## Executive Summary

**State Party:**
Federal Republic of Germany represented by the Free State of Saxony
Czech Republic (CZ)

**State, Province or Region:**
Federal Republic of Germany (DE), Free State of Saxony
Parts of the administrative districts Mittelsachsen, Erzgebirgskreis, Meißen, Sächsische Schweiz-Osterzgebirge, Zwickau
Czech Republic (CZ)
Parts of the regions Karlovy Vary (Karlovarský kraj) and Ústí (Ústecký kraj), districts of Karlovy Vary, Teplice, Chomutov

**Name of Property:**
Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region

### Geographical coordinates to the nearest second:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id n°</th>
<th>Component part</th>
<th>Municipality(ies)</th>
<th>Coordinates of the main identification point</th>
<th>Map N°</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1-DE  | Dippoldiswalde Medieval Silver Mines | Dippoldiswalde | N 50°53'48.150" E 13°40'26.946" | DE/01
| 2-DE  | Altenberg-Zinnwald Mining Landscape | Altenberg | N 50°45'50.578" E 13°46'13.697" | DE/02-03
| 3-DE  | Lauenstein Administrative Centre | Altenberg | N 50°47'7.156" E 13°49'23.815" | DE/02-03
| 5-DE  | Hoher Forst Mining Landscape | Hartmannsdorf bei Kirchberg, Langenweißbach, Kirchberg | N 50°37'10.630" E 12°34'7.575" | DE/05
| 6-DE  | Schneeberg Mining Landscape | Schneeberg, Zschorlau, Hartmannsdorf bei Kirchberg | N 50°35'44.643" E 12°38'39.101" | DE/06-07
| 7-DE  | Schindlers Werk Smalt Works | Zschorlau | N 50°32'31.138" E 12°39'30.828" | DE/06-07
| 8-DE  | Annaberg-Frohnau Mining Landscape | Annaberg-Buchholz | N 50°34'51.200" E 13°9'22.137" | DE/08-10
| 9-DE  | Pöhlberg Mining Landscape | Annaberg-Buchholz | N 50°34'32.188" E 13°24'3.988" | DE/08-10
| 10-DE | Buchholz Mining Landscape | Annaberg-Buchholz | N 50°33'47.339" E 12°59'20.585" | DE/08-10
| 11-DE | Marienberg Mining Town | Marienberg | N 50°39'7.316" E 13°54.265" | DE/11-12
| 12-DE | Lauta Mining Landscape | Marienberg | N 50°39'50.441" E 13°8'33.430" | DE/11-12
| 13-DE | Ehrenfriedersdorf Mining Landscape | Ehrenfriedersdorf | N 50°38'35.243" E 12°58'35.965" | DE/13
| 14-DE | Grünthal Silver-Copper Liqueation Works | Olbernhau | N 50°38'58.874" E 13°22'17.767" | DE/14
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<tr>
<td>15-DE</td>
<td>Eibenstock Mining Landscape</td>
<td>Eibenstock</td>
<td>N 50°30'47.048” E 12°35'55.213”</td>
<td>DE/15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-DE</td>
<td>Rother Berg Mining Landscape</td>
<td>Schwarzenberg/Erzgeb.</td>
<td>N 50°31'12.511” E 12°47'15.534”</td>
<td>DE/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-DE</td>
<td>Uranium Mining Landscape</td>
<td>Bad Schlema, Aue, Hartenstein</td>
<td>N 50°38'0.234” E 12°41'8.358”</td>
<td>DE/17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Czech Republic**

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<tr>
<td>1-CZ</td>
<td>Jáchymov Mining Landscape</td>
<td>Jáchymov (Karlovarský kraj)</td>
<td>N 50°22'16.85” E 12°54'47.53”</td>
<td>CZ/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-CZ</td>
<td>Abertamy – Boží Dar – Horní Blatná – Mining Landscape</td>
<td>Abertamy, Boží Dar, Horní Blatná (Karlovarský kraj)</td>
<td>N 50°24'23.50” E 12°50'14.44”</td>
<td>CZ/02, CZ/02.1-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-CZ</td>
<td>The Red Tower of Death</td>
<td>Ostrov (Karlovarský kraj)</td>
<td>N 50°19'44.24” E 12°57'12.28”</td>
<td>CZ/03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-CZ</td>
<td>Krupka Mining Landscape</td>
<td>Krupka (Ústecký kraj)</td>
<td>N 50°41'6.76” E 13°51'19.66”</td>
<td>CZ/04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-CZ</td>
<td>Mědník Hill Mining Landscape</td>
<td>Mědník (Ústecký kraj)</td>
<td>N 50°25'27.85” E 13°41'6.34”</td>
<td>CZ/05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property:**

*Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region* comprises twenty-two component parts that together represent the most significant mining heritage, both above and below ground, of the metallogenic mineral province and distinctive cultural region of the Ore Mountains. The nominated component parts contain all the necessary attributes of proposed outstanding universal value that are manifest in a regional spatial range. The spatially discontinuous pattern of component parts, that contain essential interrelated elements, is due to the natural uneven distribution – and variable density and concentration – of mines, both above and below ground, the catchments and channels of landscape-scale water management for industry, of ore-processing and smelting sites, settlement and social infrastructure, agriculture and forestry. The component parts include all successive and evolving socio-technical systems specified for several periods and ore resources as well as all key interrelated interdependent and visual elements. Together, the serial property forms a coherent mining landscape reflecting the history of mining and its far-reaching impact on the Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří region.

The boundary of the nominated property as a whole has been drawn according to the rationale of a cultural landscape, which brings with it the need for contextualization and which encompasses its functional, spatial and historical integrity, both above and below ground. The boundaries of the component parts include all attributes related to the mining system including mining sites and operational areas, processing sites, infrastructure to support the mine, miners’ living sites, aspects of settlement stimulated by mining (e.g. agricultural areas) and landscape modifications due to mining (e.g. shaft collapses) necessary to convey the significance and characteristic of each part as it contributes to the full expression of the outstanding universal value and the integrity and authenticity of the property. The boundaries were drawn to include the setting and the functional links with the environment and other elements of the mining system.

Buffer zones have been applied to protect the nominated property from adverse impacts, and additionally to protect important setting. The setting includes physical monuments and landscape components which provide additional historical context and a physical space in which events could affect the visual appreciation of these elements. It also encompasses degraded elements in terms of authenticity and integrity (e.g. forest areas and settlement structures) that, however, represent important setting. In two cases (2-DE, 2-CZ), the buffer zones extend beyond the national border to ensure adequate protection of the nominated component part. The extent to which changes outside the nominated property can adversely affect its outstanding universal value has been thoroughly considered. The buffer zones encompass sufficient area within which developments might become a threat to the value of the property. The boundaries were de-
The value of the cultural landscape is based on the interaction between people and their environment, not only attested by the physical elements of the property, but also by intangible aspects that are manifest in them. They collectively provide testimony to the first stages in the region, in the early 16th century, of the early modern transformation of mining and metallurgy from a small-scale craft-based industry with out-dated medieval origins to a large-scale state-controlled industry. State-control of the mining industry, with all its administrative, managerial, educational and social dimensions, together with technological and scientific achievements which emanated openly from the region, influenced all continental European mining regions from the Carpathic Arc to eastern France, and beyond. Indeed, the Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region is seminal in this respect.

Criterion (ii)

*Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region* is an exceptional testimony to the outstanding role and strong global influence of the Saxon-Bohemian Ore Mountains as a centre for technological and scientific innovations from the Renaissance up to Modern Times. During several periods of mining history significant achievements related to the mining industry emanated from the region and were successfully transferred or influenced subsequent developments in other mining regions.

The enduring growth of mining activities set the conditions for the appearance of innovations such as water hoisting or processing technologies, the first geological maps, the early printing of technological books, the foundation of the first mining high school, the development of the economic geology itself and establishment as a distinct discipline, the discovery of chemical elements as well as scientific research inspired by mining. The continuous worldwide emigration of highly trained Saxon-Bohemian miners (15th to the 20th centuries) played a key role for the interchange on developments in technology and sciences. Additionally, early scientific works (16th/17th centuries) and a sophisticated educational system for mining experts (from 18th century onwards) enabled the worldwide transfer of knowledge. In this regard, of particular importance is the Agricola’s “De re metallica” (1556) based on experiences and inspirations gained from the Ore Mountains region, and the founding of the Mining Academy in Freiberg (1765). The Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region played a strategic role for the development as well as improvement of mining technology and related sciences. The exchange and influences are evident on the heritage created by mining along history.

Criteria under which property is nominated:

(iii), (iii) and (iv)

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

**Brief synthesis**

*Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region* is a trans-boundary cultural landscape located in the southeast of the Federal Republic of Germany and the northwest of the Czech Republic. It comprises a series of twenty-two component parts that represents the spatial, functional, historical and socio-technological integrity of the territory known as the Ore Mountains (*Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří*). This geologically, geomorphologically and geographically distinctive low central European mountain range stretches from the southwest to the northeast for 150 km, with an average width of 40 km. It is broadly a self-contained landscape unit that has been profoundly and irreversibly shaped by 800 years of almost continuous polymetallic mining, from the 12th to 20th centuries. The component parts of the series represent the most important mining areas of the region, and include the highest density of attributes and values.

The relict structure and pattern of the *Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří* Mining Region remains highly legible and is characterized by specific and formative contributions made by the exploitation of different metals, at different times, in locations defined by an uneven distribution, and exceptional concentration, of mineral deposits. Separate mining landscapes emerged on both sides of the Ore Mountains, characterized by exchange of technical know-how, miners and metallurgists between Saxony and Bohemia. For significant periods of time the region played a major role in the production of tin (15th/16th centuries), silver (15th/16th centuries), cobalt (16th to 18th centuries), or uranium (19th/20th centuries) both on a European and world-wide scale.

A3 size maps of the nominated property:

Overview maps attached to the end of the Executive Summary. For more detailed maps see cf. chapter 1, Nomination File, and maps volume 2.
Criterion (iii)
Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region bears exceptional testimony to technological, scientific, administrative, educational, managerial and social aspects that underpin the intangible dimension of living traditions, ideas and beliefs of the people associated with Ore Mountains’ culture.

Organization and a hierarchical administration and management are fundamental to understanding the mining tradition of the Ore Mountains that developed from the beginnings of the 16th century; a tradition developed by the mining bureaucracies of absolute rulers to maintain strict control of the work force and to induce a favourable climate for an early-capitalistic system of financing. Mining law, organisation and state financing of high-cost large-scale developments that benefitted many but could be afforded by few (water management for power supply, adit systems, centralized ore-processing and smelting, etc.) were key to economic progress. Such an approach influenced the economic, legal, administrative and social system of mining in all continental Europe mining regions. Moreover, the state-controlled mining organisation strongly influenced the development of Early Modern monetary systems, particularly witnessed by the royal mint in Jáchymov. The heavy silver coins known as ‘thalers’ first minted in Jáchymov from 1520 became a standard for the monetary systems in many European countries for several centuries and became also a predecessor of the oversea ‘dollar’.

Criterion (iv)
Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region is a series representing a coherent mining landscape with specific proportions of land dedicated in specific places to mining dictated by the uneven distribution and concentration of ore deposits, and exploited in different periods and processing operations, to water management and forestry, to urbanization, agriculture, transport and communications - a pattern of nodes and concentrations, of linear connecting features, all developed in successive phases under increasing state control. This is an outstanding, indeed unique, example of a transboundary region transformed by mining activities from the 12th to the 20th centuries.

Well-preserved mine workings, technological ensembles and landscape features bear witness to all known extracting and processing technologies applied since the late medieval to modern times as well as to the development of extensive sophisticated water management systems both above- and underground. The mining activities led to the unparalleled development of a dense settlement pattern both in valleys and very high harsh upland positions, featuring a close connection to the surrounding mining landscapes. They feature a specific infrastructure reflecting the needs of the mining industry, miners and their families.

Statement of Integrity
Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region is a specific, discrete, mountainous mining landscape with corresponding shared, transboundary, cultural origins and characteristics. Whilst there is a substantial core of relict elements, the Ore Mountains remain, overall, a living and evolving cultural landscape.

The property is of a sufficient size to contain all the necessary attributes of proposed outstanding universal value that are manifested in a regional spatial range and contained within twenty-two component parts. The spatially discontinuous pattern of component parts, that contain essential interrelated elements conveying attributes and values, is due to the natural uneven distribution – and variable density and concentration – of mines, the catchments and channels of landscape-scale water management for industry, of ore-processing and smelting sites, settlement and social infrastructure, agriculture and forestry.

In general, all component parts and elements are in good condition, including the majority of built structures, whilst potential threats remain wholly under control due to comprehensive legal protection. The boundary of the nominated property is drawn according to the rationale of a cultural landscape. Each component part has a specific combination of attributes portrayed by remains of its mining function as well as significant elements of the social and cultural development. The component parts document the cultural, functional, social and administrative interaction both within, and between, the individual mining areas. Together, they bear witness to the dynamic functions of a transboundary mining region in all significant phases of development, encompassing the complete context of a discrete transboundary mining civilization. Buffer zones have been applied to protect the nominated property from adverse impacts, and additionally to protect important setting and visual interrelations.

Statement of Authenticity
Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region is a discrete cultural landscape shaped by 800 years of technologically innovative exploitation of polymetallic ores, particularly silver, tin, cobalt and uranium.

The relict, and continuing transboundary mining landscape comprises 22 component parts. These contain the densest physical manifestations of the attributes of proposed Outstanding Universal Value that, together and as a whole, provide geographical cohesion as representative of the uneven distribu-
tion, and distinctive concentration, of exceptional mineral resources and the credible evidence for how their exploitation – as complete socio-technical systems – was sustained in, and by, the landscape and its transboundary community. The nominated property further embodies the intangible cultural tradition of the original model of central European state-controlled mining together with all its administrative, technological and educational prowess; linked to which is an exceptional resource of movable technological and scientific collections, archives and a prolific and enduring academic corpus.

The nominated property is a well-preserved classic central European metal mining landscape. Its explicitly determined system of land-use and socio-technical processes retain an unusually high degree of legibility. Attributes and their pattern of distribution, combination, connectivity and inter-relationships are clearly identified and dated. They are further sustained by a highly authentic and credible location and setting that combine to convey clarity of meaning and understanding. These derive from phased activity that is inextricably linked to a rare exploitation suite of ores and which combines to create a series of cultural landscapes that reveal consistent functional, historical and visual relationships. Essential features remain distinctive and are visually unimpeded by modern intrusive development. The property - as a whole, at the level of component parts and their constituent elements - meets the conditions of authenticity necessary to qualify for inscription, the principal attributes tested against each of the justification criteria.

Protection and Management Requirements
The competent ministries of both State Parties have signed a Memorandum of Understanding in which they declare their common will to protect the nominated property in accordance with the World Heritage Convention. International conventions and charters respected by both States Parties provide the basis for the cooperation between the two State Parties and the protection of the nominated property on the international level. As nature conservation is anchored in European law, the protective measures are the same in both countries.

On the national level, all component parts and buffer zones of the serial property benefit from protection guaranteed by various legal instruments anchored in the respective protective mechanisms of the State Parties. As a rule, changes to and building projects on cultural monuments and in the nature-protected areas are subject to authorization according to the respective legal regulations.

A management structure was established to coordinate all matters and interests related to the nominated property including representatives of all responsible ministries and authorities, technical and scientific institutions, and regional stakeholders. A Management Plan was elaborated to provide basic objectives and a working framework on the international and national level. The Management Plan aims to safeguard the attributes and values, integrity and authenticity of the nominated property.

Modern developments, including in particular the possibility of new mining activities, are the main long-term challenge for the protection and management of the property. All relevant stakeholders were included in the management structure to secure a constant flow of information regarding potential new developments in the region and to assess their impact on the nominated component parts, and to mitigate negative impacts on the outstanding universal value of the property, its integrity and authenticity. Long-term expectation is to reach a shared responsibility among all generations for the protection and preservation of the Erzgebirge/Krušnohorskí Mining Region and to establish a common sustainable regional strategy specifically addressing the needs of the nominated property from a World Heritage perspective.

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Web address: http://www.mkcr.cz
Fig. 2 Zethauer man-made ditch of the Aktive Revierwasserlaufanstalt Freiberg/RWA, active mining water management system, Freiberg Mining Landscape
Fig. 3 Štola No. 1, Jáchymov Mining Landscape