





European Union – European Regional Development Fund

ArcheON

Common ArcheON Methodological Manual [Historical and Archaeological Methodological Manual]

Autumn 2019

Developed by ArcheON project partnership

The archaeological project ArcheON (Reg. Nr. ATHU121) as part of the INTERREG V-A Austria-Hungary program is implemented through the promotion of the European Regional Development Fund.

Table of contents

1	Purpose of this document	3
2	General requirements and descriptions	3
3	Archaeological excavation / planned excavation - methodical approach	4
4	Definition of terms	5
5	The special methods of excavation	7
6	The process of excavation	10
7	Scientific processing of the results: processing and primary evaluation of the finds	11
	7.1 Quality management	13
	7.2 Personal requirements	13
	7.3. Technical requirements	14
8	Museum pedagogy, awareness raising as good practice	15
9	Tourism utilization by careful presentation of historical and archaeological results	16
	9.1. Aspect: Constancy	16
	9.2. Aspect: awareness raising	17
	9.3. Aspect: Content, Raising awareness of future generations for the topic	17
10	D Appendices	21
	10.1 (Forms required on the Austrian side)	21
	10.2 (Forms required on the Hungarian side)	33

1 Purpose of this document

The methodological guide is a historical and archaeological methodological manual integrating the unique and diverse knowledge / expertise of the project partners and strategic partners involved in the project. The project partners and strategic partners have extensive experience in the field of historical and archaeological work and their scientific processing. This unparalleled program-wide knowledge covering the most specific areas and existing experience is summarized and explained in this trilingual methodology guide.

2 General requirements and descriptions

The area affected by the project – the region of South Burgenland and Vas County – is among the richest regions in historical and archaeological values. This area, which has been divided by a state border for nearly a century, was previously one undivided area since the Stone Age. In order to present this common historical past and unveil it for the public, cross-border cooperation between scientific and museological partners is needed. Therefore, scientific investigations and excavation work should be carried out on a common professional and methodological basis.

One of the most important bases of this archaeological (excavation) plan is prudent scientific work. Research combined with a variety of scientific studies and involving modern testing methods of other disciplines will be applied. One of the most important stages of this is the extensive use of other non-destructive testing methods in addition to the preliminary collection work. Large-scale environmental investigations should be carried out at sites, where circumstances permit: systematic field walkings, geophysical surveys, Lidar, aerial photography or geoarchaeological drilling. Of fundamental importance are components of environmental archaeology: the examination of the environment of a person of a given age, the extent of his / her living space and the determination of his / her activity zone. With these investigations, without destroying the archaeological phenomena, it is possible to specify the scope, direction, internal structure of the site and its associated, so-called buffer zone over several hectares. Their scope should be more important in research than in traditional excavations.

ATTENTION: the excavation activities on the Austrian side could be performed in accordance with the two documents, as follows:

- Richtlinien für archäologische Maßnahmen (https://bda.gv.at/fileadmin/Medien/bda.gv.at/SERVICE_RECHT_DOWNLOAD/Richtlinien_fuer_archaeologische_Massnahmen_2018_II.PDF)
- Standards für die konservatorische Behandlung von archäologischen Funden (Standards_fuer_die_konservatorische_Behandlung_von_archaeologischen_Funden.pdf)

3 Archaeological excavation / planned excavation - methodical approach

At each excavation site, the actual archaeological excavation is preceded by several levels of preliminary examination. The main parts of this are summarizing the research history and previous archaeological research of each area, examining its historical and archaeological background, collecting historical maps and archival and library data, conducting preliminary field surveys, systematic field walking and / or geophysical surveys, summarizing geoarchaeological data, evaluating existing aerial photographs and / or drone recordings.

4 Definition of terms

research history - a preliminary research history of the areas under investigation, with a precise description of the activity, the date and a brief summary of the action taken. [presentation in text form].

historical background - searching for and investigating historical events that may be found in the historical and archival repository and are related to the area under investigation (e.g. war acts, land titles, travel records, noble archives, etc.). [presentation in text forms and maps]

historical maps - examination of historical maps related to the given region, displaying and evaluating the information contained therein in a georeferenced data set (with particular reference to the first, second and third military surveys, and other cadastral and Dualism-era maps). [presentation in text form and maps]

archival and library data / professional publications - extensive examination and summarization of professional publications, excavation reports or professional references published so far, archaeological and possibly archival data of the areas covered by the archaeological survey, as well as mapping and textual display of their geo-referenced data. [display: text and map]

geo-archaeological surveys – archaeological based geological analysis of given areas. Assessment and description of environmental features in the context of the archaeological site, with particular regard to terrain and hydrography. [presentation in text form and maps] **systematic field walking** - non-destructive investigation prior to excavation, preliminary research of the correlations of finds within a site on a larger scale. The systematic collection of various archaeological finds on the surface of each archaeological site after plowing, along a pre-set 10x10 grid. The finds are assigned a unique collection number and are ranged by period and type. The resulting point cloud is displayed on a predefined survey graph. The resulting statistical and scatter/density maps give a more accurate picture of the archaeological extent of a site or cemetery, or the location of individual archaeological objects. [presentation in text form and maps]

geophysical survey - large-scale geophysical survey of the exploration area by means of georadar or archaeomagnetic devices. The resulting high-resolution images, using the physical characteristics of the soil, provide an accurate representation of the positive (e.g. stonewall) and negative (e.g. pit, ditch, etc.) phenomena in the area. [presentation in text form and maps]

aerial photography / drone photography - preliminary aerial exploration of archaeological sites, systematic examination of plant covered areas, and archaeological evaluation of anomalies that occur. [presentation in text form and maps]

In any case, the pre-collected data should be compared with the phenomena to be recorded in the prospective research area, both from a geoarchaeological and a landscape archaeological point of view. This information should be combined in a GIS system to which prospective excavation data can be georeferenced. The resulting documentation will always consist of a textual and a cartographic attachment.

5 The special methods of excavation

Within the space marked during the geoinformatic analysis in the course of the preliminary investigations, small-scale, probing, stratigraphic excavations should be carried out - with all the professional and technical implications. Every moment of the excavation, every level of excavation, every research unit, every find correlation or phenomenon should be recorded in photographs as well as in the survey and research documentation and in text form.

The basic archaeological observations are to be recorded on the following lists and forms:

- object list
- list of stratigraphic units
- list of finds
- profile list
- excavation log / daily reports
- protocol of stratigraphic units
- list of photos
- survey protocol
- final report, archaeological summary

Object list

It has to contain the number of objects in numerically increasing order; the number of the stratigraphic unit (SU) of the layers or phenomena associated with them; the number of the documentation level (DOF); the profile number; indication of which excavation trench and plot they are located in, as well as the short name of the objects.

List of stratigraphic units

The list should contain the number of the stratigraphic unit in numerically increasing order, the number of the object (if there is a connection), the profile number, the number of the documentation level (DOF) and the short name. In each case, in addition to the increasing numbering, a distinction should be made as to whether it is a filling layer or an interface. Interface designation is always referred to as IF. This should also be displayed on the photo board when creating the photo documentation.

List of finds

The list should contain: the number of the finds in numerically ascending order, as well as the abbreviation generated from the place name, consisting of maximum three characters indicating the place of discovery (e.g. Szombathely - Szo, Rechnitz - Rh), the SU number of the layer associated with the find, the number of the object, the type and exact name of the find, and at least its primary age.

Profile list

The list should contain the number of profiles in numerically increasing order, their object number and SU numbers (including interface numbers), the profile direction, and the number associated with the documentation level.

Excavation log

It should contain the exact date of each excavation day started, the duration of the work performed, the names of the employees involved and the weather conditions. Every single day the current excavation events, archaeological observations as well as the progress and the various archaeological conclusions have to appear in a short description. It should also include other events and circumstances that may influence the excavation work, which are not closely related to, but have an impact on archaeology.

Protocol of stratigraphic units

Each protocol should include the stratigraphic unit number, its name, and the relationship to an object number or possibly group of objects, the profile number, the find numbers, and the archiving number of the photos taken of it. Furthermore, it should contain the short and concise description of the SU, the basic criteria of which are: in the case of a filling or layer: colour, type, contents of the soil, short description of the individual finds or unique objects, consistency and quality of the soil, in the case of layers the thickness. In the description of the phenomena, the terms of the work

of Andreas Kinne: Tabellen und Technik zur Grabungstechnik (Tables and Technique for Trenching Technique) are to be used uniformly (their German and Hungarian equivalents).

6 The process of excavation

Within the exact section determined on the basis of the preceding research, the upper mixed layer, mainly churned-up by agricultural work, is removed by hand. The SU number of the upper, humusrich layer is always 1. Findings from this are also documented with the inscription "Sporadic". All archaeological layers, phenomena or units receive an individual stratigraphic unit number (SU), and the archaeological units that are discovered an object number (ObjNr). Numbers are assigned in a numerically increasing order, which are recorded along with a short description and definition in the given list. The archaeological object should have an individual SU number, its filling and the host interface (IF) as well. In case of the latter, this should be distinguished both in the photo and in the description by the abbreviation IF (e.g. SE 125 IF). For multiple fillings or multiple separable layers, multiple SU numbers should be assigned and individual descriptions and photos created of them.

Every phenomenon has to be documented immediately after its emergence and cleaning and after the excavation - both in text form as well as by photographing and geodetic surveying. The separation levels have to be noted both on the protocol sheets and on the photos. The various documentation surfaces are to be represented by the abbreviation DOF.

When excavating the objects, all phenomena should be cut in half along the profile and the remaining layer along the profile has to be documented (with measurements, descriptions in text form and photos). Each individual profile is to be created under stratigraphic observation.

When recovering the finds, care should be taken to preserve their condition. Therefore, there should always be a qualified field restorer present during the excavation, who constantly monitors the conservation of the finds. In some cases, where required by the find context, they should be recorded in situ in the interest of preserving their condition and processed at a later date under appropriate circumstances. The finds thus recorded are to be documented in the field in text form as well as in image and geo-informative form, provided with a measuring point, and may only then be excavated. The restoration phases to be performed in the workshop can then be adapted to these determined starting points and the archaeological survey complemented.

Special attention should be paid during the research to the observance of the scientific investigations characteristic of modern archaeological research and their methods of taking samples. In each case, in which the find context requires or allows, sampling should be carried out; pollen sampling, organic matter, C14 sample and phytolith collection, geoarchaeological sampling.

7 Scientific processing of the results: processing and primary evaluation of the finds

The final processing should contain the professional description of all phenomena, the exact determination and evaluation of the finds that have emerged from them as well as their dating, the connections between the individual archaeological phenomena and their integration into the context. The archaeological data obtained in this way should be complemented with the results of the scientific investigations; in a unified summary, the complex unity of the site, its function, character and age are to be determined and integrated into the previously known archaeological

picture, while studying the historical and cultural unity of both the immediate and the wider environment. For this, it is necessary to determine the provenance of the individual raw materials, besides the chronotypic determination of the finds, their spatial analysis, the examination of the activity zones within the site and the scattering of the finds. It is also important to evaluate the environmental archaeological data and to determine the human-environment relations in the respective historical period. The same applies to the relationship system of the site not only with its surroundings, but also with the sites belonging to other cultures of the respective region.

The comprehensive processing is to be carried out with the involvement of experts from other disciplines: archezoologists, archebotanists, geologists, anthropologists, geophysicists. The results obtained in this way show a much deeper and more colourful picture of the behaviour, the environment of the person having lived in the site and the cultural relationships with his environment.

The main units of work comprise the following subareas:

- introduction
- research history
- results of environmental research (geophysics, geoarchaeology and cartography)
- brief summary of the methodology and execution of the excavation
- description of phenomena and finds
- archaeological evaluation of the phenomena that have come to light (the complex processing of the discovered finds, with parallels, observations and determinations), their

classification into cultural units, determination of their position and their reference system within the culture)

- evaluation of test samples
- summary
- boards (maps, drawings, finds)

7.1 Quality management

The archaeological tasks to be carried out in the framework of the project require extensive and scientifically high level of professional skills. Both the work on the site, as well as the subsequent scientific processing phases require the highest professional competencies: sound knowledge of multi-epoch, multi-layered excavations; scientific experience in stratigraphic processing and investigation of finds to be classified into different archaeological eras; leadership skills in a scientific project, professional sensitivity in dialogue with wider circles of society, museum pedagogical affinity, etc.

In view of this, the following minimum requirements are valid during the project:

7.2 Personal requirements

Excavation leader - university degree in Archaeology (MA or Mag.) with at least 5 years' experience as an excavation leader, high competence in the exploration of multi-layered settlements, professional experience in conducting other interdisciplinary studies (geophysical surveys, archaeobotany, archaeozoology, related scientific investigations, etc.), participation in scientific projects, several years of experience in project management.

Technical staff - university degree in Archaeology (MA or Mag.) and / or Archaeological Technician degree (BA / MA or Mag.), at least 2 years professional experience in excavation work (mainly small-scale, multi-level settlement and tomb excavations), high level of expertise in excavation documentation, excellent knowledge of the modern equipment used in excavations and the use of the software applied in primary-level processing.

Field restorer – relevant professional qualification, several years of professional experience both in field restoration and in field conservation, degree in preservation of historical monuments.

Archaeological geodesist - degree in Geodesy or Space Informatics, at least 2 years' experience in archaeological geodesy, knowledge of GIS.

Assistant - several years of professional experience in the excavation of both multi-layered and horizontal settlements and tombs, team spirit, professional humility and knowledge of the implementation aspects of field exploration

Museum pedagogue - relevant university degree, several years of experience, good communication skills, familiarity with specialized activities for schoolchildren.

7.3. Technical requirements

Surveying - the field documentation survey is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the modern age with a measuring station, in the coordination system of the respective area, with GIS or AutoCAD based 3D polygonal processing.

Field documentation - the final output of the complete documentation is created in digital form (photo documentation, archaeological phenomena and various technical descriptions, as well as other archaeological lists, etc.). The complete documentation should be displayed in a systematic database, including the restoration documentation.

Requirement for basic equipment - at least 2 digital SLR cameras with a minimum resolution of 24 MP and the ability to record uncompressed images; measuring station with prism set; metal detector; drone with a camera of at least 4K resolution; manual GPS with an accuracy of min. 50 cm; hand tools necessary for modern sampling.

8 Museum pedagogy, awareness raising as good practice

One of the disciplines of museums is archaeology. One form of publishing scholarly work is the dissemination of knowledge, which includes in addition to exhibitions, public education programs as well as educational activities based on them.

The Savaria City Museum registers 17,000 visits a year from 5 to 24 years old. During activities, different methods are used for each age group. The duration of the activities range from 30 minutes to 120 minutes, whereby the ratio of the knowledge transfer and the "workshop" depend on the age.

These activities cover several areas within archaeology. We show the archaeologists' work in the excavations with simple tools "in practice", and the purpose of archaeological sandboxes is the "treasure hunt" with metal detectors, as well as the precision mechanical use of simple tools (shovel, brush). The active participation of children leads to the deepening their knowledge.

The path of a find extracted from the earth to scientific processing is presented to the children in several ways. It is exciting for them to try out a simplified version of each phase - cleaning, grading, inventorying, writing descriptive cartons, and testing with instruments (especially microscopes).

This is particularly interesting for students from secondary schools and for university students, who thus learn about the real historical, archaeological and ideological value of an object / find from a scientific point of view.

In recent years, the result has also become visible, especially how curricula have been supplemented with it. Children's interest in archaeology and history is growing as our daily archaeological events are well received, and our summer and day camps are full months before the start.

9 Tourism utilization by careful presentation of historical and archaeological results

9.1. Aspect: Constancy

Constant integration of the topic into the program during proven events. The place of the topic in the program must be consciously planned. The basic information must also be provided, so that in addition to the existing interested parties (who are already familiar with the topic) also new visitors can be won. Main tools: Savaria Historical Carnival, Night of Museums, Night of Researchers, various events.

9.2. Aspect: awareness raising

In order to make the local population / people living in the area aware of the importance of historical and natural values, ongoing awareness-raising activities are needed, on a campaign basis. Although it is more difficult to make historical values on both sides of the border come to life, than the currently "living" natural values, however, it should be strived for with the widest possible coverage. In this context, awareness-raising tools include cross-border volunteer excavation open days, awareness raising events, thematic historical and archaeological museum tour (open day) [museum pedagogy], appearance at thematic fairs, cross-border traveling exhibition presenting the finds of the project, relevant publications.

9.3. Aspect: Content, Raising awareness of future generations for the topic

Carrying out ongoing awareness-raising activities to make future generations (from elementary to high school) aware of the importance of these values, thus, their long-term survival across generations can be achieved. Main tools: Implementation of an awareness raising archaeological roadshow and purchase of demonstration materials (archaeological suitcase), production of targeted educational publications for different age groups.

9.4. Specific best practices for disseminating information of the ArcheON project

In addition to the ongoing communication on the INTERREG Project page and Facebook page, the specific target groups identified in the project can be accessed through the following activities / tools:

Defined target group	Tangable activities / tools
Primary and secondary schools in Burgenland and Vas county	 ✓ Implementation of an awareness raising archaeological roadshow in the border region: 15 stations (about 20-25 people / occasion) in AT and HU schools in the border region. The aim is that the children should become acquainted with archaeology; they should better understand their past and the historical background of their environment. ✓ Producing target group-specific E-publications on historical / archaeological values ✓ Organizing a thematic historical and archaeological museum tour (open day) ✓ Every time visitable resting places with historical and archaeological information
People living in the border	 ✓ Organization of a bilateral project kick-off and closing event
regions, Visitors of special events of the border region	 ✓ Project promotion at thematic fairs: e.g.: Ferienmesse (Holiday Fair)
Visitors / tourists with historical and archaeological interest in the border region	 Project Promotion during the Night of Museums and the Night of Researchers
	✓ ArcheON Project offered as an optional program during the

	Savaria Historical Festival / Carnival
	 Realization of a cross-border traveling exhibition with the presentation of results and excavated finds
	 Every time visitable resting places with historical and archaeological information
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in the border region, dedicated to	 Involvement of professional organizations in the promotion of cross-border volunteer excavation days
disseminating knowledge about its historical and archaeological values	 Realization of a cross-border traveling exhibition with the presentation of results and excavated finds
Higher education institutions, research institutes with a	✓ Carrying out cross-border volunteer excavation open days
history or archaeological institute or training in the border region	 Realization of a cross-border traveling exhibition with the presentation of results and excavated finds
Amateur archaeologists	 Producing a scientific publication to present the results of the joint historical and archaeological excavations
Professionals (museum staff, archaeologists, historians dealing with the historical	 Carrying out cross-border volunteer excavation open days
period covered)	 Realization of a cross-border traveling exhibition with the

	presentation of results and excavated finds
Primary and secondary school students	 Every time visitable resting places with historical and archaeological information
Students in specialized training in higher education institutions	
Municipalities of settlements in Burgenland and Vas County (mainly affected by the project area)	 Target group specific awareness raising events in South Burgenland and Vas County for local people, decision makers (municipal leaders) [ca. 25-30 people / occasion] Carrying out cross-border volunteer excavation open days
Partner service providers (hosts and landlords) of the common cross-border historical and archaeological multi-day experience package	 ✓ Involvement through the preparation of a cross-border historical and archaeological multi-day experience package ✓ Organization of a bilateral project kick-off and closing event

10 Appendices

10.1 (Forms required on the Austrian side)

Antrag auf Erteilung einer Bewilligung gemäß § 11 DMSG

und gemäß § 5 DMSG, sofern das zu erforschende (Boden-)Denkmal unter Denkmalschutz steht

Zuständige/-r GebietsbetreuerIn	Bitte GebietsbetreuerIn auswählen:	
Bundesland	Bitte auswählen:	
E-Mail Adressen	Bitte auswählen:	

Antragstellerin	
Name	
Institution (fakultativ)	
Adresse	
Tel. Nr.	
E-Mail	

Maßnahme		
Maßnahmendefinition	Bitte Maßnahmenart auswählen:	
Maßnahmenbezeichnung		
Befundprognose		
Bundesland	Bitte Bundesland auswählen:	
Politische(r) Bezirk(e)/ Verwaltungsbezirk(e)		
Ortsgemeinde(n)		
Katastralgemeinde Nr.		
Katastralgemeinde(n)		

Grundstücksnummer(n)	
Einlagezahl(en)	
Grundbücherliche(r) EigentümerInnen mit Adresse	
AuftraggeberIn mit Adresse	

Denkmalschutz	Ja – somit wird auch der Antrag auf Erteilung einer Bewilligung nach § 5 DMSG gestellt
	Nein Nein

Zeitraum der Geländear	peit
Beginn	
Ende (bitte eher großzügig bemessen)	

Beilagen	vor- handen
Grabungskonzept/Prospektionskonzept	
Planliche Darstellung der Maßnahmenfläche(n)	
Grundbuchsauszug/-auszüge	

Ort/Datum Unterschrift

Prospektionskonzept

Maßnahmenbezeichnung

Konzept zum Antrag gemäß § 11 DMSG vom (Datum)

Fragestellung und Projektbeschreibung bis unter Unewahnlicht stellenden Globen). Darkmalen sind bei der Anwendung invasiver Prospektionsmethoden bzw interdierten Enmanne beweglicher Bestandtelle (= archädorgischer Funde) zwingend Angaben zur Eingriffsenheblichkeit bzw. zu gepäreten Knowerwenger-Ressturienzgemänstellungen zu machen.

	wird durchgefüh	wird nicht durchgeführ (Begründung)
Literaturrecherche		
Aktuelle Katastergrundlagen (DKM)		
Flächenwidmungspläne		3
Historische Kataster und Pläne		
Abfrage Fundstellendatenbank BDA		
Abfrage weiterer Datenbanken (z. B. Kulturgüteratlas Wien)		
einschlägige Luftbildarchive		
LIDAR-Daten		
Geologisch-sedimentologische Basisdaten		
Luftbild		
Laserscanning		
Archäologisch-topografische Geländedarstellung		

	wird durchgeführt	Durchführungszeitraum
Survey ohne Begehungsraster		1
Linewalking-Survey		
Raster-Survey (Grid-Survey)		
Geomagnetik		
Georadar		
Weitere geophysikalische Methoden:		
Bohrung		
Sonstige Methoden:		

Begründung der ausgewählten Methoden und Beschreibung des angestrebten Maßnahmenverlaufs (einschließlich möglicher Störungseinflüsse) sowie des Fundverbleibs:

Angaben zum/zur ProspektionsleiterIn und zum eingesetzten Personal: (siehe Kap. 1.1 der »Richtlinien für archäologische Maßnahmen« in der jeweils gültigen Fassung)

Prospektionsleiterin (namentliche Nennung): Stellvertretende/-r Prospektionsleiterin (namentliche Nennung – fakultativ):

Angaben zur fachlichen Qualifikation bzw. Angaben zu speziellen Kenntnissen (Referenzliste):

Akad. archäologische Fachkräfte (Anzahl)	
Fachkräfte/Studierende (Anzahl)	
ArbeiterInnen (Anzahl)	
naturwissenschaftliches Fachpersonal (Fachbereich, Anzahl)	
konservatorisches/restauratorisches Fachpersonal (Anzahl)	

Geplante Prospektionsdauer in Arbeitstagen:

Durchführung der Prospektion gemäß »Richtlinien für archäologische Maßnahmen« in der jeweils gültigen Fassung: Ja

Nein Begründung:

(Inhaltiche Abweichungen von den gegenständlichen »Richtliniens können aufgrund besonderer Rahmenbedingungen, besonderer Befundstautenon oder besonderer Projektzele simmol sien oder auch von äußeren Umständen erzungen werden. Im Falle einer bewiligungsgrühtigen anchlokogischen Maßnahmen hat direiter Antragtiefent die bereits vor Projektiegens bekunnten Grunde für infrattliche Abweichungen von der gegenständlichen »Richtlimen« in dem mit dem Antrag enzureichnemf krungsf fachtin ausschende diazusbleinen.)

Name des/der KonzepterstellerIn:

Unterschrift/Datum:

Grabungskonzept

Maßnahmenbezeichnung	Konzept zum Antrag gemäß § 11 DMSG (Datum)
Fragestellung und Projektbeschreibung	l
Bei unter Denkmalschutz stehenden (Boden-)Denkma	alen sind zwingend Angaben zur Eingriffserheblichkeit bzw. zu geplant
Konservierungs-/Restaurierungsmaßnahmen zu mach	nen.

Geplante Grabungsdauer in Arbeitstagen:

Durchführung der Grabung gemäß »Richtlinien für archäologische Maßnahmen« in der gült. Fassung: Ja Begründung: Nein

(Inhaltiche Abweichungen von den gegenständlichen »Richtlinien für archäologische Maßnahmen können aufgrund besonderer Rahmerbedingungen, besonderer Behundstuationen oder besonderer Projektizie sinnvöl sein oder auch von außerer Umstanden erzungen aveden im Falle einer bewingungspflichtigen archäologische Maßnahmen hat derdie Artragsalerin die bereits vor Oregischegen bekannten Gürnde für inhälten köweichungen von den gegenständlichen sfördlinien (für aufologische Maßlahmenen in dem int dem Artrag einzureichender Kozegt fachlich ausreichend darzustellen.)

Fundverbleib:

Name des/der Konzepterstellerin:

Unterschrift/Datum:

Maßnahmendefinition (geplante Maßnahmen; siehe Kap. 2.2 »Richtlinien für archäologische Maßnahmen« in der jeweils gültigen Fassung) wird Durchführungszeitraum durchgeführt Probesondage

Angaben zum/zur GrabungsleiterIn und zum eingesetzten Personal: (siehe dazu Kap. 1.1 »Richtlinien für archäologische Maßnahmen« in der jeweils gültigen Fassung)

GrabungsleiterIn (namentliche Nennung): Stellvertretende/-r GrabungsleiterIn (namentliche Nennung – fakultativ):

Angaben zur fachlichen Qualifikation bzw. Angaben zu speziellen Kenntnissen (Referenzliste):

Akad. archäologische Fachkräfte (Anzahl)	
Fachkräfte/Studierende (Anzahl)	
ArbeiterInnen (Anzahl)	
naturwissenschaftliches Fachpersonal (Fachbereich, Anzahl)	
konservatorisches/restauratorisches Eachpersonal (Anzahl)	

Deckblatt Dokumentation

ermessungsprotokoll konvention	tell
--------------------------------	------

Mnr.	KG	Ausführende/-r
Mbez.	Gemeinde	
Gst. Nr.	VB/PB	
Flur/Adresse	BI.	

Polygonzug

Freie Stationierung

Lage- und Höhenanschluss wurde bereitgestellt. Erstellt durch:

Name und Adresse

	Festpunkte (m				1.5		
Bezeichnung	Ost (=y im System MGI) Nord (=x System M		Seehöhe		tuelle (z. B. BEV ezugsmeridian) und
Überprüfte F	estpunkte						
	Koordinaten la	ut Bekanntgabe	(Bestimm	le Ko	ordinaten	
Bezeichnung	Ost (=y im System MGI)	Nord (=x im System MGI)	Seehöhe	Ost (=y in System M	n //GI)	Nord (=x im System MGI)	Seehöh
					1		
Vermessungs							
		Nord (=x	im s	der Maßna Seehöhe		e abgeleitete eschreibung	
Vermessungs	Ost (=y im	Nord (=x	im s				
Vermessungs	Ost (=y im	Nord (=x	im s				
Vermessungs Bezeichnung	Dunkte) Ost (=y im System MGI) Nord (=x System N	im s				
Vermessungs Bezeichnung	Ost (=y im) Nord (=x System N	im s				
Vermessungs Bezeichnung	Dunkte) Ost (=y im System MGI) Nord (=x System N	im s				
Vermessungs Bezeichnung	Dunkte) Ost (=y im System MGI) Nord (=x System N	im s				
Vermessungs Bezeichnung	Dunkte) Ost (=y im System MGI) Nord (=x System N	im s				
Vermessungs Bezeichnung	Dunkte) Ost (=y im System MGI) Nord (=x System N	im s				

Maßnahmennummer			
Maßnahmenbezeichnung			
Geschäftszahl BDA			
Durchführungszeitraum	bis		
Bundesland			
Polit. Bezirk/Verwaltungsbezirk			
Gemeinde			
Katastralgemeinde			
Flur/Adresse			
Grundstücksnummer(n)			
GrundeigentümerInnen mit vollständiger Adresse			
Auftraggeberinnen		Adresse	
Ausführende/-er			
		Adresse	
InhaberIn der Bewilligung		Telefon	
		E-Mail	
Fundverbleib			

Vermessungsprotokoll GPS

Mnr. KG		Ausführende/-r
Mbez.	Gemeinde	
Gst. Nr.	VB/PB	
Flur/Adresse	BI.	

RTK			Sta	Statisch			
Verwendete Bezugsmerid	BEV andere Quelle						
Bezeichnung	Ost (=y im System MGI)	Nord (=x im System MGI)	Seehöhe	ehöhe X (kartesisch, ETRS89)	Y (kartesisch, ETRS89)	Z (kartesisch, ETRS89)	

Transformationsmodell

Bei statischer Messung oder Verwendung eines anderen Satellitenpositionierungsdienstes als APOS-RTK - Überprüfte Festpunkte

Bezeichnung	Ost (=y im System MGI)	Nord (=x im System MGI)	Seehöhe	X (kartesisch, ETRS89)	Y (kartesisch, ETRS89)	Z (kartesisch, ETRS89)
Bestimmte k	loordinaten					
Bezeichnung	Ost (=y im System MGI)	Nord (=x im System MGI)	Seehöhe	X (kartesisch.	Y (kartesisch.	Z (kartesisch.

	System MGI)	System MGI)	ETRS89)	ETRS89)	ETRS89)
-					

Messpunkte (Für die Dokumentation der Maßnahme abgeleitete Vermessungspunkte.)							
Bezeichnung	Ost (=y im System MGI)	Nord(= x im System MGI)	Seehöhe	X (kartesisch, ETRS89)	Y (kartesisch, ETRS89)	Z (kartesisch, ETRS89)	

Anmerkungen und Skizzen

SE Protokoll Baulicher Bestand

Mnr.	KG	Ausführende/-r	
Mbez.	Gemeinde		
Gst. Nr.	VB/PB		
Flur/Adresse	BI.		
Schnitt/Fläche	Objnr.	SE	
Profil	Objbez.		
Probe 🗌 Art	Objgr. (Nr.)	SE (Bez.)	
Funde	Objgr. (Bez.)		

vorläufige Interpretation	
vorläufige Datierung	Stratigrafie
vonaulige Datierung	Struktur

Verweise auf die zeichnerische und fotografische Dokumentation

Abmessungen

Länge	Breite	Höhe am	Höhe fm	Orientierung
erhalten	erhalten	erhalten	erhalten	
original	original	original	original	
sichtbar	sichtbar	sichtbar	sichtbar	

Bauart: durchgemauert Gussmauerwerk incht erkennbar	Beschreibung: Lagen, Lagenhöhe, Mauerschale, Mau Details	ierkern,
Mauerwerk: Quader Bruchstein Ziegel Mischmauerwerk		
Struktur: lagerhaft Kompartimente/Ausgleichslagen ausgezwickelt Zwickel Netz keine nicht erkennbar	Bauschließen – Form: Gerüstlöcher Batkenlöcher Lage: Maße:	

Architekturelemente/Stilmerkmale

Material:	Ziegelart und Ziegelgröße (Originalmaße):	Ziegelfarbe:
Ziegel Mischmauerwerk (% Ziegelanteil) Lehmziegel	Mauerziegel Gewölbeziegel Dachziegel	Herstellungsmerkmale Zeichen (erhaben, vertieft, Stempel)
Steingröße: Steinmaterial: Steinbearbeitung: Soolien:	Fortifikationsziegel	Fingerstriche Wischzeichen, Tierspuren, usw.

Bindung:	Korngröße:	Zuschlagstoffe (in cm): Kiesel	Fugenbild:
Mörtelbindung	mittel (bis 0,5 cm)	Kalkspatzen Ziegelsplitt	herausgequollen
Lehmbindung	fein (unter 0,3 cm)	Holzkohle	Sonstiges
Farbe:	Konsistenz:	Stroh	
Zusammensetzung: sandig kalkig	☐ sehr fest ☐ fest ☐ locker ☐ sehr locker ☐ bröselig	Sonstiges	Fugendimensionen:

Verputz (sofern nicht separate SE):	Farbe:	
Oberflächengestaltung geglättet (Kelle)	Zusammensetzung:	
Diberrieben Riesel	Korngröße:	
geschlämmt	Konsistenz:	
0.84	Zuschlagstoffe (in cm):	
Stärke:		
Ausdehnung und Verlauf:	Mehrlagigkeit:	

 		 _

Verhältnisse zu anderen Bauteilen					
Datum	BearbeiterIn				

SE-Protokoll Menschliche Überreste

Mnr.	KG	Ausführende/-r
Mbez.	Gemeinde	
Gst. Nr.	VB/PB	
Flur/Adresse	BI.	

Profil	Individuum	
Probe 🗌 Art	Objgr. (Nr.)	SE (Bez.)
Funde	Objgr. (Bez.)	

vorläufige Interpretation

vorläufige Datierung

Verweise auf die zeichnerische und fotografische Dokumentation

Skelett	Erhaltene Skelettteile markieren
Lage gestreckte Rückenlage Seitliche Hockerlage Sonstiges Orientierung Erhaltungszustand	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
gut durchschnittlich schlecht	
Dislozierung keine an Grabsohle Beraubung Tierbau	
Geschlecht Alter männlich Neonatus weiblich Subadult unbestimmt Adult Bergung	
Einzelknochen Einzelknochen Block Härtung Anmerkungen	

Brandbestattung	Störung SE	
in Gefäß Konzentration ohne Gefäß Streuung an Sohle Streuung über Sohle Sonstiges	Anmerkungen	·

Grabkonstruktion		Störung	SE
☐ Sarg	SE	☐ rund	SE
☐ Holzeinbau	SE	☐ oval	SE
☐ Steineinbau	SE	☐ rechteckig	SE
☐ Ziegeleinbau	SE	☐ quadratisch	SE
☐ Sonstiges	SE	☐ Sonstides	SE

Beschreibung Grabmarkierung/-überbau und Grabform

Fundmaterial	
Beigaben	Fundnummer
Trachtbestandteile	
The most and the	
Verfüllung	
Bestandteile der Grabkonstruktion	

SE-Protokoll Baulicher Bestand Holz

Mnr.	KG	Ausführende/-r
Mbez.	Gemeinde	
Gst. Nr.	VB/PB	
Flur/Adresse	BI.	

Schnitt/Fläche	Objnr.	SE
Profil	Objbez.	
Probe 🗌 Art	Objgr. (Nr.)	SE (Bez.)
Funde	Objgr. (Bez.)	

Dendrochronologie

vorläufige	Interpretation	
------------	----------------	--

vorläufige Datierung

Verweise auf die zeichnerische und fotografische Dokumentation

Abmessungen

Länge	änge Breite		Orientierung	
erhalten	erhalten	erhalten		
original	original	original		
sichtbar	sichtbar	sichtbar		

Funktion/Ansprache	Kontext/Bauart	
Materialbeschreibung	Sekundäre	Stellung
Holzart Ausfachung	Verwendung Ualdkante	Bearbeitungsspuren
sonstige Baustoffe Oberfläche	Splint	Zeichen, Schriftzüge, Details
Erhaltungszustand	🗌 Kem	Verbindungen

L	_			
		_		

Verhältnisse zu anderen Bauteilen

Datum

BearbeiterIn

SE-Liste

Mnr.	KG	Ausführende/-r
Mbez.	Gemeinde	
Gst. Nr.	VB/PB	
Flur/Adresse	BI.	

SE Nr.	SE Bez.	verbal	Foto	Dok. digital	Dok. analog	Anmerkung
						1
	-			H	H H	
		- 8-	- H	<u> </u>	H - H	
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
			<u> </u>			
		- 8	H	H	H	
		- 8	- 14-	H	H H -	
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		- H	Ē	E E	Ē	
	-		H	H	H H	
	-		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	-
			_ <u>_</u>			
		1 8	H	H	H	
			- 14-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	-
			- H	H H	H H	
			- 14	H	H	
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
				Ē		
	1	1 1 1	H	H	H	
	-		- 14-	H	H - H	
	-		<u> </u>			
			H	H H	H H	
		- 8 -	- 14-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
			Ē	<u> </u>		
			H	H H	H H	
	+		- 14-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	-		4			
			_			
			П		n n	
			_			

Objekt-Liste

Mnr.	KG	Ausführende/-r
Mbez.	Gemeinde	
Gst. Nr.	VB/PB	
Flur/Adresse	BI.	

Objbez.	Objnr.	zugehörige SE Nr.	Anmerkungen
	-		
	-		
	-		
		-	
	-	-	
		-	
	_		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	_		

Objektgruppen-Liste

Mnr.	KG	Ausführende/-r
Mbez.	Gemeinde	
Gst. Nr.	VB/PB	
Flur/Adresse	BI.	

Objgr. Bez.	Objgr. Nr.	zugehörige Obj. (Nr. und Bez.)	Anmerkungen
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	1		
		-	

Erhebungsprotokoll Metadaten

Mnr.	KG	Ausführende/-r
Mbez.	Gemeinde	
Gst. Nr.	VB/PB	
Flur/Adresse	BI.	
-		
Datum		
Wetter		
Bodenbeschaffenheit (Feuchte, Bewuchs, Zustand der		
Messfläche)		
Störeinflüsse		
(Eisenmassen, Stromleitungen, Sonstiges)		

	Hersteller	
Geomagnetik Sensorik	Typ (Fluxgate, Cäsium, Sonstige)	
	Anordnung (Gradiometer, Sonstige)	
	Multikanal (Anzahl der parallelen Kanäle)	

Bodenradar Sensorik	Hersteller		
	Antennenfrequenz	Mhz	
	Time Window	ns	
	Stacks		
	Multikanal (Anzahl der parallelen Kanäle)		

Surveytyp (motorisiert, händisch)

Messauflösung	Linienabstand	
	Messpunktabstand	m (bei motorisierten Systemen mittlere Auflösung)
	Messrate	Hz (bei motorisierten Systemen)

Positionierung	Art (GNSS, Tracking, ausgesteckter Raster)	
	Instrumente (GNSS, Total Station)	
	Koordinatensystem	

Processing	Software	
	Filterung	
	Visualisierung (Abstand der Zeitscheiben, Sonstiges)	

Datum	BearbeiterIn
-------	--------------

Mnr.	Mbez.	Gst. mit Befunden	Gst. ohne Befunde	Kurzansprache

Maßnahmenfläche m ²	SE	Archäologische Befunde erhalten

Übergabeprotokoll Grabung

	KG			Ausführende/-r	
Mbez.	Gemeinde VB/PB				
Gst. Nr. Flur/Adresse	BL			GZ.	
Flui/AutesSe	DI.			02.	
Dokumentationsbestandteil	Analog	Digital	Bestätigur BDA	^{ng} Anmerkung	
01 Deckblatt					
02 Bericht Teil A					
03 Bericht Teil B					
04 Technische Daten					
05 SE Liste					
06 SE Protokollblätter					
07 Objektlisten					
08 Objektgruppenlisten					
09 Planliste					
10 Fundliste					
11 Grabungsprotokoll					
12 Vermessungsunterlagen					
13 Originalmessdaten/ Metadaten Prospektion					
14 Maßnahmenpolygon und Maßnahmenkurzinformation					
15 Technischer Gesamtplan					
16 Detailpläne					
17 Fotodokumentation					
18 Darstellung der stratigrafische Einheiten	n 🗆				
19 Bericht zu konservatorischen Maßnahmen am Fundmaterial					
20 Sonstige Daten					

Übergabeprotokoll Prospektion

Mnr.	KG			Ausführende/-r	
Mbez.	Gemeinde				
Gst. Nr.	VB/PB				
Flur/Adresse	BI.			GZ.	
Dokumentationsbestandteil	Analog	Digital	Bestätigung BDA	Anmerkung	
01 Deckblatt					
02 Bericht Teil A					
03 Bericht Teil B					
04 Technische Daten					
10 Fundliste (fakultativ)					
11 Prospektionsprotokoll (fakultativ)					
12 Vermessungsunterlagen					
13 Originalmessdaten/ Metadaten Prospektion					
14 Maßnahmenpolygon und Maßnahmenkurzinformation					
15 Technischer Gesamtplan (inklusive Interpretation)					
16 Detailpläne und/oder Messbilder					
17 Fotodokumentation					
19 Bericht zu konservatorischen Maßnahmen am Fundmaterial					
20 Sonstige Daten					

Übergabeort/Datum:

Übergeben von:

Für das Bundesdenkmalamt:

Übergabeort/Datum:

Übergeben von:

Für das Bundesdenkmalamt:

FUNDMELDUNG

An das Bundesdenkmalamt, Abteilung für Archäologie		
Zuständige(r) GebietsbetreuerIn	Bitte GebietsbetreuerIn auswählen:	
Abteilung für	Bitte auswählen:	
E-Mail Adressen	Bitte auswählen:	

Einsenderin	
Name	
Institution (fakultativ)	
Adresse	
Tel. Nr.	
E-Mail	

Lage				
Bundesland				
Politische(r) Bezirk(e) Verwaltungsbezirk(e)				
Ortsgemeinde(n)				
Katastralgemeinde Nr(n).				
Katastralgemeinde(n)				
Grundstücksnummer(n)				
Flurname				
Koordinaten Gauß- Krüger Österreich	Meridian	Rechts	wert	Hochwert
ÖK Blatt 1:50.000	linker Kartenran	id	untere	r Kartenrand

Lagebeschreibung der Fundstelle

Datum und Anlass der Auffindung

Beschreibung der im Gelände feststellbaren Befunde (wenn möglich eine Lageskizze beilegen)

Aufzählung der wichtigsten Funde (wenn möglich mit zeitlicher Einordnung)

Fundverbleib		
Fundmaterial wurde dem BDA übergeben	☐ ja ☐ nein	
Aufbewahrungsort der Funde (bei Privat- eigentümern auch deren Anschrift)		

Ort/Datum	Unterschrift	

10.2 (Forms required on the Hungarian side)

Lelőhely:					
Projekt:				Cég:	
Azonosí	tási szám:			Dátum	:
Profilli		8	26		
Pr Nr	ObjNr	SE Nr	DOF	Irány	Megjegyzés
1					
2					
3	1				
4		1			
5					
6					
7					
8	-				1
9				-	
10	-				
10					-
12					
12	-	1			-
13					
14		0		-	
	-				
16					
17	-				
18	-				-
19	_				
20					
21	1				
22		1			
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28		1			
29					
30					
31					
32	2	· ·			
33	-				
34	-	-		-	-
34	-				
	-				
36	-				
37	-				
38					

Lelőhely: Projekt: Azonosítási szám:					
		-		Cég:	24
Azonosi	tási szám:			Dátum	
SE-lista	3				
SE Nr	ObjNr	SE leírása	DOF	Profil	Megjegyzés
1	-	Humusz	-	-	0, 0,
2					
3					~
4					
5					
6					0
7					
8					8
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14	-				8
15	-				-
16				-	
17					
18				_	
19					
20					
21				-	
22	-				
23				-	
24	-			-	-
25					
26				-	
27		-			
28	-				8
29					
30	-			-	
31					
32		-		-	1
33				-	
34	-				-
35				-	
36	-	-		-	-
37	-				-

CÉG Projekt:		1	Apparat:			Fotograf: TEA	M		Év
Projekt:		-							
Dátum	FotóNr. tól-ig	Hrsz.	SzelvNr.	ObjektNr.	SE Nr.	DOF / Profil	LeletNr.	Fotó (Felülnézet, részlet, profil, nézet etc.)	Autor
				_					-
			-						
									-
			-						-

SE-Protokoll

Azonosító:	Település:	Cég:	
Projekt:	Régió:		
Hrsz.:	Megyeszékhely:		
Dűlő:	Megye:		

SzondaNr	SzelvényNr	ObjNr	SE (Nr.)
Profil	DOF	ObjNév.	SE Név
Mintavétel 🗆		ObjCsop.	LeletNr.

Bontás utáni interpretáció: A stratigráfiai egység kora:

Egyéb dokumentáció:

A stratigráfiai egység leírása (talaj színe, talaj típusa, talaj minősége és állag, másodlagos anyagok, stb.)

Megjegyzés

A rétegtani kapcso	latok megjelenít	ése		

Dátum Adatszolgáltató:	
------------------------	--

Lelőhely:					
Projekt:				Cég:	
Azonosítási s	szám:			Dátum	:
Objektum					
Obj.Nr	SE Nr	Objektum leírása	DOF	Profil	Megjegyzés
1	-			-	
2				-	
3				-	
4					-
5				-	-
6	-			-	-
7				-	
8	8			-	
9 10				-	-
10	0			-	
11		-		-	
12				-	-
13	-			+	-
14	2			-	-
15					
10	-	-		-	-
17					-
10				-	
20				-	
20				-	-
21				-	-
22	-	-		-	-
24					-
24				-	-
25					
27					
28					-
29					
30					
31					
32					
33				-	
34					
35					
36					
37					
38	-				

Lelőhely:					
Projekt:			Cég:		
Azonosítási sza	ím:		Dátum:		
Leletlista	1				
Nr ObjNr	SE Nr	Leletfajta	Lelettípus	Kor	
1					
2					
3					
5	_			_	
5					
7					
8					
9				-	
10	-				
10					
12					
13					
14					
15	_			_	
16	-				
17				_	
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					