

## QUEDLINBURG - CASTLE MOUNTAIN (BURGBERG)

World Cultural Heritage since 1994

### Engineering geological conditions and problems:

The buildings are founded in exposed position on a hill top on partly friable or deconsolidated Cretaceous sandstone. Near the steep cliffs around the hill margin stability problems are causing serious construction damages. High building loads and inhomogeneous engineering geological conditions require specific geo-engineering stabilisation measures.



*Castle Mountain*

### Protection measures already have been taken or have to be taken:

Foundation soil analysis have been repeatedly carried out since 1914. During the past decades the buildings have been monitored with specific measurement techniques (photogrammetry, stretch measurements). Currently geophysical (nearseismic-geolectric tomography) soil analysis are being prepared.

### Other information:

Further geo-engineering and reconstructive measures are urgently required.

This former imperial capital on the Romanesque Route is one of the most important historical sites in Germany. The main attraction is the town itself: with its original ground plan and more than 1,200 half-timbered buildings it is an exceptional example of a well-preserved medieval town.

The collegiate church of St. Servatius with the tombs of the first German King, Heinrich I. and his wife Queen Mathilde, as well as a famous church treasury - is a Romanesque masterpiece.

### References on studies already performed:

Source: Landesamt für Geologie und Bergwesen Sachsen-Anhalt.