

CAVES WITH THE OLDEST ICE AGE ART

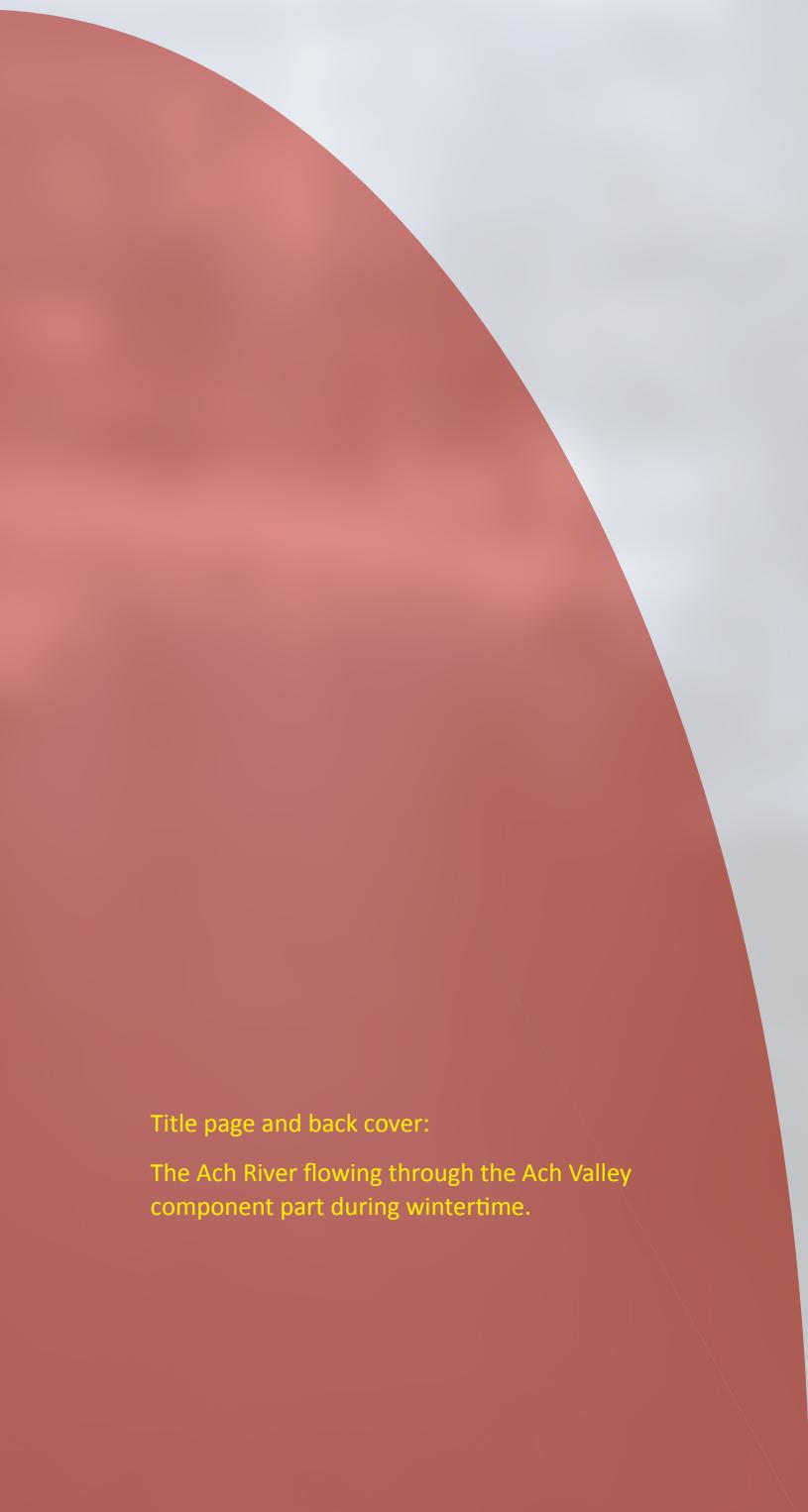
VOLUME III

CAVES WITH THE OLDEST ICE AGE ART

VOLUME III - ANNEX

WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION

GERMANY, 2016



Title page and back cover:

The Ach River flowing through the Ach Valley
component part during wintertime.

**Caves
with the
oldest Ice Age art**

World Heritage nomination - Germany

Volume III

Document Annex Chapters 1 - 10

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1. Letter of the Minister



Baden-Württemberg

MINISTERIUM FÜR FINANZEN UND WIRTSCHAFT
DER MINISTER

Ministerium für Finanzen und Wirtschaft
Baden-Württemberg • Pf. 10 14 53 • 70013 Stuttgart

Director of UNESCO's
World Heritage Centre
Dr. Mechtilde Rössler
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris
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Stuttgart
Aktenzeichen 6-2550.5-1103

(Bitte bei Antwort angeben!)

 UNESCO world cultural heritage: Submission of the nomination "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art"

Dear Madam

The Federal State of Baden-Württemberg can look back on a long history. Its origins stretch back into the Palaeolithic period. Archaeological excavations, which have provided the foundations of our knowledge of this early phase of human development, have been taking place since the 19th century, and over the past few decades these investigations have been intensified further still. They have been, and are, conducted by scientists who in the main work at the University of Tübingen and at the State Office for Cultural Heritage Baden-Württemberg.

The spectacular finds from the excavations have provided us with a broad view of life in the Palaeolithic Age. As well as this, they open up exciting insights as to how humans of that time succeeded in mastering the harsh climatic conditions of the last Ice Age. They therefore inform us, at least in part, of how we came to be what we are today.

Of particular significance for this period of human history are certain caves in the Swabian Jura, which were inhabited by people during the last Ice Age. These people already belonged to our own biological species, *Homo sapiens*. They left behind in the caves tools made of stone, bone, and antler, but, above all, they left small figu-

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rines carved from mammoth ivory, as well as flutes made of bird bones and ivory. Dating back as far as 40,000 years ago, these finds are some of the earliest testimonies in the entire world to figurative art and music. The caves lie in two valleys of the Swabian Jura, the valley of the River Lone near Langenau and the valley of the Ach between Blaubeuren and Schelklingen.

The caves, together with their spectacular art creations and their surrounding landscape, create an ensemble of some of the oldest known culture, of outstanding universal value. The "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art" are therefore being nominated by the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg, which, in accordance with the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Constitution, is responsible for the protection of cultural monuments in its sovereign territory, for acceptance on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List.

With Maulbronn Monastery Complex, the Monastic Island of Reichenau, the Prehistoric pile dwellings around the Alps, and the Upper German Raetian Limes, Baden-Württemberg is already home to a number of World Cultural Heritage sites. It has been shown in the past that the region can deal very well with the responsibility which derives from this.

In the spirit of UNESCO, the "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art" are already being accorded the greatest possible protection, as a precursor to the nomination. This is guaranteed by way of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg.

Our experience has shown the management of World Cultural Heritage sites also requires special effort. Accordingly, over the past few years, under the auspices of the official cultural heritage protection authorities of Baden-Württemberg, a number of bodies have been set up for the management of the "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art", among whom the manner in which the potential World Heritage sites are to be handled has been discussed and agreed, and will continue to be so.

These bodies are made up of representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Economics of Baden-Württemberg, as the supreme cultural heritage authority, the State Office for Cultural Heritage, the University of Tübingen, the regional districts, the townships and municipalities, the museums, the local associations, the tourism associations, and other representatives of interested parties concerned. The smooth and efficient communications which have been developed between all the parties con-

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cerned will guarantee in future, too, that the management and maintaining of the "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art" will continue to be constantly upheld.

The Federal State of Baden-Württemberg and its institutions will continue to do everything in their power to maintain, care for, and protect these extraordinary witnesses to evolution and human creativity.

We would most be gratified if these were also to be adopted onto the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List.

Yours faithfully



Dr. Nils Schmid MdL
Minister of Finance and Economics of the State of Baden-Württemberg



Baden-Württemberg

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UNESCO-Weltkulturerbe: Einreichung des Antrags "Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst"

Sehr geehrte Frau Direktorin,

das Land Baden-Württemberg blickt auf eine lange Geschichte. Ihre Anfänge reichen bis in die Altsteinzeit zurück. Archäologische Ausgrabungen, die unser Wissen über diese frühe Phase der menschlichen Entwicklung begründet haben, fanden seit dem 19. Jahrhundert statt. Die Untersuchungen wurden in den letzten Jahrzehnten intensiviert. Sie wurden und werden durch Wissenschaftler durchgeführt, die hauptsächlich an der Universität Tübingen und dem Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Baden-Württemberg arbeiten.

Die spektakulären Ausgrabungsfunde liefern uns vielfältige Erkenntnisse über das Leben in der Altsteinzeit. Darüber hinaus eröffnen sie uns aufregende Einblicke, wie es den Menschen damals gelang, die klimatisch harten Bedingungen während der letzten Eiszeit zu meistern. Sie berichten daher auch zumindest ausschnittsweise darüber, wie wir zu dem wurden, was wir heute sind.

Von besonderer Bedeutung für diesen Abschnitt der Menschheitsgeschichte sind bestimmte Höhlen der Schwäbischen Alb, die während der letzten Eiszeit von Menschen bewohnt wurden. Diese gehörten bereits zu unserer eigenen biologischen Art, dem Homo sapiens. In den Höhlen hinterließen sie Werkzeuge aus Stein, Knochen und Geweih, aber vor allem auch kleine, aus Mammutfelsenbein geschnitzte Tier- und

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Menschenfiguren sowie Flöten aus Vogelknochen und Elfenbein. Mit einem Alter von bis zu 40 000 Jahren sind diese Funde die weltweit ältesten Belege für figürliche Kunst und Musik. Die Höhlen liegen in zwei Tälern der Schwäbischen Alb, dem Tal der Lone bei Langenau und dem Tal der Ach zwischen Blaubeuren und Schelklingen.

Die Höhlen bilden zusammen mit den spektakulären Kunstobjekten und ihrer umgebenden Landschaft ein Ensemble ältester Kultur von herausragendem universellem Wert. Sie werden deshalb vom Land Baden-Württemberg, das nach dem Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, der deutschen Verfassung, für den Denkmalschutz auf seinem Hoheitsgebiet zuständig ist, als „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ für eine Aufnahme in die Welterbeliste der UNESCO nominiert.

Mit dem Kloster Maulbronn, der Klosterinsel Reichenau, den prähistorischen Pfahlbauten um die Alpen und dem Obergermanisch-Raetischen Limes gibt es bereits Weltkulturerbestätten in Baden-Württemberg. Es hat sich in der Vergangenheit gezeigt, dass das Land mit seiner daraus erwachsenden Verantwortung sehr gut umgehen kann.

Im Sinne der UNESCO wurden die „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ bereits im Vorfeld der Nominierung unter höchstmöglichen Schutz gestellt. Dieser ist durch das Denkmalschutzgesetz des Landes Baden-Württemberg gewährleistet.

Aus unserer Erfahrung heraus erfordert auch das Management von Welterbestätten besondere Bemühungen. Im Verlaufe der letzten Jahre haben sich deshalb unter der Obhut der amtlichen Landesdenkmalpflege Baden-Württemberg für das Management der "Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst" Gremien gebildet, in denen der Umgang mit der potentiellen Welterbe-Stätte behandelt und abgestimmt wurde und auch weiterhin wird.

Diese Gremien setzen sich aus Vertretern des als oberste Denkmalschutzbehörde zuständigen Ministeriums für Finanzen und Wirtschaft Baden-Württemberg, des Landesamtes für Denkmalpflege, der Universität Tübingen, der Landkreise, der Städte und Gemeinden, der Museen, der lokalen Vereine, der Tourismusverbände sowie weiterer Interessenvertreter zusammen. Die eingespielte reibungslose Kommunikation aller Beteiligten wird auch zukünftig den nachhaltigen Umgang mit den "Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst" gewährleisten.

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Das Land Baden-Württemberg und seine Institutionen werden weiterhin alles tun, um dieses außergewöhnliche Zeugnis der Evolution und der menschlichen Schaffenskraft zu erhalten, zu pflegen und zu schützen.

Wir würden uns freuen, wenn dieses in die Welterbenliste der UNESCO aufgenommen würde.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



Dr. Nils Schmid MdL

- 2. Declarations of the districts, townships and municipalities**
 - a. Declaration of the districts, townships and municipalities**
 - b. Detailed declarations of the districts**

Gemeinsame Erklärung

**des Alb-Donau-Kreises, des Landkreises Heidenheim
sowie der Städte und Gemeinden
Asselfingen, Blaubeuren, Herbrechtingen, Niederstotzingen,
Öllingen, Rammingen und Schelklingen**

zur Nominierung der „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ als UNESCO-Weltkulturerbe

In den Tälern der Ach und der Lone liegen Höhlen, in denen kleine aus Mammutelfenbein geschnitzte Figuren sowie Flöten aus Knochen und Elfenbein entdeckt wurden. Diese Objekte sind zwischen 35 000 und 43 000 Jahre alt und gehören zu den ältesten figürlichen Kunstwerken und den ältesten Musikinstrumenten, die derzeit bekannt sind. Die Täler als umgebende Landschaft, die Höhlen und die in den Höhlen entdeckten Fundobjekte bilden ein einzigartiges Ensemble ältester Kultur. Sie repräsentieren die „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“.

Als archäologisches Denkmal und weltweit herausragendes Kulturgut sind die „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ zu einem für die Bevölkerung unserer Region nicht mehr wegzudenkenden identitätsstiftenden Kennzeichen geworden. Sie sind außerdem ein touristischer Anziehungspunkt, der Besucherinnen und Besucher von nah und fern in das Lone- und Achtal führt. Die "Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst" haben somit für uns eine ideelle und eine ökonomische Bedeutung.

Wir - als Landkreise, Städte und Gemeinden, in deren Gebiet sich die nominierte Stätte befindet - waren von Anfang an kontinuierlich in den Nominierungsprozess eingebunden. So trafen wir uns im April 2009 mit Vertretern des Landes Baden-Württemberg, des Landesamts für Denkmalpflege Baden-Württemberg, der Universität Tübingen und der betroffenen Museen, um über eine Nominierung der Stätte „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ für die Welterbeliste zu beraten. Bei diesem Termin wurde gemeinsam beschlossen, eine Nominierung der „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ für die Tentativliste der Bundesrepublik Deutschland anzustreben.

In den folgenden Jahren wurde eine enge Kooperation aller nationalen, landesweiten und regionalen Interessensvertreter mit dem Ziel initiiert, einen gemeinschaftlichen Antrag zu erstellen. Als die lokal Verantwortlichen sind wir von Beginn an eine tragende Säule im Verfahren. Vertreterinnen und Vertreter der Gemeinden und Landkreise sind Mitglieder in den Gremien zur Koordinierung der „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“, darunter die „Höhlen AG“, die Koordinierungsgruppe „Konservierung, Forschung und Monitoring“, die Koordinierungsgruppe „Tourismus“ und der Lenkungs- und Koordinierungskreis „Eiszeitkunst“.

Das Nominierungsdossier zur Einschreibung in die UNESCO Welterbeliste wurde im Jahr 2015 fertig gestellt. Im Hinblick auf eine ausgewogene Balance zwischen Konservierung, Forschung, Tourismus und den Anforderungen jener, die im Bereich der „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ leben und arbeiten, waren insbesondere folgende Punkte Bestandteil unserer Abstimmungen:

- Schutz, Sicherung und Erhaltung der bestehenden Stätte
- Planung der wissenschaftlichen Erforschung der Stätte
- Konfliktvermeidung und Konfliktmanagement
- Planung einer nachhaltigen touristischen Nutzung
- Planung einer nachhaltigen ökonomischen Nutzung
- Erweiterung des Bildungs- und Informationsangebots zur Stätte zum Schaffen und Schärfen des Bewusstseins für die Stätte im Speziellen und das Welterbe im Allgemeinen auf regionaler, nationaler und internationaler Ebene

Wir - der Alb-Donau-Kreis, der Landkreis Heidenheim, die Städte und Gemeinden Asselfingen, Blaubeuren, Herbrechtingen, Niederstotzingen, Öllingen, Rammingen und Schelklingen - erklären, dass wir die Nominierung der „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ für die Liste des Weltkulturerbes der UNESCO voll umfänglich unterstützen. Wir sind stolz auf dieses außergewöhnliche Erbe der frühen Eiszeitkunst in unserer Heimat und setzen uns für dessen dauerhaften Erhalt, die öffentliche Bewusstseinsbildung und seine nachhaltige Nutzung ein.

Im Juni 2015

Thomas Reinhard

Landkreis Heidenheim
Landrat Thomas Reinhard



Heinz Seiffert

Alb-Donau-Kreis
Landrat Heinz Seiffert



Armin Bollinger

Gemeinde Asselfingen
Bürgermeister Armin Bollinger



Jörg Seibold

Stadt Blaubeuren
Bürgermeister Jörg Seibold



Bernd Sippl

Stadt Herbrechtingen
Bürgermeister Dr. Bernd Sippl



Gerhard Kieninger

Stadt Niederstotzingen
Bürgermeister Gerhard Kieninger



Georg Göggelmann

Gemeinde Öllingen
Bürgermeister Georg Göggelmann



Karl Häcker

Gemeinde Rammingen
Bürgermeister Karl Häcker



Michael Knapp

Stadt Schelklingen
Bürgermeister Michael Knapp



**Joint Declaration
by the Alb-Donau District, the District of Heidenheim,
and the Townships and Municipalities of
Asselfingen, Blaubeuren, Herbrechtingen, Niederstotzingen,
Öllingen, Rammingen and Schelklingen**

with regard to the nomination of the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”.

In the valleys of the Ach and the Lone caves are situated in which small figurines carved from mammoth ivory and flutes made of bone and ivory have been discovered. The objects are between 35,000 and 43,000 years old, and are among the most ancient figurative works of art and the oldest musical instruments known at the present time. The valleys, as a surrounding landscape, the caves, and the finds made in the caves form a unique ensemble of some of the oldest culture known. They represent the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”.

As an archaeological monument and cultural heritage of worldwide importance, the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art” have become a source of establishment of identity for the people of our region, both essential and eternal. They are also a magnet for tourism, drawing visitors from near and far to the valleys of the Lone and Ach. The “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art” therefore have a significance for us which represents a true ideal, as well as being of major economic importance.

We, as districts, townships, and municipalities in which the nominated property is located, have been continuously involved in the nomination process from the outset. In April 2009 we met with representatives of the federal state of Baden-Württemberg, the State Office for Cultural Heritage Baden-Württemberg, the University of Tübingen, and of the museums involved, in order to consult on the nomination of the property of the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art” for the World Heritage list. It was decided at this meeting to strive for the nomination of the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art” for the Tentative List of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Over the following years, a close co-operation was initiated between all the representatives of all the national, State-wide, and regional interests, with the aim of preparing a joint application. As the local body responsible, we have been a pillar of support in the procedure. Representatives of the municipalities and districts are members of the organizations involved in the co-ordination of the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”, among them “Höhlen AG”, the

“Conservation, Research and Monitoring” coordination group, the “Tourism” coordination group, and the “Ice Age Art” steering and coordination committee.

The nomination dossier for registration on the UNESCO World Heritage list was completed in 2015. With a view to a careful balance being maintained between conservation, research, tourism, and the requirements of those who live and work in the area of the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”, the following points in particular were key elements in our deliberations:

- Protection, securing, and conservation of the existing property
- Planning of the scientific investigation of the property
- Avoidance of conflicts and implementation of conflict management
- Planning of sustained tourist use
- Planning of sustained economic use
- Extension of the range of educational and information resources for the property, in order to create and enhance awareness of the property in particular and of World Heritage in general on a regional, national, and international level

We, the Alb-Donau District, the District of Heidenheim, and the townships and municipalities of Asselfingen, Blaubeuren, Herbrechtingen, Niederstotzingen, Öllingen, Rammingen and Schelklingen, declare that we support to the fullest the nomination of the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art” for the UNESCO list of World Cultural Heritage. We are proud of this extraordinary heritage of early Ice Age art here in our homeland, and we will do everything possible to safeguard it permanently, increase public awareness, and ensure that it continues to be put to most advantageous use.

May 2015

(signature)

District of Heidenheim
District Councillor Thomas Reinhard

(signature)

Alb-Donau District
District Councillor Heinz Seiffert

(signature)

Municipality of Asselfingen
Mayor Armin Bollinger

(signature)

Township of Blaubeuren
Mayor Jörg Seybold

(signature)

Municipality of Herbrechtingen
Mayor Dr. Bernd Sippl

(signature)

Township of Niederstotzingen
Mayor Gerhard Kieninger

(signature)

Municipality of Öllingen
Mayor Georg Göggelmann

(signature)

Township of Rammingen
Mayor Karl Häcker

(signature)

Township of Schelklingen
Mayor Michael Knapp

Die Bedeutung des Titels UNESCO-Weltkulturerbe für den Alb-Donau-Kreis



Bereits vor mehr als 42.000 Jahren lebten Menschen im heutigen Alb-Donau-Kreis.

Sie bewohnten unter anderem die Höhlen im Ach- und Lonetal, dem Tal der „Urdonau“.

Nach heutigem wissenschaftlichem Stand schufen sie dort die ersten figürlichen Kunstwerke und die ersten Musikinstrumente. Diese Objekte sind bis zu 42.000 Jahre alt.

Die UNESCO vergibt den Titel Weltkulturerbe an Kultur- und Naturstätten, die so einzigartig und von solch außergewöhnlicher Bedeutung sind, dass sie als Erbe der Menschheit erhalten bleiben sollen. Die Vergabe des Titels der UNESCO stellt eine außergewöhnliche Auszeichnung dar. Es ist Aufgabe aller Verantwortlichen die ausgezeichneten Kultur- und Naturstätten auf Dauer zu schützen.

Nach Auffassung des Alb-Donau-Kreises darf die „Wiege der Kunst“ im Ach- und Lonetal für kommende Generationen nicht verloren gehen. Daher ist es uns schon immer ein großes Anliegen, sowohl die Fundstücke als auch die Fundorte zu schützen und zu erhalten. Der Alb-Donau-Kreis hat deshalb schon vor einigen Jahren Landschaftsschutzgebiete für den dauerhaften Schutz insbesondere der einzigartigen Tallandschaften ausgewiesen. Der Verwaltungsverband Langenau und der Alb-Donau-Kreis haben in ihrer Eigenschaft als Untere Denkmalbehörde die Landschaften im Lone- und Achtal als Grabungsschutzgebiet ausgewiesen. Damit soll langfristig der Schutz der Grabungsstellen und der Landschaft sichergestellt werden.

Bereits seit vielen Jahren beschäftigen sich engagierte ehrenamtliche Helfer, Vereine und Firmen sowie der Alb-Donau-Kreis und seine Gemeinden mit den Fundorten. Der dauerhafte Schutz von Ach- und Lonetal mit ihrer typischen Landschaft war und ist ein gemeinsames Ziel. Dies erfolgte stets in enger Abstimmung mit der Wissenschaft. Im Jahr 2014 wurden die Bestrebungen durch die Gründung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft „Dachmarke Eiszeitkunst“ gebündelt. Die Geschäftsführung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft liegt beim

Landratsamt Alb-Donau-Kreis. Durch die enge Zusammenarbeit von Politik, Wissenschaft und Ehrenamt innerhalb der Arbeitsgemeinschaft können ökologische, ökonomische und soziale Belange abgestimmt und in der Folge ganzheitliche touristische Produkte entwickelt werden.

Derzeit wird eine Wanderausstellung erarbeitet, in welcher die Fundstücke und die Fundorte des Ach- und Lonetal präsentiert werden. Des Weiteren werden alle künftigen Marketingmaßnahmen unter der Dachmarke „weltkultursprung“ zusammengefasst. Ebenfalls wird derzeit eine gemeinsame Homepage mit der Domain „weltkultursprung.de“ entwickelt. Als längerfristiges Ziel wird angestrebt, dass an den Fundorten eiszeitlicher Kunst im Ach- und Lonetal Infostellen eingerichtet werden sollen.

Seit dem 19. Jahrhundert werden im Ach- und Lonetal wissenschaftliche Grabungen durchgeführt. Für uns ist es seit vielen Jahren selbstverständlich, die Grabungen und die damit verbundene wissenschaftliche Arbeit zu fördern und zu unterstützen. Wir arbeiten eng mit der Universität Tübingen und den Wissenschaftlern auf dem Gebiet der Ur- und Frühgeschichte zusammen. Stellvertretend seien an dieser Stelle Herr Prof. Nicholas Conard Ph.D. und Herr Prof. Dr. Claus-Joachim Kind genannt. Zudem unterstützen wir das Urgeschichtliche Museum in Blaubeuren, den Präsentationsort der „Venus vom Hohlen Fels“ bei Schelklingen mit einem jährlichen Förderbetrag.

Durch die mögliche Anerkennung als UNESCO-Weltkulturerbestätte haben wir die Möglichkeit, Menschen weltweit darauf aufmerksam machen, wie Kunst und Musik, so wie wir sie heute kennen, entstanden sind. Wir möchten die Menschen darüber informieren, dass bereits ihre Vorfahren vor mehr als 40.000 Jahren die Schönheit von Kunst und Musik zu schätzen wussten. Künstlerische und musikalische Betätigung ist offensichtlich auf das engste mit der Entwicklung des modernen Menschen verknüpft.

Jedermann soll die Möglichkeit offen stehen, die ersten Musikinstrumente und ältesten bekannten figürlichen Darstellungen im Original sehen zu können. Ebenfalls soll es für Besucher möglich sein die Fundorte zu besuchen. Um dies zu erreichen und gleichzeitig die Fundstücke und Fundorte zu schützen, halten wir ein nachhaltiges Tourismuskonzept für ein wichtiges Fundament. Daran arbeitet der Alb-Donau-Kreis gerne mit.

In dem zu entwickelnden Tourismuskonzept sind die Aspekte des „sanften Tourismus“ zu berücksichtigen. Es soll so wenig wie möglich auf die gewachsene Natur- und Kulturlandschaft im Ach- und Lonetal eingewirkt werden, dennoch soll sie von den Gästen intensiv und ursprünglich erlebt werden können. Die Entwicklung eines Informationszentrums bei Schelklingen im Achtal und die Weiterentwicklung der Infostelle bei Asselfingen (Lonetal) sollen dazu wichtige Beiträge sein.

Unser Ziel ist es, ganzheitliche touristische Produkte zu entwickeln. Die Gäste sollen die Möglichkeit haben, mit öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln zwischen dem Ach- und Lonetal zu pendeln, sowie die Präsentationsorte Urgeschichtliches Museum Blaubeuren, Ulmer Museum und den Archäopark Niederstotzingen mit öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln erreichen zu können. Es sollen kombinierte Angebote aus verschiedenen Urlaubsthemen wie „Wandern“, „Radfahren“ und „Genuss“ in Verbindung mit dem Thema „Eiszeitkunst“ entstehen.

Ulm, den 20. 02. 2015

Heinz Seiffert

Landrat Alb-Donau-Kreis

The significance of the title of UNESCO World Cultural Heritage for the Alb-Donau District

More than 42,000 years ago, there were already people living in what is today the Alb-Donau District. Among other locations, they occupied the caves in the Ach and Lone Valleys, the valley of the “Ancient Danube”. It was there that they created what are, as far as our present state of scientific knowledge reveals, the first figurative works of art and the first musical instruments to be made by humankind. These objects are up to 42,000 years old.

UNESCO bestows the title of World Cultural Heritage on sites of cultural and natural significance which are so unique and of such extraordinary value that they are worthy of being preserved as a heritage for the whole of the human race. The bestowing of the UNESCO title is a huge accolade and honour, and it is an obligation for all concerned to provide permanent protection for the cultural and natural monuments distinguished in this way.

In the view of the Alb-Donau District, the “Cradle of Art” in the Ach and Lone Valleys must never be lost for the generations to come. This means that it must always be a major concern for us to protect and preserve both the finds and the places where they were found. A number of years ago, the Alb-Donau District therefore designated a number of landscape protection areas as worthy of permanent protection, in particular with regard to the unique valley landscapes. The administrative association of Langenau and the Alb-Donau District, in their capacity as the Lower Monument Protection Authority, have designated the landscapes in the Lone and Ach Valleys as excavation protection areas, which is intended to ensure the permanent protection of the excavation sites and of the landscape.

For many years, committed honorary helpers, associations, and private companies, as well as the Alb-Donau District and its municipalities, have concerned themselves with the archaeological sites. The ongoing protection of the Ach and Lone Valleys, with their typical landscapes, was and is a common aim, and one that has always been pursued in close collaboration with the world of science. In 2014 these efforts were brought together by the establishment of the Coordination Group under the title of the “Umbrella Organization Ice Age art”. The management of the Coordination Group rests with the District Office of the Alb-Donau District. Thanks to the close interplay between politics, science, and the honorary positions within the Coordination Group, it has proved possible for the ecological, economic, and social needs to be brought into harmony and, in consequence, wide-reaching tourist attractions are in the course of development.

At present, a travelling exhibition is being prepared, with which the finds and the archaeological sites in the Ach and Lone Valleys will be presented. As well as this, all future marketing undertakings will be grouped together under the umbrella concept of “World Origin of Culture” (Weltkultursprung). Likewise, a joint homepage is currently being developed with the domain name “weltkultursprung.de”, and, as a longer-term goal, it is intended that information points should be set up at the locations of the Ice Age art finds in the Ach and Lone Valleys.

Scientific excavations have been carried out in the Ach and Lone Valleys ever since the 19th century. For us, for many years it has been absolutely natural to promote and support the excavations and the scientific work associated with them. We work closely with the University of Tübingen and scientists specializing in the fields of prehistory and early prehistory. By way of example, mention may be made here of Professor Nicholas Conard Ph.D. and Professor Dr. Claus-Joachim Kind. As well as this, we provide support with an annual monetary contribution to the Urgeschichtliche Museum in Blaubeuren, where the “Venus of Hohle Fels” from Schelklingen is on exhibition.

Possible recognition as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site would give us the opportunity of drawing the attention of people worldwide as to how art and music such as we know them today actually came into being. We want to make people aware that their forebears of more than 40,000 years ago already knew how to appreciate the beauty of art and of music. Artistic and musical activity is very clearly and closely linked to the development of modern man.

Every person should have the opportunity of seeing the originals of the first musical instruments and the oldest known representations of figurative art. Likewise, it should be possible for visitors to see the places where they were found. To achieve all this, and at the same time to protect the finds and the locations, we consider that a sustained tourism concept is an important foundation element, and the Alb-Donau District is keen to play a part in this.

The aspects of “soft tourism” are to be taken into account in the tourism concept which is to be developed. The natural and cultural landscapes which have grown naturally and organically in the Ach and Lone Valleys should have as little influence as possible exerted on them, but it should still be possible for them to be appreciated by visitors as an intense and original experience. The development of an information centre at Schelklingen in the Ach Valley and the further development of the information point at Asselfingen (Lone Valley) are intended to be important contributions towards achieving this.

Our aim is to develop wide-reaching tourist attractions. Visitors should have the opportunity of travelling by public transport between the Ach and Lone Valleys, and of reaching the exhibition venues of the Urgeschichtliche Museum Blaubeuren, the Ulmer Museum, and the Niederstotzingen Archäopark by public transport as well. The intention, too, is that combined offers of different holiday themes, such as “walking”, “cycling”, and “pleasure”, in conjunction with the topic of “Ice Age Art”, should all be provided.

Ulm, 20.02.2015
Heinz Seiffert
District Councillor, Alb-Donau District

Landkreis Heidenheim



Heidenheim 3. Februar 2015

Welterbeantrag „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“

Vor dem Hintergrund ihrer wissenschaftlichen und archäologisch internationalen Bedeutung als Fundorte der ältesten figürlichen Kunstwerke und Musikinstrumente der Menschheit hatte bereits 2010 der Kreistag des Landkreises Heidenheim, wie auch der Kreistag des Alb-Donau-Kreises, einstimmig eine Resolution an die Landesregierung von Baden-Württemberg gefasst, die Höhlen der Schwäbischen Alb an vorderster Stelle in die Prioritäten- und Vorschlagsliste des Landes zum UNESCO-Weltkulturerbe aufzunehmen.

Von Beginn an unterstützte der Landkreis Heidenheim die Stadt Niederstotzingen bei der Realisierung eines Archäoparks als Erlebnis- und Dokumentationszentrum am originalen Höhlenfundort Vogelherd im Lonetal. In die Planung und Realisierung wurde dabei stets die Option zur Einrichtung einer UNESCO-Welterbeinfostelle einbezogen. Auch für den seit 2013 laufenden Betrieb des Archäoparks Vogelherd verpflichtete sich der Landkreis Heidenheim verlässlich und dauerhaft wirksame Unterstützung zu leisten.

Entsprechend dem Leithema Eiszeitkunst und Erdgeschichte innerhalb des Tourismusverbands Schwäbische Alb setzt auch der Landkreis Heidenheim als Verbandsmitglied die archäologische Urgeschichtsforschung thematisch in der Gästeinformation und Erwachsenenbildung ein. In der regionalen Arbeitsgemeinschaft „Eiszeitkunst“ mit der Dachmarke „Weltkultursprung“ arbeitet der Landkreis Heidenheim partnerschaftlich mit dem Alb-Donau-Kreis, dem Stadtkreis Ulm und den Kommunen des Ach- und Lonetals zusammen. Schon aktuell und langfristig ist hierbei für alle Partner vor allem die regionale Umsetzung der UNESCO-Welterbeidee ein Hauptanliegen.

Angesichts der genannten Aspekte ist daher für den Landkreis Heidenheim und seine regionalen Partner die Aussicht auf eine Feststellung der Fundhöhlen der Schwäbischen Alb als UNESCO-Welterbestätten von herausragender Bedeutung.


Thomas Reinhardt
Landrat

District of Heidenheim

Heidenheim, 3 February 2015

World Cultural Heritage nomination, "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art"

Set against the background of its international scientific and archaeological significance as the location of the finds of the oldest figurative works of art and musical instruments of humankind, the District Council of Heidenheim, together with the District Council of the Alb-Donau District, unanimously adopted a resolution as early as in 2010 for submission to the Regional Government of Baden-Württemberg, seeking the adoption of the caves of the Swabian Jura as the foremost candidates on the priority and tentative list of the Region for the status of World Cultural Heritage.

From the outset, the District of Heidenheim always supported the township of Niederstotzingen in the realization of an Archäopark as an experience and documentation centre at the original cave site at the Vogelherd, in the Lone Valley. The option of establishing a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage information point has always been included in the planning and realization procedures, and the District of Heidenheim has reliably and constantly provided effective support for the Vogelherd Archäopark, which has now been in operation since 2013.

In keeping with the focus topic of Ice Age art and geologic history within the Tourism Association of the Swabian Jura, the District of Heidenheim, as a member of the Association, has also included archaeological prehistoric research as a theme in visitor information and adult education. In the regional "Ice Age Art" Coordination Group, under the umbrella organisation of "World Origin of Culture" (Weltkultursprung), the District of Heidenheim works in close partnership with the Alb-Donau District, the Urban District of Ulm, and the communities of the Ach and Lone Valleys. In this context, for all the partners, the regional implementation of the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage concept is a major preoccupation, now and in the long term as well.

In view of all the points raised, for the District of Heidenheim and for its regional partners the prospect of securing the findings caves of the Swabian Jura as UNESCO World Cultural Heritage sites is of outstanding significance and importance.

(signature)
Thomas Reinhardt
District Councillor

3. Decision by the Standing Conference of the German Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs

STÄNDIGE KONFERENZ
DER KULTUSMINISTER DER LÄNDER
IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND



**UNESCO - Weltkulturerbe
Fortschreibung der deutschen Liste**

(Beschluss der Kultusministerkonferenz vom 12.06.2014)

Sekretariat der Kultusministerkonferenz
Taubenstraße 10 · 10117 Berlin
Postfach 11 03 42 · 10833 Berlin
Tel.: 030 25418-499

Graurheindorfer Straße 157 · 53117 Bonn
Postfach 22 40 · 53012 Bonn
Tel.: 0228 501-0

Seite 2

1. Die Kultusministerkonferenz bekennt sich zu ihrer besonderen Verantwortung für das Kulturerbe der deutschen Länder und fühlt sich verpflichtet, das nominierte und eingeschriebene Welterbe nachhaltig zu schützen und zu nutzen. Deutschland gehört mit 38 Welterbestätten zu den 5 Staaten mit den meisten Eintragungen auf der Welterbeliste mit derzeit insgesamt 981 Stätten in 160 Staaten. Die Kultusministerkonferenz wird sich daher dafür einsetzen, die Idee und das Ziel der Welterbekonvention zu stärken und zu einem weltweiten verantwortungsvollen Umgang mit dem Kultur- und Naturerbe der Menschheit beizutragen. Vor diesem Hintergrund hat die Kultusministerkonferenz 2010 ein neues Verfahren zur Fortschreibung der „Vorschlagsliste der Bundesrepublik Deutschland für die Nominierungen zur Liste des Kultur- und Naturerbes der Welt“ (Tentativliste) beschlossen, das sich durch Transparenz und den Nachweis des außergewöhnlichen universellen Wertes und Erfüllung der Kriterien der ICOMOS-Lückenstudie „Filling the gaps“ auszeichnet. Dass Deutschland ein reiches Kulturerbe von herausragender Bedeutung besitzt, zeigen auch die bei der Kultusministerkonferenz eingereichten 31 Anträge der Länder. Gemeinsame Aufgabe aller Länder ist es daher, die Zeugnisse auf nationaler, regionaler und lokaler Ebene zu erhalten und zu schützen.

2. Die Kultusministerkonferenz dankt dem von ihr eingesetzten Fachbeirat für die Evaluierung der von den Ländern eingereichten Bewerbungen zur Fortschreibung der deutschen Tentativliste und schließt sich seinen Ausführungen an. Sie beschließt die Tentativliste für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland mit den folgenden Kulturgütern in der vom Fachbeirat empfohlenen Reihung für eine Einschreibung in die Welterbeliste ab 2016, die das Kriterium des außergewöhnlichen universellen Wertes nachweisen und die Kriterien der ICOMOS-Lückenstudie „Filling the gaps“ erfüllen:
 - Hohlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst
 - Jüdischer Friedhof Altona Königstrasse
 - Wasserbau und Wasserkraft, Trinkwasser und Brunnenkunst in Augsburg
 - Künstlerkolonie Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt
 - Die SchUM-Städte Speyer, Worms und Mainz
 - Alte Synagoge und Mikwe in Erfurt – Zeugnisse von Alltag, Religion und Stadtgeschichte zwischen Kontinuität und Wandel
 - Alpine und voralpine Wiesen- und Moorlandschaften (Historische Kulturlandschaften im Werdenfelser Land, Ammergau, Staffelseegebiet und Murnauer Moos, Landkreis Garmisch-Partenkirchen)

Des Weiteren werden die folgenden Kulturgüter aufgenommen, die den außergewöhnlichen universellen Wert erfüllen:

- Gebaute Traume – Die Schlosser Neuschwanstein, Linderhof und Herrenchiemsee des Bayerischen Königs Ludwig II.
- Residenzensemble Schwerin – Kulturlandschaft des romantischen Historismus

Seite 3

Die Kultusministerkonferenz begrüßt, dass der Fachbeirat eine Vielzahl von Möglichkeiten und Chancen aufgezeigt hat, wie die weiteren 22 Anträge, die aktuell für die Fortschreibung der Tentativliste nicht vorgeschlagen worden sind, durch zusätzliche Forschung oder Präzisierungen weiterentwickelt oder im Rahmen serieller Nominierungen oder durch Antragstellungen bei anderen Programmen, wie Weltdokumentenerbe, Immaterielles Kulturerbe und Europäisches Kulturerbe-Siegel, berücksichtigt werden können.

**STANDING CONFERENCE
OF THE MINISTERS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

**UNESCO – World Cultural Heritage
Continuation of the German List**

(Decision by the Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs
of 12.06.2014)

Page 2

1. The Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs is fully aware of its particular responsibility with regard to the cultural heritage of the German Federal States, and feels itself to be under an obligation to provide sustained support and make use of the registered cultural heritage. With 38 World Heritage sites, Germany is in the top five countries with the most entries on the World Heritage list, with a total at present of 981 sites in 160 countries. The Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs will make every effort to strengthen the idea and aims of the World Heritage Convention, and to contribute to a worldwide attitude and approach of responsibility in dealings with the cultural and natural heritage of humankind. Against this background, the Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of 2010 adopted a new procedure for the pursuit of the "Tentative List of the Federal Republic of Germany for Nominations to the List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage", characterized by transparency and proof of the outstanding universal value and fulfilment of the criteria of the ICOMOS "Filling the Gaps" study. The fact that Germany possesses a rich cultural heritage of outstanding significance is further attested by the 31 applications submitted to the Conference by the Federal States. The common aim of all the Federal States is therefore to obtain and safeguard the testimonies on a national, regional, and local level.

2. The Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs wishes to thank the consultative committee engaged for the evaluation of the applications submitted by the Federal States for the pursuit of the German Tentative List, and concurs with its findings. The Conference will supplement the Tentative List for the Federal Republic of Germany with the following cultural heritage sites, in the order recommended by the consultative committee, for registration on the World Heritage list as from 2016, these providing proof of fulfilment of the criterion of outstanding universal value and of the criteria of the ICOMOS "Filling the Gaps" study:

- Caves with the oldest Ice Age art
- Jewish Cemetery of Altona Königstraße
- Hydraulic Engineering and Hydropower, Drinking Water and Decorative Fountains in Augsburg
- Darmstadt Artists' Colony Mathildenhöhe
- SchUM cities of Speyer, Worms and Mainz
- Old Synagogue and Mikveh in Erfurt – Testimonies of everyday life, religion, and town history between change and continuity
- Alpine and pre-alpine meadow and marsh landscapes (historic anthropogenic landscapes in the area of "Werdenfelser Land", "Ammertal", "Staffelseegebiet", and "Murnauer Moos", district of Garmisch-Partenkirchen)

In addition to these, the following cultural heritage sites have been adopted, which fulfil the criterion of outstanding universal value:

- Dreams in Stone – The palaces of King Ludwig II of Bavaria: Neuschwanstein, Linderhof and Herrenchiemsee
- Residence Ensemble Schwerin – Cultural Landscape of Romantic Historicism

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The Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs welcomes the fact that the consultative committee has presented a large number of possibilities and opportunities as to how the other 22 applications, which have not at the present time been put forward as supplements to the Tentative List, can be further developed by additional research or additional information, or taken into consideration within the framework of serial nominations or by applications under other programmes, such as World Document Heritage, Intangible Cultural Heritage, and the European Cultural Heritage Seal.

4. Statements of the Higher Nature Conservation Authorities

- a. Regional administrative council Stuttgart**
- b. Regional administrative council Tübingen**



Baden-Württemberg
 REGIERUNGSPRÄSIDIUM STUTTGART
 ABTEILUNG UMWELT

Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart · Postfach 80 07 09 · 70507 Stuttgart

Herrn
 Prof. Dr. Claus-Joachim Kind
 Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
 Berliner Str. 12
 73728 Esslingen

Stuttgart 20.01.2015

Name Ulrike Möck

Durchwahl 0711 904-15600

Aktenzeichen 56

(Bitte bei Antwort angeben)

Weltkulturerbe-Antrag Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst, Lonetal HDH

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Kind,

mit Schreiben vom 09. Januar 2015 baten Sie uns zu Ihrem Vorhaben, einige Höhlen im Achtal (Geißbenklosterle, Sirgenstein, Hohle Fels) und Lonetal (Vogelherd, Hohlenstein, Bockstein) mitsamt den sie umgebenden Talbereichen in die Welterbeliste der UNESCO aufzunehmen, Stellung zu nehmen.

Alle drei Höhlen des Lonetals sind als flächenhafte Naturdenkmäler geschützt und liegen in Landschaftsschutzgebieten. Zusätzlich sind sie ganz oder teilweise als Waldbiotop oder § 32-Biotop erfasst. Hohlenstein und Bockstein liegen nahe des FFH-Gebiets „Hungerbrunnen-, Sacken, Lonetal“. Der Bereich der Vogelherdhöhle ist auch geplantes Naturschutzgebiet. Hier liegt uns ein Gutachten von Peter Banzhaf vor, das wir Ihnen bei Bedarf gerne zur Verfügung stellen. Aufgrund artenschutzrechtlicher Vorgaben ist die große Vogelherdhöhle vom 1. November bis 31. März 2015 nicht zugänglich. Auch in der Hohlensteinhöhle sind uns Fledermäusvorkommen bekannt. Die Höhlen sind also mit sehr hochwertigen Schutzkategorien des Naturschutzes belegt. Erster Ansprechpartner für diese Schutzgebiete (außer der NSG-Planung) und die Lebensstätten der Fledermäuse ist die Untere Naturschutzbehörde.

Größerer Abstimmungsbedarf kann künftig entstehen, falls die Höhlen stärker touristisch vermarktet und genutzt werden sollen. Hier müssten insbesondere die artenschutzrechtlichen Belange frühzeitig berücksichtigt werden.

Wir sehen in einer Unterschutzstellung der Höhlen als Weltkulturerbe jedoch insbesondere auch die Möglichkeit, gemeinsame Interessen voranzutreiben und begrüßen deshalb Ihren Antrag.

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Diese Synergien optimal zu nutzen bedarf es eines regelmäßigen Austausches unserer Referate, den wir hiermit gerne anregen.

Zunächst wünschen wir Ihnen jedoch gutes Gelingen!
Mit freundlichen Grüßen



Ulrike Möck
Referat Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege

Baden-Württemberg
REGIERUNGSPRÄSIDIUM STUTTGART
ABTEILUNG UMWELT

Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart * Postfach 80 07 09 * 70507 Stuttgart

Stuttgart 20.01.2015
Name Ulrike Möck
Tel. 0711 9-4-15600
Our ref 56
(please include in response)

Prof. Dr Claus Joachim Kind
Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
Berliner Str. 12
73728 Esslingen

Re: World-Heritage Application - Caves with the oldest Ice Age art, Lone Valley HDH

Dear Professor Kind,

In your recent letter dated 9 January 2015, you requested from us our position regarding your project of including in the Unesco World Heritage list several caves in the Ach Valley (Geißenklösterle, Sirgenstein, Hohle Fels) and Lone Valley (Vogelherd, Hohlenstein, Bockstein) as well as the respective surrounding valley areas.

All three Lone Valley caves are protected as extensive natural monuments and are located in landscape conservation areas. Additionally, they have been recorded as either complete or partial forest biotope, or Article 32 biotope. Hohlenstein and Bockstein are located close to the FFH area (Fauna and Flora Habitats Directive) "Hungerbrunnental, Sackental, Lone Valley". The area of the Vogelherd Cave is also a planned natural conservation area. We have here an expert appraisal by Peter Banzhaf, which we will be glad to send to you if desired. Due to legal guidelines concerning species protection, the large Vogelherd Cave will not be accessible from 1 November to 31 March, 2015. We are also aware of bat appearances in the Hohlenstein Cave. The caves are thus documented with high-profile protection categories from Nature Conservation. The first contact office for these conservation areas (except NSG Planning) and the bat habitats is the Lower Nature Conservation Authority.

It is possible that an increased requirement for a vote would arise in the future, in the event that there is an intention to more intensively advertise and utilise the caves for touristic purposes. In this case, the issues concerning legal guidelines for species protection, in particular, would have to be taken into consideration early on.

However, we can especially foresee, as regards official protection of the caves as a World Heritage site, the possibility of advancing mutual interests, and therefore welcome your application.

Optimal use of these synergies requires exchange on a regular basis between our departments, and we would like to hereby encourage this.

In any case, we would also like to wish you the best of success!
Best regards,

(signature)

Ulrike Möck
Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Department



Baden-Württemberg
REGIERUNGSPRÄSIDIUM TÜBINGEN

Regierungspräsidium Tübingen · Postfach 26 66 · 72016 Tübingen
S-Mail

Herrn
Prof. Dr. Claus-Joachim Kind
Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart
Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
Berliner Str. 12
73728 Esslingen

Tübingen 09.01.2015
Name Dr. Guido Waldenmeyer
Durchwahl 07071 757-5273
Aktenzeichen 56-7
(Bitte bei Antwort angeben)

Welterbe-Antrag Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst
– Stellungnahme Höhere Naturschutzbehörde

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Kind,

mit E-Mail vom 08.01.2015 baten Sie uns um unsere Stellungnahme zu Ihrem o.g. Antrag, einige Höhlen mit der ältesten Eiszeitkunst in die Welterbeliste der UNESCO aufzunehmen.

Die Höhlen liegen im Achtal (Geißenklösterle, Sirgenstein, Hohle Fels), Stadt Schelklingen und Blaubeuren sowie im Lonetal (Vogelherd, Hohlenstein, Bockstein), Gemeinde Rammingen und Stadt Herbrechtingen. Die für den Antrag nominierten Schutzgebiete umfassen nicht nur die Höhlen selbst, sondern auch die jeweiligen Talabschnitte bis zu den Talkanten hinauf. Die geplanten Abgrenzungen haben sie uns als shape-Dateien zur Verfügung gestellt.

In den beiden geplanten Schutzgebieten finden sich mehrere, z.T. sich überlagernde Schutzkategorien des Naturschutzes:

Die Höhlen im **Schutzgebiet „Lonetal“** sind als Flächenhafte Naturdenkmale „Vogelherd“, „Hohlenstein“ und „Bockstein“ ausgewiesen und sind zugleich Geotope sowie Waldbiotope nach § 30 WaldG bzw. nach § 32 NatSchG geschützte Trockenbiotope. Das geplante Schutzgebiet liegt ganz überwiegend in den Landschaftsschutzgebieten

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rpt

- 2 -

„Lone- und Hürbetal“ sowie „Mittleres Lonetal“. Die Talflanke zwischen Bocksteinhöhle und Hohlenstein liegt im FFH-Gebiet „Hungerbrunnen-, Sacken- und Lonetal“, zugleich Waldschutzgebiet Schonwald „Frauenholz“.

Wir weisen darauf hin, dass ein Teil des Schutzgebiets „Lonetal“ im Landkreis Heidenheim und damit in Zuständigkeit des RP Stuttgart liegt.

Auch die Höhlen im **Schutzgebiet „Achtal“** sind bereits als Flächenhafte Naturdenkmale „Bruckfels und Geißenklösterle“, „Sirgenstein“ und „Hohler Fels bei Schelklingen“ ausgewiesen und sind zugleich Geotope und Waldbiotope nach § 30 WaldG. Das geplante Schutzgebiet liegt volumänglich in den Landschaftsschutzgebieten „Blaubeuren“ und „Schelklingen“. Die Talfanken des Achtals sind Teil der FFH-Gebiete „Blau und Kleine Lauter“ sowie „Tiefental und Schmiechta“. Letzteres ist teilweise auch als SPA „Täler der Mittleren Flächenalb“ geschützt. Kleinflächig ist schließlich eine Pflegezone des Biosphärengebiets „Schwäbische Alb“ in das geplante Schutzgebiet einbezogen.

Eine Unterschutzstellung der Höhlen als Welterbe in den auch aus Natursichtsicht bedeutsamen Flächen ist auch von unserer Seite sehr zu begrüßen.

Für Ihren Antrag wünschen wir Ihnen viel Erfolg!

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



Dr. Guido Waldenmeyer

Baden-Württemberg
REGIERUNGSPRÄSIDIUM TÜBINGEN

Regierungspräsidium Tübingen * Postfach 26 66 * 72016 Tübingen
S-Mail

Tübingen 09.01.2015
Name Dr Guido Waldenmeyer
Tele 07071 757-5273
Our ref 56-7
(please include in response)

Prof. Dr. Claus Joachim Kind
Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart
Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
Berliner Str. 12
73728 Esslingen

Re: World-Heritage Application - Caves with the oldest Ice Age art, Lone Valley HDH
- Position regarding Higher Nature Conservation Authority

Dear Professor Kind,

In your email dated 8 January 2015, you requested from us our position regarding your application, stated above, to include a few Caves with the oldest Ice Age art in the World Heritage list of UNESCO.

The caves are located in the Ach Valley (Geißenklösterle, Sirgenstein, Hohle Fels), Schelklingen City and Blaubeuren, as well as in Lone Valley (Vogelherd, Hohlenstein, Bockstein), Rammingen municipality and Herbrechtingen City. The conservation areas nominated for the application comprise not only the caves themselves; they also include the respective valley sections up to the edge of the valleys. The planned delineations have been provided to us by you as shape-files.

In the two planned conservation areas, there exist several partially overlapping conservation categories of nature conservation:

The caves in the **Conservation Area “Lone Valley”** have been designated as extensive natural monuments “Vogelherd”, “Hohlenstein”, “Bockstein”, and are categorised together as geotopes and forest biotopes pursuant Article 30 WaldG, as well as Article 32 NatSchG protected arid biotopes. This planned conservation area is located primarily in the landscape conservation areas “Lone Valley and Hürbtal” as well as “Central Lone valley”. The valley flank between Bocksteinhöhle and Hohlenstein is located in the FFH-area (Fauna and Flora Habitats Directive) “Hungerbrunnental, Sackental and Lone Valley”, as well as the protected forest area Schonwald “Frauenholz”.

We would like to mention hereby that a section of the conservation area “Lone Valley” is located in the jurisdiction of the RP (administrative district) Stuttgart.

The caves in the **conservation area “Ach Valley”** have also been previously designated as extensive natural monuments “Bruckfels and Geißenklösterle”, “Sirgenstein” and “Hohler Fels bei Schelklingen”, and are designated together as geotopes and forest biotopes pursuant Article 30 WaldG. The planned conservation area is located in its entirety in the landscape conservation area “Blaubeuren” and “Schelklingen”. The valley flanks of the Ach Valley are a part of the FFH-area “Blau and Kleine Lauter”, as well as “Tiefental and Schmiechtal”. As well, the “Täler der Mittleren Flächenalb” (“Valleys of Central Flächenalb”) are partially protected as an SPA. And finally, a cultivation zone of the bio-sphere area “Schwäbische Alb” (Swabian Jura) has been included, on a small scale, in the planned conservation area.

Official protection of the caves as World Heritage sites in the significant areas, also from the point of view of nature conservation, would be quite welcome on our part as well.

We wish you much success in your efforts with the application!

Best regards,

(signature)

Dr. Guido Waldenmeyer

5. Statements of the stakeholders

- a. UNESCO Biosphere Reserve of the Swabian Jura**
- b. Schwäbische Alb UNESCO Global Geopark**
- c. Private Associations**
- d. Regional and cross-regional tourism associations**
- e. Weltkultursprung (World origin of culture)**

Geschäftsstelle Biosphärengebiet Schwäbische Alb

beim Regierungspräsidium Tübingen

Geschäftsstelle Biosphärengebiet Schwäbische Alb • Von der Osten Str. 4, 6 (Altes Lager) • 72525 Münsingen

Herr Conny Meister M.Sc.
Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
im Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart
- Referat 82 -
Berliner Straße 12
73728 Esslingen am Neckar

Datum 18.06.2015
Name Achim Nagel
Durchwahl 07381 932938-
E-Mail Achim.nagel@rpt.bwl.de
Aktenzeichen 1000.90

World Heritage application - Caves with the oldest Ice Age art

Dear Mr. Meister,

in your email dated June 2nd 2015, you requested our position regarding your application, stated above, to include the "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art" in the UNESCO World Heritage.

With your e-mail dated May 04th 2015, the Management plan has been provided to us. After discussing the contents of the Management plan with my colleagues we are very pleased with your efforts to include aims and important projects of our UNESCO-Biosphere Reserve "Swabian Alb". Therefore we thank you and support your application thoroughly especially for our common goals regarding the aims of conservation and sustainable development.

In 2008 the state of Baden-Württemberg established the first biosphere reserve in our region. It consists of 85.000 acres of land with juniper tree meadows, fruit orchards and beech forests along the slopes of the Swabian Alb. The protection of rare animals, plants and furthermore the conservation of culture heritage sites of stone age, celtic, roman and middle age time are main aims of our region. We try to reach these aims by including the local population in a sustainable development.

The UNESCO Biosphere Reserve "Swabian Alb" is therefore seeking close co-operation with the management of the "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art" and its aims. We are confident that the joint presentation, particularly of the Ice Age art theme, the caves and the landscape in which these are

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Internet: www.biosphaerengebiet-alb.de

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situated, will achieve synergy effects in the propagation of the UNESCO World Heritage list and its aims.

We hereby emphasise our commitment to the support of the UNESCO application by the State Office for Cultural Heritage Baden-Württemberg and look forward to future close co-operation.

We wish you success in your efforts with the application!

Yours sincerely,



Petra Bernert
Head of office
UNESCO biosphere reserve "Swabian Alb"





An
 Herr Conny Meister M.Sc.
 Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart
 Landesamt für Denkmalpflege - Referat 85
 Berliner Straße 12
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30-01-2015

GeoPark Schwäbische Alb e.V. unterstützt den UNESCO-Antrag „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“

Als Geoparks werden Landschaften ausgezeichnet, die ein geologisches, archäologisches, kulturhistorisches sowie ökologisches Erbe von besonderer Bedeutung, Seltenheit oder Schönheit besitzen.

Der GeoPark Schwäbische Alb ist das Ergebnis einer bewegten erdgeschichtlichen Vergangenheit, die vor rund 200 Mio. Jahren beginnt. Den Zeugnissen dieser Jahrtausende begegnet man auf Schritt und Tritt: der GeoPark (GP) mit seinen Juragesteinen beherbergt weltberühmte Fossilfundstellen, einen Meteorkrater, zahlreiche Vulkanschlote und die ältesten Kunstwerke der Menschheit, die in Höhlen der Alb gefunden wurden; zudem ist die Schwäbische Alb höhlenreichste Region Deutschlands.

Deshalb ist der GP seit 2002 als Nationaler Geopark und seit 2005 auch als Europäischer und Globaler Geopark unter der Schirmherrschaft der UNESCO ausgezeichnet. Derzeit laufen intensive Verhandlungen mit der UNESCO, die Globalen Geoparks im Herbst 2015 als „UNESCO Global Geoparks“ anzuerkennen. Damit wäre neben den Biosphärengebieten und dem Weltkulturerbe eine 3. UNESCO-Flächenkategorie geschaffen. Es ist anzunehmen, dass diese Auszeichnung auch dem UNESCO-Anerkennungsprozess der **Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst** Rückenwind gibt.

Die UNESCO definiert für einen Geopark drei übergeordnete Ziele: Neben der Bewahrung einer intakten Umwelt sollen Impulse für eine nachhaltige wirtschaftliche Entwicklung (Stichwort Geotourismus) gegeben und eine bessere allgemeine geowissenschaftliche Bildung vermittelt werden.

GeoPark – Aufgaben

Aufgabe des Geoparks ist es, das geologische, archäologische, kulturhistorische sowie ökologische Erbe für Besucher und die ansässige Bevölkerung erlebbar zu machen und ein Bewusstsein für die Entstehung und Bedeutung der Landschaft zu vermitteln. Diesbezüglich sind vier Themengebiete des GPs Schwäbische Alb von Bedeutung:
 Geotourismus, Geotopschutz, Geobildung und Regionalentwicklung.

GeoPark Schwäbische AlbHöhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst**Projekte und Werbung im Bereich Tourismus mit Relevanz Höhlen/Eiszeitkunst**

1 Schauhöhlenführer (realisiert) und Broschüre „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ (geplant)
 Insbesondere in der geotouristischen Vermarktung der Höhlen, ist der GeoPark derzeit führende Institution auf der Schwäbischen Alb. Zum 1. April 2015 wird ein Schauhöhlenführer auf den Markt gebracht, der u. a. über die Schauhöhle „Hohle Fels“ informiert.

Von großem Interesse für uns wäre eine Einbindung des GeoParks in die Bewerbung der Eiszeit Höhlen, (a) in das Beschilderungskonzept und (b) in das Informationszentrum „Hohle Fels“.

2 Besucherinformation web

Der GP arbeitet in verschiedenen Netzwerken, dazu eng mit dem SAT zusammen und ist als GP mit archäologischem Erbe per se Teil des „Weltkultursprungs“.

Sowohl am (a) Webauftritt als auch (b) bei der geplanten Wanderausstellung des „Weltkultursprungs“ ist der GP sehr interessiert.

3 Urmu Blaubeuren: GP-Infostelle

Seit einigen Jahren ist das Urgeschichtliche Museum in Blaubeuren GeoPark-Infostelle. Seit dem Umbau wird noch nach einem Platz für die GP-Informationsträger gesucht, die bislang im Museum ausgestellt waren; in diesem Prozess ist eine Aktualisierung und Fokussierung des Schwerpunktes Geologie erstrebenswert.

Der GeoPark Schwäbische Alb wünscht sich eine enge Zusammenarbeit mit der AG Tourismus der „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ und ist sich sicher, dass die gemeinsame Vermittlung der Eiszeitkunsthemen – und speziell der Höhlen – die erwünschten Synergieeffekte in der Ausweitung und Bewusstmachung des „Weltkultursprungs“ bringt.

Wir bekraftigen hiermit unsere Zusage zur Unterstützung des UNESCO-Antrags des LDA Stuttgart, wünschen gutes Gelingen und freuen uns auf eine zukünftige Zusammenarbeit!

Mit herzlichen Grüßen



i.A.

Dr. Dana Pietsch
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30-01-2015

GeoPark Schwäbische Alb e.V. supports the UNESCO application “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”

The term “Geoparks” is applied to landscapes which have a geological, archaeological, cultural-historical, and ecological heritage of particular significance, rarity, or beauty.

The Swabian Alb GeoPark is the result of a turbulent past in terms of the history of the earth, which started some 200 million years ago. The testimony to these millions of years can be seen at every turn: The GeoPark (GP), with its Jurassic rock formations is a rich depository for fossil finds which are famous throughout the world, a meteor crater, numerous volcanic vents, and the oldest art created by mankind, which were found in the Jura caves; and, as well as that, the Swabian Jura is the most prolific region in Germany for caves.

All this means that the GP has been a National Geopark since 2002 and since 2005 also designated as a European and Global Geopark under the umbrella protection of UNESCO. At the present time intensive negotiations are under way with UNESCO to have the Global Geoparks recognized in autumn 2015 as “UNESCO Global Geoparks”. This would mean that, as well as biosphere areas and world natural heritage, a third UNESCO Regional Category would be established. It is to be assumed that this accreditation will also give added impetus to the UNESCO recognition process for the **Caves with the oldest Ice Age art**.

UNESCO defines three superordinated aims for a Geopark: As well as the safeguarding of an intact environment, there should be further boosts towards achieving sustained economic development (with the key word being Geotourism), and better conveyance of general geo-scientific insight and education.

GeoPark – The tasks

The purpose of the Geopark is to bring to life the geological, archaeological, cultural-historical and ecological heritage, for both visitors and the local population alike, and to create awareness of the origin and significance of the landscape. In this respect, there are four main topic areas of particular significance for the Swabian Jura GP:

Geotourism, geotope protection, geo-education, and regional development.

Projects and publicity in the tourism sector with relevance to Caves/Ice Age art

1. A presentation guide for the caves (completed) and a brochure, “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art” (planned). With regard to the geo-tourism marketing of the caves in particular, the GeoPark is at the present time the leading institution in matters relating to the Swabian Jura.

1 April 2015 saw the publication of a presentation guide for the caves, which, among other things, provides information about the “Hohle Fels” exhibition cave.

It would be of great interest to us if the GeoPark was to be included in the publicity for the Ice Age caves, (a) in the direction sign concept and (b) in the “Hohle Fels” information centre.

2. Visitor information on the Web

The GP works in different networks, and for this purpose in close co-operation with the SAT, and, as a GP with archaeological heritage *per se*, it is part of the “Weltkultursprung” (World Origin of Culture).

The GP is extremely interested in (a) the Web presence, as well as (b) in the planned travelling exhibition of the “Weltkultursprung” project.

3. Urmu Blaubeuren: GP information point

For a number of years the Urgeschichtliche Museum Blaubeuren has been an information point for the GeoPark. Since the conversion work, a place is still being sought for the GP information media, which hitherto were displayed in the Museum. In this process, updating and added focus on the key issue of geology is to be striven for.

The Swabian Alb GeoPark is seeking close co-operation with the Tourism Working Group of the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”, and is confident that the joint presentation of the Ice Age art theme, and of the caves in particular, will achieve the desired synergy effects in the propagation and creation of greater awareness of the “Weltkultursprung” (World Origin of Culture).

We hereby again emphasise our commitment to the support of the UNESCO application by the LAD Stuttgart (State Office for Cultural Heritage), wish them every success, and look forward to close co-operation in the future.

With best regards

(signature)
Dana Pietsch

Eiszeitkunst im Lonetal



Ziele

- Forschung fördern
- Archäopark unterstützen
- Wissen verbreiten
- UNESCO-Welterbe-Verfahren begleiten



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Förderverein Eiszeitkunst im Lonetal e.V.

Der Verein wurde im Jahr 2007 gegründet, nachdem die Forschung im Lonetal erneut aufgenommen wurde. Er hat zurzeit rund 220 Mitglieder.

Ziele des Vereins:

1. Forschung fördern
2. Archäopark Vogelherd unterstützen
3. Wissen verbreiten
4. UNESCO-Weltkulturerbeverfahren begleiten

Vorsitzende: Hermann Mader, Gerhard Kieninger, Armin Bollinger

Geschäftsführung: Roland Fuchs

Initiativkreis: Dr. Michael Rogowski, Meinrad Schad

Finanzen: Bisher ca. 1,1 Mio. (Gesamtvolumen)

Premiumsponsoren: Hanns-Voith-Stiftung, Kreissparkasse Heidenheim in Kooperation mit Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe, Landkreis Heidenheim, Lionsclub Giengen-Heidenheim, Carl Zeiss AG, Würth-Gruppe, Paul Hartmann AG

Zu Ziel 1:

Ab dem Jahr 2005 wurden jährlich Grabungskampagnen der Universität Tübingen, Prof. Conard, Prof. Floß und deren Auswertungen mit insgesamt 283.000 € unterstützt. Anteile an Stipendien und Aufwandsentschädigungen von bisher 37.000 €.

Zu Ziel 2:

Der Archäopark Vogelherd als wichtige Infostelle im angestrebten UNESCO-Gebiet wurde mit maßgeblicher Unterstützung des Fördervereins realisiert.

Der Verein hat sich verpflichtet 10 Jahre lang (ab 2012) jeweils 50.000 € zum Betrieb des Parks bereitzustellen. Schnelle Unterstützung durch den Förderverein (Vorträge, Sonnenschutz, Kleidung der Archäoguides) ergänzen das Engagement.

Zu Ziel 3:

Zahlreiche Vorträge durch den Vorsitzenden des Fördervereins bei Vereinen, Clubs, Gemeinderäten in der Region tragen dazu bei, dass Wissen über die großartige Fundstätten und deren Artefakte in den Köpfen und Herzen der Menschen zu verankern.

3

Jährliche organisierte Fachvorträge durch Herrn Prof. Conard und Prof. Floß haben schon viele hunderte von Menschen in ihren Bann gezogen. Archäologische Führungen an die Höhlen sind zur Selbstverständlichkeit geworden. Die Kooperation mit den „Alb-Guides“ wird vom Förderverein unterstützt.

Mit maßgeblichen Unterstützungen des Fördervereins sind Filme (Regio TV, Kino-Werbungen) und Bücher entstanden:

- Liria und Athiko von der Mammuthöhle
- Die Prüfung – im Lonetal der Steinzeit
- Das kleine Trampelmammut
- Exkursionsführungen für Tagungen Hugo-Obermeier-Gesellschaft für die Erforschung des Eiszeitalters und der Steinzeit e.V.
- Tagungsband Hugo-Obermeier-Gesellschaft

Website mit aktuellen Informationen

Initiative zur Erstellung eines Marketing Konzepts für das Lonetal

Newsletter für die über 200 Vereinsmitglieder

Kooperation mit anderen Archäologievereinen

Unterstützung von „Welt-kult-ur-sprung“

Aktionen in den Schloss-Arkaden Heidenheim

Finanzierungsbeihilfe für wissenschaftliche Betreuung des Archäoparks Vogelherd und des Lonetals.

Finanzielle (47.000 €) und ideelle Unterstützung der Jahrestagung 2015 der Hugo-Obermeier-Stiftung in Heidenheim.

Zu Ziel 4:

Sensibilisierung der Menschen in der Region für den außergewöhnlichen universellen Wert und die Einmaligkeit der Funde und deren Fundstätten durch vielerlei Maßnahmen.

Förderverein Eiszeitkunst im Lonetal e.V.
c/o Landratsamt Heidenheim
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Tel.: 07321/321-2294, Fax: 07321/321-2450
eiszeitkunst@landkreis-heidenheim.de
<http://foerderverein-eiszeitkunst.de>

(Page 1 – Ice Age art in Lone Valley. Förderverein Eiszeitkunst im Lonetal e.V.

“World origin of culture”

Goals:

- fund research
- support the Archäopark
- disseminate knowledge
- accompany UNESCO World Heritage nomination

Page 2:

Förderverein Eiszeitkunst im Lonetal e.V.

The association was founded in 2007, after research in the Lone Valley was re-started.
There are currently about 220 members.

Association goals:

1. to fund research
2. to support Archäopark Vogelherd
3. to disseminate knowledge
4. to accompany UNESCO World Heritage nomination

Chairmen: Hermann Mader, Gerhard Kieninger, Armin Bollinger

Business Management: Roland Fuchs

Initiative Group: Dr. Michael Rogowski, Meinrad Schad

Finances: Approximately EUR 1.1 million so far (total volume)

Premium sponsors: Hanns-Voith-Stiftung, Kreissparkasse Heidenheim in cooperation with the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe, district of Heidenheim, Lions Club Giengen-Heidenheim, Carl Zeiss AG, Würth-Gruppe, Paul Hartmann AG

Regarding goal 1:

Starting in 2005, excavation campaigns involving the University of Tübingen, Prof. Conard, Prof. Floß, and their evaluations were funded annually with €283,000. Allotments for scholarships and remuneration for expenses have amounted to €37,000 so far.

Regarding goal 2:

The Archäopark Vogelherd, as an important information center in the targeted UNESCO region, was realised with substantial support from the sponsoring association.

The Association has made an obligation amounting to €50,000 annually for 10 years (starting in 2012) for the operation of the park. Fast-track support from the Association for lectures, sun-protection as well as apparel for the 'Archäo-Guides' have supplemented this commitment.

Regarding goal 3:

Numerous lectures by the chairman of the supporting association for other associations, clubs, and municipal councils in the region have contributed to substantiating knowledge

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regarding the magnificent archaeological sites and their artefacts in the minds and hearts of citizens.

Annually organised specialist presentations by Professor Conard and Professor Floß have captivated many hundreds of people. Archaeological tours up to the heights have become a matter of course. Cooperation with the 'Alb-Guides' is also supported by the Association.

With substantial assistance from the Association, films (local television, cinema advertisements) and books have been produced:

- Liria and Athiko from the Mammoth Cave
- The Test – in the Lone Valley of the stone-age
- The little clumsy mammoth
- Guided excursions for seminars sponsored by 'Hugo-Obermeier-Gesellschaft für die Erforschung des Eiszeitalters und der Steinzeit e.V.'
- Seminar proceedings of the society 'Hugo-Obermeier-Gesellschaft'

Website with up-to-date information

Initiative for the production of a marketing concept for the Lone Valley

Newsletter for Association members – more than 200

Cooperation with other archaeological associations

Support from 'Welt-kult-ur-sprung' (World Cultural Origins)

Various programmes in the 'Schloss-Arkaden' (Castle Arcades) in Heidenheim

Financial contributions for scientific support of Archäopark Vogelherd and Lone Valley

Financial (€47,000) and non-material support for the annual seminar in 2015 from the Hugo-Obermeier-Stiftung (Foundation) in Heidenheim.

Regarding goal 4:

Raising awareness of local citizens, by means of numerous measures, regarding the outstanding universal value and uniqueness of the discoveries and their archaeological sites.

Förderverein Eiszeitkunst im Lonetal e.V.
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Urgeschichtliches Museum Blaubeuren

Urgeschichtliches Museum · Kirchplatz 10 · 89143 Blaubeuren

Kirchplatz 10

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Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte e.V. und

Förderverein des Urgeschichtlichen Museums Blaubeuren (GfU)

Die GfU wurde im Jahr 1988 gegründet. In der Gründungsgeschichte und den Vereinszielen spiegelt sich die enge Verbundenheit zwischen der urgeschichtlichen Forschung der Universität Tübingen und dem Urgeschichtlichen Museum in Blaubeuren als zentrales Museum in der Fundregion wider. Die Vereinsziele umfassen die Förderung der urgeschichtlichen Forschung in der Region, den Schutz der Fundstellen, die Vermittlung der Urgeschichte einer breiten Öffentlichkeit und die Förderung des Urgeschichtlichen Museums in Blaubeuren.

Dr. Stefanie Kölbl
Fon 0 73 44 / 96 69 - 911
Mail koelbl@urmu.de

Blaubeuren, 26.01.2015

Geschäftsführende
Direktorin
Dr. Stefanie Kölbl

Wissenschaftliche Leitung
Prof. Nicholas J. Conard

Der Verein ist in seiner über 25jährigen Geschichte stetig gewachsen und hat inzwischen rund 400 Mitglieder aus aller Welt. In den Mitgliedern vereint sich ein Personenkreis aus internationalen Wissenschaftlern, Studierenden der Archäologie, interessierte Laien aus aller Welt und die von der Urgeschichte begeisterte lokale Bevölkerung.

EBERHARD KARLS
UNIVERSITÄT
TÜBINGEN

Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte
und Archäologie des Mittelalters

Die GfU hat für die Grabungsarbeiten 22 Jahre lang ein eigenes Haus zu Verfügung gestellt und 2012 für erweiterte und verbesserte Unterbringungsmöglichkeiten und Räumlichkeiten für die Auswertungsarbeiten gesorgt. Für die Grabungsmannschaften wurden Ausstattungen für die Unterkünfte bereitgestellt. Für den universitären Preis für Eiszeitforschung, der jährlich vergeben wird, wurde ein Förderer gefunden. Aus einem Forschungsfond werden studentische Projekte der urgeschichtlichen Abteilung der Universität Tübingen gefördert.

ZWEIGMUSEUM alm
Archäologisches
Landesmuseum
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG


Regelmäßig kontrolliert der Verein zum Tag der offenen Höhle den Zustand der Fundstelle Geißenklosterle und beteiligte sich an Maßnahmen zur Sicherung und zur Erschließung der regionalen Fundstellen. Ein erster Rundwanderweg wurde mit Hilfe des Vereins ausgeschildert.

Blautopfstadt
Blaubeuren

Ergebnisse der urgeschichtlichen Forschung werden vom Verein jährlich in einer umfangreichen Mitgliederzeitschrift, den „Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte“ zeitnah veröffentlicht. Die Zeitschrift erscheint mehrsprachig und ist das dokumentarische Bindeglied zwischen Wissenschaft und interessierter Bevölkerung.

ALB-DONAU-KREIS

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Georg Hiller, Bürgermeister a. D.
Vorsitzender des Stiftungsrats
Bürgermeister Jörg Seibold

Träger
Stiftung
Urgeschichtliches Museum
Galerie 40tausend Jahre Kunst
Blaubeuren



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Urgeschichtliches Museum Blaubeuren

Beim Tag der offenen Höhle wird die Fundstelle Geißenklösterle der Bevölkerung zugänglich und mit vielen Aktionen die Urgeschichte nahe gebracht. In Vortragsreihen und Erwachsenenakademien werden auf hohem Niveau aktuelle Inhalte nach außen getragen. 2001 hat die GfU die erste Wanderausstellung zur Eiszeitkunst initiiert und mitfinanziert. Seit ihrer Gründung hat sie verschiedene Publikationen aufgelegt. Der Verein betreibt eine eigene Fachbibliothek für Urgeschichte für interessierte Laien.

Mit großem ehrenamtlichem Engagement hat sich die GfU an der Erweiterung des Urgeschichtlichen Museums beteiligt. Seit 2009 haben Ehrenamtliche des Vereins rund 10.000 Stunden in die Um- und Erweiterungsbaumaßnahmen investiert. Mit einer großen Einzelspende von 100.000 € und sonstigen jährlichen Spenden hat der Verein sich auch finanziell maßgeblich am Entstehen des Museums in Blaubeuren beteiligt.



1

Urgeschichtliches Museum Blaubeuren

Urgeschichtliches Museum · Kirchplatz 10 · 89143 Blaubeuren

Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte e.V. and

Förderverein des Urgeschichtlichen Museums Blaubeuren (GfU)

(“Society for Prehistory, Reg. Assoc.” and “Sponsoring Assoc. for Blaubeuren Prehistorical Museum [GfU]”)

The GfU was founded in 1988. In both the foundation history and the goals of the Society, the close bond is reflected between the prehistorical research at the University of Tübingen and the Blaubeuren Prehistorical Museum as the central museum for the region of this archaeological site. These Society goals comprise sponsorship of the prehistorical research in the region, conservation of the sites, conveyance of this prehistorical content to the general public, and promotion of the Prehistorical Museum in Blaubeuren.

The Association has developed continuously throughout its more than 25-year history, and has acquired during this time about 400 members from all over the world. The membership unites a group of individuals that includes international scientists, students of archaeology, interested laymen from many different countries, as well as locals who are enthusiastic about prehistory.

The GfU has, for the last 22 years, made a proprietary building available for excavation undertakings, and has provided expanded and improved possibilities for accommodation and spaces for evaluation work. Furnishings for these accommodations have been provided for the excavation teams. A sponsor was found to donate the funds for the annual prize awarded by the University for ice-age research. Student projects originating from the Prehistory Department of the University of Tübingen are financed out of a research fund.

The Association monitors every year, on the “Open-Cave Day”, the condition of the Geißenklösterle site, and participates in measures regarding the safeguarding and development of the regional sites. The first circular hiking route was signposted with aid from the Association.

Findings from the prehistorical research are published promptly by the Association in an annual comprehensive member magazine, “News and Updates from the Prehistoric Society”. This magazine is published in various languages and represents the documentary link between science and the enthusiastic layman.

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Blaubeuren, 26 Jan, 2015

Geschäftsführende
Direktorin
Dr. Stefanie Kölbl

Wissenschaftliche Leitung
Prof. Nicholas J. Conard



Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte
und Archäologie des Mittelalters



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Vorsitzender des Vorstands
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Vorsitzender des Stiftungsrats
Bürgermeister Jörg Seibold

Träger
Stiftung
Urgeschichtliches Museum
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Blaubeuren



2

Urgeschichtliches Museum Blaubeuren

On the “Open-Cave Day”, the Geißenklösterle site is made available to the general public and prehistory is revealed through many different special activities. Up-to-date news is made public at a sophisticated level through lecture series and “adult academies”. The GfU initiated and jointly funded the first travelling exhibition on ice-age art in 2001, and have issued various publications since their foundation. The Association operates their own technical library for prehistory for interested laymen.

With considerable voluntary work, the GfU has participated in expansion of the Prehistorical Museum. Volunteers from the Association have invested about 10,000 hours in construction projects involving renovations and expansions. In the form of a considerable one-off donation amounting to €100,000 and other annual contributions, the Association has also made considerable financial contributions in the development of the Blaubeuren Museum.

Der Lonetal Verein, im Kontext, zu den „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“. Informationen zu den Aktivitäten des Vereins und seine zukünftige Positionierung.

Der Lonetal Verein hat sich von Beginn an, seit seines 14 jährigen Bestehens, als Projektunterstützer für die kulturhistorischen Belange im gesamten Lonetal engagiert.

Durch Vortragsveranstaltungen und Projektunterstützung stellt sich der -als bürgerschaftlich-aufgestellte Verein mit mehrgleisigen Aktivitäten zum Thema Fördern und Informieren auf.

So wurden viele Projekte, ideell und mit finanzieller Unterstützung angestoßen und in der Region – nicht nur für seine über 100 Mitgliedern – Bewusstsein gefördert. Vor allem zu den Grabungen und Funden aus dem Jungpaläolithikum. Funde der Eiszeitkunst, wie der Löwenmensch und andere skulpturelle Funde, vornehmlich aus Mammut-Elfenbein.

Als größtes Einzelprojekt galt die Initiative, gemeinsam mit den Gemeinden Asselfingen, Rammingen und Öllingen, sowie der Familie Steeger und dem Verein „Der Gallier“ in der Konzeption und Gestaltung der „Höhle des Löwenmenschen“ im Jahr 2007.

Weitere Einzelprojekte waren, die Unterstützung des Ulmer Museums in dessen Zuständigkeit, die Eiszeitskulptur „Der Löwenmensch“ angesiedelt ist. Bei der archäotechnischen Nachbildung des Löwenmenschen im Jahr 2008 wie auch mit dem Kauf einer die Spezialvitrine als „neue Unterkunft“ des 2013 aktualisierten Löwenmenschen, hat sich der Lonetal Verein beteiligt, bzw. den Kaufpreis übernommen.

Weitere finanzielle Unterstützungen gab der Lonetal Verein, bei den, von Prof. Harald Floss, Universität Tübingen, geleiteten Freilandgrabungen bei Börslingen in den Jahren 2013 und 2014. Zuletzt organisierte der Verein in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Lehrstuhl von Prof. Floss, einen archäologischen Schülerworkshop für Oberstufenschüler des Robert-Bosch-Gymnasiums, Langenau und des Schubert Gymnasiums, Ulm.

Auch initiierte der Lonetal Verein, gemeinsam mit der Kunststiftung Pro Arte Ulm, eine erste Ausstellung zum Thema „zeitgenössische Kunst zur Eiszeitkunst“, im neu renovierten Bahnhof in Langenau, im Jahre 2013.

Viele weitere ideelle und finanzielle Unterstützungen, wurden in den vergangenen 14 Jahren zusätzlich vom Verein vorgenommen. U.a. auch eine Wanderausstellung mit den Lonetalgemeinden zum Thema „Das alte Dorf im Bild“.

Der Lonetal Verein möchte auch zukünftig, die Identifikation der dort lebenden Bevölkerung mit den einmaligen kulturhistorischen Funden fördern und somit zur mentalen Öffnung der Region zu größerem Tourismusengagement beitragen. Ebenso soll mit den weiteren Vereinen aus Heidenheim und Blaubeuren sowie dem Ulmer Museum, das bereits bestehende Kommunikationskonzept der „Mammut-News“, -archäologische und kulturhistorische Online-Informationen- weitergeführt werden.

gez. A. Braun

**The Lone Valley Association in context, regarding the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”.
Information regarding the activities of the Association and its future target position.**

The Lone Valley Association has, since its foundation 14 years ago, been engaged as project sponsor in cultural-historical matters concerning the entirety of the Lone Valley.

Registered as a civic entity, the Association has positioned itself with multi-track activities regarding the topics of sponsorship and dissemination of information by means of organisation of lectures and project support.

Many projects were thus able, motivated in the region by non-material as well as financial support, to promote awareness – and not only among the more than 100 members of the Association. This is particularly true of the discoveries: discoveries involving ice-age art including the lion man” and other sculptured figures made primarily of mammoth ivory.

The initiative involving the design and realisation of the “Cave of the lion man” in 2007, in a joint effort with the townships of Asselfingen, Rammingen and Öllingen, the Steeger Family and the Association “Der Gallier” is considered to be the largest individual project.

Other individual projects were supported by the Ulm Museum, under whose jurisdiction the ice-age sculpture “The Lion Man” is housed. The Lone Valley Association was also involved in the archaeological-technical replication of the Lion Man in 2008, as well as assumption of the purchase price for a special showcase as “new accommodations” for the lion man, completed in 2013.

The Lone Valley Association also provided further financial support for both of the outdoor excavations near Börslingen in 2013 and 2014, led by Prof. Harald Floss from the University of Tübingen. Not least, the Association organised in collaboration with the professorship of Prof. Floss an archaeological-student workshop for upper-level students in the Robert-Bosch Gymnasium Langenau (grammar school) and the Schubert Gymnasium in Ulm.

The Lone Valley Association also initiated, mutually with the Art Foundation Pro Arte in Ulm, an initial exhibit on the topic “Contemporary Art Based on Ice-Age Art”, in the newly-renovated Langenau train station in 2013.

Many additional non-material and financial sponsorships were undertaken in the last 14 years by the Association: among others, a travelling exhibit with the Lonetal municipalities covering the topic “The Old Village in the Painting”.

The Lone Valley Association, in the future, would also like to promote identification, on the part of the local population, with the unique cultural-historical discoveries, thus contributing to the expansion of awareness in the region regarding an increase in tourist management. As well, the previously-existing communication concept “Mammoth News” (archaeological and cultural-historical online information) in conjunction with the other associations in Heidenheim and Blaubeuren and the Ulm Museum should be continued.

Signed: A. Braun

Der Schelklinger Hohle Fels

Seit den Ausgrabungen von Oscar Fraas 1870 ist der Schelklinger Hohle Fels im Blickpunkt einer größeren Öffentlichkeit. Um Raubgrabungen zu verhindern und den Zugang zu regulieren, wurde das Höhlenportal schon bald mit einer stabilen Gittertür verschlossen. Der öffentliche Zugang beschränkte sich zunächst auf die jährlich im Sommer stattfindenden Höhlenfeste. Den Schlüssel zur Höhle verwahrte der Bahnwärter des nahegelegenen Bahnüberganges. Er gewährte auch den gelegentlichen Besuchern Zutritt zur Höhle.

Seit 1977 finden im Hohle Fels Ausgrabungen des Instituts für Vor- und Frühgeschichte der Universität Tübingen statt. Seitdem ist das öffentliche Interesse an der Höhle stark angewachsen. Deshalb übernahm in den 1980er Jahren die Museumsgesellschaft Schelklingen e.V. die Aufgabe, Besucher in die Höhle zuführen. Daraus entwickelte sich binnen kurzer Zeit ein geregelter Führungsbetrieb mit mittlerweile vier Höhlenführern. Sie führen angemeldete Gruppen werktags durch die Höhle. Sonntags ist die Höhle bei schönem Wetter von 14 bis 17 Uhr geöffnet.

Die Besucherzahlen wuchsen von ca. 4.800 im Jahre 2009 auf 6.800 im Jahre 2014 an. Davon sind etwa 6.000 Personen dem angemeldeten Führungsbetrieb zuzuordnen. Die übrigen Besucher verteilen sich auf besondere Öffnungstage, wie die Saisoneröffnung am 1. Mai oder den Tag des offenen Denkmals im September. Die Mehrzahl der Besucher reist mit dem Auto, Bus oder Fahrrad an. Das „Blautopfbähnle“ bringt gelegentlich Besucher aus dem benachbarten Blaubeuren / Urgeschichtlichen Museum zur Höhle. Während der Sommermonate finden in der Höhle drei bis vier Konzerte mit archaischen Instrumenten (Didgeridoo, Trommeln, Gongs, Klangsteine) statt, welche im Durchschnitt 150 bis 240 Besucher aus einem Umkreis von etwa 100 Kilometern anziehen. Darüber hinaus finden besondere Aktionen in und bei der Höhle statt. Zu nennen sind das Sommerferienprogramm für Kinder und, 2014, Besuche hochrangiger Politiker, wie der Minister Bonde und Stoch.

Mit zunehmender Ausdehnung der Grabungsfläche in der Eingangshöhle entstand ein Konflikt mit dem Zugang zur Höhlenhalle. Er wurde zunächst durch eine Holzbrücke über die Grabung gelöst. Diese wurde 2001 durch eine Stahlbrücke ersetzt, die 2008 in Richtung Höhlenportal verlängert wurde, beides komplett gesponsert durch die Firma HeidelbergCement. Dadurch ist es den Archäologen möglich, die Grabungsfläche zu erweitern, um abgesichert eine größere Grabungstiefe zu erreichen. Außerdem wurde die Grabung 2007 durch den Einbau einer Alarmanlage gesichert.

Der Hohle Fels ist im Besitz der Stadtgemeinde Schelklingen. Sie kümmert sich um Park- und Zugangsmöglichkeiten, die Stromversorgung und die Pflege des angeschlossenen Rastplatzes. Die Museumsgesellschaft Schelklingen e.V. sorgt für den Führungsbetrieb, Sonderöffnungen, die touristische Vermarktung, die Pflege der Wege und Beleuchtung, sowie die Einwerbung von Sponsoren für Veröffentlichungen über die Höhle. Besonders große Unterstützung erfährt der Verein in finanzieller und technischer Hinsicht durch die Firma HeidelbergCement.

The Schelklingen Hohle Fels

Since the excavations by Oscar Fraas in 1870, the Schelklingen Hohle Fels ("Hollow Rock") has been in the spotlight of both the general and academic public. In order to prevent illegal excavations and to regulate access, the cave portal was sealed early on with a heavy metal-grid gate. Public access was initially limited to the annual summer Cave Festivals. The key to the cave was kept by the guard at the railway crossing nearby. He also granted occasional visitors access to the cave.

Since 1977, excavations by the Institute of Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Tübingen have been taking place in the Hohle Fels. Public interest in the cave has increased considerably since then. This is why the Museumsgesellschaft Schelklingen e.V. (Museum Society) assumed the task, in the 80's, of providing tours of the cave to visitors. Within a short amount of time scheduled tour operations with four cave tours, so far, have developed out of this. They guide registered groups through the cave on workdays. The cave is open on Sundays as well – weather permitting – from 2 to 5 pm.

The number of annual visitors grew from around 4,800 in 2009 to 6,800 in 2014. Out of that number, approximately 6,000 individuals had been signed up for official tours. The remaining visitors come for special opening days, such as the season-opener on 1 May, or the "Open Monument Day" in September. The majority of visitors arrive by car, bus or bicycle. The "Blautopfbähnle" (nostalgic streetcar) sometimes brings visitors from the neighbouring Blaubeuren / Prehistory Museum area to the cave.

During the summer months, three or four concerts take place with archaic instruments such as didgeridoo, drums, gongs and musical stones, which attracts on average 150 to 240 visitors from a surrounding area of about 100 kilometres.

Moreover, special attractions take place in and near the cave. Specifically, this includes the summer holiday programme for children and, in 2014, attendance by high-level politicians such as Ministers Bonde and Stoch.

In light of the increasing expansion of the excavation area in the entrance cave, a conflict arose concerning access to the cave hall. The problem was initially solved by a wooden bridge over the dig. This was replaced in 2001 by a steel bridge that was subsequently extended in 2008 in the direction of the cave portal; both were completely financed by the Firm HeidelbergCement. This allowed the archaeologists to expand the excavation area in order to safely achieve a deeper excavation area. Furthermore, the excavation area was made secure in 2007 through the installation of an alarm system.

The Hohle Fels is owned by the municipality of Schelklingen. They take care of access and sufficient parking spaces, provision of electricity and maintenance of the rest-area nearby. The Museumsgesellschaft Schelklingen e.V. covers the logistics of tour operations, special openings, touristic marketing, upkeep of the pathways and lighting, as well as procurement of sponsors for publications regarding the cave. The Association has enjoyed particularly generous support from the Firm HeidelbergCement regarding financial and technical matters.



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16.02.2015

UNESCO Welterbe-Antrag „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“

Die Schwäbische Alb erstreckt sich im Südwesten Deutschlands über eine Länge von rund 180 Kilometern und eine Breite von 35 bis 40 Kilometern. Sie umfasst 10 Landkreise sowie einen Stadtkreis.

Ca. 200 Städte und Gemeinden, die sich in diesem Gebiet zwischen Tübingen und Aalen sowie zwischen Hechingen und Ulm befinden, prägen und tragen den Schwäbische Alb Tourismusverband e.V. Dieser hat sich zur Aufgabe gemacht, die herausragende Kultur- und Naturlandschaft der Schwäbischen Alb im Rahmen einer touristischen Vermarktung nachhaltig zu fördern und die Einwohner und Einwohnerinnen mit ihrer Geschichte zu identifizieren.

Starke Partner





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Schon vor rund 40.000 Jahren dachten die Menschen nicht nur an ihr tägliches Überleben, sondern erschufen Kunstwerke, die zu den ältesten figürlichen Darstellungen der Welt gehören. Diese Skulpturen, aber auch die gleichalten Musikinstrumente dienten jedoch nicht dem täglichen Überlebenskampf. Sie waren vielmehr Ausdruck der künstlerischen Schaffenskraft dieser frühen Menschen. Darüber hinaus sind sie vielleicht auch als Zeichen von Glaubensvorstellungen und Gruppenzugehörigkeit zu verstehen. Später besiedelten Kelten, gefolgt von Römern und Alamannen die Schwäbische Alb. Im Mittelalter ist die Landschaft durch das Herrschaftshaus der Staufer geprägt worden, die ebenfalls zahlreiche Spuren hinterlassen haben.

Dem Erbe verpflichtet - Sehenswürdigkeiten und ihre Erhaltung

Neben den geologischen Besonderheiten der Alb, wie z.B. erloschene Vulkane und Meteoriten, und den Kunstschatzen der Eiszeit sind herausragende Beispiele der Architektur und Kultur der Römer, Kelten und Alamannen erhalten geblieben. Die eindrucksvolle Kulturgeschichte setzt sich mit der Vielfalt der mittelalterlichen Siedlungen, Städte, Klöster und Kirchen - so steht der höchste Kirchturm der Welt in Ulm - bis in die Neuzeit fort.

Es ist dem Engagement von Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler, sowie Einwohnerinnen und Einwohnern der Schwäbischen Alb die die Besonderheit ihrer Kulturlandschaft zu schätzen wussten, zu verdanken, dass das einzigartige Erbe für die Nachwelt erhalten ist. Dieses Bewußtsein für die eigene kulturelle Vergangenheit hat sich bis heute fortgesetzt. Die UNESCO hat sich zur Aufgabe gemacht, das Kultur- und Naturerbe der Menschheit zu erhalten. Das kulturelle Bewußtsein wird durch die hervorragenden Erfahrungen, die mit UNESCO Anerkennungen von Akteuren der Schwäbischen Alb bisher gemacht werden konnten, seit Jahren gefördert. Dies wird besonders deutlich, wenn es darum geht, das Kultur- und Naturerbe zu erhalten und es einer breiten Öffentlichkeit zugänglich zu machen. Beispielsweise sind hier der im Jahre 2005 von der UNESCO anerkannte internationale „GeoPark Schwäbische Alb“, die ebenfalls 2005 in die UNESCO-Welterbeliste eingeschriebene Stätte „Obergermanisch-räthischer Limes“ und das 2009 anerkannte UNESCO-Biosphärengebiet „Schwäbische Alb“ zu nennen.



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GeoPark Schwäbische Alb

Der GeoPark ist eine Auszeichnung, bzw. ein Prädikatsname für Landschaften mit einem landes- und weltweit herausragenden geologischen und auch archäologischen Erbe. Als „Jurassic Park“ kann die Schwäbische Alb mit einzigartigen und vielseitigen geologischen Erscheinungen seit der Jurazeit aufwarten. Sie darf sich deshalb seit 2005 europäischer und globaler GeoPark unter Schirmherrschaft der UNESCO nennen. Weltweit bedeutende Fossilien, unzählige Höhlen, versteinerte Korallen und auch türkisblaue Karstquellen gehören ebenso zu den Besonderheiten der Schwäbischen Alb wie erloschene Vulkane und sogar ein Meteoritenkrater. Die Schwäbische Alb gilt als eine der höhlenreichsten Landschaften Europas und zeigt in zahlreichen Schauhöhlen eindrucksvolle Tropfsteinformationen.

Das Biosphärengebiet Schwäbische Alb

Der Albtrauf mit seinen ausgedehnten Hang-, Buchen- und Streuobstwältern und die Albhochfläche mit vielfältigen Heckenlandschaften und Wacholderheiden prägen das Biosphärengebiet Schwäbische Alb. Von Weilheim/Teck im Norden bis Zwiefalten im Süden und von Schelklingen im Osten und bis Reutlingen im Westen erstreckt sich das Biosphärengebiet Schwäbische Alb, eine historisch gewachsene und traditionelle Kulturlandschaft mit 85.000 Hektar, die ihresgleichen sucht. Nirgendwo sonst in Baden-Württemberg findet sich eine solche Vielzahl an Lebensräumen, seltenen Tieren und Pflanzen sowie kulturhistorischen Sehenswürdigkeiten. Historische Bewirtschaftungsformen werden im Biosphärengebiet noch gelebt, Landwirte bauen das schwäbische Urkorn – den Dinkel – oder die bekannten Alblinsen naturschonend an. Schäfer pflegen mit ihren Herden die Wacholderheiden und an den Hängen des Albtraufs werden Streuobstwiesen sorgsam gepflegt und erhalten. Aus deren Obst werden Edelbrände, Liköre und schmackhafte Säfte hergestellt. All die Köstlichkeiten können bei Biosphären gastgebern mit bester Qualität genossen werden. Doch auch Kultur und Natur gehen im Biosphärengebiet Hand in Hand. Eindrucksvoll liegen zahlreiche Burgen, Schlösser und Ruinen am Albtrauf und in den Tälern des Biosphärengebietes und laden dazu ein, die Geschichte der Schwäbischen Alb in einer grandiosen Landschaft hautnah zu



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erleben. Auch im Haupt- und Landgestüt Marbach, dem ältesten staatlichen Gestüt Deutschlands erfährt man vieles über das Thema Pferd und die Geschichte des Gestüts.

Alblimes

Als die Römer vor fast 2000 Jahren den Obergermanisch-Rätischen Limes bauten, ahnten sie nicht, welch historisches Geschenk sie damit eines Tages den Menschen machen würden: Heute ist die 550 Kilometer lange Grenzbefestigung in Deutschland neben der Chinesischen Mauer das längste Bodendenkmal der Welt und seit 2005 eben auch UNESCO Weltkulturerbe.

Die Spuren der römischen Vergangenheit kann man auf der Schwäbischen Alb fast überall entdecken. Wie auf einer Perlenkette reihen sich herausragende Sehenswürdigkeiten entlang des Alblimes und der Römerstraße Neckar-Alb-Aare. Diesen Spuren zu folgen, gleicht einer spannenden Entdeckungsreise mit vielfältigen Möglichkeiten. Ein besonderer Höhepunkt ist das Limes-Museum in Aalen sowie das Römermuseum Villa Rustica in Hechingen-Stein und das Limestor Dalkingen im Limespark Rainau, das mit seinem futuristischen Schutzhause die Aufmerksamkeit auf sich zieht.

Sowohl im Bereich des GeoParks als auch im Biosphärengebiet und beim Alblimes gehören zur Zielerreichung Kultur- und Landschaftsführungen, Informationszentren, Museen und Ausstellungen sowie Erlebnisse mit allen Sinnen für Jung und Alt dazu.

Das Tourismuskonzept: Komm und entdecke das Land des Löwenmenschen....inspiriert seit Urzeiten.

Seit Anfang diesen Jahres verfolgt der Schwäbische Alb Tourismusverband die Strategie, die Einwohnerinnen und Einwohner mit ihrer Geschichte zu identifizieren. Diese Geschichte reicht bis in die Gegenwart und zeigt auf, wie sehr Schaffende die Schwäbische Alb bis heute prägen, und wieviel Prägendes wiederum von diesen erschaffen wurde.



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Seit Urzeiten.

So war die Schwäbische Alb schon immer ein begehrter Ort, an dem mächtige Burgen von Kaisern und Königen und historische Stätten von Römern, Kelten und Alamannen ein Gefühl historischer Lebendigkeit vermitteln. Daneben gibt es stolze Städte, die Geschichte und Zukunft gleichzeitig leben. Das Geheimnis der Schwäbischen Alb aber liegt ganz tief drinnen im Inneren der Alb verborgen. In dem unterirdischen Höhlenlabyrinth des Karstgebirges werden Geheimnisse der Menschheit gehütet und bewahrt. Es sind dies die prägenden Zeugnisse von der Geburt der Kultur der Menschheit in den Seitentälern der jungen Donau. Magisches Symbol dieser 40.000 jährigen Vergangenheit ist die Figur des Löwenmenschen, die im Ulmer Museum ausgestellt ist. Sie steht für den Beginn einer spannenden Geschichte. Komm und entdecke das Land des Löwenmenschen!

In der Symbolik der Alb ist der Löwenmensch, diese über 35.000 Jahre alte Elfenbeinfigur eines unbekannten Eiszeitkünstlers das stärkste Zeichen. Es ist das mystischste und magischste Symbol. Es ist einzigartig und funktioniert als Metapher für die gesamte Geschichte der Schwäbischen Alb. Der Löwe drückt Macht und Würde, Stolz und Kraft aus, und er findet sich im Wappen der Staufer, im Landeswappen und in vielen weiteren Signets, die für Qualität stehen. Als König der Tiere steht er im Lebensgefühl vieler Menschen ganz oben. In diesem übertragenen Sinne sind sie alle Alblöwen - die Burg Hohenzollern, Tübingen, Ulm, Outlet-City Metzingen, Steiff, Biosphärengebiet und Streuobstparadies, Donau-Canyon, Limes und Blautopf.

Sowohl im GeoPark als auch zum Thema Alblimes und Biosphärenreservat Schwäbische Alb werden seit Jahren täglich die Belege dafür erbracht, dass die nachhaltige Erschließung dieser Weltkultur- und Weltnaturerbe dazu beitragen, bei den Einwohnerinnen und Einwohnern, aber auch bei den Millionen von Tagesgästen und rund 2 Mio. Übernachtungsgästen Interesse zu wecken, ein nachhaltiges Bewusstsein für Geschichte und Natur zu fördern und bei einer wachsenden Zahl von Einwohnern auch eine Identifikation mit ihrem Lebensgebiet zu erreichen.



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Genau das ist es auch, was den Schwäbischen Alb Tourismusverband motiviert, den UNESCO Weltkulturerbe-Antrag „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ zu unterstützen.

Ausdrücklich möchte ich deshalb deutlich machen, dass der Schwäbische Alb Tourismusverband e.V. und auch ich persönlich sowie die weiteren Vorstandsmitglieder größtes Interesse an der weiteren Verfolgung der UNESCO Anerkennung haben.

In diesem Sinne freue ich mich auch persönlich auf die Zusammenarbeit mit Ihnen und den weiteren Mitgliedern der Koordinationsgruppe „Tourismus“, auf dass wir uns gemeinsam über einen weiteren und somit den 4. Stern der UNESCO freuen dürfen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen aus Münsingen und von der Schwäbischen Alb nach Esslingen.


Mike Münzing
Mike Münzing

UNESCO World Heritage application for the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”

The Swabian Jura extends in south-west Germany over a length of about 180 kilometres and a width of 35 to 40 kilometres. It includes 10 Federal State districts and one urban district.

Some 200 townships and municipalities which are located in this region between Tübingen and Aalen and between Hechingen and Ulm help shape the character and support the Schwäbische Alb Tourismusverband e.V. Association. The task which the Association has taken on is to promote the outstanding cultural and natural heritage landscape of the Swabian Jura on a sustained basis, within the framework of tourist marketing, and to help the local residents to identify with their history.

The history of the Jura – An inspiration since the dawn of time

The Swabian Jura came into being about 200 million years ago. As well as its rich geological past, it is one of the most significant places for illustrating the history of humankind. The caves of the Swabian Jura have yielded the oldest works of art created by man, which can undoubtedly be regarded as true treasures from the period of the Ice Age.

As far back as 140,000 years ago, human beings were already thinking not only of their day-to-day survival, but were already creating works of art which are among the oldest figurative representations in the world. These sculptures, together with the musical instruments, equally old, were not part of the daily struggle to survive. Rather, they were an expression of the artistic creativity of these early people. They may, moreover, perhaps even be understood as a sign of belief concepts and of membership of a group. The Jura was later settled by the Celts, followed by the Romans, and the Alemans. In the Middle Ages the ruling house of the Staufer contributed to the shaping of the landscape, and likewise left many traces behind.

Heritage brings its obligations – Attractions, and how to preserve them

As well as the geological features of the Jura, such as extinct volcanoes and meteorite craters, and the works of art from the Ice Age, some outstandingly fine examples of the architecture and art of the Romans, Celts, and Alemans have been preserved. The impressive cultural history, with the rich diversity of medieval settlements, towns, monasteries, and churches – the highest church tower in the world is in Ulm – continues into the modern era.

It is thanks to the commitment of scientists, as well as of the residents of the Swabian Jura, who know how to appreciate the very special nature of their cultural landscape, that this unique heritage has been preserved for posterity. This awareness of their own cultural past has been maintained to this day. UNESCO has taken on the task of conserving the cultural and natural heritage of humankind. The cultural awareness has been supported for years by the excellent experiences which have been gained in the past, with UNESCO recognition of people and institutions at work in the Swabian Jura. This becomes particularly clear when the issue of preserving the cultural and natural

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heritage arises, and making it accessible to a wider public. By way of example, in 2005 the "GeoPark Schwäbische Alb" was given international recognition by UNESCO, and likewise in 2005 the "Upper German-Rhaetian Limes" were entered as a site on the UNESCO World Heritage list, while 2009 saw the "Swabian Jura" biosphere region also recognized by UNESCO.

Swabian Jura GeoPark

The GeoPark is a designation or classification name accorded to landscapes with a geological and also archaeological heritage which is of outstanding significance both nationally and worldwide. The Swabian Jura has some claim to the title of a kind of "Jurassic Park", with its unique and diverse geological manifestations dating back to the Jurassic period. As a result, since 2005 it has been cited as a European and global GeoPark under the overall patronage of UNESCO. Fossil finds of worldwide significance, countless caves, petrified corals, and turquoise blue Karst springs are all among the special features of the Swabian Jura as extinct volcanoes and even a meteorite crater. The Swabian Jura is considered to be one of the richest landscapes in Europe in its number of caves, and in many of these which can be visited there are impressive stalactite formations to be seen.

The Swabian Jura Biosphere Region

The Jura scarp, with its extensive woodlands on the hillside slopes, stands of beech trees, and fruit orchards, and the Jura upland with its diverse hedgerow landscapes and juniper heathlands, characterize the Swabian Jura biosphere region. The Swabian Jura biosphere extends from Weilheim/Teck in the north to Zwiefalten in the south, and from Schelklingen in the east to Reutlingen in the west, a cultural landscape which has grown with history and tradition, over an area of 85,000 hectares, which is truly without comparison. Nowhere else in Baden-Württemberg can such a diversity of habitats be found, with rare animals and plants, as well as cultural historical monuments and attractions. Historical forms of cultivation are still being put into practice in the biosphere region, farmers still grow the original Swabian spelt corn, also known as "dinkel" wheat, or the famous Alblinsen, the Jura lentils, using the techniques which are still sensitive to nature. Shepherds graze their flocks on the juniper heaths, keeping the land well cared for, and on the slopes of the Jura scarp orchard meadows are carefully cultivated and nurtured. From their fruit, fine brandies, liqueurs, and tasty fruit juices are created. All these specialities can be enjoyed, in finest quality, as guests of the biosphere hosts. But culture and nature go hand in hand in the biospheres region too. The Jura scarp and the valleys of the biosphere are the location for many impressive fortresses, castles, and ruins, inviting visitors to experience at first hand the history of the Swabian Jura, set in its grandiose landscape. And at the main Marbach Stud, the oldest State-run stud farm in Germany, there is the chance to learn much about horses and the history of the stud itself.

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The Limes

When the Romans built the Upper German-Raetian Limes, almost 2000 years ago, they had no idea what a historic gift they would one day be bestowing on mankind: Today, this frontier fortification in Germany, 550 kilometres long, together with the Great Wall of China, is the longest wall monument in the world, and since 2005 has likewise also been a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The traces of the Roman past can be seen almost everywhere in the Swabian Jura. Like a chain of pearls, outstandingly fine sites extend along the length of the Limes and the Neckar-Alb-Aare Roman Road. To follow these traces is to undertake a thrilling journey of discovery, with a whole range of opportunities and possibilities. Particular high points are the Limes Museum in Aalen, the Villa Rustica Roman Museum in Hechingen-Stein, and the Limes Gate in Dalkingen, in the Rainau Limes Park, with its futuristic watchtower a particular attraction.

Both in the area of the GeoPark as well as in the biosphere region and at the Limes, cultural and landscape guided tours, information centres, museums, and exhibitions are all part of the achievement, creating unforgettable experiences for all the senses, for young and old alike.

The tourism concept: Come and discover the Land of the Lion Man... inspiration since the dawn of time.

Since the start of this year, the Schwäbische Alb Tourism Association has been pursuing the strategy of encouraging the local residents to identify with their history. This history extends into the present, and shows clearly how much creative people have helped shape the Swabian Jura to this very day, and how much the land in turn has helped them to create.

The Swabian Jura was always a land which was much sought after, a land where mighty fortresses of emperors and kings, and historic sites of the Romans, Celts, and Alemans have created a sense of historical vitality. As well as this, there are proud townships which live their past and look to the future at the same time. The secret of the Swabian Jura lies hidden deep in the interior of the Jura itself. In the subterranean labyrinth of caves of the Karst formations, secrets of humankind are concealed and conserved. These bear magnificent testimony to the birth of human culture in the side valleys of the young Danube. A magic symbol of these 40,000 years of history is the figurine of the Lion Man, on display in the Ulmer Museum. It marks the start of an exciting story: Come and discover the Land of the Lion Man!

In the symbolism of the Jura, the Lion Man, this ivory figurine over 35,000 years old, carved by an unknown Ice Age artist, is perhaps the most striking of all. It is the most mystical and magical of symbols. It is unique, and serves as a metaphor for the entire history of the Swabian Jura. The lion expresses power and dignity, pride and strength, and is to be found in the coat of arms of the Staufer dynasty, the coat of arms of the Federal State, and in many other signets, which stand as symbols of quality. As the king of beasts, it ranks high in the perception of life of many people. In this sense of transposition, they are all lions of the Jura – the castle of the Hohenzollerns, Tübingen,

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Ulm, Outlet-City Metzingen, Steiff, Biosphere Region, and Orchard Paradise, Danube Canyon, the Limes, and Blautopf.

Both in the GeoPark as well as with regard to the Limes and the Swabian Jura biosphere reserve, for years proofs have been forthcoming every day that the sustained safeguarding of this world cultural and world natural heritage contribute to arousing the interest of local residents, but also among millions of daytime visitors and some two million who stay overnight, in promoting a continuing awareness of history and nature, and encouraging a growing number of residents to achieve identification with the area in which they live.

And it is precisely this which motivates the Schwäbische Alb Tourism Association to support the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage application for the "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art".

I would therefore like to make it most expressly clear that the Schwäbische Alb Tourismusverband e.V., and I myself personally, as well as the other members of the Board of Management, have a great interest in the further pursuit of UNESCO recognition.

In this sense I am also particularly encouraged by the co-operation with you and the other members of the "Tourism" Coordination Group, such that we can look forward together to further mutual assistance and support and thus achieve the L. UNESCO Star.

With best regards from Münsingen and from the Swabian Jura to Esslingen.

(signature)

Mike Münzing



Tourismus Marketing GmbH Baden-Württemberg
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Herrn
Prof. Dr. Claus-Joachim Kind
Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart
Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
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Stuttgart, 30. Januar 2015
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UNESCO-Welterbeantrag „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“:
Stellenwert für den Tourismus in Baden-Württemberg

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Kind,

mit sehr großem Interesse begleiten wir den laufenden UNESCO-Welterbeantrag „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“, der für den Tourismus in Baden-Württemberg von herausragender Bedeutung ist.

Die Tourismus Marketing GmbH Baden-Württemberg (TMBW) ist als Landesmarketingorganisation für die Vermarktung des Urlaubslandes Baden-Württemberg im In- und Ausland zuständig. Mit der Wort-Bild-Marke „Wir sind Süden“ werben wir für die touristischen Angebote des Bundeslandes und seiner Destinationen.

Durch die Entdeckung der ältesten Kunstwerke der Menschheit in den Höhlen der Schwäbischen Alb besitzt Baden-Württemberg ein kulturelles und menschheitsgeschichtliches Alleinstellungsmerkmal, das in Deutschland und weltweit für hohe Aufmerksamkeit sorgt. Für die Vermarktung des Reiselandes Baden-Württemberg eröffnen sich hieraus zahlreiche neue Chancen, die wir bereits heute intensiv nutzen.

Innerhalb der strategischen Marketingkonzeption der TMBW umfasst der Themenbereich Kultur eine von vier zentralen Themensäulen. In einem an Kunst- und Kulturschätzen ohnehin reich gesegneten Land wie Baden-Württemberg bedeuten die wissenschaftlich belegten Anfänge der menschlichen Kunst und Musik auf der Schwäbischen Alb eine zusätzliche Stärkung des Profils als eine Destination für Kulturreisende.

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Die Höhlen der Eiszeitkunst werden deshalb in den kommenden Jahren innerhalb der Themensäule Kultur eine zentrale Stellung einnehmen. Dabei würde eine Auszeichnung durch die UNESCO die Bekanntheit der Fundplätze weiter erhöhen und die Möglichkeiten einer touristischen Vermarktung deutlich ausweiten.

Durch die Lage der Höhlen in landschaftlich reizvollen Tälern der Schwäbischen Alb bietet sich das Thema Eiszeitkunst über den klassischen Kulturtourismus hinaus auch für eine Integration in naturbezogene Urlaubsaktivitäten an. Wanderrouten oder Radwege, die zu den einzelnen Fundplätzen führen und Naturerlebnisse mit Informationen zur Eiszeitkunst verbinden, bieten große Chancen für einen Ausbau des Tourismus auf der Schwäbischen Alb sowie einen Imagegewinn für das Urlaubsland Baden-Württemberg insgesamt.

Die herausragende Bedeutung der ältesten Eiszeitkunst eröffnet dabei nicht nur im Inland neue Möglichkeiten für die touristische Vermarktung Baden-Württembergs. Auch und gerade im Auslandsmarketing spielt dieses Alleinstellungsmerkmal schon jetzt eine wichtige Rolle. Dies veranschaulicht das 2015 gestartete Projekt „Deutsche Donau“, das die Landesmarketingorganisationen von Bayern und Baden-Württemberg gemeinsam mit der Deutschen Zentrale für Tourismus (DZT) ins Leben gerufen haben. Mit der Kampagne wird die „junge Donau“ in ausgewählten ausländischen Quellmärkten beworben. Der Fluss, dessen Quelle in Baden-Württemberg liegt, wird dabei als „Quelle Europas“ präsentiert. Ausdrücklich verweisen wir auch auf die historischen Quellen der europäischen Kultur, die sich noch heute entlang der Donau finden lassen. Die Anfänge der menschlichen Kultur auf der Schwäbischen Alb bilden hier den Ausgangspunkt einer Zeitreise zur Quelle Europas.

Durch eine Anerkennung der UNESCO würde die Bedeutung der „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ zusätzlich anerkannt und damit einer noch breiteren Öffentlichkeit zugänglich gemacht.

Aus diesen angeführten Gründen unterstützen und befürworten wir den UNESCO-Welterbeantrag nachdrücklich und vorbehaltlos.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Andreas Braun
Geschäftsführer

UNESCO World Heritage Application for "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art": Value for Tourism in Baden-Württemberg

Dear Professor Kind,

We have been following the current UNESCO World Heritage Application for "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art" with great interest, since this is of outstanding significance for tourism in Baden-Württemberg.

Tourismus Marketing GmbH Baden-Württemberg (TMBW), as a regional marketing organization, is responsible for the marketing of Baden-Württemberg as a holiday destination both at home and abroad. The word and image trademark "The Sunny Side of Germany" is one of our means for drawing attention to all the attractions which this Federal State and its destination locations have to offer to tourists.

The discovery of the oldest works of art created by humans in the caves of the Swabian Jura means that Baden-Württemberg has a truly unique feature in terms of culture and the history of mankind, which is generating a great deal of interest in Germany, and indeed throughout the entire world. With regard to the marketing of Baden-Württemberg as a travel destination, this is opening up a whole range of opportunities, which we are already using to great advantage today.

Within the TMBW strategic marketing concept, the topic of culture is one of four key focus areas. In a region which is in any event already blessed by a wealth of art and cultural treasures, the scientifically attested earliest beginnings of human art and music in the Swabian Jura is yet another enhancement of the profile as a destination for those who are drawn by culture.

The caves of Ice Age art will therefore come to adopt a central position over the years to come within the focus sector of culture. In this context, acknowledgment by UNESCO would increase the fame of the archaeological sites still further, and perceptibly expand the possibilities of tourism marketing.

The location of the caves in the entrancing landscape of the valleys of the Swabian Jura means that the topic of Ice Age art goes beyond the more traditional image of cultural tourism, and also provides the opportunity for integration into nature-related holiday activities. Walking paths or cycle tracks which lead to the individual sites, and bring the experience of nature into conjunction with information about Ice Age art offer great opportunities for expanding tourism in the Swabian Jura, as well as enhancing the image of Baden-Württemberg as a holiday destination in its entirety.

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The outstanding significance of the oldest Ice Age art in this context creates new opportunities for the marketing of Baden-Württemberg in the tourist environment not only within Germany. This unique feature is already playing an important part in the sector of marketing abroad. This became evident with the "German Danube" project which started in 2015, which the regional marketing organizations of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg mounted jointly with the Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus (DZT, German Centre for Tourism). By way of the campaign, the "Young Danube" was publicized on selected foreign source markets. The river, the source of which is located in Baden-Württemberg, is presented in this context as the "Source of Europe". We also draw attention to the historic sources of European culture, which to this day are to be found along the Danube. The beginnings of human culture in the Swabian Jura here form the starting point for travelling in time to the source of Europe.

Recognition by UNESCO would draw further attention to the significance of the "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art", and so make them accessible to even broader sections of the public.

For all these reasons, we support and encourage the UNESCO World Heritage application, most emphatically and without reservation.

With best regards

(signature)

Andreas Braun

Chief executive



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Ulm, 4. Februar 2015

► UNESCO-Welterbeantrag „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“

Sehr geehrter Herr Meister,

den UNESCO-Welterbeantrag „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ unterstützen wir als Tourismusmarketinggesellschaft der beiden Städte Ulm und Neu-Ulm sehr. Aus touristischer Sicht stellen die Fundorte und in Blaubeuren, Ulm, Niederstotzingen und Tübingen ausgestellten Kunstwerke und Musikinstrumente ein Alleinstellungsmerkmal dar. Diese ältesten Kunstwerke der Menschheit, die bisher bekannt sind, können in nahem Zusammenhang mit ihren geheimnisvollen Fundorten zu Fuß oder per Fahrrad entdeckt und in mittlerweile modernen und attraktiven Museen und Parks erlebt werden. Über den Schwäbische Alb Tourismusverband e.V., in dem auch wir als Mitglied aktiv mitarbeiten, wird das Thema Eiszeitkunst touristisch vermarktet und sogar das gesamte Verbandsgebiet unter den Slogan „Komm‘ und entdecke das Land des Löwenmenschen“ gestellt. Übergeordnet sorgen die Tourismus Marketing GmbH Baden-Württemberg und die Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus (DZT) für einen nationalen und internationalen Bekanntheitsgrad unserer Angebote zum Thema Eiszeitkunst in der Region.

Im Jahr 2014 unterstützen wir die Bachelorarbeit des bei uns beschäftigten Studenten Patrick Matheis an der Dualen Hochschule Baden-Württemberg in Ravensburg, die die „Entwicklung einer Vermarktungsstrategie am Beispiel der „Eiszeitkunst“ und deren Fundorte in der Region Ulm“ zum Thema hatte.

Nach einer großen gemeinsamen Präsentation von neun Partnern zum Thema Eiszeitkunst auf der Tourismusmesse CMT Stuttgart (17.-25.01.2015) sehen wir nun als unsere Aufgabe, gemeinsame touristische Angebote mit Kombi-Eintrittskarten, Rad-Wander-Angeboten im Ach-, Blau- und Lonetal und Bausteinen für Busgruppen zu entwickeln. Ab dem Jahr 2015 wird es auch eine mehrjährige Vermarktungskampagne „Junge Donau“ von Donaueschingen bis Passau im In- und Ausland geben, die von uns mit touristischen Angeboten zum Thema Eiszeitkunst unterfüttert werden wird. Diese groß angelegte Kampagne wird von unseren Partnern DZT, TMBW und Bayern Tourismus Marketing GmbH (ByTM) mit angeschoben und maßgeblich unterstützt. Wir sehen bei entsprechender Inszenierung,

Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsrates:
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RP_UNESCO_Welterbeantrag Geschäftsführer: Wolfgang Dieterich
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- Seite 2 zu Schreiben „UNESCO-Welterbeantrag vom 04.02.2015

Angebotsgestaltung und Vermarktung ein großes zusätzliches Gästepotenzial für das bisher noch weitgehend unbekannte Thema, welches versehen mit einem UNESCO-Label besonders in ausländischen Quellmärkten Interesse und touristische Nachfrage wecken dürfte.

Mit freundlichem Gruß



Wolfgang Dieterich
Geschäftsführer

UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Application, "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art"

Dear Mr. Meister,

We, as a tourism marketing company for the two cities of Ulm and Neu-Ulm, wholeheartedly support the UNESCO World Heritage application for the "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art". From the point of view of tourism, the archaeological sites, and works of art and musical instruments displayed in Blaubeuren, Ulm, Niederstotzingen, and Tübingen represent unique features of our cultural heritage. These works of art, the oldest so far known to be created by humans, can be readily discovered in close connection with the secretive locations where they were found, on foot or by bicycle, and can now be viewed and appreciated in modern and attractive museums and parks. By way of the Schwäbische Alb Tourismusverband e.V., the tourism association in which we, as active members, play a vigorous part, the topic of Ice Age art is marketed as a tourist attraction, and the whole of the region of the association is in fact presented under the slogan "Come and discover the land of the Lion Man". And, at a higher level, the organizations Tourismus Marketing GmbH Baden-Württemberg and the Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus (DZT), the German Centre for Tourism, ensure that all we have to offer on the topic of Ice Age art in the region is widely known, on a national and international level.

In 2014 we supported the Bachelor's degree thesis of the student who was engaged by us, Patrick Matheis, at the Baden-Württemberg Dualen College in Ravensburg, which focused on the "Development of a marketing strategy, taking the example of "Ice Age art" and the archaeological sites in the region of Ulm".

Following a major joint presentation by nine partner organizations on the topic of Ice Age art at the CMT Tourism Trade Fair in Stuttgart (17 - 25 January 2015), we now see our aim as being to develop joint tourist offers by way of combination admission tickets, and cycling and walking tours in the Ach, Blau and Lone Valleys, and establishing the basis for coach tours. As from 2015, a marketing campaign will also be launched, both at home and abroad, the "Young Danube", from Donaueschingen to Passau, to which we will provide added tourist attractions focusing on Ice Age art. This large-scale campaign will also be given detailed and emphatic support by our partners DZT, TMBW and Bayern Tourismus Marketing GmbH (ByTM). By way of the appropriate placement, formulation of the offers, and suitable marketing, we foresee a major additional visitor potential for this topic, which has hitherto been largely unknown, which, endowed with UNESCO status, looks well set to arouse interest and tourist demand in particular on foreign source markets.

With best regards

(signature)
Wolfgang Dieterich
Chief executive

Arbeitsgemeinschaft



Aufgaben und Ziele der Arbeitsgemeinschaft

Im Alb-Donau-Kreis und im Landkreis Heidenheim des Landes Baden-Württemberg liegen das Aachtal und das Lonetal. In beiden Urstromtälern der Donau liegen Karsthöhlen und Abris, in denen bei archäologischen Grabungen Funde aus der Zeit des Mittelpaläolithikums und des Jungpaläolithikums geborgen werden konnten. Die wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnisse aus den Grabungen sind von internationaler Bedeutung. Der breiten Öffentlichkeit wurden vor allem die Funde der ältesten figürlichen Kunst bekannt. Diese stammen aus den Schichten des Aurignacien, der frühesten jungpaläolithischen Phase in Europa, die mit dem frühesten Auftreten des modernen Menschen assoziiert wird. Sechs Höhlen in den Tälern der Aach und Lone weisen Schichten mit Hinterlassenschaften des Aurignacien auf und sind als Ensemble Gegenstand eines Weltkulturerbeantrags. Dies sind die Vogelherdhöhle in Niederstotzingen, die Hohlenstein Stadelhöhle in der Nähe von Asselfingen, die Bocksteinhöhle bei Rammingen, der Hohle Fels in Schelklingen sowie das Geißenklösterle und die Sirgensteinhöhle bei Blaubeuren. Da die Funde aus konservatorischen Gründen nicht in den Höhlen gezeigt werden können, sind Sie an mehreren Präsentationsorten zu sehen. Die Verteilung der Artefakte auf die verschiedenen Ausstellungsorte ist historisch bedingt.

In der Nähe der Fundstellen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst sind folgende Präsentationsstätten geschaffen worden:

Das Urgeschichtliche Museum Blaubeuren im Aachtal (gegründet 1965), das Ulmer Museum (gegründet 1924) und der Archäopark Niederstotzingen im Lonetal (gegründet 2013). Das Urgeschichtliche Museum ist Zweigmuseum des Archäologischen Landesmuseums Baden-Württemberg und Schwerpunktumuseum für die Jüngere Altsteinzeit und Eiszeitkunst.

Die drei Präsentationsstätten haben unterschiedliche Schwerpunkte. Im Archäopark Niederstotzingen werden die Landschaft und die Lebensverhältnisse, die während der Eiszeit an der Vogelherdhöhle vorherrschten, sichtbar und erlebbar gemacht. Das Ulmer Museum stellt den Löwenmenschen in den Mittelpunkt seines Ausstellungskonzepts. Bei der Stauette handelt sich um die größte aus Elfenbein geschnitzte Tier-Mensch-Figur des Aurignacien. Das Urgeschichtliche Museum Blaubeuren ist Forschungsstützpunkt für die Fundregion. Hier werden die wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten in und zu den Höhlen, die während der letzten 150 Jahre unternommen wurden, dargestellt. Zum Ausstellungskonzept gehört zudem die Darstellung der aus der Erforschung resultierenden Erkenntnisse über das Leben der letzten Eiszeit. Das Museum präsentiert die älteste figürliche Kunst und die ältesten Musikinstrumente und bietet ein ausführliches museumsdidaktisches Programm. An den Fundstätten sind Informationsstellen vorhanden oder in Vorbereitung.

Zwischen den beiden Talbereichen mit den Höhlenfundstellen liegt eine Entfernung von bis zu 50 km. Um den Besuchern die beiden Fundlandschaften Aachtal und Lonetal mit den drei Präsentationsstätten gemeinsam erschließbar zu machen, hat sich die Arbeitsgemeinschaft

Eiszeitkunst gegründet. Deren Mitglieder arbeiten unter der Dachmarke Weltkultursprung zusammen. Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft setzt sich aus Vertretern der Landkreise Alb-Donau und Heidenheim, dem Stadtkreis Ulm und der Stiftung Urgeschichtliches Museum Blaubeuren zusammen. Die Geschäftsführung liegt beim Landratsamt Alb-Donau-Kreis. In der Arbeitsgemeinschaft arbeiten darüber hinaus folgende Interessensvertreter mit:

Die genannten Gemeinden der Fundstätten, die Vertreter der Präsentationsstätten, die Universität Tübingen, das Landesdenkmalamt, das Archäologische Landesmuseum, die Fördervereine, die Ministerien für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst sowie für Finanzen und Wirtschaft, das Regierungspräsidium Tübingen, die Landtagsabgeordneten des Gebiets und die Schwäbische Alb Tourismus-Gemeinschaft. Geleitet wird die Arbeitsgemeinschaft vom Regierungspräsidenten des Regierungsbezirkes Tübingen.

Derzeit organisiert die Arbeitsgemeinschaft eine Wanderausstellung, eine gemeinsame Homepage und gemeinsame Werbemittel. Die Angebote werden unter den Mitgliedern der Arbeitsgemeinschaft abgestimmt und koordiniert.

Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft unterstützt den Antrag des Landes Baden-Württemberg, die Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst als Weltkulturerbe aus zu weisen. Sie unterstützt das Landesdenkmalamt bei der Erarbeitung der Antragsunterlagen gerne. Alle Mitglieder des Koordinierungsausschusses, dem ich vorstehen darf, sehen in den Höhlen ein Alleinstellungsmerkmal für ihre eigene Kulturarbeit. Sie sehen die Notwendigkeit, die einzigartigen Funde, die Fundstellen und die Landschaft unter Schutz zu stellen. Die Weltöffentlichkeit auf die kulturelle Bedeutung dieser herausragenden Stätten der menschlichen Entwicklung aufmerksam zu machen, sehen wir als Aufgabe und Chance. Dafür engagieren sich alle Mitglieder der Arbeitsgemeinschaft.

Neben der Zusammenarbeit auf touristischem und kulturellem Gebiet dient die Arbeitsgemeinschaft auch der Abstimmung politischer Interessen. Sie ist Grundlage für eine vertiefte Zusammenarbeit in der Zukunft.

Blaubeuren, den 26. 1. 2015

Georg Hiller

Vorsitzender Koordinierungsausschusses der Arbeitsgemeinschaft
und

Gf Vorstandsmitglied der Stiftung Urgeschichtliches Museum.
Vorsitzender der Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte e. V.

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Working Association**Tasks and Aims of the Association**

Situated in the Alb-Donau District and the District of Heidenheim, in the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg, are the valleys of the Ach and Lone Rivers. The two valleys, part of the original course complex of the Danube, are also the location of karst caverns and rock shelters, in which archaeological excavations have yielded finds from the period of the Middle Palaeolithic and the Upper Palaeolithic. The scientific discoveries from the excavations are of international significance. Best known to the general public are the finds of the oldest figurative art. These derive from the strata of the Aurignacian period, the earliest Upper Palaeolithic phase in Europe, which is associated with the earliest appearance of anatomically modern humans. Six caves in the valleys of the Aach and Lone exhibit layers with residual remains from the Aurignacian, and, as an ensemble, are the object of an application for World Cultural Heritage status. These are the Vogelherd Cave in Niederstotzingen, the Hohlenstein Stadel Cave in the vicinity of Asselfingen, the Bockstein Cave near Rammingen, the Hohle Fels in Schelklingen, and the Geißenklösterle and the Sirgenstein Cave near Blaubeuren. Due to the fact that for conservation reasons the finds cannot be exhibited in the caves themselves, they are on display at a number of presentation locations. The distribution of the artefacts to these different places is the result of historic circumstances.

In the close vicinity of the archaeological sites of the oldest Ice Age art, the following exhibition venues have been created:

The Urgeschichtliche Museum in Blaubeuren, in the Aach Valley (established in 1965), the Ulmer Museum (established in 1924), and the Niederstotzingen Archäopark in the Lone Valley (established in 2013). The Urgeschichtliche Museum is a branch museum of the Archäologische Landesmuseum Baden-Württemberg, and a focus museum for the Upper Palaeolithic period and for Ice Age art.

The three exhibition locations have different focal points. The Niederstotzingen Archäopark brings to life the landscape and living conditions which prevailed during the Ice Age at the Vogelherd Cave. The Ulmer Museum presents the Lion Man as the central element of its exhibition concept. This statuette is the largest animal-human figurine carved from ivory to survive from the Aurignacian period. The Urgeschichtliche Museum Blaubeuren is a research focal point for the region of the finds. Displayed here are the scientific work projects in and around the caves which have been undertaken during the past 150 years. The exhibition concept also includes the representation of the discoveries made from the research relating to life during the last Ice Age. The museum houses the oldest figurative art and the oldest musical instruments known, and provides a detailed programme of museum-based education and information. Information points are already established at the sites of the finds, or are in preparation.

The distance between the two valley regions with the cave sites is up to 50 kilometres. In order to make it feasible for visitors to take in both of the finds landscapes, the Aach Valley and the Lone Valley, and the three presentation venues, the “Ice Age art” Coordination Group was established. The members work under the umbrella concept of “World Origin of Culture”. The Coordination Group is made up of representatives from the Districts of Alb-Donau and Heidenheim, the Urban District of Ulm, and the Stiftung Urgeschichtliches Museum Blaubeuren (Foundation of the Urgeschichtliche Museum Blaubeuren). Management rests with the District Office of the Alb-Donau District. The Association also enjoys the participation of representatives of the following interested parties:

The municipalities referred to, where the findings were made, the representatives of the exhibition facilities, the University of Tübingen, the State Office for Cultural Heritage, the Archäologische Landesmuseum, the promotional associations, the Ministries of Science, Research, and Art, as well as for Finance and Economics, the Regional Administrative Council of Tübingen, the Members of the Federal State Parliament for the region, and the Swabian Jura Tourism Association. The Working Association is overseen by the Government President of the Government District of Tübingen.

At the present time, the Coordination Group is organizing a travelling exhibition, a joint Homepage, and joint publicity resources. The services are agreed upon and coordinated between the members of the Association.

The Coordination group supports the application by the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg to have the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art” to be designated as World Cultural Heritage site. It is pleased to support the State Office for Cultural Heritage in the preparation of the application documents. All the members of the Coordinating Committee, whom I am empowered to represent, regard the caves as a unique feature of their own cultural work. They recognize the necessity of placing the unique finds, the archaeological sites, and the landscape itself under protection. Drawing the attention of the world at large to the cultural significance of these extraordinary sites of human development is something we regard as both an obligation and an opportunity, and we commit all the members of the Coordination Group to this end.

As well as cooperation in the tourist and cultural sectors, the Coordination Group also serves to harmonise political interests. It forms the foundation for an even more profound co-operation in the future.

Blaubeuren, 26. 1. 2015

Georg Hiller

Chair, Coordinating Committee of the Coordination Group
and

Member of the Board of Management of the Stiftung Urgeschichtliches Museum.
Chair of the Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte e. V. (Society for Prehistory)

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6. Statement of the State Office for Cultural Heritage Baden- Württemberg

Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
im Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart

Esslingen, 29. April 2015
Kind/Heidenreich/Meister/Hall

UNESCO-Welterbeantrag
„Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“
Schutzmaßnahmen und -wirkung

1. Denkmalfachliche Sicht

1.1. Der außergewöhnliche universelle Wert

Vor etwa 43.000 Jahren erreichte der anatomisch moderne Mensch (*Homo sapiens*) Europa. Nach derzeitigem Wissen entwickelte sich nach seiner Ausbreitung in Europa die Kunst. Hierbei sind die derzeit frühesten Kunstäußerungen mit dem sogenannten Aurignacien assoziiert. Das Aurignacien war eine der frühesten Kulturstufen der jüngeren Altsteinzeit und wird in Europa auf ein Alter zwischen etwa 33.000 und 43.000 Jahren vor heute datiert.

In Talabschnitten der Flüsse Ach und Lone (Baden-Württemberg, Südwestdeutschland) liegen die sechs Höhlen Vogelherdhöhle, Hohlenstein Stadel-Höhle, Bocksteinhöhle/Bocksteintörle, Geißenklösterle, Sirgensteinhöhle und Hohle Fels. In ihnen wurden unter anderem Fundschichten des Aurignacien entdeckt. Diese Fundschichten mit einem Alter von 35.000 bis 43.000 Jahren enthielten hunderte Schmuckgegenstände, mindestens acht Musikinstrumente (Flöten aus Elfenbein und Vogelknochen) und mehr als 50 aus Mammutfelsenbein geschnitzte Figuren. Unter ihnen sind drei Mischwesen aus Mensch und Tier, zudem wurden die Statuette einer Frau sowie Abbildungen vieler Tiere der Eiszeit gefunden.

Die betroffenen Talabschnitte der Lone und der Ach besitzen somit eine weltweit singuläre Konzentration von Fundplätzen der ältesten figürlichen Kunst und der ältesten Musik. Die nur wenige Kilometer voneinander entfernten Höhlenfundstellen in den beiden Talabschnitten formen zusammen mit den Fundobjekten und der sie umgebenden Landschaft ein einzigartiges Ensemble frühester Kulturstätten. Darüber hinaus erfüllen die „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ mehrere Kriterien der Definition einer Stätte der

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menschlichen Evolution im Sinne des „HEADS-Aktionsplans“. Diese betreffen besonders die Entwicklung von Kunst, Musik und Religion.

Seit dem 19. Jahrhundert fanden in den Höhlen immer wieder archäologische Ausgrabungen statt. Diese lange und ergiebige Forschungstradition hatte bedeutenden Einfluss auf die Erforschung der jüngeren Altsteinzeit in Mitteleuropa.

1.2. Integrität, Unversehrtheit

Die serielle Stätte „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ repräsentiert Komponenten derselben historisch-kulturellen Epoche (Aurignacien) und desselben geographischen Gebietes (Schwäbische Alb). Sie ist von zentraler Bedeutung für wissenschaftliche Erkenntnisse über die altsteinzeitlichen Siedlungssysteme sowie über die Entstehung von figürlicher Kunst, Musik und religiösen Vorstellungen der frühen modernen Menschen. Das Areal der nominierten Stätte umfasst sämtliche Komponenten der Fundregion von den Fundobjekten über die archäologischen Fundschichten und Siedlungsstrukturen bis hin zu der sie unmittelbar umgebenden Landschaft. Darüber hinaus gibt es in diesem Gebiet weitere unerschlossene Fundstellen. Die Integrität der seriellen Stätte wird durch bestehende Schutzbestimmungen und Schutzmaßnahmen gewährleistet.

1.3. Authentizität, Echtheit

Durch die Akkumulation von geologischen Schichten in den Höhlenfundstellen blieben die prähistorischen Hinterlassenschaften bis zu ihrer ersten paläontologischen bzw. archäologischen Ausgrabung geschützt und erhalten. Nicht zuletzt deshalb bewahren die beiden Talabschnitte ihre Authentizität. Die historische Echtheit der Höhlen, der Fundobjekte und der Landschaften wird darüber hinaus durch die wissenschaftlichen Ergebnisse der archäologischen Ausgrabungen belegt. Voraussetzung ist die vorhandene, exzellente Dokumentation der Befunde, die nachweislich vorliegt und auch in Zukunft fortgeführt werden soll.

1.4. Zur Definition der Schutzzonen

1.4.1. Welterbe-Richtlinien

In den von der UNESCO herausgegebenen „Richtlinien für die Durchführung des Übereinkommens zum Schutz des Kultur- und Naturerbes“ (Welterbe-Richtlinien) heißt es unter „II.F. Schutz und Verwaltung“:

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96. Durch Schutz und Verwaltung der Welterbegüter sollte sichergestellt werden, dass der außergewöhnliche universelle Wert und die Bedingungen der Unversehrtheit und/oder der Echtheit zum Zeitpunkt der Anmeldung erhalten oder in Zukunft verbessert werden.
97. Alle in die Liste des Erbes der Welt eingetragenen Güter müssen über ein angemessenes langfristiges Schutz- und Verwaltungssystem durch Gesetze, sonstige Vorschriften, institutionelle Maßnahmen oder Traditionen verfügen, das ihre Erhaltung gewährleistet. Dieser Schutz sollte auch angemessen festgelegte Grenzen umfassen. Ebenso sollten die Vertragsstaaten einen angemessenen Schutz des angemeldeten Gutes auf nationaler, regionaler, kommunaler und/oder traditioneller Ebene nachweisen. Sie sollten der Anmeldung geeignete Texte mit einer klaren Erläuterung der Art und Weise, in der das Gut geschützt wird, beifügen.

Schutzmaßnahmen durch Gesetze, sonstige Vorschriften und Verträge

98. Maßnahmen durch Gesetze und sonstige Vorschriften auf nationaler und lokaler Ebene sollten den Erhalt des Gutes und seinen Schutz vor Entwicklungen und Veränderungen gewährleisten, die nachteilige Auswirkungen auf den außergewöhnlichen universellen Wert oder die Unversehrtheit und/oder die Echtheit des Gutes haben könnten. Die Vertragsstaaten sollten ferner die vollständige und wirksame Umsetzung dieser Maßnahmen sicherstellen.

Festlegung von Grenzen für wirksamen Schutz

99. Die Festlegung von Grenzen ist ein wesentliches Erfordernis für die Gewährleistung eines wirksamen Schutzes der angemeldeten Güter. Grenzen sollten festgelegt werden, um sicherzustellen, dass der außergewöhnliche universelle Wert und die Unversehrtheit und/oder die Echtheit des Gutes vollständig zum Ausdruck kommen.
100. Für nach den Kriterien i bis vi angemeldete Güter sollten die Grenzen so festgelegt werden, dass sie alle Gebiete und Merkmale umfassen, die den außergewöhnlichen universellen Wert des Gutes unmittelbar physisch zum Ausdruck bringen, sowie die Gebiete, die im Hinblick auf künftige Forschungsmöglichkeiten ein Potenzial bieten, zu einem solchen Verständnis beizutragen und dieses zu erhöhen.
- [...]
102. Die Grenzen des angemeldeten Gutes können mit einem oder mehreren vorhandenen oder geplanten Schutzgebieten wie Nationalparks, Naturschutzgebieten oder Biosphärenreservaten oder geschützten historischen Gebieten deckungsgleich sein. Während solche anerkannten Schutzgebiete verschiedene Verwaltungszonen umfassen können, genügen möglicherweise nur einige dieser Zonen den Kriterien für die Eintragung.

Pufferzonen

103. In allen Fällen, in denen es für die angemessene Erhaltung des Gutes erforderlich ist, sollte eine ausreichende Pufferzone vorgesehen werden.

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104. Zum Zwecke eines wirksamen Schutzes des angemeldeten Gutes wird eine Pufferzone als ein Gebiet definiert, das das angemeldete Gut umgibt und dessen Nutzung und Entwicklung durch ergänzende gesetzliche oder gewohnheitsrechtliche Regeln eingeschränkt sind, die einen zusätzlichen Schutz für das Gut bilden. Die Pufferzone sollte das unmittelbare Umfeld des angemeldeten Gutes, wesentliche Sichtachsen und andere Gebiete oder Merkmale umfassen, die eine wichtige praktische Rolle spielen, um das Gut und seinen Schutz zu unterstützen. Das die Pufferzone bildende Gebiet sollte von Fall zu Fall mit Hilfe angemessener Mechanismen festgelegt werden. Einzelheiten über Größe, Merkmale und genehmigte Nutzungen einer Pufferzone sowie eine die genauen Grenzen des Gutes und seiner Pufferzone ausweisende Karte sollten der Anmeldung beigelegt werden.
105. Eine Erläuterung, inwiefern die Pufferzone das Gut schützt, sollte ebenfalls beigelegt werden.

1.4.2. Stätte und Pufferzonen der „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“

Die serielle Stätte

Nach Nr. 1, Nr. 45 zu Art. 1 sowie Nr. 137 der Welterbe-Richtlinien sind die „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ aufgrund ihrer Zugehörigkeit zur gleichen historisch-kulturellen Gruppe in einem geographisch beschränktem, jedoch nicht zusammenhängendem Gebiet innerhalb Deutschlands als serielle nationale Stätte mit zwei Teilbereichen zu betrachten.

Auf der Schwäbischen Alb wurden paläolithische Höhlenfundstellen bisher nur in den Hangbereichen entdeckt. Deshalb wurden die Abgrenzungen der nominierten Teilbereiche „Achtal“ und „Lonetal“ so vorgeschlagen, dass sie im jeweiligen Tal vom Talgrund bis zum Beginn der Hochflächen der Schwäbischen Alb reichen. Beide Teilbereiche der seriellen Stätte besitzen eine Pufferzone. Diese erstrecken sich mit einer Breite von mindestens 200 m um die jeweilige Teilkomponente.

Der Teilbereich Achtal

Die Grenzen der Teilkomponente Achtal befinden sich im SO und NW genau am Übergang von Talhang zur Hochfläche. Nur in den Hangbereichen befinden sich Höhlen mit eiszeitlichen Sedimenten und archäologischen Funden. Die Begrenzung der Teilkomponente wird durch die Lage der Fundstellen Geißenklösterle im NO und Hohle Fels im SW definiert. In diesem Bereich wurde die Stätte in Richtung der Ortschaften Schelklingen und Blaubeuren-Weiler etwas erweitert, da erfahrungsgemäß in der unmittelbaren Umgebung der Höhlen mit weiteren zugehörigen Freilandfundstellen gerechnet werden muss. Die Wahrscheinlichkeit erhaltener, mit den „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ in unmittelbarem

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Zusammenhang stehenden Fundplätze nimmt allerdings mit zunehmender Entfernung von den Höhlen deutlich ab.

Der Teilbereich Lonetal

Die nördlichen und südlichen Grenzen des nominierten Gebiets verlaufen entlang des Übergangs vom Hangbereich zu den von Wald gesäumten Hochflächen der Schwäbischen Alb. Die östliche und westliche Grenze wurde anhand der Lage der Fundstellen Vogelherdhöhle und Bocksteinhöhle festgelegt. Wie im Achtal wurde die Stätte im Talbereich etwas erweitert, da erfahrungsgemäß in der unmittelbaren Umgebung der Höhlen mit weiteren zugehörigen Freilandfundstellen gerechnet werden muss. Die Wahrscheinlichkeit erhaltener, mit den „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ in unmittelbarem Zusammenhang stehenden Fundplätze nimmt allerdings mit zunehmender Entfernung von den Höhlen deutlich ab.

Bemessung der Pufferzonen

Die jeweiligen Pufferzonen umgeben die Teilkomponenten Lonetal und Achtal. Nach Ziffer 104 der Richtlinien für die Durchführung des Übereinkommens zum Schutz des Kulturrerbes der Welt (2013) soll die Pufferzone das unmittelbare Umfeld des ange meldeten Gutes, wesentliche Sichtachsen und andere Gebiete oder Merkmale umfassen, die eine wichtige praktische Rolle spielen, um das Gut und seinen Schutz zu unterstützen. Bei der vorliegenden Nominierung „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ sind dies Areale, in denen mit weiteren Fundstellen zu rechnen ist, die nur in mittelbarem Zusammenhang mit den „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ stehen.

Siedlungssysteme eiszeitlicher Jäger und Sammler bestanden – wie auch bei ethnographisch überlieferten rezenten Jäger-Sammler-Gruppen – aus verschiedenen „Arten“ von Lagerplätzen. Hierzu gehören zum einen Basislager und zum anderen Jagdlager, Stationen zur Zerlegung von Jagdbeute und Rohmaterialbeschaffungsplätze.

Vor allem Basislagers wurden besonders intensiv genutzt. Die „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ und ihre unmittelbare Umgebung mit dem reichhaltigen überlieferten Artefaktspektrum sind als Basislager anzusehen. In der weiteren Umgebung ist das Anlegen weiterer kurzfristiger Lagerplätze, wie Jagdlager und Stationen zur Zerlegung von Jagdbeute sowie Rohmaterialbeschaffungsplätze anzunehmen. Es besteht der begründete Verdacht, dass sich solche Fundplätze mit archäologische Hinterlassenschaften auch auf den Hochflächen außerhalb der nominierten Teilbereiche der Stätte in sogenannten Freilandstationen finden. Sie stehen aber nur in mittelbarem Zusammenhang mit den „Höhlen

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der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ innerhalb der Talbereiche. Das Areal der Pufferzone selbst spiegelt das mögliche engere Schweifgebiet einer eiszeitlichen Jäger-Sammlergruppe wider. Hier wurden gegebenenfalls weitere Lagerplätze und Stationen angelegt. Außerhalb der Pufferzonen nimmt die Wahrscheinlichkeit erhaltener, mit den „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ in mittelbarem Zusammenhang stehenden Fundplätzen deutlich ab.

2. Denkmalrechtliche Sicht

Die Teilbereiche und deren Umgebung tragen unterschiedlich zum außergewöhnlichem universellen Wert bei. Dementsprechend abgestuft verhalten sich Schutzmaßnahmen und -wirkung nach dem Denkmalschutzgesetz (DSchG) des Bundeslandes Baden-Württemberg, wobei jeweils der nach der konkreten Wertigkeit höchstmögliche Schutz eingeräumt wird:

2.1. Schutz durch Aufnahme ins Denkmalbuch

Für die archäologischen Fundstellen Hohle Fels, Sirgensteinhöhle, Geißenklösterle, Bocksteinhöhle/Bocksteintörle, Hohlenstein Stadel-Höhle und Vogelherdhöhle in der nominierten Stätte ist der außergewöhnliche universelle Wert oben unter 1.1 erläutert. Dementsprechend kommt diesen archäologischen Fundstellen als schützenswerten Kulturdenkmälern aus kulturwissenschaftlichen und künstlerischen Gründen auch eine besondere Bedeutung im Sinne des § 12 Abs. 1 DSchG zu, was Voraussetzung für eine Eintragung ins Denkmalbuch ist.

Demgemäß sind diese als "Kulturdenkmale von besonderer Bedeutung" in das Denkmalbuch eingetragen. Die Eintragungen fanden zwischen 1979 und 2013 statt und bewirken insbesondere folgenden Schutz:

Ein eingetragenes Kulturdenkmal darf nur mit Genehmigung der Denkmalschutzbehörde in seinem Erscheinungsbild oder seiner Substanz verändert werden oder mit An- oder Aufbauten, Aufschriften oder Werbeeinrichtungen versehen werden.

Bauliche Anlagen in der Umgebung eines eingetragenen Kulturdenkmals, soweit sie für dessen Erscheinungsbild von erheblicher Bedeutung ist, dürfen nur mit Genehmigung der Denkmalschutzbehörde errichtet, verändert oder beseitigt werden. Andere Vorhaben bedürfen dieser Genehmigung, wenn sich die bisherige Grundstücksnutzung ändern würde.

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Eigentümer und Besitzer haben Schäden oder Mängel, die an eingetragenen Kulturdenkmälern auftreten und die ihre Erhaltung gefährden können, unverzüglich einer Denkmalschutzbehörde anzugeben.

Wird ein eingetragenes Kulturdenkmal veräußert, so haben Veräußerer und Erwerber den Eigentumswechsel innerhalb von einem Monat einer Denkmalschutzbehörde anzugeben.

2.2. Schutz durch Grabungsschutzgebietsausweisung

In den nominierten Gebieten um die unter 2.1 genannten Höhlenfundstellen befinden sich weitere Höhlen, Felsvorsprünge und andere geeignete Siedlungsplätze für prähistorische Menschen, die ein hohes Potential für eiszeitliche (und daneben auch jüngere) archäologische Fundsichten aufweisen. Dies lässt sich insbesondere vom aktuellen Stand der Forschung zu Siedlungs- und Landnutzungsmustern eiszeitlicher Jäger und Sammler ableiten.

Eine Eintragung dieser Potentialflächen ins Denkmalbuch ist nicht möglich, weil ein positiver Nachweis für die Eigenschaft als Kulturdenkmale von besonderer Bedeutung nicht vorliegt. Zu ihrem Schutz erfolgte aber bereits 2014 eine Ausweisung der nominierten Teilbereiche Achtal und Lonetal als Grabungsschutzgebiete nach § 22 DSchG, was insbesondere folgenden Schutz bewirkt:

In Grabungsschutzgebieten dürfen Arbeiten, durch die verborgene Kulturdenkmale zutage gefördert oder gefährdet werden können, nur mit Genehmigung vorgenommen werden. Die Genehmigung erteilt das Landesamt für Denkmalpflege im Benehmen mit der höheren Denkmalschutzbehörde.

Die Schutzwirkung ist vergleichbar mit der für ins Denkmalbuch eingetragene Kulturdenkmale nach § 15 Abs. 1 Nr. 2 und 3 DSchG, lediglich für die bisherige land- und forstwirtschaftliche Nutzung gibt es einen Bestandsschutz, was mit Blick auf das Eigentumsgrundrecht nach Art. 14 GG verfassungsrechtlich geboten ist.

2.3. Schutz durch Kulturdenkmalstatus

Es gibt in den Pufferzonen keine Kulturdenkmale, deren Quantität und Qualität eine Grabungsschutzgebietsausweisung rechtfertigen könnte. Sie werden flächig als Kulturdenkmale nach § 2 DSchG geschützt; auf Grund der kulturhistorisch begründeten wissen-

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schaftlichen Bedeutung eben auch der Landschaftsumgebung. Die „Höhlen der ältesten Eiszeitkunst“ sind Sachgesamtheiten im Sinne von § 2 DSchG, d.h. die Höhlen und ihre unmittelbare Umgebung, aber auch die Landschaft, in die sie eingebettet sind und die das regionale Siedlungsareal der eiszeitlichen Jäger und Sammler darstellen und in dieser Form einen Kultursprung ermöglicht haben, tragen zum außergewöhnlichen universellen Wert des Kulturerbes bei. Deshalb ist nicht nur die Stätte (zusätzlich zum Schutz der unter 2.1 genannten Höhlenfundstellen als Kulturdenkmale von besonderer Bedeutung bzw. der diese umgebenden Tal- und Hangbereiche zur Ausweisung als Grabungsschutzgebiet), sondern auch die Pufferzone flächig als Kulturdenkmal nach § 2 DSchG zu bewerten, ähnlich wie dies auch beim Welterbe LIMES der Fall ist. Sowohl die nominierte Stätte als auch die Pufferzonen sind daher flächig als Kulturdenkmale nach § 2 Abs. 1 DSchG in das Denkmalpflege-Geoinformationssystem ADABweb aufgenommen und damit in die örtlichen Kulturdenkmallisten.

Der Kulturdenkmalstatus vermittelt insbesondere folgenden Schutz:

Eigentümer und Besitzer von Kulturdenkmälern haben diese gemäß § 6 DSchG im Rahmen des Zumutbaren zu erhalten und pfleglich zu behandeln (Erhaltungspflicht). Das Land trägt hierzu durch Zuschüsse bei.

Ein Kulturdenkmal darf nur mit Genehmigung der Denkmalschutzbehörde zerstört oder beseitigt werden bzw. in seinem Erscheinungsbild beeinträchtigt werden.

Eigentümer und Besitzer sind verpflichtet, Auskünfte zu erteilen, die zur Erfüllung der Aufgaben des Denkmalschutzes notwendig sind.

Die Denkmalschutzbehörden oder ihre Beauftragten sind berechtigt, Grundstücke zu betreten und Kulturdenkmale zu besichtigen, soweit es zur Erfüllung der Aufgaben des Denkmalschutzes erforderlich ist. Sie sind zu den erforderlichen wissenschaftlichen Erfassungsmaßnahmen berechtigt.

gez. Kind/Heidenreich/Meister/Hall

State Office for Cultural Heritage
at the Regional Administrative Council of Stuttgart

Esslingen, 29. April 2015
Kind/Heidenreich/Meister/Hall

UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Application

"Caves with the oldest Ice Age art"

Protective Measures and Effect

1. Technical Cultural Heritage Aspects

1.1. Outstanding universal value

Some 43,000 years ago, the anatomically modern human (*homo sapiens*) reached Europe. Our present state of knowledge indicates that, after these people had spread across Europe, art developed. In this context, the earliest representations of art currently known are associated with what is known as the Aurignacian. The Aurignacian was one of the earliest cultural stages of the Upper Palaeolithic, and in Europe dates to a period of between some 33,000 and 43,000 years ago.

Located in the valley sections of the rivers Ach and Lone (Baden-Württemberg, Southwest Germany) are six caves, the Vogelherd Cave, the Hohlenstein Stadel Cave, the Bockstein Cave/Bocksteintörle, the Geißenklösterle, the Sirgenstein Cave, and the Hohle Fels. In these were discovered, among others, layers containing finds from the Aurignacian period. These layers, ranging between 35,000 to 43,000 years ago, contained hundreds of items of personal adornment, at least eight musical instruments (flutes made of ivory and bird bones), and more than 50 figurines carved from mammoth ivory. Found among these are three beings which are a mixture of human and animal (therianthropes), as well as a statuette of a woman and figurines depicting various animals from the Ice Age period.

The valley sections concerned of the Lone and Ach therefore contain a concentration which is unique anywhere in the world of archaeological sites with the oldest figurative art and the oldest music. The cave sites in the two valley sections, which are only a few kilometres apart, together with the objects found in them and the landscape surrounding them, form a unique early cultural ensemble. As well as this, the "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art" fulfil a number of the criteria for the definition of a site of human evolution in the

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meaning of the “HEADS Action Plan”. These relate in particular to the development of art, music, and religion.

Since the 19th century, archaeological excavations have repeatedly been conducted in the caves. This long and extremely fruitful tradition of research has had a significant influence on the research into the Upper Palaeolithic period in Central Europe.

1.2. Integrity (wholeness and intactness)

The serial property of the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art” represents components of the same historico-cultural group (Aurignacian) and the same geographical region (Swabian Jura). It is of central importance for our knowledge concerning Palaeolithic settlement systems as well as the origins of figurative art, music and religious concepts of early modern humans. The nominated areas encompass all components of the property: from the objects themselves to the archaeological layers and the settlement structures of the cave sites to the immediate surrounding landscape. In addition to the internationally renowned sites, the property includes lesser known sites and as yet unstudied sites. As such we are able to maintain the integrity of the designated property permanently with the help of existing protective measures and safeguarding provisions.

1.3. Authenticity (historical genuineness)

Geological deposits protected the prehistoric remains at the cave sites until the first palaeontological and archaeological excavations. Thanks to this favourable geological setting, areas within the nominated property retained their authenticity. Excavations and scientific research have verified the integrity of the caves, the landscape and the archaeological layers. An important element here is the existing and ongoing documentation of the sites, finds and features, demonstrating the reliability and outstanding quality of the information.

1.4. Regarding the definition of the protection zones

1.4.1. World Heritage Guidelines

In the “Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention” (World Heritage Guidelines), it is stated, under “II.F. Protection and Management:

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- 96.** Protection and management of World Heritage properties should ensure that their Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity at the time of inscription, are sustained or enhanced over time.
- 97.** All properties inscribed on the World Heritage List must have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional management to ensure their safeguarding. This protection should include adequately delineated boundaries. Similarly States Parties should demonstrate adequate protection at the national, regional, municipal, and/or traditional level for the nominated property. They should append appropriate texts to the nomination with a clear explanation of the way this protection operates to protect the property.

Legislative, regulatory and contractual measures for protection

- 98.** Legislative and regulatory measures at national and local levels should assure the survival of the property and its protection against development and change that might negatively impact the Outstanding Universal Value, or the integrity and/or authenticity of the property. States Parties should also assure the full and effective implementation of such measures.

Boundaries for effective protection

- 99.** The delineation of boundaries is an essential requirement in the establishment of effective protection of nominated properties. Boundaries should be drawn to ensure the full expression of the Outstanding Universal Value and the integrity and/or authenticity of the property.
- 100.** For properties nominated under criteria (i) – (vi), boundaries should be drawn to include all those areas and attributes which are a direct tangible expression of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, as well as those areas which in the light of future research possibilities offer potential to contribute to and enhance such understanding.
- [...]
- 102.** The boundaries of the nominated property may coincide with one or more existing or proposed protected areas, such as national parks or nature reserves, biosphere reserves or protected historic districts. While such established areas for protection may contain several management zones, only some of those zones may satisfy criteria for inscription.

Buffer zones

- 103.** Wherever necessary for the proper protection of the property, an adequate buffer zone should be provided.
- 104.** For the purposes of effective protection of the nominated property, a buffer zone is an area surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views, and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. The area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through

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appropriate mechanisms. Details on the size, characteristics and authorized uses of a buffer zone, as well as a map indicating the precise boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, should be provided in the nomination.

105. A clear explanation of how the buffer zone protects the property should also be provided.

1.4.2. Sites and Buffer Zones of the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”

The serial property

According to No. 1, No. 45 to Article 1, and No. 137 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2013), the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”, due to their belonging to the same historic-cultural group in one geographically restricted but not cohesive region within Germany, are to be regarded as a serial national property with two component parts.

On the Swabian Jura, Palaeolithic cave sites have hitherto only been discovered in the slope regions. As a result, the delimitations of the nominated component parts of the “Ach Valley” and the “Lone Valley” have been proposed in such a way that, in each respective valley, they extend from the valley floor to the beginning of the upland areas of the Swabian Jura. Both component parts of the serial property have a buffer zone. These extend with a width of at least 200 metres around the respective component part.

The Ach Valley component part

The boundaries of the Ach Valley component part are located in the SE and NW precisely at the transition from the valley slope to the upland. Only in the slope regions are there caves to be found with Ice Age sediments and archaeological finds. The delineation of the component part is defined by the location of the archaeological sites of the Geißenklösterle in the NE and the Hohle Fels in the SW. In this area, the site is somewhat widened in the direction of the localities of Schelklingen and Blaubeuren-Weiler, since experience has shown that further associated open-air sites are to be expected in the immediate vicinity of the caves. The possibility to discover preserved archaeological sites in immediate connection with the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”, however, recedes perceptibly as the distance from the caves increases.

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The Lone Valley component part

The northern and southern boundaries of the nominated area run along the transition from the slope area to the upland areas of the Swabian Jura bordered by woodland. The eastern and western boundaries have been determined on the basis of the archaeological sites of the Vogelherd Cave and Bockstein Cave. As in the Ach Valley, the site has been somewhat widened in the valley region, since experience has shown that further open-air sites are to be expected in the immediate vicinity of the caves. The possibility to discover preserved archaeological sites in immediate connection with the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”, however, recedes perceptibly as the distance from the caves increases.

Dimensions of the buffer zones

The respective buffer zones surround the component parts of the Lone Valley and Ach Valley. According to No. 104 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2013), the buffer zone should comprise the immediate setting of the nominated property, important visual axes, and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. In the case of the present nomination, the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”, these are areas in which further archaeological sites are to be reckoned on, which have only an indirect connection with the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”.

Settlement systems of Ice Age hunter-gatherers consisted of different “types” of campsites, as indicated by ethnographic records of recent hunter-gatherer groups. These include, on the one hand, base camps, and, on the other, hunters’ camps, locations for the cutting up of the yield from the hunt, and places for obtaining raw materials.

Base camps were particularly intensively used. The “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art” and their immediate surroundings, with the rich range of artefacts which have survived to the present day are to be regarded as base camps. In the surrounding area it may be assumed that there were other short-term campsites, such as hunters’ camps and locations for cutting up the yield from the hunt, as well as places for obtaining raw materials. There is justification for believing that such sites, with archaeological remains, are also to be found on the uplands outside the nominated component parts of the property, in what are termed open land locations. These have only an indirect connection with the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art” within the valley sectors. The area of the buffer zone itself reflects the possible more restricted wandering range of an Ice Age hunter-gatherer group. Further storage locations and other stopping points would have been established here as required. Outside the buffer zones, the probability of archaeological sites being preserved

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which have even an indirect connection with the “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art” perceptibly decreases.

2. Considerations in respect of Cultural Heritage Act

The component parts and their surroundings make differing contributions to the Outstanding Universal Value. Protective measures and effect are accordingly gradated in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Protection Act (DSchG) of the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg, whereby the maximum possible protection is granted in accordance with the specific value assigned:

2.1. Protection by adoption in the Cultural Monuments List

For the archaeological sites of Hohle Fels, the Sirgenstein Cave, the Geißenklösterle, the Bockstein Cave/Bocksteintörle, Hohlenstein Stadel Cave, and the Vogelherd Cave, in the nominated property, the Outstanding Universal Value is explained under Item 1.1 above. Accordingly, these archaeological sites, as cultural monuments worthy of protection for cultural-scientific and artistic reasons, also acquire a special significance in the meaning of Article 12, paragraph 1 DSchG, which is a precondition for adoption in the cultural monuments list.

Accordingly, they are carried in the cultural monuments list as “cultural monuments of particular importance”. The registrations took place between 1979 and 2013, and result, in particular, in the following protection:

A registered cultural monument may only be changed in its appearance or its substance with the approval of the monument protection authority, or provided with structural extensions or additions, inscriptions, or advertising or publicity media.

Structural installations in the vicinity of a registered cultural monument, inasmuch as they are of substantial significance for its appearance, may only be erected, modified, or removed with the approval of the monument protection authority. Other undertakings require this approval if they would alter the previous use of the property.

Owners and possessors are required to notify a cultural monument protection authority immediately of any damage or defects which are incurred by registered cultural monuments and which could pose a threat to their preservation.

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In the event of a registered cultural monument being sold, both seller and purchaser are to notify a cultural monument protection authority of the change of ownership within one month.

2.2. Protection by classification as an excavation protection area

In the areas nominated around the cave sites cited under 2.1 are further caves, rock shelters, and other suitable settlement locations for prehistoric people, which present a high potential for Ice Age (and also later) archaeological layers. This can be derived in particular from the present state of research into the settlement and land utilization patterns of Ice Age hunter-gatherers.

Registration of these potential areas in the cultural monuments list is not possible, since there is no positive proof of their possessing the characteristics of particular importance as cultural monuments. However, to provide protection for them, a classification was undertaken in 2014 for the nominated component parts of the Ach Valley and Lone Valley as excavation protection areas in accordance with Article 22 DSchG, which results in particular in the following protection:

In excavation protection areas, work by means of which hidden cultural monuments might be brought to light or set at risk may only be undertaken with approval. Such approval is issued by the State Office for Cultural Heritage in concordance with the higher monument protection authority.

The protection effect is comparable to that for cultural monuments registered in the cultural monuments list in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1, Nos. 2 and 3 DSchG; only for previous agricultural and forestry use does status protection pertain, which is required under constitutional law in the light of the basic right of ownership in accordance with Article 14 of the Basic Law (GG).

2.3. Protection by Cultural Monument status

There are no cultural monuments in the buffer zones of which the quantity and quality could justify a classification as an excavation protection area. They are protected as an overall area which is to be assessed as a cultural monument in accordance with Article 2 DSchG, and, due to the scientific significance justified by the cultural-historical setting, so too can the surrounding landscape. The “Caves with the oldest Ice Age art” are a regis-

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tered entirety of items in the meaning of Article 2 DSchG, i.e. the caves and their immediate surroundings, as well as the landscape in which they are embedded, and which represent the regional settlement area of the Ice Age hunter-gatherers, which in this form have allowed for a stride forward in cultural development and contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the cultural heritage. Accordingly, it is not only the property (in addition to the protection of the cave sites cited under 2.1 as cultural monuments of particular importance or, respectively, of the surrounding valley and slope regions, for classification as excavation protection areas), but also the buffer zone as an overall area which is to be assessed as a cultural monument in accordance with Article 2 DSchG, in a similar fashion to the LIMES World Heritage site. Both the nominated property as well as the buffer zones are therefore adopted, as overall areas, as cultural monuments in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1 DSchG into the ADABweb cultural heritage care geoinformation system, and therefore onto the local cultural monuments lists.

The status of cultural monument bestows the following protection in particular:

Owners and possessors of cultural monuments are required to maintain them, within feasible limits, in accordance with Article 6 DSchG, and treat them with due care (preservation obligation). The Federal State makes contributions towards this.

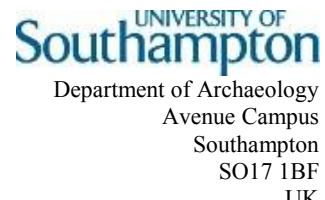
A cultural monument may only be destroyed or removed, or impaired in appearance, with the approval of the monument protection authority.

Owners and possessors are required to provide information which is considered necessary for the fulfilment of the tasks of monument protection.

The monument protection authorities or their agents are entitled to gain access to properties and inspect cultural monuments, inasmuch as this is necessary for the fulfilment of the tasks of monument protection. They are entitled to undertake the necessary scientific appraisal measures.

Signed: Kind/Heidenreich/Meister/Hall

7. Expert Assessments



UNESCO
World Cultural Heritage

25th January 2015

To whom it may concern

The Swabian Jura, Caves with the earliest Ice Age Art submission for inclusion on the World Heritage List

I am writing as a specialist in the academic field of Palaeolithic archaeology and human evolution. In my opinion, set out in the attached report, the sites that form the submission from the Denkmalpflege Baden-Württemberg “Caves with the earliest Ice Age Art” meet UNESCO’s criteria for Outstanding Cultural Value. I therefore fully support their inclusion on the World Heritage List. Inclusion on this list will provide the framework for the comprehensive protection these sites require and draw the world’s attention to their cultural importance for the story of humankind.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Clive Gamble".

Professor Clive Gamble FBA, MA, PhD, PRAI, VPSA, MIFA

UNESCO World Cultural Heritage

A report on the submission by the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Baden Württemberg

The caves of the Swabian Jura with the earliest Ice Age Art

January 2015

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Executive summary

The case that the caves of the Swabian Jura with the earliest Ice Age art meet UNESCO's criteria of Outstanding Universal Value is evidenced by the following

1. The excellence of over a century of dedicated archaeological exploration in the caves of the Ach and Lone valleys, Baden Württemberg
2. As a result of this research human knowledge concerning the earliest origins and development of art and musical instrumentation has been transformed
3. The age of the engraved/carved art objects and the flutes has been shown to reach back at least to 43,000 years ago using science-based dating techniques
4. The objects recovered have continued to challenge, delight and fascinate humanity when it comes to consider its earliest beginnings
5. That enchantment stems not only from the great age of the objects found in these six caves but also from the skilled craftsmanship of the Ice Age artists, the range of themes and figures that they made, the beauty of these objects and the clear demonstration that emerges of a long-lived artistic tradition.
6. This tradition is distinctive to these valleys in Baden Württemberg and nowhere else at this time in Ice Age Europe. Therefore, the discoveries in the Swabian Jura caves raise the issue of how art from its earliest appearance was used not only to fulfil humanity's aesthetic destiny but also to speak for the cultural identity of people.

BACKGROUND TO DEEP HUMAN HISTORY

The deep antiquity of the things which make us human – art, music, tools, language and the ability to live in all the habitats of the earth – has been the greatest of all archaeological discoveries. It was in 1859 in a gravel pit in the suburbs of Amiens, northern France, where English and French antiquaries first documented our ice age antiquity (Gamble and Kruszynski, 2009). The evidence they found were stone tools lying undisturbed in the same sediments that contained the bones of extinct ice age animals such as the woolly mammoth, cave lion and woolly rhino. They convinced the scientific communities of Paris and London about the depth of human history with their photographic evidence and their precise geological observations. However, they knew neither the age of these tools in thousands of years nor even which human ancestor had made them.

This pioneering work kick-started the global interest in our remote past. The science of deep human history soon came to be known as the Palaeolithic (Lubbock, 1865), the archaeological study of the Old Stone Age. The discoveries in France and England were replicated elsewhere in Europe so that by the end of the nineteenth century the Palaeolithic had been internally divided. The division which concerns this World Heritage submission is the latest, the Upper Palaeolithic; a period of human history that soon came to be associated with *Homo sapiens* fossils, our direct ancestors, and works of art.

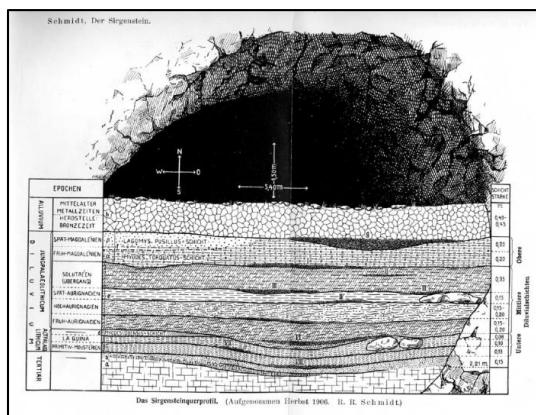
THE CONTEXT OF THE SWABIAN SITES

Knowledge about the Upper Palaeolithic period in Europe accumulated slowly. Central to this growth in understanding were the investigation and comparison of regional sequences throughout the continent. Without doubt one of the most important of these regions was the Swabian Alb in southern Germany. The importance of this region is accounted for by the wealth of limestone caves found in the rivers which incise the Alb.

Of these rivers the Ach and Lone are the most significant for this submission. Beginning in the Nineteenth century the caves in these valleys were excavated and their contents compared with similar limestone caverns and rock-shelters in France, Belgium and Spain. Stone tools from several Palaeolithic periods were found and from an early stage those from the Upper Palaeolithic were recognised as of particular international importance. The stone tools could be assigned to two distinct phases of the last Ice Age. Based on their stratigraphic position in the caves; an early Upper Palaeolithic that was associated with Aurignacian stone tools named after the Aurignac rock shelter in the Dordogne, France, and a much later Magdalenian named after the rock shelter of La Madeleine in the same region. The latter phase of the Upper Palaeolithic had also produced some of the earliest art. One piece excavated by Edouard Lartet at La Madeleine in 1863 took the form of a mammoth engraved on a slab of ivory. It was published in 1865 and so from the earliest investigations of Palaeolithic deposits the capacity for art in this phase of the Upper Palaeolithic was established (Lartet and Christy, 1865-75, Cook, 2013).

At first the Swabian Alb sites served to confirm the Palaeolithic sequence that was being defined through work in south-western France and northern Spain. This led in 1912 to the landmark publication of R.R.Schmidt's *Die diluviale Vorzeit Deutschlands*, his Habilitationsschrift at the

University of Tübingen (Müller-Beck, 2010, Schmidt, 1912). The central evidence in Schmidt's pioneering work was the report on his excavations at the Ach Tal cave site of the Sirgensteinhöhle. The idealised stratigraphy which he recorded from this cave became an icon for Palaeolithic studies.

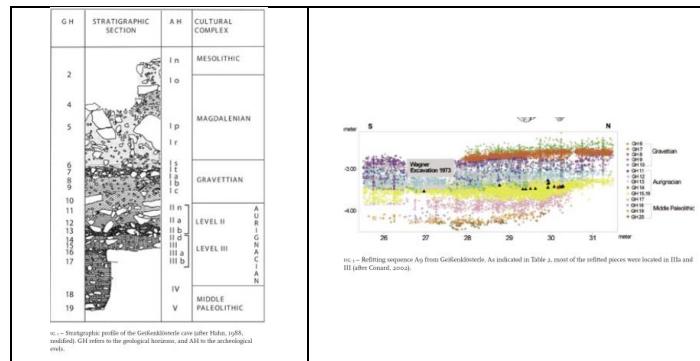


Sirgensteinhöhle, Ach Tal: In this ideal profile drawn by R.R.Schmidt note the horizontal succession of layers; the presence of both Middle (Altpaläolithikum) and Upper Palaeolithic levels in a single sequence; the evolution within the Upper Palaeolithic (Jungpaläolithikum) from Aurignacian, which itself was divided into three phases, to the later, two phases of the Magdalenian.

The detail of Schmidt's excavations and the importance of the cultural succession of Palaeolithic artefacts that he discovered set a benchmark which future work in the region would build upon. The foundations Schimdt laid, and the University positions he held, have resulted in a distinguished and continuous research effort directed at the limestone caves of the Swabian Alb, primarily associated with the Universität Tübingen. It is this tradition of over one hundred years of continuous study that has been instrumental in providing the evidence on which this submission for World Cultural Heritage status rests.

But continuity alone is not sufficient to demonstrate the importance and significance of the Swabian evidence for understanding the history of humanity. One of the longstanding traditions of Palaeolithic archaeology in Swabia has been the critical examination and re-investigation of older work either through further excavation, as at the Vogelherdhöhle, Hohle Fels and the Hohlenstein Stadel-Höhle, or through the application of advances in field methods and science based archaeology to resolve issues of taphonomy and dating.

An example of this re-examination is provided by Joachim Hahn's long-term excavations at the Geißenklösterle in the Ach valley. Hahn pioneered high precision excavation and fully utilised the advent of computer-based recording systems. He combined these techniques with a greater understanding of the geomorphological and sedimentary process that affect the deposition of archaeological materials in caves and rock-shelters. As a result, Hahn was able to produce a more detailed and complex understanding of the deposits than his predecessors such as Schmidt and Riek. It was soon apparent that idealised stratographies such as those recorded by Schmidt at the Sirgensteinhöhle and by Riek at the Vogelherdhöhle, were too simplified.



Geißenklösterle, Ach Tal. The subdivision of levels at Geißenklösterle based on computer plotting of the coordinates of individual finds and assessing the geological integrity of the deposits by refitting separate elements of the same stone tool or raw material type. Hahn's 'ideal' stratigraphy was independently supported by the use of precision dating using advanced radiocarbon techniques to produce ages of up to 43,000 years ago for the Aurignacian occupation at the site; ages that Schmidt and other archaeologists such as Riek who excavated the Aurignacian deposits at the Vogelherdhöhle could only guess at (Teyssandier et al., 2006).

This close attention to the build-up of deposits also resulted in the recovery and precise provenancing within the caves of Hohle Fels and Geißenklösterle of a wide range of engraved, carved and fashioned items that form the archive of art and musical objects that underpin this submission. Indeed, the number of such small art objects has been greatly increased through the use of these detailed procedures; methods that when applied to investigating the old spoil tips at Hohlenstein Stadel-Höhle, Vogelherdhöhle and the Bocksteinhöhle produced art objects missed by earlier excavators due to the coarse methods of recovery they employed. It is the corpus collected over the last century of evolving archaeological endeavour that provides this area of Ice Age Europe with its distinctive character and Outstanding Universal Value.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AURIGNACIAN PERIOD FOR DEEP HUMAN HISTORY

The past 50 years have seen a worldwide investigation of the origins of *Homo sapiens*. Genetic and anatomical evidence point unequivocally to eastern and central Africa as the regions where our species evolved. Moreover, important discoveries in South Africa at Pinnacle Point and Blombos caves has produced evidence in excess of 70,000 years ago for the earliest engraved pigments and deliberately pierced shells for ornamentation.

The importance of the Swabian corpus of art and musical instrumentation lies in observing the movement of our ancestors out of Africa and into other parts of the Old World. This occurred in Europe sometime after 50,000 years ago and where the Swabian caves, and in particular the Hohle Fels and Geißenklösterle contain some of the oldest, reliable evidence of at least 43,000 years ago. The evidence is twofold. In the first place are stone tools belonging to the Aurignacian culture which are among the oldest artefacts associated with *Homo sapiens* in Europe. The Aurignacian, as documented by Hahn (1977), spread from southern France to southern Russia and represented a pioneering advance of ice age hunters. The early dates from Swabia form the basis for Conard's

model of the region as a *Kulterpumpe* (Conard and Bolus, 2003) and where the favourable conditions of the limestone Albs to the north of the Danube acted as an attractor for migrating populations. Once established they formed their own identity, a crucial component of which were the small carved animal and human figures and the bone and ivory flutes.

The Aurignacian remains the best candidate for tracing archaeologically that faint signature of the arrival of *Homo sapiens* in Europe. Much discussion has focused on possible encounters with the resident, and much older populations of Neanderthals. If such encounters took place in Europe they were not in Swabia. What we see here is a small, low density population exploring and adapting to the edge of the Ice Age world. The art and music are part of that adaptation and may well have provided a means of social cohesion and identity that contributed to the success of settlement.

THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE SWABIAN JURA ART FOR HUMAN HISTORY

The tradition of Palaeolithic research in Swabia has been so strong that in the last fifty years it has come to serve as a paradigm for the long-term investigation of key questions in deep human history. As a result the Swabian caves, and in particular those of the Ach and Lone, now form one of the principal archives for the investigation of our shared deep history. Over time its investigation has been increasingly based on a rigorous approach that employs scientific principles in a forensic way to complex data. Archaeologists have presented to the world the information recovered from the caves in a plethora of scientific papers, books, exhibitions and media productions.

The archive has repaid constant re-visiting, re-analysis and the opportunities it provides for archaeologists to refine questions and techniques. The archaeology of Schmidt is now unrecognisable as are the later work of Riek at the Vogelherdhöhle and Wetzel and Volzing at the Hohlenstein Stadel-Höhle and Bocksteinhöhle.

Led principally by Müller-Beck, Hahn and Conard the advances in the last forty years can be summed up as

- Increasing accuracy in dating the deposits
- Understanding how the deposits were formed
- Recovering larger samples of stone tools, art works and the earliest musical instruments
- Interpreting those discoveries for deep human history

COMMENTS ON THE CRITERIA FOR OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

Criteria (i) to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius

The Aurignacian artists of the Swabian Jura 40,000 years ago were pioneers in the creation of new artistic forms. In particular they realised the aesthetic properties of mammoth ivory to carve images of animals and humans. There was no precedent for these artistic creations and the 40 small carvings so far discovered stand at the start of humanity's artistic journey. They carved the familiar as shown by the cave lion, horse, bison and mammoth from the Vogelherdhöhle and the diving water bird from the Hohle Fels. These were inspired by the ice age world in which they lived. But they are not mere pictorial records; representations of a Pleistocene bestiary. Instead the animation

of the figures is captured in miniature and the incised lines, dots and X marks translates into a complex symbol system so expertly investigated by Hahn (1986) in his seminal work *Kraft und Aggression: Die Botschaft der Eiszeitkunst im Aurignacien Süddeutschlands?*

But besides the familiar they also carved the imaginary. The prime example of this, and a worthy candidate for the title masterpiece, is the Löwenmensch (Lion Man) reconstructed from ivory fragments found at the back of the Hohlenstein Stadel-Höhle. This extraordinary figure is the largest of all the Swabian carvings. It stands 30cms tall and represents the highest skill in working mammoth ivory and where stone, not metal tools, were used. This work alone took at least 400 hours of concentrated labour to produce this therianthropic image. Whatever its significance within the spiritual world of 40,000 years ago it stands as one of the earliest carvings in the round and displays a mastery of technique and the realisation of a creative genius. A miniature version of this figure, the small Lion man, was excavated more recently from the Hohle Fels and from the same level as the diving water bird.

Imagination, and its realisation through artistic expression, is also found in the imposing female figurine from the Hohle Fels (also carved in ivory) and the more schematic anthropomorphic figures from the Vogelherdhöhle. The female figure carries comparable incisions and markings to the animal sculptures. Finally there is the small tablet of a human figure with upraised arms from the Geißenklösterle. It is carved in bas-relief and so distinguished from the other carvings. It has been suggested that the figure is dancing and here the presence of flutes in the same cave adds a further dimension to our understanding of the cultural life of these ice age peoples.

As a result the art objects from the Swabian Jura have continued to stimulate investigation into our cognitive and psychological evolution. R.R.Schmidt published his *Der Geist der Vorzeit* (The dawn of the human mind (1936) which drew heavily on the Swabian art to put forward a history of human cognition. More recently Cook (2013) used them as the centrepiece in the British Museum's exhibition *Ice Age Art: the arrival of the modern mind* and which attracted over 100,000 visitors.



Criteria (iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation which is living or which has disappeared

The artists were working within a well-established cultural tradition. This is shown by the repeated similarities in choice of raw material, craft skills, treatment of form and the alteration of surfaces to

impose additional symbolic content. The clearest example of this tradition can be gauged by comparing the mammoth carvings from sites in two different valleys the Vogelherdhöhle (Lone) and Geißenklösterle (Ach). The achievement of these mobile hunters living in the harsh ice age habitats of central Europe was to forge their cultural identity through shared objects that rose above the mundane and provided a means to bind a necessarily fragmented community into a cultural whole.

This same process applies to the eight flutes fashioned from bird bones and ivory. Not only do they reinforce the cultural integrity of these Swabian hunters but they also represent the oldest examples so far found of the artificial production of musical sound (Morley, 2013). This potent combination of art and music and the implications it holds for the development of a cultural sense and a new order of human existence are evidence of outstanding universal value. The combination of these objects found together in six caves from 40,000 years ago provides a starting point for what we regard as the essential cultural life of all living societies. Furthermore, this precious archive of miniature art and music allows us to reflect on the importance of such activities to all societies, irrespective of their numbers and scale.

Criteria (iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage(s) in human history

It is difficult to think of a more significant stage in human history than the appearance of the cultural life of *Homo sapiens*. That this occurred in an ice age habitat and was the production of a small population, numbered in the hundreds rather than thousands, makes it even more significant.

The archive of Swabian art and music reminds us of the small beginnings in the human story. It was from the miniature depictions of the world these hunters lived in, and the ones they imagined through their art, that all of human cultural diversity ultimately springs. Ever since artists have explored the human and animal form and placed them in landscapes that are natural, built and imaginary.

Criteria (v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change

The sustained archaeological research effort which has made this submission possible has amply documented the settlement and land-use of 40,000 years ago. The Swabian Flachenalb which is incised by the valleys of the Ach and Lone formed an upland grazing area easily accessed by the six caves. This habitat attracted the herds of ice age animals. And judging by the size of species such as mammoth and woolly rhino and the attendant carnivores – lion, hyena, wolf and bear – whose bones are abundant in the Hohlenstein Stadel-Höhle and the Sirgensteinhöhle, this was a rich and productive environment.

These ice age habitats have long since disappeared. And so too have the hunters who exploited the prey. In most Palaeolithic contexts interaction with the environment is restricted to the evidence for diet. But in the instance of the Swabian Jura with its art and music it is possible to go beyond and come face-to-face with an *interpretation* of that vanished world while at the same time comprehending it as an integral part of the common history of humanity. It is in such an encounter that the outstanding universal value of the Swabian Ice Age art finds its rightful place.

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23 January 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

As a Paleolithic archaeologist who studies the origins of modern humans, I would like to give my full support to “Caves with the oldest Ice Age Art,” and its designation of a series of caves in the Ach and Lone River Valleys in the Federal Republic of Germany as UNESCO World Heritage sites. I have conducted Paleolithic archaeology since 1997, have directed multi-national field teams at sites throughout the African Rift Valley since 2001. I have taught undergraduate and graduate courses on the Paleolithic record of Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, and the Americas since 2005, and the archaeological record from sites in this proposal have always been a cornerstone of my teaching. I have written a number of peer-reviewed articles that synthesize and compare the archaeological evidence for the origins and diversity of modern human behavior from sites across the globe. I therefore have a good understanding of the importance of the Ach and Lone River Valley cave sites as they relate to broad patterns in human evolution and archaeology throughout the Ice Age. More specifically, I participated in the HEADS (Human Evolution: Adaptations, Dispersals, and Social Developments) conference “Human origin sites and World Heritage Convention in Africa” held in Addis Ababa in 2011 and funded by UNESCO and the World Heritage Convention. Much of our discussions at this meeting focused on the definition of “Outstanding Universal Value” (OUV) and its application to the archaeological record. I am therefore qualified and very pleased to elaborate on the OUV of the sites in this proposal.

Fossil, genetic, and archaeological evidence indicate that *Homo sapiens* first appeared in Africa. There remains considerable debate however, about the number, nature, and timing of the dispersals of some of those populations of early modern humans out of Africa, where they eventually replaced all other hominin groups, including most famously the Neanderthals. One of the more controversial (and I would say most exciting) aspects of this debate is the role that human cognition, innovation, and behavioral flexibility played in the evolutionary success of our species at the expense of all others. That is, did *Homo sapiens* have cognitive and behavioral advantages over other groups that led to our successful colonization of the globe and the extinction of all other hominins? The archaeological record provides by far the best evidence to test this hypothesis. Sites in Africa are essential for understanding the origins of our species and particular behaviors, but sites beyond the geographic origin of *Homo sapiens*, such as in Germany, are an essential part of the story. It is there that we can best gauge human uniqueness by comparison with the Neanderthals, our evolutionary close cousins.

Aurignacian (early Upper Paleolithic) sites represent the best known archaeological evidence of early populations of *Homo sapiens* in Europe. It is the Aurignacian strata at Geißenklösterle, Sirgensteinhöhle, Hohle Fels, Vogelherdhöhle, Bocksteinhöhle, Hohlenstein Stadelhöhle that provide some of the most striking evidence for the behavioral capacities of these first modern humans to enter Europe. These sites are geographically close to one another, and were in all likelihood part of a shared landscape used by early modern humans in the area, making a combined UNESCO World Heritage designation sensible, both in terms of past territoriality and present conservation issues.

I want to emphasize three reasons why the Ach and Lone Valley sites have outstanding universal value. (1) These sites preserve an unparalleled record of the art, music, social beliefs, and creativity of some of the earliest populations of modern humans in Europe. This is seen most strikingly in the diverse ornaments, instruments, and figurines carved from bone, antler, and mammoth ivory. Many of these objects are considered early masterpieces, both in terms of craftsmanship (ivory working is incredibly complex and difficult) and beauty of the final form, and feature routinely in treatments of the origins of art. The Ach and Lone Valley sites represent exceptional levels of preservation of the material traces of past human behaviors, to a degree rarely found elsewhere. The data recovered from these localities demonstrate the cognitive, social, and behavioral capabilities of early populations of modern humans in Europe. From these data we can infer the abilities of contemporary populations of *Homo sapiens* worldwide, critical for areas of the world where Ice Age fully modern humans lived but where the archaeological record simply doesn't preserve the relevant evidence to a comparable degree (e.g., much of Africa and South Asia). In this sense, the value of the Ach and Lone River Valley sites is truly universal.

(2) The Ach and Lone River Valley sites contain abundant, well-stratified artifacts and fossils in well-dated contexts. These data are essential for establishing the authenticity and integrity of the archaeological sites and the material they contain. The data have been thoroughly vetted through decades of painstakingly careful excavation and the application of cutting-edge radiometric dating techniques. These investigations have sometimes yielded surprising results. For example, human fossils from Vogelherd that were recovered using coarse excavation methods in the 19th century were long considered the remains of the earliest modern humans in Europe, but we now know through direct dating that the specimen is in fact only 3,000-5,000 years old. This sort of careful scrutiny of the evidence means that we can be confident about the authenticity and stratigraphic integrity of the data indicative of early behavioral modernity from Vogelherd and other sites under consideration in this application. The numerous dates by radiocarbon and other methods at these sites also means that we know when modern humans first arrived in this part of Europe. The excavations mean that we have a good understanding of what the Ice World in which they lived looked like through precise paleoenvironmental reconstructions of recovered fossil fauna and flora, and of course, we have a robust record of what they did and perhaps what they believed.

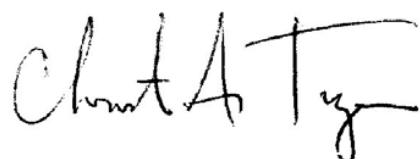
(3) The new dates from these sites have been particularly important in supporting the Danube Corridor Hypothesis, which sees the Danube Valley as a major gateway that allowed early modern human populations to colonize the European interior. The Ach and Lone Rivers are tributaries of the Danube River, and the dates for the Aurignacian in these sites are the oldest in Europe. Importantly, several features of the archaeological

record, particularly the working methods and subjects used in mammoth ivory carving differ significantly from similarly aged sites in Western Europe, suggesting the presence of culturally distinct areas that may reflect two different migration ‘streams’ into Europe >35,000 years ago. Many of the sites in the Ach and Lone Valleys have early Upper Paleolithic strata underlain by Middle Paleolithic deposits. In Europe, the Middle Paleolithic is the archaeological signature of Neanderthals. What this means is that the Ach and Lone Valley sites represent some of the best places in the world to understand the complex biological and behavioral processes that occurred when modern humans first came into contact with Neanderthals. It is only through the comparative study of multiple site sequences with Middle and Upper Paleolithic deposits that we can understand the factors that led to Neanderthal extinction, and a similar density of relevant sites is found only in the Dordogne region of France.

I have outlined what are primarily academic reasons why the Ach and Lone Valley sites should be added to the World Heritage list. What I have not emphasized is their important and obvious appeal to the public. Dramatic ivory carvings of women, animals, therianthropes (human-animal combinations such as the lion man) and flutes made of swan bones, all of these objects are highly tangible and immediately evocative of what life was like on a daily basis for ancestral populations living >30,000 years ago. Preserving that heritage through World Heritage designation is critical. On that note, it is worth concluding by emphasizing the excellent research, documentation, and engagement with the public through museum display and other venues that has already done for Paleolithic sites in the Ach and Lone Vallies by colleagues at the State Conservation Office Baden Württemberg and the University of Tübingen. I am truly excited that they are taking a lead role in this submission.

I hope that my letter leaves no doubt about the outstanding universal value of Geißenklösterle, Sirgensteinhöhle, Hohle Fels, Vogelherdhöhle, Bocksteinhöhle, and the importance of moving forward with making them World Heritage sites. However, should you still have further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to ask me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christian Tryon".

Christian Tryon
Assistant Professor



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Ihr Zeichen:
Ihre Nachricht vom:

Erlangen, den 05.02.2015

Review of the Nomination for the World Heritage list

"Caves with the oldest Ice Age art"

Reviewer: Prof. Dr. Thorsten Uthmeier, Institute of Prehistoric Archeology, Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Kochstrasse 4, 91052 Erlangen

1. Introduction

The Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Baden Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany, has prepared a submission for the tentative list of the World Heritage "HEADS program". The property "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art" includes six caves in two neighboring properties of the Southwestern mountainous region in Germany, the Swabian Alps. The caves Geißenklösterle, Sirkenstein and Hohle Fels are situated in the Ach Valley, and the Vogelherdhöhle, Hohlenstein Stadel-Höhle and Bocksteinhöhle/-törle in the Lone Valley. Their outstanding universal value is justified, according to the Annex 2A of the submission, by the presence of numerous objects of figurative art and musical instruments from the Aurignacian period that are among the earliest archaeological evidences for art and music worldwide. At the same time, the sites are supposed to represent a unique cluster with regard to the overall number of the aforementioned objects, their age (between 35,000 and 43,000 years ago) as well as the preservation and reconstruction of their original context, e.g. the landscape, the land use and site use, and thus the way of living of their makers. In detail, the following criteria for an outstanding universal value are considered to be met (definitions of criteria for selection cited from "<http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria>", 06.01.2015):

- (i) "to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius": the archaeological sites represent a major step in the emergence of art objects and music instruments, which for the first time were produced, used and cached (in the context of religious rituals) in the caves of the properties
- (iii) "to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared": the relevant archaeological layers of the caves of the two properties



belong to the Aurignacian; within the Aurignacian, they are unique not only due to the presence of figurative art, but to the completeness of the archaeological record.

(iv) "to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history": the caves and their surroundings constitute a landscape that was the natural and cultural background for the innovation of early art and religion.

(v) "to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change": the properties represent major aspects of early modern land use (resources, extraction sites, campsites) during the Aurignacian.

This survey has to evaluate primarily the following aspects:

- Authenticity of the archaeological objects and their context
- Togetherness of landscape, sites and art objects as well as the logic of the clustering of the two properties
- Importance of the sites and objects in the emergence and development of art und religion
- Uniqueness of the properties in the Aurignacian context.

To do so, I will first shortly survey the properties, e.g. the sites, their authenticity and the question of their homogeneity. It follows a review of the position of the non-functional (or: "non-utilitarian") objects in the emergence and development of the earliest art and religion and of the supposed uniqueness.

Finally, I will give my conclusions. Due to convention in Prehistoric Archaeology, all absolutes dates are given in years before present (BP); in cases where the dates were obtained by radiocarbon measurement, the calibrated results (calBP) were either taken from the literature or calibrated by the reviewer (with CalPal-online-software provided by the University of Cologne). If specified as such, archaeological horizons are abbreviated as "AH".

2. Properties (with emphasis on criteria considered to be met)

2.1. Ach Valley

Geißenklösterle

Already at the time of the Aurignacian occupations, the Geißenklösterle was a small cavity with a size comparable to a rock shelter. It had originated from a much larger collapsed cave. The opening is approximately 60 m above the right shore of the Ach river and not easy to reach. After small-scale excavations conducted by E. Wagner in 1973, the small cave was excavated intensively by J. Hahn between 1974 and 1981 and, finally, by renewed fieldwork in 2000 to 2002 by N. Conard. The two archaeological layers AH II and AH III with Aurignacian were found above archaeological layers AH IV and



V with Middle Paleolithic artifacts and below the Gravettian AH I. Based on recent radiocarbon dates using ultrafiltration and calibration, AH IV below is younger than 50,000 calBP, whereas the Aurignacian layers date between 42,000 calBP and 40,000 calBP. These dates are in concordance with the stratigraphy and ESR- and TL-dates. Refits found by J. Hahn, L. Owen and N. Teyssandier, spatial analysis of the more than 30,000 plotted pieces and micromorphological analysis show that most of the archaeological materials were not or only very slightly altered by post-depositional processes. From a cultural point of view, the two Aurignacian AHs are very similar and belong to the same entity. The fact that musical instruments and figurative art (table 1) were only found in the stratigraphically younger AH II is best explained by functional differences between the two occupations. AH III is characterized by on-site manufacture of stone artifacts and intense ivory working associated with a fireplace, while AH II has more fragmented operational sequences of lithic artifact manufacture accompanied by a higher diversity of raw materials. These observations point to differences in mobility and times of activity. In sum, the Aurignacian layers are characterized by a high diversity of well-preserved artifact classes including not only lithic artifacts, but also more perishable organic objects made from bone and ivory such as projectiles, rods, hammers, a *bâton percé* and non-utilitarian objects. The latter include the aforementioned three statuettes (mammoth, bear, bovid), the bas-relief (therianthropic) and the flutes as well as pendants. Among the latter, those made from ivory are more important than perforated teeth because they result from intentional shaping. Ivory pendants from the lower layer AH III are elongated and tear shaped with one perforation, whereas those from the upper layer AH II are double perforated ivory beads. This, and the fact that projectiles in the lower layer AH III exclude the typical Aurignacian split-based points, but instead are elongated, rod-like pieces, can be taken as an argument for a certain temporal depth in the Aurignacian materials.

Sirgensteinhöhle

The Sirgensteinhöhle is a large cave in the Ach Valley excavated by R. R. Schmidt in 1906. Despite the early date of the excavations, R. R. Schmidt already distinguished a comparably high number of layers. The cultural classifications he made in his dissertation in 1910 are still more or less valid, because he already in 1906 applied the revised chronological system developed by H. Breuil only a few years ago with the Aurignacian as the major early Upper Paleolithic entity. Below a Magdalenian layer, R. R. Schmidt found – according to J. Hahn's re-evaluation in 1977 – four Aurignacian layers (AH III to AH VI). Apart from the uppermost layer III with only a few artifacts, the find horizons yielded evident structures such as fireplaces and small to medium sized lithic assemblages combined with few artifacts from bone and ivory. The only personal ornament, a double perforated bead, was found in Layer IV. Three human (most probably modern) human teeth were found in the Aurignacian layer VI below. After calibration, absolute dates for the Aurignacian layers in Sirgenstein range between 34,400 calBP and 31,500 calBP, which is at the upper chronological border of the European Aurignacian.

		Geißenklösterle		Hohle Fels			
		Layer AH III	Layer AH II	Layer Vb	Layer Va	Layer IV	Layer IId/e, IIIa
Music		-	2 bone flute 1 ivory flute 1 preform	1 ivory flute 1 bone flute	1 ivory flute	-	-
Figurative Art	Animal	-	3	-	-	1 statuette (waterbird)	1 statuette (horse)
	Anthropomorphic	-	1 bas-relief (theri-anthropic)	1 statuette (female)	-	1 statuette (theri-anthropic)	-
Pendants		X	X	X	X	X	X
(Mean) Date (calibrated BP)		42,000	39,000	40,500			34,000

Table 1: Items of earliest art, music and personal ornament from the sites of the Ach Valley property

Hohle Fels

The Hohle Fels is only in some hundred meters walking distance from Geißenklösterle. In comparison to the latter, it is much easier to reach, as the entrance is only seven meters above the recent river valley. The Hohle Fels is a large cavity that consists of a long tunnel that connects the entrance with a large hall of more than 500 square meters. Research concentrated on parts near to the entrance and started with O. Fraas in the 1870ties, followed by R. R. Schmidt, and, after World War II, G. Riek. Modern excavations begun with the fieldwork of J. Hahn between 1977 and 1996, which since 1997 is continued by N. Conard. The sequence unearthed measures four meters in depth, with one meter near to the base belonging to the Aurignacian. Stratigraphically speaking, the Aurignacian stretches from layer Vb to layer IId, with layer IV and Va being the by far the richest. The Aurignacian layers, (with evident structures such as fireplaces) are bracketed between Middle Paleolithic deposits below (separated by sterile sediments) and Gravettian and Magdalenian layers above. Although excavations are still in progress, it is clear that the lowermost Aurignacian layer Vb is approximately 40,500 calBP old, whereas the uppermost Aurignacian layer dates to 34,000 calBP. This means that the Aurignacian sequence in Hohle Fels covers the entire time span occupied by the Aurignacian. Due to the excellent preservation, the archaeological layers are extremely rich in finds. These include faunal remains and lithic artifacts, but also objects made from bone and ivory (table 1). Among the latter are statuettes of a horse head and a bird as well as a small therianthropic statuette (which is a small version of the "Lion Man" from Hohlenstein-Stadel) and a pendant that is a female figurine with pronounced primary sexual characters. It is important to stress that the statuettes come from the upper, e.g. younger, as well as the lower, e.g. older, part of the sequence. The same accounts for objects interpreted as personal ornament, which are in great abundance represented by double perforated beads. Another important find category is flutes; all three fragments are made from ivory.



2.2. Lone Valley

Vogelherdhöhle

The Vogelherdhöhle is a mid-sized tunnel cave with two major entrances completely excavated by G. Riek in 1931. One year later, he published the 10 ivory statuettes he had found in the Aurignacian layers (table 2). Between 2005 and 2012, N. Conard excavated the backdirt of Riek's excavation. The stratigraphy of the cave filling was, despite the early date of Riek's excavation, well documented by numerous profiles showing a succession of three Middle Paleolithic layers at the base (AH VIII to VI), followed by two Aurignacian layers (AH V and AH VI) that were covered by two layers with Magdalenian (AH III and AH II) and a Holocene layer (AH I). The preservation and richness of the two Aurignacian layers was outstanding. Apart from lithic tools, faunal remains and a large number of functional objects made from bone, ivory and antler such as projectile points and retouchers, numerous small statuettes, some of them used as pendants, were found associated with evident structures. From the older layer AH V, G. Riek reported six statuettes (2 mammoths, a horse, a cervid, a lion and a bear), whereas layer AH IV above yielded two statuettes (a bovid and a rhino (?)), one bas-relief showing a mammoth and one possible anthropomorphic statuette. According to J. Hahn's analysis of Riek's documentation, the statuettes of both layers were located near to a large fireplace in the central hall, well within the dark zone of the cave. Tools made from bone, antler and ivory as well as caches of bones, hammerstones and half-products for projectiles were also discarded here. Workshops were placed near to fireplaces in the daylight zone of the two entrances. Activity zones in the southwestern entrance were dominated by the production of lithic tools and objects from ivory as well as zones for processing perishable materials. The eastern entrance was used for the rough preparation of ivory tusks. The general plan of site use did not change during the time of the Aurignacian occupations. Intensive ivory working was already documented during Riek's excavations, but until the re-excavation of his back dirt the small find fraction from Vogelherdhöhle was more or less unknown. The back dirt contained not only round rods as half products for the production of pendants, but at the same time a high diversity of personal ornament, with the double perforated bead type being the most abundant. 105 out of 220 pendants were broken, showing that personal ornament was apparently not only produced, but also used (and lost) in the cave. Other important finds were the fragments of two flutes, one from bone and one from ivory, and more statuettes. Together with another mammoth, one additional bovid, a fish, one unidentified animal and numerous fragments, all in all 28 statuettes (or fragments of them) could be identified.

Hohlenstein Stadel-Höhle

The Hohlenstein is situated halfway between the Vogelherdhöhle and the Bockstein system and comprises three cavities that all open towards the Lone Valley. From east to west, these are the archaeologically not important "Ostloch", the "Stadel" and the "Bärenhöhle". Between the last two is situated a niche named "Kleine Scheuer". For the Aurignacian, only the 30 m deep tunnel cave of the Stadel is important, after the Bärenhöhle has delivered only a few Aurignacian artifacts. R. Wetzel between 1935 and 1939 as well as between 1960 and 1961 conducted major excavations in the Hohlenstein-Stadel. Since 2002, fieldwork is directed by C.-J. Kind. The cultural stratigraphy in the back of

the Stadel shows that finds of the Aurignacian were embedded in sediments above a Middle Paleolithic layer and below a Magdalenian layer. Radiocarbon dates give an age of 40,000 to 36,000 calBP for the Aurignacian. The Stadel is best known for its spectacular figurine of a 30 cm high therianthropic figurine named "*Lion Man*", which was refitted by J. Hahn from more than 200 fragments from Wetzel's excavation in 1939 (table 2). The fragmentation was caused by the excavation technique applied; originally, the figurine must have been complete. Additional pieces from the recent excavations were equally refitted using CT-Scans and virtual reconstructions. The "*Lion Man*" was found together with personal ornaments at the end of the 30 m deep tunnel cave in a small hall. To the contrary, lithic artifacts and bone tools concentrate near to the entrance, presumably near to a fireplace, and spread until an area where daylight became scarce. Lithic artifacts are not very numerous, but typical, as are tools from bone, antler and ivory. Many ivory items were brought directly into the cave and thus were manufactured elsewhere. This and the generally low density of finds are speaking for a short-term occupation. The clear spatial patterning and the fact that the "*Lion Man*" as well as the personal ornaments were complete speaks for the intentional deposition of the aforementioned items at the end of the cave system, far from daylight and in considerable distance to all-day activities. Two types of ivory pendants appear exclusively in the Hohlenstein-Stadel, again pointing to the highlighted status of the context of the "*Lion Man*". A human premolar that is coming from the Aurignacian layer was classified as "probably modern human".

		Vogelherd			Hohlenstein-Stadel
		Layer V	Layer IV	backdirt	Aurignacian layers
Music				1 bone flute 1 ivory flute	-
Figurative Art	Animal	6	3	4 (+14 fragments)	1
	Anthropomorphic	-	1	-	-
Pendants		-	X	X	X
(Mean) Date (calibrated BP)		36,000-39,000	40,500	-	40,000 - 36,000

Table 2: Items of earliest art, music and personal ornament from the sites of the Lone Valley property

Bockstein/-törle

The Bockstein is complex cave system that consists of two caves, the Bocksteinschmiede and the Bocksteinhöhle. The Bocksteinhöhle is larger and was almost entirely excavated by L. Bürger in the 1880ties. The archaeological finds were not very rich and included only a few Aurigacian artifacts, e.g. lithics, personal ornaments and objects made from bone, antler and ivory, mixed with other Paleolithic



industries. The Bockstein-Törle is nothing more than the area immediately in front of the Bocksteinhöhle, which originally had three small entrances. In contrast to the cave, the Bocksteintörle had a long stratigraphical sequence that was excavated by R. Wetzel between 1953 and 1956. Below several layers with Holocene material and a series of Gravettian layers (AH VI-II), he found an Aurignacian layer (AH VII) above a basal layer with Middle Paleolithic artifacts. The Aurignacian from AH VII of the Bockstein-Törle includes lithics in all stages of production, as well as projectiles from antler and ivory and personal ornament.

3. Authenticity of the archaeological objects and their context

For this review, the authenticity of the figurative art objects from the Aurignacian layers, e.g. the statuettes, the musical instruments and the personal ornaments, are of major importance. It has to be tested whether this associating is valid and, if so, whether the objects are of the claimed extraordinary age. In general, a number of attributes can test the authenticity of archaeological objects, including their age: 1) the context of the recovery of the finds, 2) the position of the finds in the stratigraphy (if present), 3) the association with other objects securely dates elsewhere, and 4) absolute dates. Both properties have sufficient information to decide the question of the authenticity of the finds and their age.

	Geißenkösterle	Sirgenstein	Hohe Fels	Vogelherd	Hohlenstein-Stadel	Bockstein-Törle
Holocene	X	X	X	X		
Magdalenian		X	X	X	X	
Gravettian	X		X			X
Aurignacian						
Middle Paleolithic	X		X	X	X	X
Most recent excavations	2002	1906	Running	1931	running	1956
AMS-radiocarbon dates	Higham et al. 2012	Conard and Bolus 2008	Conard and Bolus 2008	Conard and Bolus 2008	Beutels-pacher et al. 2011	Conard and Bolus 2008

Table 3: Stratigraphical information and state of the art of research in the sites of the two properties

1) With the exception of the Sirgenstein and the Vogelherd, all sites of the two properties were excavated after World War II when excavation methods had advanced markedly (table 3). It was J. Hahn,

who not only systematically applied the methods developed by H. Movius in the Abri Pataud to his excavation at the Geißenklösterle, but at the same time added several important innovations such as the documentation of the inclination and overturning of objects in the sediment. Recent excavations at the Geißenklösterle, the Hohle Fels and the Hohlenstein-Stadel follow Hahn's tradition and correspond to highest international standards. In addition, the older excavations in Sirgenstein, Bockstein-Törle and Vogelherd have also produced reliable data. In all three cases, experienced excavators well distinguished geological and archaeological levels. For example, the differences between R. Wetzel's stratigraphical sequence and the one unearthed by recent excavations are only minor, shedding positive light on Wetzel's stratigraphical expertise at both Hohlenstein-Stadel and Bockstein. Equally detailed, and progressive for its time, were the excavation methods applied by R. Wetzel and, in the case of the Vogelherd, G. Riek. They excavated not only by separating geological and archaeological levels, but at the same time documented the horizontal distribution of finds by spatially defined sediment sections, which at the same time led to a comparably high number of transverse profiles.

- 2) In the stratigraphies of all sites of the two properties, Aurignacian finds are covered by layers yielding other Paleolithic industries (table 3). It is finds of the Gravettian (34,000 to 25,000 cal BP) or the Magdalenian (in Central Europe 18,000 to 14,500 calBP) that give a *terminus ante quem* for formation of the Aurignacian deposits. In sites with no or only minor post-depositional processes, such stratigraphical sequences are still the most reliable argument for the relative age of archaeological deposits. For the sites of the properties, post-depositional processes are well understood due to modern excavations and can be excluded as major factor of the site formation processes. In addition, the excellent preservation of organic material, refits between lithic artifacts and evident structures such as fireplaces all clearly speak for an *in-situ* preservation of the Aurignacian.
- 3) The basic elements that define an Aurignacian industry are well known from a large number of sites. In general, lithic artifacts as well as artifacts from bone, antler and ivory from the Swabian caves correspond to the typical artifact combination of the European Aurignacian. The entanglement of the art objects with other Aurignacian is underlined by incised signs on the statuettes, which are repeated on objects made from bone, ivory and antler, such as projectiles. Some of these signs appear not only in the Swabian Aurignacian, but at other Aurignacian sites in Europe as well. It follows that the figurative art, the musical instruments and the personal ornament of the properties are clearly associated with the European Aurignacian.
- 4) Absolute dates for archaeological objects come from geophysical methods that are independent from archaeological methods. The reliability of the dates depends on the *in-situ* preservation of the layers, the association of the dated materials with human activities and the methods used to remove contaminations before dating the samples. A sufficient number of samples manipulated by humans, e.g. artifacts or bones with cut marks, were radiocarbon dated using up-to-date methods (table 3) to estimate the absolute ages of the Aurignacian layers with objects of art and music. Based on these data, it can be said that the Swabian sites with art and musical objects from Geißenklösterle, Hohle Fels, Vogelherd and Hohlenstein-Stadel date older than 40,000 calBP and belong to the earliest Aurignacian in



Europe. The ancient absolute dates for the flute and the female statuette from the Hohle Fels are supported by their stratigraphical provenience from the lowermost Aurignacian horizon.

- In sum, the sites of the properties result from detailed excavations that gave scientifically secure information about the authenticity of the earliest art and their context, verified by absolute dates and environmental studies. All investigations prove without doubt the authenticity of the figurative art, the musical instruments and the personal ornament as well as their association with Aurignacian assemblages and structures. With a minimum age of 40,000 calBP, the statuettes and the flutes are the most ancient ones worldwide.

4. Togetherness of landscape, sites and art objects as well as the logic of the clustering of the two properties

This section deals with the cultural and geographical unity of the two properties. Two aspects are considered to be relevant. The first is a more global one and asks for the unity of the artifacts, the sites where they were found at and the surrounding landscape. The second aspect focuses on the question whether the features of the two site clusters in the Ach and Lone Valley are homogenous enough to justify the assumption that they constitute a regional cultural entity in their own, e.g. a sub-group within the European Aurignacian.

Togetherness of landscape, sites and art objects

In contrast to social science and ethnography, archaeological data lacks direct information about the social actors. Instead, archaeological research is largely based on the analysis of material culture, often obtained by excavation and in either case filtered by differences in preservation. Whereas past analysis was often restricted to the excavation area and the objects, modern approaches try to include as much variables as possible and also use ethnographical data for comparisons. Humans are understood as social actors embedded in ecological conditions as well as social groups and networks. This embedding leads to a cultural and social restrictions in knowledge and, consequently, in the options for future actions. To understand cultural choices made by prehistoric groups, it is therefore necessary to reconstruct, as far as possible, the ecological frame conditions for human acting. The extraordinary preservation of the sites of the two properties allowed a detailed reconstruction of the environment and, in a second step, the pattern of land use and resource acquisition. Aurignacians of the Swabian Alps were hunter-gatherers that came to the mountainous region preferentially during spring and early summer, when temperatures still were low, which in part explains the choice for caves instead of open-air campsites that existed during other periods of the year. The environment was comparably harsh due to the proximity of the alpine glaciers, and the animal biomass was vulnerable to natural and human interference. Therefore, the strategy of resource acquisition and land use was characterized by a strong seasonality, short-term occupations of campsites and a high amount of planning for anticipated periods in the future. Decisions for the site catchment that led the Swabian Aurignacian groups to the caves were culturally driven, but at the same time interdependent to the landscape and the environment. The same accounts for the

norms and values, which have a major impact on religious beliefs and their active component, the rituals. Ethnographical studies show that many hunter-gatherer with comparable subsistence pattern live in egalitarian groups and practice shamanism. The therianthropic "*Lion Man*"-statuettes from the Hohlenstein-Stadel, Hohle Fels and Geißenklösterle indicate that a form of shamanism was practiced in the Swabian Aurignacian. Other motifs such as the female statuette, the waterbird, and the large herbivores and predators show that the system of values and beliefs was complex.

- In sum, the archaeological objects (e.g. the statuettes, flutes and other items of the material culture), the sites (as places of performance, see below) and the landscape (as influential background of social and ecological activity) form a cultural unit.

Sites as places of performance

Whereas the climate and the landscape influence the characteristic of the system of values, norms and belief, the sites are the places where rituals were performed. In contrast to the religious beliefs, which are difficult to investigate even in living societies, rituals may leave behind objects of material culture. At most Upper Paleolithic sites objects and evident structures that were clearly used during ritual practice are absent. Both properties have sites that yielded objects and evident structures connected to the performance of rituals. In the Vogelherd, the statuettes were deposited together near to the cave wall, which suggests that they were not lost, but intentionally cached. In the Hohle Fels, the female statuette was found together with the fragment of a flute near to a fireplace, as were the statuettes of the Geißenklösterle. This pattern, which spatially combines all-day activities and rituals, is different to the one in the Hohlenstein-Stadel, where the complete "*Lion Man*"-figurine and several pendants of exceptional type and size were found almost 30 meters away from the entrance. Obviously, the ritual activities were performed in the completely dark back of the cave, in large distance to subsistence activities in the daylight zone at the entrance.

- The sites of the properties are the oldest known to date with archaeological remains that go back to complex religious rituals. The temporal distance to other, comparable sites such as Stratzing/Krems Rehberg (ca. 32.000 calBP) and Grotte Chauvet (ca. 37,000 to 32,000 calBP), is 5,000 to 10,000 years.

Geographical and cultural unity of the two properties

This part of the review surveys the question to what extend the sites of the two properties form a cultural entity. Within each property, the sites are in walking distance to each other. In the Lone Valley, the largest distance between two sites, e.g. between the Vogelherd and Bockstein, is three kilometers; in the Ach Valley, the largest distance between the sites is comparable. The distance between the two properties is 60 kilometers as the crow flies. In archeology, the size of the logistical as well as the annual territory of mobile hunter-gatherer can be estimated by the raw material transportation distances. For the Aurignacian, J. Hahn suggested an annual territory of 6,000 square kilometers. Therefore, the

distance between the two properties fits well into the size of Aurignacian annual territories. Together with the known open-air sites, the sites of the properties functionally constitute a land use pattern. Precondition for this is homogeneity of the archaeological material, which is surveyed below (tables 4 and 5).

		Ach Valley		Lone Valley		
		Geißenklöstere upper (AH II)	Geißenklöstere lower (AH III)	Sirgenstein	Vogelherd Upper (AH IV)	Vogelherd Lower (AH V)
Ach Valley	Geißenklöstere, upper (AH II)	-	-	-	X	-
	Geißenklöstere, lower (AH III)	-	-	X	X	-
Lone Valley	Sirgenstein	-	X	-	X	-
	Vogelherd Upper (AH IV)	-	X	X	-	-
	Vogelherd, Lower (AH V)	X	-	-	-	-
	Hohlenstein-Stadel	-	X	-	-	-

Table 4: Similarities between lithic assemblages

Detailed comparisons of the lithic assemblages (table 4) show that several assemblages have their closest typological and technological counterpart not in the same, but in the other property. In addition, the chronology of lithic and organic tool types differs from other regions. Examples for this are busked burins and projectiles with massive base, which are considered to be part of a late Aurignacian elsewhere, but appear in some of the Swabian assemblages very early. The non-utilitarian artifacts (table 5) show even stronger similarities between the properties parallel to differences to other Aurignacian regions. The most important features that connect the sites of the properties are unparalleled in the European Aurignacian: the three-dimensional statuettes and the motif of the "*Lion Man*". Apart from the related motifs – "*Lion Man*", large and impressive animals – the statuettes are also an entity by style, which can be classified as style II according to A. Leroi-Gourhan. This also accounts for the unique female statuette, which has signs composed of incised lines found on other statuettes as well. The list of similarities between the statuettes is completed by the raw material, which is mainly mammoth ivory. From 41 statuettes and fragments, 38 were manufactured from ivory and two from bones of large mammals. The preference for ivory is also found in the flutes. Despite the technological difficulties, this material was used for the production of flutes in all sites where this find category is present (*Geißenklösterle*, *Hohle Fels*, *Vogelherd*). Personal ornaments and signs on artifacts from bone, ivory and

antler found in the listed Aurignacian assemblages of the properties also exhibit a high degree of similarity. For example, a correspondence analysis of personal ornament from the European Aurignacian sorted the Swabian sites in one cluster, with a considerably high number of pendant types only found in this cluster. One of the pendants types that connect the Swabian sites is the double perforated ivory bead. The signs on the statuettes and tools made from organic materials support the general picture and give more evidence for features restricted to the Swabian Alp. For example, signs such as concave-convex lines along the edge and convex parallel lines exclusively occur in the Vogelherd assemblages.

- To conclude, all important artifact classes show that the Swabian Aurignacian is a homogeneous cultural entity within the European Aurignacian. The most important features are the presence of three-dimensional statuettes made from ivory, special types of signs and typical personal ornaments. This is combined with absolute dates at the beginning of the Aurignacian. Together with numerous flutes, which are rare and much later in other regions with Aurignacian, the sites of the Swabian properties must be viewed as a regional group (or, archeologically speaking, a "facie") of the European Aurignacian. This special position persists from the beginning to the end of the Aurignacian.

	Ach Valley			Lone Valley		
	Geißenklösterle	Hohle Fels	Sirgenstein	Hohenstein-Stadel	Bockstein	Vogelherd
Lion Man	X	X	-	X	-	-
Ivory statuette in size of pendant, depicting animals	X	X	-	-	-	X
Flute	X	X	-	-	-	X
Double perforated pendant	X	X	X	-	-	X

Table 5: Similarities within the Swabian site cluster

5. Importance of the sites and objects in the emergence and development of symbols, art und religion of early modern humans

The properties of the application "Caves with the oldest Ice Age Art" have the oldest three-dimensional statuettes worldwide. These statuettes are associated with the oldest musical instruments and a large variety of personal ornaments. The last section of the review surveys briefly the role of the properties in the development of symbols, art and religion.



Modern evolutionary theory has added “culture” to the classical model of niche building based on genetics only. “Culture” in this sense does not only include artifacts, but also learned social behavior. After the invention of tools some 2,6 million years ago, the storage of socially learned behavior in artifacts is another, yet perhaps the most important step in the evolution of hominins so far. This transcription of knowledge into less perishable materials enlarges the cultural memory of groups. More complex and less common objects with symbolic function are usually termed “art” in Prehistory. Such a classification as exceptional objects is widely accepted for the statuettes as well as for paintings on the walls of caves and rock shelters. The statuettes and the personal ornament from the Swabian Alps belong to artifacts that have stored cultural memory. Although most part of their meaning remains unknown, it seems clear that they were somehow related to religious beliefs. At least some of them were also used as personal ornament, as they had holes to be attached to the clothes or the body. However, it stands out of question that they had other meanings than the ivory beads or pierced animal teeth. Whereas personal ornament seems to indicate social ties and regional group identity, the statuettes had a more complex meaning, including prestige and personal status, group identity and religious beliefs. The statuettes are not only the oldest examples for three-dimensional art. At the same time, they are the first artificially made symbols with a complex, multifold social function. It is equally important that the use of symbols (of one and the same code) is repetitive in the Swabian Aurignacian, e.g. it is not restricted to isolated sites or a point in time. Instead, it is found at several sites, embedded in a regional tradition lasting thousands of years. This is in stark contrast to other early examples for the use of personal ornament, such as the Grotta de Aviones in Spain, or the use of symbols, such as the female statuette of Stratzing-Krems-Rehberg.

Religion is the belief in the existence of supernatural powers, which cannot be explained by rational experience. The definition of what is excluded from rational experience is a cultural one and can vary from society to society. Rituals are the active aspect of religion and are intended to connect the actors to the supernatural powers. Based on empirical evidence from the excavations and ethnographical analogies, the following arguments speak for the practice of religious rituals in the Swabian caves:

- The motifs of the statuettes indicate – among others – the practices of shamanistic rituals
- The material (ivory) and the depicted animals, therianthropics and anthropomorphic statuettes indicate a complex religious system, with large animals being one important aspect
- The association of statuettes, flutes and fire places indicates that music and darkness play a major sensual role
- Many objects were deliberately deposited.

The absolute dates of 40,000 calBP make the religious rituals from the Swabian Caves the oldest known to date. It is important to underline (as in the context of symbols, see above) that the caves of the properties yield not only a single, vague indication for the practice of religion, but a combination of features that give insight in contextual aspects. Comparable, yet different and considerably younger evidence comes, in first place, from caves with Ice Age art, such as the Grotte Chauvet or Lascaux. Examples that might be of comparable date, such as hand stencils from Indonesia or the red dots from El



Castillo, Spain, and the anthropomorphic painting from Grotta di Fumane, Italy lack the contextual complexity that allows identifying religious rituals; instead, they are isolated phenomena. In addition, the absolute dates for the aforementioned sites still have to be validated.

- Taken together, the properties in the Ach and Lone Valley yield the oldest evidence for the practice of religious rituals (statuettes, flutes) and the first evidence for the repetitive use of complex symbols (statuettes, personal ornament). It is for the first time in human prehistory that a regional tradition exists that over several millennia transcribed a closely related set of information into artifacts of the same style and material.

6. Summary

In the view of the reviewer, all criteria for an outstanding universal value of the Ach and Lone Valley considered in the application "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art" are met due to the following features:

- Modern research, including excavations, environmental studies and absolute dating, without doubt prove the authenticity of the figurative art, the musical instruments and the personal ornament as well as their association with Aurignacian assemblages and structures.
- With a minimum age of 40,000 calBP, the statuettes are the most ancient three-dimensional depictions worldwide.
- With comparable ages, the flutes are the oldest musical instruments worldwide.
- The properties in the Ach and Lone Valley yield the oldest evidence for the practice of religious rituals and, partly related to that, the first evidence for the repetitive use of complex symbols.
- Archaeological objects, sites and the landscape form a cultural unit.
- The Swabian Aurignacian is a homogeneous cultural entity within the European Aurignacian, underlining that the clustering of the two Valleys in one application is correct.

Erlangen, the 1rst of February 2015

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Th. Uthmeier', is placed within a light gray rectangular box.

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Assessment of the Outstanding Universal Value, the integrity and authenticity of the Lone and Ach Valleys' "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art"

Introduction

The caves of the Ach and Lone Valleys in South West Germany (Baden-Württemberg) have provided several of the earliest, most famous and best documented objects of Upper Palaeolithic art (e.g. the female figurine of Hohle Fels (Conard 2009), the Lion Man of Hohlenstein-Stadel (Hahn 1970, Kind *et al.* 2014) and the bird bone and ivory flutes (Conard *et al.* 2009a) of Geißenklösterle, Vogelherd and Hohle Fels). They offer, since the 19th century and ongoing until today, a window, opened every year a bit more and with ever more details, into the cultural and natural landscape of Europe's earliest artists. More than one and a half century of careful excavations have allowed to gain fundamental insights for the reconstruction over time of this unique human capacity which is the creation art, a non-subsistence related activity that calls for explanation. The importance of these findings, the role they have played and continue to play in the history of research and the potential for more discoveries and insights can hardly be overestimated. The publication of the archaeological findings in high impact journals such as *Nature* (e.g. Conard 2003, 2009, Conard *et al.* 2009a) and the success of exhibitions organized in the Baden-Württemberg Museums (e.g. Müller-Beck *et al.* 2001, Kölbl and Conard 2003, Conard *et al.* 2009b) testify the international universal value of the finds and their active integration in the regional cultural patrimonial scene.

Art is a universal feature in human societies today but when and where did humans start to be artistic? Why did humans start to be artistic? Which are the biological,

social, environmental settings that allowed them to become and develop artistic behaviour? Did Neanderthals produce the same art as Anatomically Modern Humans? Which motor is driving changes in the number, variety and complexity of artistic productions?

Finding the answers to these and other related questions is of quintessential importance for understanding our *conditio humana* and how it came about in the course of the evolutionary history of our species (e.g. Mithen 1999, Wynn *et al.* 2009, Sütterlin *et al.* 2014). The origin and evolution of symbolic and artistic behaviour in our ancestors has been the subject of countless publications and attention of researchers including the father of evolutionary theory, Charles Darwin, himself (1872). Every possible answer, and there are and have been many, sometimes opposing theories and views must however be tested against the archaeological record which ultimately constitutes the only hard evidence we have to reconstruct human behaviour in our prehistoric past (e.g. Conard 2011, Higham *et al.* 2012).

The caves in the Ach and Lone Valleys yielded finds which belong to the oldest known undisputed examples of art within extremely well-studied geological sequences covering the end of the Middle Palaeolithic and the beginning of the Upper Palaeolithic, a key period in human history witnessing the arrival of Anatomically Modern Humans and the beginning of portable and cave art traditions in Europe (Hublin 2014, Kuzmin and Keates 2014, Nigst *et al.* 2014).

Numerous radiocarbon dates falling within the timespan between 42 and 30 ka ¹⁴C BP and several thermoluminescence and Electro-Spin-Resonance dates as well as meticulous stratigraphic observations and ongoing excavations at Hohle Fels, Geißenklösterle and Hohlenstein-Stadel guarantee the best possible chronological attribution of the archaeological findings and available palaeoenvironmental data (Conard 2011, Higham *et al.* 2012, Kind *et al.* 2014).

The good preservation of bone material also offers the possibility to find human remains that may allow identification of the Neanderthal or Anatomically Modern Human affiliation of the human population responsible for the accumulation of the archaeological remains. These belong to the Mousterian (for the Middle Palaeolithic) and the Aurignacian (for the beginning of the Upper Palaeolithic) technocomplexes (Teyssandier *et al.* 2006, Conard 2011). Even if human skeletal elements (a Neanderthal femur diaphysis from Hohlenstein-Stadel (Kunter and Wahl 1992, Street *et al.* 2006) and several teeth from the Aurignacian layers (Street *et al.* 2006, Conard 2011) of Hohlenstein-Stadel, Sirgenstein and Geißenklösterle) are rare, undiagnostic or turned out, for some (*i.e.* the Vogelherd human remains, Conard *et al.* 2004), to be intrusive in these crucial layers, ongoing research and future development of research methods (e.g. DNA analyses) may allow to find out more.

The Ach and Lone Valleys caves are however internationally most renowned for the more than beautiful small figures of Aurignacian figurative art, the flutes and the personal ornaments made of perforated teeth and ivory beads (Conard 2011).

The oldest art

There is no universally accepted definition of art but archaeologists are unanimous to categorize examples of non-subsistence related, unambiguous symbolic material as art. These include, besides cave/rock art, portable abstract and figurative art, musical instruments and personal ornaments. The Aurignacian Caves of the Ach and Lone Valleys yielded the oldest examples of demonstrated portable realistic figurative art and musical instruments in the world and some of the oldest personal ornaments in Europe.

Abstract patterns, *i.e.* notches and incised lines often interpreted as the result of artistic symbolic behaviour, such as the engraved ochres of Blombos Cave (Henshilwood *et al.* 2009) or the engraved ostrich eggshell containers of Diepkloof (Texier *et al.* 2010) in South Africa, are attested since 100 000 years or more (Beaumont and Bednarik 2013). The earliest convincing evidence for realistic iconic figurative art is more recent and dates to around 40 000 years in Europe, where it takes the form of human and animal figures sculpted in ivory and soft stone (Conard 2011) or engraved/painted on cave walls (Pike *et al.* 2012), and in South East Asia, where animals have been painted in rock shelters (Aubert *et al.* 2014). The uncertainties and difficulties linked to different dating methods used for dating of archaeological remains of this time period, makes it at present still hard to tell which site hosts the earliest figurative art. What is certain, is that the Ach and Lone Valleys yielded the largest well documented collection of portable figurative art within a clear Aurignacian archaeological context (Müller-Beck *et al.* 2001, Conard 2011).

The same applies to the earliest known musical instruments. No convincing evidence for musical instruments has yet been found predating the bird bone and ivory flutes recovered in clear Aurignacian archaeological contexts in the Lone and Ach Valleys (Lawson and d'Errico 2002, Conard *et al.* 2009a, Morley 2014). The precise stratigraphic attribution of the Aurignacian flute of Isturitz is less certain. Claims for earlier musical instruments, such as a cave bear bone with carnivore puncture holes from the Middle Palaeolithic of Divje Babe in Slovenia (Turk 1997), are not universally accepted as ancient musical instrument (d'Errico *et al.* 1998).

Personal ornaments predating the Upper Palaeolithic have been found in Africa and Western Asia in layers dated to between 100 000 and 50 000 years (Henshilwood *et al.* 2004, d'Errico *et al.* 2009, Bar-Yosef Mayer *et al.* 2009, Miller and Willoughby 2014). Some possible personal ornaments have also been reported from the European Middle Palaeolithic (Zilhão *et al.* 2010, Peresani *et al.* 2013, Romandini et

al. 2014, Radovčić et al. 2015) with age estimates between 100 000 and 40 000 BP. These most ancient undisputed bead traditions consist, however, in every known case, of a single bead type per layer (usually *Nassarius* marine shells or ostrich eggshell beads) and contrast with the multitude of bead types found in the Upper Palaeolithic bead traditions found in Eurasia, Western and Central Asia and dated to between 43 000 and 30 000 BP. These are found within the Aurignacian (Vanhaeren and d'Errico 2006) and other Early Upper Palaeolithic and so-called transitional technocomplexes (Derevianko and Rybin 2005, d'Errico and Vanhaeren 2007) and consist of perforated marine shell, teeth, beads and pendants made of antler, ivory, bone, stone and amber. In the other areas of the globe, evidence for early beadwork point to bead traditions using only a single bead type as in case of the earliest examples in Africa. Ostrich eggshell beads are reported from 39 000 – 30 000 years old layers from Chandresal Kota in India (Kumar et al. 1988) and from Shuidonggou locality 2 dated to 34 500 – 20 000 BP (Pei et al. 2012), *Conus* shell beads from the site of Mandu Mandu and *Dentalium* shells from the site of Rivi in Western Australia, in layers dated to 32 000 BP (Morse 1993) and 32 000 BP (Balme and Morse 2006), a perforated shark tooth from Buang Merabak, New Ireland in layers dated to 39 500 – 28 000 BP (Leavesley 2007).

That cultural interactions between human groups may be responsible for the greater bead type diversity in the earliest Eurasian is suggested by regional patterns in bead type associations (Vanhaeren and d'Errico 2006). The Aurignacian beadwork found in the Lone and Ach Valleys with 25 bead types and remains documenting their manufacturing techniques, is counted among the most diverse, well preserved, well dated and best contextualized examples we know (Kölbl and Conard 2003, Wolf et al. 2013). These unique assemblages of personal ornaments are instrumental for investigating these possible cultural interactions at the beginning of the Upper Palaeolithic with surrounding human groups in all compass points.

The Lone and Ach Valleys Caves and Ice Age Art

The Lone and Ach Valleys present an important concentration of caves with Aurignacian art. In particular, the caves of Hohle Fels and Geißenklösterle in the Ach Valley as well as the Vogelherdhöhle and Hohlenstein Stadel in the Lone Valley provided Aurignacian art objects.

The **Hohle Fels** cave (Ach Valley, municipality Schelklingen) is first mentioned in the archaeological literature by Oscar Fraas in 1872. The cave would have been secretly excavated by the fossil hunter Riedlinger of the town of Blaubeuren before Pastor Hartmann in 1870 performed a small test pit and send the recovered bones to Prof. Fraas who, within two days, organized larger scale excavations and found, besides cave bear, mammoth, rhinoceros and other faunal remains and some human remains, human made artefacts including perforated horse teeth, worked antler, flint

blades and pottery, within a three meter thick yellow loam layer. Subsequent excavations were performed in 1906 by Robert Rudolf Schmidt (1912), who attributed the archaeological remains to the Aurignacian and the Magdalenian, by Gustav Riek (Blumentritt and Hahn 1991) between 1958 and 1960 and by Joachim Hahn from 1977 to 1979 and 1988 to 1996 (Conard and Uerpmann 1999). From 1997 until today excavations continue under the direction of Nicholas Conard yielding precise stratigraphic and radiometric data, numerous coordinated artefacts from the Magdalenien, the Gravettian and especially the Aurignacian with important finds published in the highest impact factor journal "Nature" and composed of carved mobiliary art (the famous Hohle Fels female figurine, a water bird, horse head and a therianthrope) and the remains of ivory working (Conard 2003, 2009) as well as a nearly complete bone flute made of the radius of a griffon vulture (Conard *et al.* 2009a) and fragments of two ivory flutes (Conard *et al.* 2009a) and personal ornaments (Kölbl and Conard 2003).

The **Geißenklösterle** cave (Ach Valley, municipality Blaubeuren) was discovered in 1957 or 1958 by G. Riek but the first test-pit was made by Eberhard Wagner in 1973 and systematic excavations were led by J. Hahn from 1974 to 1979 (1982) who established an important stratigraphic sequence with Magdalenian, Gravettian and Aurignacian remains, the latter yielding ivory mobiliary art (animal statuettes of mammoth, a feline head, and a anthropomorphic figure in bas relief), a bone flute made of the radius of a swan and an ivory flute reconstructed out of 31 fragments (Conard *et al.* 2009a).

The **Vogelherdhöhle** (Lone Valley, municipality Niederstotzingen) was excavated in 1931 by G. Riek (1932/33) who found ivory animal figures and human remains attributed to the Aurignacian. Dating of the human remains proved that they were Neolithic intrusions in the Aurignacian layers (Conard *et al.* 2004). More ivory animal figures were recovered without precise stratigraphic provenance (Riek 1954, Mauser 1973, Conard *et al.* 2009c).

The **Hohlenstein Stadel** Cave (Lone Valley, municipality Asselfingen) was brought to the attention of O. Fraas in 1861 by forester Michelberger who observed bone remains coming out of fox and badger dens (Fraas 1872). Prof. Fraas found two layers, the upper one with pottery, stone adze, bronze rings, human and faunal remains, the lower one with many cave bear remains as well as reindeer and bovid faunal remains; obviously signs of a long chronology of human occupation. Subsequent excavations (Wetzel 1961) were directed by Robert Wetzel between 1937 and 1939 and identified Middle Palaeolithic, Aurignacian, Magdalenian and Late Palaeolithic and Mesolithic layers. The remains of the famous ivory figure representing a Lion Man were collected during the last days of these excavations but only recognized as such by J. Hahn in 1970. New excavations ongoing since 2008 by Claus-Joachim Kind provided important stratigraphic information and radiometric



datings supporting the attribution of the Lion Man to the old phase of the Aurignacian (Kind *et al.* 2014). Detailed microscopic observations and a new refitting of the Lion Man with ivory fragments coming from the old excavations and from the recent sieving of the old excavation's back dirt revealed new features of this utmost important Upper Palaeolithic piece of art (a smile, contracted shoulder blades, a carved phallus, a difference in the carving between the right and the left side, the top and the bottom of the figure).

The **Bocksteinhöhle/-törle** (Lone Valley, municipality Rammingen,) has first been excavated in 1882 and 1883 by Dr. Losch, N. Bürger and Prof. Dr. Fraas who found two palaeolithic archaeological layers, and human remains which turned out to be from the 18th century (Obermaier 1906). R.R. Schmidt excavated the cave again in 1908 and in 1953 R. Wetzel found in situ layers in the present day terrace in front of cave (Wetzel 1954). Several ivory beads as well as perforated teeth were recovered in the Aurignacian layers.

Other prehistoric caves in the Ach Valley include the **Sirgensteinhöhle** (Ach Valley, municipality Blaubeuren,) which was excavated in 1906 by R.R. Schmidt who established a stratigraphic sequence with layers attributed to different phases of the Middle Palaeolithic, the Aurignacian, the Solutrean, the Magdalenian and post-Palaeolithic times. The same year R.R. Schmidt also performed a testpit in the **Brillenhöhle** (Ach Valley, municipality Blaubeuren) which according to the more extensive excavations by G. Riek (1973) between 1955 and 1963 yielded Aurignacian, Gravettian and Magdalenian remains. Other prehistoric settlement sites in the Lone Valley include the **Bärenhöhle** cave with Middle and Upper Palaeolithic remains and the **Kleine Scheuer** Rockshelter with Late Upper Palaeolithic remains (Riek 1960).

Conclusion

The caves of Hohle Fels and Geißenklösterle in the Ach Valley and the caves of Vogelherd and Hohlenstein-Stadel in the Lone Valley yielded an exceptionally rich assemblage of the earliest known examples of undisputed three dimensional figurative art and, for the three first mentioned sites, of musical instruments worldwide. This evidence is found within long stratigraphic sequences and in dated archaeological layers securely attributed to the earliest phase of the Aurignacian technocomplex with abundant stone and bone tools industries as well as personal ornaments.

Underlying Middle Palaeolithic layers do not yield any examples of prehistoric art. Overlying Gravettian layers yielded abundant examples of stone and bone tools as well as personal ornaments. For this Gravettian time period, refitting of stone tools from Brillenhöhle, Hohle Fels und Geißenklösterle, demonstrates that at least three

caves located in two Valleys were occupied at the same time period (Scheer 1993). Contemporaneity between archaeological sites is extremely difficult to demonstrate and this exceptional find is indicative of the good preservation of the archaeological material recovered in the Ach and Lone Valley and the amount of research conducted on this material. It also allows to confidently address research questions by taking into account evidence not only from one but from several archaeological sites located in a well-defined landscape. The particular topographic setting, the environmental conditions and resources evidently permitted or favored the development of an abundant art production in the Ach and Lone Valleys during the first phases of the Aurignacian. Detailed reconstruction of this eco-cultural niche may allow to better understand the appearance and subsequent development of this unique human behaviour.

The concentration of Aurignacian art and technology generated more than a century of pioneer studies and paradigms in the history of prehistoric research (e.g. identification of regional patterns in bead-type use (Hahn 1977), of metaphors of power and aggression which may underlie the choice of the species represented in figurative art (Hahn 1986), of a center of innovation (Conard and Bolus 2003, 2006) and there is no doubt that it will continue to play an important role in the debates surrounding the origins of artistic behaviour.

In sum, these caves correspond to all criteria proposed by Dennell (2012) for the ICOMOS evaluations of human origin sites for inscription on the World Heritage list:

- their geological sequence contains evidence for a major episode/aspect of human evolution: the earliest phase of the Aurignacian a key period for understanding the arrival and life of anatomically modern humans in Europe and the earliest known examples of three dimensional figurative art and musical instruments.
- they yielded major examples of the technology of our ancestors: stone tool industries of the Middle Palaeolithic, the Aurignacian, the Gravettian and the Magdalenian technocomplexes, bone tool industries from the later three periods and a rare example of a bone tool found in a Middle Palaeolithic layer of the Große Grotte in the Ach Valley and examples of manufacturing techniques of beads, pendants, figures and musical instruments.
- the local sequence of geological deposits comprises well-dated archaeological evidence that can be attributed to the Middle Palaeolithic, the Upper Palaeolithic, the Mesolithic and the Neolithic. This long chronological time span allows to address the evolution over time of important aspects of human behaviour such as raw material procurement, technological innovations as well as artistic behaviour.
- the Aurignacian art objects found in the Ach and Lone Valleys range among the oldest three dimensional figurative art and musical instruments worldwide as well as



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among the oldest examples of personal ornaments in Europe. These art objects differ from earlier examples found in Africa and Eurasia in that the figurative art is undisputed and provides realistic representations, that the musical instruments are manufactured and in two different raw materials (bone and ivory) and that the personal ornaments comprise more than one bead-type. They show that the complex behaviour they represent developed or was in place during the first phase of the Aurignacian.

- the local sequence of geological deposits comprises well-dated archaeological and environmental data for reconstructing our ancestors ways of life in the landscape during the last Ice Age and the Holocene.
- the Aurignacian art objects of the Ach and Lone Valley represent beyond any doubt a major example of how our ancestors developed and demonstrated their ability to engage in symbolic behaviour.

The Ach and Lone Valleys' caves with the earliest Ice Age art represent an integer, authentic and universally renowned patrimony that is frequently cited in the academic literature (e.g. Google Scholar returns respectively 1760, 847, 776 and 541 citations for the caves of Vogelherd, Hohle Fels, Geißenklösterle and Hohlenstein-Stadel and Harzing's indicates 28 and 24 cites per year for the musical instruments and female figurine of Hohle Fels respectively), visited by international scholars and the public who can admire the caves themselves and the objects in local Museums and exhibitions (e.g. Müller-Beck *et al.* 2001, Kölbl and Conard 2003, Conard *et al.* 2009b) demonstrating their embedding in an excellent infrastructure.

In conclusion, there is, worldwide, no area with such dense agglomeration of caves with uniquely important Early Aurignacian archaeological finds. It therefore deserves to be named UNESCO World Heritage more than the other sites mentioned in this paper. I support, in the strongest possible way, the integration of the assemblage of "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art" in the Lone and Ach Valleys into the worldwide network of World Heritage sites. This would not only increase the visibility of the caves and the attached museums, but also benefit continuing scientific research of the extraordinary quality already demonstrated as well as support efforts of the local, State and Federal Government as well as of European and International Institutions. This is a unique case in which scholarly research is of the best possible quality and the bid for UNESCO World Heritage status scientifically substantiated.

Marian Vanhaeren

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Marian Vanhaeren".

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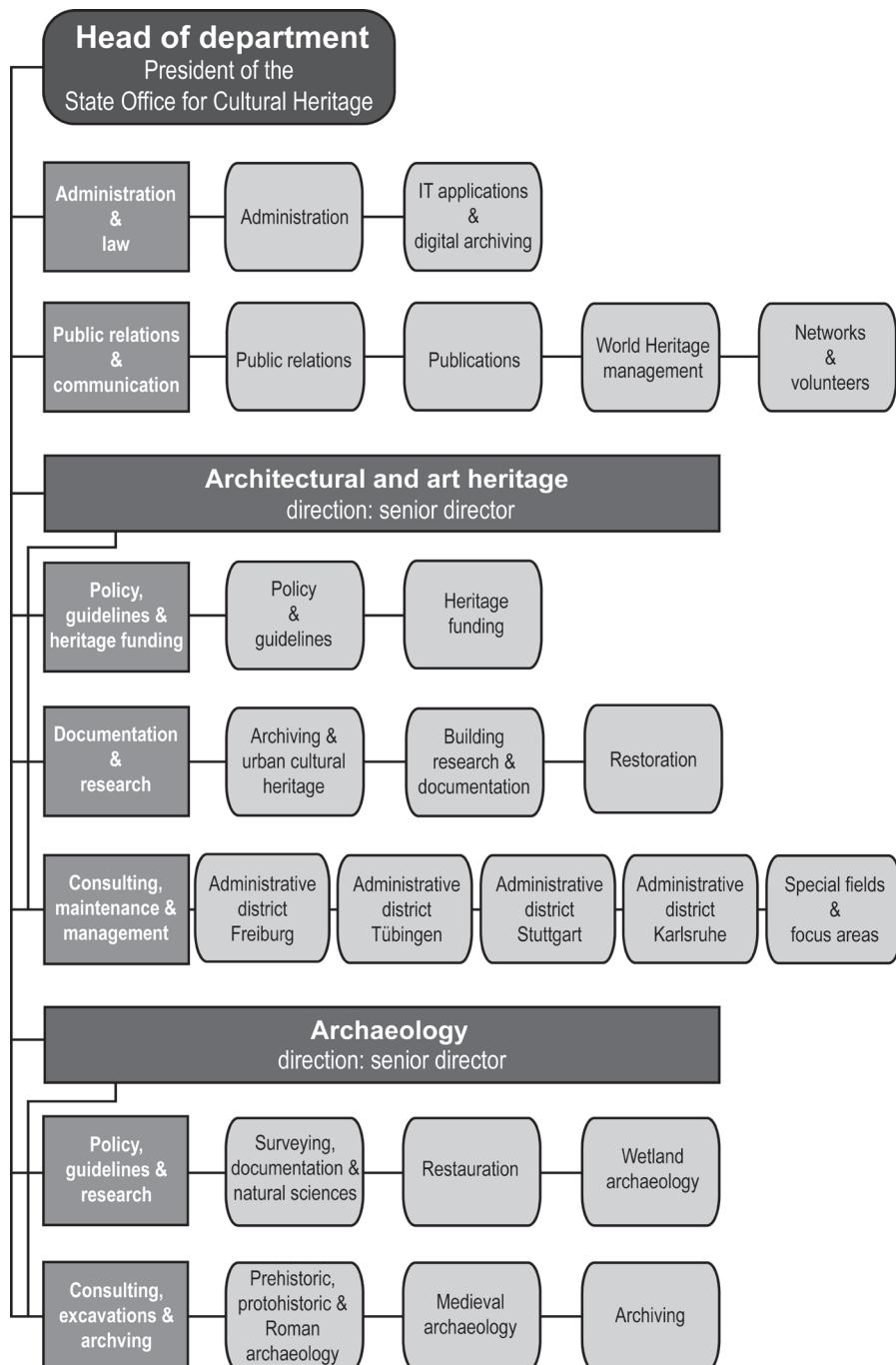
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8. Organograms: State Office for Cultural Heritage and „Weltkultursprung“





Organigram

Steering Committee

supreme body

President

Hermann Strampfer, Director of Regional Administrative Council Tübingen

Members

- Ministry for Science, Research and the Arts
- Ministry for Finances and Economics
- Regional Administrative Council Tübingen
- Administrative District Office Alb-Donau
- Administrative District Office Heidenheim
- City of Ulm
- City of Blaubeuren
- City of Schelklingen
- Municipality of Asselfingen
- Municipality of Rammingen
- City of Niederstotzingen
- Archäologisches Landesmuseum Baden-Württemberg
- State Office for Cultural Heritage
- University of Tübingen, Department of Early Prehistory and Quaternary Ecology
- MUT (Museum of the University of Tübingen)
- Urgeschichtliches Museum Blaubeuren
- Ulmer Museum
- Archäopark Vogelherd
- Förderverein Eiszeitkunst im Lone Tal e.V.
- Lonetal-Verein
- European Danube Academy
- Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte
- Förderverein des Urgeschichtlichen Museums Blaubeuren e.V.
- Museumsgesellschaft Schelklingen Verein für Heimatgeschichte e.V.
- Schwäbische Alb Tourismusverband e.V.
- Members of the Steering Committee include the members of the state parliament of the territorial entities

Coordination Committee

Functions

- Operational level
- Strategic direction of "Weltkultursprung"
- Preparation of decisions

President

Georg Hiller, former Mayor
(Stiftung Urgeschichtliches Museum Blaubeuren)

Vice President

Hermann Mader, former District Administrator
(Förderverein Eiszeitkunst im Lonetal e. V.)

Office

Administrative District Office Alb-Donau

Executive director

Wolfgang Koller, Head of Department
(Administrative District Office Alb-Donau)

Members per sector

Research and sites of presentation

- Archäologisches Landesmuseum
- State Office for Cultural Heritage
- University of Tübingen, Department of Early Prehistory and Quaternary Ecology
- MUT (Museum of the University of Tübingen)
- Urgeschichtliches Museum Blaubeuren
- Ulmer Museum
- Archäopark Vogelherd

Districts and communities

- Administrative District Office Alb-Donau
- Administrative District Office Heidenheim
- City of Ulm
- City of Schelklingen
- Members of the Coordination Committee are the state parliament members from the respective regions

Volunteers

- Förderverein Eiszeitkunst im Lone Tal e.V.
- Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte
- Museumsgesellschaft Schelklingen Verein für Heimatgeschichte e.V.

9. ID-Files

Component part Id N°1	Federal state / Administrative region Baden-Württemberg / Tübingen	Name of component part Achtal	
Municipalities Blaubeuren Schelklingen	Mandatory institution: Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart, Ref. 82 Berliner Straße 12 D - 73728 Esslingen am Neckar		
Value specific to component part		Geographic coordinates sexagesimal North: 48° 23' 15.59" graduation East: 009° 45' 56.19"	
<p>In the archaeological layers of Hohle Fels, Sirgenstein Cave and Geißenklösterle the cultural remains of the Aurignacian are preserved in its entire complexity. Of particular importance are the figurative art objects and musical instruments found in the caves Hohle Fels and Geißenklösterle. They belong to the earliest masterpieces of human creativity in the world. Moreover personal ornaments, such as ivory beads and pendants have been discovered in the archaeological layers of the three caves.</p> <p>Since the 19th century, archaeological excavations have repeatedly been conducted in the Hohle Fels, Geißenklösterle and Sirgenstein Cave. This long and highly productive tradition of research has had a significant influence on the exploration of the Upper Palaeolithic in Central Europe.</p>		UTM (WGS 84) Zone: 32 North: 5359672 East: 556681	
Size of component part		271,7 ha	
Size of buffer zone		766,8 ha	
Ownership (component part)		Legal protection	
State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 %	The entire area of the property and its surrounding buffer zone is a cultural monument. The component part is designated as an area in which cultural monuments of particular importance may be reasonably presumed. The caves Hohle Fels, Geißenklösterle und Sirgenstein Cave are cultural monuments of particular importance. Furthermore component part and buffer zone are protected by various laws of the Nature Protection Act.	
Federal state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	26 %		
Municipality <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11 %		
Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	61 %		
Protective designation		component part (ha) buffer zone (ha)	
Cultural monument	§2 DSchG BW	271,7	766,8
Cult. monument of part. importance	§12 DSchG BW	1,5	0,3
Excavation protection area	§22 DSchG BW	271,7	0
Nature reserve	§26 NatSchG BW	0,4	3,6
Biosphere reserves / area	§28 NatSchG BW	13,3	172,2
Landscape protection areas	§29 NatSchG BW	271,7	661,6
Natural monuments	§31 NatSchG BW	0,4	3,6
Legally protected biotopes	§32 NatSchG BW	6,3	43,9
Protected areas (FFH)	§36 NatSchG BW	140,1	441,9
Specially protected biotopes (wood)	§30a LWaldG BW	5,1	40,2
Woodland protection area	§32 LWaldG BW	0	32,5
European bird protection area	§3 VGS-VO	46,3	202,9

Component part Id	Federal state / Administrative region	Name of component part	
Id N°1	Baden-Württemberg / Tübingen	Achtal	
Palaeolithic sites in the component part			
Hohle Fels, Geißenklösterle, Sirgenstein Cave, Helga-Abri, Sirgenstein southern wall			
Dating	Categories of preservation	(for explanation of categories see Volume I, Chapter 4.a)	
Middle Palaeolithic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aurignacian <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gravettian <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Magdalenian <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Epipalaeolithic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mesolithic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Site Hohle Fels Geißenklösterle Sirgenstein Cave Helga-Abri Sirgenstein southern wall	Conservation 2 2 3 2 3	Scientific potential 1 1 2 1 3
Description of the valley The Ach Valley is located about 15 km west of Ulm. The component part runs in a length of about 3 km with a maximum valley floor width of about 500 m in an SW-NO direction between Schelklingen and Blaubeuren in the Alb-Donaub District. The uplands of the Swabian Jura in the surrounding area rise nowadays up to 700 m above sea level. They delimit the valley, which is itself at about 530 m above sea level, in the south-east and north-west. Most of the caves and prehistoric shelters are to be found in the area of the steep and frequently notched valley slopes. The boundaries of the Ach Valley component part are located in the SE and NW precisely at the transition from the valley slope to the upland. Only in the slope regions are there caves to be found with Ice Age sediments and archaeological finds. The delineation of the component part is defined by the location of the archaeological sites of the Geißenklösterle in the NE and the Hohle Fels in the SW. In this area, the property is somewhat widened in the direction of the localities of Schelklingen and Blaubeuren-Weiler, since experience has shown that further associated open-air sites are to be expected in the immediate vicinity of the caves. The possibility of preserved archaeological sites in immediate connection with the "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art", however, recedes perceptibly as the distance from the caves increases.			
Bibliography Hohle Fels: Conard 2009a; Conard and Malina 2013; Helga-Abri: Hahn and Scheer 1983a Sirgenstein Cave: Schmidt 1907; 1910; Conard and Bolus 2008; Sirgenstein southern wall: Riek 1959 Geißenklösterle: Hahn 1988a; Hahn and Münzel 1995; Conard, Dippon and Goldberg 2003			
Last archaeological action	site	year	
excavation sampling excavation	Hohle Fels Geißenklösterle Sirgenstein Cave	2015 2013 1906	

Component part Id N°2	Federal state / Administrative region Baden-Württemberg / Tübingen, Stuttgart	Name of component part Lonetal																																								
Municipalities Niederstotzingen-Stetten Herbrechtingen-Bissingen Asselfingen Rammingen	Mandatory institution: Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart, Ref. 82 Berliner Straße 12 D - 73728 Esslingen am Neckar																																									
Value specific to component part <p>In the archaeological layers of Bockstein cave/ Bocksteintörle, Hohlenstein Stadel Cave and Vogelherd Cave the cultural remains of the Aurignacian are preserved in its entire complexity. Of particular importance are the figurative art objects and musical instruments found in the caves Hohle Fels and Geißenklösterle. They belong to the earliest masterpieces of human creativity in the world. Moreover personal ornaments, such as ivory beads and pendants have been discovered in the archaeological layers of the three caves. Since the 19th century, archaeological excavations have repeatedly been conducted in the Hohle Fels, Geißenklösterle and Sirgenstein Cave. This long and highly productive tradition of research has had a significant influence on the exploration of the Upper Palaeolithic in Central Europe.</p>		Geographic coordinates national North: 48° 33' 17.59" East: 010° 10' 31.59" UTM (WGS 84) Zone: 32 North: 5378644 East: 586738																																								
Size of component part 190,4 ha		Size of buffer zone 391,9 ha																																								
Ownership (component part) <table><tr><td>State</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>0</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Federal state</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>43</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Municipality</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>19</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Private</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>38</td><td>%</td></tr></table>	State	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	%	Federal state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	43	%	Municipality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	19	%	Private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	38	%	Legal protection The entire area of the property and its surrounding buffer zone is a cultural monument. The component part is designated as an area in which cultural monuments of particular importance may be reasonably presumed. The caves Bockstein Cave / Bocksteintörle, Hohlenstein Stadel Cave and Vogelherd Cave are cultural monuments of particular importance. Furthermore component part and buffer zone are protected by various laws of the Nature Protection Act.																									
State	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	%																																							
Federal state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	43	%																																							
Municipality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	19	%																																							
Private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	38	%																																							
Protective designation <table><tr><td>Cultural monument</td><td>§2 DSchG BW</td><td>190,4</td><td>391,9</td></tr><tr><td>Cult. monument of part. importance</td><td>§12 DSchG BW</td><td>33,4</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Excavation protection area</td><td>§22 DSchG BW</td><td>190,4</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Nature reserve</td><td>§26 NatSchG BW</td><td>5,2</td><td>0,1</td></tr><tr><td>Landscape protection areas</td><td>§29 NatSchG BW</td><td>179,0</td><td>256,8</td></tr><tr><td>Natural monuments</td><td>§31 NatSchG BW</td><td>5,2</td><td>0,1</td></tr><tr><td>Legally protected biotopes</td><td>§32 NatSchG BW</td><td>24,9</td><td>8,9</td></tr><tr><td>Protected areas (FFH)</td><td>§36 NatSchG BW</td><td>16,7</td><td>0,7</td></tr><tr><td>Specially protected biotopes (wood)</td><td>§30a LWaldG BW</td><td>22,2</td><td>7,9</td></tr><tr><td>Woodland protection area</td><td>§32 LWaldG BW</td><td>17,7</td><td>1,4</td></tr></table>	Cultural monument	§2 DSchG BW	190,4	391,9	Cult. monument of part. importance	§12 DSchG BW	33,4	0	Excavation protection area	§22 DSchG BW	190,4	0	Nature reserve	§26 NatSchG BW	5,2	0,1	Landscape protection areas	§29 NatSchG BW	179,0	256,8	Natural monuments	§31 NatSchG BW	5,2	0,1	Legally protected biotopes	§32 NatSchG BW	24,9	8,9	Protected areas (FFH)	§36 NatSchG BW	16,7	0,7	Specially protected biotopes (wood)	§30a LWaldG BW	22,2	7,9	Woodland protection area	§32 LWaldG BW	17,7	1,4	component part (ha) 190,4 33,4 190,4 5,2 179,0 5,2 24,9 16,7 22,2 17,7	buffer zone (ha) 391,9 0 0 0,1 256,8 0,1 8,9 0,7 7,9 1,4
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Woodland protection area	§32 LWaldG BW	17,7	1,4																																							

Component part Id	Federal state / Administrative region	Name of component part
Id N°2	Baden-Württemberg / Tübingen, Stuttgart	Lonetal

Palaeolithic sites in the component part

Vogelherd Cave, Hohlenstein Stadel Cave, Bockstein Cave / Bocksteintörle, further sites at Hohlenstein, further sites at Bockstein, Fetzershaldenhöhle, Frauenfels

Dating	Categories of preservation			(for explanation of categories see Volume I, Chapter 4.a)
	Site	Conservation	Scientific potential	
Middle Palaeolithic	Vogelherd Cave	3	3	
Aurignacian	Hohlenstein Stadel Cave	2	1	
Gravettian	Bockstein Cave	3	3	
Magdalenian	Bocksteintörle	2	2	
Epipalaeolithic	Hohlenstein Bärenhöhle	2	1	
Mesolithic	Further sites at Bockstein	2	2	
	Fetzershaldenhöhle	2	2	
	Frauenfels	2	2	
	Hohlenstein Kleine Scheuer	2	2	

Description

The Lone Valley is a typical wide valley of the Jura uplands with a floor width of less than 200 m, the shoulder area of which rarely rises more than 50 m above the valley floor. The valley section nominated here comprises the area located between the K3022 district road from Öllingen (Alb-Donau District) to Bissingen ob Lontal (District of Heidenheim) and the Archäopark Vogelherd near the locality of Niederstotzingen-Stetten (District of Heidenheim). The overall area of the nominated part region more or less follows in its course the east-west axis of the valley, and has a length of about 3 km. The northern and southern boundaries of the nominated area run along the transition from the slope area to the wooded upland areas of the Swabian Jura. The eastern and western boundaries have been determined on the basis of the archaeological sites of the Vogelherd Cave and Bockstein Cave. As in the Ach Valley, the property has been somewhat widened in the valley region, since experience has shown that further open-air sites are to be expected in the immediate vicinity of the caves. The possibility of preserved archaeological sites in immediate connection with the "Caves with the oldest Ice Age art", how-ever, recedes perceptibly as the distance from the caves increases.

Bibliography

Vogelherd Cave: Riek 1934a; Conard 2007a; Conard, Zeidi Kulehparcheh and Bega 2013
Hohlenstein Stadel Cave: Völzing 1940; Wetzel 1961; Kind et al. 2014;
further sites in the Lone Valley: Fetzershaldenhöhle: Conard and Zeidi 2014; Frauenfels: Beutelspacher and Kind 2015
Bockstein Cave / Bocksteintörle: Bürger 1892a; Wetzel 1958a; Krönneck 2012
further sites at Bockstein: Wetzel and Bosinski 1969

Last archaeological action	site	year
excavation	Vogelherd Cave	2012
excavation	Hohlenstein Stadel Cave	2013
excavation	Bockstein Cave	1953
excavation	Bocksteintörle	1956

10. Tables and Glossary

Archaeological sites mentioned in the Comparative Analysis

Name (year of inscription)	Country	Techno complex	Age in years	Short description
Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (1987)	China	Early Palaeolithic	500,000 – 600,000	Property of Human Evolution. Skeletal remains of <i>Sinanthropus pekinensis</i> (<i>Homo erectus</i>). Lithic artefacts. Portable objects.
Lower valley of the Awash River (1980)	Ethiopia	Partly Early Palaeolithic	Up to 4.5 million	Properties of Human Evolution. Skeletal remains of early hominids (e.g. <i>Ardipithecus</i> , <i>Australopithecus afarensis</i> , <i>Homo</i> sp.), occasional lithic artefacts. Portable objects.
Lower valley of the Omo river (1980)	Ethiopia	Partly Early Palaeolithic	Up to 4 million	Properties of Human Evolution. Skeletal remains of early hominids (e.g. <i>Australopithecus</i> , <i>Homo</i> sp., <i>Homo sapiens</i>). Occasional lithic artefacts. Portable objects.
Melka Kunture and Bachilt Archaeological Site	Ethiopia	Early Palaeolithic	Up to 1.7 million	Property of Human Evolution. Lithic artefacts from Oldowan layers, a very long and complex sequence of Acheulean layers, Middle Stone Age and eventually Late Stone Age layers. Skeletal remains of Archaic <i>Homo sapiens</i> and <i>Homo erectus</i> . Portable objects.
Dmanisi Hominid Archaeological Site	Georgia	Early Palaeolithic	Up to 1.9 million	Property of Human Evolution. Oldest human remains outside of Africa. Lithic artefacts. Portable objects.
Sangiran Early Man Site (1996)	Indonesia	Early Palaeolithic	At least 1.5 million	Property of Human Evolution. Skeletal remains of <i>Megatheropus palaeojavanicus</i> , <i>Pithecanthropus erectus</i> (<i>Homo erectus</i>). Lithic artefacts, portable objects.
Sites of Human Evolution at Mount Carmel: The Nahal Me'arot / Wadi el-Mughara Caves (2012)	Israel	Early, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic, Mousterian, Natufian	10,000 – 500,000	Cave sites (e.g. Tabun, Skhul) with long stratigraphical sequences. Skeletal remains of early <i>Homo sapiens</i> and <i>Homo neanderthalensis</i> . Lithic artefacts, portable objects.
The Lower Palaeolithic Palaeosurfaces at Isernia-La Pineta and Notarchirico	Italy	Early Palaeolithic	Up to 1 million	Open air sites. Oldest archaeological traces of the first inhabitants of the Italian peninsula. Lithic artefacts. Portable objects.
Lake Turkana National Parks (1997)	Kenya	Early Palaeolithic	Up to 2.5 million	Properties of Human Evolution. Skeletal remains of <i>Australopithecus</i> , <i>Homo rudolfensis</i> , <i>Homo habilis</i> . Lithic artefacts, portable objects.
Archaeological Heritage of the Lenggong Valley (2012)	Malaysia	Early Palaeolithic to Metal ages	1,000 – 1.83 million	Two clusters with sites from the Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Metal ages. Lithic artefacts, burials. Portable objects.
Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa: Taung, Sterkfontein, Swartkrans Kromdraai, Makapansgat (1999)	South Africa	Partly Early Palaeolithic	1 – 4.5 million	Properties of Human Evolution. Skeletal remains of <i>Australopithecus</i> and <i>Homo</i> sp. Occasional lithic artefacts. Portable objects.
The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene occupation sites of South Africa	South Africa	Middle Stone Age	Up to 200,000	Properties of Human Evolution. Cave and Rockshelter sites. Partly skeletal elements of <i>Homo sapiens</i> . Lithic artefacts. Earliest remains of cultural modern behavior. Portable objects
Archaeological Site of Atapuerca (2000)	Spain	Early Palaeolithic, Acheulean (?)	200,000 – 1.2 million	Cave sites with the oldest human skeletal remains in Europe (<i>Homo antecessor</i>), and hundreds of skeletal remains of <i>Homo heidelbergensis</i> . Lithic artefacts, portable objects.
Ngorongoro Conservation Area: Olduvai Gorge, Laetoli (1979)	Tanzania	Early Palaeolithic	10,000 – 4 million	Properties of Human Evolution. Skeletal remains of <i>Australopithecus afarensis</i> , <i>Homo habilis</i> , <i>Australopithecus boisei</i> , <i>Homo sapiens</i> . Lithic artefacts, oldest human footprints in Laetoli. Portable objects.

Tab. Volume III-1 Key Properties on the World Heritage List and on Tentative Lists, dated from the Palaeolithic period. All of the properties define their OUV by portable objects.

Name (year of inscription)	Country	Techno complex	Age in years	Short description
Kakadu National Park (1981)	Australia	Stone age	10,000 – 20,000 (direct dating of pigments from the paintings)	Numerous cliff faces and rock shelters with painted walls. Archaic style (Mimi): Depictions of emus, kangaroos, wallabies, crocodiles, snakes. Several abstract signs.
Karstic caves in prehistoric Apulia: Badanj cave	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Upper Palaeolithic	13,000 - 16,000	Rockshelter site with the engraving of a horse.
Serra da Capivara National Park (1991)	Brazil	Stone age	4,000 - 30,000 (?)	Rock faces with numerous paintings. Depicted are humans, animals, plants, and geometric symboöls
Decorated Cave of Pont d'Arc, known as Grotte Chauvet-Pont d'Arc, Ardèche (2014)	France	Aurignacian,	33,000 – 37,000	Cave with numerous polychrome and monochrome paintings and engravings. Depicted are mammoths, rhinoceros, cave lions, horses, bison, aurochs, ibexes, deer, reindeers, musk oxen, and cave bears. A female lower body is combined with the head of a cave lion and a bison. Hand stencils, numerous abstract signs.
			Direct dating of pigments from the paintings: 34,000 – 37,000	
		Gravettian	29,000 – 31,000	
Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley: Lascaux (1979)	France	Early Magdalenian Solutrean (?)	19,000 – 22,000	Cave with numerous polychrome and monochrome paintings. Depicted are horses, deer, aurochs, bison, ibexes, felines, a bird, a bear, a rhinoceros, and a human. Numerous abstract signs.
Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley: Les Combarelles (1979)	France	Magdalenian	No absolute dates, ca. 15,000 – 16,000	Cave with numerous engravings. Depicted are mammoths, horses, bison, aurochs, bears, reindeers, cave lions, human, abstract signs.
Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley: Rouffignac (1979)	France	Magdalenian	No absolute dates, ca. 15,000 – 16,000	Cave with numerous monochrome paintings and some engravings. Depicted are mammoths, bison, horses, ibexes, rhinoceros, a cave bear and several abstract signs.
Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley: Font de Gaume (1979)	France	Magdalenian	No absolute dates, ca. 15,000 – 20,000	Cave with numerous polychrome and monochrome paintings. Depicted are bison, horses, mammoths, deer, aurochs, reindeers, rhinoceros, felines, a bear, abstract signs.
Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley: La Mouthe (1979)	France	Aurignacian (?), Gravettian, Solutrean	No absolute dates, ca. 15,000 – 35,000	Cave with engravings. Depicted are horses, bison, aurochs, reindeers, mammoths, a deer, a musk ox, several abstract signs. Some of the depictions may possibly belong to the Aurignacian.
Cresswell Crags	Great Britain	Upper Palaeolithic (Magdalenian?)	13,000 - 15,000	Cave site with engravings. Depicted are red deers, ibexes. To this day the finds at Creswell Crags represent the most northerly cave art in Europe.
Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley and Siega Verde (1998)	Portugal/ Spain	Gravettian, Solutrean, Magdalenian, Epipalaeolithic, Neolithic	7,000 – 28,000	Cliff faces with engravings. Depicted are ibexes, horses, bison, deer, fish, a human, abstract signs.
Bashkir Ural: Shulgan Tash, Kapova cave	Russia	Upper Palaeolithic	13,000 - 14,000	Cave site with numerous monochrome red paintings. Depicted are mammoths, horses, rhinoceroses, bovids and abstract signs in red ochre.
Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain: Altamira (1985)	Spain	Magdalenian	19,000 – 20,000	Cave with numerous polychrome paintings. Depicted are bison, deer, horses, ibexes, aurochs, carnivores, mammoths, a wild boar, hand stencils, numerous abstract signs.
Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain: El Castillo (1985)	Spain	Aurignacian (?),	U-Series Dating: 34,000 – 41,000	Cave with numerous polychrome and monochrome paintings. Depicted are, for example, mammoths and horses. They may probably belong to the Magdalenian. Hand stencils and abstract signs are also represented Among the signs there are some red discs. Sinter on one of these discs was dated at 40,800 years.
		Magdalenian	No absolute dates for the Magdalenian, ca. 15,000 – 20,000	

Name (year of inscription)	Country	Techno complex	Age in years	Short description
Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain: Peña de Candamo (1985)	Spain	Aurignacian,	37,000 – 39,000	Cave with numerous paintings. Depicted are aurochs, horses, deer, bison, ibexes and numerous abstract signs. Most of the paintings belong to the Solutrean and the Magdalenian. Some black dots are superposed by younger paintings. Absolute dating of pigments date them to the Aurignacian.
		Solutrean,	27,000	
		Magdalenian	No absolute dates for the Magdalenian, ca. 15,000 – 20,000	
Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain: Ekain (1985)	Spain	Magdalenian	No absolute dates, ca. 15,000 – 20,000	Cave with numerous polychrome and monochrome paintings. Depicted are horses, deer, ibexes, bison and bears.
Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain: La Garma (1985)	Spain	Aurignacian (?), Gravettian, Solutrean, Magdalenian	17,000 – 30,000	Cave with paintings and engravings. Depicted are bison, horses, deer, ibexes, carnivores and an aurochs. Hand stencils and abstract sign. Some of the depictions may belong to the Aurignacian.

Tab. Volume III-2 Key Properties on the World Heritage List and on Tentative Lists with Palaeolithic rock art.

Name	Country	Techno complex	Age in years	Short description
Stratzing Galgenberg	Austria	Aurignacian	34,000 – 36,000	Open-air site. A female figurine carved from green schist. Figurative art.
Decorated Cave of Pont d'Arc, known as Grotte Chauvet-Pont d'Arc, Ardèche	France	Aurignacian, Direct dating of pigments from the paintings: 34,000 – 37,000 Gravettian	33,000 – 37,000	Cave with numerous polychrome and monochrome paintings and engravings. Depicted are mammoths, rhinoceros, cave lions, horses, bison, aurochs, ibexes, deer, reindeers, musk oxen, and cave bears. A human lower body is combined with the head of a cave lion and a bison. Hand stencils, numerous abstract signs. Figurative art.
			34,000 – 37,000	
			29,000 – 31,000	
Abri Blanchard	France	Aurignacian	No absolute dates, ca. 33,000 – 37,000	Rock shelter (Abri) with engravings on boulders. Depicted are, among others, a horse, ibex and a bear. Additionally there are several depictions of vulvas and a phallus. Several abstract signs. Typical example for style I according to A. Leroi-Gourhan. Figurative art.
Abri Castanet	France	Aurignacian	ca. 37,000	Rock shelter (Abri) with engravings on boulders. Depicted are two animal figurines, several vulvas, a phallus, several abstract signs. Typical example for style I according to A. Leroi-Gourhan. Figurative art.
Abri Cellier	France	Aurignacian	No absolute dates, ca. 33,000 – 37,000	Rock shelter (Abri) with engravings on boulders. Depicted are a head of a horse, two heads of ibexes, some vulvas and abstract signs. Typical example for style I according to A. Leroi-Gourhan. Figurative art.
Abri Belcayre	France	Aurignacian	No absolute dates, ca. 33,000 – 37,000	Rock shelter (Abri) with an engraving on a boulder. Depicted is the head of an ibex (?). Typical example for style I according to A. Leroi-Gourhan. Figurative art.
La Baume-Latrone	France	Aurignacian (?)	ca. 37,000	Cave with paintings or engravings. Depicted are, among others, mammoths, an ibex, a feline, a rhinoceros, a horse and several abstract signs. The paintings were mostly assigned to the Solutrean. A 14C-dating from a charcoal sample that was removed from underneath the painting yielded an age of about 37,000 years. It has however not been clarified whether the resultant date actually reflects the true age of the paintings. Figurative art.
		Solutrean (?)		
Pair - non - pair	France	Aurignacian,	29,000 – 36,000	Cave with engravings and paintings. Depicted are ibexes, horses, bison, mammoths, deer and several abstract signs. Most of the depictions belong to the Gravettian, but some may belong to the Aurignacian. Figurative art.
		Gravettian	No absolute dates	
La Ferrassie	France	Aurignacian	No absolute dates, ca. 33,000 – 37,000	Rock shelter (Abri) with engravings on boulders. Depicted are the head of a rhinoceros, further unclear animals, several vulvas and a phallus, plus several symbols. Typical example for style I according to A. Leroi-Gourhan. Figurative art.
Leang Timpuseng cave	Indonesia	Stone age	U-Series Dating: 35,000 – 40,000	Cave with paintings. Depicted are among others a pig-deer (babirusa) and hand stencils. The sinter upon some of these depictions was dated. The oldest of the paintings may be up to 40,000 years old. Oldest paintings in Asia. Figurative art.
Grotta di Fumane	Italy	Aurignacian	36,000 – 44,000	Small cave with a long stratigraphical sequence. In archaeological layers of the (Proto-) Aurignacian some painted stones were discovered. Most of them are decorated with lines and abstract signs, but two depict an abstract animal and an anthropomorphic figurine. They may possibly be assigned to style I according to A. Leroi-Gourhan. (Proto-) figurative art.
			Ultrafiltrated: 41,000	

Name	Country	Techno complex	Age in years	Short description
Apollo 11 cave	Namibia	Late stone age	30,000 – 32,000	Cave with paintings on stone slabs. Depicted are antelopes, zebras and rhinoceros. Currently oldest paintings in Africa. Figurative art.
Coliboaia	Romania	Aurignacian (?)	32,000 – 35,000	Cave with monochrome paintings. Depicted are a bison, a horse and possibly a feline; one or two bear heads and two rhinoceros. Figurative art.
Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain: El Castillo	Spain	Aurignacian (?),	U-Series Dating: 34,000 – 41,000	Cave with numerous polychrome and monochrome paintings. Depicted are, for example, mammoths and horses. They may probably belong to the Magdalenian. Hand stencils and abstract signs are also represented Among the signs there are some red discs. Sinter on one of these discs was dated at 40,800 years. Non-figurative art.
		Magdalenian	No absolute dates for the Magdalenian, ca. 15,000 – 20,000	
Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain: Peña de Candamo	Spain	Aurignacian,	37,000 – 39,000;	Cave with numerous paintings. Depicted are aurochs, horses, deer, bison, ibexes and numerous abstract signs. Most of the paintings belong to the Solutrean and the Magdalenian. Some black dots are superposed by later paintings. Absolute dating of pigments date them from the Aurignacian. Non-figurative art.
		Solutrean,	27,000	
		Magdalenian	No absolute dates, ca. 15,000 – 20,000	
Abri de La Viña	Spain	Aurignacian,	36,000 – 42,000	Rock shelter (Abri) with paintings. Depicted are horses, a deer, an ibex, several abstract signs and lines. Most of the paintings belong to the Gravettian and Solutrean. Some of the lines may belong to the Aurignacians. Non-figurative art.
		Gravettian,		
		Solutrean		

Tab. Volume III-3 Key sites with art objects dated from the Aurignacian and similar cultures.

Name	Country	Techno complex	Age in years	Short description
Stratzing Galgenberg	Austria	Aurignacian	34,000 – 36,000	Open-air site. A female figurine carved from green schist.
Willendorf	Austria	Gravettian	No absolute dates, ca. 26,000 – 32,000	Open-air site. A female figurine carved from limestone, "Venus of Willendorf".
Brassempouy, Grotte du Pape	France	Gravettian	No absolute dates, ca. 26,000 – 32,000	Cave. Several figurines carved from mammoth ivory. Well known is the "Dame à la capuche", the small head of a woman with detailed delicately chiselled features.
Grotte d'Enlène	France	Middle Magdalenian	No absolute dates, ca. 16,000 – 18,000	Cave. More than 1,000 stone slabs, one sandstone sculpture, numerous engraved bone and antler pieces from the Magdalenian layers. Depicted are bison, horses, ibexes, musk oxen, reindeers, birds, fish, a bear, a feline, a seal, several abstract signs.
Grotte d'Isturitz	France	Aurignacian Gravettian Magdalenian	36,000 – 40,000 ca. 28,000 – 32,000 ca. 18,000 – 15,000	Cave. Numerous engravings on bone and antler tools and sculptures carved in sandstone. Depicted are bison, horses, ibexes, felines, bears and others. Well known is the engraving of two bison following each other on one side and of two women (?) following each other on the other side of a bone.
La Marche	France	Magdalenian	No absolute dates, ca. 15,000 – 19,000	Cave with more than 1,500 stone slabs. Among them are 150 depictions of humans with realistic features.
La Vache	France	Magdalenian	15,000 – 17,000	Cave with some paintings. Additionally numerous engravings on bones and antlers. Depicted are, among others, cave lions, wolves, reindeers, bison, ibexes, horses, aurochs, birds, fish, and humans. Sculptured spear throwers and bâtons percées.
Laussel	France	Gravettian	No absolute dates, ca. 26,000 – 32,000	Rock shelter with an ensemble of sculptured limestone boulders. Well known is the "Vénus à la corne", a bas-relief with the depiction of a woman with the horn of a bison.
Grotte des Rideaux, Lespugue	France	Gravettian	No absolute dates, ca. 26,000 – 32,000	Cave. A female figurine called the "Venus of Lespugue", the depiction of a woman carved from mammoth ivory.
Grotte du Mas d'Azil	France	Magdalenian, Azilian	No absolute dates, ca. 12,000 – 19,000	Cave. From the Magdalenian layers numerous bone and antler artefacts, sculptured with animal figurines. Well known are spear throwers with figurines of ibexes and bison. From the Azilian layers pebble decorated with coloured lines and dots.
Gönnersdorf	Germany	Magdalenian	15,000 – 17,000	Open-air site. Numerous engravings on slabs of schist. Depicted are horses, mammoths, rhinoceros, an ibex, a wolf, a bear, a saiga, a seal and birds. Well known are stylised female figurines, called "Venus of type Gönnersdorf" engraved on schist or carved from antler and mammoth ivory.
Hohle Fels	Germany	Gravettian Magdalenian	27,000 – 33,000 15,000 – 16,000	Cave. Beside the figurines from the Aurignacian layers, which define the OUV of the site, there are two depictions from the Gravettian layers: an animal (bison?) carved on an antler adze and a pebble carved as a phallus. In the Magdalenian layers several limestones with red paintings were found.
Petersfels	Germany	Magdalenian	15,000 – 17,000	Cave. Engraved antler artefacts, for example a spear straightener depicted with reindeer figurines. Several stylised female figurines carved from jet.
Balzi Rossi	Italy	Gravettian	No absolute dates, ca. 26,000 – 32,000	Cave. 13 female figurines ("Venus of Balzi Rossi") carved from stone and mammoth ivory.

Name	Country	Techno complex	Age in years	Short description
Grotta di Fumane	Italy	Aurignacian	36,000 – 44,000	
			Ultrafiltrated: 41,000	Small cave with a long stratigraphical sequence. In archaeological layers of the (Proto-) Aurignacian some painted stones were discovered. Most of them are decorated with lines and abstract signs, but two depict an abstract animal and an anthropomorphic figurine.
Avdeevka	Russia	Gravettian	27,000 – 28,000	Open-air site. Several female figurines carved from mammoth ivory.
Gagarino	Russia	Gravettian	25,000 – 27,000	Open-air site. Several female figurines carved from mammoth ivory.
Kostenki	Russia	Gravettian	25,000 – 27,000	Several open-air sites. Several figurines, among others the head of a cave lion carved from mammoth ivory, mammoths carved from limestone. Several female figurines carved from limestone and mammoth ivory.
Mal'ta	Russia	Gravettian	24,000 – 26,000	Open-air site. Animal figurines carved from mammoth ivory, among others depictions of birds. Several female figurines carved from mammoth ivory.
Sungir	Russia	Streletsian	30,000 – 34,000	Open-air site. Horse figurine carved from mammoth ivory. Several burials with numerous personal ornaments.
The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene occupation sites of South Africa : Pinnacle Point	South Africa	Middle Stone Age	164,000	Cave. Several used pieces of iron oxide (red ochre). Oldest proof of the use of pigments.
The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene occupation sites of South Africa : Blombos Cave	South Africa	Middle Stone Age, Still Bay	OSL dates: 74,000 – 78,000	Cave. In Middle Stone Age (Stillbay) layers several engraved pieces of red ochre. Early abstract or symbolic depiction.
The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene occupation sites of South Africa : Diepkloof Rock shelter	South Africa	Middle Stone Age	TL-dates: 60,000	Rock shelter. In Middle Stone Age layers 270 fragments of ostrich eggshell containers have been found covered with engraved geometric patterns. Early abstract or symbolic depiction.
Cueva del Parpalló	Spain	Solutrean, Badegoulian, Magdalenian	15,000 – 27,000	Cave. Several thousands of engraved or coloured stone slabs in Solutrean and Magdalenian layers. Depicted are, among others, deer, horses, ibexes, aurochs, wild boars and a fish.
Dolní Věstonice	Czech Republic	Gravettian	30,000 – 33,000	Several open-air sites. Numerous examples of figurative art. Depicted are, for example, a cave lion, a mammoth, rhinoceros and a bear made from burnt clay. Additionally a female figurine made from burnt clay ("Venus of Dolní Věstonice") and the head of a woman with realistic features.

Tab. Volume III-4 Key sites with mobile art objects dated from the Palaeolithic.

Name	Country	Techno complex	Age in years	Short description
Grotta di Fumane	Italy	Aurignacian	36,000 – 44,000	Cave. Painting with red colour on a limestone. Depiction of an upright human figurine with horns attached to the head.
			Ultrafiltrated: 41,000	
Le Gabillou	France	Magdalenian	No absolute dates, ca. 14,000 – 19,000	Cave. Engraved figurine on the cave wall. Depiction of an upright therianthrope with the combination of the upper part of the body of a bison and the lower part of the body of a human.
Les Trois Frères	France	Magdalenian	No absolute dates, ca. 14,000 – 19,000	Cave. Several figurines on the cave wall. (1) Engraved depiction of an upright therianthrope with the combination of the upper part of the body of a bison and the lower part of the body of a human. (2) Engraved and painted depiction of the upper body of a deer and the lower body of a human ("dieu cornu").
Decorated Cave of Pont d'Arc, known as Grotte Chauvet-Pont d'Arc, Ardèche	France	Aurignacian	33,000 – 37,000 direct dating of pigments from the paintings: 34,000 – 37,000	Cave. Painted combination of a female lower part of the body with the head of a cave lion and a bison.
Las Caldas	Spain	Magdalenian	16,000	Cave. Carved figurine on a spear thrower. Combination of the head and the upper part of the body of an ibex and the lower part of the body of a woman.

Tab. Volume III-5 Key sites with depictions of therianthropes dated from the Palaeolithic.

Name	Country	Techno complex	Age in years	Short description
Grubgraben	Austria	Epi-Gravettian	20,000 – 22,000	Open-air site. Flute made out of a reindeer tibia with three drilled finger holes.
Grotte d'Isturitz	France	Aurignacian,	36,000 – 40,000	Cave. From the Aurignacian layer a larger fragment of a flute with three cut finger holes. From the Gravettian and Magdalenian layers several flutes.
		Gravettian,	ca. 28,000 – 32,000	
		Magdalenian	ca. 15,000 – 18,000	
La Roque	France	Aurignacian (?)	no context	Rock shelter. Flute with five finger holes. Dating uncertain.
Les Roches	France	Aurignacian (?)	no context	Rock shelter. Flute with three finger holes. Dating uncertain. Flute or pipe?
Khotyk	Russia	Upper Palaeolithic	ca. 37,000	Open-air site. In layer 3 a fragment of a flute (pipe?) made out of a bird bone (swan?) with one cut finger hole.
Divje Babe	Slovenia	Middle Palaeolithic	ca. 47,000	Cave. In the Middle Palaeolithic layer a fragment of a femur of a young cave bear with two holes. Interpretation as a flute is not certain.

Tab. Volume III-6 Key sites with flutes dated from the Palaeolithic.

Glossary

Anatomically modern humans

The term refers in palaeoanthropology to individual members of the species *Homo sapiens* with an appearance consistent with the range of phenotypes in modern humans. Anatomically modern humans evolved from archaic *Homo sapiens* during the Middle Paleolithic, about 200,000 years ago, in Africa.

Artifact

From Latin phrase *arte factum*, from *ars* skill + *facere* to make. Something made or given shape by man, such as a tool or a work of art, especially an object of archaeological interest. Lithic artefacts, bone/antler artefacts.

Aurignacian

Archaeological culture of the Upper Palaeolithic during the last ice-age, located in Europe and southwest Asia. It lasted broadly within the period from ca. 32,000 to 43,000 years ago. The name originates from the type site of Aurignac in the Département Haute-Garonne of France.

Azilian

Archaeological culture at the end of the Upper Palaeolithic, located in Europe at the end of the last ice-age. It lasted broadly within the period from ca. 11,600 to 14,500 years ago. The name originates from the type site of Mas d'Azil in the Département Ariège of France.

Badegoulian

Archaeological culture of the Upper Palaeolithic, located in Europe during the last ice-age. It lasted broadly within the period from ca. 20,000 to 23,000 years ago. The name originates from the type site of Badegoule in the Département Dordogne of France.

¹⁴C-method

Method of determining the age of an object by using the properties of radiocarbon ¹⁴C, a radioactive isotope of carbon. It depends on the fact that radiocarbon is constantly being created in the atmosphere by the interaction of cosmic rays with atmospheric nitrogen. The resulting radiocarbon combines with atmospheric oxygen to form radioactive carbon dioxide. This is then incorporated into plants by photosynthesis, and animals acquire ¹⁴C by eating the plants. When the animal or plant dies, it stops exchanging carbon with its environment, and from that point the amount of ¹⁴C it contains begins to reduce as the ¹⁴C undergoes radioactive decay. The half-life of ¹⁴C (the time it takes for half of a given amount of

¹⁴C to decay) is about 5,730 years. Measuring the amount of ¹⁴C in a sample from a dead plant or animal such as piece of old wood or a fragment of bone provides information that can be used to calculate when the animal or plant died.

Calibration of radiocarbon dates

The level of atmospheric radiocarbon (carbon-14 or ¹⁴C) has not been strictly constant during the span of time that can be radiocarbon-dated. Uncalibrated radiocarbon ages can be converted to calendar dates by means of calibration curves based on comparison of raw radiocarbon dates of samples independently dated by other methods, such as dendrochronology (dating on basis of tree growth-rings) and stratigraphy (dating on the basis of sediment layers in mud or sedimentary rock). Such calibrated dates are expressed as cal BP, where “cal” indicates “calibrated years” or “calendar years” before 1950.

Epipalaeolithic

Archaeological culture at the end of the Upper Palaeolithic, located in Europe and southwest Asia at the end of the last ice-age. It lasted broadly within the period from ca. 11,600 to 14,500 years ago.

Fumanian

Archaeological culture of the Upper Palaeolithic during the last ice-age, located in Europe. It lasted broadly within the period from ca. 40,000 to 44,000 years ago and is also called Proto-Aurignacian. The name originates from the type site of Grotta di Fumane in northern Italy.

Glacial

Geological interval of time (thousands of years) within the pleistocene that is marked by colder temperatures and glacier advances.

Glacial fauna

The severe climatic changes during the ice age had major impacts on the fauna. Typical animals during a glacial in Europe were reindeer, polar fox, wild horse, bison, mammoth, wooly rhino, ibex, giant deer, cave bear, cave hyena and cave lion.

Gravettian

Archaeological culture of the Upper Palaeolithic, located in Europe during the last ice-age. It lasted broadly within the period from ca. 26,000 to 32,000 years ago. The name originates from the type site of La Gravette in the Département Dordogne of France.

Holocene

Geological epoch which began at the end of the Pleistocene at 11,600 years ago and continues to the present.

Homo sapiens

Scientific name for the human species. *Homo* is the human genus, which also includes Neanderthals and many other extinct species of hominids. *Homo sapiens* is the only surviving species of the genus *Homo*.

Human evolution

Process of change by which people originated from apelike ancestors starting broadly five million years ago. Important steps in human evolution are fossils like *Australopithecus* (ca. 2 - 4 million years ago), *Homo habilis* (ca. 1.8 - 2.4 million years ago), *Homo erectus* (ca. 1.8 - 0.4 million years ago), *Homo heidelbergensis* (ca. 250,000 - 600,000 years ago), *Homo neanderthalensis* (ca. 35,000 - 250,000 years ago) and *Homo sapiens* (in Africa since ca. 200,000 years ago, in Europe since ca. 43,000 years ago).

Hunter-gatherers

Nomadic societies in which most or all food is obtained from wild plants and animals, in contrast to agricultural societies, which rely mainly on domesticated species.

Interglacial

Geological interval of warmer global average temperature lasting thousands of years that separates consecutive glacial periods within the pleistocene.

Lower Palaeolithic

First subdivision of the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age as it is understood in Europe, Africa and Asia. It broadly spanned from 250,000 to 2.6 million years ago.

Magdalenian

Archaeological culture of the Upper Palaeolithic, located in Europe during the last ice-age. It lasted broadly within the period from ca. 14,500 to 20,000 years ago. The name originates from the type site of La Madeleine in the Département Dordogne of France.

Mammoth

Species of the extinct genus *Mammuthus*, commonly equipped with long, curved tusks and, in northern species, a covering of long hair. They were members of the family Elephantidae which contains, along with mammoths, the two genera of modern elephants and their ancestors.

Mesolithic

In Europe variety of hunter-gatherer cultures subsequent to the end of the last glacial period during the early holocene. It lasted in Europa broadly within the period from ca. 11,600 to 7,500 years ago.

Middle Palaeolithic

Second subdivision of the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age as it is understood in Europe, Africa and Asia. It broadly spanned from 250,000 to 35,000 years ago.

Neanderthal man

Extinct grouping of human in the genus *Homo*. They are closely related to modern humans, differing in DNA by just 0.12%. Remains left by Neanderthals include bone and stone tools, which are found in Eurasia, from Western Europe to Central and Northern Asia. Neanderthals are named after Neandertal ("Neander Valley"), the location in Germany where the first Neanderthal remains were discovered. Neanderthals are generally classified as the species *Homo neanderthalensis*.

Palaeolithic

Prehistoric period of human history with hunter-gatherer cultures. It covers roughly 95% of human technological prehistory. It extends from the earliest known use of stone tools by early hominins 2.6 million years ago to the end of the Pleistocene around 11,600 years ago.

Pleistocene

Ice Age. Geological epoch which lasted from about 2,6 million years to 11,600 years ago, spanning the world's recent period of repeated glaciations. It is divided in cold glacial and temperate interglacial periods.

Solutrean

Archaeological culture of the Upper Palaeolithic, located in western and southwestern Europe during the last ice-age. It lasted broadly within the period from ca. 23,000 to 26,000 years ago. The name originates from the type site of Solutré-Pouilly in the Département Saône-et-Loire of France.

Therianthrope

From the Greek *theríon* [θηρίον], meaning "wild animal" or "beast" (impliedly mammalian); and *anthrōpos* [ἀνθρώπος], meaning "human being". Therianthropes refers to beings which simultaneously share human and nonhuman animal traits or to the fantastical, or mythological, ability of some humans to change into animals. Possibly, it refers to shamans in the process of acquiring the mental and spiritual attributes of various beasts.

Upper Palaeolithic

Third subdivision of the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age as it is understood in Europe, Africa and Asia. It broadly spanned from 43,000 to 11,600 years ago.

Uranium series dating

Uranium-thorium dating, also called thorium-230 dating, uranium-series disequilibrium dating or uranium-series dating, is a radiometric dating technique commonly used to determine the age of calcium carbonate materials such as speleothem or coral.

List of plot numbers inside the property

a. Ach Valley

Municipality (Nº)	Plot Nº	Area in m ²	State	Federal State	Community	Private
Schelklingen (8310)	251	1,609			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	489	2,037				x
Schelklingen (8310)	491	1,988				x
Schelklingen (8310)	492	852			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	492/1	32			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	493	18,757			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	496	3,378				x
Schelklingen (8310)	497	4,115				x
Schelklingen (8310)	498	4,602				x
Schelklingen (8310)	500/1	5,084				x
Schelklingen (8310)	500/2	1,931				x
Schelklingen (8310)	501	1,364				x
Schelklingen (8310)	502	2,646				x
Schelklingen (8310)	503	4,097				x
Schelklingen (8310)	504	5,600				x
Schelklingen (8310)	505	1,685				x
Schelklingen (8310)	506	4,941				x
Schelklingen (8310)	507	354				x
Schelklingen (8310)	508	9,748				x
Schelklingen (8310)	510	7,389				x
Schelklingen (8310)	512	5,742				x
Schelklingen (8310)	513	2,731			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	515	8,589			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	516	3,414				x
Schelklingen (8310)	517/1	167			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	518	5,218				x
Schelklingen (8310)	519	3,442			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	520	3,223				x
Schelklingen (8310)	523	744			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	531/1	1,967				x
Schelklingen (8310)	531/2	2,651				x
Schelklingen (8310)	532/2	1,978				x
Schelklingen (8310)	533	1,354				x
Schelklingen (8310)	536	6,998	x			
Schelklingen (8310)	537	9,710	x			
Schelklingen (8310)	539	1,183				x
Schelklingen (8310)	540/1	1,555				x
Schelklingen (8310)	541	1,914				x
Schelklingen (8310)	543	223				x
Schelklingen (8310)	544	1,116				x
Schelklingen (8310)	544/1	750			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	545	1,817				x
Schelklingen (8310)	546	1,361				x
Schelklingen (8310)	547	1,445				x
Schelklingen (8310)	548	1,379				x

Municipality (Nº)	Plot Nº	Area in m ²	State	Federal State	Community	Private
Schelklingen (8310)	562	3,967				x
Schelklingen (8310)	563	5,274				x
Schelklingen (8310)	564	364			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	565	2,388				x
Schelklingen (8310)	566	4,357				x
Schelklingen (8310)	567	1,829				x
Schelklingen (8310)	568	2,574				x
Schelklingen (8310)	569	742			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	570	1,223			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	648	110,400		x		
Schelklingen (8310)	814	6,391			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	1434/2	10,584			x	
Schelklingen (8310)	1435	55,944			x	
Blaubeuren (8300)	1135/1	638,779				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	143	275,962		x		
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	248	28,778			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	260	3,779				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	262	1,501			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	285/4	23,987				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	286/2	40,645	x			
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	286/3	1,579			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	286/4	1,197	x			
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	286/5	498	x			
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	287	645			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	296/1	3,821				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	297	7,145			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	298	2,634				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	299	7,540				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	303	3,462				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	304/2	3,772				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	305	3,647				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	306	2,557				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	307	2,485				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	308/1	154				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	317	1,205			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	317/1	433			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	317/2	38				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	317/3	1,606				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	317/4	207				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	317/5	352				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	318/1	1,733				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	318/2	1,566				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	318/3	1,235				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	319/1	4,267				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	319/2	2,809				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	320	700			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	320/1	1,516				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	320/2	6,935				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	321/1	6,188				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	321/2	887				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	322/1	3,533				x

Municipality (Nº)	Plot Nº	Area in m ²	State	Federal State	Community	Private
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	322/2	3,626				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	322/3	65				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	323/1	418			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	323/2	1,668			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	324	2,445				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	325	7,919				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	326	8,788				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	326/1	3,190			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	326/2	84				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	328	1,716				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	329	1,476				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	330	3,862				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	331	4,630				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	332	2,755				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	333	1,823				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	334	2,893				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	336	3,665				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	337	6,100			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	337/1	2,776				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	337/2	4,661				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	338/1	559				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	338/2	3,733				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	339	3,422				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	340/1	6,145				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	340/2	3,115				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	340/3	1,593				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	340/4	1,603				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	341	652				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	342	3,092				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	343/1	1,702				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	343/2	1,702				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	344	1,137				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	345	1,171				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	346	1,604				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	347	2,773				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	348	2,494				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	349	2,519				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	350	9,661				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	351	3,805				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	352	3,109				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	353/1	2,689				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	353/2	2,686				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	353/3	224				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	354	2,632				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	355	11,327				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	358	1,642				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	359	1,560				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	360	1,612				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	361/1	1,479				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	361/2	1,482				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	362	1,633				x

Municipality (Nº)	Plot Nº	Area in m ²	State	Federal State	Community	Private
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	363	4,053				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	364	1,138				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	365	7,241				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	366/1	1,723				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	366/2	1,741				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	366/3	1,719				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	367	1,638				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	368	3,473				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	379	1,409				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	370	1,420				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	371	3,675				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	372	2,124				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	373	3,296				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	374	2,459				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	375	2,913				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	376	6,033				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	377	1,311				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	378	588				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	379	1,675				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	380	3,880				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	382	1,812				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	383	20,276				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	384	1,669				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	385	5,031				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	386	4,143				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	387	14,571				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	388/1	1,491				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	388/2	2,901				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	389	6,957				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	390	2,334				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	391	2,472				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	392	5,886				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	393	1,458				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	394/1	1,924				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	394/2	1,936				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	402	4,507				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	403	516				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	403/1	3,674				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	403/2	2,029				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	403/3	2,288				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	403/4	1,990				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	404	5,186				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	405	1,115			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	405/1	923				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	405/2	2,773				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	405/3	597				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	406/1	4,796			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	406/2	1,437				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	406/3	4,265				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	407	3,213				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	408	55,442				x

Municipality (Nº)	Plot Nº	Area in m ²	State	Federal State	Community	Private
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	410	4,754				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	411	2,018				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	412	2,732				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	415	4,909			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	417	2,748				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	418	1,332			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	419	950			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	419/1	2,155				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	419/2	1,025				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	419/3	203				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	420	50,288				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	424	4,532			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	425	4,346				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	426/1	892				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	426/3	2,861				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	429	1,054			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	432	322			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	433	9,113				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	434/1	1,939				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	434/2	2,682				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	435/1	6,661				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	435/2	2,571				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	436	12,847				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	437	1,916				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	437/1	322			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	438	1,245				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	439	6,648				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	439/1	438			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	439/2	132			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	439/3	762				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	467	1,982				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	468	17,659				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	469	6,091				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	470	6,504				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	471	14,522				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	472/1	7,085				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	472/2	4,550				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	473	22,162			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	474	2,880			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	477	5,762				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	478	9,052				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	481	36			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	496	65,094			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	497	6,129				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	498	6,994				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	499	4,350				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	500	4,611			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	501	7,687			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	502/1	12,125				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	502/2	452				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	503/1	1,976				x

Municipality (Nº)	Plot Nº	Area in m ²	State	Federal State	Community	Private
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	503/2	1,671				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	504	77,139		x		
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	505	482				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	506	182			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	506/1	1,413				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	506/2	35				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	506/4	2,191				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	506/5	526				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	507/1	471				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	507/2	68				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	507/3	982				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	507/4	238				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	509	552				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	509/1	277				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	509/2	17			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	510	3,151				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	510/1	370			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	511	1,871				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	512	1,498				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	513/1	1,063				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	514	368		x		
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	515	36,556		x		
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	516	12,881		x		
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	517	21,207				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	523	2,535				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	524	3,297				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	524/1	1,912			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	525	815				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	526/1	426				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	527/1	3,383				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	527/3	997				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	528	5,899				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	531	76,393		x		
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	532/1	122,555		x		
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	533	55		x		
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	534/1	19,192				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	534/2	63				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535	297			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/1	1,653				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/2	3,269				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/3	785				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/4	1,596				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/5	276				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/6	114				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/7	404				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/8	23				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/9	37				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/10	1,003				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/11	295				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/12	49				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	535/13	2,631				x

Municipality (N°)	Plot N°	Area in m ²	State	Federal State	Community	Private
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	536	2,005				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	537/1	2,591				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	537/2	47				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	537/3	1,516				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	538/1	2,943				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	538/2	2,919				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	539	6,299				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	540	704			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	540/1	5,009				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	540/2	3,429				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	541/2	6,044				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	542	529			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	542/1	1,968				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	542/2	2,690				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	542/4	4,213				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	544	6,108				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	545	4,225				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	546	2,903				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	547	2,656				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	547/1	2,414			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	548	1,302				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	549	3,692				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	550	3,050				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	551	1,496				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	552	762			x	
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	552/1	5,359				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	552/2	1,526		x		
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	553/1	3,473				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	553/3	2,358				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	555	4,911				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	566	12,999				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	567	10,912				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	570/3	1,743		x		
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	585	10,142				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	586	5,428				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	587	2,442				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	588	4,111				x
Blaubeuren-Weiler (8306)	589	2,026				x

Tab. Volume III-7 Details of ownership of plots within the Ach Valley component part (Id N°1) of the nominated property (Alb-Donau District).

b. Lone Valley

Municipality (Nº)	Plot Nº	Area in m ²	State	Federal State	Community	Private
Asselfingen (8200)	2364	41,882		x		
Asselfingen (8200)	2365	61,932				x
Asselfingen (8200)	2367	77,825		x		
Asselfingen (8200)	2650	6,451				x
Asselfingen (8200)	2651	132,832				x
Asselfingen (8200)	2652	2,833				x
Rammingen (8195)	526	214,285		x		
Rammingen (8195)	557	55,949			x	
Rammingen (8195)	4557	891			x	
Rammingen (8195)	4558	5,057				x
Rammingen (8195)	4559	7,063				x
Rammingen (8195)	4560	3,617				x
Rammingen (8195)	4561	3,919				x
Rammingen (8195)	4562	794		x		
Rammingen (8195)	4563	2,577				x
Rammingen (8195)	4564	3,162				x
Rammingen (8195)	4565	7,967				x
Rammingen (8195)	4566	2,462			x	
Rammingen (8195)	4567	544			x	
Rammingen (8195)	4568	2,594		x		
Rammingen (8195)	4570	8,778				x
Rammingen (8195)	4571	613			x	
Rammingen (8195)	4572	22,268				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	1	5,275		x		
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	543	2,914			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	551/1	3,329				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	555	6,366				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	565	3,840				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	789	3,414			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	800	952				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	983	1,441				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	984	1,734				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	985	2,028				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	986	2,129				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	987	2,049				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	988	1,979				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	989	1,959				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	990	2,133				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	991	2,082				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	992	1,891				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	993	1,902				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	1047	21,471		x		
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	1047/7	3,053			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	1099	414			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	1230	27				
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2703	377,869		x		
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2704	6,889				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2705	15,247				x

Municipality (Nº)	Plot Nº	Area in m ²	State	Federal State	Community	Private
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2706	6,132				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2707	6,180				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2708	23,691				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2709	10,641				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2710	2,691				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2711	7,243				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2712	29,117				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2713	7,164				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2714	13,915		x		
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2715	190		x		
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2716	24,775			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2716/1	40			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2716/2	64			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2717	7,935				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2718	4,268				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2719	9,281				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2720	7,195				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2721	27,983				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2722	6,908			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2723	26,106				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2725	4,014			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2726	148,536			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2727	10,645		x		
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2728	580			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2729	22,337				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2730	47,269		x		
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2731	11,990				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2732	190			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2732/1	80			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2733	3,638				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2734	1,827			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2735	5,530			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2736	1,570			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2737	11,033				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2737/1	1,329		x		
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2738	265			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2739	2,169				x
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2740	458			x	
Herbrechtingen-Bissingen (2586)	2750	282			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	67	11,553		x		
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	220/1	1,711				x
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	223	1,688			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	226	14,288		x		
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	230	2,791			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	231	2,172				x
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	233/1	29,171		x		
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	233/2	10,382				x
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	234	6,577			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	235	859			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	236	1,502				x
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	237	10,914				x

Municipality (N°)	Plot N°	Area in m ²	State	Federal State	Community	Private
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	240	692			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	241	1,594				x
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	242	1,695				x
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	243/1	5,754				x
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	243/2	3,002			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	244	13,072			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	251	2,139			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	257	31,943				x
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	258	10,584			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	258/1	403			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	259	2,544			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	261	1,600			x	
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	261/1	835		x		
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	536	1,851		x		
Niederstotzingen-Stetten (2622)	537	98,414				x

Tab. Volume III-8 Details of ownership of plots within the Lone Valley component part (Id N°2) of the nominated property (Alb-Donau District and District of Heidenheim).

