1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Mines of Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and Upper Harz Water Management System

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details State(s) Party(ies)

Germany

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

623ter

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1992, 2010

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (longitude / latitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0/0	?	?	?	
	0/0	?	?	?	
Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar	51.89 / 10.421	363.3	376.1	739.4	2008
Upper Harz Water Management System	51.82 / 10.34	1009.89	5654.69	6664.58	2010
Total (ha)	•	1373.19	6030.79	7403.98	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title		Link to source
Mines of Rammelsberg and the historic Town of Goslar	01/02/2008	æ
Upper Harz Water Management System 2010	22/01/2008	<u>@</u>

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Birgitta Ringbeck
 Auswärtiges Amt
 National World Heritage Focal Point
 Referat 603-9
 Multilaterale Kultur- und Medienpolitik

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Christine Bauer Town of Goslar
- Tobias Henkel Stiftung Braunschweigischer Kulturbesitz Direktor
- Gerhard Lenz

Comment

[INVALID:] Christine Bauer Tobias Henkel [VALID:] Gerhard Lenz Director Stiftung Bergwerk Rammelsberg, Altstadt von Goslar und Oberharzer Wasserwirtschaft Bergtal 19 38640 Goslar-Rammelsberg Telephone: +495321-750-120 fax: 05321-750-130 Email: lenz@rammelsberg

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

- <u>View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage</u> collection
- Bergwerk Rammelsberg und Altstadt von Goslar (Deutsche UNESCO- Kommission)(german only)
- 3. UNESCO Commission of Germany

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The copper, lead and tin mines of Rammelsberg mountain, in the Harz region, were worked continuously from the 11th century until the 1980s. They bear outstanding testimony to mining installations and practices in Europe, both in terms of surface and underground remains, particularly from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance period.

The remains of the Cistercian monastery of Walkenried and the mines of the Upper Harz bear testimony to the first attempts to systematically extract non-ferrous metal ores (including silver, lead, tin and copper) in Europe, and to develop water-management systems for this purpose. Located close to the Rammelsberg mines, the town of Goslar played an important part in the Hanseatic League because of the richness of the Rammelsberg metal-ore veins. From the 10th to the 12th century it became one of the seats of the Holy Roman Empire. Its historic centre, which dates back to the Middle Ages, is perfectly preserved, and includes some 1,500 timber-framed houses from the 15th to 19th centuries. The Upper Harz water-management system, through its extensive surface area, including a large number of artificial ponds and ditches, together with drains and underground shafts, bears testimony to the importance of the management and use of water for mining purposes, from the Middle Ages until the end of the 20th century.

Criterion (i): The historic mining network of the Mines of Rammelsberg, the Historic Town of Goslar and the Upper Harz Water-Management System constitutes one of the largest mining and metallurgical complexes for non-ferrous metals in Europe. Known to have existed since ancient times, it has been in continuous use since the Middle Ages, initially under the impetus of Cistercian monks, and in later periods under the control of regional princes and of the Holy Roman Empire, of which Goslar was one of the capitals. The ensemble is an outstanding example of human creative genius in the fields of mining techniques and industrial watermanagement.

Criterion (ii): The historic mining network of the Mines Rammelsberg, the Historic Town of Goslar and the Upper Harz Water-Management System exhibits an important interchange of human values, in the field of mining and water management techniques, from the Middle Ages until the modern and contemporary periods in Europe. It was the inspiration for Agricola's De re metallica, the authoritative work on metallurgy and mining in the Renaissance.

Criterion (iv): The historic mining network of the Mines of Rammelsberg, the Historic Town of Goslar and the Upper Harz Water-Management System constitutes an outstanding and very comprehensive technological ensemble in the fields

Section II-Mines of Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and

of mining techniques, non-ferrous metallurgy and the management of water for drainage and power. Its extent and its period of continuous operation are exceptional. It also provides a characteristic example of administrative and commercial organization in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance period, through the remains of the monastery of Walkenried and the town planning of the Historic Town of Goslar.

Integrity and authenticity

The integrity of the water-management system is excellent in terms of its very comprehensive embodiment in the property, its functional dimension which is still in use, and the quality of the associated landscapes in the Upper Harz mountains. It bears testimony however primarily to alterations dating from the Renaissance until the contemporary era. In some specific cases, efforts to preserve ancient and traditional water-management elements are essential.

With regard to the industrial and technical elements of the Rammelsberg mine, the authenticity of the surviving elements is unquestionable. Inevitably alterations and reconstructions have taken place at Goslar over a period of almost ten centuries, but most of the current historic centre is fully authentic. The monastery of Walkenried contains both well conserved elements and ruins. Its authenticity is unquestionable.

Protection and managementrequirements
In 1977 the Upper Harz Water Management System was classified as a technical monument by the State of Lower Saxony. The Monument Protection Act (Niedersächsischen Denkmalschutzgesetz) of 1978 protects all the architectural elements and industrial structures of the property proposed for the extension

Individually, each of the constituent parts of the property is satisfactorily managed, and is provided with adequate structures and competent staff. An architectural restoration and conservation programme has thus been carried out in the historic town of Goslar, and the development of an interpretation centre has been undertaken at Rammelsberg. The same applies to the extension of the property to include the Upper Harz, where each part of the property has individual management structures which are generally effective: the water-management system by the technical company Harzwasserwerke, the monastery by a foundation, and the various mining, museum and tourism sites by foundations, associations or bodies linked to the municipal authorities. There is however no overall management system for the serial property, no common scientific committee for the serial property, and no overarching authority bringing together all the stakeholders involved in the conservation and management of the serial property. These shortcomings must be rapidly corrected, and a general management plan must be drawn up, with an overall vision of the conservation of the property's OUV and its future prospects, particularly in terms of the development of tourism.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

- 2.3 Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion
- 2.4 If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised
- 2.5 Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
- 3. Factors Affecting the Property
- 3.14. Other factor(s)
- 3.14.1 Other factor(s)

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact	Orig	gin
3.1	Buildings and Development	1		
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure		9	Contract of the contract of th
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities	○□	(
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure			
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	O		G
3.3	Services Infrastructures			
3.3.1	Water infrastructure		9	F
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities	O	()	F
3.3.4	Localised utilities		9	C
3.4	Pollution			
3.4.3	Surface water pollution			F
3.4.5	Solid waste	()	9	F
3.5	Biological resource use/modification			
3.5.1	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	O		F
3.5.3	Land conversion	○ ○ ●		C
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals			F
3.5.7	Subsistence wild plant collection	O		E
3.5.8	Commercial hunting	O		F
3.5.10	Forestry /wood production	○○○○		F
3.6	Physical resource extraction	, - , - , - ,		
3.6.1	Mining		9	F
3.6.4	Water (extraction)	0	9	F
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric			
3.7.1	Wind			F
3.7.2	Relative humidity			F
3.7.3	Temperature			9
3.7.5	Dust			G
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)			G
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage			
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses	O	•	F
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage		•	S
3.8.3	Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting			9
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation		9	9
3.9	Other human activities			
3.9.1	Illegal activities		9	F
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events		_	
3.10.2	Flooding			F
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species		~	-
3.12.1	Translocated species		4	5
3.12.3	Invasive / alien freshwater species		9	4
3.13	Management and institutional factors			
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities	0 9	•	
3.13.3	Management activities	(i)	(1

Section II-Mines of Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and

Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside
						l .

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.1	Buildings and Development		·	•	·	·
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure					
3.4	Pollution					
3.4.3	Surface water pollution					
3.5	Biological resource use/modification		·	•		
3.5.3	Land conversion					
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals					
3.5.10	Forestry /wood production					
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fa	bric	<u>.</u>		<u>.</u>	
3.7.1	Wind					
3.7.2	Relative humidity					
3.7.3	Temperature					
3.7.5	Dust					
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)					

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status There is a buffer zone

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

Article 6 of the Lower Saxony Constitution of 1993 stipulates that the State, the municipalities and the administrative districts protect and support art and culture, and thus the cultural monuments as well. Therefore, the State Constitution also includes the Lower Saxon Monument Protection Act (Appendix E 2).

The whole cultural heritage site nominated for inscription in the UNESCO World Heritage List is protected by the Lower Saxon Monument Protection Act (NDSchG) of 30 May 1978 (Nds. GVBl. p. 517). This involves buildings of historic importance (§ 3, subpar. 2, NDSchG), archaeological sites (§ 3, subpar. 4, NDSchG) and groups of physical structures (§ 3, subpar. 3, NDSchG), whose conservation is of public interest

due to their historic, artistic, scientific and urban importance (Appendix E 3).

The monuments are entered in the list of cultural monuments, created and continued by the State Office for Historic Monuments of Lower Saxony (§ 4 subpar. 1 NDSchG). The local agencies for historic monuments and the municipal administrations maintain excerpts from the list for their local region (§ 4, subpar. 2, NDSchG).

According to § 6, subpar. 1, of the NDSchG, the cultural monuments shall be maintained,

cared for, preserved from danger, and, if necessary, repaired. According to subparagraph 2, they must not be destroyed, endangered, or changed, or removed from their place in any way that will affect their value as a monument.

It is not permitted to build installations near buildings of historic importance (§ 8 NDSchG)

when the appearance of these buildings will be affected. Physical structures near a historic

monument also have to be designed and maintained in a way that such interference will not occur.

All constructional measures on or near a historic building or an archaeological site require,

according to § 10, NDSchG, authorization from the agencies for preservation of historic monuments.

With regard to water laws, the installations of the Upper Harz Water Management System are considered to be a water body in the context of § 1 No.1a of the Lower Saxon Water Act (NWG). Furthermore, 35 ponds count as reservoir structures in the context of § 86 of the Lower Saxon Water Act and therefore their safety is also monitored by the state "Talsperrenaufsicht" (supervision for reservoir structures) (Appendix E 4).

Installations located in the Landschaftsschutzgebiet Harz (LSG Harz - landscape protection

area Harz) are additionally protected by the "Verordnung des Landschaftsschutzgebietes

Harz"(LSG-VO) (directive on the landscape protection area Harz) of the District of Goslar of 7 May 2001 and Osterode am Harz of 21 December 2000. In § 2, subpar. 1, where the protective purpose is regulated, it is stipulated in No 1 that the historic pond dams, the ditches and water tunnels, and in No.6 that the areas of the landscape created by the former mining industry with historically and ecologically outstanding importance, are especially protected (Appendix E 5). According to the Landesraumordnungsprogramm 1994 (LROP), (state development programme), the cultural material goods, i.e. individual cultural monuments and archaeological sites, are to be protected and maintained at their original location and within their cultural context (Appendixes E 11 –E 12).

The regional development programmes, Regionale Raumordnungsprogramme (RROP), of Greater Braunschweig for the districts Goslar and Osterode am Harz show the installations of the historic Upper Harz Water Management System as a "Vorranggebiet kulturelles Schutzgut" (priority area for protection of cultural sites). As a "hervorragendes Kulturdenkmal von internationaler Bedeutung" (outstanding historic monument of international importance), it is assigned to be protected at the highest level of planning (Appendixes E 13 – E 14).

Furthermore, large areas of the historic Upper Harz Water Management System are situated in the registered FFH (Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora) areas. These areas are subject to special preservation measures according to the EUDirective

Section II-Mines of Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and

92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, which was especially implemented into national legislation by § 10, subpar. 1, No. 5, Bundesnaturschutzgesetz (BNatG) (Federal Nature Conservation Act), and §§ 34 a – 34 c of the Niedersächsisches Naturschutzgesetz (NNatG) (Lower Saxon Nature Conservation Act) (Appendixes E 6 – E 7). The landscape plans, Landschaftsrahmenplan (LRP), of the districts of Goslar and Osterode am Harz specify the areas within the nominated property as deciduous and coniferous forests worthy of preservation and also partly as areas of nature and landscape worthy of protection.

The installations of the historic Upper Harz Water Management System are thus protected indirectly and over a wide area.

Furthermore, the installations of the Upper Harz Water Management System are mainly located in the "Gemeindefreies Gebiet Harz", these are areas with no municipalities, which

means that the Bauleitplanung (building planning) as a prerequisite of constructional development, which could conflict with the protection of the installations, is completely out of the question.

Because the authority of the Gemeindefreies Gebiet Harz is not legally entitled to grant

planning permission, there is no detailed municipal land use plan.

Those parts of the Upper Harz Water Management System located in the area of the Nationalpark Harz, mainly the Oder Teich and the Rehberger Gräben, are additionally protected by § 2, subpar. 4, No. 2, in connection with § 3, No. 7, Gesetz über den Nationalpark Harz (Niedersachsen), (NPGHarzNI) (Legislation for the National Park Harz Lower Saxony), (Appendix E8).

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

Source: Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Submitted on Monday, October 31, 2005

Question 6.02

Based on Land laws on the protection of monuments and landscape, the following administrative steps have been taken to protect the World Heritage site:
First and foremost the definition of the entire historic centre of Goslar as a protected area pursuant to section 3.3 of the Lower Saxony Law on the Protection of Monuments. On this basis, the Land Office for the Conservation of monuments carried out a detailed inventarization of monuments over the last few years. This involved individual descriptions and assessments of some 1,700 individual properties.

The buildings in the Rammelsberg Ore Mine and the miners' housing along Rammelsberg Strasse are also protected.

Furthermore the cultural landscape of the Rammelsberg Ore Mine is granted additional protection by being categorized as a landscape protection area. Core zones such as the medieval waste heaps above the "Maltermeisterturm" have also been declared nature conservation areas. Other uses are entirely prohibited. (see map in annex)

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding

Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

keeping the ditches and water tunnels

Because the installations of the historic monument Upper Harz Water Management System continue to be operated, regular maintenance and repair work is necessary, which, according to the Niedersächsisches Denkmalschutzgesetz (NDSchG) (Lower Saxon Monument Protection Act), have to be coordinated with the Unteren Denkmalschutzbehörde (local agency for historic monuments) of the districts of Goslar and Osterode am Harz, or the town of Goslar, as well as with the Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (State Office for Historic Monuments of Lower Saxony) and have to be authorised by them. All measures in the proposed buffer zone are also subject to the provision on building permission in the Lower Saxon Monument Protection Act with the described procedure. According to the agreement with the State of Lower Saxony, Harzwasserwerke GmbH is obliged to maintain und operate the installations using methods that meet the requirements for historic preservation, i.e. by storing water in the ponds and

Section II-Mines of Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and

filled. All damages occurring on the historic monument which affect the material as well

as the function of the installation will immediately be repaired by the Harzwasserwerke GmbH.

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2 Source: Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Submitted on Wednesday, November 2, 2005

• Question 5.04 Plans in place to set up a "steering group: Instead of a steering group, a management system was developed for the World Heritage site in Goslar based on existing bodies: The Council and Administration of the Town of Goslar are responsible for the management of the World Heritage site in close cooperation with the management of Rammelsberg Mining Museum. The Town of Goslar has a 96% share in the Rammelsberg Mining Museum. The Mayor of Goslar is a member of the Supervisory Board. The member of staff responsible for the conservation of monuments in the town also serves as site manager of the World Heritage site and attends meetings of the Supervisory Board of Rammelsberg Mining Museum.

Question 5.05

Overall management system of the site

- Management under protective legislation
- Consensual management

Its main purpose being a museum, Rammelsberg Ore Mine is subject to an efficient management system. This use guarantees the preservation of surface and underground as close to the original state as possible.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Comment

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The management system/plan is only **partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is only partially being implemented

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **many activities** are being implemented

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Good

Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Industry	Fair

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities **directly contribute** to some decisions relating to management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Indigenous peoples directly contribute to **some decisions** relating to management but their involvement could be improved

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is **regular contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone and **substantial co-operation** on management

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

,	
Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	10%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	20%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	20%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	25%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions,	0%
etc.)	
Other grants	25%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

Section II-Mines of Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the mediumterm and planning is underway to secure funding in the longterm

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **some** adequate equipment and facilities, but deficiencies in at least one key area **constrain** management at the World Heritage property

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	50%
Part-time	50%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	50%
Seasonal	50%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Fair
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Good
Interpretation	Fair
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Not applicable
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Medium
Promotion	Medium
Community outreach	High
Interpretation	Medium
Education	High
Visitor management	Medium
Conservation	Medium
Administration	High
Risk preparedness	Not applicable
Tourism	High
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Medium

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally but most of the technical work is carried out by external staff

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is **considerable** research but it is **not directed** towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are shared with local participants and some national agencies

Section II-Mines of Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and

- 4.5.4 Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report
- 4.5.5 Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In many locations, but not easily visible to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Average
Local landowners	Poor
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Average
Local businesses and industries	Average

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, but it could be improved

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **not adequately** presented and interpreted

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Not provided but needed
Site museum	Adequate
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Excellent
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Not provided but needed
Other	Excellent

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

•	
Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Major Increase (100%+)
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Static
Five years ago	Static

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys
Other

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed** and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **limited co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected, but it makes **no contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is considerable monitoring but it is **not directed towards management needs** and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

Section II-Mines of Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but monitoring the status of indicators could be improved

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Poor
Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Poor
Researchers	Poor
NGOs	Not applicable
Industry	Excellent
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

Section II-Mines of Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

No factor is both current and negative.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

Answers provided have not outlined any serious management need.

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is intact

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	No impact
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	No impact
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal / Policy framework	Very positive
Lobbying	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	No impact
Other (please specify)	No impact

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Staff from other World Heritage properties
Local community

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

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6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Very good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Very good

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

All required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

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6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise