

# Dwelling Mounds With Different Types in Lower Saxony

## Legend

- Dwelling mound / Elevated place of residence
- Village mound
- Church mound
- Village mound with church mound



Dyke

- Sea marsh area (See-, Knick-, Brackmarsch)
- River marsh area (Brackmarsch-Flussmarsch, Flussmarsch)
- Peat marsh area (Moormarsch)
- Dune area (Düne)
- Geest area (Geest)
- Esch area (Esch)
- Peat area (raise bog) (Niedermoor)
- Peat area (fen) (Hochmoor)
- Deep pluogh area (Umbruchboden)
- Recent deposit area (Spül-, Auftragsboden)



Border of the survey area



0 10 20 30 Kilometers



LANCEWAD Project-Niedersachsen  
Bezirksregierung Lüneburg  
Bezirksregierung Weser-Ems

Source of soil data: Darstellung auf Grundlage von Daten des Niedersächsischen Bodeninformationssystems NIBIS, mit Erlaubnis des Niedersächsischen Landesamtes für Bodenforschung Hannover

The map gives an overview of the distribution of dwelling mound types in the Lower Saxon delimitation area. The majority of the dwelling mounds are farm mounds. This type is evenly distributed in the whole marsh area. Areas without dwelling mounds are either extremely unfavourable areas for settlement (e.g. the areas direct in front of the Geest) or very young marsh areas, since in Late Medieval and Early Modern Time (e.g. Harlebucht). The spatial distribution shows certain patterns. There are rows of dwelling mounds on the formerly beach ramparts along the historical coastlines (e.g. Land Wursten). Other rows can be found on the bank ramparts along the rivers (e.g. Stadland). Finally are rows of elevated places of residence along the borders of marsh and peat (e.g. Stedingen). In the Elbe-Weser districts there are all types of dwelling mounds as well, but until now a detailed differentiation has not took place.