OLD PART OF THE TOWN BAMBERG

World Cultural Heritage since 1993

Engineering geological conditions and problems:

The old part of the town is divided by the river Regnitz. To the East of the river 7 - 11 m thick terrace sediments occur which are underlain by marls and sandstones of the Middle and Lower Burgsandstein (Keuper). Along the comparatively steeper slopes to the West of the river, marl and sandstone layers of the Middle Burgsandstein occur, which higher up pass into sandstones of the Upper Burgsandstein.

Within the Old Town the terrace sediments show a two-part division. The youngest sediments consist of 2.5 - 4 m of loose Holocene sands and gravels. Local intercalations of haugh often contain tree trunks.

Underneath densely to medium-densely packed Pleistocene sands and sandy gravels occur. The underlaying Keuper sandstones show different degrees of lithification with clay and carbonate cements. The marls (sandy silt) are stiff to semisolid.

Within the Burgsandstein no foundation problems have occurred.

The Holocene valley sediments show varied building ground properties. The high water table is problematic. The ground water of the valley floor is weakly concrete-aggressive due to it's content of free CO_2.

The Pleistocene terrace deposits show favourable building ground properties.

Bamberg Old Town with Cathedral

Other information:

Alongside such architectural gems as the Cathedral, Old Town Hall, New Residence and St. Michael's Monastery, it is the River Regnitz with its many watercourses and bridges that shapes the face of the town.

Bamberg has essentially developed into a baroque town and yet has still managed to preserve its medieval structures. Virtually unscathed by war, Bamberg's old town is now the largest ensemble of buildings in Germany to have been preserved in its original state.

1000 years of history have made their mark on Bamberg and have left behind treasures of inestimable value, including examples of German and European architectural history from many different epochs.

References on studies already performed:

Source: Bayerisches Geologisches Landesamt.