



JEWISH-MEDIEVAL HERITAGE OF ERFURT

UNESCO - Nomination Dossier



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



STATE PARTY

Federal Republic of Germany

STATE, PROVINCE OR REGION

Thuringia, Erfurt

NAME OF PROPERTY

Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt

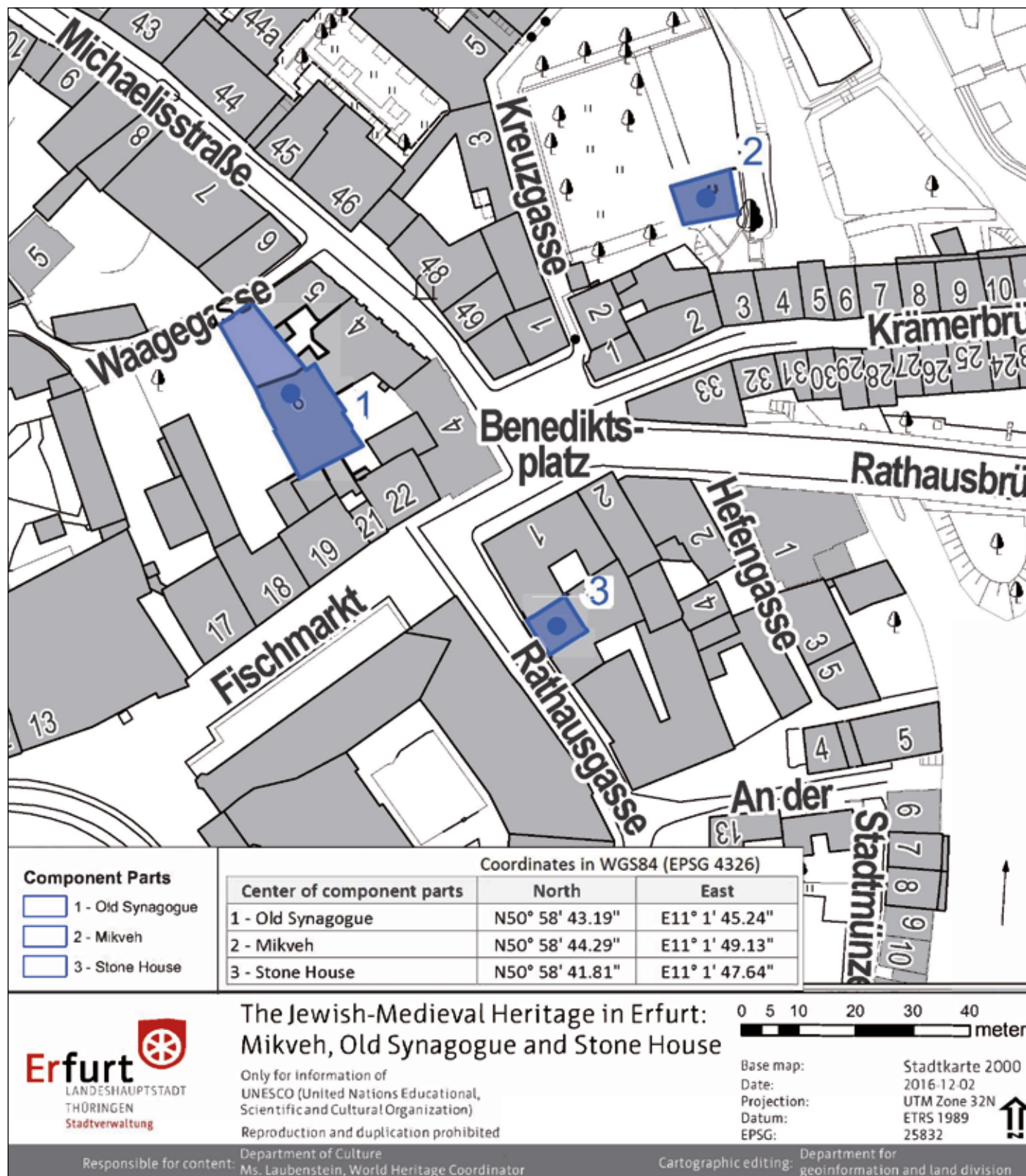
GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES TO THE NEAREST SECOND

1. OLD SYNAGOGUE	N 50° 58' 43.04"; E 11° 1' 45.39"
2. MIKVEH	N 50° 58' 44.29"; E 11° 1' 49.13"
3. STONE HOUSE	N 50° 58' 41.72"; E 11° 1' 47.73"

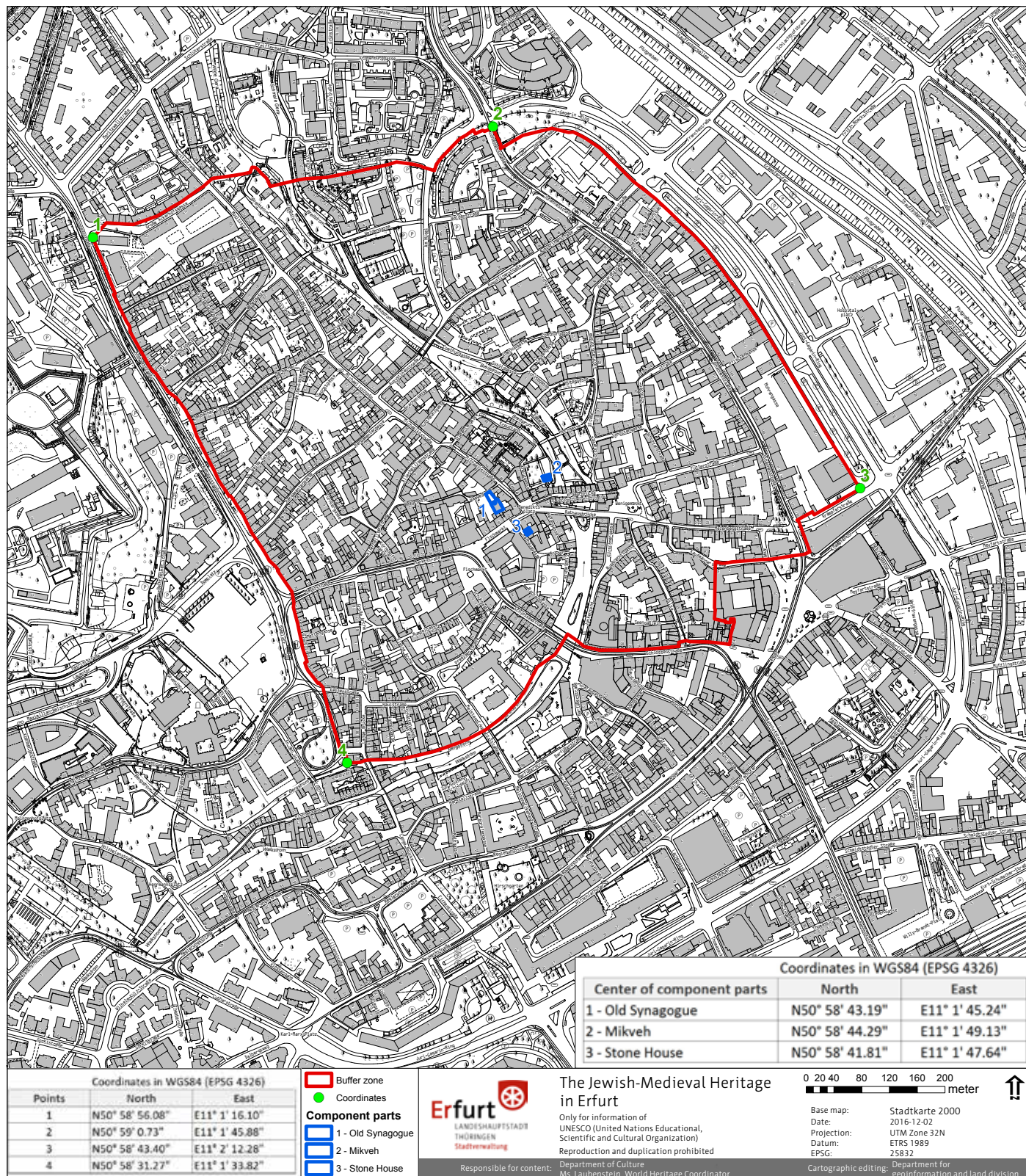
TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARY(IES) OF THE
NOMINATED PROPERTY

The boundaries of the three components of the property are the boundaries of the buildings of the three components respectively, which are located on the following parcels of land:

001 OLD SYNAGOGUE	Waagegasse 8 , Erfurt-Mitte, Plot 141, parcel of land 60/6
002 MIKVEH	Erfurt-Mitte, Plot 136, parcels of land 49 and 48
003 STONE HOUSE	Benediktsplatz 1, Plot 141, parcel of land 62



» Section from the cadastral map



» Map of the nominated property with buffer zone

CRITERIA UNDER WHICH THE PROPERTY IS NOMINATED

Criterion (iii)

The properties should "bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation which is living or which has disappeared".

Criterion (iv)

The properties should "be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history".

DRAFT STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

BRIEF SYNTHESIS

The Old Town of Erfurt in Thuringia is home to exceptional testimonies to the Jewish community from the period between the end of the 11th century and the mid-14th century. With its oldest structural components originating from around 1100, the Old Synagogue is the best-preserved Jewish prayer house in Central Europe with the beginning of construction dated during this early period. The Mikveh was built at a high technical standard as a ritual bath with a barrel vault on the bank of the River Gera in the 13th century. The Stone House, which was built around 1200 and redesigned around 1250, is a unique example of a medieval secular building under Jewish ownership with its Gothic structural forms and its painted wooden ceiling on the first floor.

The buildings of the Jewish community were incorporated into the medieval city and did not vary from the buildings of their Christian neighbours with

regard to the style of architecture and the use of local materials. The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are testimonies to the early heyday of Central European Jewish culture and to its abrupt end as a consequence of the far-reaching wave of pogroms during the mid-14th century. As an archaeological find, the Jewish Erfurt Treasure secured near the synagogue, which contains a wealth of silver coins and exquisite Gothic goldsmiths' works, provides unique information about the status, everyday life and trade relations of the Jewish citizens of Central European cities, as well as the threat that faced Jewish communities due to conflict, persecution and expulsion.

Criterion (iii)

The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House in the historic centre of Erfurt are exceptional testimonies to Jewish rites, Jewish everyday life and Judeo-Christian coexistence, as well as the persecution and expulsion of Jews during the Middle Ages. Together with the Erfurt Treasure, the three buildings uniquely illustrate the medieval everyday life of an important Jewish community in Ashkenaz.

Criterion (iv)

The ensemble is an early and rare testimony to Jewish religious and secular architecture from the Middle Ages. The buildings illustrate the conformity with vernacular architecture and local conditions; they remained preserved because their use changed. The long-concealed original building fabric is testimony to their original purpose and, in conjunction with the Erfurt Treasure, to Jewish everyday culture. The traces of a key event of European history, the wave of pogroms of 1348–50, have been preserved and are clearly perceivable to this day in a unique way as signs of fire and repair on the original buildings.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House, in conjunction with the archaeological find of the Erfurt Treasure, include all elements necessary in order to express the Outstanding Universal Value. The urban development integration of the buildings of the Jewish community into the medieval city is impressively perceivable to this day. They reflect how Jews and Christians lived together in the midst of coexistence, persecution and expulsion in a medieval city in Europe. The three components are of adequate size, so the protection of the characteristics and processes, which communicate the significance of the property, is guaranteed. The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt is not threatened by adverse developments or neglect.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

The form and materials of the Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are largely preserved. The urban development integration of the buildings of the Jewish community into the medieval city is impressively perceivable to this day. Evidence of their construction and use by the Jewish community and Jewish citizens of the city and their conformity with local building traditions and techniques is provided by the preserved original medieval building fabric. The exceptionally well-preserved building fabric of the Old Synagogue dates back for the most part to the four medieval construction periods from around 1100 to the early 14th century, during which the building was used as a synagogue.

In the Mikveh, with construction periods in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries, the form of the ground plan and room height, as well as the medieval building fabric, have been authentically preserved. Its original function as a ritual bath is fully perceivable.

The Stone House is largely preserved in its

fundamental structural components from the 13th century and its unique interior design.

The traces of a key event of European history, the wave of pogroms of 1348–50, are clearly perceivable to this day and documented by the archaeological find of the Erfurt Treasure. This profound historic event is documented just like a snapshot: The fire during the pogrom of 21 March 1349 is architecturally and archaeologically verifiable, while the subsequent reconstruction of the synagogue and the repair of the Mikveh are visible to this day. The Erfurt Treasure, hidden just before the pogrom, is one of the most impressive testimonies to this persecution.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The laws and other regulations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Free State of Thuringia guarantee the continuous protection of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt. The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are registered as cultural monuments in the Book of Monuments (Denkmalbuch) of the Free State of Thuringia in accordance with Article 4 of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (ThürDSchG). In addition, they are component parts of the monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt", which is also recorded in the Book of Monuments. All measures in the monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt", in which the three nominated components and the buffer zone of the nominated property are located, require permission from the Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde). In addition, municipal statutes and planning such as the preservation and design statutes and the Urban Development Concept ensure the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property and the protective function of the buffer zone.

The City of Erfurt is responsible for management as the owner of the property. A management plan has been developed as a binding action and planning instrument; it will be updated if required. Since 2009, two scientific employees of the Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) have been responsible for the property as Representatives for UNESCO World Cultural Heritage. The two positions will be assigned to the planned Site Coordinator in the event of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List. The most important tasks in the medium term are the development of a utilisation and communication concept for the Stone House and the creation of a visitor centre.

NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE OFFICIAL LOCAL INSTITUTION/AGENCY

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(Municipal Administration of Erfurt)
Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung
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The Mikveh, the Old Synagogue and the Stone House are exceptional testimonies to Jewish life in the Middle Ages, the complexity and density of which is unique in the world.

FOREWORD

In the old town of Erfurt there exist extraordinary and wonderfully intact testimonies of Jewish life. Specifically, it concerns three buildings: the Old Synagogue, the ritual bath Mikveh and the Jewish secular building Stone House.

The Old Synagogue, with construction work beginning around 1100, is one of the largest and best preserved synagogues of this period. Comparable buildings are either destroyed or only preserved in their original state to a much lesser extent. The Mikveh from the 13th century is a Jewish ritual bath built with exceptional craftsmanship whose special shape and size are rare. The Stone House is an outstanding example of a secular building dating from around 1250, which can be attributed to Jewish owners. Many original details are preserved in the Stone House, such as the original stepped gable and a wooden beam ceiling.

The three components represent Jewish life in a unique and holistic way that encompasses both religion and everyday life: This is what makes the Erfurt application so special – and it is a matter close to my heart to support this application from Thuringia.

Jewish communities were an integral part of every major settlement in the Middle Ages. This was also the case in Erfurt, where the Jewish community belonged to the heart of the city from 1100 onwards and contributed to the intellectual and economic flowering of the commercial metropolis. This fruitful and peaceful coexistence was ended by force in 1349. Fear of the approaching plague, which was probably associated with the Jews for economic self-interest, was one of the despicable reasons for the pogrom, as a result of which almost all Jews were killed or expelled.

Over the centuries, all three buildings have been misappropriated: the Old Synagogue and the Stone House served first as warehouses, the Synagogue later as a restaurant. The Mikveh was used as cellar for a long time. In the 1980s, building research gradually began and in 1998 the city of Erfurt acquired the Old Synagogue. In the same year, the so-called Erfurt Treasure was discovered.

The Mikveh, the Old Synagogue and the Stone House are exceptional testimonies to Jewish life in the Middle Ages, the complexity and density of which is unique in the world. The buildings impressively tell the story of Christian-Jewish coexistence, but also the cruel history of the pogroms.

I expressly support this application. It corresponds to the long-term strategy of the state government to make Jewish life in Thuringia more self-evident and visible. In addition, we are thus fulfilling Germany's special historical responsibility to remember the common roots of Jews and Christians in Europe and to give appropriate recognition to the contribution of Jewish citizens to erudition and economic prosperity. I would like to thank all those who contribute to the success of this application and I would especially like to thank the city of Erfurt and the Jewish Community of Thuringia.

Yours,



BODO RAMELOW
PRIME MINISTER OF THE FREE STATE
OF THURINGIA

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» Aerial view of the Old Synagogue

1

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1.A STATE PARTY

Federal Republic of Germany

1.B STATE, PROVINCE OR REGION

Thuringia, Erfurt

1.C NAME OF PROPERTY

Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt

1.D GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

ID NO.	Name of the component part	Region/district	Coordinates of the central point	Area of the nominated component of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Map no.
1	OLD SYNAGOGUE	City of Erfurt, Thuringia	N 50° 58' 43.04"; E 11° 1' 45.39"	0,02 ha		No. 2
2	MIKVEH	City of Erfurt, Thuringia	N 50° 58' 44.29"; E 11° 1' 49.13"	0,01 ha	61,05 ha	No. 2
3	STONE HOUSE	City of Erfurt, Thuringia	N 50° 58' 41.72"; E 11° 1' 47.73"	0,01 ha		No. 2
TOTAL AREA (IN HECTARES)				0,04 ha	61,09 ha	

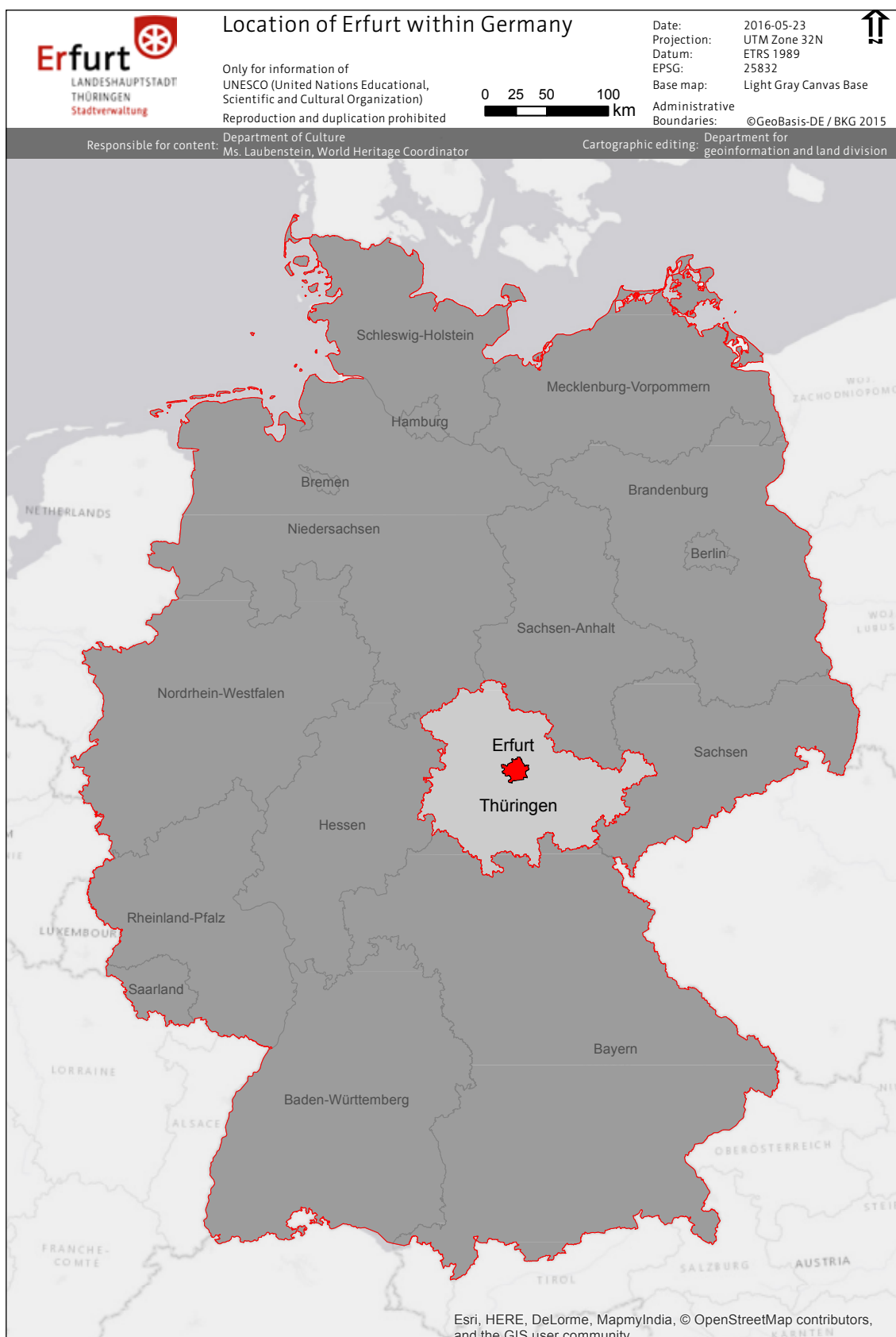
1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1.E MAPS AND PLANS SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY AND BUFFER ZONES

Map 1: map of Germany with Thuringia marked

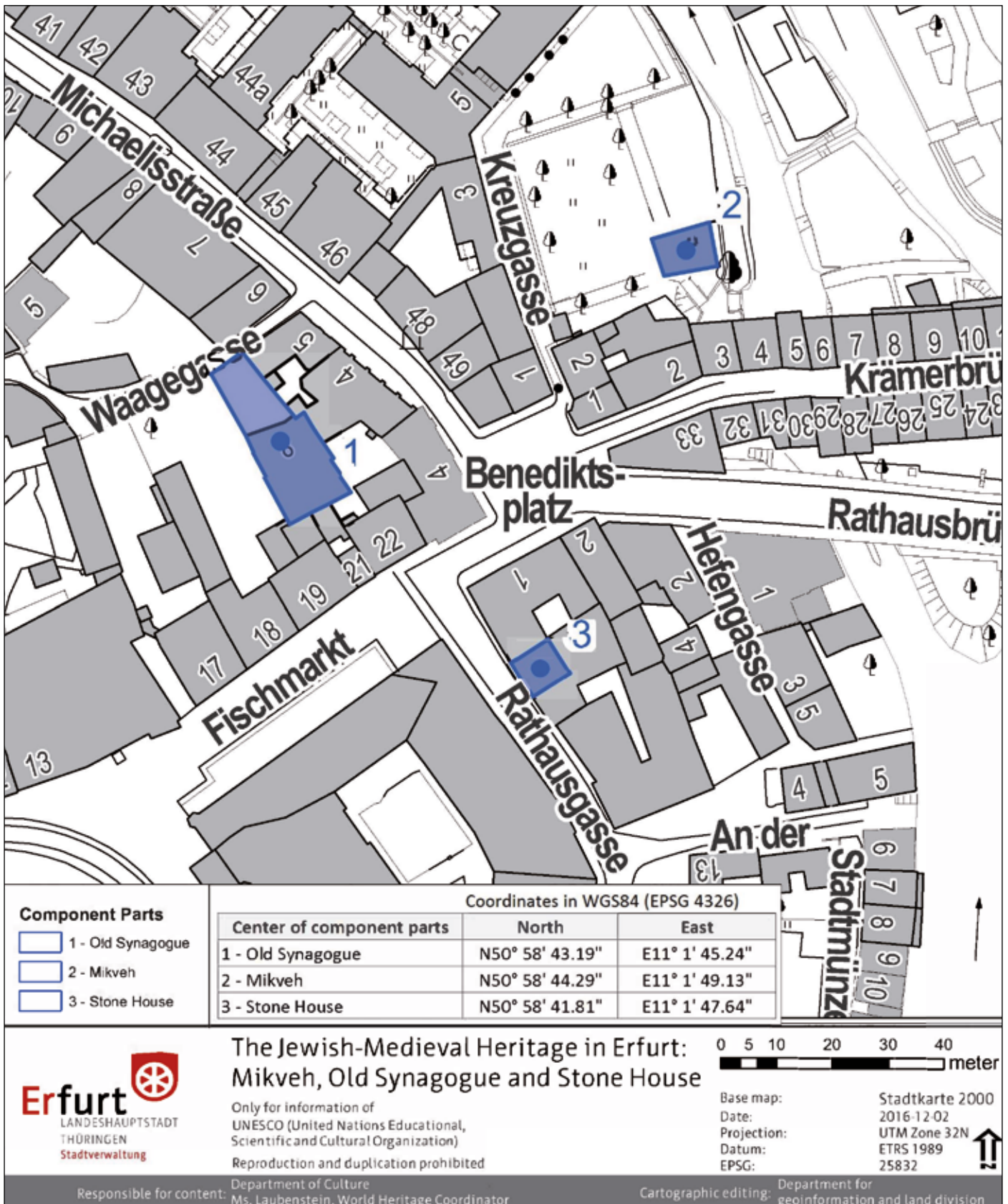
Map 2: cadastral map on the largest possible scale showing the
boundaries of the components

Map 3: cadastral map showing the components and buffer zone, the
boundaries of the components and the buffer zone with lines

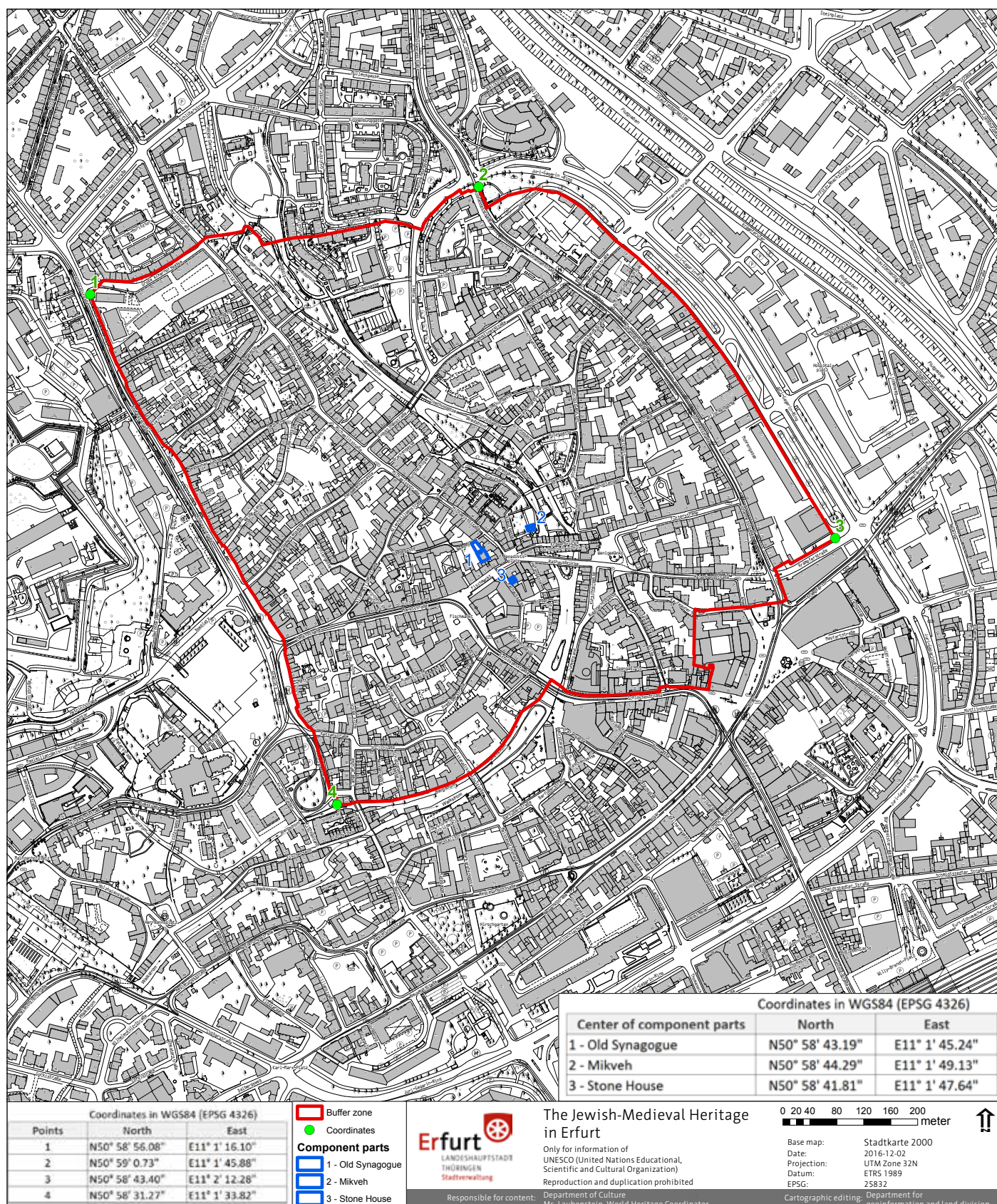


» Map of Germany with Thuringia marked

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY



» Section from the cadastral map



» Map of the nominated property with buffer zone

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1.F AREA OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY (HA) AND PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE (HA)

ID NO.	Component	Component	Buffer zone
1	OLD SYNAGOGUE	0,02 ha	
2	MIKVEH	0,01 ha	61,05 ha
3	STONE HOUSE	0,01 ha	
TOTAL		0,04 ha	61,09 ha

2

DESCRIPTION

—

2.A DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

OLD SYNAGOGUE

The Old Synagogue, which formed the heart of Jewish community life in the Middle Ages, is located in Erfurt's historic city centre. The location of the synagogue in a rear courtyard without direct visibility from the street is typical of medieval synagogue buildings in a quarter which at the time was inhabited by Jews and Christians alike.

The two-storey building constructed from ashlar and rubble masonry rises up from a rectangular foundation measuring approx. 18 x 12 m with an eaves height of approx. 10 m and has an asymmetrical gable roof. The oldest sections of wall in the Old Synagogue date back to the period around 1100. A wooden beam thought to have originated from this initial construction phase can be dendrochronologically dated to around 1100.



» *The Old Synagogue, west façade*

Evidence of the uncoursed masonry decorated with recessed pointing can be found in an approximately eight-metre-wide section of the lower area of the west wall.

The synagogue was rebuilt or renovated in the second half of the 12th century. A section of limestone ashlar masonry in the west wall dates back to this construction phase. The only adornment in this section is a double window, the biforium, which incorporates a wooden lintel from the first building phase.

Around 1270, a new and more representative synagogue was constructed, incorporating the older parts of the building. The west façade is still characterised by its five lancet windows and large rosette window in the present day. The gable line of the steep gable roof that the building had during this construction phase can be recognised as a building joint in the west wall. A wooden barrel vault, the original plaster edge of which is still present under the roof of the west wall, spanned the high interior room of the house of worship. The only adornment of the interior room preserved in its original place is the lamp cornice, a cut stone ledge that runs round the walls to hold oil lamps or candles to illuminate the synagogue. This ledge is clearly visible on the east side of the room, which most probably also contained the Torah shrine. The location of the lectern, the bimah, cannot be ascertained due to missing traces on the floor. In medieval times, however, it usually stood in the middle of the room. Two preserved voussoirs indicate that the bimah had a polygonal shape.

Around 1300, the synagogue was extended by approx. three metres to the north and raised. The multi-storey extension probably accommodated further rooms required for religious community life, for example the women's synagogue, which was traditionally separated from the men's prayer room; a school for

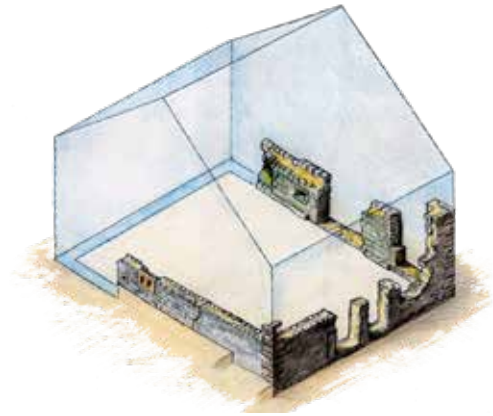
2 DESCRIPTION

» The building phases of the Old Synagogue

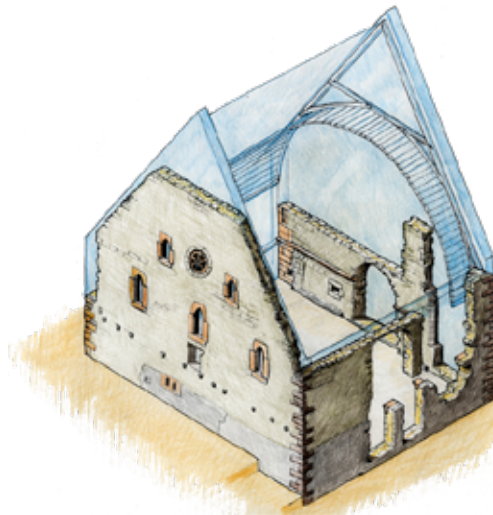
the boys' Hebrew lessons or a room for sessions held by the Jewish court. The extension was partitioned from the actual synagogue room by large pointed arches fluted with ribs with a pear-shaped profile. The extension had a symmetrically structured façade with an intricate design to the north. The entrance to the synagogue was originally located in the middle of the north wall. Located over the preserved gate were five high lancet windows, only three of which have survived in rudimentary form. During the conversion of the synagogue into a storehouse after the pogrom of 1349, the windows were reduced in size for the installation of storage floors using the old jambs and arches.

After the devastating pogrom of 1349, during which the synagogue was badly damaged, the house of worship was converted to a storehouse. A large vaulted cellar and new roof truss were added to the building. Two solid wooden ceilings with beams that can be dendrochronologically dated to the year 1350/51 were also inserted. In order to get carts from the front building in Michaelisstraße into the storehouse and then into the Waagegasse, openings were made in the east and north walls to create two large doorways. The building was used as a storehouse for the next 500 years and hardly changed.

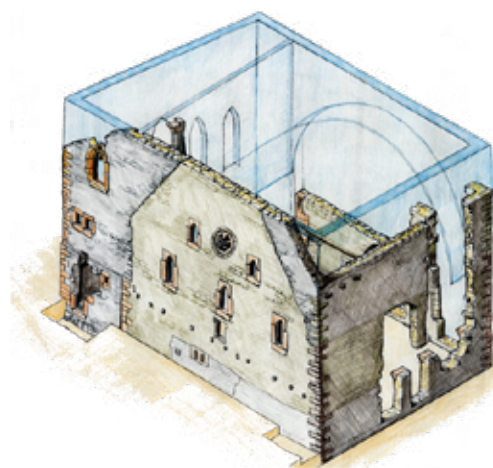
From the late 19th century, the former synagogue was used for gastronomic purposes: A ballroom was installed on the first floor, the rich decor of which with stucco figures and coloured painting has been largely preserved. To create the ballroom, the upper wooden ceiling of the storehouse was removed and replaced by a circular gallery. A kitchen was located on the ground floor, where a dining area was added later on. There were also two skittle alleys in the cellar and on the ground floor. The building was continuously used for gastronomic purposes until 1990, which resulted in both smaller and larger modifications and installations time and time again.



Building phases I and II: around 1100 and 12th century



Building phase III: around 1270



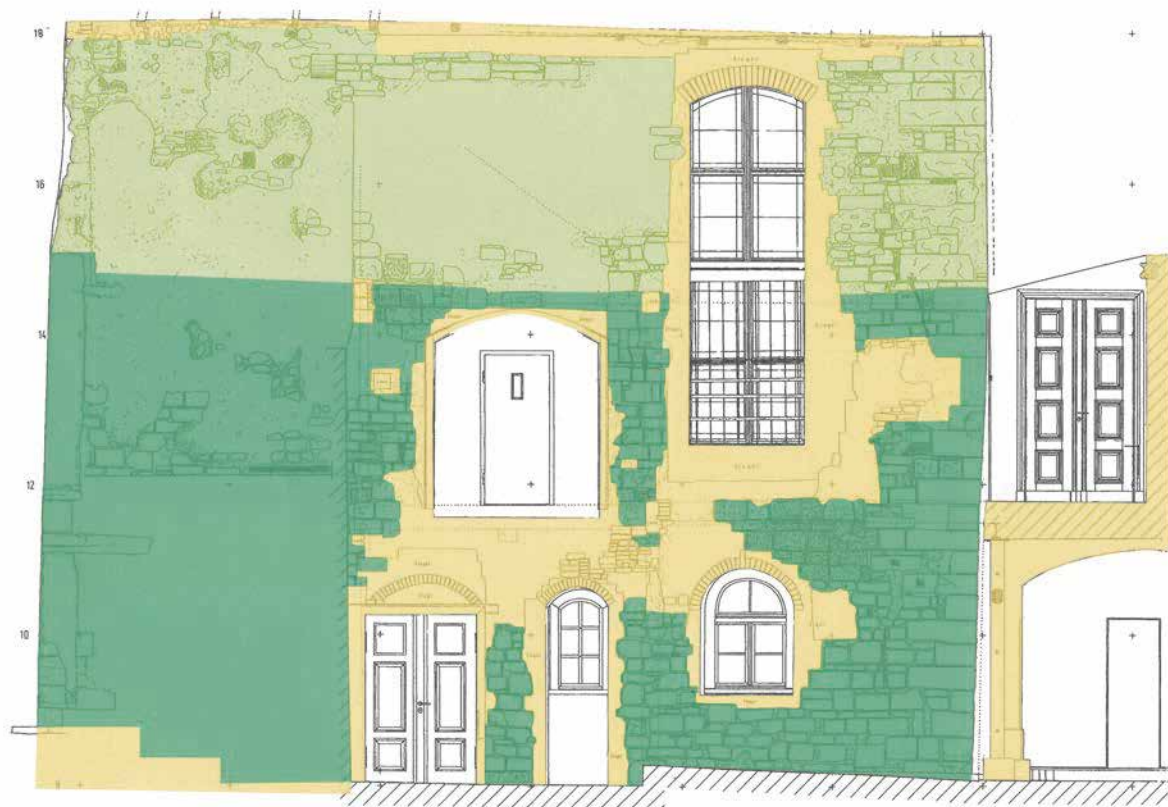
Building phase IV: around 1300



» Old Synagogue, west façade: representation of the individual building phases

2 DESCRIPTION

- Building phase I (around 1100)
- Building phase II (12th century)
- Building phase III (around 1270)
- Building phase IV (14th century, 1st quarter)
- Building phase V (1349–1351)
- Building phase VI (16th–18th century)
- Building phase VII (19th century, 2nd half)



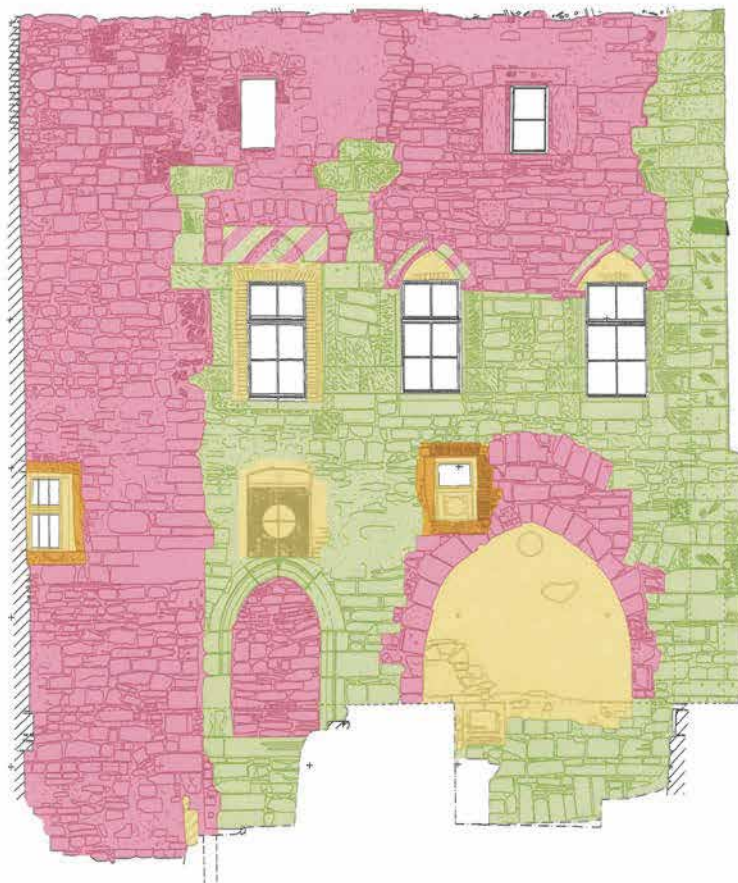
» Old Synagogue, south façade: representation of the individual building phases



» Old Synagogue, east façade: representation of the individual building phases

2 DESCRIPTION

- Building phase I (around 1100)
- Building phase II (12th century)
- Building phase III (around 1270)
- Building phase IV (14th century, 1st quarter)
- Building phase V (1349–1351)
- Building phase VI (16th–18th century)
- Building phase VII (19th century, 2nd half)

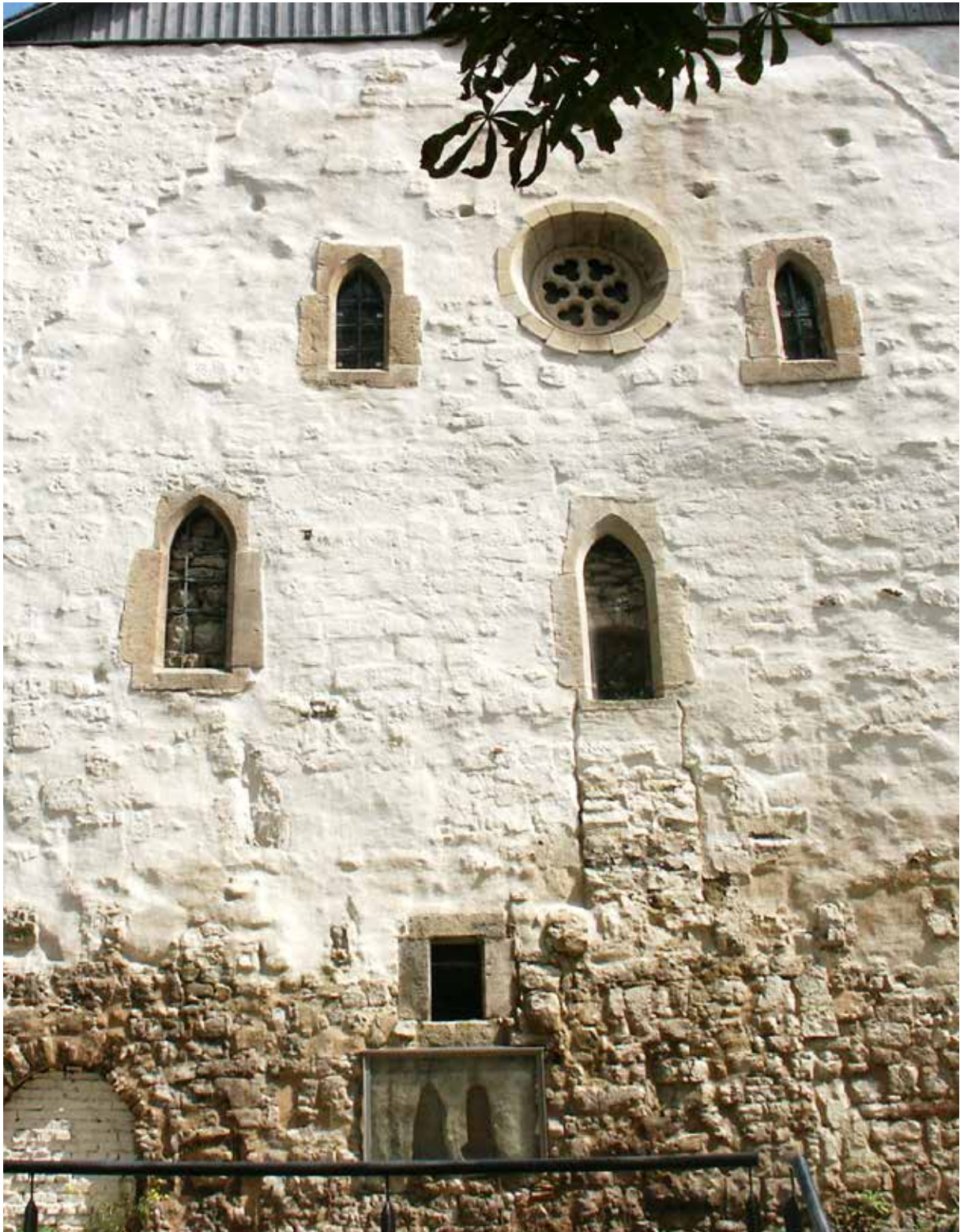


» Old Synagogue, north façade: representation of the individual building phases

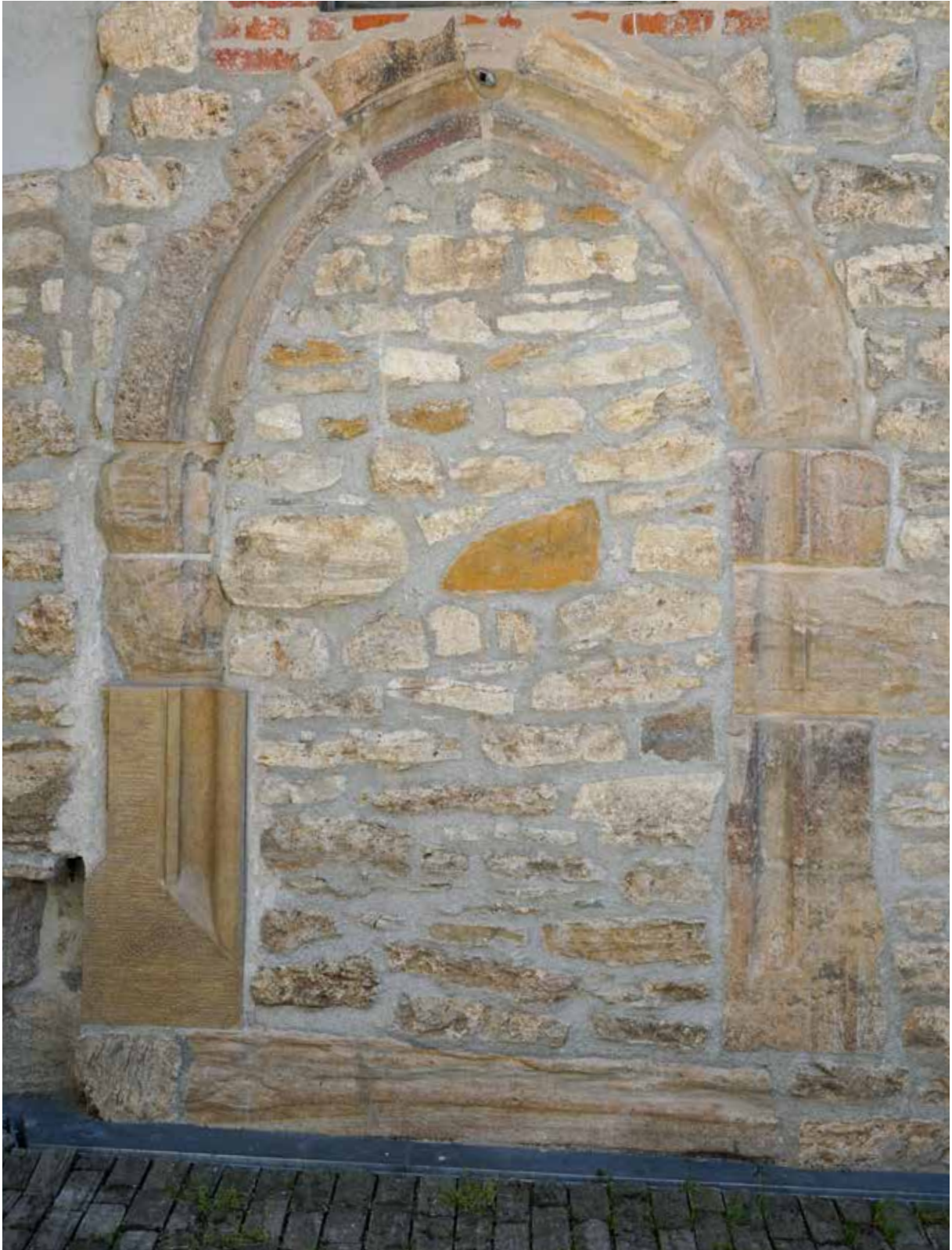


» *The Old Synagogue, west façade*

2 DESCRIPTION



» Detail of the west façade



» Northern Façade, former entrance, around 1300, bricked up after the pogrom 1349

2 DESCRIPTION



» Western Façade, lancet window, around 1300, partly bricked up after the pogrom 1349



» Western Façade, lancet window, around 1270, bricked up after the pogrom 1349



» Western Façade, Biforium, 12th century

THE MIKVEH

The Jewish community actually already owned a mikveh located directly on the banks of the River Gera in the 12th century, but only the south wall of this building has been preserved through to the present day. Adjacent by this wall, a new mikveh was constructed in the 13th century, much of which has been preserved to this day. The Mikveh had a long rectangular floor plan and probably had a gable roof over the inner barrel vault. The building was approximately nine metres long and nearly three metres wide on the inside. The walls are of exceptionally good quality. The vault and the upper and undermost part of the walls are made of limestone laid in regular courses. The north wall contains a light niche. An access point in the west of the building initially led to a vestibule with a cloakroom. Steps, the traces for which have been preserved in the north wall, led down to the basin on the east side.

The water basin is located directly next to the river and stretches over the whole width of the

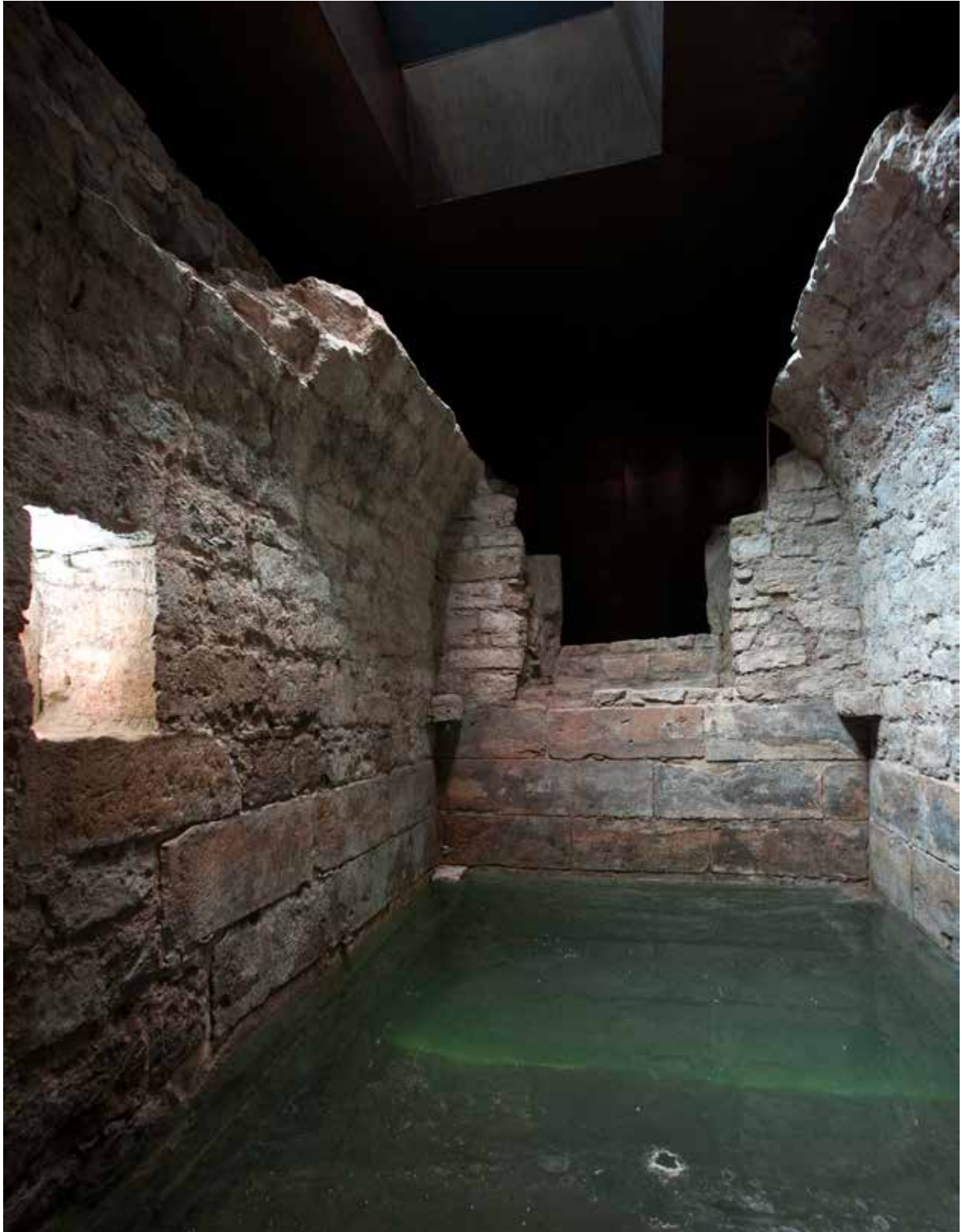
building. It features an eye-catching variation in its stonework: in the basin area, at the height of the medieval groundwater level, only large sandstone blocks are used in several layers, unlike in any other cellar in Erfurt. The origin of these blocks is just as unclear as the significance of a Romanesque sculpture reused in one of the ashlar blocks in the wall. The sculpture is a well-crafted head of a young, beardless man wearing a crown of lilies. It was integrated into the wall upside down and was hidden under mortar. In terms of its style, this effigy can be dated to the first half of the 12th century. Under the ashlar blocks are three layers of limestone masonry with wide mortar joints through which the water flowed into the basin.

The pogrom of 1349 left distinct marks on the building. Like many buildings in the Jewish quarter, the Mikveh was evidently massively damaged. A distinct joint is visible in the north wall, which indicates that repair and rebuilding work were carried out.

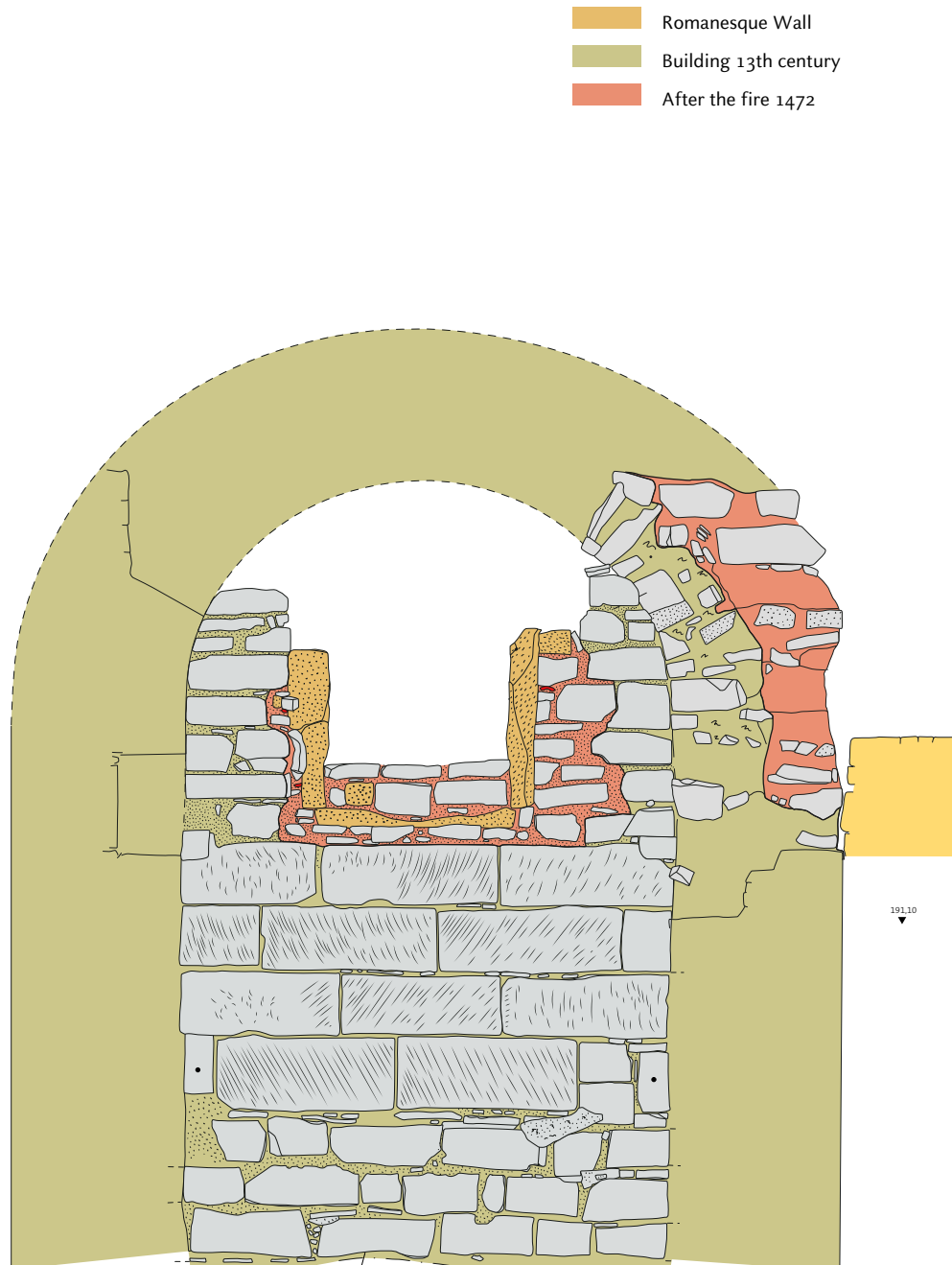


» The protective building covering the Mikveh

2 DESCRIPTION



» *The medieval Mikveh*



» Mikveh: sectional view and eastern wall. The second building phase is only visible in the ground plan

2 DESCRIPTION



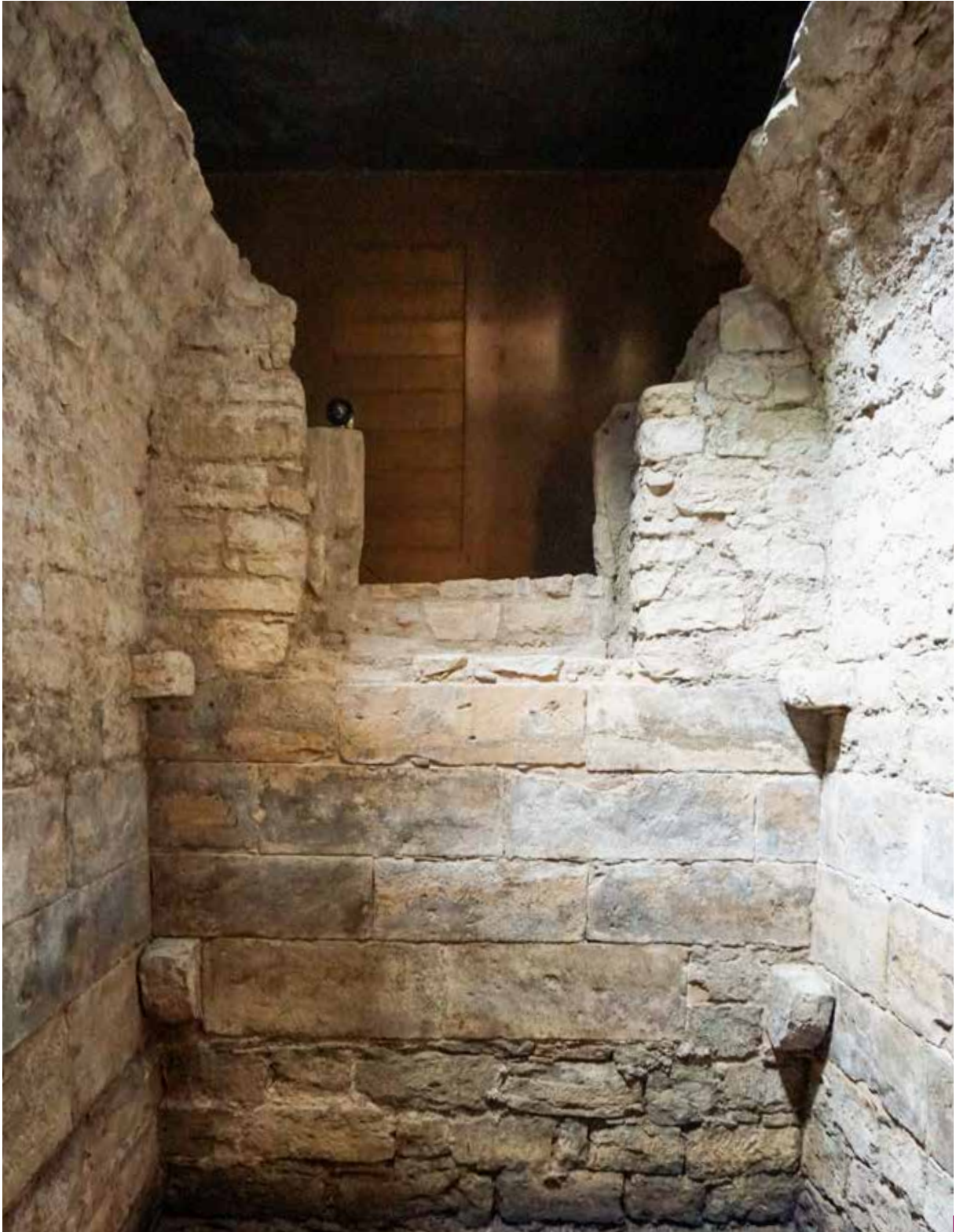
» A protective building covering the medieval building



» Romanesque spolia were incorporated secondarily in the masonry of the Mikveh



» Behind the southern wall there are remains of the previous building from the 12th century



» Eastern wall of the basin

2 DESCRIPTION



» *Remains of the vault on the south side*



» *South-eastern corner of the basin*



» The painted wooden beam ceiling on the first floor of the Stone House



» *The Stone House in the Rathausgasse*

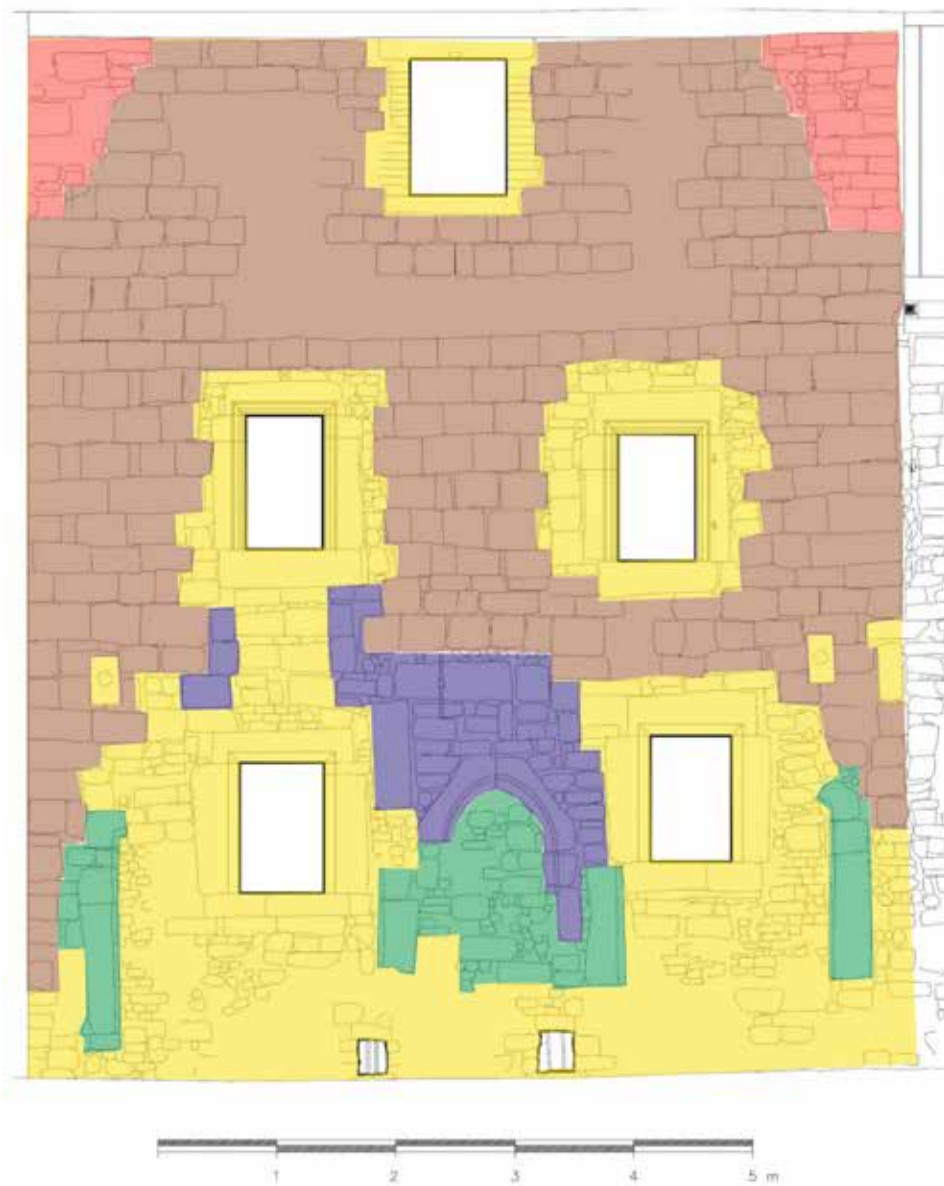
THE STONE HOUSE

The Stone House is a medieval stone structure (a heated stone residential building, or "Kemenate") that forms part of a complex comprised of several buildings at Benediktsplatz 1 in the Old Town of Erfurt. Since the 17th century, the entire plot has been known as "Zum Paradies und Esel" ("Paradise and Donkey"). The stone building is therefore a component of a tightly packed secular development, the oldest parts of which date back to the 12th century.

The heated stone residential building known as the Stone House was built directly next to the street behind the Town Hall as a residential building and commercial premises with forward-facing gables, a transverse rectangular floor plan and a cellar with flat ceilings, ground floor with high ceilings and first floor with low ceilings; its stepped gable faced the "platea judeorum" (now called the "Rathausgasse"). The Stone House was probably

originally accessed via a wooden porch on the east side. From this phase, all of the surrounding walls, a gable panel and portals and the remnants of a fireplace on the ground floor have been preserved. The stone building was modified in as early as the mid-13th century: Its entrance was moved to a new position and the original access point on the first floor was closed off to form an alcove for a closet. The room was given a new wooden beam ceiling, which was fully painted, and a light niche. The ceiling panels are all decorated with the same flower motif, while each of the beams features different ornamentation. The beams of the ceiling have been dendrochronologically dated to 1247. The preserved interior of the room on the first floor, which has a lancet arched light niche, virtually unchanged wall areas with recessed pointing and a painted wooden beam ceiling, additionally represents a both rare and outstanding example of secular architecture in the High Middle Ages. Furthermore, the building can be traced back to Jewish owners before 1293.

- Building phase I (1223)
- Building phase II (around 1250)
- Building phase III (around 1330)
- Building phase IV (1477)
- Building phase V (modern)



» Stone House: plan of the building phases

2 DESCRIPTION

- Without record
- Untreated
- Polychrome colouring 1245
 - Rear coat
 - Contour black
 - Iron oxide red
 - Red lead (2nd ring)
 - Blue (woad/indigo)



» Stone House: mapping the paintings on the floorboards



» Stone House: mapping of the preserved decorations on the ceiling beams

2 DESCRIPTION



» Stone House: graphic reconstruction of the five preserved decorations on the undersides of the beams



» Flowers on the floorboard sections between the ceiling beams



» First floor room with arched light niche and painted wooden ceiling



» Cellar with display depot for the tombstones from the medieval Jewish cemetery

2 DESCRIPTION



» Stepped gable in the eastern wall, seen from the east



» Stepped gable in the eastern wall, seen from the west

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND – THE ERFURT TREASURE

In 1998, shortly before the completion of archaeological investigations on the property Michaelisstraße 43, which is located not far from the Old Synagogue, the Erfurt Treasure was discovered under the wall of a cellar entrance. The last owner of the property, and therefore also of the treasure, before the pogrom in 1349, was probably the Jewish money lender Kalman von Wiehe.

The treasure weighs a total of nearly 30 kilograms. Weighing around 24 kilograms, the 3,141 silver coins and 14 silver ingots of various sizes form the largest quantitative part of the Erfurt Treasure. The find also contains more than 700 individual items, including items of Gothic gold and silversmiths' art containing precious stones, some of which are highly accomplished.

A remarkable highlight of the treasure is its ensemble of silver tableware comprised of eight goblets, a jug and a drinking bowl. Among the pieces of jewellery,

eight brooches of different shapes and sizes, some of which are set with abundant ornamental stones, and seven gold and silver rings are particularly noteworthy. When the treasure was hidden, a number of rings and brooches were stored in a silver drinking vessel, a so-called double cup. In numerical terms, smaller objects such as belt adornments and garment trimmings form the largest part of the goldsmiths' works.

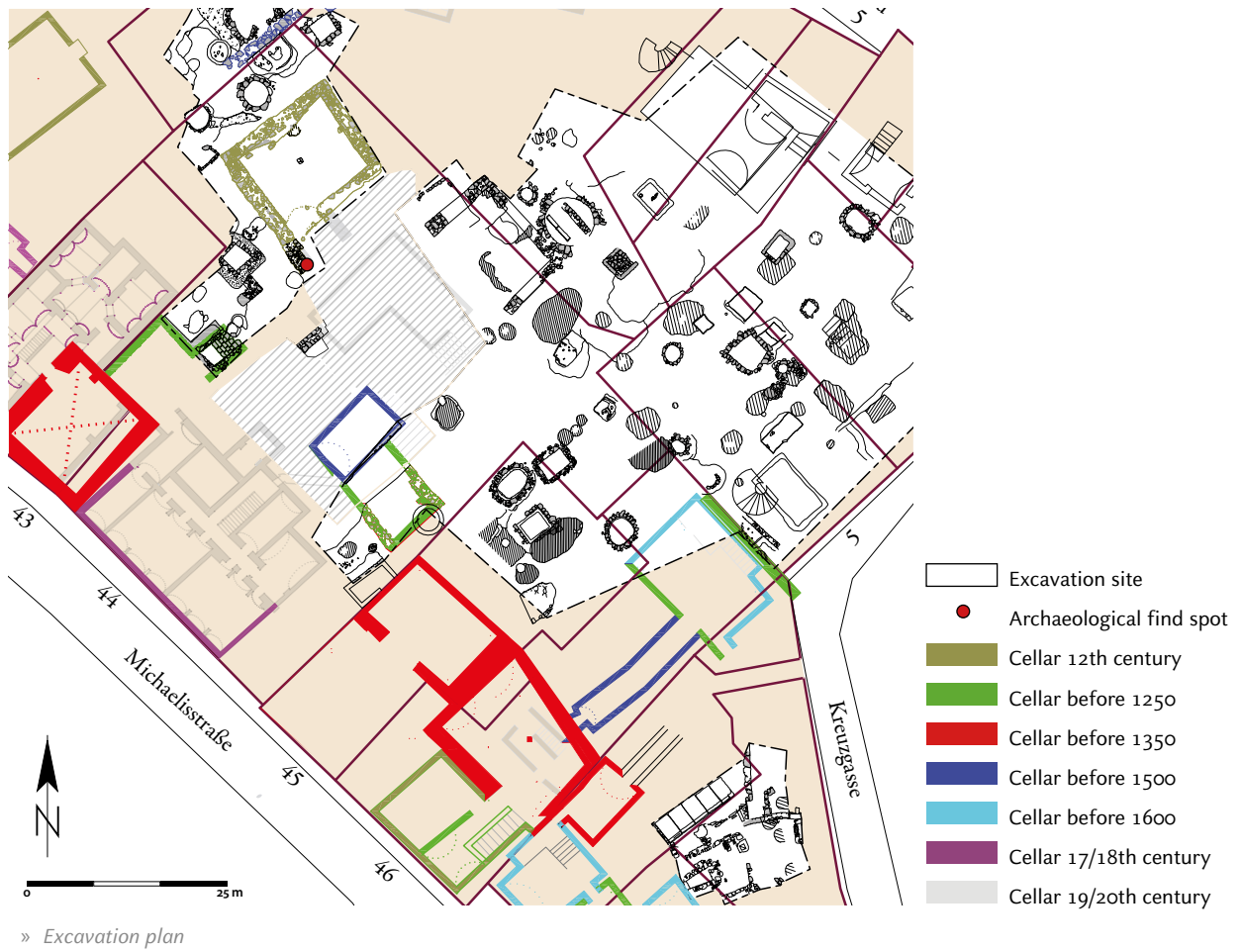
The most outstanding object of the treasure is a Jewish wedding ring from the second quarter of the 14th century, in which the words *mazal tov* (Hebrew: "good constellation" or "good fortune") are engraved in Hebraic letters. The ring particularly stands out due to the extraordinary technical quality used to craft the miniature Gothic architecture in pure gold.

In comparison with other examples of goldsmiths' works and associated craftsmanship and considering contemporary images, the goldsmiths' works in the Erfurt Treasure can be dated between the late 13th and the first half of the 14th century.



» The double cup and the coins in the Erfurt Treasure during the excavation

2 DESCRIPTION





» The Erfurt Treasure

2.B HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY AND ITS BUILDINGS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Evidence of the Jewish community in Erfurt becomes available from around 1100 onwards, with the first synagogue constructed during this period. The conditions for the community were favourable given that Erfurt had developed into Thuringia's most important city in economic, political and cultural terms since Carolingian times. Erfurt had been under the secular rule of the Archbishop of Mainz since the early 11th century, as were the Jews based in the city later on.

The earliest written evidence of the Jewish community in Erfurt is the Erfurt Jewish Oath (Judeneid), the oldest preserved written form of an oath for Jews in the German language, which was produced in the late 12th century. Nevertheless, it is not until the 13th century that evidence of the community becomes more extensive. The existence of a mikveh is mentioned for the first time in writing in an interest rate register (Freizinsregister) in the Mainz Levy Roll (Mainzer Heberolle) a taxation document of 1250/56. In this document, the Jewish community is named as the owner of the plot of land in the Krautgasse containing the Cold Bath ("Frigido balneo"). The community had to pay an annual total of two shillings or two denarii for use of the plot to its landlord, the Archbishop of Mainz.

As was the case in other locations, the members of the Erfurt community seem to have mainly made a living as money lenders. Their debtors included Landgrave Albert of Thuringia who owed the Jews of Erfurt a total of 1008 marks in Freiberg Silver in 1293. In the 13th and 14th centuries, there is evidence of business relationships with towns, cities and noblemen both

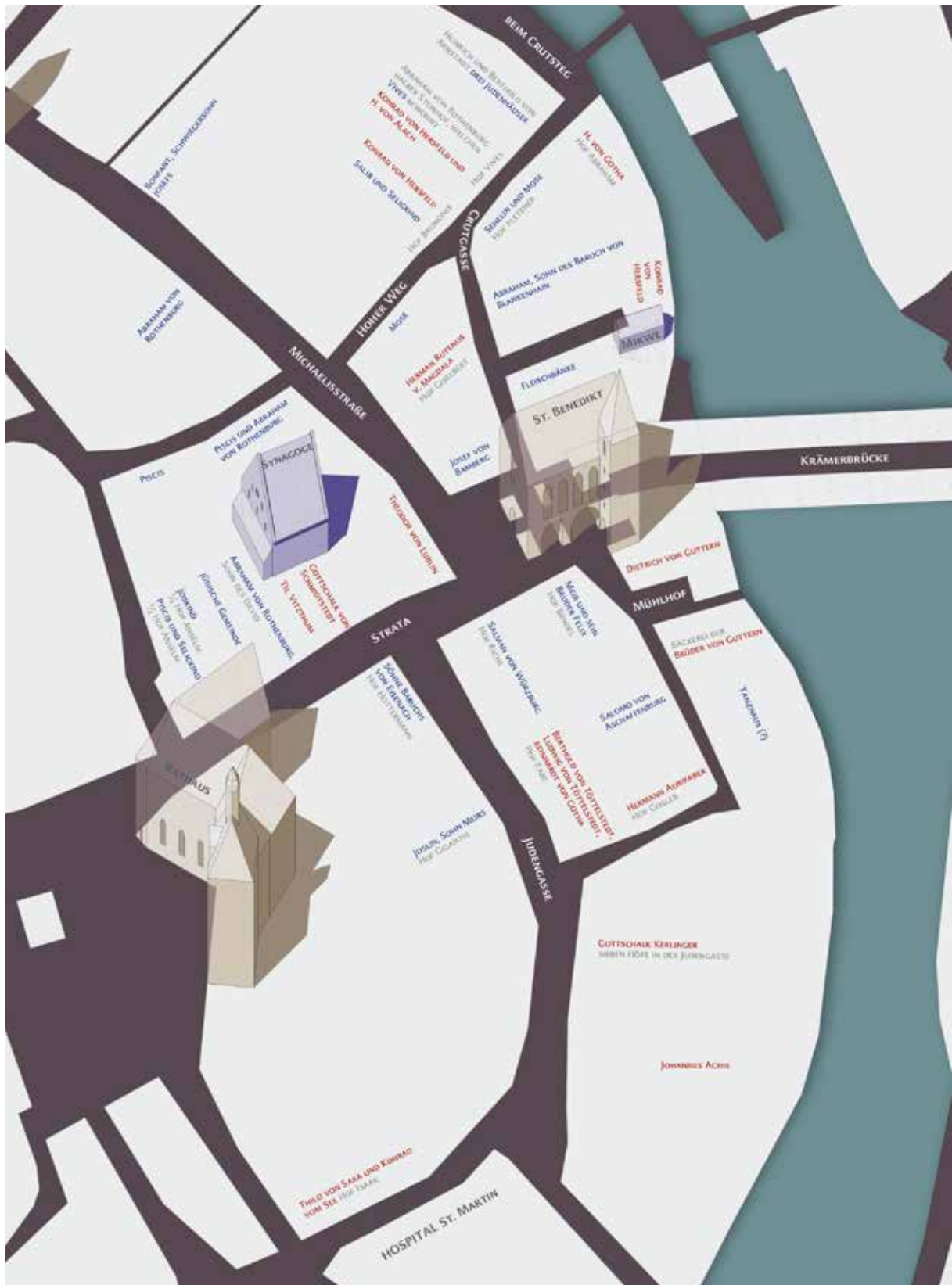
on a regional level and across the Holy Roman Empire.

Erfurt offered the ideal conditions for such relations: the city was located on an intersection of important trading routes and, over the course of the Middle Ages, developed into the largest and most important storage, transfer and trading location in Central Germany. Its wealth was not only the result of trading cloth and grain but also, and above all, thanks to the woad trade.

The Jewish residential neighbourhood was located directly in the city centre, between the Town Hall, the Merchants' Bridge (Krämerbrücke) and St. Michael's Church. Here they lived directly next to Christian merchants, traders and craftsmen in buildings that were identical to the houses of their Christian neighbours, of which the Stone House is an impressive example. The integration of the Jewish population into urban life in Erfurt is illustrated in a report in the "Erfurter Peterschronik" chronicle, according to which both Jews and Christians were called up to defend the city wall when Landgrave Frederick laid siege to Erfurt in 1309.

The city centre was also home to the synagogue constructed around 1100, which was rebuilt and renovated in the second half of the 12th century, completely rebuilt with the incorporation of older parts of the building into the new structure around 1270 and extended again around 1300. The large Mikveh constructed on the site of a previous mikveh building in the 13th century is also testimony to Erfurt's prosperous Jewish community in the Middle Ages. A cemetery that was located outside the residential area, at the Moritztor, completed the collection of community structures that identified the community as a qehilla. Such a fully developed community, to which other settlements were able to belong as branches (yishuvim), had central functions

2 DESCRIPTION



» The Jewish quarter, 1293

within the inner-Jewish organisation in the region. The members of the yishuvim, which, before 1349, included the local Jewish communities in Arnstadt, Stadtilm, Weimar, Eisenach and Gotha, for example, had to visit the qehilla and its relevant institutions for specific services. This was particularly applicable in the case of burials because a cemetery could only be found in the qehilla.

A number of important scholars with influences stretching far beyond the borders of the city lived and taught in Erfurt. Evidence of the developed intellectual life in the city can be found in 15 Hebrew manuscripts that now belong to the collection of the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz at Berlin State Library. According to the Nuremberg Martyrology, one of the people murdered during the pogrom of 1221 was the prayer leader Rabbi Samuel ben Kalonymos, who died together with his wife, daughter, daughter-in-law, brothers and sons. He was a well-known annotator of prayer books. There is concurrent evidence of several erudites and rabbis in Erfurt in the 1270s, including Alexander Suslin HaKohen, who was a highly distinguished Talmudist of his time and was probably born in Erfurt around 1265. From the 1330s onwards, he presided over the communities in Worms, Cologne, Frankfurt am Main and finally Erfurt as a rabbi. He only returned to Erfurt in late 1348 or early 1349 and was subsequently murdered during the pogrom in March 1349. His critical book on religion, "Sefer Ha-Agudda", was highly influential among Ashkenazi Jews and was also valued by rabbis of future generations such as R. Jakob Mölln and R. Jakob Weil.

This period of spiritual and economic prosperity ended abruptly on 21 March 1349, when a large number of armed attackers from various classes of the Erfurt population descended on the Jewish district. The long-planned attack was possibly motivated by purely economic interests but also, as was the case in

many other locations, by the fear of the approaching plague. The Erfurt Treasure, which was hidden under the wall of a cellar entrance, provides evidence that the Jewish community was aware of the acute threat that it faced. Records indicate that the last owner of the plot of land where the treasure was found, Michaelisstraße 43, was the Jewish money lender Kalman von Wiehe, who was yet another victim of the pogrom. Up to 400 people were killed during the pogrom. The district surrounding the Old Synagogue burnt down and the City Council seized the possessions of the Jewish community and its members.

Just a short time later, in as early as 1354, Erfurt again had a Jewish population. Between 1355 and 1357, the Erfurt City Council commissioned the construction of a synagogue and several residential buildings behind the Town Hall for the newly formed community. The city also rented out residential buildings to Jewish families, as well as letting the Mikveh, which it had acquired in 1349, to the Jewish community. Although the Jews mostly lived in the same quarter as prior to 1349, the majority of them now rented buildings owned by the city. The second community also contained a number of extremely wealthy and influential families involved in long-distance trade and money lending. There is also evidence of its members working in other professions such as midwives, butchers and shofar makers.

In the 15th century, the anti-Jewish attitude in Erfurt grew stronger. In 1453, the City Council revoked its protection of the Jews (Judenschutz) and as of 1454, there is no further evidence of Jews living in Erfurt. The Jewish residential buildings were sold and the synagogue dating back to the mid-14th century was converted into an arsenal. The cemetery was levelled out and its tombstones were used as construction material in building projects throughout the city.

THE HISTORY OF USE AND CONVERSION OF THE JEWISH BUILDINGS AFTER 1454

The Old Synagogue was already adapted for a new use after 1349, while the Mikveh and the Stone House met the same fate after the end of the second Jewish community. The medieval structures of the buildings were, however, largely preserved. The synagogue continued to be used as a storehouse long into the 19th century before being converted for use as a gastronomic location. After the Jewish community was forced to move away from Erfurt in 1453, the Mikveh was converted into a cellar. In 1472, a city fire destroyed the ancillary building and also resulted in the destruction of the west wall and a large section of the south wall. A new west wall was subsequently constructed on top of the basin, which had been filled in. This enabled the room to continue to be used as a cellar with a new access point from the east. The former Mikveh remained a cellar until the 1940s. It was not until 1960 that the building was demolished and the site grassed over. The Stone House was also used as a storehouse after the 15th century, which enabled its medieval structure to be preserved up to the roof.

DISCOVERY, EXPLORATION, RESTORATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE JEWISH BUILDINGS AND THE ERFURT TREASURE SINCE 1980

The original design of the synagogue was barely recognisable for a long period of time due to modifications, extensions and installations. It was not until the late 1980s that the Institute for Monument Conservation (Institut für Denkmalpflege) documented and evaluated the existing building fabric. 1991 saw the start of intensive building surveys carried out by the Independent Institute of

Building Research and Documentation (Freies Institut für Bauforschung und Dokumentation) under the direction of Elmar Altwasser. The surveys found that the Old Synagogue was largely intact and of particular structural quality and importance. Due to its use as a storehouse and restaurant, as well as decades of neglect, there was an acute risk of collapse. The new owner, who had purchased the synagogue together with the entire complex of buildings shortly after the reunification of Germany in 1990 and wanted to create a brewery with a large restaurant on the site, made no effort to renovate the building. Due to the emerging uniqueness of the property, the City of Erfurt endeavoured to save the synagogue and find an appropriate use for it. The City of Erfurt purchased the building in 1998 and went on to comprehensively research, secure and preserve it over the following years.

Based on the particular importance and history of the Old Synagogue, the building required special preservation. The decision was made to preserve the traces of its different uses and incorporate them into the museum concept. In order to make the synagogue visible from the outside, numerous extensions were removed. Inside the medieval building, a museum focusing on the history of Erfurt's Jewish community during the Middle Ages was created. The Old Synagogue itself is the museum's most important exhibit. The Erfurt Treasure, which was discovered in 1998, is displayed in the building's cellar. The Old Synagogue Museum in Erfurt was opened on 27 October 2009. The Mikveh, the excavation of which was completed with the construction of a protective building in the first half of 2011, is now a branch of the museum. Plans are also in place for the Stone House with the storage place for tombstones from the medieval Jewish cemetery in its cellar to be incorporated into the museum concept.



» Before the demolition of the neighbouring building, the western façade of the Old Synagogue was not visible

2 DESCRIPTION



» Ground floor of the Old Synagogue before and after conservation



» 1st floor of the Old Synagogue before and after conservation

3

JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

3.1 JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

3.1.A BRIEF SYNTHESIS

(I) SUMMARY OF FACTUAL INFORMATION

The Old Town of Erfurt, most of which is still intact, is home to unique architectural assets bearing witness to the city's important Jewish community from the period between the end of the 11th century and the mid-14th century, namely: the Old Synagogue, the origins of which date back to around 1100 and which, in comparison with other European synagogues, boasts the best-preserved medieval building fabric; the associated Mikveh, the building fabric of which is the only of its kind throughout Europe; and the so-called Stone House, which is an outstanding example of a medieval secular building in a Jewish context. The testimonial value of these architectural monuments is complemented by an archaeological find: the Erfurt Treasure. Both, the buildings and the treasure provide an insight into a Jewish community and the day-to-day life and coexistence of Jews and Christians in medieval towns and cities in a complexity and density that is unique on a global level. They allow us to understand both the early heyday of Jewish culture in the Middle Ages and its abrupt end as a consequence of the wave of pogroms during the mid-14th century.

(II) SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS

Old Synagogue

The Old Synagogue is one of just a small number of synagogue buildings dating back to the High Middle Ages that have been preserved in Europe. It is not only the oldest of these buildings but also the best preserved in its original state compared to other synagogues of a similar age, most of which have undergone significant changes. In addition,

the original state of the Old Synagogue in Erfurt allows us to trace different building phases from the construction of the original building around 1100 through to the rather extensive history of use of the building after the Jewish community was expelled from Erfurt and right through to the most recent reconstruction measures in the 19th and 20th centuries. The current building has uniquely preserved the traces of the desecration of the synagogue when it was converted into a storehouse after the pogrom in 1349. The building is therefore also a rare architectural asset that bears witness to and provides a clear insight into this drastic phase of Jewish history in Europe.

Mikveh

The Mikveh is one of a number of Jewish ritual baths dating back to the Middle Ages in Europe. Its main construction phase can be dated to the mid-13th century and there is evidence of an earlier building phase in the 12th century. The size and structural quality of the Mikveh underline the importance of the building as a representative community facility. The shape of the building is highly unique and no similar forms have been discovered to date. The Mikveh in Erfurt is one of just a few well-preserved examples of medieval monumental community mikvehs. Its building fabric is currently the only of its kind throughout Europe and its function as a ritual bath is still fully perceivable in the present day.

Stone House

The so-called Stone House is an outstanding example of secular building culture in the High Middle Ages. The Stone House is home to the oldest painted wooden beam ceiling in an urban secular building north of the Alps that has been preserved in its original location. The interior design of the building in Erfurt also represents an extremely rare example of Jewish home decor in Europe in the Middle Ages based on evidence that the building belonged to

Jewish owners even before 1293. This example of a building preserved in its original fabric allows Erfurt to uniquely provide an insight into the use of stone houses dating back to the High Middle Ages by Jewish residents or owners on European soil, evidence of which is otherwise only available from written sources. Furthermore, the two-storey building has been preserved from its Romanesque cellar to its above-ground masonry and right up to one of its stepped gables and is therefore one of the best-preserved stone structures of this period both in Erfurt and beyond.

(III) SUMMARY OF QUALITIES

Together, and in connection with the archaeological find of the Erfurt Treasure, the three components of the nominated property provide evidence of an era in which the contribution made by the Jewish population helped to shape the European culture, economy and society. The knowledge that they provide regarding the Jewish community between around 1100 and 1349 allows an incomparably detailed insight into the status of medieval Jewish communities in the structure of urban society and provide information on the tense relationship between Jews and Christians in everyday life and religious practice adapted to suit local conditions. Furthermore, they provide information on important immaterial values of Jewish culture, for example religious practices, tradition, language and handicrafts, some of which constantly developed right up to the present day while others failed to survive significant events such as the pogrom. As a whole, the testimonies of Jewish-Medieval life in Erfurt represent an outstanding example of the culture of a metropolitan community of Ashkenazi Judaism in the Middle Ages.

The Old Town of Erfurt in Thuringia is home to exceptional testimonies to the Jewish community from the period between the end of the 11th century and

the mid-14th century. With its structural components originating from the 11th century, which date back to around 1100, the Old Synagogue is the oldest Jewish prayer house in Central Europe and the best-preserved up to the roof with the beginning of construction dated during this early period. The Mikveh was built at a high technical standard as a ritual bath with a barrel vault on the bank of the River Gera in the 13th century. The Stone House, which was built around 1200 and redesigned around 1250, is a unique example of a medieval secular building under Jewish ownership with its Gothic structural forms and its painted wooden ceiling on the first floor.

The buildings of the Jewish community were incorporated into the medieval city and did not vary from the buildings of their Christian neighbours with regard to the style of architecture and the use of local materials. The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are testimonies to the early heyday of Central European Jewish culture and to its abrupt end as a consequence of the far-reaching wave of pogroms during the mid-14th century. As an archaeological find, the Jewish Erfurt Treasure secured near the synagogue, which contains a wealth of silver coins and exquisite Gothic goldsmiths' works, provides unique information about the status, everyday life and trade relations of the Jewish citizens of Central European cities, as well as the threat that Jewish communities faced due to conflicts, persecution and expulsion.

3.1.B CRITERIA

CRITERION (III)

With the beginning of its construction dating back to around 1100, the Old Synagogue is the oldest of what is only a small number of preserved synagogues from the Middle Ages in Europe and stands out due to the large amount of its medieval building fabrics that has been preserved. Furthermore, it is a rare testimony to

the desecration of a medieval Jewish sacred building after the pogroms of 1349. The medieval Mikveh is a unique testimony to Jewish tradition because its function as a community ritual bath in the Middle Ages is still fully perceivable in the present day. The Stone House is a unique example of a secular building dating back to the High Middle Ages that was under Jewish ownership from the 13th century onwards. With over 3000 silver coins and more than 700 Gothic goldsmiths' works, the Erfurt Treasure is the largest collection of its kind from the 14th century. It provides an invaluable insight into the status, everyday life and trade relationships of wealthy Jews as citizens of Central European cities.

The fact that several buildings from and testimonies to a medieval Jewish community have been preserved in one location as well as the density and comparably outstanding state of conservation of these buildings are unique on a global level. Together, these buildings and testimonies provide evidence of an era in which the contribution made by the Jews helped to shape European culture, economy and society. The knowledge that they provide regarding the Jewish community and its religion, culture and handicrafts between around 1100 and 1349 allow an incomparably detailed insight into the status of medieval Jewish communities in the structure of urban society and provide information on the tense relationship between Jews and Christians in everyday life and religious practice. The Jewish heritage of Erfurt is therefore a prime example of the life of Jewish communities in Ashkenaz between coexistence, persecution and expulsion.

The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House in the historic centre of Erfurt are exceptional testimonies to Jewish rites, Jewish everyday life and Judeo-Christian coexistence, as well as the persecution and expulsion of Jews during the Middle Ages. Together with the Erfurt Treasure, the three buildings uniquely illustrate the medieval everyday life of a Jewish community in Ashkenaz.

CRITERION (IV)

The Old Synagogue impressively reflects the history of a Jewish community in the tense relationship with its Christian surroundings, starting with its beginnings around 1100 and continuing through its ascent and prosperity, but also through riots and persecution, right to its complete obliteration during the pogrom of 21 March 1349. The size and structural quality of the Mikveh, as well as its materials and styles of architecture, make it an exceptional example of a monumental community mikveh, only a minimal number of which have been preserved worldwide. It stands out due to its form and style, which were designed to suit the local conditions. The Stone House is one of just a few buildings of its times that have been preserved in Europe. It features an original painted wooden beam ceiling that dates back to the mid-13th century. The preserved interior of the room on the first floor, which has a lancet arched light hole, virtually unchanged wall areas with recessed pointing and a painted wooden beam ceiling, additionally represents an extremely rare example of Jewish home decor in Europe given that the building belonged to Jewish owners even before 1293. The wooden beam ceiling is comprised of panels which are all decorated with the same flower motif and beams that each feature different ornamentation. It is the oldest painted wooden beam ceiling north of the Alps that has been preserved in its original location. The Stone House building, which has been preserved in its surrounding walls, including a gable dating back to the building period from 1200 onwards, contains unique interior elements and represents an outstanding example of a medieval secular building from a Jewish context.

Jews and Christians living together in the midst of coexistence, persecution and expulsion characterised Europe over centuries and had a global impact. Nowadays, Erfurt is home to more authentic testimonies to Jewish rites, Jewish everyday life and Judeo-Christian coexistence, as well as to conflicts and

the persecution and expulsion of Jews in the Middle Ages, than any other location worldwide.

The traces of a key event of European history, the wave of pogroms of 1348–50, have been preserved and are clearly perceivable to this day in the form of original structures. Just like a snapshot, they document this profound historic event. These exceptionally good structural records are complemented by a high density of written records, for example the chronicles of Erfurt, which mention the pogrom of 1349. In addition, transcripts of interrogation records after the pogrom provide information on its preparation and execution.

The ensemble is an early and rare testimony to Jewish religious and secular architecture from the Middle Ages. The buildings illustrate the conformity with vernacular architecture and local conditions; they remained preserved through the change of use. The long-concealed original building fabric is testimony to their original purpose and, in conjunction with the Erfurt Treasure, to Jewish culture.

3.1.C STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

The components of the nominated property – the Old Synagogue, Mikveh and Stone House – are located at the heart of the Old Town of Erfurt and are therefore situated within an urban and historical architectural context that has mostly been preserved in its original form. The Old Town of Erfurt was barely damaged in the Second World War and is in an exceptionally good state of conservation. Its medieval appearance in terms of buildings, street layouts and the general townscape is very clearly perceivable and has been preserved in its original form to a large extent. The monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt" is a collection of examples of important historic building fabric, including several hundred individual cultural monuments that were constructed from the 12th

century onwards. The redevelopment of the Old Town, which was strongly neglected during the era of the German Democratic Republic, was more intensively pursued in the 1990s and is now mostly complete. Adverse effects as a result of neglect or pressure to keep up with urban development can therefore be excluded. Any existing plans for further development or corresponding projects currently underway are subject to supervision by the monument authorities of the City of Erfurt and the Free State of Thuringia. Furthermore, the potential World Heritage property forms an integral part of the dynamic city life that characterises the Old Town of Erfurt, as is shown by increasing visitor numbers and cultural facilities and events in the nominated components.

Significant features that illustrate the wholeness and intactness of the nominated property are as follows:

Old Synagogue

The Old Synagogue fulfils the conditions of intactness because it has been mostly preserved in its medieval building fabric, right up to under the roof. Most of the preserved building fabric dates back to the period between 1270 and 1300, the heyday of Jewish life in Erfurt. The location of the synagogue without direct visibility from the street, which is typical for medieval synagogue buildings in a quarter which at the time was inhabited by Jews and Christians alike, is also comprehensible. It is of a suitable size to provide a complete picture of its importance as the oldest, largest and best-preserved synagogue in Europe.

Furthermore, the synagogue fulfils the conditions of wholeness because it offers enough of its original building fabric to allow us to trace different building phases from the construction of the original building around 1100 through to the rather extensive history of use of the building after the Jewish community

was expelled from Erfurt and right through to the most recent reconstruction measures in the 19th and 20th centuries. The conversion of the synagogue into a storehouse has uniquely preserved the traces of desecration of the synagogue after the plague pogroms in 1349 in particular. These structural traces do not have an adverse effect on the wholeness of the building but instead represent additional layers of time in the structure that have ultimately contributed to its preservation. The synagogue therefore contains all required elements and structures that provide evidence of its historical development and express its Outstanding Universal Value.

The Old Synagogue fulfils the conditions of intactness because it does not suffer from any adverse effects of developments or neglect: after being rediscovered, it was repaired, restored and given a new use as a museum in line with accepted conservation practice by the City of Erfurt. The use of the synagogue as a museum shows particular consideration of the building fabric and complements it with regard to content so that nowadays, the building is not only a vivid testimony to Jewish culture in Erfurt during the Middle Ages but also provides information on the traces of its later uses.

Mikveh

The Mikveh fulfils the conditions of wholeness because it contains all of the required elements that express its Outstanding Universal Value. Enough of its original building fabric from its main period of use, between the 13th and 15th centuries, has been preserved to make its original function as a medieval ritual bath fully perceivable. Although the medieval buildings previously located directly next to the Mikveh now no longer exist, the building itself has a high degree of intactness because its location directly on the bank of the River Gera has remained unchanged. Significant features that illustrate the Mikveh's adequate size and intactness include the

exceptionally well-preserved masonry that surrounds the fully preserved basin and the preserved traces of steps, which reveal the location of the steps of the former entrance. When the protective building covering the Mikveh was constructed in 2010–11, the state of the cellar at the original time of construction was factored into the project, without suggesting that the historical condition of the cellar could be reconstructed without any doubt.

The Mikveh does not suffer from any adverse effects of developments or neglect: After being rediscovered, it was excavated and subsequently repaired and restored in line with accepted conservation practice. A protective building was then constructed over the Mikveh to protect it against adverse impacts and enable it to be presented as part of a museum.

Stone House

The Stone House fulfils the conditions of wholeness because it contains all of the required elements and structures that express its Outstanding Universal Value: The building dating back to the 13th century, which has been nearly fully preserved, forms part of the complex of buildings at Benediktspatz 1, which developed from several medieval structures. The medieval location and surroundings of the Stone House have been preserved intact.

An exceptionally large number of significant elements from the initial building period before 1250 and the conversion of the bower around 1250 have been preserved. These elements illustrate the adequate size and intactness of the Stone House and express its importance as a unique testimony to secular building culture in the High Middle Ages. They include all of the surrounding walls, a gable panel, portals and the remnants of a fireplace on the ground floor. The preserved interior of the room on the first floor, which has a lancet arched light niche, virtually unchanged

wall areas with recessed pointing and a painted wooden beam ceiling, is a complete example of secular building culture in Europe in the High Middle Ages.

As part of the complex of medieval buildings, the Stone House is not threatened by adverse developments or neglect: with the exception of the Stone House, the complex houses office and building facilities of the Municipal Administration of Erfurt compliant with monument status. The Stone House is in a good state of repair. The interior elements of the room with the painted wooden beam ceiling are secured. Based on historical building research and restoration investigations, conservation and restoration measures will be implemented first. Subsequently, a utilisation concept tailored to suit the valuable building fabric will be developed to safeguard appropriate treatment of the architectural monument in line with accepted conservation practice.

The Erfurt Treasure – an Archaeological Find

The Erfurt Treasure was secured, documented and preserved in accordance with international archaeological standards. It is complete and fully intact. As part of the permanent exhibition in the cellar of the Old Synagogue, it is not threatened by adverse developments or neglect.

The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House, in conjunction with the archaeological find of the Erfurt Treasure, contain all elements that are necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value. They reflect how Jews and Christians lived together in the midst of coexistence, persecution and expulsion in a medieval city in Europe. The three components are of adequate size, so the protection of the characteristics and processes, which communicate the significance of the property, is guaranteed. The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt is not threatened by adverse developments or neglect.

3.1.D STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

The authenticity of the nominated property is expressed by the following features:

1. FORM AND DESIGN

The architectural form and design of the **Old Synagogue** from its period of use between around 1100 and 1349 have been mostly preserved. The distinctive design features that illustrate the synagogue's medieval character particularly include the impressive façades, which were built at a high technical standard and are comprised of both rough ashlar and rubble masonry and precisely laid ashlar corners; the double and arched windows dating back to the first two construction periods; the thin lancet arched window jambs made of sandstone and dating back to the third construction period around 1260; a monolithic tracery rosette and the gable line visible as a building joint, which marks the original steep gable roof.

From the period after 1300, fragments of three narrow lancet arched tracery windows and the complete lancet arched north doorway (bricked up) have been preserved. Inside the building, remnants of the lamp cornice and spolia from the third construction phase have been preserved. These allow us to reconstruct the Torah shrine and the bimah.

In structural terms, the design of the **Mikveh** conforms with that of monumental community mikvehs. It does, however, have an exceptional form and structure that are considered to be unique throughout Europe. This is because in Erfurt, the local conditions meant that only a second, deeper cellar floor was required to reach the groundwater level rather than a bathing shaft going deep into the ground as was the case in other locations. The form of the ground plan and room height of the Mikveh are visible. Its masonry comprised of large, carefully

laid sandstone blocks in the vaulted basin area and even limestone layers in the upper walls and vaults that attest to the use of local materials and building techniques.

The **Stone House** can be attributed to a type of building of which there is evidence throughout the entire German-speaking world. Although these secular stone structures with a rectangular floor plan are mainly known from Christian use, the Stone House nevertheless provides evidence that the same type of building was also used by Jews as a residential building and commercial premises. Its painted wooden beam ceiling also proves that local trends were followed.

2. MATERIALS AND SUBSTANCE

The high degree of authenticity of the **synagogue** is not only based on its mostly preserved medieval fabric in terms of its materials, substance and architectural form but also on the fact that all relevant construction periods can be observed. The building fabric of the synagogue can predominantly be traced back to its four medieval construction periods. Most of its components date back to the period from 1250 to 1320, in which the building was used as a synagogue. The construction material that gives distinction to the façades dates back to this construction time. It is comprised of limestone obtained from local sources as well as sandstone blocks; it has been almost entirely preserved. Later additions, repairs, structural adjustments and changes of use have remained intact.

Much of the **Mikveh** has been preserved in its original form and the building is still in a condition that provides an authentic insight into its original use and function. The fabric of the Mikveh, which was excavated beginning in 2007, mainly dates back to the 12th to 14th centuries. In later construction periods, only a small amount of renovation work that changed the building's medieval fabric took place.

The preserved fabric of the **Stone House** mainly dates back to the initial building period before 1250 and the conversion of the bower around 1250. The materials and substance of the medieval secular building display a high degree of authenticity because they have mostly been preserved unchanged. A remarkable number of significant architectural structures from the main construction period between 1200 and 1250 have been preserved, including all of the surrounding walls, a gable panel, portals and the remnants of a fireplace on the ground floor. The wooden beam ceiling is comprised of panels which are all decorated with the same flower motif as well as beams that each feature different ornamentation. It has been preserved in its original condition. All of the buildings have retained traces of persecution and expulsion or the subsequent repairs and changes of use.

3. USE AND FUNCTION

As medieval ritual buildings, the **Old Synagogue** and **Mikveh** represent unique testimonies to Jewish tradition given that their use and function as a community synagogue and municipal ritual bath have remained fully viable up to the present day. The so-called **Stone House** is an outstanding testimony to secular building culture in the High Middle Ages because its use and its function as a residential building and commercial premises can still be observed in the building fabric.

4. LOCATION AND SETTING

The location of the **Old Synagogue** and the **Stone House** in the heart of the medieval city is perceivable. The **Mikveh** is still located directly by the River Gera and only its surroundings have changed due to the loss of its directly adjacent buildings. The fact that the plots of these buildings were not redeveloped but instead used as grassy areas means that the connection to the development of the Old Town is still present.

5. SPIRIT AND FEELING

The traces of a key event of European history, the wave of pogroms of 1348–50, have been uniquely preserved and are perceivable to this day in the form of original structures and archaeological finds. As an archaeological find, the Erfurt Treasure documents the fear of persecution among the Jews of Erfurt. These exceptionally good structural records are complemented by a high density of written records, for example the chronicles of Erfurt, which mention the pogrom of 1349. In addition, transcripts of interrogation records after the pogrom provide information on its preparation and execution.

The form and materials of the Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are largely preserved. The urban integration of the buildings of the Jewish community into the medieval city is impressively perceivable to this day. Evidence of their construction and use by the Jewish community and their conformity with local building traditions and techniques is provided by the preserved original medieval building fabric. The traces of a key event of European history, the wave of pogroms of 1348–50, are clearly perceivable to this day in the form of scorch marks and are documented by the archaeological find of the Erfurt Treasure.



» Old Synagogue, west façade, after 1349 bricked up lancet window



» Stone House

3.1.E PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. FRAMEWORK FOR PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT (PROTECTION INSTRUMENTS)

The nominated property, the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt, is comprehensively protected by laws and conventions on an international, national, federal and local level. The different mechanisms and measures for the protection of the property and planned developments in the area surrounding it guarantee the preservation of its Outstanding Universal Value. The relevant statutory regulations and legal acts at federal level are the General Federal Building Code (*BauGB*) and the German Federal Regional Planning Act (*ROG*). The three nominated components are additionally effectively protected by federal state laws. The Thuringian Building Code (*ThürBO*) contains general building regulations, regulates the legal basis between properties and their development, contains regulations for design, requirements for building construction as well as building products and types of construction, walls, ceilings and roofs, escape routes, technical building services and requirements with regard to use. The Thuringian Building Code (*ThürBO*) also defines the tasks and authority of those involved in the construction, of the construction supervisory bodies, preventative monitoring, supervision of construction measures, breaches of law and statutory instruments. It is an important management tool for the protection and measures concerning the nominated property.

The most important instrument for monument conservation activities concerning the property and its surroundings is the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (Act on the Conservation and Protection of Cultural Monuments, *ThürDSchG*), which aims to protect architectural monuments,

ensembles, garden monuments, ground monuments and movable monuments.

All three components of the nominated property are listed as protected individual monuments under Thuringian monument protection law: the Old Synagogue since 27 August 2004, the Mikveh since 15 June 2016 and the Stone House since 16 July 2004. The act also applies to other monuments and ensembles in the buffer zone. All measures in the monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt", in which the property and the buffer zone are located, require permission from the Local Cultural Protection Authority (*Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde*). This authority makes its decisions in consultation with the Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*TLDA*).

When it comes to the implementation and monitoring of protection measures, the responsible institutions of the state and the municipality are involved in the case of all nominated components. Furthermore, a steering group has been constituted on a municipal level, the members of which meet regularly to ensure that integrated action to achieve long-term protection of the nominated property is guaranteed. In addition, efficient administrative structures that ensure the protection and preservation of the property exist on a local level (building management planning, conservation plans and framework plans).

2. LONG-TERM STRATEGY AND ENSURING THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY ON A LONG-TERM BASIS

The nominated property is located in a vibrant city that is prosperous in terms of both its economy and tourism. One of the central aims of the city is to use sustainable urban development to continue to preserve the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt in line with accepted conservation practice in the future.

It should generally be noted that the nominated property itself is not endangered by any planned measures whatsoever. The lasting material preservation of the historical fabric of the building exteriors and interiors based on international standards is the main protection target and is being continuously pursued.

A sufficient number of protection instruments for the protection of the area surrounding the property also exists. Various instruments on a state and municipal level contain planning limitations that guarantee the protection of the Old Town.

Within the framework of this application, a management plan has been developed. This plan is a central planning instrument for the medium-term and long-term protection, the use and the conservation of the property, as well as for its integration into sustainable development strategies. The plan contains the central guidelines, instruments and organisational structures for the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value. The management plan is designed to be used by the city as a binding planning instrument and aims to secure the long-term preservation and protection of these values in future urban development measures.

3. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

All three components of the property belong to the City of Erfurt. The owner is responsible for the professionally qualified protection, management and sustainable development of the proposed property and works in close cooperation with the other local and regional authorities. By submitting the application, the City of Erfurt and the Free State of Thuringia undertake not to pursue any plans that may compromise the Outstanding

Universal Value of the property. They will ensure that their future plans affecting the nominated property focus on preserving this value.

The laws and other regulations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Free State of Thuringia guarantee the continuous protection of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt. The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are registered as cultural monuments in the Book of Monuments of the Free State of Thuringia in accordance with Article 4 of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (ThürDSchG). In addition, they are component parts of the monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt", which is also recorded in the Book of Monuments. All measures in the monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt", in which the three nominated components and the buffer zone of the nominated property are located, require permission from the Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde). In addition, municipal statutes and planning such as the preservation and design statutes and the Urban Development Concept ensure the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property and the protective function of the buffer zone.

The City of Erfurt is responsible for management as the holder of the property. A management plan has been developed as a binding action and planning instrument; it will be updated if required. Since 2009, two scientific employees of the Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) have been responsible for the property as Representatives for UNESCO World Cultural Heritage. The two positions will be assigned to the planned Site Coordinator in the event of the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List. The most important tasks in the medium term are the development of a utilisation and communication concept for the Stone House and the creation of a visitor centre.



» *The tracery rosette in the western façade of the Old Synagogue*

3.2 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

In accordance with Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention, the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt is nominated as an ensemble which consists of a group of individual buildings that, due to their architecture and their place in the historic urban landscape, are of Outstanding Universal Value for historical, artistic and scientific reasons. Using the typological, regional-chronological and thematic system of ICOMOS, the Old Synagogue and the Mikveh as Jewish community buildings and the Stone House as a residential building and commercial premises of a Jewish merchant belong to the vernacular architecture of the High Middle Ages in Western and Northern Europe. They are characterised by the use of traditional structural forms, building materials which are typical of the region and a high-quality technical design.

Furthermore, the three components can be categorised as Jewish heritage from the High Middle Ages in Western and Northern Europe based on the typological, regional-chronological and thematic system of ICOMOS. At present, the World Heritage List does not contain any sites that represent the heyday of Jewish life in medieval Ashkenaz, the Jewish settlement area north of the Alps. The German Tentative List contains two nominations which refer to Ashkenazi Judaism: alongside Erfurt, the ShUM sites in Speyer, Worms and Mainz are also nominated based on their medieval heritage.

Comparative Analysis Table (pp. 74-75)

List of comparable heritage assets (World Heritage List, Tentative Lists of the State Parties & more)

Country	Site	Jewish heritage	Era			WHL		TL		Attributes				Criterion (iii)					Criterion (iv)						
			Middle Ages	15th–18th century	19th–20th century	Individual monument	Part of a site	Individual monument	Part of a site	Synagogue	Mikveh	Secular building		Values											
														Beginning of construction of the synagogue around 1100	Synagogue preserved with a high degree of completeness	Desecration of the synagogue after the pogrom in 1349 is perceivable	Treasure discovery and chronicles of Erfurt are evidence of the pogrom in 1349	Ashkenazi culture	Vernacular architecture	Jewish everyday culture	Monumental mikveh	Mikveh with an exceptional form designed to suit the local conditions	Early Jewish secular building from the 13th century	Preservation through change of use	
DEU	Erfurt	x	x					x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
DEU	SchuM-Speyer	x	x					x		x	x			x			x		x						
DEU	SchuM-Worms	x	x					x		x	x	x				x			x						
DEU	SchuM-Mainz	x			x																				
DEU	Cologne	x	x							x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x						
DEU	Regensburg	x	x							x		x		x			x	x	x						
CZE	Prague	x	x	x			x			x					x		x		x						
POL	Kraków	x	x	x			x			x					x		x		x						
SVK	Bardejov	x	x	x			x			x	x	x			x		x		x						
ESP	Toledo	x	x	x			x			x	x				x				x			x			
ESP	Córdoba	x	x				x			x									x						
CZE	Třebíč	x		x		x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x			
DEU	Miltenberg	x	x							x					x		x					x			
SVN	Maribor	x	x							x					x		x								
FRA	Rouffach	x	x							x					x		x								
HUN	Sopron	x	x							x					x		x								
AUT	Bruck an der Leitha	x	x							x					x		x								
AUT	Kornneuburg	x	x												x		x								
DEU	Offenburg	x	x								x						x			x					
DEU	Friedberg	x	x								x						x			x					
DEU	Andernach	x	x								x						x			x					
FRA	Strasbourg	x	x								x						x			x					
DEU	Kaiserslautern	x	x								x						x				x				
DEU	Sondershausen	x	x								x						x	x							
DEU	Schmalkalden	x	x								x						x	x							
DEU	Rothenburg o. d. Tauber	x	x								x						x	x							
DEU	Siegburg	x	x								x						x	x	x						
DEU	Bamberg	x	x								x						x	x	x						
DEU	Neumarkt/Oberpfalz	x	x								x						x	x	x						
DEU	Frankfurt am Main	x	x								x						x	x		x					
DEU	Volkmarsen	x	x								x						x	x		x		x			
DEU	Pretzfeld	x	x								x						x	x							
CH	Zürich	x	x									x					x	x				x			
DEU	Hamburg Altona	x		x				x																	
SVK	Bratislava	x			x			x																	
SUR	Joden Savanne and Cassipora	x		x				x		x									x						
ARG	Moisés Ville	x			x			x		x		x					x	x							

Criterion (iii)

The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House in the historic centre of Erfurt are exceptional testimonies to Jewish rites, Jewish everyday life and Judeo-Christian coexistence, as well as the persecution and expulsion of Jews during the Middle Ages. Together with the Erfurt Treasure, the three buildings uniquely illustrate the medieval everyday life of a Jewish community in Ashkenaz.

Criterion (iv)

The ensemble is an early and rare testimony to Jewish religious and secular architecture from the Middle Ages. The buildings illustrate the conformity with vernacular architecture and local conditions; they remained preserved through the change of use. The long-concealed original building fabric is testimony to their original purpose and, in conjunction with the Erfurt Treasure, to Jewish everyday culture.

- World Heritage Site
- Property on the Tentative List
- Additional comparable property

1 JEWISH HERITAGE ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Jewish heritage is currently underrepresented on the World Heritage List. In the "Filling the Gaps" analysis by ICOMOS, the Jewish religion was identified as an underrepresented category. The few properties that have a connection to the Jewish religion and are expressly inscribed as Jewish property represent sites of biblical Judaism; these include the archaeological site of Masada (Israel); the Biblical Tels of Meggido, Hazor and Beer Sheba (Israel) and the Necropolis of Bet She'arim (Israel). Furthermore, tangible and intangible Jewish heritage form part of World Heritage Sites with a high level of importance for the three monotheistic world religions, for example the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, the Monastery of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai (Egypt) and the Old Town of Hebron (Palestine). These examples do not compare to the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt.

At present, there are barely any testimonies to the Jewish religion and culture in Europe inscribed as independent World Heritage properties. Synagogues and mikvehs in particular can, however, be found on the World Heritage List as components of sites, old towns and ensembles. These components are not referred to, or are only referred to with less importance, in the Justification of Outstanding Universal Value: In the justification of Prague (Czechia), there is no mention whatsoever of the importance of the Jewish settlement and its remarkably preserved architectural heritage; the justification instead refers to the general importance of the city in terms of architecture, urban planning and the cultural-historical development of Europe from the Middle Ages to the 20th century.

In Kraków (Poland), the preserved Jewish heritage in the current city district of Kazimierz, most of which dates back to the 16th century, is only briefly

mentioned in the general presentation of the World Heritage Site and its cultural wealth. Similar to Prague, the main focus of the Justification of the Outstanding Universal Value is placed on the general historical importance of Kraków for European (cultural) history, especially in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance period. In both cases, specific Jewish attributes and values are not used to justify the Outstanding Universal Value.

In Bardejov (Slovakia), the "well-preserved, small Jewish quarter" from the 18th century containing a synagogue, kosher slaughter house, several mikvehs and a meeting building is only briefly presented in the Justification of Outstanding Universal Value. It nevertheless represents a more recent era and the Judaism of Eastern Europe.

With the medieval synagogues in Toledo (Spain) and Córdoba (Spain), the Sephardic Judaism of the Iberian Peninsula is indeed represented on the World Heritage List; the synagogues are not, however, named as features that determine the value in the Justification of Outstanding Universal Value.

The Jewish Quarter and St. Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč (Czechia) is the only World Heritage Site to bear reference to Ashkenazi Judaism. It bears witness to the coexistence of Jewish and Christian culture from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. Nevertheless, only a few written sources provide records of the medieval stratum of Jewish heritage in Třebíč. In contrast, the location of the three Erfurt components in the heart of the city has remained the same up to the present day and their historic building fabric has also been authentically preserved. The Jewish Quarter in Třebíč is much younger and has undergone more significant transformations. This also applies to the two synagogues preserved in Třebíč (built in 1639–42 and around 1669).

2 JEWISH HERITAGE ON TENTATIVE LISTS

Jewish heritage is also currently underrepresented on the Tentative Lists produced by 175 of the 193 State Parties to the World Heritage Convention. The German Tentative List contains two nominations: alongside Erfurt, the ShUM sites in Speyer, Worms and Mainz are also nominated based on their medieval heritage. Both nominations refer to Ashkenazi Judaism. The Outline of the Declaration of Outstanding Universal Value for the ShUM sites, however, focuses on the community centres located in all three cities and their buildings located close together. Unlike the ShUM sites, Erfurt does not have a self-contained community centre. To suit the local conditions, the Jewish community buildings in Erfurt are situated in different locations within the quarter mostly inhabited by Jews in the city centre. They are characterised as vernacular architecture by their local style of architecture and traditional materials. The German Tentative List also contains the Jewish cemetery in the borough of Altona in Hamburg. This cemetery, however, represents an entirely different era (17th–19th century) and only one aspect of Jewish heritage in the form of its Sephardic and Ashkenazi burial culture. With Moisés Ville, a Jewish settlement from the 19th century created by Jewish emigrants from Eastern Europe in South America has been nominated. These nominated properties are not comparable with the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt in terms of geography and time or with regard to the category. The same applies to the memorial dedicated to the Jewish rabbi Chatam Sófer in Bratislava (Slovakia). The works of Chatam Sófer had an impact throughout Eastern Europe in the 19th century.

Interim result

The Jewish-Medieval heritage in Ashkenaz is not yet represented on the World Heritage List. With the

exception of the World Heritage Site of the Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč, the World Heritage List does not contain any testimonies from medieval Ashkenaz that are inscribed as independent properties, for example synagogues, mikvehs or other buildings. In the "Filling the Gaps" analysis by ICOMOS, the Jewish religion was already identified as an underrepresented category back in 2004. Nothing has changed between then and the year 2020. Individual Jewish testimonies that form part of old towns and ensembles fail to fill this gap. Other than the German ShUM sites and the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt, no other relevant nominations are to be expected. These two sites document different aspects of Jewish heritage. While the monuments of the Jewish communities of Speyer, Worms and Mainz contributed towards the development of architectural building styles, namely in self-contained ensembles, the Old Synagogue, Mikveh and Stone House in Erfurt are testimonies to local architecture that have been mostly preserved in their medieval building fabric.

Jewish vernacular architecture on the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists

The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt stands out because its components are not prototypes or examples of trendsetting architecture but are buildings designed to suit the local conditions and traditions. In addition, they were constructed by local builders using local building materials and therefore express Jewish vernacular architecture.

As a result, they are important testimonies to the extensive involvement of Jews in the culture of a social majority that was shaped by Christian views in the Middle Ages: they wore the same clothes and jewellery, used the same crockery and lived in similar buildings with the same interiors, fixtures and fittings. In conjunction with the Erfurt Treasure, the three components in Erfurt bear witness to this type of "shared culture" in an extraordinarily complex manner.

The Old Synagogue and the Mikveh, which were designed to suit the local conditions, display no signs of being influenced by the prototypes predominantly shaped by the ShUM sites but instead developed independently as a vernacular form of synagogue and mikveh construction. In contrast, the Old New Synagogue in Prague is directly in line with the tradition of the Worms Synagogue. In addition, only prominent buildings like the synagogues now remain in the former Jewish quarter, while the structure of the Josefov in Prague has been almost completely destroyed. The connection between the Jewish buildings in the World Heritage Site of the Jewish Quarter and St. Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč and vernacular architecture is the closest to that of the testimonies in Erfurt, but these buildings are much younger: the two synagogues preserved in Třebíč were built in 1639–42 and around 1669.

3 THE JEWISH-MEDIEVAL HERITAGE OF ERFURT IN COMPARISON

The Old Town of Erfurt, most of which is still intact, is not only home to unique architectural assets bearing witness to the city's important Jewish community from the period between the end of the 11th century and the mid-14th century, namely the Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House, but also features a Jewish quarter in the heart of the Old Town with a mostly preserved structure including its medieval street plan, preserved architectural structures and transmitted street names that can still be experienced in the present day. Examples of the medieval Jewish infrastructure and topography of the Jewish settlement can therefore be uniquely retraced in Erfurt.

Furthermore, the individual architectural assets preserved in Erfurt are already of outstanding value in themselves, as explained in more detail below.

THE OLD SYNAGOGUE

According to current research findings, which assume that there were 420 synagogues in Central Europe, namely the Ashkenazi cultural area, between the 10th and early 16th centuries, only a fractional amount of 5% of these buildings are now archaeologically verifiable or still exist in the form of substantial remains. Within the context of this very low number of preserved medieval synagogues, the Old Synagogue in Erfurt plays a special role. In general, only a few synagogues dating back to this period have been mostly preserved in their original structural form. The main examples of such buildings are the Old New Synagogue in Prague (Czech Republic, second half of the 13th century) and the synagogues of Maribor (Slovenia, 13th century), Rouffach (France, end of the 13th century), Sopron (Hungary, two synagogues, 1300 and 1325), Bruck an der Leitha (Austria, beginning of the 14th century), Korneuburg (Austria, 14th century) and Miltenberg (Germany, around 1300). With the exception of the Old New Synagogue in Prague, all of these buildings have undergone significant changes due to subsequent conversions and installations, and, other than a few remnants, their interiors have been removed. With its initial construction phase dated to the period around 1100, the Old Synagogue in Erfurt is the oldest of the small number of largely preserved medieval synagogue buildings in Europe. The building in Erfurt additionally stands out among these early synagogue buildings due to its good state of conservation and its dimensions. This synagogue therefore represents a historical architectural era that is only reflected by a few building remnants or archaeological findings in other locations.

Evidence of comparably Old Synagogue buildings can be found in Cologne, Worms, Speyer and Regensburg. Of these, only the synagogue in Speyer, which was consecrated in 1104, has been preserved,

albeit only as a ruin. The Worms Synagogue (which was initially constructed in 1034 according to a founder's inscription) was destroyed during the National Socialist era. When it was reconstructed after the Second World War, only a fraction of the small number of structural elements preserved in their original form was used. Cologne was also home to a medieval synagogue (initially constructed before 1096) until the building was destroyed in the Second World War. After the expulsion of the Jews from Cologne in 1424, a number of smaller renovation projects had already been carried out on the building to convert it into a chapel for the City Council. Only archaeological remains of the synagogue building still exist today. The medieval synagogue of Regensburg was destroyed in as early as 1519 during the expulsion of the city's Jewish community. Excavations in the 1990s exposed the oldest architectural fragments of the medieval synagogue, which have also been dated to around 1100.

The Old Synagogue in Erfurt is therefore the only early Ashkenazi synagogue to have been mostly preserved in its original building fabric. Parts of a typical synagogue interior have also been preserved in the form of the remnants of its lamp cornice and spoils, which allow us to reconstruct the Torah shrine and the bimah. Interior elements preserved to such an extent are comparatively rare; in most cases, only individual elements have been preserved. The Gothic bimah of the synagogue in Cologne, for example, can be reconstructed based on architectural fragments. In the Romanesque masonry of the east wall of the synagogue in Speyer, there are still clear traces of the lamp cornice. Only in Rouffach and Prague have the lamp cornice and light niches been mostly preserved in their original location.

In addition, the original state of the Old Synagogue in Erfurt allows us to trace different building phases from the construction of the original building around

1100 through to the rather extensive history of use of the building after the Jewish community was expelled from Erfurt and right through to the most recent conversion measures in the 19th and 20th centuries. In particular, the current building has uniquely preserved the traces of desecration of the synagogue when it was converted into a storehouse after the plague pogroms in 1349. The building is therefore also a rare architectural asset that bears witness to and provides a clear insight into this drastic phase of Jewish history in Europe.

Beyond the borders of the Ashkenazi cultural area, to which the Old Synagogue in Erfurt belongs, only a few synagogues dating back to the Middle Ages have been preserved in the area of medieval Sephardic culture on the Iberian Peninsula and in Italy. Alongside the aforementioned synagogues in Toledo (Spain, Santa María Blanca: around/after 1205; Nuestra Señora del Tránsito, around 1360) and Córdoba (Spain, 1315) the synagogues in Trani (Italy, Scolanova: 13th century, now a chapel; Scolagrande: now Sant'Anna, 1247), Mende (France, before 1306), Draguignan (France, 13th century), Barcelona (Spain, 4th century/13th century) and Tomar (Portugal, around 1460) are just some other examples. Given their different structural forms, these synagogues can barely be compared with the Old Synagogue in Erfurt.

Typological analysis of synagogue architecture

In medieval synagogue architecture, the Ashkenazi area featured two types of buildings based on a long oblong hall area: The vaulted double-naved hall characterised Ashkenazi synagogue architecture for a long time. The Worms Synagogue from 1174/75 is the first known representative and therefore the prototype of this type of building, evidence of which can also be found in early Christian church buildings. The single-nave hall synagogue is the more common type of building and varies in terms of its size and the type of partition. The Old Synagogue in Erfurt

is an example of this type. Remarkable about the architecture of the synagogue in Erfurt, however, is its nearly square floor plan. This fundamentally differs from the long rectangular floor plans of most of the known synagogues of this period, the majority of which have an east-west axis. The most comparable building in this regard is the synagogue in Rouffach (Alsace, France, end of the 13th century), the floor plan of which is only slightly rectangular. The synagogue in Erfurt has this special form because the building was designed to suit the local conditions.

Interim result

The Old Synagogue in Erfurt is one of just a small number of synagogue buildings dating back to the High Middle Ages that have actually been preserved in Europe. Comparable buildings have either been destroyed or only preserved to a much lesser extent. The synagogue in Erfurt stands out due to its size and state of conservation. In addition, it is a rare example of the persecution and expulsion of Jews in the Middle Ages, with the building fabric displaying clear traces of the desecration of the synagogue after the pogroms of 1349.

THE MIKVEH

The Mikveh in Erfurt in a European comparison

Medieval mikvehs have only been preserved in a minimal number of cases, although they must have existed in every location with a large Jewish community. There is less evidence of mikvehs in the Sephardic area, while the Ashkenazi settlement area contains sites that can be clearly identified as mikvehs in Speyer (early 12th century), Cologne (11/12th century), Worms (1185/86), Nuremberg (12/13th century), Offenbourg (13th/early 14th century), Friedberg (around 1260), Andernach (13th century), Strasbourg (13th century), Sondershausen (around 1300), Wittenberg (14th century?), Schmalkalden

(around 1400), Rothenburg ob der Tauber (1409d), Siegburg (filled in after documentation; 15th century), Bamberg, Hellerstraße (15th century), Neumarkt/Oberpfalz (second half of the 15th century?), Frankfurt am Main, Judengasse (around 1462), Kaiserslautern (13/14th century), Volkmarsen (around 1500) and Pretzfeld (construction period uncertain, 14th–17th century).

Alongside the Ashkenazi cultural area, to which the Mikveh in Erfurt belongs, only a few mikvehs dating back to the Middle Ages have been preserved in the area of medieval Sephardic culture on the Iberian Peninsula and in Italy. Examples of such mikvehs include those in Besalú (Spain, 12/13th century?), Syracuse (Italy/Sicily, 12/13th century), Montpellier (France, 13th century), Carpentras (France, 14th century?) and Girona (Spain, 15th century).

Typological analysis of mikveh architecture

To date, typological analyses have distinguished between monumental mikvehs and cellar mikvehs. Monumental mikvehs were often equated with shaft mikvehs, bathing shafts stretching deep into the ground that could be accessed via complex flights of steps. Shaft mikvehs of this type can be found in locations such as Speyer (early 12th century), Cologne (12th century), Worms (1185/86), Friedberg (1260?) and Andernach (13th century). Like in Erfurt, these structures are independent underground sites that were built by their respective Jewish communities. They also have a monumental character. Although the Erfurt Mikveh does not have such a deep shaft, it can also be classified as a monumental mikveh due to its size and structural quality.

The term "cellar mikveh" refers to basins in cellar rooms that were accessed by steps. These were often located in private houses and were evidently not used as community mikvehs. One of the oldest mikvehs of this type is located in Sondershausen and dates back

3 JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

to the 13th century. Evidence of other, more recent examples can be found in Rothenburg ob der Tauber (1409d), Bamberg (Hellerstraße, 15th century) and Frankfurt am Main (Judengasse, 1461/62?).

More recent discoveries, however, have documented a multitude of intermediate versions of mikvehs (steps leading deep underground with a small basin like in Pretzfeld and large basins in more shallow cellars like in Siegburg). This shows that the borderlines between the different types are blurred. A typological differentiation between community mikvehs with a monumental character and private mikvehs therefore seems more sensible.

The mikveh buildings are all designed to suit their respective local topographic conditions. Given that the Erfurt Mikveh is located on a gently inclined site close to the river, only a second, deeper floor was required to supply the basin with groundwater.

This enabled the groundwater needed for the ritual cleaning sessions to be obtained with much less effort than in locations in which the community facilities were located high above a river or the groundwater level. The location by the river did, however, mean that unlike most other community mikvehs, the Erfurt Mikveh was not situated in close proximity to the synagogue.

Interim result

The Mikveh in Erfurt is part of a group of early medieval Jewish ritual baths in Europe and is one of the few preserved examples of medieval monumental community mikvehs. It differs from the other preserved shaft or cellar mikvehs due to its special structural form designed to suit the local topographic conditions. This form is unparalleled in style.



» The medieval Mikveh

THE STONE HOUSE

The Stone House in a European Comparison

Stone residential buildings dating back to the Middle Ages have been comparatively rarely preserved, although this structural form was indeed typical in medieval Central Europe, particularly in the case of large trading towns and cities. Evidence of this type of building can be found throughout the entire German-speaking world, including the Stone House in Erfurt: a stone structure that is normally slightly set back from the road and features a rectangular floor plan with a basement, ground floor and first floor with beamed ceilings. There were, however, regional variations in such buildings, with other examples constructed directly next to the road or lane. Evidence of this building style has also been found in Erfurt. The buildings were mostly accessed from the side or via the courtyard. The original access point to the Stone House was also on the east side. Access was provided by timber-framed or wooden structures attached to the building. In the case of the Stone House, the first floor was accessed via a (wooden) structure installed on the east side. Referred to as "stone structures" in other locations, buildings of this type in Erfurt were already labelled "Kemenaten", the word for heated stone residential buildings, in medieval sources.

In Erfurt, the Stone House forms part of a collection of preserved secular stone buildings from the 12th and early 13th century. Unlike most towns and cities north of the Alps, Erfurt has a particularly comprehensive group of such buildings located close together. In Erfurt, these stone buildings were mostly constructed on rectangular foundations and were often slightly set back from the road. Nevertheless, there is also evidence that stone houses that stood directly next to the road or lane already existed during this early era. The Stone House was also constructed (originally with forward-facing gables) directly next to the "platea judeorum" (now called the "Rathausgasse"). It did not vary from the buildings of its Christian neighbours in terms of its form, the materials used and its function as a residential building and commercial premises.

Unlike most preserved stone buildings, which are usually limited to a cellar, ground floor masonry and, in rarer cases, a first floor, the two-storey Stone House has been preserved from its Romanesque cellar with above-ground masonry right up to its stepped gable and is therefore one of the best-preserved stone structures of this period north of the Alps.



» Wooden beam ceiling and light niche in the Stone House

The painted wooden beam ceiling in a European comparison

According to present knowledge, the painted ceiling with an ornamental design in the room on the first floor of the Stone House, which dates back to the period after 1247, is the oldest painted wooden beamed ceiling north of the Alps that has been preserved in its original location in a secular building. Such painted beamed ceilings are generally very rare and without exception more recent than the ceiling in Erfurt. Other examples include the painted wooden beam ceilings in the Swiss cities of Basel ("Schönes Haus", Nadelberg 6, after 1270d; Martinsgasse 13, around 1300; "Zerkindenhof", Nadelberg 10, early 14th century) and Zurich ("Haus zum blauen Himmel", An der oberen Zäune 19/Napfgasse 8, around 1300; "Haus zum Spiegel", Spiegelgasse 1, early 14th century) and in the French city of Lyon ("Maison Thomassin", end of the 13th century). These more recent ceilings not only contain purely ornamental decoration featuring floral or geometric shapes similar to those on the beamed ceiling in Erfurt but also feature more advanced designs such as animals, people or chimeras. Painted beamed ceilings discovered during the demolition of medieval buildings have often only been preserved as museum exhibits.

In addition to the ceiling in Erfurt, only three other painted wooden beam ceilings from the period before 1250 have been preserved in their original location north of the Alps. These are, however, all ceiling frescoes in churches: St. Martin's Church in Zillis (Switzerland, painted between 1109 and 1114), St. Michael's Church in Hildesheim (painted around/after 1220) and Peterborough Cathedral in Cambridgeshire (England, probably painted after 1233).

While the ceiling fresco at St. Martin's Church in Zillis was clearly painted much earlier than the ceiling in Erfurt, the other two examples were created at around the same time, at least in terms of their paintings. Their significance in terms of cultural and

art history was, however, recognised at an early stage. As a result, unprofessional renovation work has been carried out on these ceilings on several occasions over the centuries, causing them to lose their original fabric. In contrast, the layers of paint and their binding agent on the wooden beam ceiling on the first floor of the Stone House have been preserved in their original form.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, a vast number of both painted wooden ceilings and wall paintings have disappeared from many cities due to demolition or war-related loss or destruction. The small number of examples of wall paintings and interior design dating back to around or before 1250 that have been extensively preserved in secular buildings in Central Europe include the two "Iwein cycle" frescoes in Schmalkalden (Thuringia) and Rodenegg (South Tyrol). They were created at around the same time as the interior design in Erfurt, albeit not in a burgher house but in a castle (Rodenegg) and the seat of a landgrave (Schmalkalden).

Interim result

The Stone House conforms with a type of building that was widespread in the Middle Ages. Its original fabric additionally provides a unique insight into the use of stone houses dating back to the High Middle Ages by Jewish residents or owners in Europe, evidence of which is otherwise only available from sources. The interior design of the building in Erfurt also represents an extremely rare example of Jewish home decor in the Middle Ages based on evidence that the building belonged to Jewish owners from the end of the 13th century at the latest. The only other known example of such decor are the wall paintings in the "Zum Brunnenhof" building in Zurich. These were, however, not created until the mid-14th century and are therefore around 100 years younger than those of the Stone House in Erfurt.

4 THE JEWISH-MEDIEVAL HERITAGE OF ERFURT AS AN ENSEMBLE IN A EUROPEAN COMPARISON

In Erfurt, unique architectural assets bearing witness to the city's Jewish community from the period between the end of the 11th century and the mid-14th century have survived, namely the Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House. The integration and authenticity of the components are strengthened by the fact that they are incorporated into a Jewish quarter with a mostly preserved structure that can still be experienced in the present day. As was the case in other medieval cities, this quarter was mostly inhabited by Jews, but there is also evidence that Christians lived there. The quarter is not a self-contained residential district or ghetto like those that were typical throughout Europe from the 15th century onwards. The residential buildings of the Jews displayed no difference to those of their Christian neighbours.

Such medieval Jewish quarters have, however, only very rarely been preserved up to the present day in Central Europe. They were often already destroyed during or after the persecution and expulsion of the local Jews back in the Middle Ages or were the victim of later demolitions or wartime destruction. Parts of the medieval Jewish quarter in Cologne, for example, were already destroyed during the pogrom of 1349. In Regensburg, the "Pilgrimage Church of the Beautiful Virgin" (Wallfahrt zur Schönen Maria) was constructed on the site of the former Jewish quarter just a few weeks after the expulsion of the Jews in 1519. Nowadays, only remnants of the medieval cellars and foundation walls of the synagogues have been preserved in both Cologne and Regensburg. After the destruction caused during the National Socialist era and the Second World War, the Judengasse (Jews' Lane) in Frankfurt, which existed between 1462 and 1796, is now barely recognisable in the current cityscape.

After falling into decline from the late 19th century, the original structure of the Jewish quarter (Josefov) in Prague (Czechia), which was established in the 13th century, was nearly completely destroyed when the quarter was redesigned at the beginning of the 20th century. A number of buildings have, however, been preserved. These include six synagogues, the oldest of which is the Old New Synagogue from the second half of the 13th century (together with the High Synagogue, 16th century; Pinkas Synagogue, 16th century; Klaus Synagogue, 17th century; Maisel Synagogue, 17th century; and Spanish Synagogue, 19th century), the Old Jewish Cemetery (15th–18th century) and the Jewish Town Hall (1763–65). The Jewish City (Oppidum Judaeorum) in Kazimierz (now a district of Kraków, Poland) was established in 1495 when the Jews resettled after pogroms in Kraków. Six synagogues have also been preserved in this walled Jewish settlement (Old Synagogue, end of the 15th century; Remuh Synagogue, 1553; High Synagogue, 1563?; Izaak Synagogue, 1644; Kupa Synagogue, 1643; Tempel Synagogue, 1860), as well as the Old Cemetery (16th–18th century).

The buildings preserved in Kraków and Prague are impressively diverse but mostly significantly younger than the buildings in Erfurt. In terms of time and structure, only the medieval Jewish heritage in the cities of Speyer and Worms is comparable with the ensemble in Erfurt. In Speyer, however, the medieval buildings of the "Alte Judengasse" (Old Jews' Lane) were destroyed in the great city fire of 1689. The synagogue in Speyer, which was consecrated in 1104, has been preserved, albeit only as a ruin. Only the shaft mikveh from the early 12th century is still intact. The former Jewish quarter in Worms still contains the Mikveh (1185/86) and the reconstruction of the medieval synagogue destroyed by the National Socialists.

3 JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION



» *Jewish-Medieval Heritage in Europe*



5. RESULT

The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House in the historic centre of Erfurt are exceptional testimonies to Jewish religion, Jewish everyday life and Judeo-Christian coexistence. The ensemble is an early and rare testimony to Jewish religious and secular architecture from the Middle Ages.

- » The **Old Synagogue** in Erfurt is one of just a small number of synagogue buildings dating back to the Middle Ages that have actually been preserved in Europe. With its structural components originating from around 1100, the Old Synagogue is the best-preserved Jewish prayer house in Central Europe with the beginning of construction dated during this early period.
- » The **Mikveh** in Erfurt is part of a group of early Jewish ritual baths in Europe and is one of the few preserved examples of medieval monumental community mikvehs. It differs from the other preserved shaft or cellar mikvehs due to its special structural form designed to suit the local topographic conditions. This form is unparalleled in style to date.
- » The **Stone House** conforms with a type of building that was widespread in the Middle Ages. Its original fabric additionally provides a unique insight into the use of stone houses dating back to the High Middle Ages by Jewish residents or owners in Europe, evidence of which is otherwise only available from written sources. Furthermore, the interior design on the first floor represents an extremely rare example of Jewish interior decoration in the Middle Ages.

The three components uniquely illustrate the medieval everyday life of a Jewish community in Ashkenaz.

- » The three components were located in the Jewish quarter in the centre of the city, in close proximity to the homes and churches of Christians. The integration and authenticity of the components are strengthened by the fact that they are incorporated into a Jewish quarter with a mostly preserved structure including its medieval street plan, preserved architectural structures and transmitted street names that is still perceivable in the present day. Such authentic testimonies to the neighbourly coexistence of Jews and Christians in the Middle Ages have not been preserved in any other location.
- » The buildings provide a unique insight into conformity with vernacular architecture and local conditions; nowhere else have comparable testimonies from the Middle Ages been preserved.
- » The Jewish Erfurt Treasure secured near the synagogue provides unique information about the status, everyday life and trade relations of the Jewish citizens of Central European cities; no other archaeological find of this kind has been discovered worldwide.

The three components are testimonies to the threats faced by the Jewish communities due to conflicts, persecution and expulsion.

- » The traces of the pogrom of 21 March 1349 are architecturally verifiable on the components and the subsequent reconstruction of the synagogue and the repair of the Mikveh are still visible in the present day.
- » The Erfurt Treasure, hidden before the pogrom, is one of the most impressive archaeological testimonies to this persecution.

3.3 PROPOSED STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

3.3.1 BRIEF SYNTHESIS

The Old Town of Erfurt in Thuringia in the centre of Germany is home to exceptional testimonies to the Jewish community from the period between the end of the 11th century and the mid-14th century. With its structural components originating from around 1100, the Old Synagogue is the best-preserved Jewish prayer house in Central Europe with the beginning of construction dated during this early period. The Mikveh was built at a high technical standard as a ritual bath with a barrel vault on the bank of the River Gera in the 13th century. The Stone House, which was built around 1200 and redesigned around 1250, is an outstanding example of a medieval secular building under Jewish ownership with its Gothic structural forms and its painted wooden ceiling on the first floor.

The buildings of the Jewish community were incorporated into the medieval city and did not vary from the buildings of their Christian neighbours with regard to the style of architecture and the use of local materials. The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are testimonies to the early heyday of Central European Jewish culture and to its abrupt end as a consequence of the far-reaching wave of pogroms during the mid-14th century. As an archaeological find, the Jewish Erfurt Treasure secured near the synagogue, which contains a wealth of silver coins and exquisite Gothic goldsmiths' works, provides unique information about the status, everyday life and trade relations of the Jewish citizens of Central European cities, as well as to the threat facing Jewish communities due to conflict, persecution and expulsion.

Criterion (iii)

The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House in the historic centre of Erfurt are exceptional testimonies to Jewish rites, Jewish everyday life and Judeo-Christian coexistence, as well as to the persecution and expulsion of Jews during the Middle Ages. Together with the Erfurt Treasure, the three buildings uniquely illustrate the medieval everyday life of a Jewish community in Ashkenaz.

Criterion (iv)

The ensemble is an early and rare testimony to Jewish religious and secular architecture from the Middle Ages. The buildings illustrate the conformity with vernacular architecture and local conditions; they remained preserved through all changes of use. The long-concealed original building fabric is testimony to their original purpose and, in conjunction with the Erfurt Treasure, to Jewish everyday culture. The traces of a key event of European history, the wave of pogroms of 1348–50, have been preserved and are clearly perceivable to this day in the form of original structures.

3.3.2 STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House, in conjunction with the archaeological find of the Erfurt Treasure include all elements necessary in order to express the Outstanding Universal Value. The urban development integration of the buildings of the Jewish community into the medieval city is impressively perceivable to this day. They reflect how Jews and Christians lived together in the midst of coexistence, persecution and expulsion in a medieval city in Europe. The three components are of adequate size, and as a result, the protection of the characteristics and processes, which communicate the significance of the property, are guaranteed. The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt is not threatened by adverse developments or neglect.

3.3.3 STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

The form and materials of the Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are largely preserved. The urban development integration of the buildings of the Jewish community into the medieval city is impressively perceivable to this day. Evidence of their construction and use by the Jewish community and Jewish citizens of the city and their conformity with local building traditions and techniques is provided by the preserved original medieval building fabric. The exceptionally well-preserved building fabric of the Old Synagogue dates back for the most part to the four medieval construction periods from around 1100 to the early 14th century, during which the building was used as a synagogue.

In the Mikveh, with construction periods in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries, the form of the ground plan and room height, as well as much of the medieval building fabric, have been authentically preserved. Its original function as a ritual bath is fully perceivable.

The Stone House is largely preserved in its fundamental structural components from the 13th century and its unique interior design.

The traces of a key event of European history, the wave of pogroms of 1348-50, are clearly perceivable to this day and are documented by the archaeological find of the Erfurt Treasure. This profound historic event is documented just like a snapshot: The fire during the pogrom of 21 March 1349 is architecturally and archaeologically verifiable, the subsequent reconstruction of the synagogue and the repair of the Mikveh are visible to this day. The Erfurt Treasure, hidden before the pogrom, is one of the most impressive testimonies to this persecution.

3.3.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The laws and other regulations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Free State of Thuringia guarantee the continuous protection of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt. The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are registered as cultural monuments in the Book of Monuments (*Denkmaltbuch*) of the Free State of Thuringia in accordance with Articles 2 and 4 of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (*ThürDSchG*). In addition, they are components of the monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt", which is also recorded in the Book of Monuments. All measures in the monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt", in which the three nominated components and the buffer zone of the nominated property are located, require permission from the Local Cultural Protection Authority (*Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde*). In addition, municipal statutes and planning, such as the preservation and design statutes and the Urban Development Concept, ensure the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property and the protective function of the buffer zone.

The City of Erfurt is responsible for management as the holder of the property. A management plan has been developed as a binding action and planning instrument; it will be updated if required. Since 2009, two scientific employees of the Municipal Administration of Erfurt (*Stadtverwaltung Erfurt*) have been responsible for the property as Representatives for UNESCO World Cultural Heritage. The two positions will be assigned to the planned Site Coordinator in the event of the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List. The most important tasks in the medium term are the development of a utilisation and communication concept for the Stone House and the creation of a visitor centre.

4

STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

4.A PRESENT STATE OF CONSERVATION

State of conservation of the property

The state of conservation of the Old Synagogue, Mikveh and Stone House as nominated components is very good. None of the three components of the property is threatened by adverse developments or neglect. The property is located in the "Old Town of Erfurt", a monument ensemble (overall structural site) that is protected by the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia and the Preservation Statute of the City of Erfurt (*Erhaltungssatzung der Stadt Erfurt*), among others.

After being rediscovered and scientifically investigated, the Old Synagogue was preserved in line with accepted conservation practice and on the basis of international standards by the City of Erfurt between 1998 and 2009. It was given a new use as a museum that poses no risk to the building fabric. The essential preservation measures have been fully implemented and continuous conservation measures are carried out to safeguard the building's excellent condition.

The Mikveh is also in exceptional condition. It was excavated between 2007 and 2010 and preserved in line with accepted conservation practice in 2010/2011. In 2011, a building was constructed to protect the preserved building fabric from adverse impacts. This building also provides public access and allows for the Mikveh to be used as a museum exhibit that explains the preserved building fabric in the condition in which it was discovered and the water supply using "living water", which still functions in the present day. Nothing was added to the original building fabric during the reconstruction work; even the water level, which is lower than in the Middle Ages, probably due to the construction of a flood channel in the 19th century, was not artificially raised

in any way. The essential preservation measures have been fully implemented and continuous conservation measures are carried out to safeguard the building's excellent condition.

The existence and value of the Stone House has been conservatively secured. Further conservation work is being carried out based on the existing historical building research and restoration investigations. The high significance of the Stone House in terms of cultural history excludes the possibility of intensive use of the building. At present, a concept compliant with monument status is being produced to secure limited access to the building for the public in accordance with its status as a monument.

4.B FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

(I) DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES (E.G. BUILDING DENSITY, AGRICULTURE, MINING...)

Property

The three components of the proposed property are not threatened by pressure to keep up with urban and economic development. Space between buildings and problematic vacancies are not located in the surroundings of the nominated property. Protection within an urban development context is guaranteed by a comprehensive legal protection system and a maintenance system based on international standards.

Surroundings

The restoration and renovation measures carried out on the historical existing buildings and the infrastructure within the buffer zone over the past few years have nearly been completed. The final

structural deficits in Kürschnergasse/Rupprechtsgasse will be rectified in 2021 in connection with the renovation of individual streets located on the immediate outskirts of the Merchants' Bridge (*Krämerbrücke*) and thus close to the Old Synagogue. The redevelopment of the Benediktsplatz square will be finished in 2020. The redevelopment work plans to recreate the foundations of the demolished St. Benedict's Church, which stretched far into the square, in the paving. This will enable visitors to perceive the original high density of buildings and the lack of space in front of the bridge and in close proximity to the Stone House and the Mikveh.

Industry, agriculture and mining are all located far away from the city centre and are not situated close to the property and its buffer zone. Given that the structure of the buildings and plots that has evolved in the Old Town is mostly formed of small parts and that the Old Town ensemble is listed as a protected monument in its entirety, the possibility of the establishment of industrial structures is also excluded in the future.

Changes in use and developmental dynamics

There are no plans to adapt the property proposed for nomination to suit new intended uses. The immediate surroundings of the three components are also not subject to any developmental dynamics; the existing uses in line with accepted conservation practice are secured on a long-term basis.

Traffic

Most of the Old Town is a pedestrian zone or low traffic zone in which only pedestrians, cyclists and the vehicles of residents or delivery services are permitted. An excellent public transport connection is provided by the centrally located "Am Fischmarkt" tram stop. This ensures environmentally friendly access to the individual components.

Contaminated sites

Contamination of the foundation ground in the buffer zone with harmful substances, other contaminated soils or suspected polluted areas is not present or known.

(II) ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES (E.G. POLLUTION, CLIMATE CHANGE...)

The city of Erfurt forms part of the South-eastern German Basins and Hills (*Südostdeutsche Becken und Hügel*) climate area. The region has a relatively mild climate with low precipitation rates. In the Central German region, a slight increase in the average annual temperature can be recorded; this also affects the Old Town of Erfurt. Adverse changes have not been detectable to date.

The measurements of the concentration of air pollutants in Erfurt reveal that air pollution caused by harmful substances such as sulphur dioxide (SO₂), PM₁₀ particulate matter, benzene, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and the concentration of ozone, lead, arsenic, nickel and cadmium in particulate matter are considerably lower than the current threshold values specified in the German Federal Immission Control Act (*BImSchG*). The regular checks conducted by the immission control authorities guarantee compliance with the guideline values for emissions for industry, trade and heating systems stipulated in the German Federal Immission Control Act. The expansion of public transport and the district heating network contribute towards the further improvement of the air quality. The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are not endangered by environmental influences.

(III) NATURAL DISASTERS AND RISK PREPAREDNESS (EARTHQUAKES, FLOODS, FIRES, ETC.)

Natural disasters

There are no signs of any concrete threats presented by natural disasters for any of the components. Nevertheless, effective disaster control is guaranteed by emergency plans and the Erfurt Local Section of the German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (*Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk*).

Floods

There was a risk of flooding in Erfurt due to the city's location on the course of the River Gera for a long time, but this was eradicated by the construction of the flood channel at the end of the 19th century. Nonetheless, disaster control plans are in place given that an increased incidence of extreme weather events can be expected in the course of global warming. The possibility of significant fluctuations of the water table as a result of heavy rain cannot be fully excluded for inner-city areas, which could affect the Mikveh in particular. In addition, a lowering of the groundwater level has been observed throughout the entire region in recent years. Given that this also affects the Mikveh, monitoring is carried out on a regular basis (cf. chapter 6).

Fires

Given the high density of buildings and the large number of timber-framed buildings in the Old Town of Erfurt, there is a latent high risk of fire. In accordance with the fire protection requirements in the Thuringian Building Code (*ThürBO*), all legally stipulated measures that tackle the outbreak and spreading of fire and enable people and animals to be rescued and the fire to be effectively extinguished have been taken in relation to the three nominated components. The Municipal Department for Fire Protection, Emergency Rescue Services and

Disaster Control (*Städtisches Amt für Brandschutz, Rettungsdienst und Katastrophenschutz*) is responsible for these measures.

Security

Based on the risk assessments of the Thuringian State Office of Criminal Investigation (*TLKA*) for all Jewish properties in the state, the Old Synagogue and the Mikveh are subject to property security measures implemented by the police. The police patrol the area regularly on a daily basis.

Events, especially those held in the Old Synagogue, are subject to assessment on a case-by-case basis. This may lead to further measures (e.g. police guards or special policing measures in the case of special events and occasions). The Old Synagogue is additionally fitted with an intrusion detection, surveillance and alarm system that is directly connected to the state police headquarters. In addition, direct contact between the contracted security company and the police is guaranteed. The Mikveh has a surveillance system that is monitored by an external company on behalf of the City of Erfurt. (see also Management Plan, chapter 6.3)

(IV) RESPONSIBLE VISITATION AT WORLD HERITAGE SITES

At present, the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt is not one of Thuringia's most visited attractions. Nevertheless, a concept is currently being developed to deal with a potential increase in visitor numbers if the property is listed as a World Heritage property. This particularly includes the construction of a World Heritage information centre as a central contact point for service, information, event management and ticketing. A central booking system with tickets for specific timeslots is in place for all components of the nominated property and other museums in

4 STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

the city. This facilitates the management of streams of visitors, especially in the case of a rush of travel groups, and eliminates the risk of congestion.

Old Synagogue

Given the spatial limitations of the three floors of the Old Synagogue Museum and the impact that high visitor numbers would have on the quality of the indoor climate, above all in regard to temperature, oxygen levels and humidity, the museum should aim to welcome no more than 60.000 visitors per year.

Visitor numbers:

- » 2009: 16.517 visitors (opening in October)
- » 2010: 61.536 visitors
- » 2011: 55.379 visitors
- » 2012: 46 337 visitors
- » 2013: 40.736 visitors
- » 2014: 41.434 visitors
- » 2015: 42.221 visitors
- » 2016: 39.963 visitors
- » 2017: 39.958 visitors
- » 2018: 41.209 visitors
- » 2019: 43.284 visitors

Mikveh

The Mikveh records relatively high visitor numbers; effective visitor management is, however, guaranteed because the Mikveh can only be visited by group tours.

Visitor numbers:

- » 2011: 3.000 visitors (opening in September)
- » 2012: 9.228 visitors
- » 2013: 5.411 visitors
- » 2014: 5.291 visitors
- » 2015: 3.912 visitors
- » 2016: 3.610 visitors
- » 2017: 4.819 visitors
- » 2018: 3.273 visitors
- » 2019: 2.313 visitors

Stone House

Visitor numbers:

Up to 2019 approx. 300 visitors per year (as part of guided tours)

Up to now, the Stone House has not been open to visitors. After completion of the restoration work, the room with the painted wooden beamed ceiling on the first floor and depot for medieval Jewish tombstones in the cellar should be open to the public on a regular basis. Innovative solutions for a design that is both accessible and in line with accepted conservation practice are therefore required and currently being developed.

(V) NUMBER OF INHABITANTS WITHIN THE PROPERTY AND THE BUFFER ZONE

Estimated population located within:

- » the property: 0
- » the buffer zone: approx. 7.000
- » Total: approx. 7.000

Survey date: 31.12.2019 (source: Register of Residents (Einwohnermelderegister) of the City of Erfurt)

5

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

5.A OWNERSHIP

All three components of the nominated property, namely the Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House, belong to Erfurt, the capital city of Thuringia.

STATE CAPITAL ERFURT
(LANDESHAUPTSTADT ERFURT)
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
(STADTVERWALTUNG)
FISCHMARKT 1
99084 ERFURT
GERMANY

The City of Erfurt is responsible for the professional protection, management and sustainable development of the components and works in close cooperation with the other local and regional authorities. The ownership structures will also not change in the future.

5.B PROTECTIVE DESIGNATION

The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are cultural monuments in accordance with Article 2 of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (*ThürDSchG*) and have therefore been listed as such in the Book of Monuments of the Free State of Thuringia in accordance with Article 4 ThürDSchG: component 1/Old Synagogue since 27.8.2004, component 2/Mikveh since 15.6.2016, component 3/Stone House since 16.7.2004. They are therefore comprehensively protected by law as registered cultural monuments.

Furthermore, all buildings have been part of the monument ensemble (overall structural site) "Old Town of Erfurt", which is also registered as a cultural monument in the Book of Monuments since

2005. The Old Town of Erfurt has been listed as a protected monument since 1979. This monument ensemble covers the city within the fortifications dating back to the 12th century, the Petersberg Citadel and the medieval district of Brühlervorstadt on the outskirts of the city.

5.C MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (*Thüringer Denkmalschutzgesetz*)

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the protection and maintenance of cultural monuments fall under the cultural sovereignty of the federal states (*Länder*); the monument protection laws of the individual states form the legal basis.

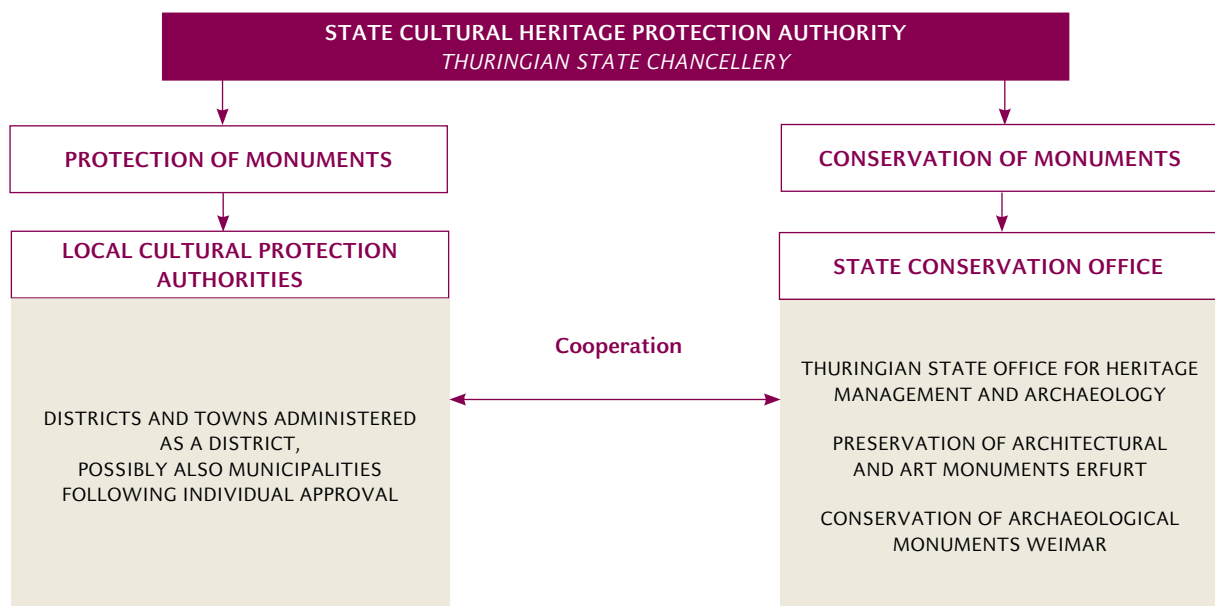
In accordance with Article 30 of the Constitution of the Free State of Thuringia (*Thüringer Verfassung*), the protection of cultural, artistic and historic monuments has constitutional status. The Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (Act on the Maintenance and Protection of Cultural Monuments, ThürDSchG, first adopted on 14 April 2004, last amended on 18 December 2018) protects architectural monuments, ensembles, garden monuments, archaeological monuments and movable monuments. It is the most important legal instrument for the protection and maintenance of the three nominated components, their surroundings and their buffer zone.

Pursuant to Article 4 paragraph 1, the ThürDSchG requires the cultural monuments to be recorded in a public directory, the Book of Monuments of the Free State of Thuringia. In accordance with Article 7, holders and owners of cultural monuments are obligated, within the bounds of what is reasonable, to preserve and treat the monuments with care in line with accepted conservation practice.

In addition, Article 11 ThürDSchG enables the legal enforcement of preservation measures. The Protection of Cultural Heritage Act also regulates the responsibilities for the creation of monument conservation plans and their main content (Article 3). The protection of the buffer zone is ensured in accordance with Article 2 ThürDSchG, which refers to the monument ensemble (overall structural site) "Old Town of Erfurt", in which the buffer zone is located.

Pursuant to Article 13 ThürDSchG, modifications to architectural and archaeological monuments are subject to permission. This also applies to construction measures carried out on the three components and in the buffer zone. All measures in the monument ensemble (overall structural site) "Old Town of Erfurt", in which the three

nominated components and their buffer zone are located, require permission in line with monument protection law from the Local Cultural Protection Authority (*Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde*). The responsible body in this case is the: City of Erfurt (*Stadt Erfurt*), Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (*Bauamt Erfurt, Abteilung Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz*). This body decides on applications for permission after consulting the State Conservation Office (*Denkmalfachbehörde*), which is the State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie*). To obtain additional advice, the Local Cultural Protection Authority of the City of Erfurt has appointed an Advisory Board for the Conservation of Monuments (*Denkmalbeirat*) (Article 20 ThürDSchG).



5.D EXISTING PLANS RELATED TO THE MUNICIPALITY AND REGION IN WHICH THE PROPOSED PROPERTY IS LOCATED (E.G. REGIONAL OR LOCAL PLAN, CONSERVATION PLAN, TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN)

The following section lists all further statutory instruments, plans and administrative structures that aim to secure the protection of the nominated property on a long-term basis.

Thuringian Building Code (*Thüringer Bauordnung – ThürBO*)

The Thuringian Building Code from 13 April 2014, last amended by Article 5 of the code from 30 July 2019 (Law and Ordinance Gazette (*GVBl.*) pages 323, 341), contains general building regulations, regulates the legal basis between properties and their development and contains regulations for design, requirements for building construction, building products and types of construction, walls, ceilings and roofs, escape routes, technical building services and requirements with regard to use. The Thuringian Building Code also defines the tasks and authority of those involved in the construction, of the construction supervisory bodies, preventative monitoring, supervision of construction measures, breaches of law and statutory instruments. It is an important management tool for all construction projects in the potential World Heritage area.

State Planning Act of Thuringia (*Thüringer Landesplanungsgesetz – ThürLPIG*)

The State Planning Act of Thuringia supplements the currently valid version of the provisions of the German Federal Regional Planning Act (*Raumordnungsgesetz des Bundes – ROG*, last amended on 20 July 2017, German Federal Law Gazette, *BGBL.*, I page 2808) for spatial planning in Thuringia.

Regional Development Plan of Thuringia 2025 (*Landesentwicklungsprogramm Thüringen 2025 – LEP 2025*)

The Regional Development Plan of Thuringia 2025 was produced by the Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Regional Development and Transport (*Thüringer Ministerium für Bau, Landesentwicklung und Verkehr*) and announced in the Law and Ordinance Gazette of the Free State of Thuringia (*Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt für den Freistaat Thüringen*) on 4 July 2014. It was implemented on 5 July 2014. The LEP 2025 contains the definition of the intended spatial structure of Thuringia as well as the spatially relevant planning and measures of public bodies. In addition, general principles and requirements for regional planning are formulated. The spatial scale is the entire territory of the Free State of Thuringia. The planning period extends up to 2025. In section 1.2.3 Z, it is determined that spatially relevant planning and measures in the surrounding area of important cultural heritage locations of international, national and Thuringia-wide significance with a very far-reaching spatial effect are excluded if they are not compatible with their protection and effective preservation in existence and value. Here, planning restrictions in the surrounding area must be stipulated as objectives of spatial planning if this is required for the protection of the interdisciplinary and regional concerns of the cultural locations.

Regional Plan of Central Thuringia (*Regionalplan Mittelthüringen*)

The Regional Plan of Central Thuringia was produced by the Thuringian State Administration Office (*Thüringer Landesverwaltungsamt*) in Weimar and was implemented when published in the Thuringian Government Gazette (*Thüringer Staatsanzeiger*) no. 31/2011 on 1 August 2011. In the Regional Plan, the Regional Planning Community (*Regionale Planungsgemeinschaft*) determines the spatial and

structural development of the planning region as objectives and principles of spatial planning. The general principles of spatial planning in the legal bases and the objectives of the Regional Development Plan are explanatory and supplementary. This regional regulatory, development and safeguarding framework represents an essential link between planning at federal state level and municipal local planning and is therefore also a guarantee for the penetration of overriding state development requirements at a political level up to the level of municipal planning. In regional planning it is specified that urban development or landscape conservation measures should be used to preserve the appearance of nationally significant cultural monuments and protect them against impairments to their spatial effect. In accordance with the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia, spatial planning has the task of including the conservation and protection of cultural heritage in spatial developments. The fundamental formulation of the protection of surrounding areas refers to the dominant character of monuments for the landscape, their extensive external impact and the associated necessary safeguarding of the sites, including the safeguarding of sight lines, in order to avoid the establishment of disruptive projects in the area of impact of cultural monuments.

To meet these objectives, several other municipal instruments that significantly contribute towards the protection of the proposed World Heritage Site also exist:

Land-Use Plan (Flächennutzungsplan – FNP)

Thuringia's State Capital Erfurt has had an effective Land-Use Plan at its disposal since 27 May 2006. It consists of the plans of the city on a scale of 1:10.000 and the explanatory report. As a so-called preparatory urban land-use plan, the building management

plan represents the general spatial planning and development objectives of a municipality by highlighting the planned type of land use for the entire municipal territory in its fundamental features. The particular importance of the Land-Use Plan as part of urban development lies in the fundamental decision of a municipality as to in which manner and for which purpose of use (development, transport, agriculture, forestry, recreation, nature conservation etc.) the available spaces can and should be used appropriately and correctly. It is therefore the main regulatory instrument for sustainable urban development. Specific legal claims cannot be derived from the Land-Use Plan, for example the right to build on a plot of land. Nevertheless, it forms an important basis for the establishment of land development plans (binding building management plans), which specify the urban development in various sections of the city in legally binding stipulations. In the municipal Land-Use plan, both the individual cultural monuments and the monument ensemble (overall structural site) "Old Town of Erfurt" were submitted in text form for information purposes along with mapping. Cultural monuments are factored into the plan as properties requiring special protection. The three components, namely the Old Synagogue, Mikveh and Stone House, are located in an area marked as a zone covered by building restrictions in the Land-Use Plan.

Preservation Statute (Erhaltungssatzung)

The Preservation Statute and the Local Design Statute (*Ortsgestaltungssatzung*) are municipal statutes for the Old Town of Erfurt that safeguard the preservation of the nominated property and the buffer zone alongside the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (*ThürDSchG*).

The Preservation Statute was established on 15 June 1992. It secures the preservation of the uniqueness of the Old Town of Erfurt in terms of urban development. The demolition, alteration, change

of use and construction of structural installations all require permission in the area of validity of this statute. The area of validity is largely identical to the monument ensemble (overall structural site) "Old Town of Erfurt".

Local Design Statute (Ortsgestaltungssatzung)

The Local Design Statute for the Old Town of Erfurt has the purpose of "preserving the Old Town of Erfurt as the monument with the largest surface area in Central Germany (...), reactivating it to meet the demands of its citizens and safeguarding the uniqueness of the cityscape". It was established on 23 November 1992. Its area of validity is largely identical to the monument ensemble (overall structural site) "Old Town of Erfurt".

5.E PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN OR OTHER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

As part of the nomination, a Management Plan designed to act as a basis for action for the protection, conservation and use of the proposed property, the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt, in line with monument status was produced according to the Operational Guidelines §§ 108-119 and 132 (version 2017). The purpose of the management plan is to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property for present and future generations (§ 109). The Management Plan defines the guidelines, instruments and organisational structures that guarantee the preservation of the property. It was produced by the Department of Culture and Urban Development (*Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung*) and the Representative for UNESCO World Heritage in close cooperation with the responsible authorities – above all the responsible representatives of the Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*TLDA*) and the Local Cultural Protection Authority (*Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde*) of the City

of Erfurt, Building Authority Erfurt – the organisation Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board and the company ProDenkmal. The plan defines protection and priority targets, illustrates areas of conflict and synergy, identifies needs for action and specifies priority measures. As a manual for the future World Heritage Site, it consolidates all important findings and plans concerning monument conservation, urban development, economy, tourism, culture, education and World Heritage education in a planning concept and action plan.

The aim of the Management Plan for the Jewish-Medieval Heritage in Erfurt is to safeguard the outstanding universal value, integrity and authenticity of the nominated components Old Synagogue, Mikwe and Stone House. The Management Plan explains the statutory instruments, objectives and measures used to ensure the protection, conservation, sustainable use and dissemination of information of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt in harmony with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. As a manual for all stakeholders, it additionally describes the administrative structures, responsibilities, procedures, ownership structures and funding bodies, as well as the coordination of all stakeholders. The Management Plan was approved by Erfurt City Council on 27 May 2020.

The three main functions of the Management Plan are:

1. *to raise awareness of the attributes and values that express the Outstanding Universal Value among all stakeholders*
2. *to establish the legal and scientific basics available for the preservation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value*
3. *to describe the management system that ensures the coordination of the stakeholders*

5.E.1 PRELIMINARY REMARK

In accordance with the World Heritage Convention and the Global Strategy, and in the awareness that “deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world” (Preamble of the World Heritage Convention), ensuring the effective conservation of the Jewish-Medieval heritage in Erfurt is the primary conservation objective.

The continuous measures, projects and preventive and sustainable protection identified in the Management Plan serve the building maintenance and conservation of the nominated components Old Synagogue, Mikwe and Stone House. All measures developed to achieve the protection goals are based on international standards and national and municipal planning instruments. According to § 110 of the Operational Guidelines, all measures developed take into account the characteristics and requirements of the future World Heritage site, its cultural and natural context, and traditional management procedures.



» The northern façade of the Old Synagogue

5.E.2 OBJECT OF PROTECTION, PROTECTION OBJECTIVE AND INSTRUMENTS OF PROTECTION

5.E.2.1 OBJECT OF PROTECTION

In accordance with Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention, the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt is nominated as an ensemble which consists of a group of individual buildings which, due to their architecture and their place in the historic urban landscape, are of Outstanding Universal Value for historical, artistic and scientific reasons. Using the typological, regional-chronological and thematic system of ICOMOS, the Old Synagogue and the Mikveh as Jewish community buildings and the Stone House as a residential building and commercial premises of a Jewish merchant belong to the vernacular architecture of the High Middle Ages in Western and Northern Europe. They are characterised by the use of traditional structural forms, building materials which are typical of the region and a high-quality technical design.

5.E.2.2 PROTECTION OBJECTIVE

The protection objective is the preservation of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt in existence and value. In particular the criteria must be safeguarded, with which the inscription on the World Heritage List was justified: the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity.

5.E.2.3 INSTRUMENTS OF PROTECTION

For the implementation of the obligations resulting from the World Heritage Convention there is a comprehensive set of instruments with regard to the international, national, Federal State-specific, regional and municipal legal bases and processes, as well as in relation to the technical basis.

THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage is the legal basis for German World Heritage Sites. The convention is an international treaty to which the Federal Republic of Germany acceded in 1976. Therefore, the World Heritage Convention has national validity in the legal hierarchy. In the safeguarding of the protection and preservation of World Heritage Sites the principle of comity of international law applies: German laws in their interpretation and application should not come into conflict with obligations under international law. Due to Article 20 Paragraph 3 of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, state and municipal authorities must comply with international laws and do everything in their power in order to protect World Heritage and preserve it for future generations.

The continuously updated Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2019 version) are the basis for the practical implementation and application of the World Heritage Convention. The guidelines contain relevant provisions and important information about protection and management (Chapter II.F), the process of monitoring the state of conservation (Chapter IV) and the reporting requirements (Chapter V). In addition, they provide updated and in-depth information, for example, about categories and the further development of the criterion authenticity (Nara Document on authenticity with regard to the World Heritage Convention), which must be taken into account in a management plan.

FURTHER INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CHARTERS

Conventions

Germany is a state party to the following conventions, which are cited as being legally relevant in the guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention with regard to the protection of cultural property:

- » UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, Paris 1970
- » UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Paris 2003
- » UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Paris 2005

In addition, the following European conventions for the protection of cultural property have legal force in Germany:

- » European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Granada 1985
- » European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, Malta 1992

Recommendations

In the implementation, in particular of the World Heritage Convention, the following recommendations are also observed as soft law:

- » UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris 1972
- » UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, Paris 2011

Charters

The conventions and recommendations are complemented by the following charters which set specialist standards:

- » ICOMOS International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, Venice 1965
- » ICOMOS/IFLA Florence Charter on Historic Gardens, Florence 1981
- » ICOMOS International Charter on the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, Washington 1987
- » ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, Lausanne 1990

NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS AND PLANNING SYSTEMS

Federal laws

The General Federal Building Code (*BauGB*), 1960, last amended on 3 November 2017, Federal Law Gazette (*BGBl*) I p. 3634) and the German Federal Regional Planning Act (*ROG* 2008, last amended on 20 July 2017 Federal Law Gazette, *BGBl*, I p. 2808) are the basis for spatial planning and building management planning in the Federal Republic of Germany. They contain provisions with regard to regional and urban development as well as construction. They regulate, among other aspects, the responsibilities of the approval authorities and define the parameters for urban development planning and design taking into consideration the concerns of building culture, the protection of monuments and the cityscape and landscape. Since its most recent amendment the Spatial Planning Act (*ROG*) also contains in Article 2 (5) the provision that “historically characterised and developed cultural landscapes ... must be preserved in their defining characteristics and with their cultural and natural monuments and in accordance with UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage”.

Laws of the Federal States

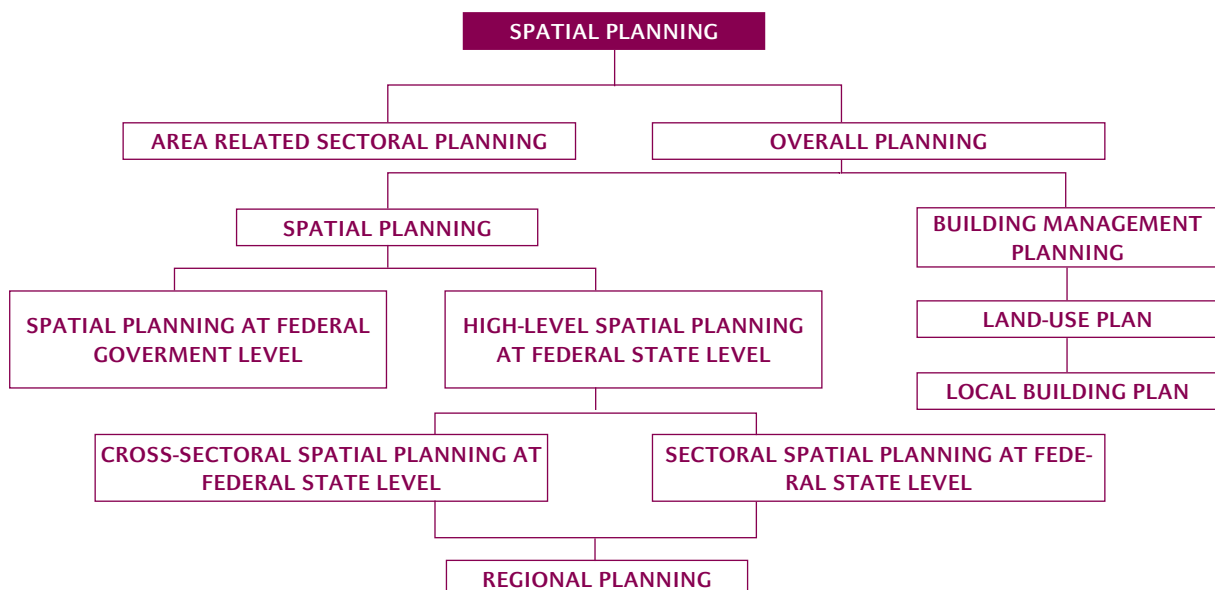
The laws of the Federal States determine the legal principles for organisation, tasks, procedures and instruments of regional planning policy and regional planning. The regional development plans of the respective Federal States form an overall strategy for their regional planning and development. They form the basis for the planning control of various land use claims and are specified by regional and local plans. The preservation of cultural landscapes and historic sites with several cultural monuments is an important pillar in the development plans, which are adopted and refined in the regional development plans. The objectives are specified in the urban development planning. Building codes regulate the building, reconstruction and demolition of buildings and the building regulation procedures (including building permit procedures).

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the protection of monuments is the responsibility of the individual Federal State. Each Federal State has its own law for the protection, preservation, conservation and research of cultural monuments. The heritage protection laws

of the Federal States contain provisions, in which the objectives, principles and instruments, the institutional structures, procedures and the responsibilities of the respective monument authorities as well as other agencies entrusted with the protection of cultural heritage are determined. Furthermore, they determine the rights and obligations of the monument owners as well as the possibilities of financial support and the financing of the protection of cultural heritage measures and determine criminal consequences in the event of a violation of the protection of monuments which is regulated by law.

Municipal statutes and regulations

Alongside the protective measures determined in the heritage protection laws, individual protective provisions which are valid locally can be developed. In addition, preservation and design statutes can regulate the protection of buildings and monument areas. They are regularly developed by municipal authorities in consultation with the authorities of the Federal States responsible for cultural heritage and passed by the responsible political bodies of the municipalities.



LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE FREE STATE OF THURINGIA

The Jewish-medieval Heritage of Erfurt is effectively protected by the constitution and the laws of the Free State of Thuringia.

Constitution of the Free State of Thuringia

from 25 October 1993, last amended on 11 October 2004 (Law and Ordinance Gazette (GVBl) p. 745)

Article 30 (2) of the constitution specifies that “the monuments of culture, art, history and the natural monuments [...] are protected by the Federal State and its regional authorities”.

Thuringian Act on the Conservation and Protection of Cultural Monuments (Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia-ThürDSchG)

Revised version from 14 April 2004, valid from 01 May 2004, Law and Ordinance Gazette (GVBl) 2004. 465, Section No.: 224-1, last amended by Article 2 of the Act from 18 December 2018 (Law and Ordinance Gazette (GVBl) p. 731, 735)

The constitutional decree is implemented through the Conservation and Protection of Cultural Monuments Act of Thuringia (*ThürDSchG*) from 14 April 2004 (last amended on 18 December 2018). It is the most important legal instrument for the protection of the three nominated monuments and the protection of the buffer zone identified in the monument area.

In accordance with Article 7 of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (*ThürDSchG*), holders and owners of cultural monuments are obligated, within the bounds of what is reasonable, to preserve and treat the monuments with care in line with accepted conservation practice. In accordance with Article 13 of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (*ThürDSchG*), structural changes to cultural monuments and in their surrounding area require

permission from the Local Cultural Protection Authority, *Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde*, (responsible here: City of Erfurt, *Stadt Erfurt*, Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments, *Bauamt Erfurt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz*). The Local Cultural Protection Authority (*Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde*) will make a decision about an application for permission after consulting the State Conservation Office (*Denkmalfachbehörde*) which is the State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie*). The State Conservation Office (*Denkmalfachbehörde*) is directly subordinate to the responsible Ministry (State Cultural Heritage Protection Authority - *Oberste Denkmalschutzbehörde*). The State Cultural Heritage Protection Authority (*Oberste Denkmalschutzbehörde*) shall appoint a Heritage Council for advice (Article 20 of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia-ThürDSchG). In accordance with Article 3 of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (*ThürDSchG*), municipalities are to establish plans for monument ensembles for the conservation of monuments in agreement with the State Conservation Office (*Denkmalfachbehörde*).

The three nominated components are registered as individual monuments in the Book of Monuments of the Free State of Thuringia. The Old Synagogue has been listed as a protected individual monument since 27 August 2004, while the Mikveh has been listed since 15 June 2016 and the Stone House since 16 July 2004. In accordance with Article 13 of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (*ThürDSchG*), alterations to architectural and archaeological monuments are subject to permission and require permission from the responsible heritage protection authority.

Thuringian Building Code (ThürBO)

from 13.04.2014, last amended by Article 5 of the code from 30 July 2019 (Law and Ordinance Gazette, GVBl, p. 323, 341)

The Thuringian Building Code (*ThürBO*) contains general building regulations, regulates the legal basis between properties and their development, contains regulations for design, requirements for building construction as well as building products and types of construction, walls, ceilings and roofs, escape routes, technical building services and requirements with regard to use. The Thuringian Building Code (*ThürBO*) also defines the tasks and authority of those involved in the construction, of the construction supervisory bodies, of preventative monitoring, of supervision of construction measures, of breaches of law and statutory instruments. It is an important regulatory instrument for all building projects in the surrounding area and the buffer zone of the three nominated components.

State Planning Act of Thuringia (ThürLPlG)

18 December 2001, last amended on 11 December 2012

This act supplements the provisions of the German Federal Regional Planning Act (*ROG*) from 22 December 2008 (Federal Law Gazette (*BGBl*) I p. 2986) in the respective applicable version for spatial planning in Thuringia (last amended in 2017).

Regional Development Plan of Thuringia 2025 (LEP 2025)

The Regional Development Plan of Thuringia 2025 (*LEP 2025*) contains the determination of the intended spatial structure of Thuringia and the spatially relevant planning and measures of public bodies. In addition, general principles and requirements for regional planning are formulated. The spatial scale is the entire territory of the Free State of Thuringia. The planning horizon extends up to 2025. The title “Thuringia Undergoing Change”

(*Thüringen im Wandel*) refers to the key challenges of our time: demographic change, differentiation and pluralisation or individualisation of lifestyles, climate change, responsible use of limited natural resources, limited financial capabilities of public budgets. In the Regional Development Plan (*LEP*) general principles for the development of the cultural landscape are also formulated, which as a social, cultural and economic resource represents the basis for endogenous and value-based development processes and which are to act in an identity-forming manner. Through the design of the Thuringian cultural landscape a pivotal qualitative and value-based future task of the Free State is designated. The cultural heritage locations with a very far-reaching spatial effect are subsequently determined in the Regional Development Plan (*LEP*). In Point 1.2.3 Z it is determined that spatially relevant planning and measures in the surrounding area of important cultural heritage locations of international, national and Thuringia-wide significance with a very far-reaching spatial effect are excluded, if they are not compatible with their protection and effective preservation in existence and value. Here, planning restrictions in the surrounding area must be stipulated as objectives of spatial planning if this is required for the protection of the interdisciplinary and regional concerns of the cultural locations.

Regional plan of Central Thuringia

The current version of the Regional Development Plan (Regional Development Plan of Thuringia 2025 – *Landesentwicklungsprogramm Thüringen 2025*) came into force on 05 July 2014, in accordance with the publication of the Thuringian Ordinance on the Regional Development Plan (*Thüringer Verordnung über das Landesentwicklungsprogramm*) from 04 July 2014 (Law and Ordinance Gazette (*GVBl*) No. 6/2014, P. 205). Through the regional plan the regional planning community determines the spatial and structural development of the planning region as

objectives and principles of spatial planning – the general principles of spatial planning in the legal basis and the objectives of the Regional Development Plan are explanatory and supplementary. This regional regulatory, development and safeguarding framework represents an essential link between planning at Federal State level and municipal local planning and is therefore also a guarantee for the penetration of overriding, state development requirements at a political level up to the level of municipal planning.

In regional planning it is determined that nationally significant cultural monuments, which particularly characterise the cityscape and landscape, are, through urban development or landscape conservation measures, to be preserved in their appearance and protected in their spatial effect against impairments. The planning region of central Thuringia, to which Erfurt belongs, possesses as part of the historically evolved Thuringian cultural landscape a large and varied inventory of cultural monuments. Significant for the region is the entirety of the inventory of monuments. This inventory includes, among other aspects, historic city centres (with well-preserved historic city ground plan, high dense concentration and quality of historic building fabric, buildings which characterise the cityscape, partially preserved city fortification) and sacred buildings. The wealth of the monuments demonstrates that important chapters of German cultural and art history as well as Thuringian history are associated with central Thuringia and essential developments of German history cannot be ascertained without the region of central Thuringia. The preservation and conservation of the valuable cultural property in conjunction with the cultural landscape is of particular public interest and forms the basic prerequisite for the identification of the inhabitants with their homeland. In particular the protection

and conservation of the architectural and art monuments and the building structures, which are valuable from a cultural-historical perspective, require a use which is in accordance with the uniqueness of the respective monuments so that historical and social references are still perceivable. Threats to cultural assets and material assets also arise through the discontinuation of the use and through optical impairments of ensembles which are to be protected along with the surrounding area (open spaces, sight lines) which is essential for the appearance. In accordance with the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (*Thüringer Denkmalschutzgesetz*) spatial planning has the task of including the preservation of cultural heritage and the protection of cultural heritage in spatial developments. Through the fundamental formulation of the protection of surrounding areas reference is made to the dominant character of monuments for the landscape, the wide external impact and the associated necessary safeguarding of the sites including the safeguarding of sightlines, in order to avoid the establishment of disruptive projects in the area of impact of cultural monuments (G 2–5).

MUNICIPAL INSTRUMENTS OF PROTECTION: LOCAL STATUTES AND CONTRACTS

In Germany, building management planning is, according to the General Federal Building Code (*BauGB*), the most important planning instrument for the regulation of the urban development and regulation of a municipality. In accordance with Article 1 Paragraph 6 of the Federal Building Code (*BauGB*) issues with regard to the conservation of monument must also be taken into account. The component parts of this building management planning are the Land-Use Plan (*FNP*) as preparatory building management planning for the entire

municipal territory and the Local Building Plans as binding building management planning for spatial sections. Furthermore, through the municipality, it is also possible to establish urban development conceptions, framework plans, preservation, renovation and design statutes.

The preservation statute and the local design statute as municipal statutes for the Old Town of Erfurt safeguard, alongside the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (*ThürDSchG*), the preservation of the nominated property and the buffer zone. In the municipal planning the cultural monuments have been taken into account as properties which are to be protected at all cost.

Land-Use Plan of the State Capital Erfurt (FNP)

27 May 2006

Supplementary plan 5 Protection of monuments

Supplementary plan 3 Building management plan

Thuringia's State Capital Erfurt has had an effective Land-Use Plan (FNP) at its disposal since 27 May 2006, republished on 14 July 2017. It consists of the plans on a scale of 1:10000 and the explanatory report.

The Land-Use Plan represents, as what is known as the preparatory building management planning, the general spatial planning and development objectives of a municipality, by highlighting the planned type of land-use for the entire municipal territory in the fundamental features. The particular importance of the Land-Use Plan as part of urban development lies in the fundamental decision of a municipality in which manner and for which purpose of use (development, transport, agriculture, forestry, recreation, nature conservation etc.) the available spaces can and should be used appropriately and correctly. It is the main regulatory instrument for sustainable urban development. Specific legal claims cannot be derived from the Land-Use Plan, for example the right to build on a plot of land. It forms an important basis for the establishment of Local

Building Plans (binding building management plans), which with legally binding stipulations specify the urban development in the various sections of the city.

In the municipal Land-Use Plan the individual cultural monuments as well as the monument ensemble "Old Town Erfurt" were submitted in text form for information purposes along with mapping.

Local design statute for the "Old Town of Erfurt"

23 November 1992

The local design statute for the Old Town of Erfurt has the purpose of "*preserving the Old Town of Erfurt as the monument with the largest [sic!] surface area in central Germany [...], reactivating [sic!] the demands of its citizens and safeguarding the uniqueness of the cityscape.*" The area of validity is largely identical to the monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt".

Preservation statute for the "Old Town of Erfurt"

15 June 1992

The statute serves to protect the urban development uniqueness of the Old Town of Erfurt based on its urban development design. The demolition, alteration or change of use as well as the building of structural installations all require permission in the area of validity of this statute. The area of validity is largely identical to the monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt".

Integrated urban development concept Erfurt 2020 (ISEK) and the update ISEK Erfurt 2030

29 October 2008, update 2019

In order to deal with future tasks an integrated urban development concept 2020 (ISEK) has been developed by the Municipal Administration (*Stadtverwaltung*) of the State Capital Erfurt. It forms the basis of action for future planning and decisions which are supported equally by administration, politics and the public. Through the integrated urban development concept, the State Capital Erfurt aims to react to the

rapid development taking place particularly in the areas of housing, social infrastructure and supply and waste disposal requirements, the main causes of which are in the complex demographic change and the economic structural change. The increasing competition between the cities as locations requires a strategic urban development, which at overall municipal level formulates objectives for economic, social, cultural and ecological development. Since 2008 the State Capital Erfurt has possessed such a strategy paper in the form of the integrated urban development concept. The basis for this urban development concept is formed by the creation of drafts and conceptions on various specialist topics. Originating from an inventory analysis and the investigation of development trends of urban development on the basis of 13 areas of action determined by the City Council, concept elements for the target concept of overall municipal development were formulated. The urban development concept was confirmed by the City Council on 29 October 2008. Some of the visions listed in this concept for up to the year 2020 have since become reality. Some objectives however are no longer valid from the present perspective and due to the gratifyingly positive development dynamics of Erfurt and therefore must be redrafted into current planning objectives. Other aspects were not relevant in 2008 or were simply unforeseeable; for this reason, they must be incorporated in the strategic objectives for urban development.

Under the control of the Office for Urban Development and Urban Planning (*Amt für Stadtentwicklung und Stadtplanung*) the revision or updating of the urban development concept was implemented with the new planning horizon up to the year 2030. In an extensive work and participation process questions with regard to city-specific development were answered, which result from current social and economic trends. This

includes, for example, the demographic change, globalised working structures of the economy and sustainability in the use of resources. Soft location factors play an increasing role in the process. This is because only cities with an attractive overall package consisting of a varied housing and labour market as well as innovative capability in the fields of science and culture, combined with an environment with a high quality of life for all generations and aspirations have the opportunity for dynamic urban development in the future. The result of the update has been published under the title “*ISEK Erfurt 2030 – Integriertes Stadtentwicklungskonzept (Integrated Urban Development Concept)*” as a two-volume edition in the series “Articles on Urban Development”.

The Integrated Urban Development Concept Erfurt (*ISEK*) defines the fundamental objectives of urban development. With regard to the quality of living conditions and quality of life, as well as for the urban landscape and recreational landscape the historic building fabric plays an important role here: “the protection and preservation of cultural heritage are a part of the efforts for the long-term viability of the structural-spatial form of the City of Erfurt. Concerns from a protection of cultural heritage perspective must be observed to a particular degree in the monument ensemble ‘Architectural Ensemble Old Town of Erfurt’.” (*ISEK Erfurt 2020, p.95*).

One of the formulated guiding principles in the Integrated Urban Development Concept Erfurt 2020 (*ISEK 2020*) is that the awareness of the historic old town must be raised to an even greater degree in the future. In order to achieve this, further historic treasures must be emphasised and communicated effectively in cultural life and the urban environment. Alongside the already introduced points of interest and testimonies of the Old Town of Erfurt, such as St Mary’s Cathedral or the Merchants’ Bridge (*Krämerbrücke*), in the future other buildings of

particular importance in the historic old town are to be more intensively incorporated in the cityscape and the identity of the city. The sites of medieval Judaism are specifically listed here (*ISEK 2020, p. 105/106*).

In the Integrated Urban Development Concept Erfurt 2030 (*ISEK 2030*) the areas of action for the urban policy objectives for Erfurt are listed (p. 245):

- » To use culture as an essential bridge for the integration and development of the city's multicultural urban society
- » To support cultural events for all population groups and adapt the events to meet future requirements
- » To optimise the promotion of culture (balance between highly subsidised high culture and the vibrant alternative cultural scene)
- » To further develop a varied, creative cultural scene with the help of freelance artists and people working voluntarily in order to facilitate access to social and broad cultural work for all sections of society
- » To fundamentally improve public relations work and national marketing
- » To incorporate cultural events into economic and location marketing to a greater degree
- » To raise the profile of individual cultural institutions and the profile of the overall offer
- » To create a network between the museum and exhibition landscape and position these landscapes with the objective of national appeal
- » To network historic locations and events in

the cityscape or make them visible according to their themes

- » To profile cultural institutions and events through professional cultural management in order to secure optimised, affordable support with long-term stability
- » To simplify and standardise the regulations for the use of public spaces for cultural purposes
- » To promote and provide administrative support for the cultural and creative economy; Advice, networking and assistance for an economically and socially attractive sector that attracts young people in particular
- » To establish Erfurt as the state capital from a politico-cultural perspective

Strategic cultural concept of the State Capital Erfurt "Future of Culture – Culture of the Future"

Revised edition 28 November 2012

Since 2012 a strategic cultural concept of the State Capital Erfurt is in existence entitled "Future of Culture – Culture of the Future", in which a guiding principle and future measures are formulated and the principles of cultural management are listed. The listed areas of action include, among other aspects, the communication of culture and conflict management. From the visibly close relationship with its history, the accessible medieval urban environment and the diversity of further chronological references means Erfurt has the obligation to safeguard and communicate cultural heritage in a vibrant manner. This characterises the quality of life of the citizens and the special quality of experience of cultural tourism. The guiding principle characterises the self-image of those who are involved in the Municipal Administration (*Stadtverwaltung*), is understood as a component part of corporate identity, influences their actions and has an impact on the internal weighting of

values and the external image. Culture is established as a cross-departmental area of action.

Statute of the City of Erfurt on the Permissibility and Design of Advertising Facilities in the Old Town of Erfurt (Advertising Statute)

21 July 2010

The statute of the City of Erfurt on the Permissibility and Design of Advertising Facilities in the Old Town of Erfurt. This statute regulates the permissibility and design of advertising facilities, vending machines, awnings with advertising and advertising flags in the old town of the City of Erfurt as a protected architectural ensemble which is particularly valuable from a historic, cultural and architectural perspective.



» Stone House, detail of west façade

5.E.3 MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

5.E.3.1 OWNERSHIP

The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are owned by the City of Erfurt.

5.E.3.2 AUTHORITIES, AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

STATE CAPITAL ERFURT	
STAKEHOLDERS	AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY/TASKS
CITY OF ERFURT Municipal Administration of Erfurt <i>(Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department 01 Mayor (<i>Dezernat 01 Oberbürgermeister</i>) • Department 02 Economy and Finances (<i>Dezernat 02 Wirtschaft und Finanzen</i>) • Office for Economic Development (<i>Amt für Wirtschaftsförderung</i>) • Department 03 Safety and Environment (<i>Dezernat 03 Sicherheit und Umwelt</i>) • Office for Fire Protection, Emergency Services and Disaster Protection (<i>Amt für Brandschutz, Rettungsdienst und Katastrophenschutz</i>) • Sustainability Management (<i>Nachhaltigkeitsmanagement</i>) • Office for Environmental Protection and Nature Protection (<i>Umwelt- und Naturschutzamt</i>) • Citizens' Office (<i>Bürgeramt</i>) • Department 04 Construction and Transport (<i>Dezernat 04 Bau und Verkehr</i>) • Office for Property and Building Management (<i>Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung</i>) • Office for Geoinformation and Land Management (<i>Amt für Geoinformation u. Bodenordnung</i>) • Office for Civil Engineering and Transport (<i>Tiefbau- und Verkehrsamt</i>) • Department 05 Youth, Education and Social Affairs (<i>Dezernat 05 Jugend, Bildung und Soziales</i>) • Office for Education (<i>Amt für Bildung</i>) • Department 06 Culture and Urban Development (<i>Dezernat 06 Kultur und Stadtentwicklung</i>) • Administrative department UNESCO application (<i>Stabsstelle UNESCO-Bewerbung</i>) • Office for Culture, Department of History Museums (<i>Kulturdirektion, Abteilung Geschichtsmuseen</i>) • Office for Urban Development and Urban Planning (<i>Amt für Stadtentwicklung und Stadtplanung</i>) • Building authority (<i>Bauamt</i>) • Section for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (<i>Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalerschutz</i>), Local Cultural Protection Authority (<i>Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde</i>), approval authority
LOCAL CULTURAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY (UNTERE DENKMALSCHUTZBEHÖRDE)	

FREE STATE OF THURINGIA	
STAKEHOLDERS	AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY/TASKS
THURINGIAN STATE CHANCELLERY (THÜRINGER STAATSKANZLEI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Cultural Heritage Protection Authority (<i>Oberste Denkmalschutzbehörde</i>) • UNESCO issues of the Federal State
THURINGIAN MINISTRY FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND AGRICULTURE (THÜRINGER MINISTERIUM FÜR INFRASTRUKTUR UND LANDWIRTSCHAFT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Building Supervisory Authority (<i>Oberste Bauaufsichtsbehörde</i>)
THURINGIAN MINISTRY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE AND DIGITAL SOCIETY (MINISTERIUM FÜR WIRTSCHAFT, WISSENSCHAFT UND DIGITALE GESELLSCHAFT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development and tourism development
THURINGIAN STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION (LANDESVERWALTUNGSAMT) Department Construction and Spatial Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Building Supervisory Authority (<i>Obere Bauaufsichtsbehörde</i>) • Supervision of Local Building Supervisory Authorities (<i>Untere Bauaufsichtsbehörden</i>) <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Planning Authority (<i>Obere Landesplanungsbehörde</i>) <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Nature Conservation Authority (<i>Obere Naturschutzbehörde</i>)
THURINGIAN STATE OFFICE FOR MONUMENT CONSERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY (THÜRINGISCHES LANDESAMT FÜR DENKMALPFLEGE UND ARCHÄOLOGIE - TLDA) Division for Architectural and Art Monuments (<i>Bereich Bau- und Kunstdenkmalfpflege</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Conservation Office (Denkmalfachbehörde) • Specialist cultural heritage consultation for the districts, municipalities and monument holders; recording and research of the architectural monuments and monument areas. Responsible for component 1 (Old Synagogue) and component 3 (Stone House)
THURINGIAN STATE OFFICE FOR MONUMENT CONSERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY (THÜRINGISCHES LANDESAMT FÜR DENKMALPFLEGE UND ARCHÄOLOGIE - TLDA) Division for Archaeological monuments (<i>Bereich Archäologie</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Conservation Office (<i>Denkmalfachbehörde</i>) • Responsible for component 2 (Mikveh)

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

UNESCO World Heritage Committee
World Heritage Centre



NATIONAL LEVEL

Federal Republic of Germany
Federal Foreign Office, Coordination Office for World Heritage



FEDERAL STATE LEVEL

COORDINATION

Conference of the Ministers of Education
and Cultural Affairs (KMK)
Ad Hoc Working Group Protection of Cultural Heritage
and World Heritage

FEDERAL STATE LEVEL

STATE CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION AUTHORITY

BUILDING SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Federal State of Thuringia
Thuringian State Chancellery
Ministry for Construction, Regional Development and Transport

FEDERAL STATE LEVEL

REGIONAL PLANNING

Thuringian State Office of Administration
Department of Construction and Spatial Planning



FEDERAL STATE LEVEL

SPECIALIST AUTHORITY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

MUNICIPAL LEVEL

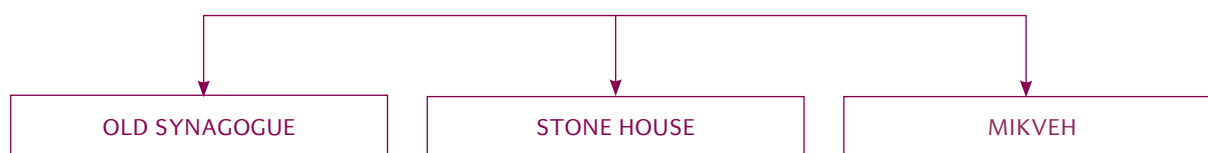
LOCAL CULTURAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY

(APPROVAL AUTHORITY)

City of Erfurt
Holder
Conservation of monuments/protection of monuments

CULTURAL PROPERTY

UNESCO World Heritage site
"Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt"



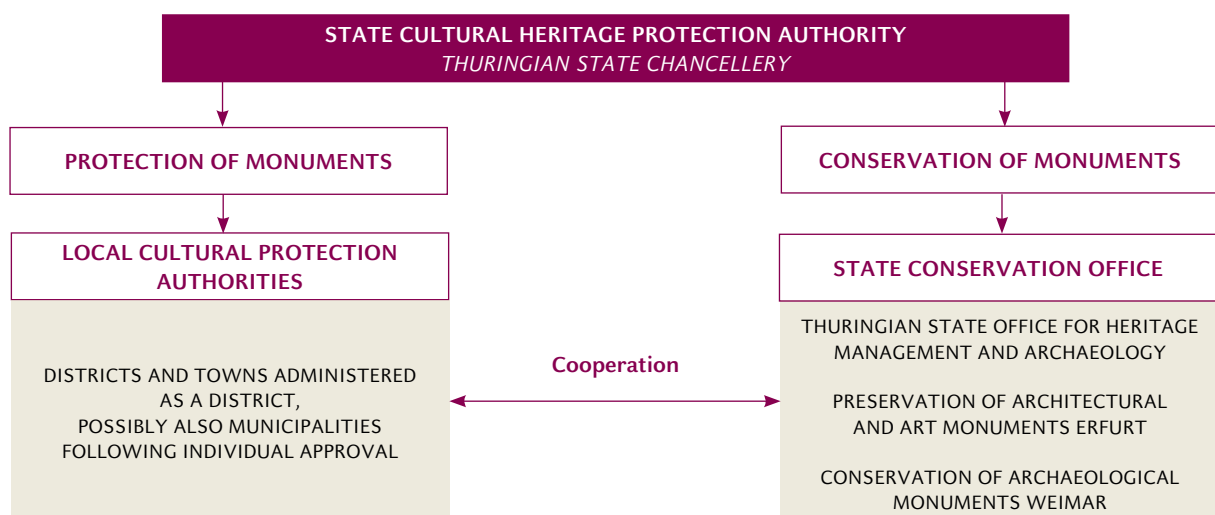
PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

In Thuringia the management of cultural heritage has a two-tier structure (Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia - ThürDSchG, Articles 22–26). The Thuringian State Chancellery (*Thüringer Staatskanzlei*) is the State Cultural Protection Authority (*oberste Denkmalschutzbehörde*). The Local Cultural Protection Authority (*Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde*) is the City of Erfurt; the responsible Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (*Abteilung Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz*) is located at the building authority (*Bauamt*). The Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie - TLDA*) is the State Conservation Office (*Denkmalfachbehörde*). It is responsible for specialist support, from the conservation perspective, of the three components of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt. This includes, among other aspects, responsibility for the Book of Monuments, advice and support for the holders, involvement in the permission procedure, the scientific investigation of the cultural monuments as well as the development of methodical principles for restoration and conservation, and public relations work.

STATE HERITAGE COUNCIL (LANDESDENKMALRAT)

As an independent expert advisory council, the State Heritage Council (*Landesdenkmalrat*) advises the State Cultural Protection Authority (*oberste Denkmalschutzbehörde*) and the State Conservation Office (*Denkmalfachbehörde*) and adopts a position with regard to fundamental and current issues of the protection of cultural heritage and the preservation of cultural heritage. The State Heritage Council (*Landesdenkmalrat*) is an advisory body which functions on an honorary basis. It was constituted in accordance with the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act and advises the executive in matters of the protection of cultural heritage and the preservation of cultural heritage. The members are from various specialist fields who are responsible for the preservation of cultural heritage and the protection of cultural heritage.

In the future, the State Heritage Council (*Landesdenkmalrat*) will pay special attention to World Heritage issues and, with its expert support, to the upcoming conservation measures regarding Erfurt's Jewish-Medieval Heritage and projects in its buffer zone, as well as to other matters concerning the preservation of cultural heritage, in order to ensure planning and measures that are compatible with World Heritage.



5.E.3.3 OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

STEERING GROUP UNESCO APPLICATION

In 2008 the City of Erfurt set up a cross-authority steering group to support the application process. The members include, alongside the mayor and the representatives of the involved departments, members of the political parties of the City Council, the Jewish State Community, the Thuringian State Chancellery (*Thüringer Staatskanzlei-TSK*), the Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie-TLDA*) as well as Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board. It acts as a forum and ensures information and communication between the specialist fields, management, politics and the Jewish community.

ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE UNESCO APPLICATION

In order to establish an even closer connection between the development of the nomination dossier and the running of the Museum Old Synagogue, in 2015 the City of Erfurt merged the "Advisory Board for the UNESCO Application", which was convened in 2008, and the "Board of Trustees Old Synagogue Erfurt", which had existed since 2009, into an "Advisory Board Jewish Heritage". The advisory board has international members and includes a number of renowned scientists who represent various specialist fields (art history, archaeology, Jewish studies, Hebrew literature, social and architectural history). The statutory tasks of the advisory board include advice and support for the State Capital Erfurt in the implementation of the application process for inscription of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage on the UNESCO World Heritage List, in the conceptual development of the exhibition concept of the permanent exhibition in the Old Synagogue and in the preparation of specialist conferences.

In the event of the inscription of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt on the World Heritage List the advisory board will continue and deal extensively with matters of world heritage.

5.E.3.4 COORDINATION

SITE COORDINATOR

Since 2009, two scientific employees of the Municipal Administration of Erfurt (*Stadtverwaltung Erfurt*) have been preparing the application process as representatives for UNESCO World Cultural Heritage. The research of the history of the medieval Jewish community of Erfurt is a focal point alongside the coordination of the involved partners at City Council, Federal State and Federal Government level and the representation of the project. The two positions will be assigned to the planned Site Coordinator in the event of the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List. This Site Coordinator will assume key functions for the management of the World Heritage Site.

Control – advice

The Site Coordinator controls the management of the nominated property and is the point of contact for all issues and involved parties. His/her task is to ensure effective communication with the responsible authorities, advisory boards and other stakeholders at all levels. Building proposal applicants are free to contact the Site Coordinator informally at an early stage with regard to their project in the buffer zone or in the surrounding area of the property. In this way they will receive information at an early stage about the World Heritage compatibility of their project. The Site Coordinator will be involved in all relevant planning and permission processes. Building projects which have an impact on the cityscape must, in the course of the permission procedure, also be presented to the design advisory

board; whose recommendations are sent to the Site Coordinator. In addition, the Site Coordinator should also exchange information with persons and institutions from the field of private enterprise in the area of the Old Town of Erfurt.

Involvement of the population – information – communication

A further area of responsibility of the Site Coordinator is to involve the population and various interest groups in the management of the World Heritage and keep them fully informed. The coordination and implementation of educational measures and tourism offers in and around the World Heritage Site play an important role in this regard. Great importance is attached to close cooperation with representatives from the tourism sector, in particular the Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board. In this area, projects with information about the World Heritage Site must be initiated in order to promote the idea of a common World Heritage, mutual understanding and international cooperation.

The public – communication – education

An important area of responsibility of the Site Coordinator is public relations work. In the event of the inscription on the World Heritage List the already existing website will continue to be used as a key instrument for information about the World Heritage Site. The lectures, press meetings and tours concerning the status of the World Heritage process and the nominated components, which already

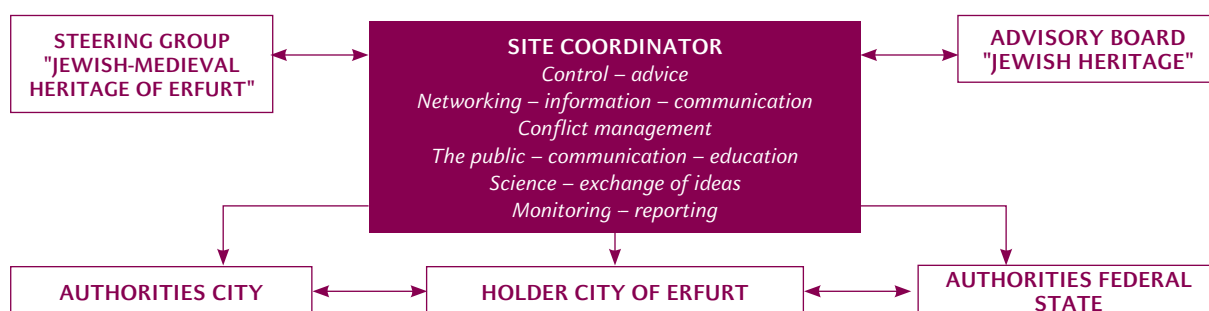
take place intermittently, will also take place in the future. Furthermore, a public event on the "Status of the World Heritage Site" is planned once a year. In the long term the creation of a World Heritage Information Centre as a central point of contact and information point regarding the World Heritage Site is envisaged.

Science – exchange of ideas

A further area of responsibility of the Site Coordinator is the promotion and encouragement of scientific research on the World Heritage property as well as networking and the exchange of scientific ideas. As a point of contact between the operational level and current research, the most recent research results are acknowledged, discussed and published. In addition, since 2012 new research and scientific discourses have been published in a publication series specifically created for this purpose by the Site Coordinator in cooperation with the University of Erfurt.

Monitoring – Reporting

The tasks of the Site Coordinator also include monitoring and reporting in accordance with the provisions of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (2019 version). The Site Coordinator therefore has close contact with the responsible state authorities, the Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs (KMK) and the Coordination Office for World Heritage in the Federal Foreign Office (*Auswärtiges Amt*).





» *Romanesque spolia were incorporated secondarily in the masonry of the Mikveh*



» *The painting of the beam ceiling in the Stone House is continuously monitored by the conservation department*

5.E.4 MONITORING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

The three Erfurt components are currently in a good to excellent condition: the Old Synagogue and the Mikveh have been conserved, restored and renovated for use as a museum. The interior has been carefully restored. The condition of the building is regularly monitored (during regular inspections by the responsible authorities and institutions the condition of the building fabric will undergo an expert evaluation and required measures will be coordinated, the inspections currently take place 1 x annually). The most recent conservation measures on the west façade of the Old Synagogue took place in summer 2019.

5.E.4.1 KEY INDICATORS

For the three components key indicators have been identified and determined for the monitoring of the property. The regular monitoring is carried out by experts and the objective is to safeguard the property and guarantee preservation measures in line with the preservation of monuments.

For the following indicators regular monitoring is carried out by the following stakeholders:

OLD SYNAGOGUE		
KEY INDICATOR	FREQUENCY	STAKEHOLDER
BUILDING ENVELOPE		
EXAMINATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE BUILDING FABRIC	1 x annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology, Department for the Conservation of Architectural Monuments (Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie, Abt. Baudenkmalpflege) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • If required, specialist planners/restorers
MAINTENANCE/ SMALLER-SCALE REPAIR MEASURES	every 7-8 years or as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
INTERIORS		
EXAMINATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE INTERIORS	1 x annually (first carried out on 29 May 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • If required: State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology, Department for the Conservation of Architectural Monuments (Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie, Abt. Baudenkmalpflege) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • If required: central restoration workshops, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • If required, specialist planners/restorers

MAINTENANCE/ SMALLER-SCALE REPAIR MEASURES	as required (resulting from the inspections)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt Erfurt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • If required, specialist planners/restorers
FIXTURES/MOVEABLE WORKS OF ART		
EXHIBITION OBJECTS (MATERIAL TESTIMO- NIES)	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology, Department for the Conservation of Archaeological Monuments (Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie, Abt. Archäologische Denkmalpflege) • If required: central restoration workshops, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
TECHNICAL SYSTEMS		
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS	in accordance with legal requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Experts or specialists for fire protection systems • Office for Fire Protection (Amt für Brandschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS	in accordance with legal requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Experts or specialists • Office for Fire Protection (Amt für Brandschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
OTHER TECHNICAL INSTALLATIONS	in accordance with legal requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Experts or specialists • Office for Fire Protection (Amt für Brandschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)

URBAN DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT		
APPEARANCE/CITY-SCAPE/BUFFER ZONE	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Urban Development and Urban Planning (Amt für Stadtentwicklung und Stadtplanung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie - TLDA)
TOURISM		
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board
VISITOR DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF THE MUSEUM	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	1x annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
PERSONNEL RESOURCES	1x annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)

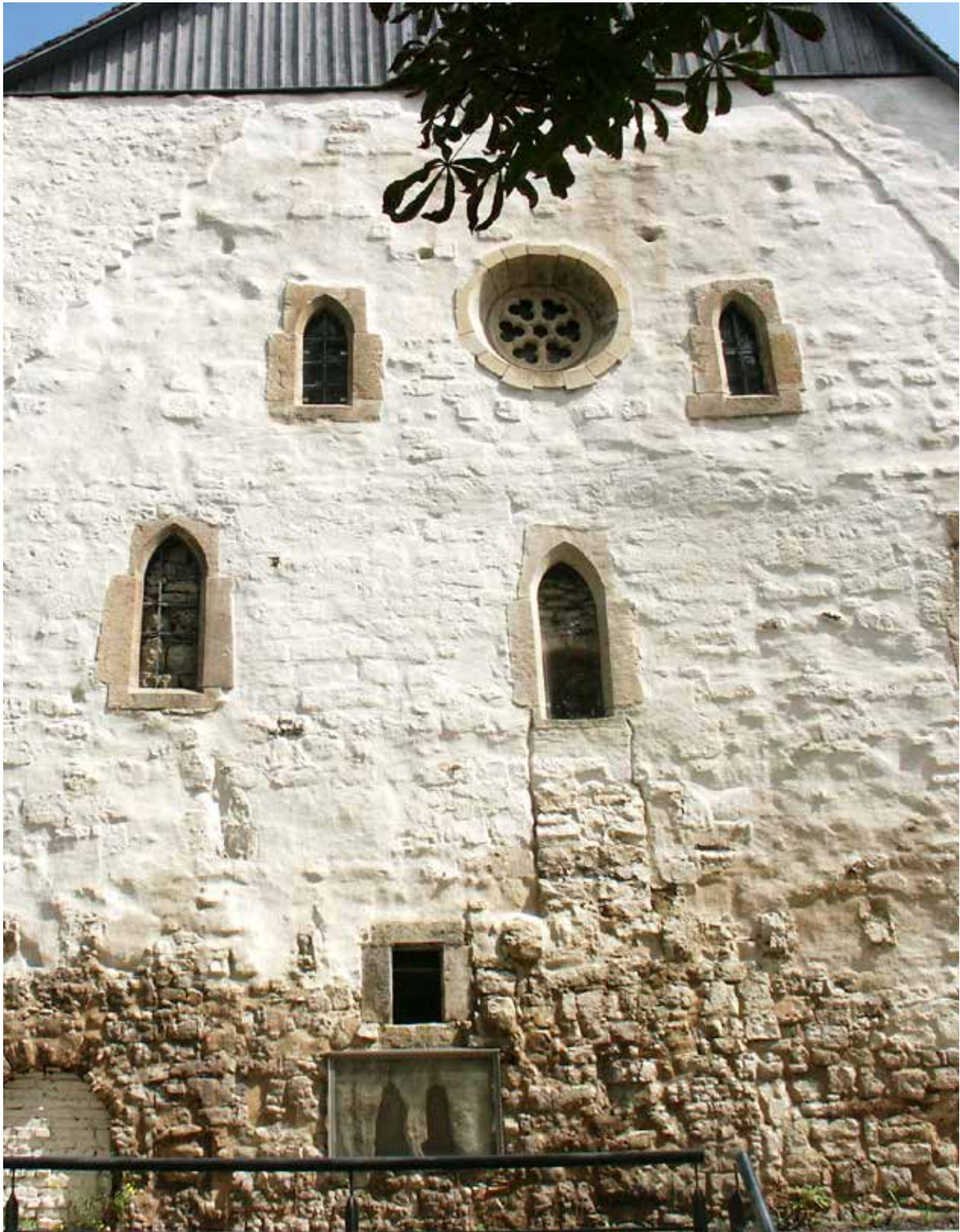
MIKVEH		
KEY INDICATOR	FREQUENCY	STAKEHOLDER
HISTORIC MASONRY (BUILDING ENVELOPE/INTERIOR)		
EXAMINATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE BUILDING FABRIC	1 x annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology, Department for the Conservation of Architectural Monuments (Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie, Abt. Baudenkmalpflege) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • If required, specialist planners/restorers
MAINTENANCE/ SMALLER-SCALE REPAIR MEASURES	every 7-8 years or as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
PROTECTIVE BUILDING (NEW CONSTRUCTION)		
EXAMINATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE INTERIORS	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
TECHNICAL SYSTEMS		
CLIMATE MONITORING OF THE INTERIORS	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt Erfurt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
OTHER DOMESTIC SERVICE SYSTEMS	in accordance with legal requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)

URBAN DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT		
APPEARANCE/CITY-SCAPE/BUFFER ZONE	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Urban Development and Urban Planning (Amt für Stadtentwicklung und Stadtplanung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt Erfurt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie - TLDA)
TOURISM		
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board
VISITOR DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF THE MUSEUM	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	1x annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
PERSONNEL RESOURCES	1x annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)

STONE HOUSE		
KEY INDICATOR	PERIODICITY	STAKEHOLDER
BUILDING ENVELOPE		
EXAMINATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE BUILDING FABRIC	once a year (for the first time in 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie - TLDA) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
MAINTENANCE/ SMALLER-SCALE REPAIR MEASURES	established following first inspection in 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
INTERIORS		
EXAMINATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE INTERIORS	once a year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie - TLDA) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
MAINTENANCE/ SMALLER-SCALE REPAIR MEASURES	as required (resulting from the inspections)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)

TECHNICAL SYSTEMS		
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS	in accordance with legal requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • History museums, Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Experts or specialists for fire protection systems • Office for Fire Protection (Amt für Brandschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • History museums, Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Experts or specialists • Office for Fire Protection (Amt für Brandschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Property and Building Management (Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Experts or specialists • Office for Fire Protection (Amt für Brandschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
URBAN DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT		
APPEARANCE/CITY-SCAPE/BUFFER ZONE	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Office for Urban Development and Urban Planning (Amt für Stadtentwicklung und Stadtplanung), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde), Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (Bauamt Erfurt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie - TLDA)

TOURISM		
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	after completion and evaluation of the research work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board
VISITOR DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF THE MUSEUM	after completion and evaluation of the research work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	after completion and evaluation of the research work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)
PERSONNEL RESOURCES	after completion and evaluation of the research work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture and Urban Development Erfurt (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung Erfurt), UNESCO representative, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt) • Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (Kulturdirektion, Abt. Geschichtsmuseen), Old Synagogue, Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)



» The western façade of the Old Synagogue was conserved in 2019

5.E.4.2 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SITE COORDINATOR

The Site Coordinator publishes an annual report (annual report of the Site Coordinator), which summarises information about the activities that have taken place in the respective year in areas such as public relations work, tourism, networking and science. This report also contains planned measures or implemented measures on the components. The annual report is also made available to the public.

5.E.4.3 PREVENTIVE MONITORING

The German National Committee of ICOMOS has established a monitoring group, which observes the German World Heritage Sites. As a rule, two members of the group are responsible for a World Heritage Site: they monitor the development, attend site visits, provide recommendations and compile annual reports. A management team consisting of five members will provide the editorial oversight of the reports, which are made available to ICOMOS International and the representative for Culture and Media of the Federal Republic of Germany. This preventive monitoring, which is provided by ICOMOS Germany, will be taken up by the Site Coordinator for the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt.

5.E.4.4 PERIODIC REPORTING

The obligation for regular reporting with regard to the implementation of the UNESCO Convention, the state of preservation of the registered World Heritage Sites and for the updating of information arises from Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention in conjunction with Chapter V of the guidelines. In the event of the inscription of the Jewish-medieval Heritage of Erfurt this obligation will be fulfilled.

5.E.4.5 REACTIVE MONITORING

Regardless of the periodic reporting, the World Heritage Centre must be informed of exceptional circumstances and work which could lead to a threat to the World Heritage Site as part of “reactive monitoring”. Paragraph 172 of the guidelines states: “The World Heritage Committee invites the State Parties to the Convention to inform the Committee, through the Secretariat, of their intention to undertake or to authorise in an area protected under the Convention major restorations or new constructions which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Notice should be given as soon as possible (for instance, before drafting basic documents for specific projects) and before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, so that the Committee may assist in seeking appropriate solutions to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is fully preserved”.

This reporting requirement will be fulfilled with regard to the Jewish-Medieval Heritage, should developments arise that could harm the Outstanding Universal Value.

5.E.4.6 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE COMPATIBILITY

Well-founded planning and procedures for measures in the interior and exterior of the World Heritage properties are essential for quality assurance. The objective is the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value through the early recognition of threats and the early inclusion of issues with regard to the conservation of monuments which are relevant to World Heritage in planning processes and building projects. This is ensured by linking the Site Coordinator with the Department of Culture and Urban Development (*Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung*)

as well as the close specialist support through the authorities responsible for cultural heritage.

Should a conflict situation arise, contrary to expectations, the phase model developed by the Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs, which also includes a cultural heritage impact assessment for World Cultural Heritage sites in accordance with the ICOMOS International guidelines, will be observed.

Article 5 of the UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage obligates each State Party to the Convention, “[...] in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country [...] to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes [...]”. In order to guarantee the effective protection and preservation of the existence and value of the cultural and natural heritage in accordance with Article 2.3 of the UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage it is essential to “[...] coordinate and make use of all scientific, technical, cultural and other resources [...]”.

PHASE MODEL FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF CONFLICTS

(Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs, KMK, Information Sheet 5: Retaining World Heritage Status – avoidance of conflicts and behaviour during conflicts)

The basis for the effective protection and preservation of World Heritage Sites in existence and value is the statement of Outstanding Universal Value which is passed by the World Heritage Committee following inscription. Supplemented by maps of the property, the buffer zone and the sight lines, it is the reference

document in all process stages for the assessment of intended measures carried out in the interior of World Heritage Sites and in the surrounding area of World Heritage Sites.

1. Early involvement and coordination between representatives of the relevant World Heritage Site, the responsible municipalities and the specialist authorities, specifically the municipal authorities responsible for cultural heritage and State Offices for Monument Conservation. Furthermore, for advice for the agencies involved, in the event of conflict, the Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs (KMK) Coordination Office in the Federal Foreign Office (Auswärtiges Amt) is available in consultation with the responsible Ministries of the Federal States.

2. The assessment of whether intended restoration measures or new construction measures could have negative effects on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and are therefore subject to a reporting requirement in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

3. In the event of the suspicion of negative effects, information via the official channels to the World Heritage Centre with a description of the intended measures and the prescribed national process including the legal basis as well as a list of the involved authorities, research institutes and experts who have been consulted.

4. Development and compilation of principles of planning taking into account, if applicable, the instructions and requirements received from the World Heritage Centre and/or ICOMOS International; detailed inventories with damage mapping and preliminary investigations are provided for restoration measures carried out on buildings and properties. The basis of

evaluation for the assessment of effects on the visual integrity could be analyses of the fields of vision. For urban development planning, infrastructure projects and new building projects international competitions could contribute to appropriate solutions. Experience has shown that qualified procedures are not always sufficient in order to exclude negative effects on a World Heritage Site, particularly if recommendations for decisions are expressed by an interdisciplinary jury via majority voting. Therefore, it must be ensured that such a decision does not mark the “point of no return” and the World Heritage Committee is not denied the opportunity to contribute to an appropriate solution.

5. If required, a cultural heritage impact assessment for World Cultural Heritage sites in accordance with the ICOMOS International guidelines

6. Consideration at national level, report on the result to the World Heritage Centre for evaluation by ICOMOS International and a decision by the World Heritage Committee

7. Approval: realisation of the project
Rejection: abandonment of the project or searching for alternative solutions

5.E.4.7 ADVISORY COUNCILS AND COMMISSIONS

The “UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage” recommends cooperation with expert bodies in the consultation and preparation of measures with regard to cultural and natural heritage. In Erfurt such bodies established on a permanent basis have already been formed during the nomination process which will continue to support the property in the event of inscription on the World Heritage List and guarantee appropriate quality assurance.

Steering group

“Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt”

As a monitoring instrument and a guarantee that the future World Heritage Site will be provided with expert support in the long-term, the steering group “UNESCO application” in the event of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List will become the steering group “Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt”. The group will meet at regular intervals and bring together the representatives of various specialist fields. In regular meetings the steering group will discuss all relevant plans and measures for the nominated World Heritage Site. The most important task of the steering group is the constant guarantee of the protection of the property and the continuous monitoring of the uses and all structural measures and other change measures. All projects relevant to the integrity and authenticity of the object of protection in the buffer zone and the sight lines are discussed here and examined for their compatibility with the future World Heritage Site. If necessary, recommendations for the modification of plans will be expressed. In the event of foreseeable threats to and conflicts with the World Heritage Site, the Thuringian State Chancellery (*Thüringer Staatskanzlei*) will arrange for the early provision of information and the involvement of the World Heritage Centre in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The steering group for the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt will formulate objectives and overriding requirements as well as tasks for the development of the property in consultation with the affected institutions and the political bodies. In the process, the ICOMOS representative for Erfurt will be involved on a regular basis or as required. Further persons can be brought in by the steering group according to their subject area. The Site Coordinators support the steering group. They prepare the meetings, raise issues and chair the meeting.

The Site Coordinators will ensure that close communication with the World Heritage Committee is possible via its Secretariat, the World Heritage Centre. The objective is the long-term protection of the property and the involvement of the political decision-makers in the management of World Heritage.

The steering group meets at least once a year. Its objectives and tasks can be summarised as follows:

Objectives

- » Information and discussion forum concerning the UNESCO application with an organisational/political focal point
- » Inclusion of all those involved with regard to content and from a thematic perspective in the city and the Free State

Tasks

- » Point of contact between the operational level, those involved from a thematic perspective and political decision-makers
- » Exchange of information, regular communication of the work status
- » Coordination of the work progress
- » Discussion of issues which arise with regard to the manner of the application
- » In the future: regular coordination for the optimum running of the World Heritage Site

Advisory Board Jewish Heritage: World Heritage Advisory Board

The Advisory Board Jewish Heritage will continue to exist as a World Heritage Advisory Board in the event of the inscription of the property and provide specialist support to the World Heritage Site and its further scientific research. In this way, it will contribute to a continuous monitoring of the uses and all structural and contentual change measures.

5.E.5 PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING AND ACTION

The objective of this chapter of the management plan is to highlight the essential directives for the preservation and sustainable development of the nominated property. In order to achieve this, it is particularly important to harmonise the criteria of the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity, determined as part of the significance of the property, through which inscription on the World Heritage List is justified, with the current objectives of the urban development of Erfurt. A further requirement is to coordinate the safeguarding of the World Heritage criteria with the guidelines of managing the individual components.

As follows, the planning and strategic areas of action will be explained which are of particular importance for the nominated property. In these areas of action, the available planning and measures of individual specialist agencies are highlighted and further measures for the responsible agencies are formulated. Through the implementation of the objectives and measures in the strategic areas of action, the protection of the property will be enhanced, the attractiveness of the individual components will be increased and a greater sensitivity in the preservation of the World Heritage Site will be achieved.

An integrated planning and management approach is of fundamental importance in order to support the development of the components over time and to ensure the preservation of all aspects of their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). Such an approach goes beyond the actual property and also includes the buffer zone and the structural surrounding area.

The short-term, medium-term and long-term work plans and projects are listed in the catalogue of measures. The catalogue of measures will be

continuously updated, in order to be able to react to changes and developments. The sum total of all objectives and measures contribute to the preservation of the World Heritage Site in the long term. The realisation of the measures described in the list is always subject to the availability of financial resources. Therefore, the setting of priorities is of great importance.

5.E.5.1 INVENTORISATION

Room Data Sheet (Raumbuch)

For all three components a detailed inventory has been produced in the form of a room data sheet. The inventory has been documented photographically and textually in a digital room data sheet, the architectural history has been classified on the basis of previous research results. All sources and documentation are integrated in the room data sheet. The room data sheet has been created in digital form as an online database which can be continuously updated, e.g. in the event of new research results. Furthermore, it provides the opportunity for the documentation of planning results beyond future planning phases and as a medium for the updating of the management plan. The database can also be made accessible to the public if required.

5.E.5.2 SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY AND CONSERVATION INVESTIGATIONS

All three components have been, and will continue to be, extensively documented as part of inventory investigations.

The architectural history and restoration investigation reports concerning the three components are found at, and in part published by, the Local Cultural Protection Authority (*Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde*) of the Municipal Administration of Erfurt

(*Stadtverwaltung Erfurt*), Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (*Bauamt Erfurt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz*) and the Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie - TLDA*).

Furthermore, research projects have been, and are currently, taking place:

German Research Foundation (DFG) research project

A High Medieval Jewish Dwelling and Trade Complex in the City of Erfurt and its Interior Decoration System (Ein hochmittelalterlicher jüdischer Wohn- und Handelskomplex in Erfurt und seine Ausmalung), 2014-2018, Dr.-Ing. Barbara Perlich (TU Berlin, Institute of Architecture) and Prof. Dr. Christoph Merzenich (University of Applied Sciences Erfurt, Field of Conservation/Restoration)

The Stone House belongs to the complex of buildings Benediktsplatz 1, which was investigated as part of the German Research Foundation (DFG) research project: several buildings from the High and Late Middle Ages constitute the residential complex located at Benediktsplatz 1 in Erfurt, the centre of the medieval Jewish quarter. This complex has been thoroughly investigated with regard to its architectural history as well as the history of its use and ownership; the assumption that this complex represents a fully preserved example of Jewish habitation of the High Middle Ages was confirmed. Alongside the mere residential use, evidence of a store planned by Jewish building owners was found, and indications of a possible private Jewish prayer room established in the middle of the 13th century. Despite the fact that private Jewish prayer rooms are documented for the 17th to the 19th century and mentioned in reference documents of the Middle

Ages, beyond this new find in Erfurt no evidence exists of a single preserved medieval Jewish prayer room in a private house. Therefore, the finds in Erfurt provide the opportunity to view other Jewish houses in archive documents in a new light: Were there also private prayer rooms (comparable with the private chapels of the Christian upper classes) in other residential buildings owned by rich Jews? Based on the Erfurt finds, two or three other medieval Jewish houses (possibilities include a building recently discovered in Schwäbisch Gmünd, further possible buildings in Zurich, Hainburg a.d. Donau, Osnabrück, Hallein), for which fundamental architectural history investigations already exist, are to be specifically examined for evidence of a private religious use. In the process, alongside architectural elements attention is also to be paid to traces of decorative wall paintings, which seem to be verifiable for the relevant period of time in all four of the proposed properties. (Source: GEPRI)

The results of the research project were published in 2019: Barbara Perlich (ed.): The High Medieval Jewish Quarter ante pontem of the City of Erfurt (Wohnen, beten, handeln. Das hochmittelalterliche jüdische Quartier ante pontem der Stadt Erfurt, Petersberg 2019), Petersberg 2019

The research includes:

- » Building research covering the entire complex
- » Restoration investigations covering the entire complex (focal point: colour design of what is known as the stone hall on the first floor of a bower ("Kemenate") of the early 13th century; oldest preserved secular interior decoration north of the Alps).
- » Investigations on the ownership history and integration in the two medieval Jewish communities before and after 1349 (archival work) and the classification of the overall results

in the Jewish art of the Middle Ages/Jewish everyday life during the Middle Ages (Center for Jewish Studies Heidelberg, Prof. Dr. Annette Weber).

German Research Foundation (DFG) research project

Jewish Migration in the Late Middle Ages. The Example of Erfurt (Migration von Juden im Spätmittelalter. Das Beispiel Erfurt), since 2017, Dr. Maike Lämmerhirt

The high mobility of Jews in medieval Europe is a well-known fact. Changes in settlement patterns as well as migration flows have been pointed out. There is a lack of an investigation, however, which takes into account the causes, process and consequences of migration for the individual families and for the Jewish community. The Jewish community in Erfurt was an important crossroad of migratory movements within Thuringia and the destination of Jewish immigrants from Silesia, Bohemia and Moravia. Several phases, partly through external influences, of the immigration and migration of Jews can be observed, until all Jews had to leave Erfurt in 1453/54 after the City Council refused further protection. The German Research Foundation (DFG) project investigates the migration of Jewish families during the Middle Ages based on prosopographic data from Erfurt taking into consideration the respective economic and political situation. Attention is paid in particular to the deciding factors for immigration and migration, the migratory patterns as well as the economic and social consequences for Jewish families and the Jewish community. The region of Thuringia is closely involved in the investigation. A comparison with the Jewish communities in Wrocław and Nuremberg on the basis of already existing finds serves to specify the results. (Source: GEPRIS <https://gepris.dfg.de/gepris/projekt/355701856>)

Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) research project

The Hebrew Manuscripts of the "Erfurt Collection" as Cultural-historical Evidence of Jewish Life in the Middle Ages (Die hebräischen Handschriften der "Erfurter Sammlung" als kulturhistorische Zeugen jüdischen Lebens im Mittelalter), 2017-2020,
Dr. Annett Martini

This research project focussed on the 15 Hebrew manuscripts of what is known as the "Erfurt Collection". In 1349 the manuscripts embarked on an odyssey around various libraries which ended in 1880 in the Oriental department of the present day Berlin State Library. The manuscripts were owned by the Jewish community which was wiped out as a result of the "Black Death pogroms". The spectacular collection includes the world's largest surviving bible manuscript, four of the oldest preserved Torah scrolls, an artistically illuminated machzor – a Jewish prayer book used on the High Holy Days – as well as a rare manuscript of a rabbinic set of laws from ancient times – the Tosefta.

The objective of this project is to examine and describe the manuscripts for the first time as a whole in their specific cultural-historical context, in order to form a clearer picture of Jewish life in Erfurt from the surviving fragments. The manuscripts themselves are to be read as socio-cultural documentation of their origin and reception and (re)located in relation to the cultural, architectural and ritual artefacts from the surrounding area of the medieval Jewish community of Erfurt. The valuable manuscripts in the context of the varied finds from Jewish Erfurt point to an important community with an enormous cultural heritage, which for a long time was unfairly in the shadow of the original communities of ShUM (Speyer, Worms and Mainz). This project aims to enhance the research on medieval Jewish Erfurt, which was initiated around twenty years ago

following archaeological finds, through consideration of the aspect of the surviving manuscript, in order to add a new element of scientific reappraisal of the function of Erfurt as a key location of the Jewish regional landscape. It is to scrutinise the image of a community founded in particular on rich material culture and show that Jewish writing culture and Jewish intellectual life also played an important role in Erfurt without the verifiable presence of pre-eminent scholars.

A focal point of the research work will be on the Erfurt machzor, which could reveal important evidence of the ritual practice of the medieval community. This manuscript is to undergo a deeper textual analysis, in order to unearth, in comparison with other machzorim from the Ashkenazic region during the Middle Ages, liturgical distinctive features and specific performative elements of the Erfurt community. From a methodological perspective, various mutually interrelated research approaches of materiality research, genetic textual criticism and ritual theory along with innovative approaches of digital edition philology are interlinked. (Source: Website <https://www.geschkult.fu-berlin.de/e/judaistik/Forschung/Erfurter-Sammlung/index.html>).

Initialisation grant for the preparation of a third-party funding application, University of Erfurt

Multi-flame Bronze Lamps of the High and Late Middle Ages in a Ritual Context (Mehrflammige Bronzelampen des Hoch- und Spätmittelalters im rituellen Kontext), 2020-2021,
Dr. Vera Henkelmann

The group of multi-flame bronze lamps of the European High and Late Middle Ages, to which the bronze hanging lamp of St Mary's Cathedral in Erfurt belongs, have not yet been adequately researched, in particular with regard to their relationship with the use of light in Jewish and/or Christian rites. The third

party funding project “Multi-flame Bronze Lamps of the High and Late Middle Ages in a Ritual Context” based at the University of Erfurt aims to investigate these multi-flame bronze lamps of the European High and Late Middle Ages and their relationship with the use of light in Jewish and/or Christian rites. Alongside the fundamental research of the origin of this type of lamp, its prevalence in Europe as well as, if required, a typology of various forms, the focus is on the relationship these lamps had with the Christian and/or Jewish use of light. Is it a lighting device for the illumination of Christian churches or did such lamps enable the illumination of Jewish synagogues or private rooms and in particular: was this illumination of ritual relevance? With regard to Jewish rites the function of such multi-flame lamps as Sabbath lamps has repeatedly been the subject of critical discussion, although the origin of Sabbath lamps, which have only been preserved in large numbers from the early modern era, has not yet been sufficiently researched. Therefore, if new insights are to be expected, the same applies to the alternative functions of multi-flame lamps as a Ner Tamid, which means an eternal light on the Torah Shrine, or as illumination of the bimah or to create contrast with the Hanukkah lamp. Through the investigation of the aforementioned questions the project creates the opportunity to research the arrangement and significance of ritual communication, using the example of the illumination device of the European High and Late Middle Ages as an element of Christian and/or Jewish rituals, in which the individual, the believer, along with the community enter into a relationship with God through the ritual use of such lighting devices or through the process of physically lighting such lights.

PUBLICATIONS

The new discoveries in Erfurt and the intensive research of recent years inspired by these discoveries have significantly extended previous knowledge about

Jewish settlement history and cultural history of the Early and High Middle Ages. The wealth of authentic structural testimonies can be placed in the context of the previous research status, which is predominantly based on written sources. On the other hand, material testimonies such as the Erfurt Hebrew manuscripts have also raised a series of new questions, the answers to which are expected to reveal further far-reaching insights into Judeo-European history in coming years. The updating and consolidation of the research of the history of the medieval Jewish community of Erfurt and its incorporation in the municipal cultural landscape, the regional history and the European cultural area are important focal points along with further investigations on the individually preserved material testimonies.

See Appendix 11.1.

CONFERENCES/LECTURES

The State Capital Erfurt regularly holds academic conferences in cooperation with partners such as the College of Jewish Studies Heidelberg or the Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (TLDA), in order to expedite the research of the medieval Jewish community of Erfurt, to investigate its network with other communities in Ashkenaz and to further combine the joint work about the history of the Jewish communities during the Middle Ages in the future. At the same time, through individual talks or lectures as part of various conferences the World Heritage representatives provide information about the application process as well as certain aspects of the Jewish history of Erfurt and the medieval architectural and material testimonies.

See list of lectures Appendix 11.4.

5.E.5.3 ACTION PLAN: AREAS OF ACTION/CATALOGUE OF MEASURES

STATUS QUO/STARTING POINT

COMPONENT 1: OLD SYNAGOGUE

The original design of the synagogue was barely recognisable for a long period of time due to the innumerable modifications, extensions and installations. This was also the reason, however, that saved the building from destruction during the Third Reich. It was not until the late 1980s that the Institute for Monument Conservation (*Institut für Denkmalpflege*) documented and evaluated the existing building fabric. From 1992, building investigations were carried out by the Free Institute for Building Research and Documentation (*Freies Institut für Bauforschung und Dokumentation*), through which it was proven that the Old Synagogue was preserved to the greatest possible extent and was of outstanding architectural quality. Taking into consideration its use as a storehouse and restaurant, as well as decades of neglect, there was still an acute risk of collapse. The new owner, who had purchased the synagogue together with the entire complex of buildings from the state-owned property agency *Treuhand Liegenschaftsgesellschaft (TLG)* in 1990 and wanted to create a brewery with a large restaurant on the site, made no effort towards the renovation of the building. Due to the emerging uniqueness of the property, the City of Erfurt endeavoured to save the synagogue and find an appropriate use for it. Following difficult negotiations, it was purchased by the City of Erfurt in 1998. The unique history and design of the Old Synagogue called for a unique conservation. It was decided to preserve the traces of the various uses which reflect the history of the Jewish community of Erfurt. In order to make the synagogue visible from the outside, numerous extensions were removed.

When considering the issue of the future use of the Old Synagogue the City of Erfurt decided it should be operated as a museum: In the synagogue an exhibition on the culture and history of the Jewish community of Erfurt during the Middle Ages was established. The renovation of the building was thoroughly implemented in line with the principles of the preservation of monuments and includes the entire history of the building, which also covers its purposes of use after the expulsion of the Jews. A "reconstruction" of the interior from the time of its use as a synagogue was deliberately rejected in favour of authenticity and integrity. Therefore, to this day the interior displays the various historic layers of time. The use of the synagogue as a museum shows particular consideration of the building fabric and complements it with regard to content, so that today the building is a vivid testimony to Jewish culture in Erfurt during the Middle Ages. The Museum Old Synagogue Erfurt was opened partially in December 2007 and subsequently on a permanent basis on 27 October 2009 and is well-received by the population of the city as well as national and international visitors. Accompanying the exhibition is a video-audio guide in several languages (currently German, English, French, simple language, further languages are planned), which can also be used by people who are hard of hearing via a hearing loop. In the video-audio guide visitors can choose between tours for adults or children or tours in simple language. There is also a print guide for visitors. Children and families can also use a "detective rucksack" free of charge and explore the museum interactively. A public tour of the museum currently takes place on Saturdays at 11:15 (duration ca. 90 minutes). All exhibition areas of the Old Synagogue are accessible to disabled persons via a lift.



» View from "Waagegasse" to the Old Synagogue



» During the excavation of the medieval Mikveh, 2007

COMPONENT 2: MIKVEH

The medieval Mikveh was discovered during renovation work for the redesign of the green area north-west of Merchants' Bridge (*Krämerbrücke*) in 2007. Following the forced migration of Jews from Erfurt in 1453 the basin was filled in and the Mikveh was converted into a cellar. In 1472, a fire destroyed the accompanying house. Subsequently, the northern and western walls were demolished and a partition wall was inserted in front of the rubble in the western section. In this way, the room could still be used as a cellar of a new built structure with new access from the water side via the eastern wall. From 1495 the cemetery of the Benedictine church was extended over the western half of the former Mikveh. The house itself, built over the former Mikveh, survived until the 1940s and in 1960 a green area was created on the site. The existence of the Mikveh in this location was unknown, it had been assumed it was situated slightly further north on the bank of the river.

The Mikveh was uncovered in the years 2007–2010. In 2010/2011 the restoration of the surrounding walls took place (cleaning of the ashlar, salt reduction with compresses and repair of the pointing). In 2011 the Mikveh was surrounded by a protective building, which on the one hand protected it from external influences and on the other hand enabled its presentation as a museum. The Mikveh was incorporated into the network "Jewish Life in Erfurt" in September 2011. Since this date, viewing of the ritual bath has been possible as part of a tour.

A Mikveh is supplied with "living water", meaning running water. During the Middle Ages spring water or ground water was used for this purpose. There was an adequate supply of ground water from the nearby River Gera. While the water supply for the medieval Mikveh functions to this day, the water level is much lower than it was during the Middle Ages due to the

construction of flood ditches at the end of the 19th century and the subsequent drop in the groundwater level in the city centre. The connection between the water level of the River Gera and that of the ritual bath became obvious in January 2012 when building measures led to a rise in the water level of the River Gera and, for a while, the Mikveh could be seen with its historic water level. During the Middle Ages the surface of the water was at the height of the lower corbels, the body of water was to enable full immersion for ritual cleansing. A permanent "reconstruction" of the historic water level in the form of an artificial water supply was rejected, provided no negative alterations to the condition of the site can be determined. A test in December 2014, in which 6 m³ of water was added to the ritual bath, showed that the drainage of the water took place within 14 days. In order to maintain the water level in the long term, a permanent water supply would be required which would mean considerable interventions to the property for the required technical facilities. It was determined that while a higher water level for the presentation of the Mikveh as a museum was desirable, it is not absolutely necessary. The authenticity of the archaeological find was given priority. Nevertheless, the water level is continuously monitored in order to be able to react to changes to the condition of the site.



» *The Stone House in the "Rathausgasse"*

COMPONENT 3: STONE HOUSE

The Stone House is part of the complex of buildings Benediktsplatz 1. The High Medieval Jewish dwelling and trade complex consists of a total of eleven buildings from the 12th/13th century, of which eight are particularly relevant to the development of the quarter during the Middle Ages and the coexistence of Jews and Christians and the status of the Jewish inhabitants in the Erfurt community.

While the majority of areas of the other buildings of this complex have been significantly altered through their use, the Stone House is characterised by a considerably greater concentration of preserved historic traces. It is verified that the building had been in Jewish ownership since 1293. Since the 1990s, the office and business premises of the Municipal Administration of Erfurt (*Stadtverwaltung Erfurt*) as well as the Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board have been located in the complex of buildings. The first investigations began at the same time as renovation work took place in the complex of buildings. In the process, the exceptionally good state of preservation of the building and the special fixtures of the hall on the first floor quickly came to light, where a painted wooden beam ceiling and a lighting niche from the 13th century are preserved. The room is one of the few preserved testimonies to medieval Jewish domestic culture and, based on current evidence, boasts the oldest secular painted wooden beam ceiling north of the Alps. Therefore, it was decided to remove the room from the conversion plans and to carefully expose the wooden beam ceiling. Since 1998, the painted wooden beam ceiling has been continuously preserved as part of a project involving students of the University of Applied Sciences Erfurt (*FH Erfurt*). Since April 2015, the entire complex of buildings has been researched as part of a project funded by the German Research Foundation (*DFG*). The interdisciplinary project of the Technical University of Berlin (*TU Berlin*) and the University of Applied Sciences Erfurt (*FH Erfurt*)



» Light niche in the south wall on the first floor

with the title "A High Medieval Jewish Dwelling and Trade Complex in Erfurt and its Interior Decoration System" includes building research and restoration investigations (focal point: colour design of the stone hall). The investigations include archival research of the history of ownership and the incorporation in the two medieval Jewish communities up to and after 1349 and for the classification of the overall results in Jewish art of the Middle Ages/Jewish everyday life during the Middle Ages. The vaulted cellar of the house is used as an exhibition room for approximately 110 Jewish tombstones and tombstone fragments from the 13th to the 15th century.

The building has not yet been opened to tourists. On the basis of the architectural history and restoration investigation, conservation measures will be implemented first of all, and subsequently within the next 3 years a utilisation concept adapted to the valuable building fabric will be developed in order to safeguard appropriate treatment of the architectural monument in line with accepted conservation practice.

OBJECTIVE/GUIDELINES

In Germany the protection and use of cultural heritage also takes place in the context of globalisation, demographic change, worldwide climate change and their consequences. The success of a sustainable future of cultural heritage is not primarily determined by the acquisition of the World Heritage title but rather because the preservation and development are interconnected in everyday life and incorporated in public awareness. Therefore, the primary objective is to create awareness of the World Heritage property in its universal significance for the global community of nations, for Germany and the citizens of Erfurt and to safeguard the property. Alongside the conservation tasks, the activities must always be incorporated in current and future daily life. In this way, the World Heritage Site is viewed as an opportunity and catalyst for urban development and is seen as a vibrant location, which brings together the history, the present and the future of Erfurt.

AREAS OF ACTION

Due to the intensive investigations, the documentation and the continuous support of the components since their inclusion as monuments, it is possible to take advantage of and build on already existing structures as principles of planning and action in Erfurt. Consequently, many measures which are still required can be implemented in the short term or medium term. The planned measures (short-term, medium-term and long-term) have been listed in the form of a long-term action plan as areas of action and measures.

The continuous measures predominantly relate to the continuation of already introduced concepts. The intention is to use the digital room data sheet, which has been created for all three components, as a monitoring instrument in order to ensure a continuous conservation of the site.



» Cellar of the Stone House: Medieval gravestones in the display depot

OBJECTIVE 1 Guidelines	SAFEGUARDING OF AUTHENTICITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term material preservation of the historic building fabric in the interior and exterior through conservation as well as maintenance and restoration measures carried out properly in line with the preservation of monuments. • Preservation or creation of perceptibility of the interior rooms in their original function, but also, if required, material preservation of more recent historically relevant purposes of use, which reflect the eventful history of the building – no reconstruction (Old Synagogue).
OBJECTIVE 2 Guidelines	PRESERVATION OF INTEGRITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of the current, historically evolved appearance in the urban development context: safeguarding of the building envelopes including their embedding in the still intact medieval city ground plan. Furthering of the continuity of an urban development which has existed since the Middle Ages to this day on the basis of the medieval city ground plan with preservation of the plot structure as well as the scale and size of the development. • Further development and implementation of the concept for making the medieval Jewish quarter visible.
OBJECTIVE 3 Guidelines	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND USE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of global solidarity through religious dialogue. • Promotion of high-quality education of the population. • Creation or continuation of a permanent and sustainable use in line with accepted conservation practice, which does not harm or endanger the values of the property, so that future generations can also experience the testimonies.
OBJECTIVE 4 Guidelines	COMMUNICATION OF THE TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE VALUES OF THE FUTURE WORLD HERITAGE SITE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term vivid presentation of the World Heritage Site. • Strengthening of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the World Heritage Site: communication of the values at home and abroad. • Increase the cooperation and coordination of the relevant stakeholders (steering group, advisory board, Site Coordinator, external stakeholders) of the World Heritage Site. • Long-term establishment of a single/several Site Coordinator(s) as competent contact partners: continuation of the positions of the representatives for UNESCO World Heritage as Site Coordinators. • Incorporation and awareness-raising of the public with regard to the significance of the World Heritage Site.
OBJECTIVE 5 Guidelines	SUSTAINABLE TOURISM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development of a sustainable tourism concept which protects the building fabric. • Increase the attractiveness for inhabitants and visitors. • Develop strategies for the adaptation of the tourism concept and visitor management to the increased visitor interest.

AREA OF ACTION 1

OBJECTIVE/GUIDELINES	MEASURES IN THE SHORT TERM (1-3 YEARS)	MEASURES IN THE MEDIUM TERM (3-10 YEARS)
Long-term material preservation of the historic building fabric in the interior and exterior through conservation as well as maintenance and restoration measures carried out properly in line with the preservation of monuments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory and damage mapping of building envelopes and interior rooms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of principles for the future treatment of the building fabric in line with accepted conservation practice: creation of a plan for the conservation of monuments or a guiding principle in line with the preservation of monuments (building phase plans, binding plans which determine the extent to which changes are permissible, development of guidelines in line with the preservation of monuments). <p>Component 2: Mikveh: Concept for long-term stone conservation.</p> <p>Component 3: Stone House: Development of a coordinated concept for a restoration of the stone hall in line with accepted conservation practice. Conservation and restoration of the ceiling and wall surfaces.</p>
Preservation or creation of the perceptibility of the interior rooms in their original function, but also, if required, preservation of more recent historically relevant purposes of use, which reflect the eventful history of the building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further development of the vivid representation of the building phases: <p>Component 1: Old Synagogue: Improvement of the menu navigation in the video-audio guide (visualisation of the architectural history), further development of the permanent exhibition.</p> <p>Component 2: Mikveh: Illustration of the architectural history e.g. through the extension of the video-audio guide to include the Mikveh. Improvement of the illustrative materials.</p> <p>Component 3: Stone House: Development of a concept for the use/presentation of the stone hall on the basis of the restoration/architectural history investigations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a guiding principle for the long-term perceptibility of the interior rooms (possibly as part of a preservation of cultural heritage plan). <p>Component 3: Stone House: Development of a coordinated concept for use in line with accepted conservation practice; in the process, for example, extension of the video-audio guide to include the Stone House, development of a visualisation of the architectural history of the complex of buildings Benediktsplatz 1 comparable with the Old Synagogue and Mikveh on the basis of the architectural history investigations.</p>

MEASURES IN THE LONG TERM (MORE THAN 10 YEARS)	CONTINUOUS	PRESERVATION OF THE BUILDING SUBSTANCE AS ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE (SAFEGUARDING OF AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term preservation concept for the building envelopes and interior rooms: determination of the continuous conservation measures and/or the regular restoration measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous updating of the digital room data sheet. Continuous, careful, authentic building maintenance, conservation and repair in line with the preservation of monuments involving the consultation of recognised experts (most recent: conservation of the façade of the Old Synagogue in summer 2019) Regular monitoring by the responsible authorities and institutions with regard to the condition of the building fabric and coordination of necessary measures for preservation (inspection currently 1 x annually), digital monitoring instrument (room data sheet) Continuous climate monitoring 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation and continuous adaptation of the museum concept to current requirements. 	

AREA OF ACTION 2

OBJECTIVE/GUIDELINES	MEASURES IN THE SHORT TERM (1-3 YEARS)	MEASURES IN THE MEDIUM TERM (3-10 YEARS)
Protection of the current, historically evolved appearance in the urban development context: safeguarding of the building envelopes including their embedding in the still intact medieval city ground plan, furthering of the continuity of an urban development which has existed since the Middle Ages to this day on the basis of the medieval city ground plan with preservation of the plot structure as well as the scale and size of the development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of the current urban development qualities and potential as well as weaknesses, determination of possible need for action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of principles for the future treatment of the building fabric in line with accepted conservation practice: creation of a preservation of cultural heritage plan, or at least a guiding principle in line with the preservation of monuments (building phase plans, binding plans which determine the extent to which changes are permissible, development of guidelines in line with the preservation of monuments also for the protection of surrounding areas). <p>Component 2: Mikveh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visualisation of the historic urban development context.
Further development of the concept for making the context of the "Jewish Quarter" visible.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and integration of further relevant properties of Jewish life in Erfurt (for example second medieval synagogue > excavation).

AREA OF ACTION 3

OBJECTIVE/GUIDELINES	MEASURES IN THE SHORT TERM (1-3 YEARS)	MEASURES IN THE MEDIUM TERM (3-10 YEARS)
Regulation of the future use, so that future generations are also able to experience the testimonies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the already achieved qualitative and aesthetic status of the component as potential for individual tourism development. <p>Component 3: Stone House:</p> <p>Evaluation of the results of the architectural history investigations for the development of a sustainable utilisation concept.</p>	<p>Component 3: Stone House:</p> <p>Development of a use/presentation compatible with cultural monuments.</p>

5 PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

MEASURES IN THE LONG TERM (MORE THAN 10 YEARS)	CONTINUOUS	PRESERVATION OF VISUAL-AESTHETIC INTEGRITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Component 3: Stone House long-term preservation concept of the complex of buildings Benediktsplatz 1. 	<p>See Area of Action 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New buildings/building on empty sites in compliance with the medieval development/city ground plan. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site of the former Jewish school (town hall car park): long-term reorganisation concept taking the excavations into consideration. 		

MEASURES IN THE LONG TERM (MORE THAN 10 YEARS)	CONTINUOUS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND USE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term safeguarding of the use which is compatible with cultural monuments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous examination of the compatibility with cultural monuments and sustainability of use. 	

AREA OF ACTION 4

OBJECTIVE/GUIDELINES	MEASURES IN THE SHORT TERM (1-3 YEARS)	MEASURES IN THE MEDIUM TERM (3-10 YEARS)
Long-term presentation of the future World Heritage Site Strengthen the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the future World Heritage Site: communication of the values at home and abroad.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further internationalisation of management and marketing (relevant publications are to be multilingual). • Making the medieval Jewish quarter visible to a greater extent in the cityscape of Erfurt. • Long-term inclusion of the World Heritage title in the tourism and marketing concept (see Thuringian Tourism Concept 2025). • Extension of public tours and museum-related educational offers. • Involvement of regional UNESCO project schools, for example, in the form of regular project days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development of electronic and media communication instruments. • Making the values which constitute World Heritage perceptible through architectural, organisational and informative measures.
Increase the cooperation and coordination of the relevant stakeholders (steering group, advisory board, Site Coordinator) of the World Heritage Site.		
Long-term establishment of a single/several Site Coordinator(s) as competent contact partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of the Site Coordinator for the constant control of World Heritage issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a World Heritage information centre as a main point of contact with regard to the World Heritage Site for information, advice, event management, ticketing and bookshop. • Representation of all three components in the context of the Jewish quarter as well as the material testimonies and their surrounding area. • Training of World Heritage tour guides.
Involvement and awareness-raising of the public with regard to the significance of the future World Heritage Site	<p>Creation of instruments for a greater public participation, e.g. one representative in the steering group.</p> <p>Integration of the UNESCO application in the tourism concept.</p>	

MEASURES IN THE LONG TERM (MORE THAN 10 YEARS)	CONTINUOUS	COMMUNICATION OF THE TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE VALUES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vivid representation of medieval Jewish life in Erfurt and the development of the Jewish quarter, e.g. as part of a World Heritage exhibition at a suitable, central location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant further development of existing pedagogical offers for all target audiences, in particular children and young people: offers suitable for children, tours for children and schools on the topic of World Heritage. Acquisition of new target audiences. Extension of public tours. Adaptation and safeguarding of the personnel situation. Adaptation of the opening hours. Organisation of activities on the Day of the Open Monument and World Heritage Day. Implementation of regular specialist events. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular coordination meetings at municipal and Federal State level, furthering of cooperation and the exchange of information. Cooperation with other cities with Jewish-medieval heritage. Involvement in the network of German World Heritage Sites. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous preparation of new research results for the public, strengthening of international exchange at the level of medieval cities as well as other World Heritage Sites). 	

AREA OF ACTION 5

OBJECTIVE/GUIDELINES	MEASURES IN THE SHORT TERM (1-3 YEARS)	MEASURES IN THE MEDIUM TERM (3-10 YEARS)
Develop strategies for the adaptation of the tourism concept and visitor management to the increased visitor interest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of the (already achieved) qualitative and aesthetic status as potential for flexible tourism development. • Introduction of a central booking system. <p>Component 1: Old Synagogue: Restriction of the number of visitors per floor. Control of the flow of visitors through timed tickets.</p> <p>Component 2: Mikveh: Restriction of the number of visitors per tour. Control of the flow of visitors through timed tickets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of an info point/World Heritage information centre: as a central point of contact for all world heritage issues, (information, advice, public relations work about the World Heritage Site). • Further development of sustainable tourism infrastructure in line with accepted conservation practice (e.g. toilets and cloakrooms). • Extension of existing information, guidance and orientation systems into World Heritage experience sites (system of coordinated, target audience-oriented elements: logo, website, brochures, flyers, signage for buses/cars, pedestrian guidance system, national and international marketing etc.), World Heritage routes for all three components and individual visits. • Extension of the video-audio guide to include all three components, continuous adaptation to requirements. • Development of thematic overnight stay packages and tours. <p>Component 3: Stone House: Development of a visualisation of the architectural history of the complex of buildings Benediktstplatz 1 comparable with the Old Synagogue and Mikveh on the basis of the architectural history investigations.</p> <p>Component 3: Stone House: Development of a sustainable presentation compatible with cultural monuments also with regard to expected changes to the interior climate.</p>
Increase the attractiveness for inhabitants and visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of the video-audio guide to include all three components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating/extension of the existing information system. Use of modern media. • Development of concepts for the involvement of city residents and communication of their own historic surrounding area.
Adaptation of the tourism concept and visitor management to cope with increased visitor interest.	<p>Component 3: Stone House: Evaluation of the results of the architectural history investigations for the creation of a sustainable tourism concept compatible with cultural monuments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of visitor guidance: development of a World Heritage route in several languages: further development of the tourist guidance system and networking with other municipal orientation systems. • Creation of integrated, uniform and multilingual signage of the Thuringian World Heritage Sites. • Further development of booking management.

5 PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

MEASURES IN THE LONG TERM (MORE THAN 10 YEARS)	CONTINUOUS	SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development and optimisation of building regulation standards (fire safety) in line with accepted conservation practice. • Further development of measures which enable disabled people to view the components. • Further development of information and documents so that they are accessible to disabled people • Development of temporary and permanent World Heritage experiences through the strengthening of the existing offer (including concerts, theatre, small-scale stage shows, street music, theme years, combined offers, culture and visitor services, building site tours or World Heritage explorations with informative and cultural accompanying programme) • Sustainable adaptation of the building structure to public use (e.g. disabled access, fire safety) in line with accepted conservation practice. • Continuous further development of the tourism offers or tourism infrastructure at the same time as adaptation to the issues of world heritage (number of visitors etc.) • Regular investigations of the building fabric for increased wear and tear of the infrastructure (cf. Area of Action 1 continuous climate monitoring, monitoring) • Intensification of the cooperation of the Thuringian UNESCO sites (common linking of websites, common use of the Day of the Open Monument and the UNESCO World Heritage Day etc.). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of thematic special exhibitions. • Involvement of the city residents and communication of their own historic surrounding area. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with the German National Tourist Board (DZT), the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Germany and with other Federal States, in particular with relation to overseas marketing (in particular Saxony-Anhalt, Saxony and, if required, also Hesse). 		

5.E.6 COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION

The communication of the Outstanding Universal Values of the future World Heritage Site and the World Heritage programme is an important task for the responsible stakeholders in the city, Federal State and civic society. For the presentation of the sites and their application, diverse measures and programmes have been developed, which appeal to a wide national and international audience. For communication and education there are, depending on the capabilities and capacities of the sites, permanent and temporary exhibitions, tourist walking tours, guided tours and museum-related educational programmes. All components provide information via information materials and brochures as well as websites.

5.E.6.1 MARKETING

A communication and public relations strategy for the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt was developed in 2011. Part of this strategy was the identification of target audiences and the development of information components. The components contain information about the World Heritage nomination, the three components as well as Jewish life in Erfurt during the Middle Ages. In the event of the inscription on the World Heritage List this concept can continue to be used and adapted.

TARGET AUDIENCE	OBJECTIVE
REGIONAL POPULATION	For the regional population it is essential to work towards a positive attitude with regard to the nomination - and in the event of inscription with regard to the UNESCO World Heritage title. Precise information about the contents and the development of the application is to further strengthen the acceptance amongst the population. The supply of information should be organised in a way that interested citizens have the opportunity to immerse themselves to a greater extent and more actively in the topic and are in a position to form an opinion on the topic of World Heritage, understand the universal value of the Old Synagogue, Mikveh and the Stone House and consequently the associated regional and national significance and responsibility. The objective should be the creation of an awareness for the topic of World Heritage and in particular for Jewish-Medieval Heritage. The objective is also to strengthen tolerance between the religions.
NATIONAL POPULATION	The national population is made up of citizens of all target audiences. Therefore, the communication of national general knowledge about the World Heritage inscription should be developed. The recognition at national level will support and increase regional appreciation.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	In order to ensure longevity and to strengthen support in the population, it is of great importance to appeal to school and youth associations (school classes, nurseries, cultural institutions etc.). This particular age group will have to bear responsibility for the nomination in the long term. An already existing network with a high level of understanding for the World Heritage Site is represented by the UNESCO project schools in Thuringia, where, for example, during a project day in the Old Synagogue an interactive App was developed based on existing pedagogical materials.
TOURISTS	A World Heritage title provides a significant boost to tourism. Information should be provided about the nomination and its development in advance.
SCIENTISTS	<p>The networking and the development of a group of scientific networks for the potential World Heritage Site (see advisory council) is one of the objectives of the World Heritage application. Irrespective of the consolidation of knowledge about the respective topic and the scientific confirmation of the universal value a more sophisticated and more critical exchange will take place here, which it is important to encourage from the point of view of UNESCO.</p> <p>The strengthening of credibility and the consolidation of the level of knowledge at regional and international level extend awareness for the protection of the nominated properties. This involves scientists from all relevant subject areas (professors, PhD students, students, researchers etc.)</p>
EMPLOYEES OF THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION (STADTVERWALTUNG)	The employees of the Municipal Administration (Stadtverwaltung) are an important group. They play a key role in the overall communication, as they are perceived by the public as ambassadors of the UNESCO application. The awareness of this responsibility should be strengthened.
REGIONAL POLITICIANS AND PUBLIC PERSONS (OPINION LEADERS)	This group helps to shape public opinion amongst the population and is to act as an ambassador for the protection of the medieval Jewish sites in Erfurt. Public structures and civic action groups could be regarded as disseminators, which enjoy particularly direct access in the shaping of public opinion amongst the population, as they are predominantly viewed as being from the same social environment.
JOURNALISTS AND OTHER DISSEMINATORS	Specialist journalists and, for example, writers also help to shape public opinion amongst the population and should be included as important disseminators of the World Heritage concept.



» Word-and-image trademark for the World Heritage application



» Information board in the city centre

Corporate Design – Corporate Identity

The Corporate Identity (CI), which has been developed since 2009, provides the basis for the development of potential in communication in the long term and is therefore an important component of successful communication of the nominated property and the World Heritage programme. The Corporate Design has proven to be successful. A clear and uniform message to all target audiences is ensured via communication at various levels (Corporate Design (CD), Corporate Behaviour (CB), Corporate Communication (CC)). In this way, long-term functioning, effective and varied communication about the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt was developed. Through the Corporate Identity the recognition value is ensured, the uniqueness of the testimonies to the medieval Jewish community in Erfurt is communicated and support for the World Heritage idea is generated. The uniform Corporate Design will be used for various types of media:

- » Brochures/leaflets
- » Information boards
- » Internet presence: website
- » Publications
- » Exhibitions
- » Signage
- » Publications

Integration of the UNESCO logo

The UNESCO logo is to be integrated into the Corporate Identity in the event of the inscription on the World Heritage List.

Signage system

The three components are well signposted in the urban environment.

Prospects

The inscription of the nominated property on the World Heritage List will result in a change/extension of the target audiences. The marketing concept of the City of Erfurt is organised in such a way that it can react to these changes and constantly evolve. In the medium term the existing information, guidance and orientation systems (logo, website, brochures, flyers, signage for buses/cars, pedestrian guidance system, World Heritage routes) can be extended and adapted to the new types of visitor. A cooperation with the German National Tourist Board (DZT), the association UNESCO Welterbestätten Deutschland e.V. and the neighbouring Federal States Saxony-Anhalt, Saxony and Hesse is pursued in particular with regard to international visitors.



» Publications are marked by bandaroles in the Corporate Design

5.E.6.2 PUBLIC RELATIONS WORK - EDUCATION

The inscription of a World Heritage Site on the UNESCO World Heritage List is not an end in itself according to the UNESCO conventions. The objectives and significance of placing the site under protection are to be made accessible to the general public. Through inscription on the World Heritage List, Erfurt commits to making its World Heritage Sites accessible to the general public in collaboration with regional and federal authorities and in cooperation with national UNESCO bodies and at the same time pursue and communicate the UNESCO global protection concept. The insights about the World Heritage Site are to be published for information and education purposes and lead to a greater identification and awareness in the treatment of the history which is manifested in the buildings. Therefore, the identification with the World Heritage Site as well as the acceptance and importance of the preservation of cultural heritage and urban renewal will be increased. It is extremely important to communicate the complex tasks, which accompany the support and management of the World Heritage Site, to the citizens on an ongoing basis. Informative and long-term public

relations work is required in order to achieve this. Alongside the general public, the scientific community must also be included in the process. This can be achieved in particular through a media presence and public relations. In order to awaken the interest of the public, the World Heritage Site must be visible and comprehensible.

Public relations work for the World Heritage Site is carried out by various organisations. Therefore, there are many different types, forms and frequency of publication possibilities. The development of a comprehensive concept of public relations work for the World Heritage Site is a sensible idea so that the media products are better coordinated. The many forms of media for public relations work should be fundamentally preserved in their diversity.

Cooperation of the Site Coordinators and stakeholders

With the Site Coordinators, Erfurt will have an important tool at the interface between public and management. In cooperation with the Municipal Administration and other institutions the Site Coordinators make a contribution to all communication and education activities and

maintain contact with important stakeholders of the city, furthermore they will prepare and implement coordination meetings between the involved stakeholders. For this, participatory action can be ensured. In particular the creation of networks is supported.

World Heritage information point and information system

A World Heritage information centre is to be created as a point of contact for all visitors, nearby the sites, in the Cities centre. Information will not only be provided about the sites of Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt, but also about the guiding principles of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. The World Heritage information point is the starting point for an information, guidance and orientation system in the public areas. Alongside signposts and information boards there is also the opportunity to take advantage of the possibilities of digital visitor guidance (Smartphones). The guidance system is not only limited to the World Heritage Site. Boards which highlight the UNESCO World Heritage Site are envisaged at the train station and on the main streets in the surrounding area. Further information and guidance is already on display at important entrance points to the World Heritage Site. In addition, signs on the autobahns A4 and A71 already highlight the Old Synagogue. They will be augmented in the event of the inscription on the World Heritage List to include a reference to the World Heritage Site.

Publications

All World Heritage publications have a coordinated design appearance (Corporate Design). The World Heritage Site is to be recognisable as a brand in brochures, leaflets, on information boards and on the internet. Exhibitions will also use the corporate design. Thematic exhibitions are an effective method in order to attract visitors and enable a stimulating introduction to the topic of World Heritage (also in

the form of a planned permanent exhibition in the World Heritage information point). An independent internet presence is fundamentally important for the communication of the World Heritage Site, in particular at national and international level. It is where all essential information is pooled: the World Heritage Site in text and images, contact partners and key dates, downloads of documents and plans related to the World Heritage Site as well as links to important institutions and stakeholders. A linking of the municipal website and the websites of the Federal State, the Federal Government and UNESCO on the homepage of the World Heritage Site is also envisaged. The internet presence and other publications are bilingual (English and German).

Media

The different forms of media provide various aspects of communication potential. The most suitable with regard to content and recipient must be chosen from a pool of possible media. In the process, not only are the media possibilities to be considered, the medium must be examined with regard to its function in the overall communication system. This includes, for example, questions with regard to accessibility, its necessity with regard to other communication products which have already appeared or financial feasibility. Therefore, an appropriate selection of media should take place. In the process, attention is paid to the exact content and the respective target audience and it is ensured that no unnecessary products are developed, which are redundant from a contentual perspective, not accessible for the intended recipients or not appropriate for the content. The media should cover all information components and target audiences, in order to guarantee the achievement of the necessary communication measures.

Internet

- » Website <http://welterbe-werden.erfurt.de>
- » Facebook: Jewish Life in Erfurt
- » Online presence on other websites, e.g. Municipal Administration (Stadtverwaltung) <http://www.erfurt.de>, <https://www.juedisches-leben.erfurt.de>, <http://www.erfurt-tourismus.de/>
- » Existing web links which can be updated (e.g. Wikipedia entry, other tourism sites)

Print media

- » Leaflet/tourist information materials
- » Posters
- » Target audience-specific brochures
- » Series of publications
- » Print advertisements
- » Press pack
- » Modular exhibition boards
- » Advertising

Public media

- » Radio
- » Television

Education and specialist profiling

The aspect of the communication work and cultural education with regard to the World Heritage Site is viewed as essential by UNESCO. This involves both the communication of the World Heritage Site to the national population and the international population. Alongside publications and the website, this takes place in particular through communication at a local level. In order to develop the communication with international visitors, the training of tour guides, hotel personnel or tradespeople is envisaged as well as the intensification of contact with similarly structured World Heritage Sites in Europe.

In the process, it is essential to provide information

about the World Heritage Site to the various target audiences. This can take place via:

- » Thematic tours
- » Information events, lectures
- » Thematically linked events, such as Jewish public holidays which promote active participation (even just through socialising) and through which importance can be conveyed via togetherness and a positive atmosphere (information components according to the occasion)
- » Workshops (as a priority thematically objective-oriented and combined with action-oriented involvement of the visitors)
- » Museum-related educational programmes/games and learning materials for children and young people
- » Long-term thematic projects for various target audiences (e.g. children become young scientists or ambassadors)
- » Special exhibitions
- » Day of the Open Monument/World Heritage Day

Many different museum-related educational programmes have already been developed in Erfurt which offer children and young people, as well as adults, the opportunity to examine Jewish-medieval heritage in a manner which combines didactics and play. In this way, awareness is raised amongst children and young people for the cultural heritage site at an early stage. There are also regular events and lectures for specialists and for the general public. In the process, various target audiences are provided with information about Jewish life in medieval Erfurt and the World Heritage Site via a variety of formats and methods. This is already taking place on various platforms:

- » Bookable tours in various formats for all types of groups (introductory tour, standard tour, guided tour package for the Old Synagogue and Mikveh, Mikveh tour, city tour provided by

- the Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board, city tours for children offered by the tour provider “Kinderstadtführung”) and languages (German, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Polish).
- » Free public tours around the Old Synagogue and the Mikveh on specific dates.
 - » Thematic and special tours on key occasions.
 - » Lectures, for example as part of the Erfurt Synagogue Evening (Erfurter Synagogenabend).
 - » Concerts.
 - » The series of lectures of the “Synagogenkolleg” course provided by the adult education centre (Volkshochschule) with thematic lectures about Judaism.
 - » Children’s tours and events for children.
 - » Offers for school classes: specific to the school type and school year, an investigation quiz sheet adapted to the curricula in Thuringia, which the school children can work through independently in the exhibition with the aid of the audio/video guide of the Old Synagogue.
 - » Teacher and disseminator training as well as training for head teachers, in some cases over several days and in cooperation with the Thuringian Institute for Teacher Training, Curriculum Development and Media (Thüringer Institut für Lehrerfortbildung, Lehrplanentwicklung und Medien - Thillm).
 - » Detective tours for families: with the aid of an investigation quiz sheet and a rucksack, which contains items such as a magnifying glass and compass, families can take an independent tour of discovery. Whoever finds the correct word, receives a surprise. In part, the tours complement each other and encourage people to visit the museum several times. In addition, the Jewish quarter and the medieval Mikveh are actively included in tours.
 - » Children’s tour with questions as part of the audio/video guide of the Museum Old Synagogue.
 - » Projects and project days, also with the involvement of other locations of the network “Jewish Life in Erfurt” such as the Small Synagogue and the New Synagogue.
 - » Cooperation with other education institutions in the city, such as the Place of Remembrance Topf and Sons (*Topf und Söhne*), the Children and Youth Library, the “Evangelisches Ratsgymnasium” school and Radio F.R.E.I (tablet tours for young people in the city).
 - » The school enterprise “Schüler-AG”: Think Actively! (*Denk mal aktiv!*) In the school enterprise of the “Ratsgymnasium” school in Erfurt, schoolchildren are trained by other schoolchildren to guide school classes and youth groups around the Museum Old Synagogue. The school enterprise “Schüler-AG” is currently working on the provision of more detailed digital information with regard to the museum visit.
 - » Materials for teachers and educators for the preparation and review of the museum visit, such as a cut-out sheet of the Old Synagogue or a film about the pogrom of 1349, which was filmed by schoolchildren for schoolchildren.
 - » Project days and workshops on Jewish public holidays and specific topics, usually in the Small Synagogue.
 - » Special events for the Long Night of Museums, the International Museum Day, International Women’s Day, the European Day of Jewish Culture, the Monument Week and the Day of the Open Monument, the Days of Jewish-Israeli Culture and the Brotherhood Week.
 - » Involvement of the visitors e.g. via the interactive question wall “Sag mal” in the Small Synagogue or a postcard mailing campaign for families.
 - » School holiday offers with special tours e.g. “kosher gummy bears”.
 - » Special exhibitions with accompanying programmes.
 - » A reading corner in the Old Synagogue and a library in the Small Synagogue.

The offer can be extended, for example through:

- » A colouring book for children in the Old Synagogue
- » A children's book for the illustration of the history of Judaism in Erfurt
- » Comics
- » Further museum-related educational learning and play materials
- » Regular public World Heritage tours

Since 2013, information has been provided as part of a travelling exhibition on the topic of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt and the World Heritage application. The exhibition has been held at 13 locations to date:

06.01.–28.02.2013

Cymbalista Jewish Heritage Center, Tel Aviv University, Israel

19.03.–19.04.2013

University of Basel, Switzerland

25.04.–28.06.2013

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

03-05/2013

University in Beer Sheva, Israel

06/2013

Gaston Defferre Center Haifa, Israel

01.–25.07.2013

Museum of Jewish Culture Bratislava, Slovakia

01.08.–27.09.2013

Slovenské technické múzeum Košice, Slovakia

28.09.–23.11.2013

Archaeology Centre Mauerbach Charterhouse, Austria

04/05 2016

World Heritage Centre Stralsund, Germany

02.05.-05.06.2016

City Museum Erfurt, Germany

24.01.-08.03.2017

World Heritage Centre Regensburg, Germany

03/2017

Thuringian State Representation in Berlin, Germany

03.04.2019

Hebrew University Jerusalem, Israel

In addition, three Jewish festivals take place in Thuringia: The Days of Jewish-Israeli Culture, Yiddish Summer and the ACHAVA Festival. Events are regularly held in the Old Synagogue as part of these festivals.

5.E.6.3 TOURISM AND VISITOR MANAGEMENT

In June 2012, as part of its 36th session in St. Petersburg, the World Heritage Committee passed the initiation of a programme on the topic of “World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism” for the years from 2013 to 2022 which at the same time closely follows the strategic action plan for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention from 2012 to 2022. It represents a new approach which is based on the dialogue and cooperation of the involved stakeholders and commences with the coordination of plans for tourism and the preservation of cultural heritage, the protection of natural and cultural assets and the development of appropriate tourism. Sustainable cultural tourism is an important development factor in all societies. World Heritage and cultural tourism are now well-coordinated, but only if the “World Heritage” label delivers what it promises.

Tourism in Thuringia and Erfurt

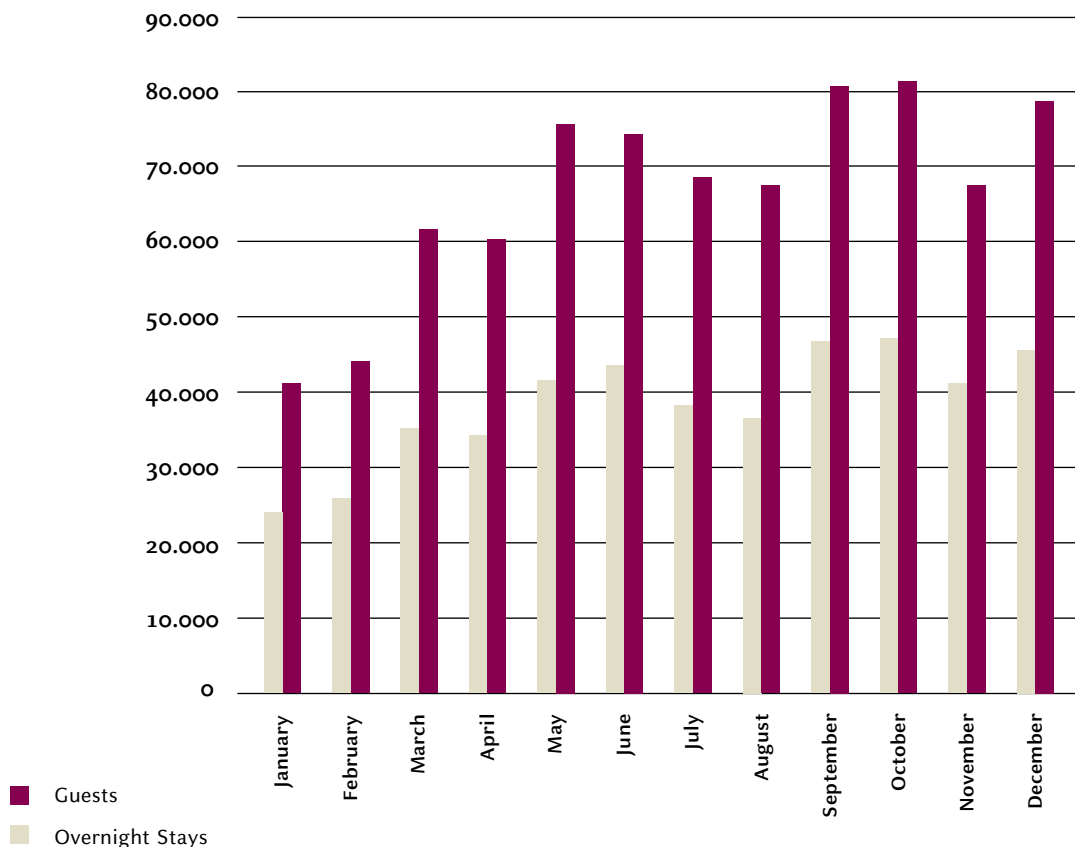
In general, Erfurt possesses high tourism potential through its national and international recognition. In 2015, over 80.000 overnight stays were recorded during the high tourist season. Erfurt has an international reputation, in particular as a cultural destination. Major topics in Thuringia are, on the one hand, the various themes of Weimar, Goethe, Schiller and Weimar Classicism as well as Bauhaus and, on the other hand, Wartburg Castle and Luther as well as Jewish heritage. The Bauhaus sites in Weimar (since 1996), Classical Weimar (since 1998) and Wartburg Castle (since 1999) are internationally well-known cultural sites and have UNESCO World Heritage status. All of these themes

provide evidence of Thuringia's international standing as a cultural destination.

In Erfurt, the World Heritage application is already firmly established in tourism management. The representatives for UNESCO World Heritage and Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board (ETMG) cooperate closely and collectively create the basis for a sustainable tourism concept in which, among other aspects, strategies are developed that examine options for dealing with an increased visitor interest. In Chapter 6.3.3, the short-term, medium-term, long-term and continuous measures are formulated in Area of Action 6/Protection Objective 6. These measures are necessary in order to control the expected increase in visitors in the event of the inscription on the

UNESCO World Heritage List. The already adopted and planned measures assist in the prevention of uncontrolled tourism.

Currently the Regional Tourism Concept 2025 (*Landestourismuskonzeption 2025*) is being developed in various working groups throughout Thuringia (updating of the Regional Tourism Concept of Thuringia 2011-2015 - *Landestourismuskonzeption Thüringen 2011-2015*, Thuringian Ministry for Economic Affairs, Science and Digital Society - *Thüringer Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft und digitale Gesellschaft*):
http://www.thueringen.de/th6/tmwwdg/tourismus_in_thueringen/landestourismuskonzeption_2015



» Number of guests and overnight stays in Erfurt 2015

The Regional Tourism Concept (*Landestourismus-konzeption*) deals with essential topics from the fields of culture and tourism and formulates areas of action in order to utilise the cultural-historical potential to an even greater extent in the future. The objective is to communicate and network the wealth and diversity of culture - an essential characteristic of the Federal State - beyond Thuringia and Germany and appeal to a national audience through common marketing.

Currently, the domestic market is the most important market for cultural tourism in Thuringia and the main target audience of 40-69-year olds represents the largest target audience. Efforts are being made to attract new target audiences by developing new, attractive event arrangements. The objective is to strengthen the position of Thuringia as a cultural tourism destination and to emphasise the distinctive features of the Thuringian cultural landscape in marketing and product development.

The Jewish-medieval sites of Erfurt are listed in the Regional Tourism Concept (*Landestourismuskonzeption*) as one of the key themes of the profiling of focal points in the field of cultural tourism. The Thuringian UNESCO World Heritage Sites play, together with the “cultural beacons” (locations of nationally significant cultural institutions in the newly-formed German States listed in the Blue Book), a key role in the future cultural tourism marketing of Thuringia. In a programme of action the project steering committee “Culture and Cities” develops options which demonstrate how the Thuringian UNESCO sites can position themselves to a greater extent from a cultural tourism perspective using the UNESCO World Heritage status. In cultural tourism marketing, the World Heritage potential is to be utilised to a greater extent in the future in order to emphasise the significance of the Thuringian cultural sites as a cultural destination with the aid of this recognised cultural label, particularly in international

markets, and consequently the entire Free State of Thuringia. Numerous individual activities can also contribute to the World Heritage status of the respective Thuringian cultural site being perceived to a greater extent in the future. This includes in particular the strengthening of the cooperation of the Thuringian UNESCO sites (common multilingual print products, linking of websites, common use of the Day of the Open Monument or the UNESCO World Heritage Day etc., as well as cooperation with the German National Tourist Board (*DZT*), the UNESCO Welterbestätten Deutschland e.V. and with other Federal States, particularly with regard to overseas marketing (in particular Saxony-Anhalt, Saxony and, if required, also Hesse). In this regard, it is not recommended that Thuringia creates its own UNESCO brand or UNESCO product line alongside the selected profiling topics. The example of Saxony-Anhalt illustrates how it is possible to successfully pool UNESCO sites and utilise them for cultural tourism marketing.

Tourism utilisation and optimisation of the three components

The World Heritage Sites are located in the historic Old Town of Erfurt and therefore predominantly in a reduced-traffic zone in which, through the designated city centre zone “Begegnungszone Innenstadt”, pedestrians and cyclists have priority over other types of traffic. This principle of utilisation and optimisation has priority over tourism accessibility.

The World Heritage Sites are within walking distance of the “Fischmarkt” tram stop which can be reached by taking the tram from Erfurt central train station. For tourist groups arriving by coach, there are sufficient parking capacities available for buses on Domplatz. For visitors who arrive by car, there is a multi-storey car park located on Domplatz below Petersberg hill, which is easy to find from all directions thanks to its inclusion in the parking

guidance system. From Domplatz, the World Heritage Sites are also within walking distance via Marktstraße and Allerheiligenstraße/Waagegasse.

Component 1 (Old Synagogue) and component 2 (Mikveh) already have good accessibility. They have good transport links and can be visited by the public. Diverse information is available (website, brochures, tours by competent personnel and a video/audio guide). The components are used exclusively as museums. These forms of use have a good infrastructure, visitor control and a clearly designed website which serves as an information platform. In addition, they are integrated in the visitor facilities and the tourism offer of the City of Erfurt.

The Old Synagogue and Mikveh record a high number of visitors. Through existing visitor management and monitoring it can be guaranteed that the tourism use does not represent a threat to the property. For component 3 (Stone House) a utilisation concept will be developed in the medium term, on the basis of the results of the architectural history and restoration investigations, which on the one hand enables treatment of the building substance compatible with cultural monuments and on the other hand enables its utilisation for tourism. The display depot with the Jewish tombstones set up in the cellar will also be made accessible to the public to an extent which is still to be developed.

The Old Synagogue is well-equipped for tourism use with WCs, lockers, cloakroom, baby changing table, disabled access on all exhibition floors, lift and information for guidance in the building. The Mikveh, surrounded by its protective structure, is located half buried on the edge of an open space. It is accessible to disabled visitors. For the Stone House, disabled access cannot be implemented without difficulties as it would involve having to accept considerable interventions in the sensitive listed

monument. This must be considered as part of the utilisation concept. Innovative solutions to create disabled access in line with accepted conservation practice are necessary in this regard.

For the communication of the future World Heritage Site there are already numerous types of media available which in the event of inscription on the World Heritage List can be adapted and extended:

- » Initial **information opportunities** in the exterior of the Old Synagogue: bookshop and small souvenir shop in the entrance area, flyers with information about other Jewish sites of the past or present in Erfurt
- » **Audiovisual guidance system** for adults and children or in simple language in German and English with 50 iPods
- » **Print guides**, a tetralogy for the exhibition
- » **Headsets** for two visitor groups consisting of 25 persons each
- » **Reading corner** with publications for more detailed information
- » 25 portable seats + **seating** available on each floor
- » **Exhibition boards** in German and English
- » **Descriptions of the objects** in German and English
- » **Detective rucksacks** as a permanent offer for children and young people

For optimum visitor management the development of a World Heritage information centre is planned at a central location in the immediate vicinity of the future World Heritage sites as a main point of contact with regard to World Heritage for information, advice, event management and ticketing. In this way, the current spatially confined entry situation in Waagegasse 8 (component 1/ Old Synagogue) could be relieved. A central

booking system for all components and other city monuments and the sale of time slot tickets could better coordinate the flow of visitors and prevent the buildings from being overburdened.

The following measures are recommended for the optimisation of visitor management:

OPTIMISATION OF VISITOR MANAGEMENT	
VISITOR FACILITIES: TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a World Heritage information centre as a main point of contact with regard to the World Heritage Site for information, advice, event management, ticketing and bookshop. • Creation of an exhibition about the World Heritage Site: Representation of all three components in the context of the Jewish quarter and medieval Erfurt. • Further development of booking management. • Training of World Heritage tour guides.
TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous further development of the tourism offers/tourism infrastructure at the same time as adaptation to the issues of World Heritage (number of visitors etc.). • Extension of existing information, guidance and orientation systems into World Heritage experience sites (system of coordinated, target audience-oriented elements: logo, website, brochures, flyers, signage for buses/cars, pedestrian guidance system, national and international marketing etc.), World Heritage routes for all three components and individual visits. • Creation of integrated, uniform and multilingual signage. • Improvement of visitor guidance: development of a World Heritage route in several languages; further development of the tourist guidance system and networking with other municipal orientation systems.

5.E.7 SUSTAINABLE USE

The fundamental objective of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention of 1972 is to safeguard cultural and natural properties and pass these properties on to future generations. It is based on principles which later became the central theme of the concept of sustainable development. In order to ensure consistency with Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development of the United Nations, in 2015 the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention adopted the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention. The key objective is to combine the protection of the World Heritage Sites with sustainable economic development and social justice and ensure that future generations have the same opportunities to achieve a fulfilled life as current generations.

In 1998, the City Council of Erfurt committed itself to the objectives of Agenda 21. Through the 1st Erfurt Sustainability Strategy (*1. Erfurter Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie*), which was approved by the City Council on 22 May 2019, the State Capital Erfurt is making a contribution to the global Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030 and in six thematic guidelines has formulated Strategic and Operative Objectives, which have been implemented since 2019. (Guidelines, Strategic and Operative Objectives of the 1st Erfurt Sustainability Strategy - *1. Erfurter Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie* - following consideration by the Municipal Administration of the State Capital Erfurt)

With regard to the three nominated components, the main focus is on three thematic guidelines: Education (the State Capital Erfurt is an innovative, sustainable and future-oriented city of education for all generations. It is characterised by a diverse landscape

of offers in all areas of education.), Mobility (the State Capital Erfurt makes a contribution to the creation of a transport transformation. The mobility and transport concept of the city is oriented towards the requirements of a modern and growing city and at the same time meets the challenges which arise from new technological developments as well as environmental protection and climate protection.) and Global Responsibility and One World (the sustainable city of Erfurt is cosmopolitan and assumes global responsibility. Erfurt consciously seeks to critically examine the topics of globalisation and justice in the world. The mutual appreciation and respect for all people from different cultures forms the basis for societal cohesion.) The museum establishments Old Synagogue and Mikveh along with the activities in the field of research and communication, which are associated with all components, make an important contribution to Strategic Objective 4 in the subject area of education: establishing education as a key location factor of a future-oriented urban development, which makes a decisive contribution to the development of the city of Erfurt into an attractive and future-oriented location. In the process, particular focus is placed on the communication of the Jewish religion and culture which contributes to the achievement of Strategic Objective 4 in the area of Global Responsibility and One World: the promotion of exchange between the various cultures.

The topic of mobility influences the accessibility of the three components, which on the one hand affects the utilisation and optimisation of tourism, which is subordinate to the concept of the designated zone with precedence for pedestrians in the city centre "*Begegnungszone Erfurter Innenstadt*" (Strategic Objective 2) as well as the parking space concept approved on 29 January 2015, and on the other hand contributes to their protection through the preference for sustainable and emission-free or low-emission mobility offers (Strategic Objective 1).



» Old Synagogue, Eastern Façade

5.F SOURCES AND LEVELS OF FINANCE

Over the past ten years, significant amounts of funding have been provided for architectural surveys, monument conservation measures and presentation of the components as museum exhibits. The preservation and maintenance of the three components are financially secured. Corresponding funds for the building maintenance and running of the components are firmly established in the budget of the City of Erfurt. Furthermore, subsidies and research funding from the EU, the German Federal Government and the Free State of Thuringia, as well as donations and support from foundations can be obtained if required.

Annual budget for the Old Synagogue and the Mikveh

A total of around € 440.000 is available for the building maintenance and operation of the Old Synagogue and Mikveh as museum exhibits every year. The budget is comprised of municipal funding, proceeds from admission/sales and funding from the Free State of Thuringia.

Stone House

Given that the Stone House is currently not open to the general public, no budget has been allocated for its presentation as a museum exhibit. The three-year-long research project conducted between 2015 and 2018 (cf. chapter 3.1.a) was fully funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and cost a total of € 570,000.

YEAR	Total budget (in EUR)	Amount of funding from the Free State of Thuringia (in EUR)	Own contribution from the City of Erfurt (in EUR)	Proceeds from admission/sales (in EUR)
2009	358.861,95	0,00	258.070,56	100.791,39
2010	328.225,79	3.000,00	325.225,79	214.990,53
2011	458.927,15	147.000,00	165.731,81	146.195,34
2012	529.629,21	147.000,00	225.754,75	156.874,46
2013	462.437,49	147.000,00	115.772,97	199.664,52
2014	482.355,30	147.000,00	139.810,73	195.544,57
2015	442.557,86	147.000,00	84.908,62	210.649,24
2016	439.329,17	147.000,00	109.103,81	183.225,36
2017	466.363,57	147.000,00	132.535,60	186.827,97
2018	497.396,74	147.000,00	192.591,76	157.804,98
2019	481.302,69	147.000,00	166.169,69	168.133,00
2020/PLAN	453.000,00	160.000,00	133.000,00	160.000,00

5.G SOURCES OF EXPERTISE AND TRAINING IN CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

The Planning Department (*Bauverwaltung*) of the City of Erfurt and the municipal and state monument authorities guarantee the reliable management of the three components. The expertise available in the responsible authorities and institutions (provided by art historians, urban planners, restorers, archaeologists and construction engineers with an additional monument conservation qualification) guarantees the high professional quality of this management. Six permanent positions for the museum-related management of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt and the coordination of the World Heritage application are currently (2020) available at the Municipal Administration of Erfurt. In the Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology, five members of staff are responsible for supporting the preservation and maintenance of the three components.

External experts are consulted in the case of specific problems (regarding conservation, structural matters, etc.). Qualified planning and architectural firms are commissioned to carry out planning work. The concrete methods for maintenance and restoration are determined in consultation with the Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie*) and the Local Cultural Protection Authority (*Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde*) of the City of Erfurt.

The owner of the nominated property, the City of Erfurt, is responsible for its management. The owner has a sufficient number of qualified members of staff who are responsible for the call for tenders and awarding of contracts, for necessary maintenance and restoration measures, as well as for handling the construction

supervision and invoicing of such measures.

The three components have been intensively investigated by scientists who were either provided by the owner itself or in cooperation with universities or external specialists over several years. Research into the (architectural) history of the Old Synagogue was conducted by Elmar Altwasser from the Independent Institute of Building Research and Documentation (*Freies Institut für Bauforschung und Dokumentation e.V. in Marburg*) on behalf of the City of Erfurt and accompanied by the Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie*). The results of this research have been published. The excavation work on the Mikveh in 2007–2010 was carried out by the Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology and the results are planned to be published in 2021. The Stone House was investigated by the TU Berlin and the FH Erfurt within the scope of a project funded by the DFG in 2015–2018. The results of this investigation have been published (cf. chapter 7E). For ongoing and future research projects, close partnerships are in place with the University of Erfurt, the Heidelberg Centre for Jewish Studies (*Hochschule für Jüdische Studien Heidelberg*), the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Working Group on the Middle Ages (*Arbeitsgruppe Mittelalter*) in the Jewish Material Culture Network (*Netzwerk Jüdische Sachkultur*).

5.H VISITOR FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Old Synagogue is run as a museum exhibit by the City of Erfurt under the responsibility of the Department of History Museums (*Abteilung Geschichtsmuseum*) of the Department of Culture

(Kulturdirektion). The Mikveh and the Stone House form part of this museum. The three components, namely the Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House, are all well signposted in and around the city and offer barrier-free access. Information is provided on boards located in the outdoor areas of the three components.

A glass front building allows visitors to also view the Old Synagogue outside opening hours. The Mikveh, which is surrounded by a protective building, is situated on the edge of an open space. Visitors can look through a window down on the site from above at any time.

The Old Synagogue in particular is well equipped for use as a museum exhibit with toilets, lockers, a cloakroom, a changing table, accessibility on all floors of the exhibition, a lift and signs guiding visitors through the building.

An abundance of media is already available for the dissemination of information on the nominated property. These media could be adapted and expanded if the property is added to the World Heritage List.

- » The first **sources of information** in the outdoor area of the Old Synagogue: Bookshop and a small souvenir shop in the entrance area, flyers containing information on other locations connected to Jewish history or the present Jewish population in Erfurt
- » **Audiovisual guide system** for adults and children or in simplified language in German and English with 50 iPods
- » **Printed guides**, exhibition tetralogy
- » **Headsets** for 2 groups, each with 25 visitors
- » **Reading corner** containing publications for more detailed information

- » 25 portable stools + **seating** on every floor
- » **Exhibition boards** in German and English
- » **Exhibits labelled** in German and English
- » Permanent educational museum activities for children and young people (**detective rucksacks**)

Given that the nominated property is located in the heart of the Old Town of Erfurt, visitors can use a complete infrastructure (accommodation, restaurants, car parks, public transport, first-aid points etc.).

5.1 POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES RELATED TO THE PRESENTATION AND PROMOTION OF THE PROPERTY

VISITOR FACILITIES: TOURIST INFORMATION

The construction of a World Heritage information centre as a central contact point for service, information, event management and ticketing is planned for the optimal presentation of the nominated property at a central location in the immediate vicinity of the future World Heritage sites. A central booking system with tickets for specific timeslots is in place for all components of the nominated property and other museums in the city. This facilitates the management of streams of visitors, especially in the case of a rush of travel groups, and eliminates the risk of congestion.

The following measures have been set as objectives for the optimisation of visitor management in the World Heritage management plan:

- » Constructing a World Heritage information centre as a central contact point for the World Heritage property providing information, advice, event management, ticketing and a bookshop

- » Creating an exhibition focusing on the nominated property: presenting all three components in connection with the Jewish quarter and medieval Erfurt
- » Further developing booking management
- » Qualifying World Heritage tour guides

TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

- » Continuously developing the tourism offers and tourism infrastructure while adapting them to meet the demands of a World Heritage property (number of visitors, etc.) at the same time
- » Expanding the existing information, guidance and orientation system to cover the future World Heritage components (extending the existing system to include coordinated, target-group-oriented elements: logo, website, brochures, flyers, signs for the buses/cars, pedestrian guidance system, national and international marketing, etc.) and creating World Heritage routes for all three components and visits to individual components
- » Creating a universal, consistent and multi-lingual signage system for the World Heritage Sites
- » Improving visitor guidance: developing an accessible World Heritage route in several different languages; further developing the tourist guidance system and connecting it to other municipal orientation systems

PUBLIC RELATIONS – DISSEMINATION – EDUCATION

Public relations is an important field of activity. The Site Coordinators produce reports and announcements on the development of the World Heritage. In order to support public relations, a

website for the nominated property has already been set up. This website provides information on the components, ongoing research work and the progress and current status of the application. If the property is added to the World Heritage List, this website will be expanded as a tool to provide information on the World Heritage Site. A public event on the topic of "The Status of the World Heritage Site" will be held once a year. This event will provide interested individuals from the general public and professional circles with information on the latest developments. At present, the "Arain!" (Yiddish for "Come in!") series of presentations already accompanies the process of the Erfurt World Heritage application with its monthly lectures, which inform visitors about the results of the ongoing research and additionally shines the spotlight on the UNESCO World Heritage Programme, its objectives and the challenges involved. Furthermore, presentations, press briefings and guided tours are held in the Old Synagogue, Mikveh, etc. on different occasions at irregular intervals.

SCIENCE – KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

New research and scientific discourse on the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt have been published in a series of publications produced by the Site Coordinators in cooperation with the University of Erfurt since 2012. The promotion and initiation of scientific research on the World Heritage property, networking and the exchange of scientific and academic knowledge are an ongoing task. The Representatives for UNESCO World Cultural Heritage (who will be known as the Site Coordinators in the future) act as a contact point between the local level and current academic research. They observe relevant research work and publish their own continued investigations.

5.J) STAFFING LEVELS AND EXPERTISE (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MAINTENANCE)

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF ERFURT (STADTVERWALTUNG ERFURT)			
	Number	Role	Qualification
MUSEUM MANAGEMENT	1	Director of History Museums (pro-rata)	PhD in History
	1	Coordinator of the "Jewish Life in Erfurt" network	
	1	Chief Curator of History Museums (pro-rata)	Diploma in History
	2	Representatives for UNESCO World Heritage with the preparation of the application/in the event of inscription Site Coordinators	PhD in Art History PhD in Archaeology of the Middle Ages
MUSEUM EDUCATION	1	Cultural Education (pool of museum-related educators)	Bachelor in Educational Science
	20	Tour guides of the Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board	
	5	Freelance employees for public tours	
	(5)	Temps for special tours and workshops	
	1	Head of the tour provider "Kinderstadtführung Erfurt" for special offers for children and young people	
MUSEUM OPERATION/ TECHNICAL STAFF	4	Sub-contractors for supervision (3 people), ticket desks (1 person) and cleaning	
	ca. 5	Contracted companies for technology maintenance	
	1	Museum technician	
CONSERVATION	8	Restorers from the Central Restoration Workshops	Diploma in Restoration
LOCAL CULTURAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY (UNTERE DENKMALSCHUTZBE- HÖRDE)	6	Monument conservators	Diploma in Art Studies PhD in Architecture Diploma in Architecture MA in Heritage Conservation
THURINGIAN STATE OFFICE FOR HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGY			
	Number	Role	Qualification
SUPERVISION OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS	1	Recording of monuments/ inventory	Diploma in Art History and Classical Archaeology
SUPERVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS	1	Expert in the Archaeological Specialist Department "Cities"	PhD in Archaeology of the Middle Ages
CONSERVATION	1	Restorers of the restoration workshop	Diploma in Restoration



» Old Synagogue, west façade, lancet window bricked up after 1349

6

MONITORING

6.A KEY INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION

A digital room datasheet in which all historical architectural and restoration findings are documented has been produced for all three components. It describes the state of conservation of the components and forms a basis for the identification and evaluation of changes. It therefore also forms the basis for continuous monitoring.

Key indicators to be monitored have been identified and determined for the three components of the property. Regular monitoring is carried out by specialists in order to guarantee that threats are identified at an early stage to enable a rapid response. ((see table next page)

6.B ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING THE PROPERTY

TLDA – THURINGIAN STATE OFFICE FOR HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGY (TLDA – THÜRINGISCHES LANDESAMT FÜR DENKMALPFLEGE UND ARCHÄOLOGIE)

Division for the Preservation of Architectural Monuments and Art Monuments

(Bau- und Kunstdenkmalpflege)

Petersberg 12, 99084 Erfurt, Germany

Tel.: +49 361 57 3414 300

Fax: +49 361 57 3414 390

Email: post.erfurt@tlda.thueringen.de

Division for Archaeological Monument Conservation

(Archäologische Denkmalpflege)

Humboldtstraße 11, 99423 Weimar, Germany

Tel.: +49 361/ 57 3223 300

Fax: +49 361/ 57 3223 390

Email: post.weimar@tlda.thueringen.de

BUILDING AUTHORITY ERFURT, DEPARTMENT FOR THE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS (BAUAMT ERFURT, ABT. DENKMALPFLEGE/DENKMALSCHUTZ)

Warsbergstraße 3

99092 Erfurt

Tel.: +49 361 655 6091

Fax: +49 361 655 6099

Email: denkmal.bauamt@erfurt.de

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF ERFURT (STADTVERWALTUNG ERFURT), DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DEZERNAT KULTUR UND STADTENTWICKLUNG)

Dr. Karin Sczech

Dr. Maria Stürzebecher

World Heritage Coordinators

Benediktsplatz 1

99084 Erfurt

Tel. +49 361 655 16 02

Email: welterbe@erfurt.de

6 MONITORING

INDICATOR	PERIODICITY	LOCATION OF RECORDS
MONITORING THE CONDITION OF THE MASONRY, THE ROOF SURFACES AND THE STRUCTURAL SAFETY (ALL COMPONENTS)	once a year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Culture (<i>Kulturdirektion</i>), Department of History Museums (<i>Abteilung Geschichtsmuseen</i>), Old Synagogue Local Cultural Protection Authority (<i>Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde</i>) of the City of Erfurt, Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (<i>Bauamt Erfurt, Abteilung Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz</i>) Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology, Department for the Conservation of Architectural Monuments (<i>Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie – TLDA, Abt. Baudenkmalpflege</i>) Office for Property and Building Management (<i>Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung</i>) Department of Culture and Urban Development (<i>Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung</i>), Representatives for UNESCO World Cultural Heritage
MONITORING THE ROOM CLIMATE (OLD SYNAGOGUE/STONE HOUSE)	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Culture, Department of History Museums, Old Synagogue Local Cultural Protection Authority of the City of Erfurt, Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments
MONITORING THE GROUNDWATER TABLE OF THE MIKVEH	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Culture, Department of History Museums, Old Synagogue Local Cultural Protection Authority of the City of Erfurt, Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments
MONITORING THE CONDITION OF THE (PAINTED) WOODEN BEAM CEILING IN THE STONE HOUSE	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Cultural Protection Authority of the City of Erfurt, Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments
TECHNICAL INSTALLATIONS/FIRE PROTECTION/SECURITY TECHNOLOGY	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Culture, Department of History Museums, Old Synagogue Office for Property and Building Management (<i>Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung</i>)
MONITORING THE BUILDING FABRIC OF THE PROTECTIVE BUILDING (MIKVEH)	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office for Property and Building Management (<i>Amt für Grundstücks- und Gebäudeverwaltung</i>)
CITYSCAPE/APPEARANCE/BUFFER ZONE	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Culture and Urban Development, Representatives for UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Office for Urban Development and Urban Planning (<i>Amt für Stadtentwicklung und Stadtplanung</i>) Local Cultural Protection Authority of the City of Erfurt, Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (<i>Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie - TLDA</i>)
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT/VISITOR DEVELOPMENT (MUSEUM OPERATION)	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board Department of Culture, Department of History Museums, Old Synagogue



» Old Synagogue, west façade



» Stone House, the painted wooden beam ceiling on the first floor

6.C RESULTS OF PREVIOUS REPORTING EXERCISES

The state of all three components of the nominated property was documented in detail within the scope of investigations into the condition of the building fabric.

In 2019, a room datasheet in which the condition of façades and interiors of all components are documented in detail in both images and writing was produced. The room datasheet was created as an online database so that it can also be used as a monitoring instrument. The review of the state of conservation is therefore secured.

Component 1: Old Synagogue

Aurich, F./Matthes, R.: Statisch-konstruktive Sicherung der ehemaligen Synagoge, Konzept zur provisorischen Sicherung (*Structural and Constructional Stabilisation of the Former Synagogue – a Provisional Stabilisation Concept*), 2000

Restaurierungsatelier COREON (*COREON Restoration Workshop*):

- » Dokumentation zu mittelalterlichen Fassungen im EG (*Documentation of the medieval interior design on the ground floor*), 2001
- » Dokumentation zur Kartierung älterer Putzreste im Erdgeschoss (*Documentation of the mapping of older plasterwork remnants on the ground floor*), 2006

IBD Freies Institut für Bauforschung und Dokumentation e.V. in Marburg (*Independent Institute of Building Research and Documentation*):

- » Untersuchungsbericht Baugeschichte Alte Synagoge (*Investigation report on the architectural history of the Old Synagogue*), 1999
- » Untersuchungsbericht Zustand der Werk- und Bruchsteine, Westgiebel, (*Investigation report on the condition of the cut stone and rubble masonry, western gable*), 1999
- » Bauhistorische Untersuchung östliche

Giebelmauer (*Architectural history investigation of the eastern gable wall*) 2002

» Bauhistorische Untersuchung Südfassade (*Architectural history investigation of the southern façade*), 2002

» Untersuchungsbericht: Das innere Mauerwerk im EG (*Investigation report on the interior masonry on the ground floor*), 2006

Thomas Schulze, Büro für Bauten- und Kunstgutforschung (*Office for Structural and Art Object Research*): Dendrochronologische und 14C-Untersuchung von Fensterstürzen aus der Alten Synagoge (*Dendrochronological and 14C investigation of window lintels from the Old Synagogue*), 2011

The results of the historical building research were evaluated in the publication “Die mittelalterliche jüdische Kultur in Erfurt, Band 4, Die Alte Synagoge (*Medieval Jewish Culture in Erfurt, Volume 4, The Old Synagogue*): Altwasser, Elmar: Die Baugeschichte der Alten Synagoge in Erfurt vom 11.–20. Jahrhundert (*The Architectural History of the Old Synagogue in Erfurt from the 11th to 20th Century*).

ISD – Ingenieurbüro für Steinsanierung und Denkmalpflege (*Engineering Office for Stone Restoration and Monument Conservation*): Erfurt, Alte Synagoge, Westfassade. Kontrolle des Zustandes der Wandoberflächen und Natursteine, Empfehlungen für Wartungsarbeiten/Sanierung (*Erfurt, Old Synagogue, western façade. Monitoring the condition of the wall surfaces and natural stone, recommendations for maintenance work/restoration*), 2017

Component 2: Mikveh

gildehaus.reich architekten BDA: Sicherung und Präsentation der Baureste der mittelalterlichen Mikveh hinter der Krämerbrücke (*Safeguarding and presentation of the structural remnants of the medieval Mikveh behind the Merchants' Bridge*), 2010

ISD – Ingenieurbüro für Steinsanierung und Denkmalpflege (*Engineering Office for Stone Restoration*

and Monument Conservation): Untersuchungsbericht zum Zustand des historischen Mauerwerks und der Werksteine (*Investigation report on the condition of the historic masonry and cut stone*), 2020

Vanessa Degenhardt und Ina Christiani: Mikveh - Regulierung des Wasserstandes (*Mikveh – Regulation of the Water Level*), Masterarbeit (*Master's thesis*) FH Erfurt 2016

Component 3: Stone House

Reinhardt, Holger; Wagner, Ortrud: Ein Wohnraum des 13. Jahrhunderts in Erfurt (*A Living Room of the 13th Century in Erfurt*). Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (Hg.): Für die Praxis. Aus der Arbeit des Landesamtes. Arbeitshefte des Thüringischen Landesamtes für Denkmalpflege 1/1994 (*Thuringian State Office for Monument Conservation (ed.): For Practical Application. From the Work of the State Office. Workbooks of the Thuringian State Office for Monument Conservation 1/1994*), Bad Homburg – Leipzig 1994, p. 51ff

Hurlbeck, Julia: Eine gefasste Holzbalkendecke des 13. Jahrhunderts in Erfurt (*A 13th-century painted wooden beam ceiling in Erfurt*). In: Paulus, Simon und Stürzebecher, Maria (Hg.): Erfurter Schriften zur jüdischen Geschichte, Band 5: Inter Judeos – Topographie und Infrastruktur jüdischer Quartiere im Mittelalter (*Erfurt Proceedings on Jewish History, Volume 5: Inter Judeos – the Topography and Infrastructure of Jewish Quarters in the Middle Ages*). Jena/Quedlinburg 2019, pp. 168–172.

Perlich, Barbara (Hg.): Wohnen beten handeln. Ein hochmittelalterliches Quartier in Erfurt und seine Ausmalung. Das hochmittelalterliche Quartier ante pontem in Erfurt. Mit einer Neuedition des Liber Judeorum der Stadt Erfurt (*Living, Praying, Trading. A High Medieval Quarter in Erfurt and Its Interior Decoration System. The High Medieval Jewish Quarter Ante Pontem in Erfurt. With a new edition of the Liber Judeorum of the City of Erfurt*), Petersberg 2019.

7

DOCUMENTATION

7.A LIST AND AUTHORISATION OF PICTURES

In addition to the pictures printed in the application dossier, 461 images will be provided with the nomination in electronic format, including the image inventory and photograph authorization form (Flash drive).

MAPS

Id. No	FORMAT	CAPTION	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/AUTHOR	COPYRIGHT OWNER	CONTACT DETAILS OF COPYRIGHT OWNER	NON-EXCLUSIVE CESSION OF RIGHTS	PAGE (PRINT)
001	Map	Component parts – Section from the cadastral map Scale: 1:1.000 (printed dossier)	07/2020		City of Erfurt	Benediktsplatz 1, 99084 Erfurt Tel. +49 (0) 361/ 655 16 04 Fax +49 (0) 361/ 655 14 09 <i>maria.stuerzebecher@erfurt.de</i>	no	5, 21
002	Map	Map of the nominated property with buffer zone Scale: 1:8.000 (printed dossier)	07/2020		City of Erfurt	as before	no	6, 22
003	Map	Map of Germany with Thuringia marked Scale: 1:5.000.000 (printed dossier)	07/2020		City of Erfurt	as before	no	20
004	Map	Monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt" Scale: 1:5.714 (printed dossier)	07/2020		City of Erfurt	as before	no	100
005	Map	Monument protection areas in the city centre of Erfurt Scale: 1:2.000 (printed dossier)	07/2020		City of Erfurt	as before	no	
006	Map	Jewish-Medieval Heritage in Europe Scale: 1:8.300.000 (printed dossier)	04/2020	Simon Paulus	Simon Paulus	Heinrichstraße 32 38106 Braunschweig Tel.: +49 (0)531/ 2336914 <i>simon.paulus@ifag.uni-stuttgart.de</i>	yes	85
007	Map	Jewish-Medieval Heritage in Germany Scale: 1:5.000.000 (printed dossier)	04/2020	Simon Paulus	Simon Paulus	as before	yes	86

DRAWINGS

Id. No	FORMAT	CAPTION	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ AUTHOR	COPYRIGHT OWNER	CONTACT DETAILS OF COPYRIGHT OWNER	NON- EXCLUSIVE CESSION OF RIGHTS	PAGE (PRINT)
008	Drawing	Building phase I (around 1100) and II (12th century) Scale: 1:100 (printed dossier)	10/2009	Elmar Altwasser	TLDA	Freies Institut für Bauforschung und Dokumentation e.V. Barfüßerstraße 2A 35037 Marburg/Lahn Telefon: +49 (0) 6421-12036 Fax: +49 (0) 6421-25747 <i>ibd-marburg@t-online.de</i>	yes	27
009	Drawing	Building phase III (around 1270) Scale: 1:100 (printed dossier)	10/2009	Elmar Altwasser	TLDA	as before	yes	27
010	Drawing	Building phase IV (14th century, 1st quarter) Scale: 1:100 (printed dossier)	10/2009	Elmar Altwasser	TLDA	as before	yes	27
011	Drawing	Old Synagogue, west wall, west side: representation of the individual building phases Scale: 1:100 (printed dossier)	10/2009	Elmar Altwasser	TLDA	as before	yes	28
012	Drawing	Old Synagogue, south wall, south side: representation of the individual building phases Scale: 1:100 (printed dossier)	10/2009	Elmar Altwasser	TLDA	as before	yes	29
013	Drawing	Old Synagogue, east wall, east side: representation of the individual building phases Scale: 1:100 (printed dossier)	10/2009	Elmar Altwasser	TLDA	as before	yes	30
014	Drawing	Old synagogue, north wall, north side: representation of the individual building phases Scale: 1:100 (printed dossier)	10/2009	Elmar Altwasser	TLDA	as before	yes	31

UNESCO - NOMINATION DOSSIER

015	Drawing	Mikveh: Sectional view and eastern wall. Scale: 1: 43 (printed dossier)	08/2020	Katharina Bielefeld/Karin Szech	TLDA	as before	yes	38
016	Drawing	Stone House plan of the building phases Scale: 1:61 (printed dossier)	07/2020	Barbara Perlich	TU Berlin/ FH Erfurt	PD Dr.-Ing. habil. Barbara Perlich TU Berlin, Fak. VI, Inst. für Architektur Straße des 17. Juni 152 10623 Berlin Tel.: +49 170 9371978 <i>barbaraperlich@gmx.de</i>	yes	44
017	Drawing	Stone House: Mapping of the paintings on the floorboards Scale: 1:48 (printed dossier)	08/2016	Julia Hurlbeck	TU Berlin/ FH Erfurt	as before	yes	45
018	Drawing	Stone House: Mapping of the preserved decorations on the ceiling beams	08/2016	Julia Hurlbeck	TU Berlin/ FH Erfurt	as before	yes	46
019	Drawing	Stone House: Graphic reconstruction of the five preserved decorations on the undersides of the beams	08/2016	Julia Hurlbeck	TU Berlin/ FH Erfurt	as before	yes	47
020	Drawing	Flowers on the floorboard sections between the ceiling beams	08/2016	Julia Hurlbeck	TU Berlin/ FH Erfurt	as before	yes	47
021	Drawing	Erfurt Treasure: Excavation plan Scale: 1:893 (printed dossier)	05/2010	Detlef Wulf	TLDA	as before	yes	51
022	Drawing	The Jewish quarter, 1293	03/2018	Albrecht von Kirchbach	City of Erfurt	as before	no	55

PHOTOGRAPHS
OLD SYNAGOGUE

Id. No	FORMAT	CAPTION	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER	COPYRIGHT OWNER	CONTACT DETAILS OF COPYRIGHT OWNER	NON EXCLUSIVE CESSION OF RIGHTS	PAGE (PRINT)
023	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade	07/2019	Marcel Krummrich	Marcel Krummrich	Marcel Krummrich Schlachthofstraße 82 99085 Erfurt Tel.: +49 172 8952876	no	26, 141, COVER IMAGE
024	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade	11/2012	Albrecht von Kirchbach	City of Erfurt	as before	no	180
025	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade	07/2019	Vitalik Gürtler	City of Erfurt	as before	no	32
026	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade	10/2011	Maria Stürzebecher	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
027	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade	07/2005	Maria Stürzebecher	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
028	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade	08/2005	Maria Stürzebecher	City of Erfurt	as before	no	33, 131
029	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	ProDenkmal GmbH Geschwister-Scholl-Str. 5 10117 Berlin Tel.: +49 30 / 28093015 Fax: +49 30 / 28093028 <i>larissa.sabottka@prodenkmal.de</i>	yes	
030	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
031	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
032	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
033	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
034	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	34
035	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
036	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
037	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
038	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
039	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	69
040	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	175
041	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	35

UNESCO - NOMINATION DOSSIER

042	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	35
043	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
044	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
045	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	09/2019	Maria Stürzebecher	City of Erfurt	as before	yes	72
046	Photo	The Old Synagogue, west façade, detail	08/2019	Albrecht von Kirchbach	City of Erfurt	as before	yes	
047	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
048	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
049	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	105
050	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
051	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
052	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
053	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
054	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
055	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	34
056	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
057	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
058	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
059	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
060	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
061	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
062	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
063	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
064	Photo	The Old Synagogue, north façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
065	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
066	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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067	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
068	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	169
069	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
070	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
071	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
072	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
073	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
074	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
075	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
076	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
077	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
078	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
079	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
080	Photo	The Old Synagogue, east façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
081	Photo	The Old Synagogue, south façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
082	Photo	The Old Synagogue, south façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
083	Photo	The Old Synagogue, south façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
084	Photo	The Old Synagogue, south façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
085	Photo	The Old Synagogue, south façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
086	Photo	The Old Synagogue, south façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
087	Photo	The Old Synagogue, south façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
088	Photo	The Old Synagogue, south façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
089	Photo	The Old Synagogue, south façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
090	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar, back room, view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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091	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar, back room, view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
092	Photo	Old Synagogue, staircase, view at wall d-a, remains of the vault	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
093	Photo	Old Synagogue, basement, staircase, view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
094	Photo	Old Synagogue, basement, staircase, view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
095	Photo	Old Synagogue, basement, staircase, view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
096	Photo	Old Synagogue, basement, Staircase, view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
097	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar, escape staircase, view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
098	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar, staircase, view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
099	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar, staircase, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
100	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar, staircase, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
101	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
102	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
103	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
104	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
105	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
106	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
107	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), wall b, passage to the cellar neck, Detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
108	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), wall c, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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109	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), wall b, passage to the cellar neck, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
110	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), wall b, passage to the cellar neck, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
111	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), wall b, passage to the cellar neck, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
112	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), wall b, passage to the cellar neck, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
113	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
114	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
115	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
116	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
117	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
118	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
119	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
120	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall c-d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
121	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall c-d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
122	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall d-a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
123	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall d-a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
124	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), view at wall d-a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
125	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), well shaft	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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126	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), well shaft	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
127	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), well shaft	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
128	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), Pillar	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
129	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), wall c, vault base	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
130	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), pillar	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
131	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar (Exhibition), vaulted ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
132	Photo	Old Synagogue, corridor (Cellar neck), view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
133	Photo	Old Synagogue, corridor (Cellar neck), view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
134	Photo	Old Synagogue, corridor (Cellar neck), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
135	Photo	Old Synagogue, corridor (Cellar neck), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
136	Photo	Old Synagogue, corridor (Cellar neck), view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
137	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
138	Photo	Old Synagogue, Ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall d-a-b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
139	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall a-b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
140	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
141	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall b-c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
142	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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143	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall c-d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
144	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
145	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall d-a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
146	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall d-a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
147	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), View at wall a; Door N2	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
148	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), View at wall b, stairs (inside the vestibule)	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
149	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
150	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall a, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
151	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall a, wall opening N1	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
152	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall b, stairs (inside the vestibule)	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
153	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall b, stairs (inside the vestibule)	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
154	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall b, stairs (inside the vestibule)	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
155	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall b, wall opening O4, O5	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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156	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall b, wall opening O4, O5, O1	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
157	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall b, wall opening O5, O1	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
158	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall b, wall opening O5, O1	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
159	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall b, wall opening O5, O1	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
160	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), wall b, wall opening O1, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
161	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), wall b, wall opening O5	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
162	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), wall b, wall opening O4	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
163	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), wall b, Spolia	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
164	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), wall b, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
165	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), wall b, stone corbel	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
166	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall b, wall opening O2	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
167	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall b, wall opening O2	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
168	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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169	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
170	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall c-d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
171	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
172	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall c-d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
173	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
174	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, Synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
175	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
176	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
177	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
178	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
179	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
180	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), wall d, view at the masonry, building phase I	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
181	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall d (inside the vestibule)	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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182	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view to south, ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
183	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall c, ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
184	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall c, pillar	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
185	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, Synagogue room (Exhibition), view at wall c, pillar	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
186	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), pillar, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
187	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), pillar, basis	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
188	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), pillar, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
189	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, synagogue room (Exhibition), pillar and ceiling joist	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
190	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
191	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
192	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall a-b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
193	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall a-b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
194	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall a-b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
195	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall b-c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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196	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
197	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
198	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
199	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall c-d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
200	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
201	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
202	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall d-a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
203	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall d-a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
204	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall d-a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
205	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), wall b, pilaster	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
206	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), Wall b, pilaster	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
207	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), Wall c-d, stairs to the gallery	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
208	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall d, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
209	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall d, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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210	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall d, caryatid	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
211	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall d, caryatid	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
212	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), view at wall d, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
213	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), gallery floor, view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
214	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), gallery floor, view at wall b-c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
215	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), gallery floor, view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
216	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), gallery floor, view at wall b-c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
217	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), gallery floor, view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
218	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), gallery floor, view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
219	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), gallery floor, view at wall b-c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
220	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), gallery floor, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
221	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), gallery, floor	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
222	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), gallery	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
223	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), balustrade of galleries	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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224	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), balustrade of galleries	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
225	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), stairs to the attic	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
226	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), gallery, detail of wall design from building phase VI with ceiling cornice, reconstruction	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
227	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), gallery, detail of wall design from building phase VI with ceiling cornice, reconstruction	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
228	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), stairs to the attic	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
229	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), stairs to the attic	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
230	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), reconstructed wall pillar	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
231	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), ventilation	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
232	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, ballroom (Exhibition), ventilation	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
233	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
234	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
235	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
236	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall b, pointed arch window from building phase V.	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
237	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
238	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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239	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
240	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, wall b, pointed arch window from building phase V.	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
241	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
242	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
243	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
244	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall b, wall opening from building phase V.	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
245	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, wall b, pointed arch window from building phase V.	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
246	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, wall b, ventilation wall opening from building phase V.	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
247	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
248	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall b, gable wall.	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
249	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall b, gable wall.	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
250	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at gable wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
251	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at gable wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
252	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
253	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
254	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
255	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
256	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
257	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
258	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
259	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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260	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
261	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
262	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, wall d, rosette window from building phase III.	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
263	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, wall d, window with tracery from building phase IV.	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
264	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall d-a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
265	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall d-a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
266	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall d-a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
267	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at the collar beam	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
268	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, roof battens	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
269	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at the collar beam	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
270	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, stairs from gallery into the roof space	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
271	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, stairs	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
272	Photo	Old Synagogue, attic, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
273	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar, exhibition	11/2009	Albrecht von Kirchbach	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
274	Photo	Old Synagogue, cellar, exhibition	11/2009	Albrecht von Kirchbach	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
275	Photo	Old Synagogue, Cellar, exhibition	11/2009	Albrecht von Kirchbach	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
276	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, exhibition	11/2009	Albrecht von Kirchbach	City of Erfurt	as before	no	59
277	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, exhibition	11/2009	Albrecht von Kirchbach	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
278	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, exhibition	11/2009	Albrecht von Kirchbach	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
279	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, exhibition	11/2009	Albrecht von Kirchbach	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
280	Photo	Old Synagogue, 1st floor, exhibition	11/2009	Albrecht von Kirchbach	City of Erfurt	as before	no	59
281	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, exhibition with visitors	09/2011	Maria Stürzebecher	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
282	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, exhibition with visitors	09/2011	Maria Stürzebecher	City of Erfurt	as before	no	

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283	Photo	Old Synagogue, ground floor, exhibition with visitors	09/2011	Maria Stürzebecher	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
284	Photo	Old synagogue, west façade, state prior to 1998	before 1989	unknown	City of Erfurt	as before	no	58
285	Photo	Old synagogue, east façade, state prior to 1998	before 1989	unknown	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
286	Photo	Old synagogue, north façade, state prior to 1998	before 1989	unknown	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
287	Photo	Old synagogue, first floor in use as a restaurant, state prior to 1998	before 1989	unknown	City of Erfurt	as before	no	59
288	Photo	Old synagogue, ground floor in use as a restaurant, state prior to 1998	before 1989	unknown	City of Erfurt	as before	no	59

PHOTOGRAPHS MIKVEH

ID. No	FORMAT	CAPTION	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER	COPYRIGHT OWNER	CONTACT DETAILS OF COPYRIGHT OWNER	NON EXCLUSIVE CESSION OF RIGHTS	PAGE (PRINT)
289	Photo	Mikveh, basin, high water level	12/2011	Werner Streitberger	TLDA	as before	yes	37, 81
290	Photo	Mikveh, basin	09/2011	Felix Flechtner	gildehaus.reich	Scherfgasse 1, 99423 Weimar, Telefon: +49 (0) 3643 77 86 0 Telefax: +49 (0) 3643 77 86 29 info@gildehauspartner.de	yes	
291	Photo	Mikveh, basin	09/2011	Felix Flechtner	gildehaus_reich	as before	yes	
292	Photo	Mikveh	09/2011	Felix Flechtner	gildehaus_reich	as before	yes	
293	Photo	Mikveh, corridor, view at wall a, entrance	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
294	Photo	Mikveh, corridor, view at wall b, entrance	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
295	Photo	Mikveh, corridor, view at wall b, entrance	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
296	Photo	Mikveh, corridor, view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
297	Photo	Mikveh, remains of wall a with vaults	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
298	Photo	Mikveh, remains of the walls with vaults	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
299	Photo	Mikveh, view at wall a and visitors platform	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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300	Photo	Mikveh, view at wall d, a and visitors platform	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
301	Photo	Mikveh, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
302	Photo	Mikveh, view at wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
303	Photo	Mikveh, view at wall c and corridor	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
304	Photo	Mikveh, view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
305	Photo	Mikveh, basin, remains of the walls with vaults, (wall b)	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	39
306	Photo	Mikveh, basin, remains of the walls with vaults (wall b)	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
307	Photo	Mikveh, basin, remains of the walls with vaults (wall a)	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
308	Photo	Mikveh, basin	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
309	Photo	Mikveh, basin	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
310	Photo	Mikveh, basin	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
311	Photo	Mikveh, basin, view at wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
312	Photo	Mikveh, basin	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
313	Photo	Mikveh, wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	40
314	Photo	Mikveh, wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
315	Photo	Mikveh, basin, detail stone corbels, wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
316	Photo	Mikveh, basin, detail stone corbels, wall b, c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
317	Photo	Mikveh, basin	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
318	Photo	Mikveh, view at the back wall of the basin (wall b)	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
319	Photo	Mikveh, view into the basin with water level	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	41
320	Photo	Mikveh, basin, spolia, probably secondary use from building phase I, wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	39, 122
321	Photo	Mikveh, basin, view at wall c with vault	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	41
322	Photo	Mikveh, basin, view at wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	39

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323	Photo	Mikveh, basin, detail of substructions	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
324	Photo	Mikveh, view from the basin to visitors platform, substructions	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
325	Photo	Mikveh, view from the basin to visitors platform	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
326	Photo	Mikveh, ceiling with light shaft	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
327	Photo	Mikveh, ceiling with light shaft	08/2011	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
328	Photo	Mikveh, basin with stone corbels	02/2010	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
329	Photo	Mikveh, spolia	06/2006	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
330	Photo	Mikveh, collapse of the river wall	03/2007	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
331	Photo	Mikveh, excavation, vaulted room	03/2007	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
332	Photo	Mikveh, excavation, vaulted room	03/2007	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	142
333	Photo	Mikveh, excavation, romanesque wall	03/2007	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
334	Photo	Mikveh, excavation, romanesque wall	03/2007	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
335	Photo	Mikveh, excavation, trench inside the building	03/2007	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
336	Photo	Mikveh, excavation, lowest step into the basin	03/2007	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
337	Photo	Mikveh, excavation	03/2007	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
338	Photo	Mikveh, excavation	03/2007	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
339	Photo	Mikveh, excavation, eastern wall from the riverside	05/2009	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
340	Photo	Mikveh, excavation	09/2009	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
341	Photo	Mikveh, excavation	08/2010	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
342	Photo	Mikveh, excavation, view from southeast	08/2010	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
343	Photo	Mikveh, excavation	08/2010	Karin Sczech	TLDA	as before	yes	
344	Photo	Mikveh, protective building	07/2012	Werner Streitberger	TLDA	as before	yes	36
345	Photo	Mikveh, protective building	07/2012	Werner Streitberger	TLDA	as before	yes	
346	Photo	Mikveh, protective building	11/2011	Maria Stürzebecher	City of Erfurt	as before	no	

PHOTOGRAPHS
STONE HOUSE

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347	Photo	Stone House, west façade, with neighbouring buildings	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	69
348	Photo	Stone House, west façade, with neighbouring buildings	03/2012	Werner Streitberger	TLDA	as before	yes	
349	Photo	Stone House, west façade, with neighbouring buildings	03/2012	Werner Streitberger	TLDA	as before	yes	144
350	Photo	Stone House, west façade, with neighbouring buildings	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
351	Photo	Stone House, west façade, with neighbouring buildings	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
352	Photo	Stone House, west façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	43
353	Photo	Stone House, west façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
354	Photo	Stone House, west façade	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
355	Photo	Stone House, west façade, with neighbouring buildings	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
356	Photo	Stone House, west façade	05/2011	Christian Misch	TLDA	as before	yes	
357	Photo	Stone House, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
358	Photo	Stone House, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
359	Photo	Stone House, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
360	Photo	Stone House, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
361	Photo	Stone House, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
362	Photo	Stone House, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
363	Photo	Stone House, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	115
364	Photo	Stone House, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
365	Photo	Stone House, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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366	Photo	Stone House, west façade, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
367	Photo	Stone House, cellar	03/2012	Werner Streitberger	TLDA	as before	yes	
368	Photo	Stone House, cellar, view of wall d/a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
369	Photo	Stone House, cellar view of wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
370	Photo	Stone House, cellar view of wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
371	Photo	Stone House, cellar view of wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
372	Photo	Stone House, cellar, passageway in wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
373	Photo	Stone House, cellar, wall b, passageway	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
374	Photo	Stone House, cellar, wall b, passageway, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
375	Photo	Stone House, cellar, view of wall c/d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
376	Photo	Stone House, cellar, view of wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
377	Photo	Stone House, cellar, view of wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
378	Photo	Stone House, cellar, view of wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
379	Photo	Stone House, cellar, wall d, window	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
380	Photo	Stone House, cellar, view of wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
381	Photo	Stone House, cellar, central pillar	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
382	Photo	Stone House, cellar, central pillar, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
383	Photo	Stone House, cellar, display depot with medieval tombstones	02/2018	Dirk Urban	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
384	Photo	Stone House, cellar, display depot with medieval tombstones	02/2018	Dirk Urban	City of Erfurt	as before	no	146
385	Photo	Stone House, cellar, display depot with medieval tombstones	02/2018	Dirk Urban	City of Erfurt	as before	no	48
386	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall a	05/2011	Maria Stürzebecher	City of Erfurt	as before	no	48, 82
387	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
388	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall a	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	145

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389	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall a, details	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
390	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall a, light niche	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
391	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall b	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
392	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall b, walled door	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
393	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall b, from adjacent room, walled door	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
394	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall b, from adjacent room, walled door	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
395	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall b from adjacent room, walled door	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
396	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
397	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
398	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
399	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall c, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
400	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall c, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
401	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall c, consoles	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
402	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall c	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
403	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall b/c, stone corbel with ceiling beams	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
404	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall c, ceiling beams	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
405	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, view of wall d	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
406	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall d, window	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
407	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall d, window	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
408	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall d, window	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
409	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall d, window, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
410	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall d, window, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	

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411	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall d, window, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
412	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall d, window, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
413	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall d, window, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
414	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall d, window, detail	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
415	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
416	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
417	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
418	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
419	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
420	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
421	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
422	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
423	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
424	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	
425	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	122, 180
426	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	05/2019	Larissa Sabottka	Pro Denkmal	as before	yes	42
427	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling	03/2012	Werner Streitberger	TLDA	as before	yes	
428	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wooden ceiling, detail	05/2011	Christian Misch	TLDA	as before	yes	
429	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall a, light niche	03/2012	Werner Streitberger	TLDA	as before	yes	
430	Photo	Stone House, 1st floor, wall a, light niche	05/2011	Maria Stürzebecher	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
431	Photo	Stone House, 2nd floor, remains of south wall	08/2020	Marianne Sauerbrey	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
432	Photo	Stone House, 2nd floor, remains of south wall	08/2020	Marianne Sauerbrey	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
433	Photo	Stone House, 2nd floor, remains of south wall	08/2020	Marianne Sauerbrey	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
434	Photo	Stone House, 2nd floor, remains of wall c	08/2020	Marianne Sauerbrey	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
435	Photo	Stone House, 2nd floor, remains of wall c	08/2020	Marianne Sauerbrey	City of Erfurt	as before	no	

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436	Photo	Stone House, 2nd floor, remains of wall c	08/2020	Marianne Sauerbrey	City of Erfurt	as before	no	
437	Photo	Stone House, roof, east gable from the east	05/2011	Christian Misch	TLDA	as before	yes	
438	Photo	Stone House, roof, east gable from the east	05/2011	Christian Misch	TLDA	as before	yes	
439	Photo	Stone House, roof, east gable from the east	05/2011	Christian Misch	TLDA	as before	yes	49
440	Photo	Stone House, roof, east gable from the east, assembly	05/2011	Christian Misch	TLDA	as before	yes	
441	Photo	Stone House, roof, east gable from the west	05/2011	Christian Misch	TLDA	as before	yes	49
442	Photo	Stone House, roof, east gable from the west	05/2011	Christian Misch	TLDA	as before	yes	
443	Photo	Stone House, roof	05/2011	Christian Misch	TLDA	as before	yes	

PHOTOGRAPHS ERFURT TREASURE

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444	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, excavation site	09/1998	Manfred Böhme	TLDA	as before	yes	
445	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, excavation site with find spot	09/1998	Manfred Böhme	TLDA	as before	yes	51
446	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, excavation site with find spot	09/1998	Manfred Böhme	TLDA	as before	yes	
447	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, excavation site with find spot	09/1998	Manfred Böhme	TLDA	as before	yes	
448	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, excavation site with find spot	09/1998	Manfred Böhme	TLDA	as before	yes	
449	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, excavation site, ingots, coins and vessels in situ	09/1998	Manfred Böhme	TLDA	as before	yes	50
450	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, excavation site, coins in situ	09/1998	Manfred Böhme	TLDA	as before	yes	
451	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, excavation site, coins in situ	09/1998	Manfred Böhme	TLDA	as before	yes	50
452	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, double cup before conservation with content	07/2001	Astrid Pasch	TLDA	as before	yes	

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453	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, double cup before conservation with content	07/2001	Astrid Pasch	TLDA	as before	yes	
454	Photo	Erfurt Treasure complete	07/2006	Brigitte Stefan	TLDA	as before	yes	52/53
455	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, coins and ingots	02/2006	Brigitte Stefan	TLDA	as before	yes	
456	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, silver vessels	10/2007	Brigitte Stefan	TLDA	as before	yes	
457	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, Jewish wedding ring	10/2007	Brigitte Stefan	TLDA	as before	yes	
458	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, golden brooch	10/2007	Brigitte Stefan	TLDA	as before	yes	
459	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, golden brooch	10/2007	Brigitte Stefan	TLDA	as before	yes	
460	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, parts of one belt	04/2008	Brigitte Stefan	TLDA	as before	yes	
461	Photo	Erfurt Treasure, silver gilded box	10/2007	Brigitte Stefan	TLDA	as before	yes	

7.B TEXTS RELATING TO PROTECTIVE DESIGNATION, COPIES OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLANS OR DOCUMENTED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND EXTRACTS OF OTHER PLANS RELEVANT TO THE PROPERTY

The following list contains the most important national and state laws on the protection of the property. The corresponding texts are attached to the nomination documents. The most important laws are described in detail in chapter 5 of this nomination.

Federal laws

German Federal Building Code (*Baugesetzbuch – BauGB*) from 23/09/2004 (German Federal Law Gazette (*BGBL.*) I page 2414), last amended by Article 1 of the Act on 22/07/2011 (*BGBL.* I. page 1509)

German Federal Regional Planning Act (*Raumordnungsgesetz des Bundes – ROG*) from 22/12/2008 (*BGBL.* I page 2986), last amended by Article 9 of the Act of 31/07/2009 (*BGBL.* I page 2585)

State laws/regulations/plans

Constitution of the Free State of Thuringia (*Verfassung des Freistaats Thüringen*) of 25/10/1993, last amended on 11/10/2004 (Law and Ordinance Gazette (*GVBl.*) page 745)

Thuringian Building Code (*Thüringer Bauordnung – ThürBO*), revised version from 25/03/2014, valid since 29/03/2014

Act on the Maintenance and Protection of Cultural Monuments of Thuringia (*Thüringer Gesetz zur Pflege und zum Schutz der Kulturdenkmale*) (Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (*Thüringer Denkmalschutzgesetz*) – *ThürDSchG*), revised version from 14/04/2004, valid since 01/05/2004, *GVBl.* 2004. 465, section no.: 224–1, last amended by Article 2 of the Act from 18/12/2018 (*GVBl.* pages 731, 735)

State Planning Act of Thuringia (*Thüringer Landesplanungsgesetz – ThürLPLG*) of 18/12/2001, last amended on 11/12/2012

Regional Development Plan of Thuringia 2025 (*Landesentwicklungsprogramm Thüringen – LEP 2025*) of 04/07/2014

Regional Plan of Central Thuringia (*Regionalplan Mittelthüringen*) of 01/08/2011

Municipal statutes and planning concepts

Land-Use Plan of the State Capital Erfurt (*Flächennutzungsplan der Landeshauptstadt Erfurt – FNP*) of 27/05/2006, Supplementary Plan 5: Protection of Monuments, Supplementary Plan 3: Building Management Plan (*Beiplan 5 Denkmalschutz, Beiplan 3 Bauleitplan*)

Local Design Statute for the Old Town of Erfurt (*Ortsgestaltungssatzung für die Altstadt von Erfurt*) of 23/11/1992

Preservation Statute for the Old Town of Erfurt (*Erhaltungssatzung für die Altstadt von Erfurt*) of 15/06/1992

Integrated Urban Development Concept for Erfurt 2020 (*Integriertes Stadtentwicklungskonzept Erfurt 2020 – ISEK 2020*) and ISEK Erfurt 2030 update of 29/10/2008, updated in 2019

Statute of the City of Erfurt on the Permissibility and Design of Advertising Structures in the Old Town of Erfurt (Advertising Statute) (*Satzung der Stadt Erfurt über die Zulässigkeit und Gestaltung von Werbeanlagen in der Altstadt von Erfurt (Werbesatzung)*) of 21/06/2010

7.C FORM AND DATE OF MOST RECENT RECORDS OR INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

Denkmalbuch des Freistaates Thüringen

(Book of Monuments of the Free State of Thuringia)

In the course of the systematic recording of the architectural and art monuments, the organisation responsible for the recording, the Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*Thüringische Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie*), Division for the Preservation of Architectural Monuments and Art Monuments (*Bereich Bau- und Kunstdenkmalpflege*), Petersberg 12, 99084 Erfurt; Division for Archaeology (*Bereich Archäologie*) Humboldtstraße 11, 99423 Weimar, is producing the Book of Monuments of the Free State of Thuringia, which describes monument ensembles and immovable cultural monuments. In cooperation with the owners, municipal authorities and responsible Local Cultural Protection Authorities (*Untere Denkmalschutzbehörden*), the Book of Monuments is updated, professionally substantiated and continued on an ongoing basis.

The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are registered as cultural monuments in the Book of Monuments: Component 1/Old Synagogue since 27/08/2004, Component 2/Mikveh since 15/06/2016, Component 3/Stone House since 16/07/2004.

Room Datasheet of Jewish Heritage in Erfurt (*Raumbuch Jüdisches Erbe Erfurt*), 2019 (online database): The room datasheet documents the condition of the façades and interiors of all components in detail in both images and writing and categorises them in terms of their architectural history.

Dehio, Georg: *Handbuch der Deutschen Kunstdenkmäler* (Guide to German Art Monuments), Thuringia. Second edition, 2003:

Components 1 and 2 are recorded in the Thuringia section of Dehio's guide (pages 362f and 383). The Mikveh was yet to be discovered when the guide went to press. (A complete revision of the Thuringia section of Dehio's guide is currently in preparation and scheduled to be published in 2022.)

7.D ADDRESS WHERE THE INVENTORY, RECORDS AND ARCHIVES ARE HELD

TLDA – THURINGIAN STATE OFFICE FOR HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGY (THÜRINGISCHES LANDESAMT FÜR DENKMALPFLEGE UND ARCHÄOLOGIE)

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