,367
Bavaria / LL	DE-BY-01	Weil	Pestenacker	32	644,886	5,334,438
Bavaria / LL	DE-BY-02	Geltendorf	Unfriedshausen	32	645,146	5,333,960
Bavaria / STA	DE-BY-03	Feldafing, unincorporated area (STA)	Rose-Island	32	672,454	5,312,383

Fig. 1.10 Geographical coordinates to the nearest second of the sites in Germany.

Italy

Region	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM		
				Zone	E	N
Friuli Venezia Giulia	IT-FV-01	Caneva-Polcenico (PN)	Palù di Livenza – Santissima	33	305,038	5,099,548
Lombardy	IT-LM-01	Desenzano del Garda / Lonato del Garda (BS)	Lavagnone	32	620,248	5,032,582
Lombardy	IT-LM-02	Manerba del Garda (BS)	San Sivino, Gabbiano	32	621,626	5,043,625
Lombardy	IT-LM-04	Sirmione (BS)	Lugana Vecchia	32	628,500	5,035,185
Lombardy	IT-LM-05	Polpenazze del Garda (BS)	Lucone	32	616,156	5,045,231
Lombardy	IT-LM-06	Piadena (CR)	Lagazzi del Vho	32	609,582	4,995,853
Lombardy	IT-LM-07	Cavriana (MN)	Bande - Corte Carpani	32	624,191	5,025,428
Lombardy	IT-LM-08	Monzambano (MN)	Castellaro Lagusello - Fondo Tacoli	32	627,970	5,025,271
Lombardy	IT-LM-09	Biandronno (VA)	Isolino Virginia-Camilla-Isola di San Biagio	32	478,095	5,073,200
Lombardy	IT-LM-10	Bodio Lomnago (VA)	Bodio centrale o delle Monete	32	481,007	5,071,459
Lombardy	IT-LM-12	Cadrezzate (VA)	Il Sabbione o settentrionale	32	472,707	5,071,844
Piedmont	IT-PM-01	Viverone (BI) / Azeglio (TO)	VI.1-Emissario	32	423,552	5,029,880
Piedmont	IT-PM-02	Arona (NO)	Mercurago	32	465,153	5,064,570





Region	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM		
				Zone	E	N
Trentino-South Tyrol / Autonomous Province of Trento	IT-TN-01	Ledro (TN)	Molina di Ledro	32	636,978	5,081,577
Trentino-South Tyrol / Autonomous Province of Trento	IT-TN-02	Fiavé (TN)	Fiavé-Lago Carera	32	641,802	5,094,577
Veneto	IT-VN-04	Peschiera del Garda (VR)	Belvedere	32	629,667	5,034,980
Veneto	IT-VN-05	Peschiera del Garda (VR)	Frassino	32	630,090	5,032,595
Veneto	IT-VN-06	Cerea (VR)	Tombola	32	673,735	5,005,274
Veneto	IT-VN-07	Arquà Petrarca (PD)	Laghetto della Costa	32	715,127	5,016,568

Fig. 1.11 Geographical coordinates to the nearest second of the sites in Italy.

Slovenia

Province	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM		
				Zone	E	N
–	SI-IG-01	Ig	Kolišča na Igu, severna skupina	33	463,552	5,091,449
–	SI-IG-02	Ig	Kolišča na Igu, južna skupina	33	464,488	5,090,885

Fig. 1.12 Geographical coordinates to the nearest second of the sites in Slovenia.

1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The prehistoric sites of the series *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps* are situated in the six European countries Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovenia and group themselves around the Alps [↗ Figs. 1.13–1.14](#).

[↗ Fig. 1.15](#) gives an overview on the situation of the component parts in the series *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps* in every country. An overview of the component parts proposed for nomination and all other known pile-dwelling sites (associated sites which are not part of the nomination) in every macro-region can be found in [↗ Figs. 1.16–1.44](#). For detailed topographic maps of every component part see [↗ Volume II](#).



Fig. 1.13 Europe.



Fig. 1.14 Location of the participating countries in Europe.





Fig. 1.15 The Alps with location of the Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps. Scale 1:2,500,000.

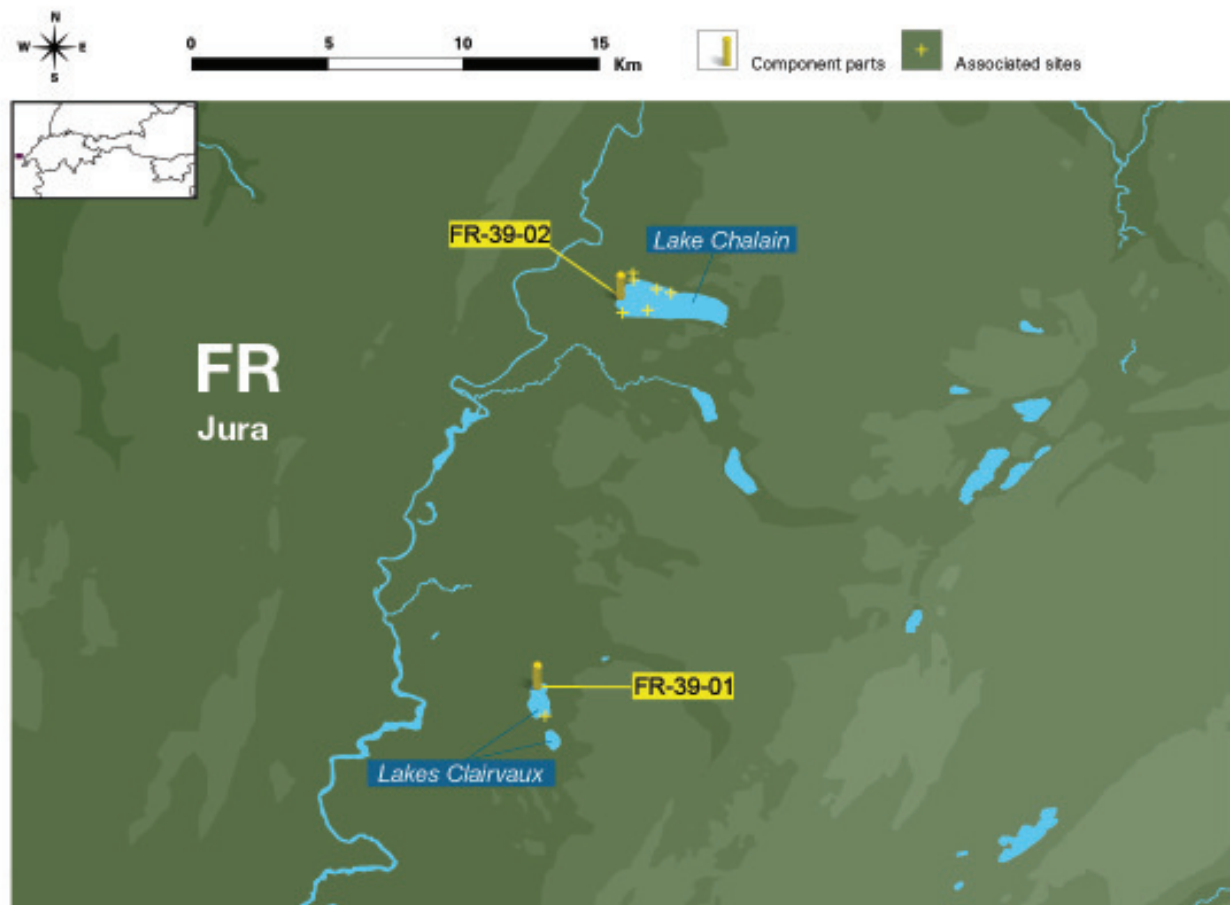


Fig. 1.16 Macro-region "French Jura lakes".
Scale 1:250,000.

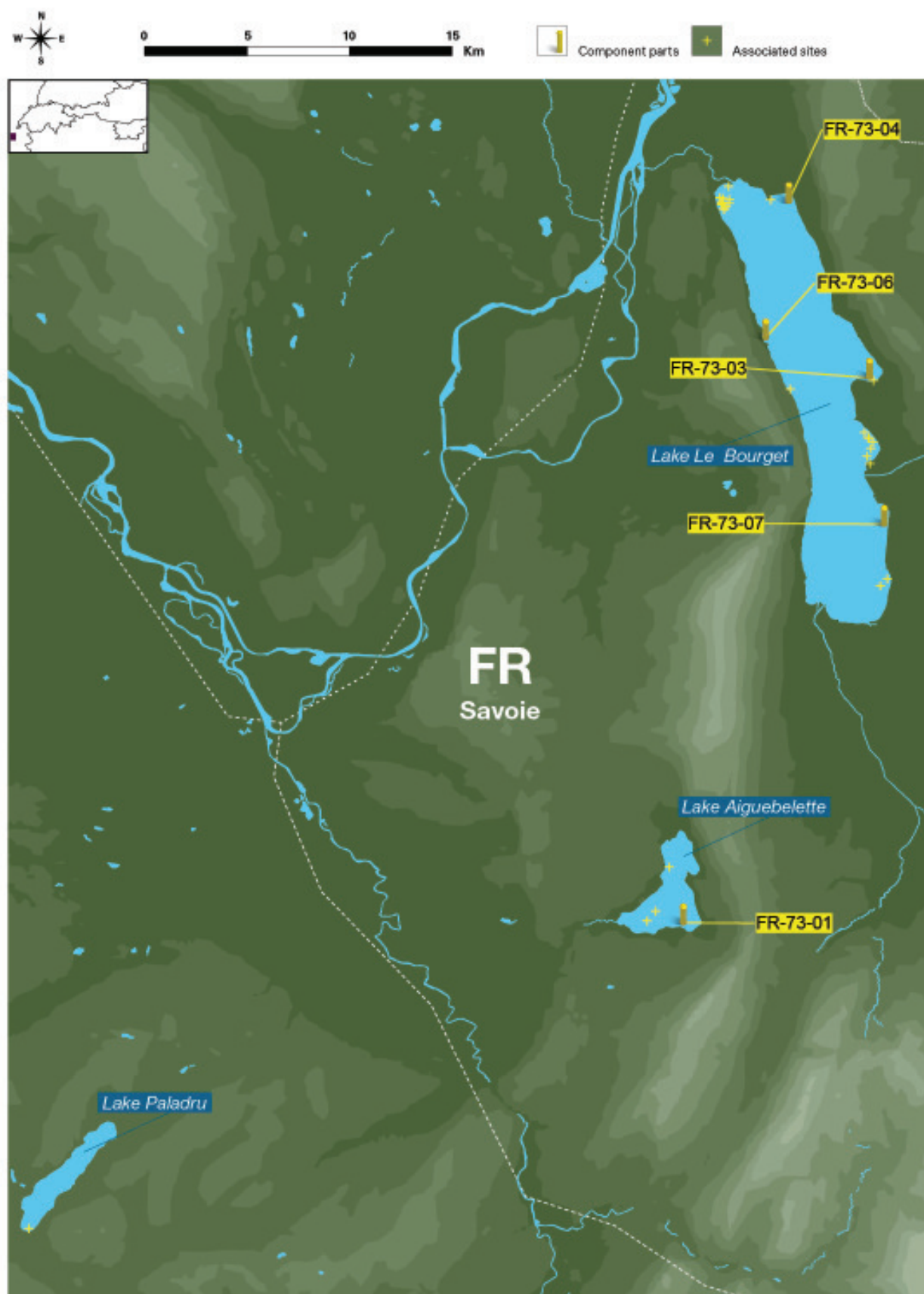


Fig. 1.17 Western part of the Macro-region 'Savoyan Lakes'. Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.18 Eastern part of the Macro-region 'Savoyan Lakes'. Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.19 Western part of the Macro-region 'Lake Geneva'. Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.20 Eastern part of the Macro-region 'Lake Geneva'. Scale 1:250,000.

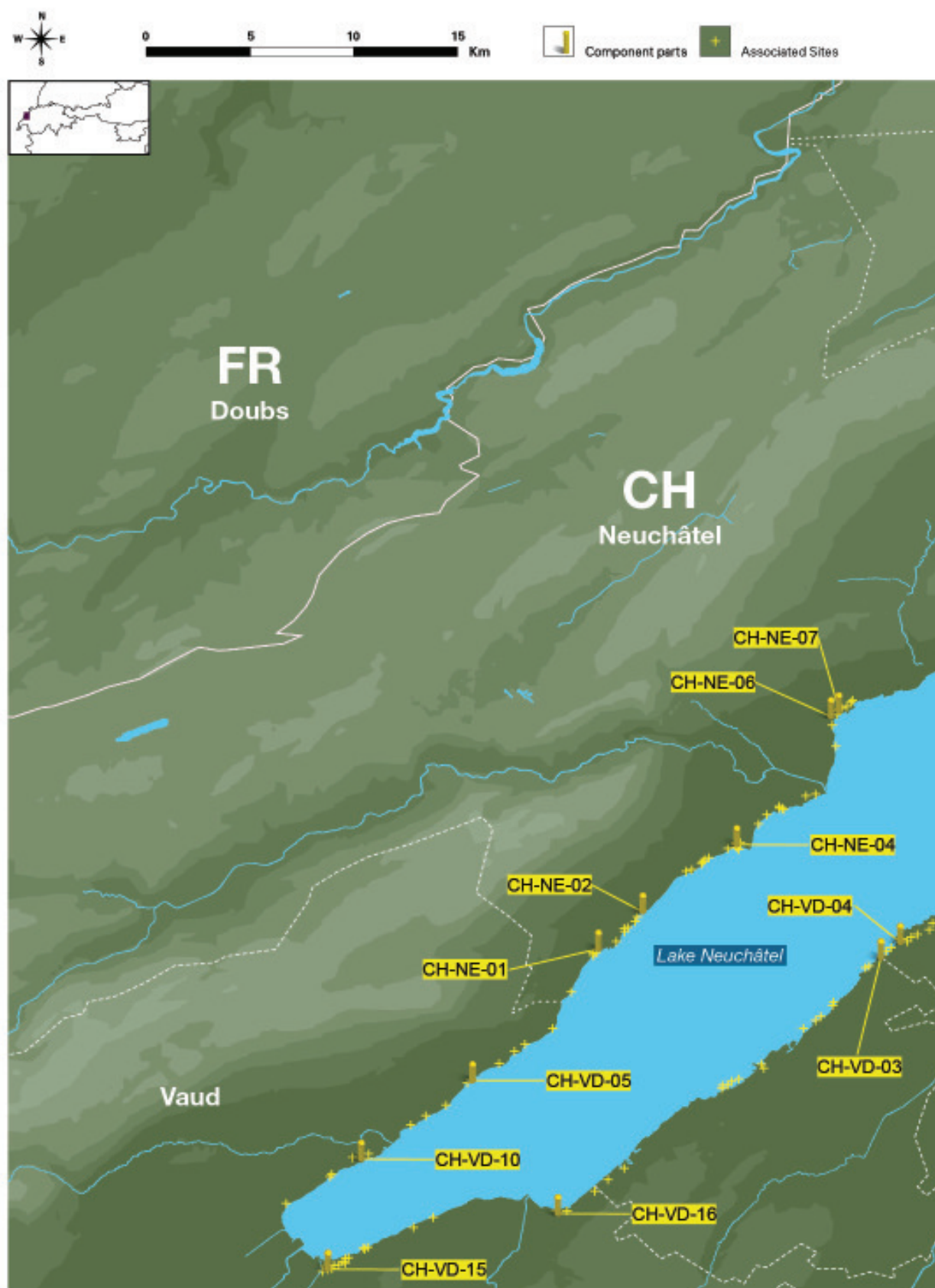


Fig. 1.21 Western part of the Macro-region 'Three Lakes Region'. Scale 1:250,000.

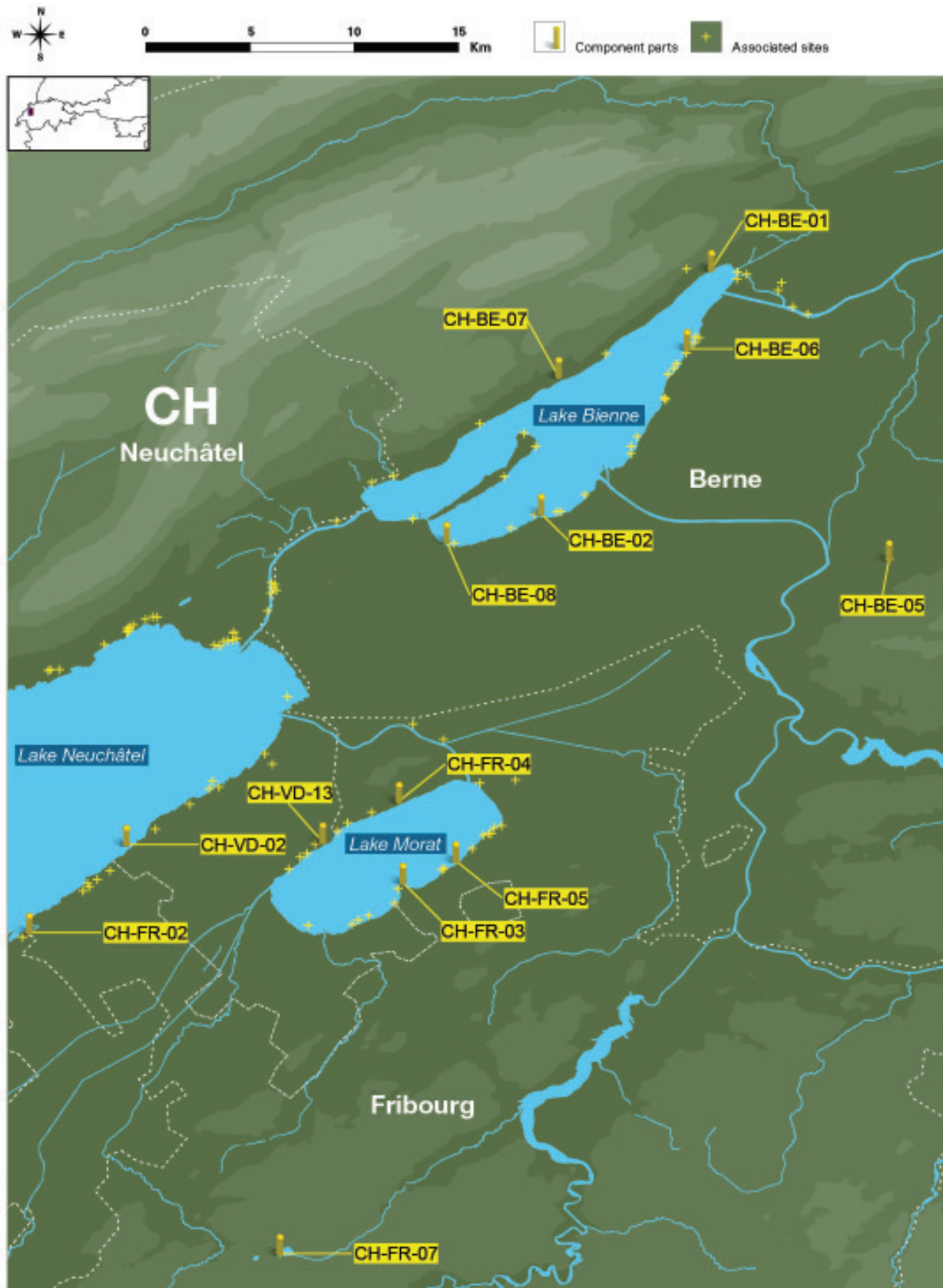


Fig. 1.22 Eastern part of the Macro-region 'Three Lakes Region'. Scale 1:250,000.

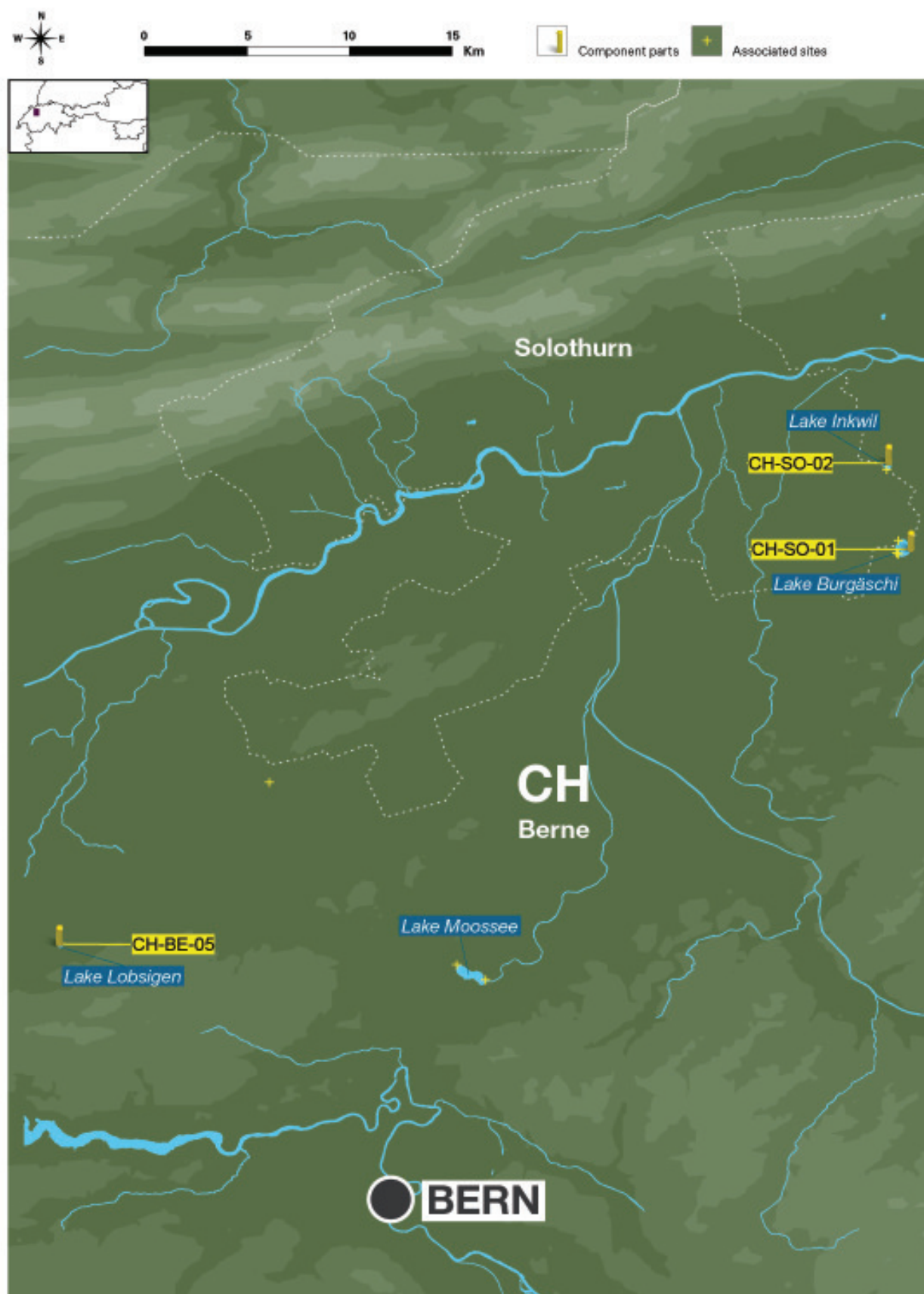


Fig. 1.23 Macro-region 'Small lakes of the Swiss Plateau', Scale 1:250,000.

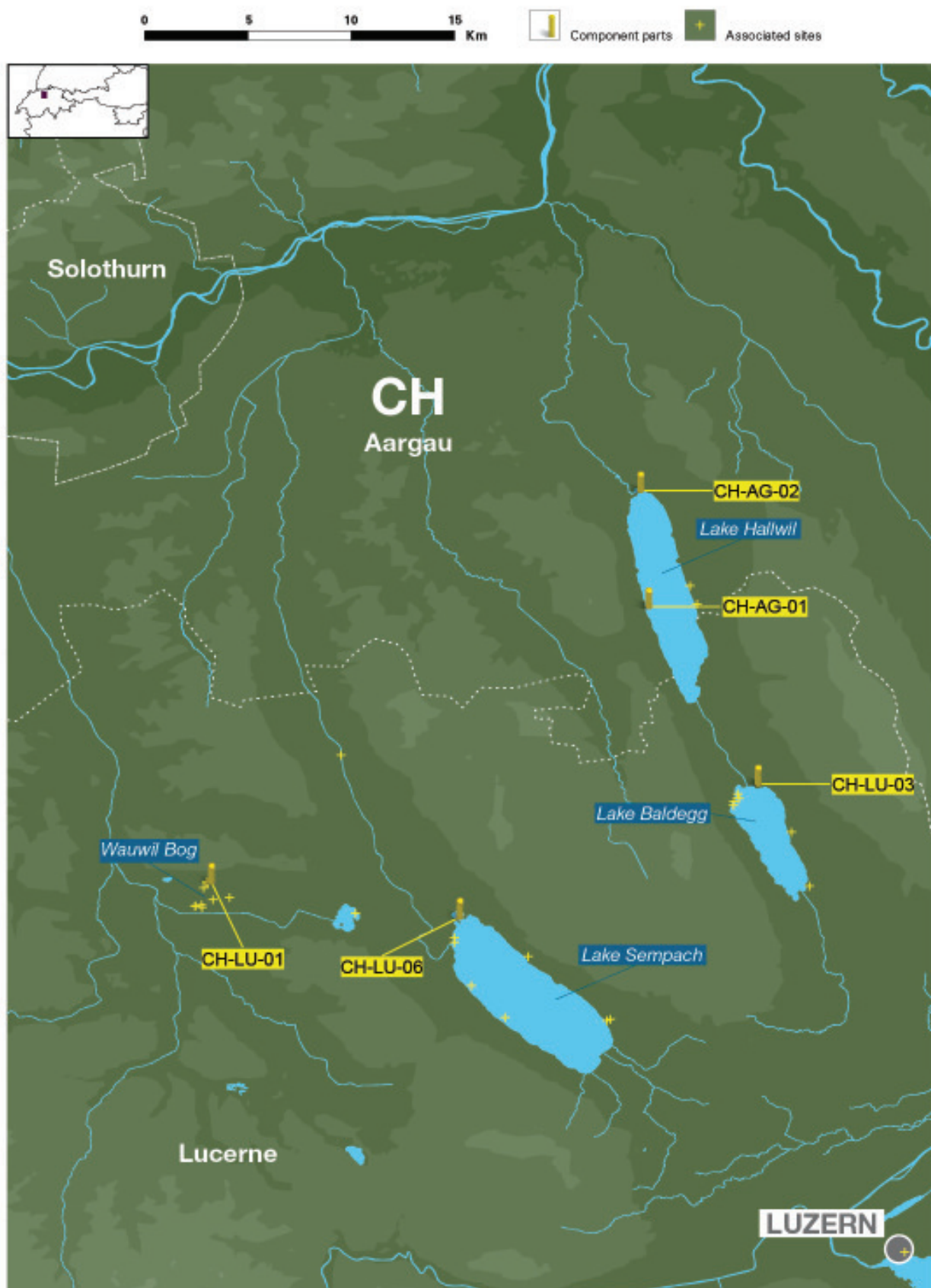


Fig. 1.24 Macro-region 'Central Swiss Plateau'. Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.25 Macro-region 'Central Switzerland'. Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.26 Macro-region 'Region of Lake Zurich'. Scale 1:250,000.

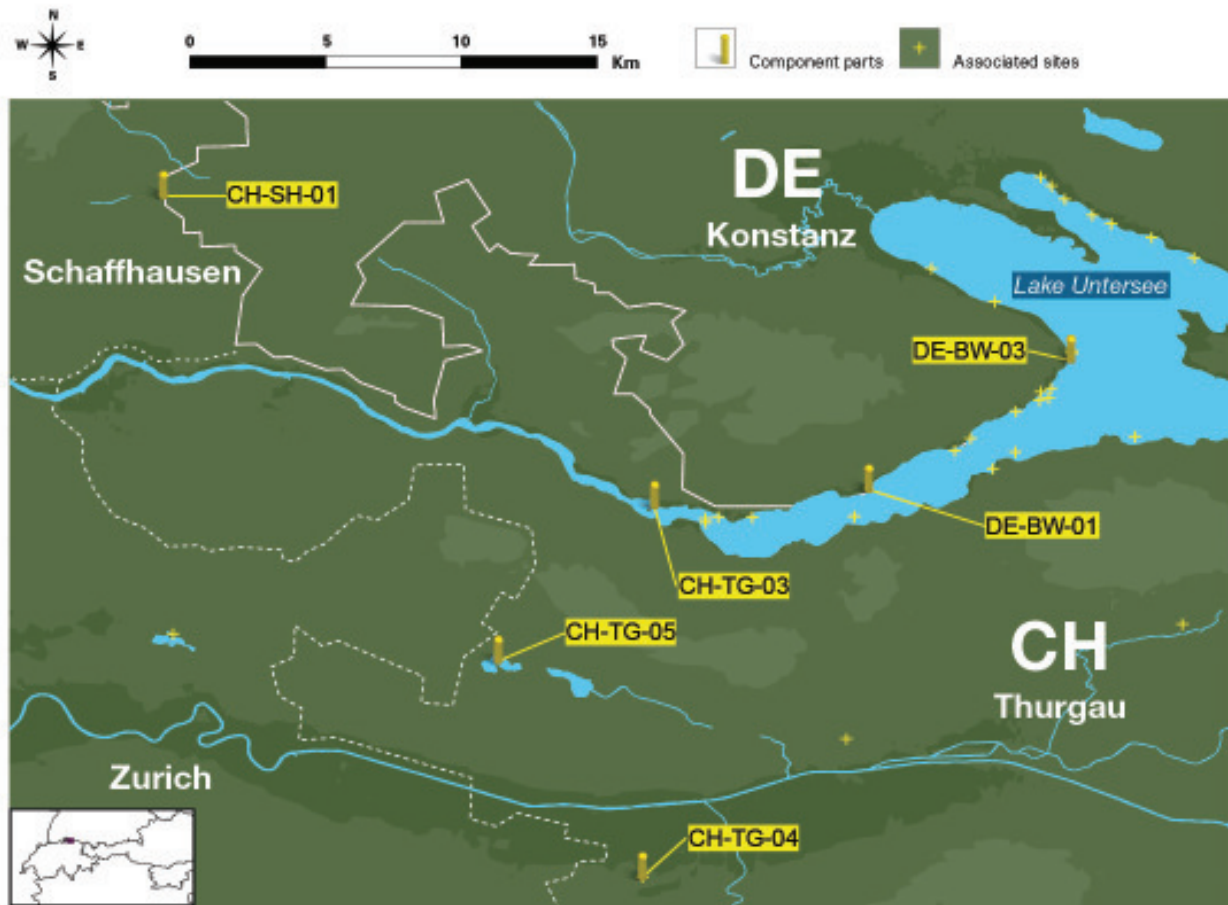


Fig. 1.27 Macro-region 'Small lakes and bogs in northeastern Switzerland'.
Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.28 Western part of the Macro-region 'Lake Constance'. Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.29 Eastern part of the
Macro-region 'Lake Constance'.
Scale 1:250,000.

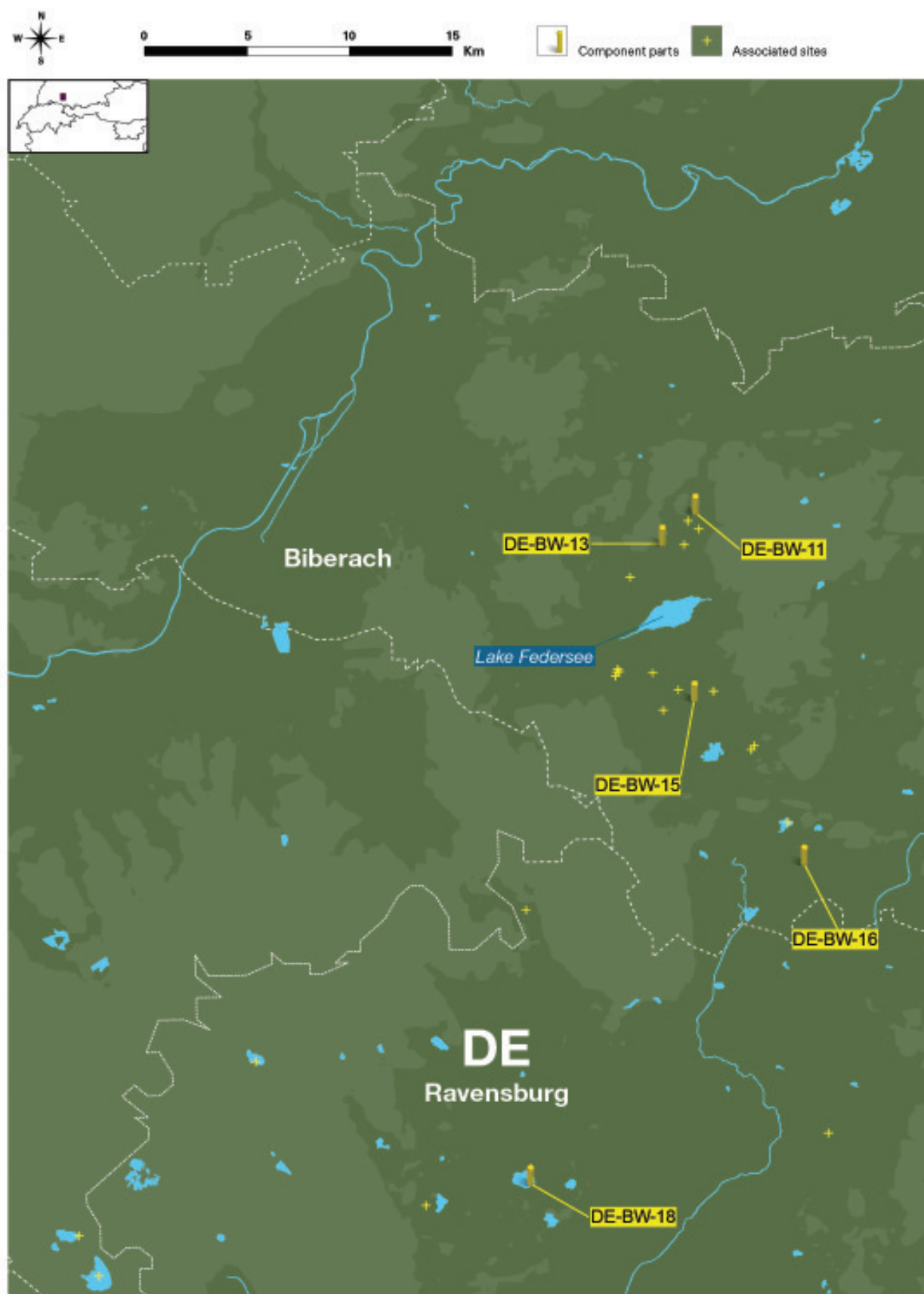


Fig. 1.30 Macro-region 'Federsee and Upper Swabia', Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.31 Macro-region 'Swabian Jura',
Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.32 Macro-region 'Loosbach Valley'.
Scale 1:250,000.

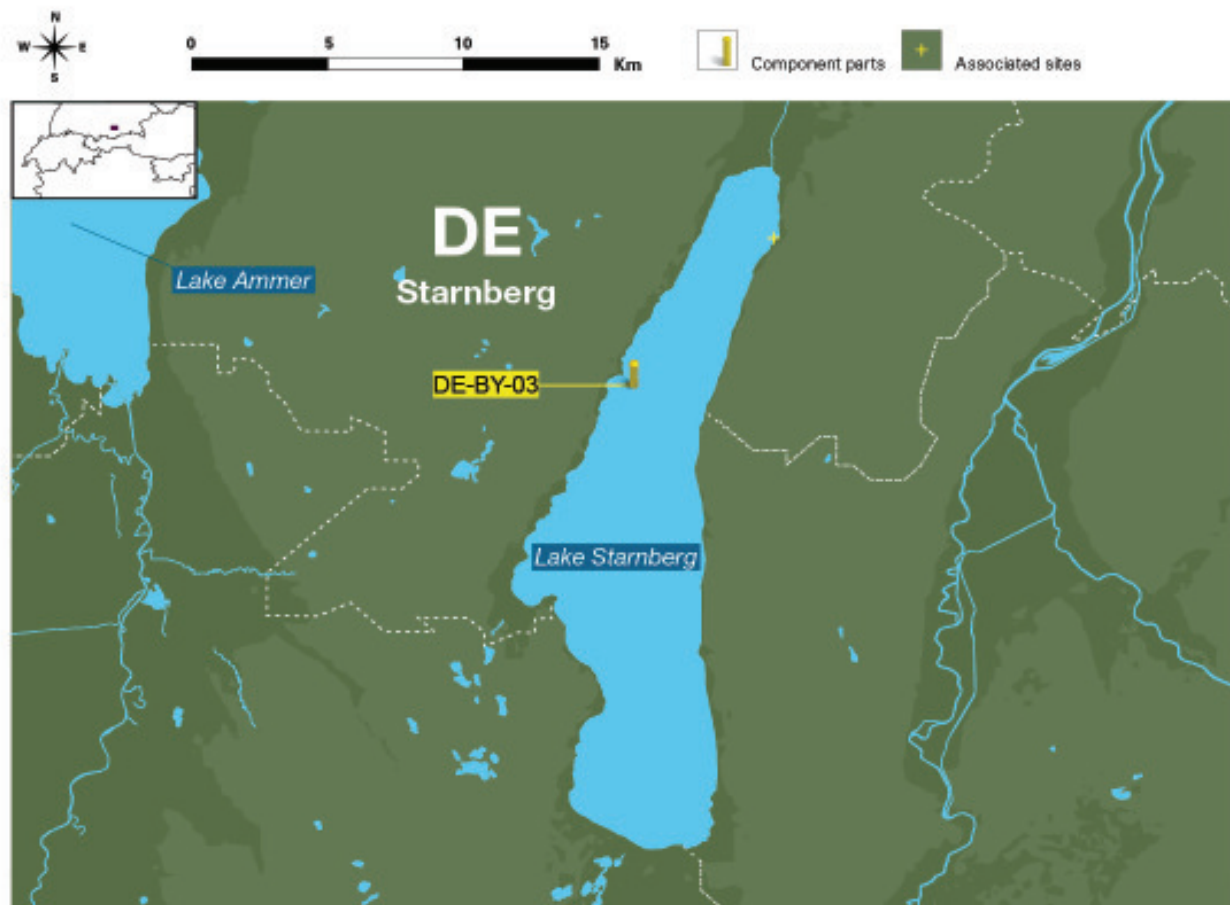


Fig. 1.33 Macro-region 'Lake Starnberg'.
Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.34 Western part of the Macro-region 'Salzkammergut'. Scale 1:250,000.

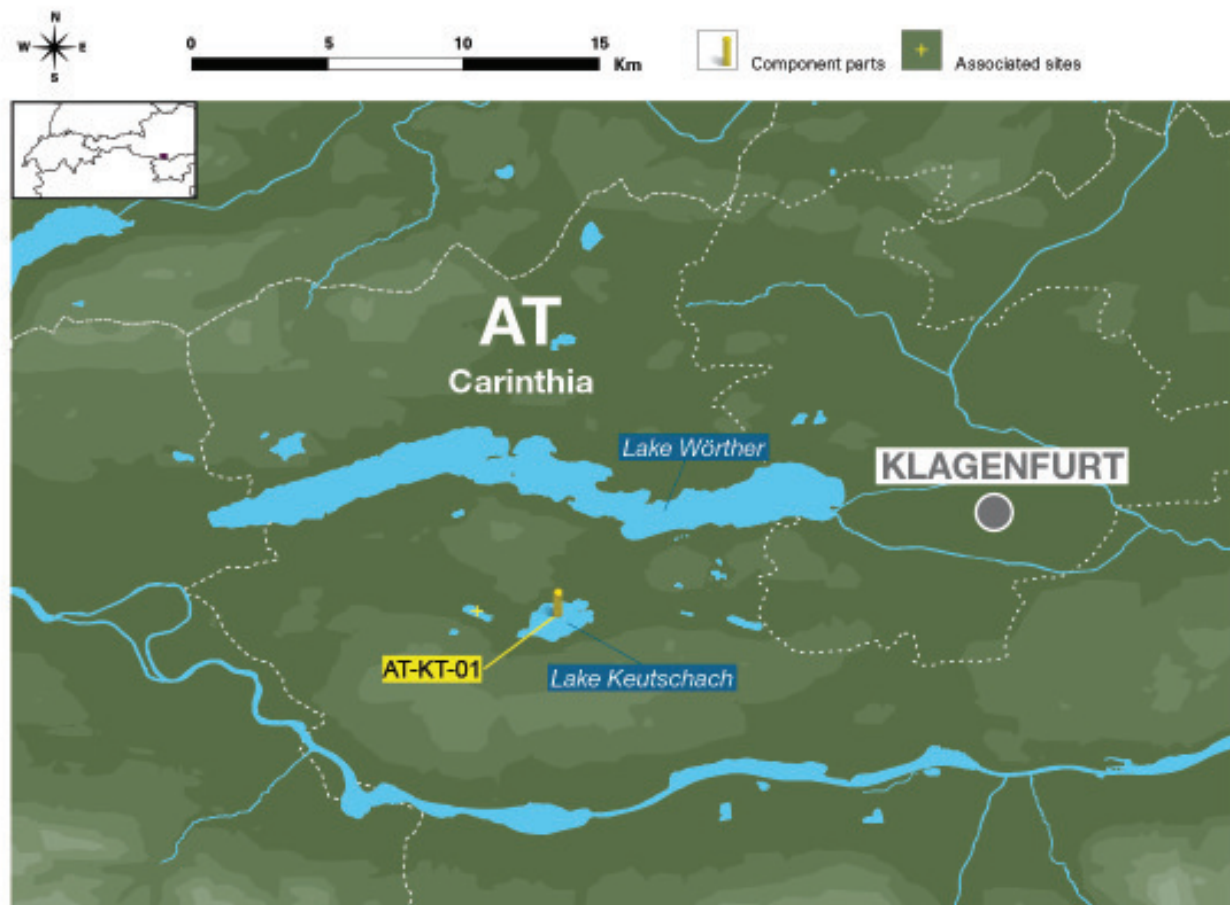


Fig. 1.35 Macro-region 'Lake Keutschach'.
Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.36 Macro-region 'Ljubljansko barje'.
Scale 1:250,000.

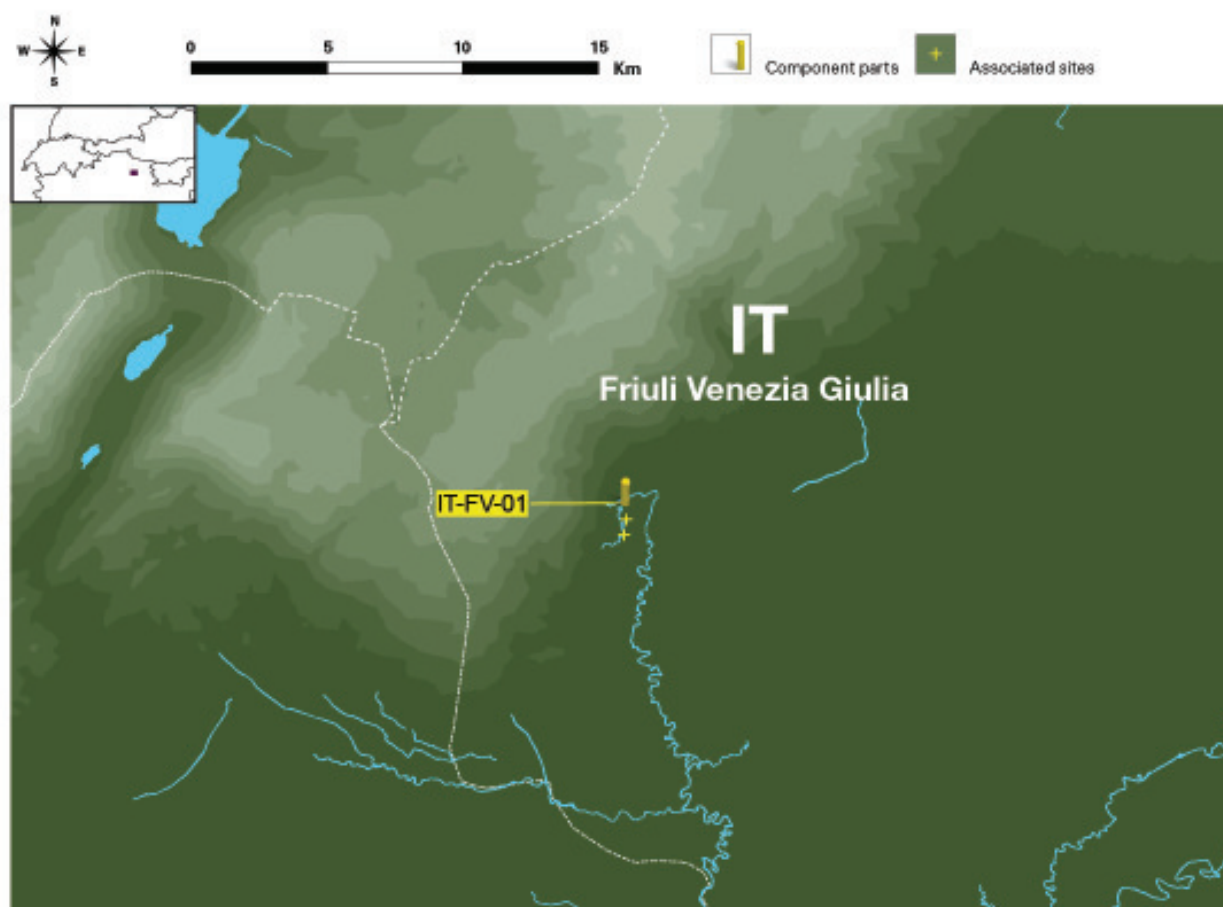


Fig. 1.37 Macro-region 'Small lakes and rivers of eastern Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia'. Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.38 Macro-region 'Small lakes or bogs of Berici and Euganei Hills'. Scale 1:250,000.

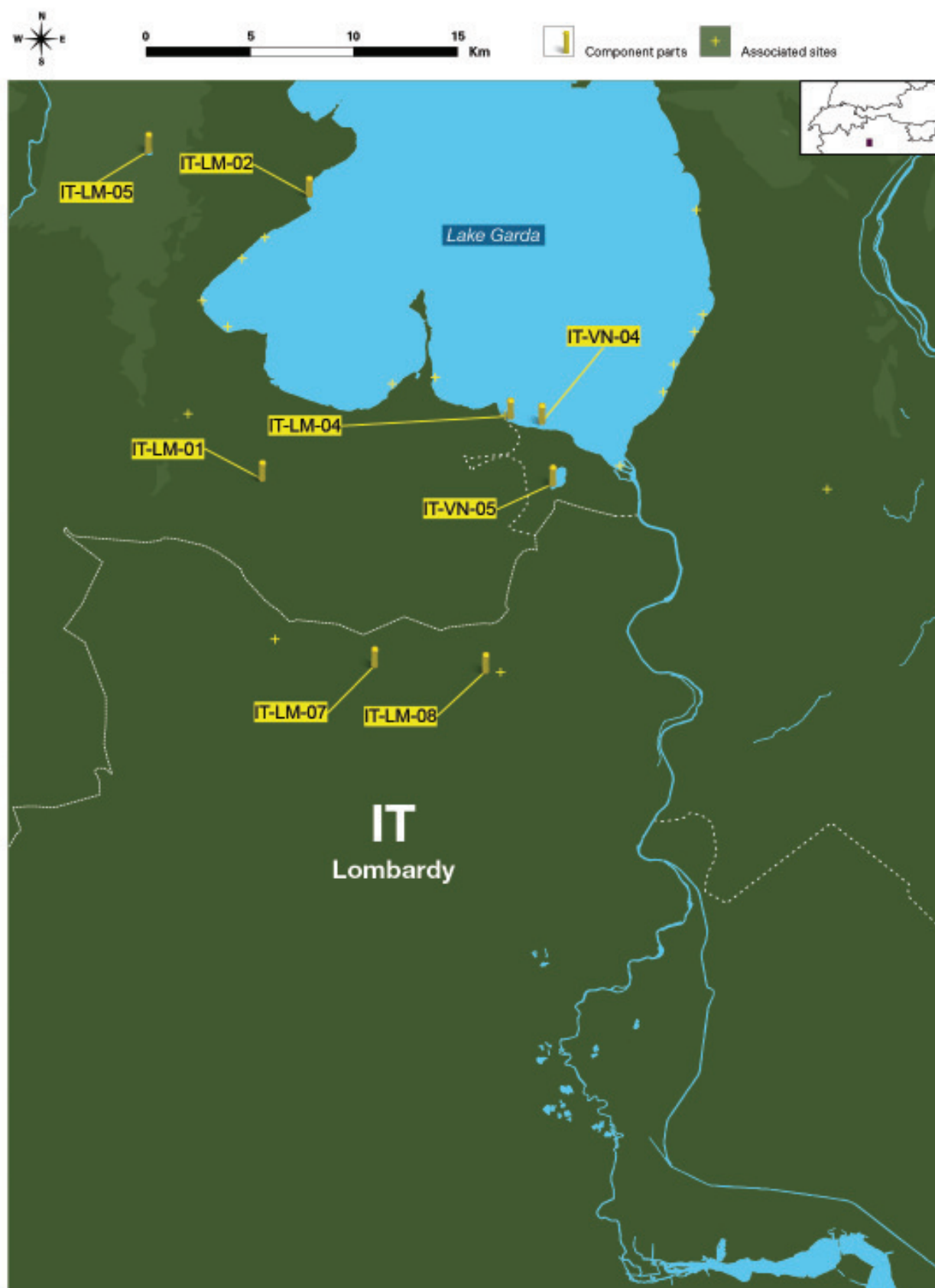


Fig. 1.39 Western part of the Macro-region 'Region of Lake Garda'. Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.40 Eastern part of the Macro-region 'Region of Lake Garda'. Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.41 Macro-region "Small lakes or bogs of Trentino". Scale 1:250,000.

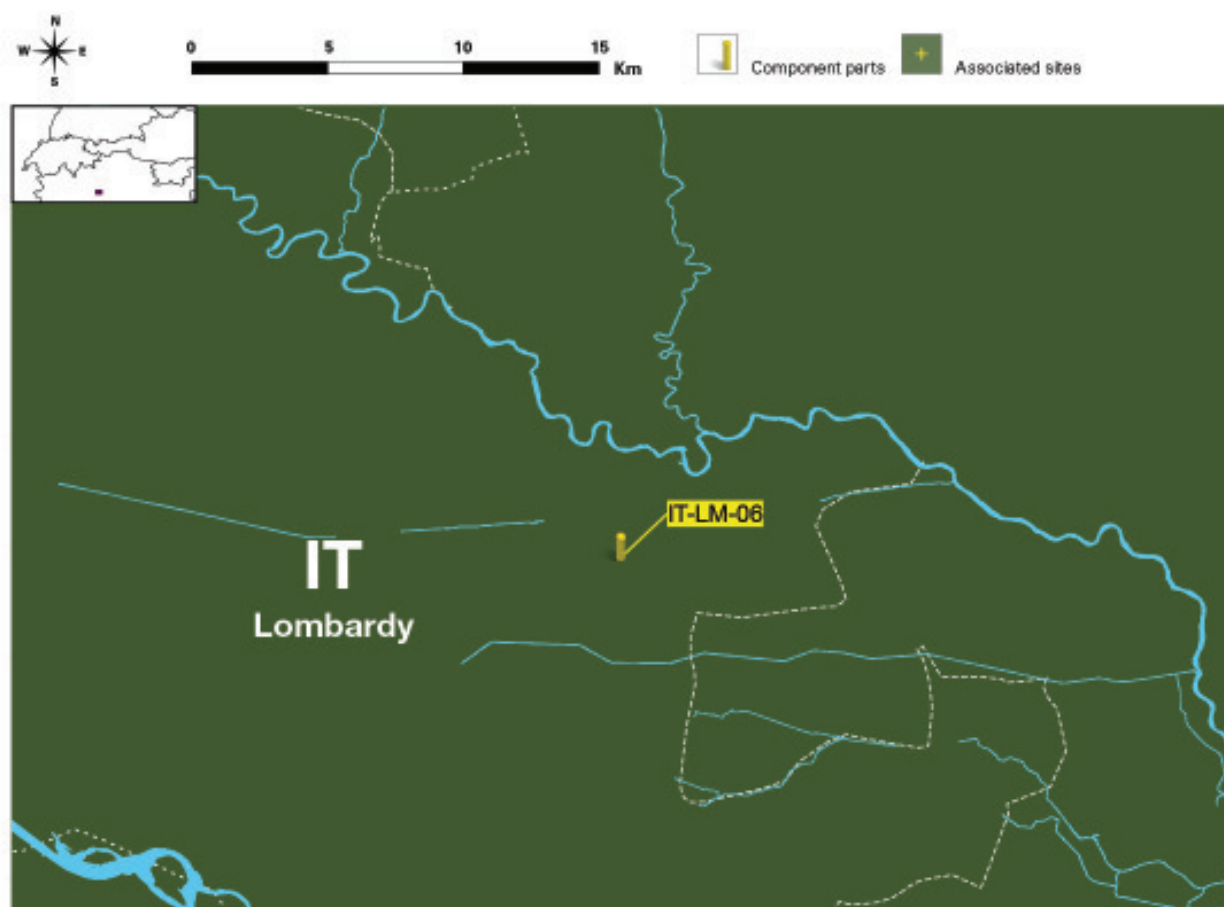


Fig. 1.42 Macro-region 'Small lakes, bogs and rivers of eastern Lombardy'. Scale 1:250,000.



Fig. 1.43 Macro-region 'Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese'. Scale 1:250,000.

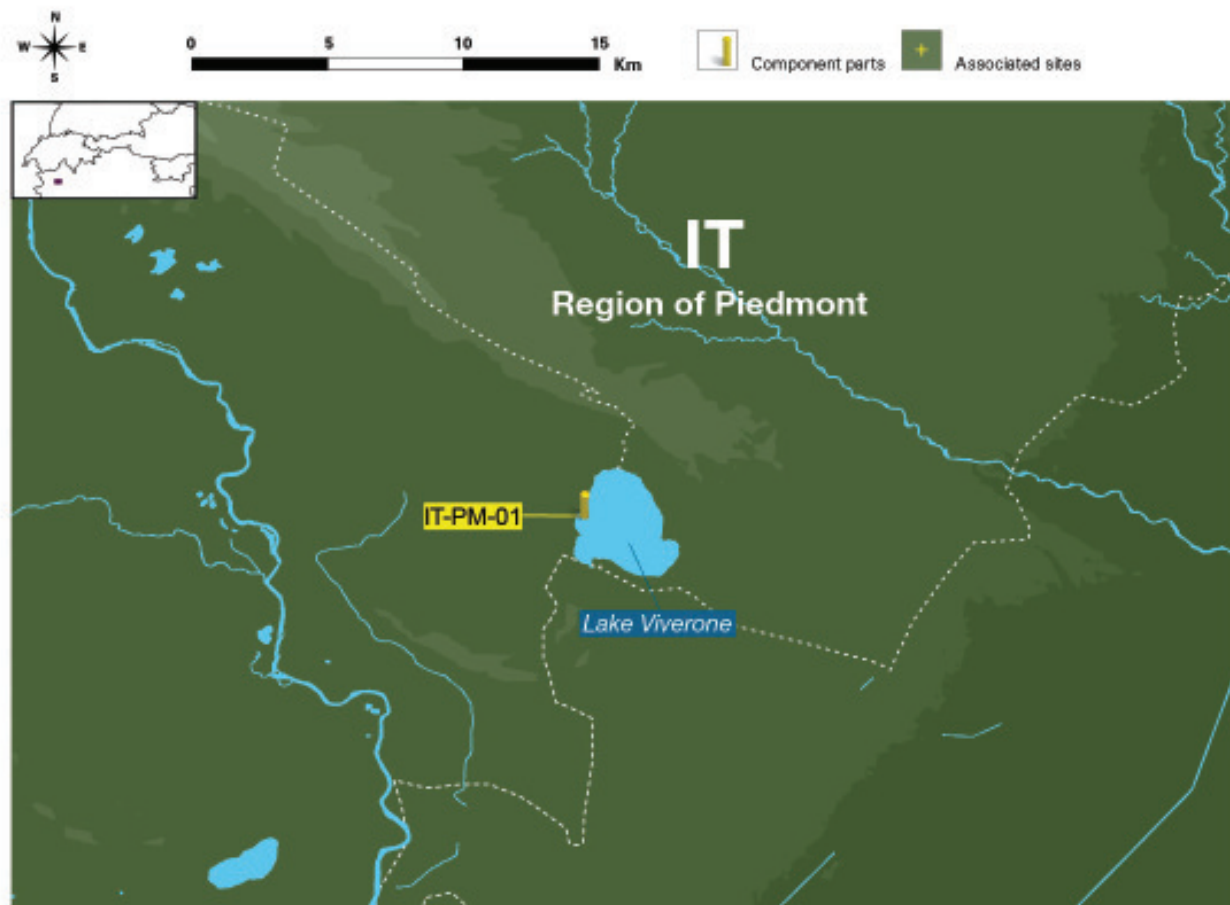


Fig. 1.44 Macro-region 'Small lakes or bogs of Piedmont'. Scale 1:250,000.

1.f Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zone (ha)

The area of nominated property (ha) and the proposed buffer zone (ha) are shown in

↘ [Figs. 1.45–1.50.](#)

Switzerland

Canton	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
Aargau	CH-AG-01	Beinwil am See	Ägelmoos	0.96	10.50
Aargau	CH-AG-02	Seengen	Riesi	3.80	16.50
Bern	CH-BE-01	Biel-Vingelz	Hafen	0.60	18.40
Bern	CH-BE-02	Lüscherz	Dorfstation	3.40	75.10
Bern	CH-BE-05	Seedorf	Lobsigensee	1.10	27.60
Bern	CH-BE-06	Sutz-Lattrigen	Rütte	2.80	49.60
Bern	CH-BE-07	Twann	Bahnhof	2.50	18.50
Bern	CH-BE-08	Vinelz	Strandboden	2.30	28.70
Fribourg	CH-FR-02	Gletterens	Les Grèves	2.62	2.40
Fribourg	CH-FR-03	Gréng	Spitz	7.69	7.30
Fribourg	CH-FR-04	Haut-Vully	Môtier I	1.42	1.30
Fribourg	CH-FR-05	Murten	Segelboothafen	2.83	4.70
Fribourg	CH-FR-07	Noréaz	En Praz des Gueux	0.08	2.02
Geneva	CH-GE-01	Collonge-Bellerive	Bellerive I	2.40	8.87
Geneva	CH-GE-02	Corsier	Corsier-Port	1.94	10.90
Geneva	CH-GE-03	Versoix	Versoix-Bourg	3.03	15.93
Lucerne	CH-LU-01	Egolzwil	Egolzwil 3	0.65	56.82
Lucerne	CH-LU-03	Hitzkirch	Seematte	2.81	24.55
Lucerne	CH-LU-06	Sursee	Halbinsel	3.55	67.78
Neuchâtel	CH-NE-01	Saint-Aubin - Sauges	Port-Conty	1.04	7.03
Neuchâtel	CH-NE-02	Gorgier	Les Argilliez	1.32	1.20
Neuchâtel	CH-NE-04	Bevaix	L'Abbaye 2	1.04	5.01
Neuchâtel	CH-NE-06	Auvernier	La Saunerie	1.51	1.63
Neuchâtel	CH-NE-07	Auvernier	Les Gravières	0.57	2.13
Nidwalden	CH-NW-01	Stansstad	Kehrsiten	1.26	5.14
Schaffhausen	CH-SH-01	Thayngen	Weier I–III	0.48	3.44
Schwyz	CH-SZ-01	Freienbach	Hurden Rosshorn	4.32	20.10
Schwyz	CH-SZ-02	Freienbach	Hurden Seefeld	2.40	16.12
Solothurn	CH-SO-01	Burgäsch	Burgäschisee Ost	0.30	90.69
Solothurn	CH-SO-02	Bolken / Inkwil	Insel Inkwilersee	0.10	45.71
St. Gall	CH-SG-01	Rapperswil-Jona / Hombrechtikon	Feldbach	7.50	15.50
St. Gall	CH-SG-02	Rapperswil-Jona	Technikum	0.92	49.10
Thurgau	CH-TG-01	Arbon	Bleiche 2–3	2.37	5.84
Thurgau	CH-TG-03	Eschenz	Insel Werd	2.80	44.08
Thurgau	CH-TG-04	Gachnang / Niederwil	Egelsee	2.97	5.49
Thurgau	CH-TG-05	Hüttwil	Nussbaumersee	3.66	16.86
Vaud	CH-VD-02	Chabrey	Pointe de Montbec I	1.78	8.04
Vaud	CH-VD-03	Chevroux	La Bessime	1.07	22.10
Vaud	CH-VD-04	Chevroux	Village	1.54	38.40
Vaud	CH-VD-05	Corcelles-près-Concise	Stations de Concise	6.50	11.50
Vaud	CH-VD-10	Grandson	Corcelles Les Violes	2.59	17.40
Vaud	CH-VD-11	Morges	Les Roseaux	0.86	8.10





Canton	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
Vaud	CH-VD-12	Morges	Vers-l'Eglise / Grande Cité	2.12	7.91
Vaud	CH-VD-13	Mur	Chenevières de Guévaux I	1.04	9.73
Vaud	CH-VD-15	Yverdon-les-Bains	Baie de Clendy	1.87	38.70
Vaud	CH-VD-16	Yvonand	Le Marais	1.95	16.80
Zug	CH-ZG-04	Zug	Oterswil / Insel Eielen	0.45	10.82
Zug	CH-ZG-05	Zug	Riedmatt	0.28	2.61
Zug	CH-ZG-06	Zug	Sumpf	1.55	7.50
Zurich	CH-ZH-01	Erlenbach	Winkel	3.01	6.60
Zurich	CH-ZH-02	Greifensee	Storen / Wildsberg	9.59	11.70
Zurich	CH-ZH-06	Meilen	Rorenhaab	0.70	4.80
Zurich	CH-ZH-07	Wädenswil	Vorder Au	1.49	22.50
Zurich	CH-ZH-08	Wetzikon	Robenhausen	0.92	155.00
Zurich	CH-ZH-09	Zürich	Enge Alpenquai	2.93	17.40
Zurich	CH-ZH-10	Zürich	Grosse Stadt Kleiner Hafner	0.64	16.56

Fig. 1.45 Area of nominated property and proposed buffer zone in ha of the sites in Switzerland.

Austria

Bundesland	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
Carinthia	AT-KT-01	Keutschach	Keutschachersee	0.21	132.50
Upper Austria	AT-OÖ-01	Attersee	Abtsdorf I	1.10	91.43
Upper Austria	AT-OÖ-03	Attersee	Abtsdorf III	0.22	91.43
Upper Austria	AT-OÖ-05	Seewalchen am Attersee	Litzlberg Süd	0.76	65.26
Upper Austria	AT-OÖ-07	Mondsee	See	1.22	0.97

Fig. 1.46 Area of nominated property and proposed buffer zone in ha of the sites in Austria.

France

Departement	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
Jura	FR-39-01	Clairvaux-les-Lacs	Le Grand Lac de Clairvaux	15.20	103.05
Jura	FR-39-02	Doucier / Fontenu / Marigny	Lac de Chalain, rive occidentale	50.65	96.83
Savoie	FR-73-01	Aiguebelette-le-Lac / Saint-Alban-de-Montbel	Lac d'Aiguebelette, zone sud	0.64	42.87
Savoie	FR-73-03	Brisson-Saint-Innocent	Baie de Grésine	5.05	32.65
Savoie	FR-73-04	Chindrieux	Baie de Châtillon	0.76	6.72
Savoie	FR-73-06	Saint-Pierre-de-Curtille	Hautecombe	0.96	4.56
Savoie	FR-73-07	Tresserve	Littoral de Tresserve	2.12	103.46
Haute-Savoie	FR-74-03	Chens-sur-Léman	Littoral de Chens-sur-Léman	0.93	92.60
Haute-Savoie	FR-74-04	Saint-Jorioz	Les Marais de Saint-Jorioz	0.49	4.30
Haute-Savoie	FR-74-05	Sévrier	Le Crêt de Chatillon	1.07	8.20
Haute-Savoie	FR-74-06	Sévrier / Saint-Jorioz	Secteur des Mongets	0.13	63.20

Fig. 1.47 Area of nominated property and proposed buffer zone in ha of the sites in France.

Germany

Bundesland	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-01	Öhningen	Wangen-Hinterhorn	2.56	3.20
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-03	Gaienhofen	Hornstaad-Hörnle	13.11	72.40
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-04	Allensbach	Allensbach-Strandbad I	2.65	6.60
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-05	Konstanz	Wollmatingen-Langenrain	1.55	83.70
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-06	Konstanz	Konstanz-Hinterhausen I	4.15	4.12
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-07	Konstanz	Litzelstetten-Krähenhorn	7.51	47.92
Baden-Württemberg / KN	DE-BW-08	Bodman-Ludwigshafen	Bodman-Schachen / Löchle	5.34	14.10
Baden-Württemberg / FN	DE-BW-09	Sipplingen	Sipplingen-Osthafen	4.61	6.23
Baden-Württemberg / FN	DE-BW-10	Uhlldingen-Mühlhofen	Unteruhldingen-Stollenwiesen	4.22	4.52
Baden-Württemberg / BC	DE-BW-11	Alleshausen	Ödenahlen	0.97	58.02
Baden-Württemberg / BC	DE-BW-13	Alleshausen	Grundwiesen	0.54	3.42
Baden-Württemberg / BC	DE-BW-15	Bad Buchau	Siedlung Forschner	3.54	285.14
Baden-Württemberg / BC	DE-BW-16	Bad Schussenried	Olzreute-Enzisholz	1.82	20.62
Baden-Württemberg / RV	DE-BW-18	Wolpertswende	Schreckensee	1.06	7.05
Baden-Württemberg / UL	DE-BW-21	Blaustein	Ehrenstein	1.33	2.42
Bayern / LL	DE-BY-01	Weil	Pestenacker	0.57	3.66
Bayern / LL	DE-BY-02	Geltendorf	Unfriedshausen	0.79	7.69
Bayern / STA	DE-BY-03	Feldafing, unincorporated area (STA)	Rose Island	15.16	34.30

Fig. 1.48 Area of nominated property and proposed buffer zone in ha of the sites in Germany.

Italy

Region	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
Friuli Venezia Giulia	IT-FV-01	Caneva-Polcenico (PN)	Palù di Livenza – Santissima	13.48	86.72
Lombardy	IT-LM-01	Desenzano del Garda / Lonato del Garda (BS)	Lavagnone	6.04	14.45
Lombardy	IT-LM-02	Manerba del Garda (BS)	San Sivino, Gabbiano	1.85	3.46
Lombardy	IT-LM-04	Sirmione (BS)	Lugana Vecchia	2.59	11.16
Lombardy	IT-LM-05	Polpenazze del Garda (BS)	Lucone	7.66	68.20
Lombardy	IT-LM-06	Piadena (CR)	Lagazzi del Vho	2.77	18.46
Lombardy	IT-LM-07	Cavriana (MN)	Bande - Corte Carpani	7.33	36.40
Lombardy	IT-LM-08	Monzambano (MN)	Castellaro Lagusello - Fondo Tacoli	1.23	59.04
Lombardy	IT-LM-09	Biandronno (VA)	Isolino Virginia-Camilla-Isola di San Biagio	3.79	25.07
Lombardy	IT-LM-10	Bodio Lomnago (VA)	Bodio centrale o delle Monete	1.67	28.55
Lombardy	IT-LM-12	Cadrezzate (VA)	Il Sabbione o settentrionale	1.18	9.61
Piedmont	IT-PM-01	Viverone (BI) / Azeglio (TO)	VI.1-Emissario	5.86	852.77
Piedmont	IT-PM-02	Arona (NO)	Mercurago	5.16	270.06
Trentino-South Tyrol / Autonomous Province of Trento	IT-TN-01	Ledro (TN)	Molina di Ledro	0.78	2.31
Trentino-South Tyrol / Autonomous Province of Trento	IT-TN-02	Fiavé (TN)	Fiavé-Lago Carera	10.70	73.92
Veneto	IT-VN-04	Peschiera del Garda (VR)	Belvedere	2.52	12.46
Veneto	IT-VN-05	Peschiera del Garda (VR)	Frassino	1.48	31.19
Veneto	IT-VN-06	Cerea (VR)	Tombola	1.51	123.76
Veneto	IT-VN-07	Arquà Petrarca (PD)	Laghetto della Costa	1.56	6.52

Fig. 1.49 Area of nominated property and proposed buffer zone in ha of the sites in Italy.

Slovenia

Province	Component part	Municipality	Place name	Comp. part size (ha)	Size buffer zone in ha
-	SI-IG-01	Ig	Kolišča na Igu, severna skupina	19.20	516.65
-	SI-IG-02	Ig	Kolišča na Igu, južna skupina	26.10	516.65

Fig. 1.50 Area of nominated property and proposed buffer zone in ha of the sites in Slovenia.

D.

Additional Information



Revised Executive Summary

Countries

State, Province or Region

Switzerland · Austria · France · Germany · Italy · Slovenia

Name of Property

Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

Switzerland · Austria · France · Germany · Italy · Slovenia

Maps

Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Criteria under which the property is nominated

Name and contact information of official local Institutions / Agencies

Countries

Switzerland (CH)
 Austria (AT)
 France (FR)
 Germany (DE)
 Italy (IT)
 Slovenia (SI)

State, Province or Region

Switzerland

Cantons of Aargau (AG), Bern (BE), Fribourg (FR), Geneva (GE), Lucerne (LU), Neuchâtel (NE), Nidwalden (NW), Schaffhausen (SH), Schwyz (SZ), Solothurn (SO), St. Gall (SG), Thurgau (TG), Vaud (VD), Zug (ZG), Zurich (ZH).

Austria

- Federal state of Carinthia (Kärnten, KT): administrative district (Verwaltungsbezirk) of Klagenfurt-Land;
- Federal state of Upper Austria (Oberösterreich, OÖ): administrative district (Verwaltungsbezirk) of Vöcklabruck.

France

- Region of Rhône-Alpes: Départements of Savoie (73), Haute-Savoie (74);
- Region of Franche-Comté: Département of Jura (39).

Germany

- Federal state of Baden-Württemberg (BW): administrative districts (Landkreise) of Alb-Donau-Kreis (UL), Biberach (BC), Bodenseekreis (FN), Konstanz (KN), Ravensburg (RV);
- Free State of Bavaria (BY): administrative districts (Landkreise) of Landsberg am Lech (LL); Starnberg (STA).

Italy

- Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia (FV): Province of Pordenone (PN);
- Region of Lombardy (LM): Provinces of Varese (VA), Brescia (BS), Mantua (MN), Cremona (CR);
- Region of Piedmont (PM): Provinces of Biella (BI), Torino (TO);
- Trentino-South Tyrol / Autonomous Province of Trento (TN);
- Region of Veneto (VN): Provinces of Verona (VR), Padua (PD).

Slovenia

- Municipality of Ig

Name of Property

Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps

Sites palafittiques préhistoriques autour des Alpes

Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

The geographical coordinates to the nearest second are shown in [Figs. 0.1–0.6](#).

Switzerland

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM			Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
			Zone	E	N		
CH-AG-01	Beinwil am See	Ägelmoos	32	440,073	5,236,430	0.96	10.50
CH-AG-02	Seengen	Riesi	32	439,842	5,240,864	3.80	16.50
CH-BE-01	Biel	Vingelz / Hafen	32	365,269	5,221,376	0.60	18.40
CH-BE-02	Lüscherz	Dorfstation	32	359,487	5,212,241	3.40	75.10
CH-BE-05	Seedorf	Lobsigensee	32	370,837	5,210,224	1.10	27.60
CH-BE-06	Sutz-Lattrigen	Rütte	32	364,410	5,218,393	2.80	49.60
CH-BE-07	Twann	Bahnhof	32	360,190	5,217,427	2.50	18.50
CH-BE-08	Vinelz	Strandboden	32	356,367	5,211,253	2.30	28.70
CH-FR-02	Gletterens	Les Grèves	32	342,317	5,196,722	2.62	2.40
CH-FR-03	Gren	Spitz	32	354,624	5,198,322	7.69	7.30
CH-FR-04	Haut-Vully	Môtier I	32	354,571	5,201,408	1.42	1.30
CH-FR-05	Murten	Segelboothafen	32	356,385	5,199,092	2.83	4.70
CH-FR-07	Noréaz	En Praz des Gueux	32	357,779	5,200,284	0.08	2.02
CH-GE-01	Collonge-Bellerive	Bellerive I	32	357,549	5,200,329	2.40	8.87
CH-GE-02	Corsier	Port	32	350,230	5,184,293	1.94	10.90
CH-GE-03	Versoix	Bourg	32	339,053	5,194,556	3.03	15.93
CH-LU-01	Egolzwil	Egolzwil 3	32	283,524	5,126,176	0.65	56.82
CH-LU-03	Hitzkirch	Seematte	32	282,115	5,129,325	2.81	24.55
CH-LU-06	Sursee	Halbinsel	32	443,607	5,229,611	3.55	67.78
CH-NE-01	Saint-Aubin-Sauges	Port-Conty	32	433,981	5,224,754	1.04	7.03
CH-NE-02	Gorgier	Les Argilliez	32	438,547	5,220,563	1.32	1.20
CH-NE-04	Bevaix	L'Abbaye 2	32	433,873	5,224,331	1.04	5.01
CH-NE-06	Auvernier	La Saunerie	32	330,252	5,195,541	1.51	1.63
CH-NE-07	Auvernier	Les Gravières	32	331,749	5,196,932	0.57	2.13
CH-NW-01	Stansstad	Kehrsiten	32	334,929	5,199,399	1.26	5.14
CH-SH-01	Thayngen	Weier I - III	32	336,367	5,200,821	0.48	3.44
CH-SZ-01	Freienbach	Hurden Rosshorn	32	338,175	5,204,205	4.32	20.10
CH-SZ-02	Freienbach	Hurden Seefeld	32	338,441	5,204,490	2.40	16.12
CH-SO-01	Aeschi SO	Burgäschisee Ost	32	349,301	5,207,944	0.30	90.69
CH-SO-02	Bolken / Inkwil	Inkwilersee Insel	32	451,900	5,205,750	0.10	45.71
CH-SG-01	Rapperswil-Jona / Hombrechtikon	Feldbach	32	484,644	5,231,867	7.50	15.50
CH-SG-02	Rapperswil-Jona	Technikum	32	484,819	5,231,864	0.92	49.10
CH-TG-01	Arbon	Bleiche 2-3	32	486,123	5,229,843	2.37	5.84
CH-TG-03	Eschenz	Insel Werd	32	399,459	5,224,913	2.80	44.08
CH-TG-04	Gachnang-Niederwil	Egelsee	32	398,786	5,228,256	2.97	5.49
CH-TG-05	Hüttwilen	Nussbaumersee	32	485,451	5,229,727	3.66	16.86

↓



Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM			Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
			Zone	E	N		
CH-VD-02	Chabrey	Pointe de Montbec I	32	532,290	5,261,388	1.78	8.04
CH-VD-03	Chevroux	La Bessime	32	532,345	5,261,636	1.07	22.10
CH-VD-04	Chevroux	Village	32	505,842	5,279,978	1.54	38.40
CH-VD-05	Corcelles-près-Concise	Stations de Concise	32	505,842	5,279,978	6.50	11.50
CH-VD-10	Grandson	Corcelettes Les Violes	32	486,196	5,273,652	2.59	17.40
CH-VD-11	Morges	Les Roseaux	32	486,149	5,273,802	0.86	8.10
CH-VD-12	Morges	Stations de Morges	32	495,076	5,277,803	2.12	7.91
CH-VD-13	Mur	Chenevières de Guévaux I	32	323,698	5,188,891	1.04	9.73
CH-VD-15	Yverdon-les-Bains	Baie de Clendy	32	339,571	5,194,946	1.87	38.70
CH-VD-16	Yvonand	Le Marais	32	340,217	5,195,513	1.95	16.80
CH-ZG-04	Zug	Oterswil / Insel Eielen	32	325,953	5,190,636	0.45	10.82
CH-ZG-05	Zug	Riedmatt	32	325,909	5,190,917	0.28	2.61
CH-ZG-06	Zug	Sumpf	32	347,721	5,201,455	1.55	7.50
CH-ZH-01	Erlenbach	Winkel	32	350,221	5,203,305	3.01	6.60
CH-ZH-02	Greifensee	Storen-Wildsberg	32	353,484	5,197,050	9.59	11.70
CH-ZH-06	Meilen	Rorensaal	32	322,195	5,187,730	0.70	4.80
CH-ZH-07	Wädenswil	Vorder Au	32	308,944	5,154,435	1.49	22.50
CH-ZH-08	Wetzikon	Robenhausen	32	308,504	5,153,899	0.92	155.00
CH-ZH-09	Zürich	Enge Alpenquai	32	308,503	5,153,854	2.93	17.40
CH-ZH-10	Zürich	Grosse Stadt Kleiner Hafner	32	308,551	5,154,003	0.64	16.56

Fig. 0.1 Geographical coordinates and size of the nominated property (ha) and the buffer zone (ha) in Switzerland.

Austria

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM			Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
			Zone	E	N		
AT-KT-01	Keutschach	Keutschacher See	33	435,607	5,159,616	0.21	132.50
AT-OÖ-01	Attersee	Abtsdorf I	33	390,394	5,305,639	1.10	91.43
AT-OÖ-03	Attersee	Abtsdorf III	33	390,355	5,305,472	0.22	91.43
AT-OÖ-05	Seewalchen am Attersee	Litzlberg Süd	33	392,053	5,310,014	0.76	65.26
AT-OÖ-07	Mondsee	See	33	383,887	5,295,667	1.22	0.97

Fig. 0.2 Geographical coordinates and size of the nominated property (ha) and the buffer zone (ha) in Austria.

France

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM			Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
			Zone	E	N		
FR-39-01	Clairvaux-les-Lacs	Le Grand Lac de Clairvaux	31	710,709	5,161,187	15.20	103.05
FR-39-02	Doucier / Fontenu / Marigny	Lac de Chalain, rive occidentale	31	712,356	5,172,476	50.65	96.83
FR-73-01	Aiguebelette-le-Lac / Saint-Alban-de-Montbel	Lac d'Aiguebelette, zone sud	31	718,951	5,047,138	0.64	42.87
FR-73-03	Brison-Saint-Innocent	Baie de Grésine	31	724,500	5,068,836	4.09	31.50
FR-73-04	Chindrieux	Baie de Châtillon	31	721,555	5,075,529	0.91	7.60
FR-73-06	Saint-Pierre-de-Curtille	Hautecombe	31	720,961	5,070,173	2.03	5.70
FR-73-07	Tresserve	Littoral de Tresserve	31	725,267	5,063,018	2.12	72.40
FR-74-03	Chens-sur-Léman	Littoral de Chens-sur-Léman	32	288,758	5,133,388	0.93	92.60
FR-74-04	Saint-Jorioz	Les Marais de Saint-Jorioz	32	281,218	5,079,598	0.49	4.30
FR-74-05	Sévrier	Le Crêt de Châtillon	32	279,193	5,082,471	1.07	8.20





Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM			Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
			Zone	E	N		
FR-74-06	Sévrier / Saint-Jorioz	Secteur des Mongets	32	278.838	5,081,690	0.13	63.20

Fig. 0.3 Geographical coordinates and size of the nominated property (ha) and the buffer zone (ha) in France.

Germany

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM			Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
			Zone	E	N		
DE-BW-01	Öhningen	Wangen-Hinterhorn	32	495,412	5,278,619	2.56	3.20
DE-BW-03	Gaienhofen	Hornstaad-Hörnle	32	500,444	5,282,347	13.11	72.40
DE-BW-04	Allensbach	Allensbach-Strandbad	32	505,987	5,284,045	2.65	6.60
DE-BW-05	Konstanz	Wollmatingen-Langenrain	32	509,035	5,280,173	1.55	83.70
DE-BW-06	Konstanz	Konstanz-Hinterhausen	32	514,570	5,279,110	4.15	4.12
DE-BW-07	Konstanz	Litzelstetten-Krähenhorn	32	513,420	5,285,715	7.51	47.92
DE-BW-08	Bodman-Ludwigshafen	Bodman-Schachen / Löchle	32	502,976	5,295,681	5.34	14.10
DE-BW-09	Sipplingen	Sipplingen-Osthafen	32	507,641	5,293,314	4.61	6.23
DE-BW-10	Uhlidingen-Mühlhofen	Unteruhldingen-Stollenwiesen	32	517,128	5,285,306	4.22	4.52
DE-BW-11	Alleshausen	Ödenahlen	32	547,704	5,329,749	0.97	58.02
DE-BW-13	Alleshausen	Grundwiesen	32	546,643	5,328,554	0.54	3.42
DE-BW-15	Bad Buchau	Siedlung Forschner	32	547,730	5,322,596	3.54	285.14
DE-BW-16	Bad Schussenried	Olzreute-Enzisholz	32	551,374	5,316,371	1.82	20.62
DE-BW-18	Wolpertswende	Schreckensee	32	542,523	5,304,063	1.06	7.05
DE-BW-21	Blaustein	Ehrenstein	32	568,321	5,362,367	1.33	2.42
DE-BY-01	Weil	Pestenacker	32	644,886	5,334,438	0.57	3.66
DE-BY-02	Geltendorf	Unfriedshausen	32	645,146	5,333,960	0.79	7.69
DE-BY-03	Feldafing, unincorporated area (STA)	Rose Island	32	672,454	5,312,383	15.16	34.30

Fig. 0.4 Geographical coordinates and size of the nominated property (ha) and the buffer zone (ha) in Germany.

Italy

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM			Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
			Zone	E	N		
IT-FV-01	Caneva-Polcenico (PN)	Palù di Livenza – Santissima	33	305,038	5,099,548	13.48	86.72
IT-LM-01	Desenzano del Garda/ Lonato del Garda (BS)	Lavagnone	32	620,248	5,032,582	6.04	14.45
IT-LM-02	Manerba del Garda (BS)	San Sivino, Gabbiano	32	621,626	5,043,625	1.85	3.46
IT-LM-04	Sirmione (BS)	Lugana Vecchia	32	628,500	5,035,185	2.59	11.16
IT-LM-05	Polpenazze del Garda (BS)	Lucone	32	616,156	5,045,231	7.66	68.20
IT-LM-06	Piadena (CR)	Lagazzi del Vho	32	609,582	4,995,853	2.77	18.46
IT-LM-07	Cavriana (MN)	Bande - Corte Carpani	32	624,191	5,025,428	7.33	36.40
IT-LM-08	Monzambano (MN)	Castellaro Lagusello - Fondo Tacoli	32	627,970	5,025,271	1.23	59.04
IT-LM-09	Blandronno (VA)	Isolino Virginia-Camilla-Isola di San Biagio	32	478,095	5,073,200	3.79	25.07
IT-LM-10	Bodio Lomnago (VA)	Bodio centrale o delle Monete	32	481,007	5,071,459	1.67	28.55
IT-LM-12	Cadrezzate (VA)	Il Sabbione o settentrionale	32	472,707	5,071,844	1.18	9.61
IT-PM-01	Viverone (BI)/Azeglio (TO)	VI.1-Emissario	32	423,552	5,029,880	5.86	852.77
IT-PM-02	Arona (NO)	Mercurago	32	465,153	5,064,570	5.16	270.06
IT-TN-01	Ledro (TN)	Molina di Ledro	32	636,978	5,081,577	0.78	2.31
IT-TN-02	Fiavé (TN)	Fiavé-Lago Carera	32	641,802	5,094,577	10.70	73.92
IT-VN-04	Peschiera del Garda (VR)	Belvedere	32	629,667	5,034,980	2.52	12.46
IT-VN-05	Peschiera del Garda (VR)	Frassino	32	630,090	5,032,595	1.48	31.19





Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM			Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
			Zone	E	N		
IT-VN-06	Cerea (VR)	Tombola	32	673,735	5,005,274	1.51	123.76
IT-VN-07	Arquà Petrarca (PD)	Laghetto della Costa	32	715,127	5,016,568	1.56	6.52

Fig. 0.5 Geographical coordinates and size of the nominated property (ha) and the buffer zone (ha) in Italy.

Slovenia

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Coordinates of Centre Points UTM			Comp. part size (ha)	Buffer zone size (ha)
			Zone	E	N		
SI-IG-01	Ig	Kolišča na Igu, severna skupina	33	463,552	5,091,449	19.20	516.65
SI-IG-02	Ig	Kolišča na Igu, južna skupina	33	464,488	5,090,885	26.10	516.65

Fig. 0.6 Geographical coordinates and size of the nominated property (ha) and the buffer zone (ha) in Slovenia.

Maps

➤ **Fig. 0.7** gives an overview on the location of the *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*. For maps of the single component parts ➤ [see Volume II and pdfs in Annex DVD](#).



➤ **Next page**

Fig. 0.7 Nominated sites of the *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*.

Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The serial of *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps* comprises a selection of 111 out of the 937 known archaeological pile-dwelling sites in six countries around the Alps (Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovenia). The serial site is composed by the remains of prehistoric pile-dwelling settlements dating from 5000 to 500 BC which are merely situated under water, on lake shores, along rivers or in wetland, offering exceptional conservation conditions for organic materials.

The serial of prehistoric-dwelling structures, thanks to the exceptional number and importance of scientific results, most due to exceptional wealth of organic archaeological remains, provides an outstanding detailed perception of the world of the early agrarians in Europe, giving precise information on their agriculture, animal husbandry and the development of metallurgy. The period of more than four millennia covered by the serial of pile dwellings indubitably coincides with one of the most important phases of recent human history: the dawn of modern societies. In view of the excellent possibilities of exact dating of the remains of wooden architectural elements (annual resolution by dendrochronology) of the serial property the understanding of entire prehistoric villages and their detailed spatial development over very long periods can be followed on the pile-dwelling sites, giving the best known archaeological sources for prehistoric dwellings. The unique preservation of organic material from prehistoric times is as well an exceptional opportunity for research in many fields of natural science, such as archaeobotany and archaeozoology.

Criterion iii

The serial of the prehistoric pile dwellings along the shores of the lakes, banks of rivers and in marshy areas around the Alps is one of the most important archaeological source for the early agrarian societies in Europe between 5000 and 500 BC. The exceptional waterlogged conditions preserved organic matter, so the sites give an exceptionally detailed image of the living conditions of these prehistoric populations, providing unique knowledge of their social and economic development and their ecological



Component parts





Fig. 0.7 The Alps with location of the *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*. Scale 1:2,500,000.

interactions. The results of over 150 years of research on the pile-dwelling sites had a considerable influence on the understanding of the development of the early agrarian societies of the Neolithic and the Bronze Age in general, and the interactions between the regions around the Alps in particular.

Criterion v

The serial of the prehistoric pile dwellings give excellent evidence of the early farmer's settlements, providing outstanding well preserved remains of wooden prehistoric architecture and reflecting building traditions over very long periods. The excellent state of conservation of wooden building elements in these villages and their most precise and detailed dating permit the reconstruction of architectural organization and development of these early human settlements and allow the writing of a history of architecture covering the span between 5000 and 500 BC.

Authenticity

The understanding of prehistoric wooden dwellings and their use, function and development are displayed by the proven results of archaeological investigation of a great number of pile-dwelling sites. Research has established credible hypotheses on the life of early agrarian societies in Europe and provided exceptional data for natural science. The organic nature of the remains makes possible particular authentic testimony on prehistory. The remains of settlements and their archeological strata preserved in the ground or under water are absolutely authentic in structure, material and substance, without any later or modern additions. Modern legal and physical protection measures ensure the conservation of vulnerable property and its authenticity.

Integrity

The serial of prehistoric pile-dwelling sites – situated around the Alps and dating from 5000 to 500 BC – represents the well defined geographic area to its full extent, as well as all the cultural groups in it during the whole period of prehistoric pile dwellings. It therefore comprises the complete cultural context of the archaeological phenomena, making available the high density of scientific data necessary for reliable information on the life of early prehistoric societies. The individual components of the serial are included to their entire extent and comprise settlement structures, as well as abundant archaeological strata. The integrity of the property is enhanced by the inclusion of associated sites in the management.

Protection and Management

The *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps* are legally protected according to the legal systems applying in the correspondent States Parties. Any proposed actions that may have a significant impact on the heritage values of the archaeological areas nominated for inscription are restricted. The common management system of the nomination is comprehensive and transversal: it integrates all States levels and competent authorities, including the local communities, in each country, and connects the different national systems to an international management system, through an already implemented International Coordination Group, based on a Management Commitment signed by all States Parties. Common visions and aims are translated into concrete projects on international, national and regional / local level in a regularly adapted action plan. Funding is provided by Switzerland for the Secretariat and all States Parties for the different projects.

Criteria under which the property is nominated

iii, v (see above)

Name and contact information of official local Institutions / Agencies

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E.

Additional Information

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Signatures

Switzerland

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Austria

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France

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Germany

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Italy

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Slovenia

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Additional Information

Varia

F. Varia