



Thorsberg

Is the professional reconditioning of excavation documentation using a GIS also of interest to you or have you questions in this regard? As a department of ZBSA, the GIS department also offers opportunities for cooperation in relation to external projects.

Our team will be pleased to provide you with further information.

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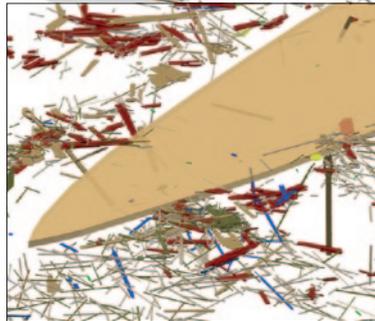
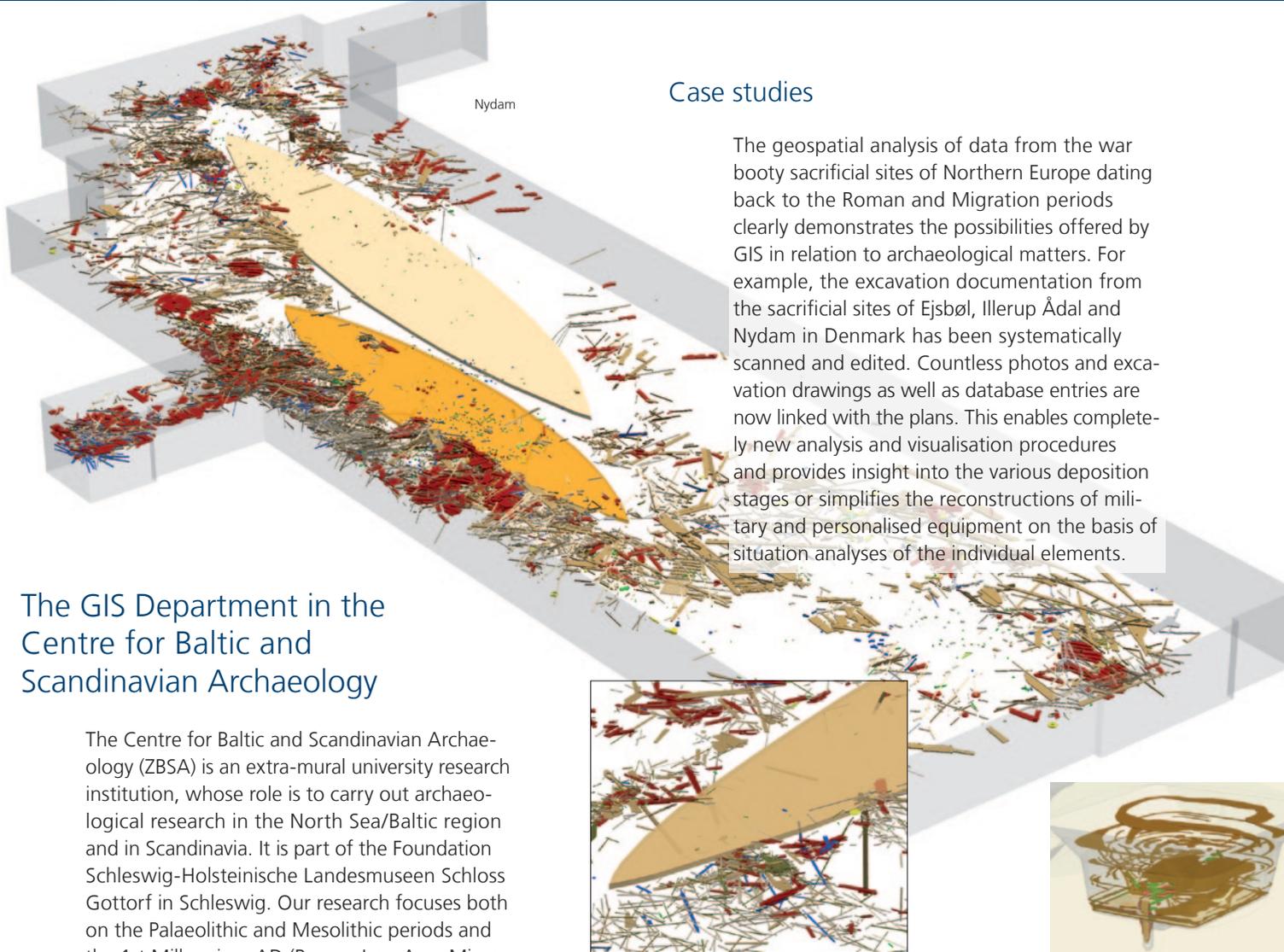
GIS Department



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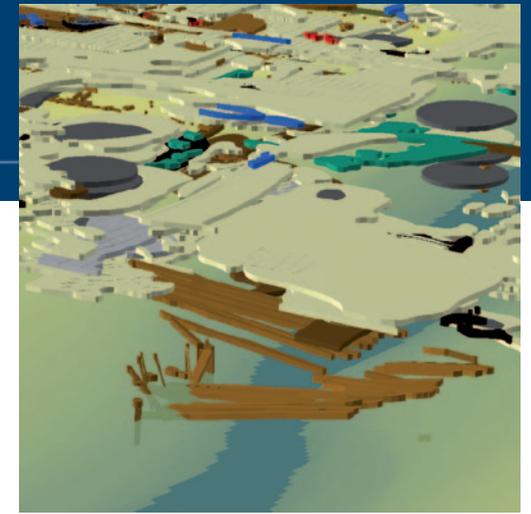
Case studies

The geospatial analysis of data from the war booty sacrificial sites of Northern Europe dating back to the Roman and Migration periods clearly demonstrates the possibilities offered by GIS in relation to archaeological matters. For example, the excavation documentation from the sacrificial sites of Ejsbøl, Illerup Ådal and Nydam in Denmark has been systematically scanned and edited. Countless photos and excavation drawings as well as database entries are now linked with the plans. This enables completely new analysis and visualisation procedures and provides insight into the various deposition stages or simplifies the reconstructions of military and personalised equipment on the basis of situation analyses of the individual elements.



The GIS Department in the Centre for Baltic and Scandinavian Archaeology

The Centre for Baltic and Scandinavian Archaeology (ZBSA) is an extra-mural university research institution, whose role is to carry out archaeological research in the North Sea/Baltic region and in Scandinavia. It is part of the Foundation Schleswig-Holsteinische Landesmuseen Schloss Gottorf in Schleswig. Our research focuses both on the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods and the 1st Millennium AD (Roman Iron Age, Migration Period, Merovingian Period, Carolingian Period, Early Middle Ages, Viking Age).



Elisenhof

The wealth of possible applications is illustrated by topics relating, for example, to settlement developments and structures as well as building constructions in the framework of GIS-based analysis of settlements and central sites such as Hedeby and Wurt Elisenhof.

The visualisation of physical structures proves its worth also in the reconstruction of tomb complexes, such as the wooden burial chambers of Neudorf-Bornstein in the district of Rendsburg-Eckernförde or Poprad-Matejovce in Slovakia. Ultimately, complex models of historic and pre-historic cultural landscapes can be developed through linking archaeological and scientific technical data.

Neudorf-Bornstein

