



JEWISH-MEDIEVAL HERITAGE OF ERFURT

Management plan



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Responsibility means even more: not only to look at the valuable buildings, but to connect them with Jewish history up to the present day and to preserve them as a common heritage of humanity.

JEWISH-MEDIEVAL HERITAGE OF ERFURT

FOREWORD

World heritage is a big word. The list of World Heritage sites - both cultural and natural heritage - is already long and impressive. Europe dominates the map, and yet there are still gaps.

What architectural heritage actually represents humanity across all cultures? What contribution can and will Erfurt make to this? After German reunification, our city society decided not only to rediscover its Jewish heritage but also to position itself internationally. And it has done so out of a sense of responsibility. It all started with the redevelopment of the medieval buildings that form the centre of our World Heritage application. With their careful valorisation and the opportunity to become active in international networks, the idea matured of measuring the architectural treasures here, which also bear witness to Jewish-Christian cooperation, against the standards of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. It quickly became clear that the testimonies of everyday Jewish culture from the Middle Ages fill an important gap on the World Heritage List, which was difficult to close due to the persecution of Jews in Europe. In most places in Europe, there are hardly any architectural remains from this era left. In Erfurt, you can experience them in a unique state of preservation and, above all, embedded in an authentic medieval town layout and in the vicinity of other buildings of the time.

The subject met with the interest of a broad public, which began to reappropriate a suppressed history. Ever new excavation and restoration findings, the proceeds of source studies and historical research contributed to the increase in knowledge about medieval Jewish history and inspired people. But responsibility means even more: not only to look at the valuable buildings, but to connect them

with Jewish history up to the present day and to preserve them as a common heritage of humanity.

It was a long history of humiliation and violence against the Jewish population, in the Middle Ages as well as in recent history. In Erfurt, incinerators were produced for the National Socialist concentration camps. Today, the "Topf & Söhne" memorial site bears witness to this, the only place of remembrance which internationally faces up to this responsibility as a place of learning and remembrance. We are aware of the fact that our Jewish heritage cannot be communicated without addressing the persecution of the Jews. We do this, and we deliberately place both facets in a worldwide network of cooperation.

Civil society has played just as important a role in the development of the medieval heritage - not least in the form of the commitment of our large and active Jewish regional community - as it has in the conflict-ridden establishment of the Place of Remembrance. This makes it clear that there is a urban society in Erfurt that supports this issue and can assume responsibility for a heritage of humanity. We are aware of the international obligation, we are looking for it and we are sure that we will be able to fulfil the resulting obligations. The unanimous decision of Erfurt's city council in favour of a World Heritage application is proof, so to speak, that this is a matter close to the heart of the city and its citizens. May our years of preparation now be crowned with success!

ANDREAS BAUSEWEIN
MAYOR OF THE STATE CAPITAL ERFURT

// *The management plan forms the basis for a clear and common understanding of the attributes and values of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt and the requirements with regard to the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value.*

JEWISH-MEDIEVAL HERITAGE OF ERFURT

KEY ISSUE-CONTENT AND OBJECTIVE

The objective of the management plan is to preserve and conserve the attributes and values with which the application for inscription of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt on the UNESCO World Heritage List is justified. The guiding principle is the statement of Outstanding Universal Value. It explains the significance of the nominated property, illustrates the stated criteria (iii) and (iv), documents integrity and authenticity and summarises the requirements with regard to protection and management.

In addition, the management plan contributes to the implementation of the obligation made when the World Heritage Convention was signed (Article 5), "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". This also puts into specific terms the recommendation to "coordinate and make use of all available scientific, technical, cultural and other resources to secure the effective protection and preservation in the existence and value of the cultural and natural heritage" (Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, Article 2, 3). This also includes promoting the awareness of the significance of World Heritage in politics, administration and the population; communicating its values and guaranteeing the protection and conservation of the attributes and values. This is the main goal of the management plan.

The management plan forms the basis for a clear and common understanding of the attributes and values of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt and the requirements with regard to the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value. It represents the legal basis at international, national, regional

and municipal level, lists the charters which set the standards for the preservation of culture, explains the processes and responsibilities and lists the state, municipal and civic stakeholders.

The implementation of the management plan requires coordinated action as well as the constant commitment of all relevant stakeholders for the protection of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt. It is essential that all administrative authorities and all municipal and public organisations acknowledge the content of the management plan and follow and support the content in their work. Furthermore, harmonised coordination and communication is crucial for the success of the management plan and consequently for the efforts of the protection of the nominated cultural property. A key function of the management plan is therefore the networking of the various stakeholders and levels. Only in this way can an efficient management system be achieved and ensured.

The Department of Culture and Urban Development (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung) of the City of Erfurt (Stadt Erfurt) was responsible for the development of the management plan, supported by ProDenkmal GmbH Berlin. Also involved were the Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (*Kulturdirektion, Abteilung Geschichtsmuseen*), the Old Synagogue Erfurt, Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie*), the Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (*Bauamt Erfurt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz*), the Office for Urban Development and Urban Planning (*Amt für Stadtentwicklung und Stadtplanung*) and the Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board. The management plan was approved by the City Council of Erfurt (*Stadtrat Erfurt*) on 27 May 2020. It enters into force on the day of the inscription of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt. If necessary, it is to be updated in the medium term.

1

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

*Outline of the Declaration of
Outstanding Universal Value*

GUIDING PRINCIPLE: OUTLINE OF THE DECLARATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

1.1 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 middle of the 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 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 with its wealth of silver coins and exquisite Gothic goldsmiths' works provides unique information about the status, the everyday life and the trade relations of the Jewish citizens of Central European cities, as well as the threat facing Jewish communities due to conflicts, persecution and expulsion.

1.2 CRITERIA

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. The three buildings together with the Erfurt Treasure 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 were 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.

1.3 STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

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. The urbanistic integration of the buildings of the Jewish community in 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.

1 GUIDING PRINCIPLE: OUTLINE OF THE DECLARATION
OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE



» *The Old Synagogue, west façade*



» *The protective building covering the Mikveh*

1 GUIDING PRINCIPLE: OUTLINE OF THE DECLARATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt is not threatened by adverse developments or neglect.

1.4 STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

The form and materials of the Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are largely preserved. The urbanistic integration of the buildings of the Jewish community in 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 its construction periods from the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries, the form of its ground plan and room height, as well as its medieval building fabric, are 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, while 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.

1.5 PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

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 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.

2

PROTECTED AREA

PROTECTED AREA

The three nominated components are located in the centre of the Old Town of Erfurt. Their boundaries are defined by the boundaries of the buildings of the three individual components.

The Old Synagogue (component 1) is located on a plot, which to the east and south is surrounded by residential buildings along Michaelisstraße and the Fischmarkt, an entrance building on Waagegasse and an inner courtyard to the north, as well as a wall and a courtyard under private ownership to the west.

The Mikveh with its protective building (component 2) is located on the western bank of the River Gera, in the immediate vicinity of Merchants' Bridge (Krämerbrücke), surrounded by a green space.

The Stone House (component 3) is a component part of the complex of buildings "Benediktsplatz 1" (see pp. 45f.), which extends from Rathausgasse to the west, An der Stadtmünze to the south, Hefengasse to the east and Benediktsplatz to the north. It is located in the western section of the complex of buildings which is situated on Rathausgasse.

GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES:

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"

2.1 BOUNDARIES OF THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

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

1 Old Synagogue

Waagegasse 8, Erfurt-Mitte, Plot 141, parcel of land 60/6

2 Mikveh

Erfurt-Mitte, Plot 136, parcels of land 49 and 48

3 Steinernes Haus

Benediktsplatz 1, Erfurt-Mitte, Plot 141, parcel of land 62



» The western façade of the Old Synagogue

2.2 BUFFER ZONE

The buffer zone largely corresponds to the listed monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt".

The three components of the property are surrounded by a buffer zone, which was determined by the City Council of Erfurt (*Stadtrat Erfurt*) on 16 December 2015 (Resolution No. 2216/15). The boundary is formed to the north and east by Juri-Gagarin-Ring, which follows the course of the medieval city wall (demolished in the 19th century), to the west by Andreasstraße, the eastern side of Domplatz and Stunzengasse, to the south by the course of the Berg/Breitstrom which are branches of the River Gera, Schlösserstraße, Kaufmännerstraße and Krämpferstraße.

GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES OF THE BUFFER ZONE:

Centre:

N 50° 58' 47.22"; E 11° 1' 43.87"

Western edge:

N 50°98' 22, 44; E 11°02'11,40

Eastern edge:

N 50°97'87, 21; E 11°03' 67,43

Southern edge:

N 50°97'53, 53; E 11°02' 60,62

Northern edge:

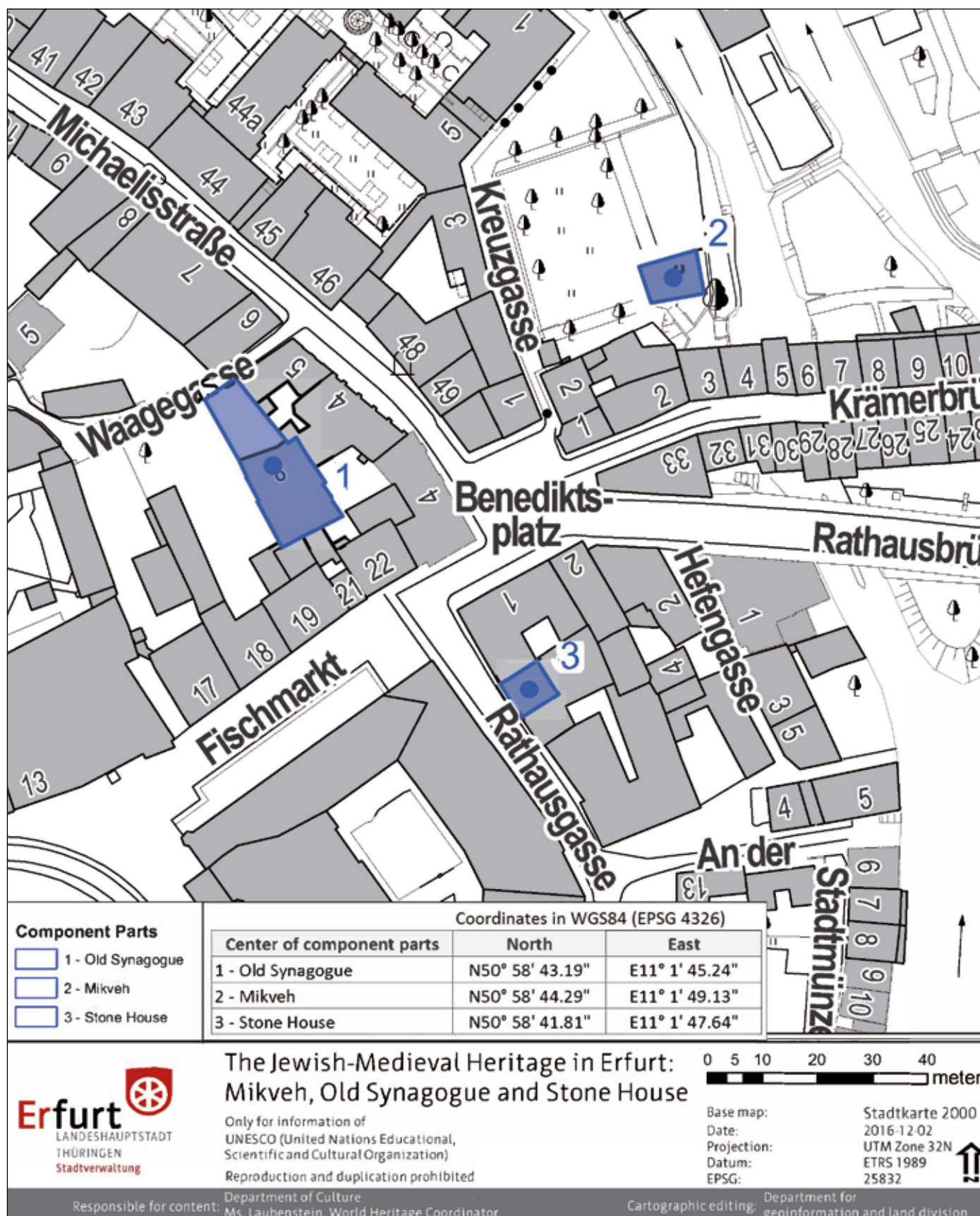
N 50°98' 35, 37; E 11°02' 94,11

2.3 SIGHT LINES, PROTECTION OF SILHOUETTES AND PROTECTION OF SURROUNDING AREAS

The location of the synagogue 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 Mikveh and the Stone House are incorporated in the medieval cityscape and the building structure of Erfurt in an equally unobtrusive manner. Due to their location, the use of traditional structural forms and building materials which are typical of the region and the simple technical design they have never been perceived as prominent Erfurt buildings. They do not have sight lines or visual relationships and do not dominate the silhouette of the city or the wider surrounding area. A threat to the visual integrity of the component parts of the ensemble is therefore excluded. Should a development emerge contrary to the expectations through which the Outstanding Universal Value of the ensemble and its component parts could be threatened, the conflict management process described in Chapter 7.6 will be initiated.

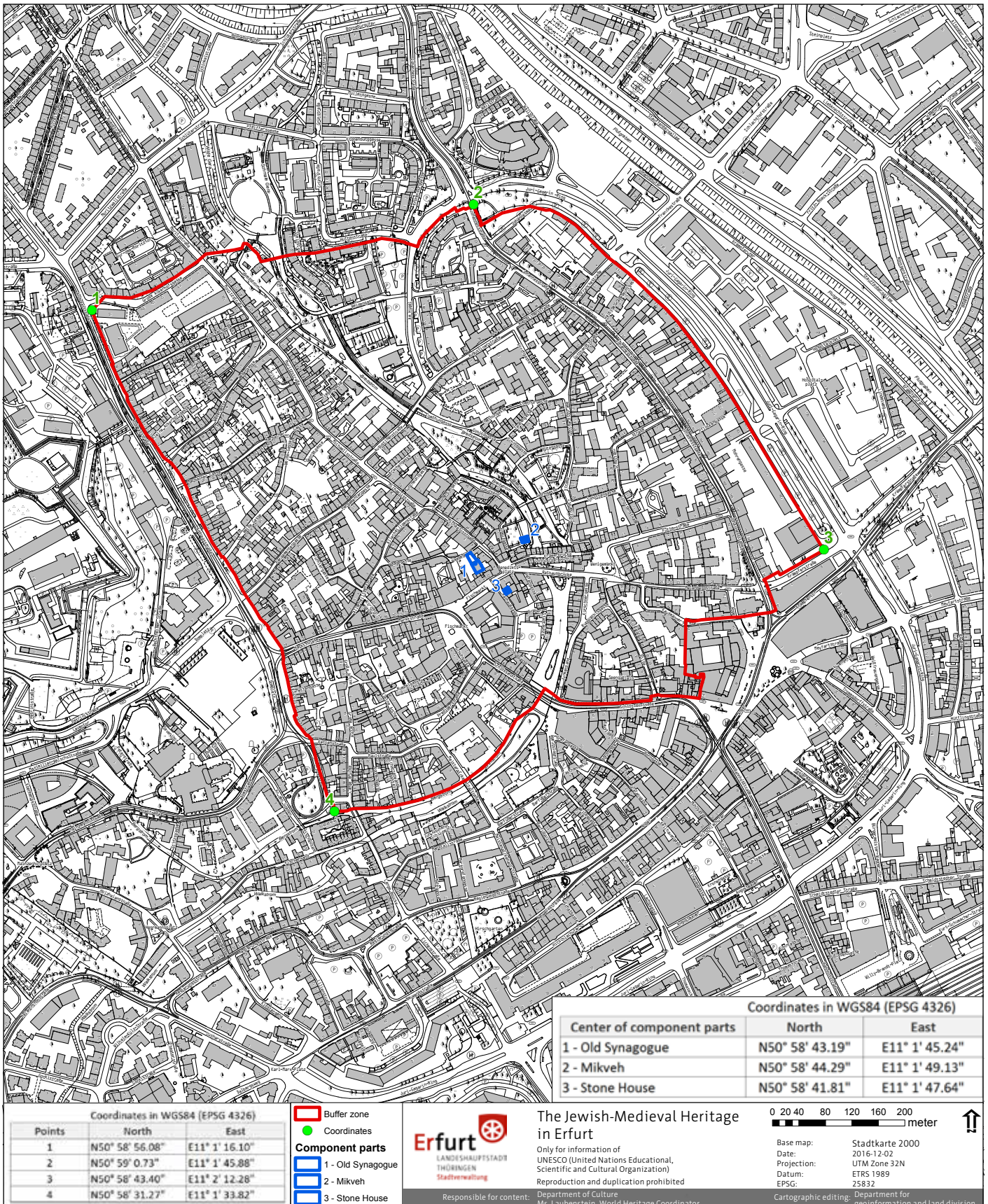


» The Stone House and its neighbouring building



» Section from the cadastral map

2 PROTECTED AREA



» Map of the nominated property with buffer zone

3

OBJECT OF PROTECTION, PROTECTION OBJECTIVE AND INSTRUMENTS OF PROTECTION

OBJECT OF PROTECTION, PROTECTION OBJECTIVE AND INSTRUMENTS OF PROTECTION

3.1 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.

3.2 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.

3.3 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.

3.3.1 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.

3 OBJECT OF PROTECTION, PROTECTION OBJECTIVE AND INSTRUMENTS OF PROTECTION

3.3.2 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

3.3.3 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

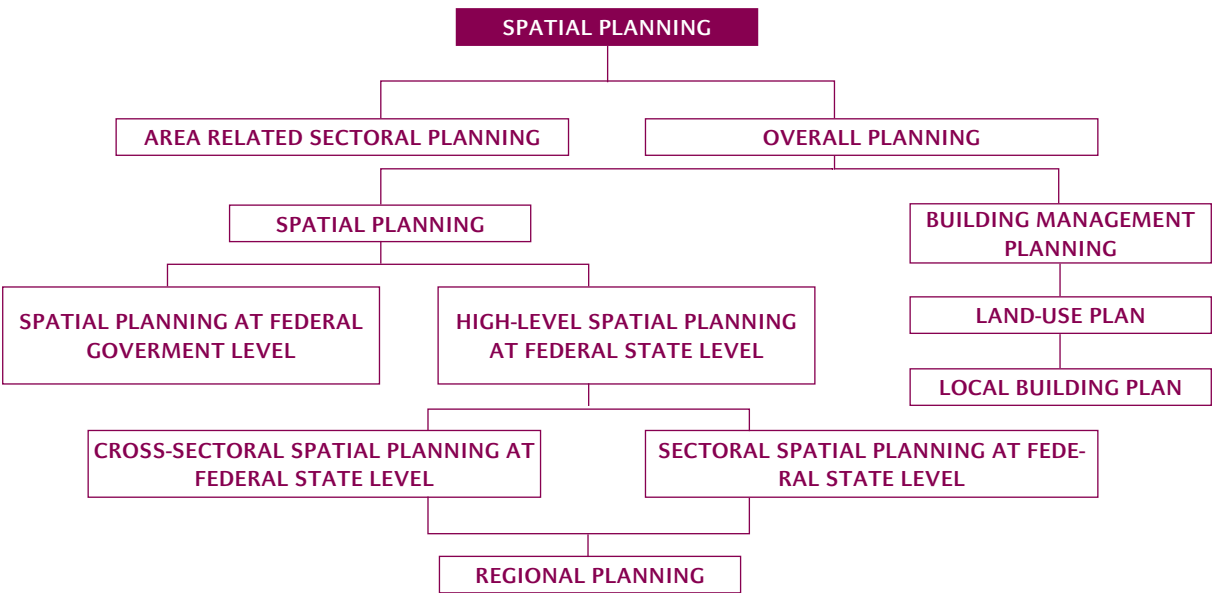
The laws of the Federal States determine the legal principles for organisation, tasks, procedures and instruments of regional planning policy and regional planning. The regional development plans of the respective Federal States form an overall strategy for their regional planning and development. They 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.



3 OBJECT OF PROTECTION, PROTECTION OBJECTIVE AND INSTRUMENTS OF PROTECTION



» Aerial photograph with view over the buffer zone

3.3.4 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).

3.3.5 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 (*FN*) as preparatory

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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



» Stone House, detail of west façade

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.



» The northern façade of the Old Synagogue

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

3 OBJECT OF PROTECTION, PROTECTION OBJECTIVE AND INSTRUMENTS OF PROTECTION

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.

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» Aerial view of the Old Synagogue

4

**MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM**

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

4.1 OWNERSHIP

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

4.2 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/Denkmalchutz</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)

MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

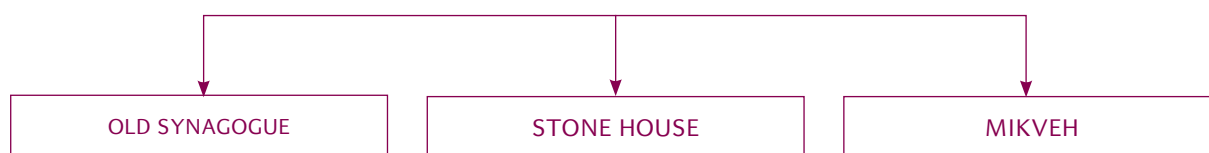
MUNICIPAL LEVEL

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"



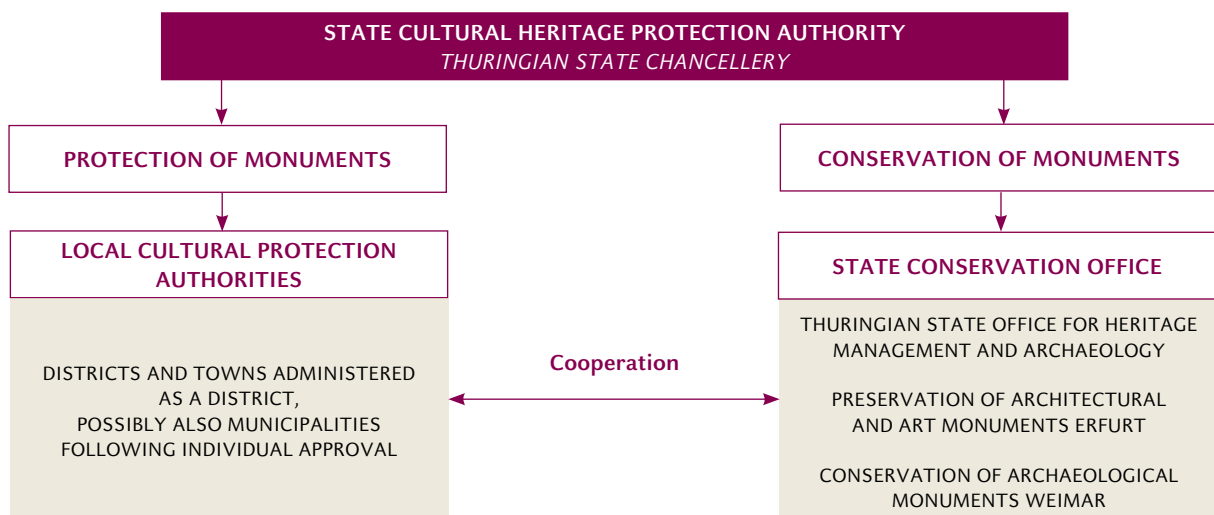
PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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.



4.3 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.

4.4 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

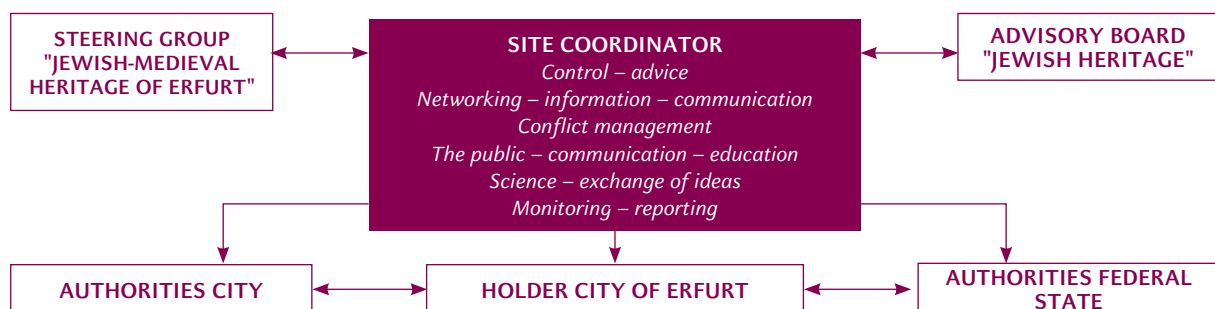
take place intermittently, will also take place in the future. Furthermore, a public event on the "Status of the World Heritage Site" is planned once a year. In the long term the creation of a World Heritage Information Centre as a central point of contact and information point regarding the World Heritage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



5

PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING AND ACTION

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.

5.1 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.

5.2 SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

5.2.1 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.



» Lecture on Jewish medieval history in the Small Synagogue

5.2.2 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.

5.2.3 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.



» Publication series "Erfurter Schriften zur Jüdischen Geschichte"

5.3 ACTION PLAN: AREAS OF ACTION/ CATALOGUE OF MEASURES

5.3.1 STATUS QUO/STARTING POINT

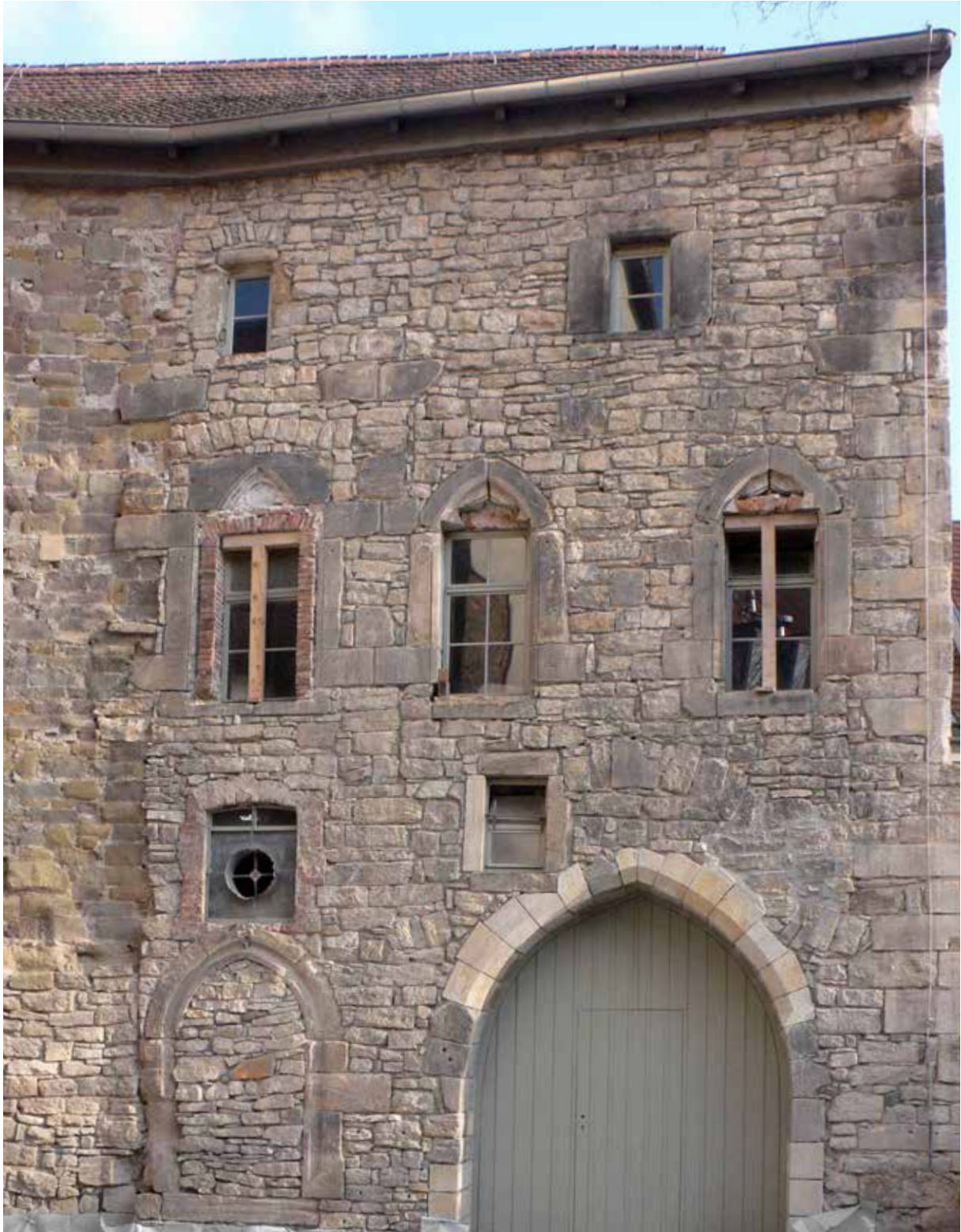
COMPONENT 1: OLD SYNAGOGUE

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



» The northern façade of the Old Synagogue

Accessibility for the Disabled

As part of the initiative "Tourism for All" (*Reisen für Alle*) disabled access to the Old Synagogue was assessed in January 2018, with the following result: Disabled access relates to people with impaired mobility, impaired hearing, impaired vision and cognitive impairments. The synagogue is to a large extent accessible to the disabled.

Car park

There is no car park on site. The nearest parking spaces for persons with disabilities are located on Michaelisstraße/corner of Allerheiligenstraße (two parking spaces).

Entrance area

There is no visual contrast between the entrance area and the surrounding area. The entrance area is not discernible by a change of tactile flooring. The entrance door is not a revolving door. Clear width of the passage: 107 cm. The door is opened manually. The door is opened by a service employee. There is no visual contrast between the door/door frame and the surrounding area. Smaller manoeuvring area in front of/behind the door - width: 150 cm. Smaller manoeuvring area in front of/behind the door - depth: 150 cm. Height of the threshold: 2 cm. There is a full-length door handle on the door.

The walkway from the entrance door to the counter/service desk/cash desk is equipped with visually contrasting markings (e.g. carpet). The walkway from the entrance door to the counter/service desk/cash desk is not equipped with tactile markings (e.g. ground indicators). The cash desk display/price information on the cash desk is not very discernible (e.g. large or pivoted).

Service desk, cash desk and shop

The counter/service desk/cash desk is 90 cm at its highest point, 85 cm at its lowest point. There is

another equivalent opportunity of communication available when seated. The door to the courtyard is not a revolving door. Clear width of the passage: 107 cm. The door is opened manually. There is a visual contrast between the door/door frame and the surrounding area. Glass doors are not equipped with safety marks. Height of the threshold: 1 cm. Size of the room - width: 5 m. Size of the room - depth: 5 m. Seating is available. Manoeuvring area in front of the counter/service desk/cash desk - width: 300 cm. Manoeuvring area in front of the counter/service desk/cash desk - depth: 300 cm.

Door to the courtyard

The door is not a revolving door. Clear width of the passage: 107 cm. Type of door/passage: single leaf. The door is opened manually. Smaller manoeuvring area in front of/behind the door - width: 150 cm. Height of the threshold: 1 cm. Size of the room - width: 5 m. Narrowest passage width of the room: 100 cm. Seating is available. There are no obstacles, e.g. protruding objects. The wall can be used for orientation guidance.

Exhibition on the ground floor

Access to the room via stairs on all floors, lift. The door is not a revolving door. Clear width of the passage: 92 cm. Type of door/passage: single leaf. The door is opened manually. There is a visual contrast between the door/door frame and the surrounding area. Smaller manoeuvring area in front of/behind the door - width: 260 cm. Smaller manoeuvring area in front of/behind the door - depth: 300 cm. Height of the threshold: 0 cm. Narrowest passage width of the room: 100 cm. The exhibits contrast visually with the surrounding area. The exhibits are predominantly visible, perceptible or discernible when seated. The exhibits are generally well-illuminated. Information about the exhibits is communicated in writing. Further information is displayed in photo-realistic

MANAGEMENT PLAN

representation. The information on the signs of the exhibits is rich in visual contrast and predominantly readable when seated. Technical opportunity for the communication of information: audio guide. The relevant "walkways" in the room are rich in visual contrast. The relevant "walkways" in the room are tactile. There are no obstacles, e.g. objects protruding in the room.

Treasure exhibition in the cellar

Access to the room via: stairs to all floors, lift. The door to the exhibition room is not a revolving door. The door is opened manually. Clear width of the passage: 92 cm. There is a visual contrast between the door/door frame and the surrounding area. Smaller manoeuvring area in front of/behind the door - width: 300 cm. Smaller manoeuvring area in front of/behind the door - depth: 300 cm. Height of the threshold: 0 cm. Narrowest passage width of the room: 156 cm. The exhibits contrast visually with the surrounding area and are predominantly visible, perceptible or discernible when seated. The exhibits are generally well-illuminated. The information on the signs of the exhibits is rich in visual contrast. The information about the exhibits can be predominantly read when seated. Information about the exhibits is communicated in writing. Technical opportunity for the communication of information: audio guide. Magnifying glasses are provided in order to be able to view the craftsmanship. The relevant "walkways" in the room are rich in visual contrast. The relevant "walkways" in the room are not tactile.

Manuscript exhibition on the first floor

Access to the room via: stairs to all floors, lift. The door to the exhibition room is not a revolving door. Clear width of the passage: 140 cm. The door is opened by a service employee. Smaller manoeuvring area in front of/behind the door - width: 300 cm. Smaller manoeuvring area in front

of/behind the door - depth: 300 cm. Height of the threshold: 2 cm. Narrowest passage width of the room: 156 cm. There is no visual contrast between the door/door frame and the surrounding area. The exhibits contrast visually with the surrounding area and are predominantly visible, perceptible or discernible when seated. The exhibits are generally well-illuminated. The information on the signs of the exhibits is rich in visual contrast. Information about the exhibits is communicated in writing. The information about the exhibits can be predominantly read when seated. The relevant "walkways" in the room are not rich in visual contrast. The relevant "walkways" in the room are not tactile. There are no obstacles, e.g. objects protruding in the room.

Toilets

Access via: stairs to all floors, lift. There is no visual contrast between the door/door frame and the surrounding area. The WC door is not a revolving door. Clear width of the passage: 96 cm. Type of door/passage: single leaf. The door is opened manually. Smaller manoeuvring area in front of/behind the door - width: 162 cm. Smaller manoeuvring area in front of/behind the door - depth: 142 cm. Height of the threshold: 0 cm. The WC door is opened without a key.

It is a unisex WC (ladies/gentlemen). There is a WC for people with disabilities. The manoeuvring area to the left of the WC is 94 cm wide. The manoeuvring area to the left of the WC is 71 cm deep. The manoeuvring area to the right of the WC is 95 cm wide. The manoeuvring area to the right of the WC is 71 cm deep. The manoeuvring area in front of the WC is 140 cm wide. The manoeuvring area in front of the WC is 140 cm deep. The toilet seat is 48 cm high (measured without the toilet lid). There are grab rails to the left of the WC. There are grab rails to the right of the WC. Wash basin.

The manoeuvring area in front of the wash basin is 120 cm wide. The manoeuvring area in front of the wash basin is 150 cm deep.

Stairs

Via the stairs, visitors can access: exhibition on the ground floor, treasure exhibition in the cellar, manuscript exhibition on the first floor, public WC. Number of thresholds/steps: 40. Height of the threshold/step: 17 cm. The stairs are not a straight flight of stairs. The stairs have a hand rail on one side. The hand rails cease at the beginning and the end of the flights of stairs. There is no tactile information indicating the floor at the beginning or the end of the flights of stairs. The first and last steps have edges on the horizontal and vertical surfaces on the steps which are rich in visual contrast. There is a visual contrast between the flooring and the stairways. There is a tactile contrast between the flooring and the stairways. The stairs are illuminated brightly and glare-free.

Alternative to the stairs: lift. Via the stairs, visitors can access: exhibition on the ground floor, treasure exhibition in the cellar, manuscript exhibition on the upper floor, public WC. The lift is illuminated in a bright and glare-free manner. The operating elements are arranged on a horizontal control panel. The operating elements and the signage are rich in visual contrast. The operating elements/signage are/is tactile. The signage is not available in braille. There is no audible announcement of the floor in the lift. The floor numbers are not tactile in the doorway or the door frame. A service employee is always present when the lift is used.

Alarm/aids

Type of lift: interior lift. The confirmation of the emergency takes place optically, e.g. via digital indicator. Assistance dogs (companion dogs, guide dogs etc.) are allowed in all relevant areas/rooms

of the establishment. Security employees are on stand-by on all floors. Aids are available. Reading aids (reading glasses, magnifying glasses etc.). Other available aids: seats.

Tours are provided for people with disabilities. Tours are provided for people with impaired hearing (e.g. with headphones, neck loops). Tours are provided for people with impaired vision. Tours are provided for blind people. Aids provided: video guide, also with an inductive hearing loop, touch tour, exhibition guide in written form.

Visually tactile design

The operating elements (e.g. door handles, light switches, emergency button) are tactile in the entire establishment. The operating elements (e.g. door handles, light switches, emergency button) are rich in visual contrast in the entire establishment. There is a visual contrast between the walkways in the corridors/passageways/passages in the entire establishment and the surrounding area. The walkways in the corridors/passageways/passages are equipped in the entire establishment with tactile markings or the walls or other structural elements can be used for orientation. All elevated areas which can be used by the visitors are well-illuminated, which means they are bright and glare-free. The information is available in clearly legible font. There is a good visual contrast between the font/pictogram/signpost and the background. No information is available which aids orientation and consists of words. *(Source: Reisen für Alle)*



» 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 ashlars, 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



» The southern wall in the basin of the Mikveh

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.

Accessibility for the Disabled

As part of the initiative "Tourism for All" (*Reisen für Alle*) disabled access to the Mikveh was assessed in January 2018, with the following result: Disabled access relates to people with impaired mobility, impaired hearing, impaired vision and cognitive impairments. The Mikveh is to a large extent accessible to the disabled.

Car park

There is no car park on site. The nearest parking spaces for persons with disabilities are located on Michaelisstraße/corner of Allerheiligenstraße (two parking spaces).

Plateau with viewing window into the Mikveh

A path leads to the plateau with the viewing window and the stairs to the Mikveh. The object contrasts visually with the surrounding area. The exhibits are well-illuminated and visible when seated. Length of the path: 15 m. Maximum longitudinal gradient of the path: 5 %, maximum longitudinal gradient over a distance of 10 m. Seating is available.

Stairs to the Mikveh

The entrance to the Mikveh can be accessed from the plateau via stairs. Number of steps: 16, height of steps: 15 cm. The stairs are a straight flight of stairs. The stairs have hand rails on both sides. The first and last steps have edges on the horizontal and

vertical surfaces on the steps which are rich in visual contrast. There is a visual contrast between the flooring and stairways.

The stairs are not illuminated in a bright and glare-free manner. As an alternative to the stairs there is a ramp to the entrance of the Mikveh.

Entrance area

Access to the entrance area via stairs to the Mikveh, ramp to the entrance of the Mikveh. There is a visual contrast between the entrance area of the Mikveh and the surrounding area. The entrance door is not a revolving door.

Interior of the Mikveh

In front of the entrance door a ramp without a threshold leads to the interior of the Mikveh. Clear width of the passage: 98 cm. Type of door/passageway: single leaf. The door is opened by a service employee. Smaller manoeuvring area in front of/behind the door - width: 150 cm. Smaller manoeuvring area in front of/behind the door - depth: 300 cm. Height of the threshold: 0 cm. The corridor is not illuminated in a bright and glare-free manner. There are no steps on the passageway. There is no visual contrast between the walkway on the corridor/passageway/passageway and the surrounding area. The walkway consists of metal grating and has a 3 % - 6% incline. The passageway becomes gradually narrower from 150 cm to 100 cm.

The Mikveh can only be viewed as part of a tour. The tour guides are trained in a manner that ensures people with impaired mobility are able to participate in all tours. The viewing level in the interior is 320 cm wide and 380 cm long. Size of the room - width: 5 m. Size of the room - depth: 5 m. For people with impaired mobility there is mobile or fixed seating which can be used during the tour. Wheelchair users can navigate the entire route of the tour without steps. (Source: *Reisen für Alle*)



» *The medieval Mikveh*



» *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.

EXCURSUS: THE ERFURT TREASURE

The unique wealth of material testimonies, which consist of tombstones, manuscripts and the Erfurt Treasure, together with the architectural testimonies provide insights into the Jewish community and their everyday life as well as the coexistence of Jews and Christians in medieval cities, beyond finds in any other known site. In Erfurt the early heyday of central European Jewish culture can be understood in an exemplary manner, before it was brutally disrupted as a consequence of the far-reaching "Black Death pogroms" in the middle of the 14th century.

In 1998, just before the completion of archaeological investigations on the property Michaelisstraße 43, which is located not far from the Old Synagogue, an extensive collection of treasure was discovered under the wall of a cellar entrance. It is unique in its extent and composition and has a total weight of almost 30 kilograms.

Weighing around 24 kilograms, the 3,141 silver coins and 14 silver ingots of various sizes and weight form the largest quantitative part of the Erfurt Treasure. In addition, the find includes over seven hundred individual items of Gothic goldsmiths' art which in part are of excellent workmanship. The treasure is an ensemble of silver tableware, consisting of a set of eight goblets, a jug, a drinking bowl and a double cup (*Doppelkopf*). 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. In numerical terms, smaller objects such as belt adornments and garment trimmings form the largest part of the goldsmiths' works. All objects can be dated back to the end of the 13th century and the first half of the 14th century. The most significant object in the Erfurt Treasure is a Jewish wedding ring from the second quarter of the 14th century. It is impressive in particular due to the outstanding technical quality which has been used to craft the miniature Gothic architecture in pure gold. In the entire world just two



» Archaeological find: the Erfurt Treasure

other medieval wedding rings of this type exist, as far as is currently known. The ring along with the location of the discovery in the former Jewish quarter indicate a Jewish family as the former owners. Based on the dating of the inventory of the treasure the concealment can be associated with the pogrom of 21 March 1349: on this day the entire Jewish community of Erfurt was probably wiped out. With around 500 members and important scholars the community was one of the most important in the German-speaking region. As the last verifiable holder of the property before the pogrom, the Jewish money lender Kalman von Wiehe has been identified as the former owner of the treasure. It has been verified that he did not survive the pogrom of 1349.

Following the restoration of the find at the Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie*) in Weimar the treasure was comprehensively processed. Alongside the numismatic analysis of coins and ingots as well as the artistic and cultural-historical investigation of the goldsmiths' work,

an archaeological evaluation of the entire excavation took place. In addition, production techniques were determined and material analyses were carried out. The results of this work have been published (*see Chapter 5.2*).

The Erfurt Treasure has been exhibited permanently in the vaulted cellar of the Old Synagogue in Erfurt since 27 October 2009. Before this, it attracted international attention during several exhibitions abroad: from April to September 2007, for example, some parts of the Erfurt Treasure together with the Colmar Treasure were exhibited in the Musée national du Moyen Âge in Paris as part of the exhibition "Treasures of the Black Death" (*"Trésors de la Peste Noire"*). In New York City the Yeshiva University Museum held an exhibition for the significant find from Germany entitled "Erfurt: Jewish Treasures from Medieval Ashkenaz" from 9 September 2008 to 29 January 2009 and afterwards the exhibition "Treasures of the Black Death" was held in the Wallace Collection in London between 19 February and 10 May 2009.



» The double cup from the Erfurt Treasure



» The Jewish wedding ring

5.3.2 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.

5.3.3 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 PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING AND ACTION

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 Benediktstplatz 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 Benediktspatz 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.

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). 		

6

THREATS AND PREVENTIVE PROTECTION

THREATS AND PREVENTIVE PROTECTION

6.1 DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

There is de facto no development pressure on the nominated property. It is located in the centre of the historic Old Town of Erfurt, which is protected as a monument area in accordance with Article 4 of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia. Additional protection is guaranteed by the preservation statute and local statute (see Chapter 3.3.5) as well as the buffer zone.

There are no vacant lots located in the surrounding area of the nominated components. There are no plans for the demolition of houses or the construction of new buildings near the nominated property. The old town is predominantly a reduced-traffic zone, in which, alongside pedestrians and cyclists, only residential traffic and delivery traffic is authorised. Industrial areas are located well outside the old town, the establishment of industry in the historic city centre is excluded.

The use of the Old Synagogue and the Mikveh as museums is in line with accepted conservation practice and does not in any way endanger their values. The use of the Stone House will be safeguarded by the development of a utilisation concept in line with accepted conservation practice on the basis of the architectural history results in close consultation with the heritage protection authorities.

In order to exclude negative effects on the Outstanding Universal Value, building projects within the buffer zone are assessed in accordance with the following criteria:

- » Location of the building project
- » Scale – height of buildings/cubage

- » Integration in the existing building/historic plot structure
- » Observance of the historic ground plan structures
- » Spatial arrangement of the building structures in relation to each other and in relation to the surrounding area
- » The overall urban development character and effects on urban development
- » Arrangement and design of the building structures
- » Treatment of the roof landscape
- » Design of the public spaces in the municipal context
- » Design of urban spaces/courtyard situations
- » Traffic situation/access structure

6.2 TOURISM PRESSURE

Tourism has become increasingly important as an economic factor in Erfurt since 1990. A continuous growth has been recorded particularly in the areas of city tourism and conferences. Hitherto, the main points of interest and symbols of tourism are, in particular, the historic old town with Merchants' Bridge (*Krämerbrücke*) and St. Mary's Cathedral.

The representatives for the UNESCO World Heritage and the Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board are already cooperating closely with regard to the nominated property. The objective is the development of a sustainable tourism concept, which is compatible with the strategy paper "Sustainable Development in World Heritage and the Role of the Local Population" adopted by the World Heritage Committee. In Chapter 5.3.3 of Area of Action 5 the short-term, continuous, medium-term and long-term measures are described, in order to be able to react to an increasing number of visitors. The already adopted and planned measures pursue a sustainable tourism strategy.

Generally speaking, it can be determined that the three nominated components are not endangered through tourism. The number of visitors in the Old Synagogue and the Mikveh can already be controlled by entry restrictions. The concept for the Stone House, which is still in the developing stage, will determine appropriate mechanisms.

6.2.1 STATUS QUO/STARTING POINT

COMPONENT 1: OLD SYNAGOGUE

The Old Synagogue features good accessibility.

The synagogue was restored in line with accepted conservation practice and opened as a museum in 2009.

The main topics of the exhibition are, on the one hand, the architectural and utilisation history of the synagogue and the development of the Jewish community in Erfurt and, on the other hand, the closely related material testimonies: the Erfurt Treasure, which is set up in the cellar, and the Erfurt Hebrew manuscripts, which are presented on the first floor. The number of visitors will be regulated with regard to building capacity and compatibility with cultural monuments. The museum is designed for a simultaneous number of 60 visitors.

A viewing is currently possible either with a video-audio guide, a printed version or as part of a tour accompanied by trained personnel and limited to a specific number of participants so that the threat of overburdening through uncontrolled tourism does not exist. Through the development of the Old Synagogue into a museum, climate management has been set up which is subject to constant monitoring. There is no identifiable threat from overuse by tourists. Through a targeted management of the ventilation and airing as well as the temperature it is possible to reduce the issue of the entry of moisture which due to the increased number of visitors particularly in the warm months of the year can lead to damage to the fixtures. The climate values of the interior rooms are constantly monitored. Damage through this form of use is therefore not expected in the future.

Information about the number of visitors

Component 1: Old Synagogue

Opened on 27 October 2009

- » 2009: 16.517 visitors
- » 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

COMPONENT 2: MIKVEH

The Mikveh features good accessibility. The Mikveh was uncovered in 2007-2010 and in 2011 a protective building was constructed around it, which, on the one hand, protects it from external influences and, on the other hand, enables the presentation as a museum.

The presentation of the Mikveh as a museum began in September 2011. The number of visitors will be regulated with regard to building capacity and compatibility with cultural monuments. In the area which is sensitive from a conservation perspective, tours are only possible to a limited extent, after prior registration and with a limited number of visitors (exclusively guided groups, coordinated by the personnel network in consultation with Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board and public tours on Thursdays and Saturdays). A limitation of the visitors is absolutely essential due to the size of the room. The group size is currently limited to 25 persons. There is no identifiable threat from overuse by tourists.

Through a targeted management of the ventilation and airing as well as the temperature it is possible to reduce the issue of the entry of moisture, which due to the increased number of visitors particularly in the warm months of the year, can lead to damage to the interior surfaces.

The climate values of the room are constantly monitored. Damage through this form of use is therefore not expected in the future.

Information about the number of visitors

Component 2: Mikveh

Opened September 2011

- » 2011: 3.000 visitors
- » 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

In the Mikveh an electronic recording of the number of visitors does not take place. The figures are based on the total of people registered in booked tours and the number of visitors in public tours. The visitors during certain events such as the Long Night of Museums are estimated. Therefore, the number of visitors to the Mikveh is an estimated amount.

COMPONENT 3: STONE HOUSE

In recent years the Stone House has been investigated with regard to architectural history and restoration. It is not yet open to visitors. On certain occasions, such as the European Heritage Day, public tours take place in the stone hall and the display depot in the cellar (tombstones), which are very well attended.

6.2.2 DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

Irrespective of the UNESCO application of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt, the Regional Development Plan of Thuringia LEP 2025 predicts substantial prospects for growth in the tourism industry in the coming years. Tourism contributes significantly to the creation of jobs as well as the

gross domestic product in Thuringia. Tourism development in Germany and in Thuringia is significantly influenced by altered circumstances. Thuringia is not only competing with other destinations in Germany, but ultimately with all destinations worldwide. In view of this, the adopted path of quality tourism in Thuringia must be resolutely pursued. One of the pivotal challenges for the future of tourism is demographic change. Not only are effects on future customer potential expected, but also on the required tourism infrastructure.

Due to its historic development, Thuringia possesses a concentrated, dense network of cities which are valuable from a cultural-historical perspective; there are, alongside the State Capital Erfurt, several former seats of royal power and former free imperial cities. These cities constituted the social, cultural and economic centres in Thuringia in the past and continue to do so in the present. They are architectural witnesses and their significant past is visible in a cityscape that is steeped in history as well as an architecturally valuable, protected building fabric with a wide variety of castles and palaces, churches, museums, monuments, as well as sites of cultural heritage. In addition outstanding personalities in the fields of art, culture, politics, science etc. were active here. Through this network of cities Thuringia possesses a good starting point as well as numerous approaches (e. g. cultural gems, culture of remembrance), in order to continue to make purposeful use of the growth market of cultural tourism and city tourism, which represent the most important tourism segment in Thuringia. It is also important to further develop, for example, the infrastructure prerequisites, such as the connection to the ICE hub Erfurt, for city tourism in the region Erfurt – Weimar – Jena as well as Gotha and Eisenach. This also means excellent accessibility is ensured for the nominated property in the future.

The sites of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt are not yet amongst the most visited sites in Thuringia. In the event of inscription on the World Heritage List, in order to be able to adequately deal with the expected increase in the number of visitors, guidelines and measures are formulated in Chapter 6.3 of the management plan. The further development of the tourism offers will also be pursued independent of inscription on the World Heritage List. A strengthening of the cooperation between culture and tourism is a basic prerequisite in this regard. For the components Old Synagogue and Mikveh an increase in personnel and an improved infrastructure would mean that an increase of the number of visitors by a further 50-60% is possible without the buildings and interior surfaces being damaged.

At present, the resulting change in the quality of the interior climate is still unknown, in particular with regard to temperature, oxygen and air humidity. Regular investigations of the building fabric are planned (see Chapter 5.3.3 Area of Action 1 and Area of Action 6). An increased wear and tear of the infrastructure and consequent necessary replacement as well as the wear and tear of floors, stairs, the WC area, lift and fixtures such as doors is expected and therefore a shorter maintenance cycle as well as a higher budget must be taken into account.

A further increase in the flow of visitors, in particular the management of tourist groups, can be coordinated chronologically and controlled through advanced bookings in the Tourist Information office (distance of ca. 80 m from the Old Synagogue, ca. 50 m from the Mikveh, ca. 30 m from the Stone House). In the future, the development of a central World Heritage information centre as a main point of contact for World Heritage information, advice, event management and ticketing is planned. 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 as well as other museums in the city and the issue of time slot tickets could be used to improve the coordination of the flow of visitors and prevent the building being overburdened. Uncontrolled tourism is therefore not to be expected. The optimum location of the World Heritage information centre is currently being assessed.

One possibility for the further optimisation of visitor guidance includes multilingual World Heritage routes in which all three components are presented and their connection is made visible. In this way, the flow of visitors could be managed better. An extension of the opening hours with an increased budget (for supervision and ticketing) and consequently the possibly achievable increase in the number of visitors would not pose any problems.

Independent of the results of the investigations a concept for the Stone House is to be developed in the medium term, which enables a treatment of the building fabric which is compatible with cultural monuments. As part of the World Heritage nomination the stone hall is to be conserved/restored following evaluation of the investigations and together with the display depot of the Jewish tombstones made accessible to the public in a scope which is still to be developed.

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE TOURISM OFFERS	FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM OFFERS
PERMANENT EXHIBITION (OLD SYNAGOGUE, MIKVEH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Component 1 (Old Synagogue): revision of the current exhibition in accordance with aspects of new research results, optimisation of the video-audio guide. » Special exhibitions. » Adaptation of the opening hours. » Further development of booking management. » Component 2 (Mikveh): improvement of the illustrative materials, extension of the video-audio guide to include the Mikveh. » Creation of accessibility for a tourism use of component 3 (Stone House).
PUBLIC TOURS (OLD SYNAGOGUE, MIKVEH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increase in the number of public tours in components 1 and 2. » Extension of the tours to include component 3. » Training of World Heritage tour guides. » Further development of booking management. » Development of World Heritage routes for all three components and individual visits.
THEMATIC SPECIAL TOURS (OLD SYNAGOGUE, MIKVEH, STONE HOUSE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Further development of special tours.
RECURRING EVENTS OF HIGH QUALITY AND RESONANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Continuation of events. » Constant 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.

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE TOURISM OFFERS	FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM OFFERS
UP-TO-DATE TOURISM MARKETING	» Continuous adaptation to current requirements.
VISITOR FACILITIES: TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE	» 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.
TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE	» Further development of the tourism infrastructure. » Extension of existing information, guidance and orientation systems into World Heritage experience sites.
MERCHANDISING/ MUSEUM SHOP (OLD SYNAGOGUE, MIKVEH)	» 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. » Cooperation with the souvenir shop "Erfurt Mitte" for high-quality merchandising: In cooperation with the Erfurt advertising agency covermade, development of high-quality souvenirs and products for advertising/merchandising for the Museum Old Synagogue.
BROCHURES AND OTHER TOURIST INFORMATION MATERIALS	» Constant adaptation of the multilingual information materials to requirements as well as the current research status.
PUBLICATIONS	» Continuous preparation of new research results. » Strengthening of international exchange with other medieval cities and other World Heritage Sites.



» The rosette in the western façade of the Old Synagogue was bricked up for centuries and thus protected from environmental influences.

6.3 CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES AND SECURITY

Climate change

The City of Erfurt has recognised climate change as a challenge and, to the best of its ability, contributes to the protection of the worldwide climate and to adaptation to climate change. Climate protection is a key component of the sustainable development of Erfurt and is pursued in all areas of the City of Erfurt as a common and long-term objective and supported at all levels of the state capital. Energy supply, climate protection and climate adaptation are regarded as municipal tasks. Through this, the State Capital Erfurt makes a contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030: affordable, reliable and sustainable energy (*SDG 7*), resilient and sustainable infrastructure (*SDG 9*) as well as climate protection and climate adaptation (*SDG 13*). By 2030, the visible and foreseeable local effects of the consequences of climate change are to be significantly reduced. In order to achieve this, the City of Erfurt is developing a catalogue of measures for adaptation to the consequences of climate change by 2021. The catalogue of measures will be taken into account in a binding manner in the planning of all administrative bodies. From 2020, Local Building Plans adapted to climate change will be developed. Fresh and cold air production areas relevant to the city with an impact on built-up areas will be preserved. Effective and reasonably priced thermal insulation and heat protection on buildings will be implemented. (Source: *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 it is only the Mikveh which is directly threatened by the effects of climate change, as increasing dryness

leads to a falling groundwater level and therefore the building fabric of the Mikveh can be damaged. This danger is addressed by regular monitoring in two to three year intervals. Should the drying out lead to damage, appropriate countermeasures will be taken. In this regard, appropriate strategies were developed in 2016 as part of a master's degree thesis (University of Applied Sciences Erfurt) by Vanessa Degenhardt and Ina Christiani entitled "Mikveh – Regulation of the Water Level" (*"Mikwe - Regulierung des Wasserstandes"*).

Environmental influences

There is no particular threat to any of the components due to environmental influences.

The City of Erfurt belongs to the climate area "*Südostdeutsche Becken und Hügel*" (South-eastern German Basins and Hills). In the region there is a relatively mild climate with low precipitation. In the Central German region a slight increase in the average annual temperature has been measured, which particularly affects the core area of the nominated property. Detrimental changes have not been determined in the living environments of the region to date. The number of tropical nights and extremely hot days is increasing. This is combatted through drinking fountains, tree planting and other green area measures.

The measurements of the air pollutant concentrations in Erfurt reveal that the air pollution through pollutants such as sulphur dioxide (SO₂), fine dust particles PM₁₀, benzene, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and the concentration of ozone, lead, arsenic, nickel and cadmium in fine dust are significantly below the current threshold values determined in the Federal Immission Control Act (*Bundes-Immissionsschutzgesetz*). The regular inspections of the immission control authorities guarantee the observance of the guide values for emissions

stipulated in the Federal Immission Control Act (*Bundes-Immissionsschutzgesetz*) for industry, commerce and heating systems. Through the improvement of the public transport system and the cycle path network the use of private transport in Erfurt is falling. Energy savings have resulted from the extension of the district heating network (*Fernwärmenetz*) and therefore the use of fossil fuels in heat production is reduced. Consequently, the emission of pollutants is continuously reduced, so the air quality continues to improve.

The severely damaged building fabric of the old town and the nominated property, which occurred before 1989 and which required extensive renovations, was only partially attributed to environmental influences. The damage principally arose due to neglect and lack of impetus due to social conditions.

COMPONENT 1: OLD SYNAGOGUE

Overall, no serious impairments through environmental influences are currently ascertainable. For the building fabric no threat due to pollutant emissions currently exists. The causes of the damage to the building fabric before 1989 were in particular the failure to repair the buildings due to a lack of materials and resources and a political situation, which resulted in the setting of other priorities. The result was a very desolate building fabric, which required an extensive renovation in the 1990s. This situation also led to many buildings being affected by the building measures, though they were preserved in their original form.

Since the 1990s, the amount of pollutants in the air in the entire Federal Republic has continuously fallen to a low level. The negative influences on the building fabric through environmental factors have fallen since 1990, as due to the lower use of fossil fuels and the significant reduction of industrial air pollution, the chemical weathering of sandstone surfaces has been reduced considerably. The alteration of the

colour of the stone due to natural patination is dealt with through cleaning measures to the building façades. A contamination of the foundation ground through pollutants does not exist or is not known.

COMPONENT 2: MIKVEH

The Mikveh is sensitive to climatic conditions due to its historic use as a ritual bath. The water, which due to the proximity to the groundwater level, repeatedly flows into the ritual bath, and which also provides proof that the original system of the water supply (through the wide joints) still functions, naturally leads to permanent dampness in the masonry. Through the damp masonry existing salt is partially dissolved and transported to the surface. The corresponding measures for the protection of the surrounding walls were implemented in advance. In 2012, the investigation of the sandstones by the engineering office Dr. Brokmann and Dr. Kirsten was commissioned with the objective of analysing the assessment of the condition of the stones and the effects of the climatic conditions. The background to this was the moisture penetration of the masonry as a consequence of its construction and the resulting climatic conditions in the interior of the protective building. The investigation was to determine the extent of damage to the ashlar and joints and develop recommendations for future conservation and maintenance measures. It was demonstrated that, due to the air humidity, temperature and water level phase changes (transformation processes) in the existing salt had occurred, which had led to damage to the joints, but only in some cases did it lead to damage to the ashlar. In particular, on the two bottom rows of stones the joints were damaged (sanding disintegration, salt layers, joint mortar penetrated with moisture etc.), but salt layers in the form of efflorescence could only be determined on some ashlar surfaces (the Rätsandstein form of sandstone and limestone) and they had not led to damage to the stone. The discovered damage was

restored. Beyond this, no further measures were required. It was recommended to carry out another assessment of the condition in two years' time and to repeat the maintenance work. Consequently, maintenance takes place in two to three year intervals.

The ventilation of the protective building and an improvement of the climatic conditions have also been thoroughly investigated. Due to the open surface of the water in the ritual bath, moisture often appeared on the interior walls and on the window. It was significantly reduced by increasing the dew point distance of the endangered surfaces via temperature control through thermal radiation (use of an infrared dark radiator, *IRDS*, and window heaters on the window). The activation of the infrared dark radiator (*IRDS*) and the heating of the windows takes place metrologically via moisture detectors with the result that, in the event of moisture not yet visible on the endangered surfaces, the active elements are already turned on and after the drying of the surfaces turned off again.

COMPONENT 3: STONE HOUSE

The same statements apply as with component 1.

Natural disasters

A particular threat through natural disasters does not exist for any of the components. The Mikveh is located directly by the Breitstrom, the historic water course of the River Gera through the city centre of Erfurt. The inflow from the River Gera to the city centre stretches of water is controlled upstream of the "Papierwehr" overflow dam and, to a large degree, guarantees a constant water level in the city centre. However, the "Eselsgraben" waterway with its drainage area around the district Erfurt-Schmira flows in an uncontrolled manner, which means in effect without a volume restriction, via the Bergstrom and the Breitstrom, which are branches of the River Gera,

into the city centre. Therefore, in the event of heavy precipitation significant water level variations for the urban areas cannot be entirely excluded, which could lead to an occasional waterlogging of the building fabric in the foundation area. The Stone House is located away from the city centre stretch of water and is therefore safe from influences of the flowing water. Furthermore, there are no flood risk assessments for the city centre of Erfurt.

Security

The Old Synagogue and Mikveh have been designated by the security agencies as particularly worthy of protection. Depending on the assessment of the risk situation by the security agencies they will initiate appropriate measures.

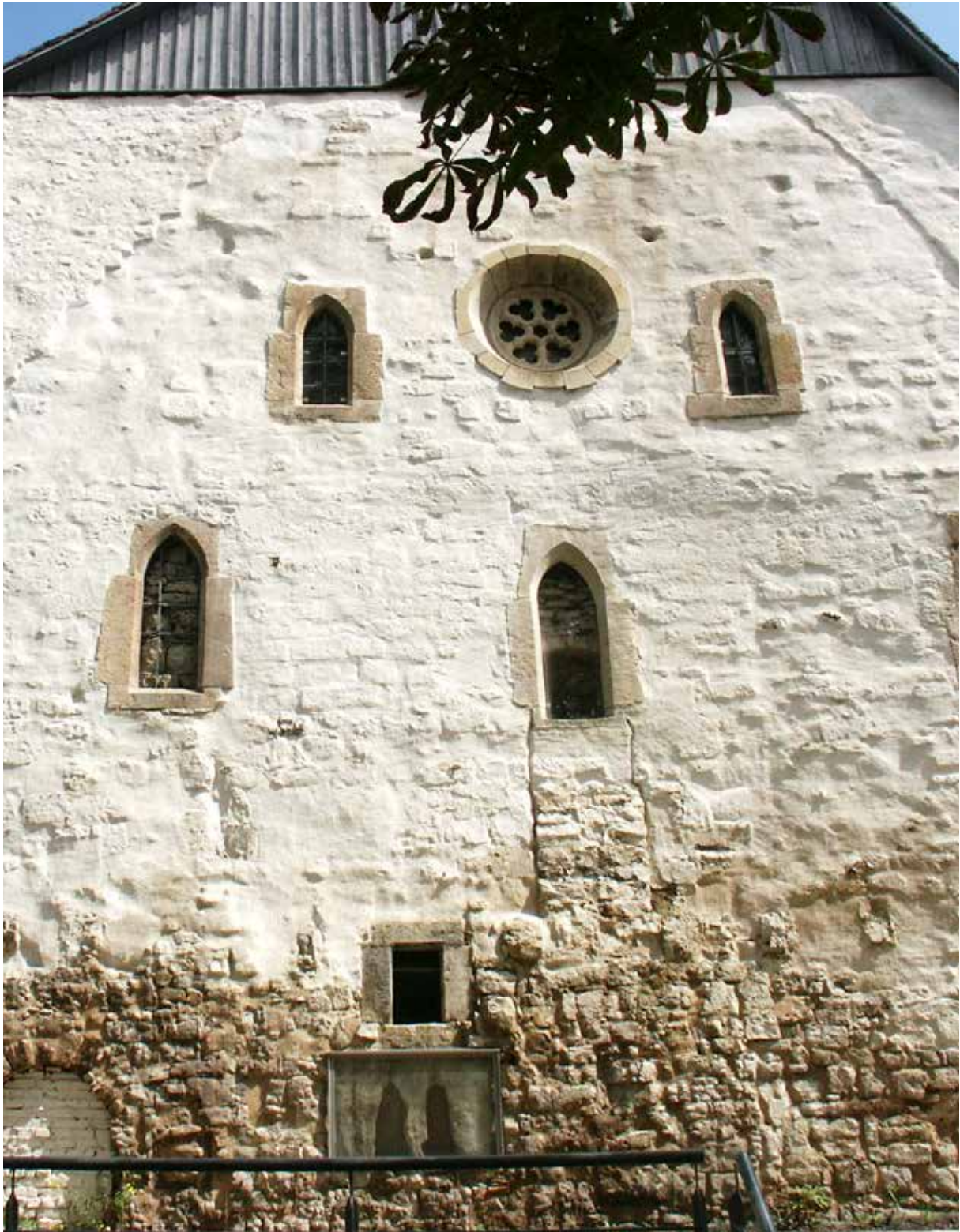
On the basis of the risk assessments of the State Office of Criminal Investigation of Thuringia (*TLKA*) for all Jewish properties in the Federal State, the Old Synagogue and the Mikveh are subject to property protection measures by the police. They are ensured by regular, daily patrols. This includes the presence of the police when the property Old Synagogue is locked by the employees on each day of opening.

Events, in particular in the Old Synagogue, are subject to an assessment in individual cases, which could result in further measures (e.g. security guards, specific police measures on special occasions). The property of the Old Synagogue is equipped with a burglary alarm system, surveillance system and reporting alarm system, which is connected directly to the Federal State operations centre of the police. Contact with the appointed security company, or from the security company to the police, is guaranteed and is subject to regular updating and inspection.

The Mikveh has a surveillance system which, commissioned by the City of Erfurt, is connected to an external company.

7

MONITORING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE



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



» 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.

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.

7.1 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:

MANAGEMENT PLAN

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 TESTIMONIES)	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	FREQUENCY	STAKEHOLDER
BUILDING ENVELOPE		
EXAMINATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE BUILDING FABRIC	1 x annually (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	1 x annually	<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)

7.2 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.

7.3 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.

7.4 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.

7.5 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.

7.6 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 [...]".



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

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

7.7 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.

8

COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION

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.

8.1 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

8.2 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:

MANAGEMENT PLAN

- » 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.



» Guided tour in the Old 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



» Travelling exhibition on the Jewish-Medieval Heritage Erfurt

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.

8.3 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.

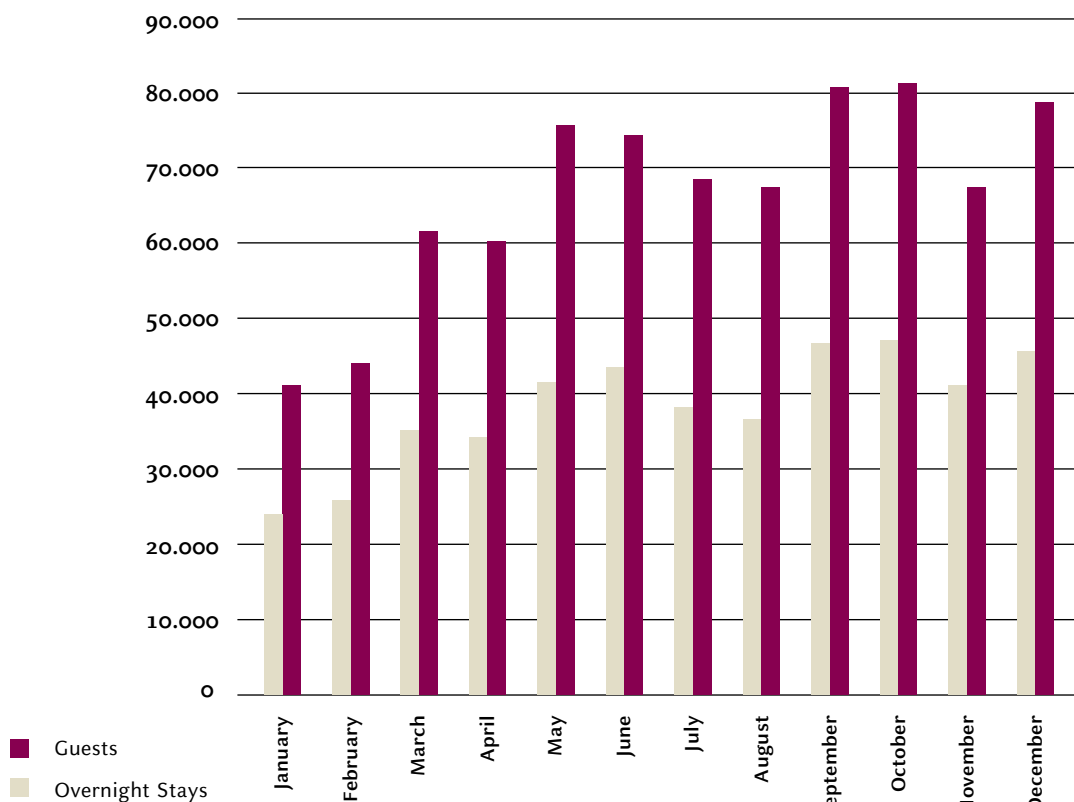
In Erfurt, the World Heritage application is already firmly established in tourism management. The representatives for UNESCO World Heritage and Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board (*ETMG*)

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

The Regional Tourism Concept (*Landestourismuskonzeption*) 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.



» Number of guests and overnight stays in Erfurt 2015

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.



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

9

SUSTAINABLE USE

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).



» By using various media, knowledge about Jewish history is conveyed in the Old Synagogue in a sustainable manner.

10

RESOURCES

RESOURCES

The nominated property has trained personnel, scientific expertise and financial resources at its disposal in order to meet the challenges which are associated with inscription on the World Heritage List.

10.1 FINANCING

The outlined tasks, objectives and instruments as well as the management of the World Heritage Site are implemented through an appropriate allocation of funding. For the three nominated components it must be determined that maintenance and conservation are covered financially. Over the past ten years considerable sums have been invested in repair and restoration and a good state of preservation of the components and their buffer zones has been established. In the future, the City of Erfurt will also ensure that financial resources are available to a sufficient care for maintenance and the required infrastructure as well as for the communication of the Outstanding Universal Values to the society.

The maintenance of the structural installations of the World Heritage Sites is carried out by the holder of the components, in this case the State Capital Erfurt. It undertakes the financing of the structural repair and maintenance of the properties in their ownership which includes the nominated property. Alongside their own resources budgeted for this, the State Capital Erfurt acquires funding from the Federal State and therefore supports the sustainable development of the World Heritage Sites.

For larger-scale measures, funds are available from the Federal Government and the Federal State through urban development funding and programmes for the protection of monuments. In this regard, there exists a series of funding programmes of the European Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Free State of Thuringia.

In order to safeguard the operation of the Old Synagogue and Mikveh, the City of Erfurt receives institutional funding of € 160.000 per year from the Free State of Thuringia. The planned total expenditure of the City of Erfurt for the operation of the Old Synagogue and Mikveh is at least € 453.000. This budget will cover all costs, such as personnel costs, costs for the security of the establishments, building maintenance, operating costs and other material costs (among other aspects, advertising/public relations work).

As the Stone House is not currently open to the public, there is not yet a budget for the operation of the Stone House in the same way as a museum.

10.2 PERSONNEL

The trained and committed personnel guarantee a stable development of the future World Heritage Site in the long term. The Municipal Administration of Erfurt (*Stadtverwaltung Erfurt*) ensures the repair of buildings and their development through its personnel in the fields of structural engineering and civil engineering as well as in the areas of urban planning, property and building management and the protection of cultural heritage. In addition, there is support, if required, through a total of ca. 3.500 employees in the Municipal Administration of Erfurt in various administrative bodies such as the legal office, personnel office, finance office and press office. The Department of Culture and Urban Development (*Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung*) and the Department of Culture (*Kulturdirektion*) of the Municipal Administration are structured in a way that they comprehensively fulfil the cultural communication remit and the cultural infrastructure (also that of the medieval Jewish sites) can be preserved and developed. External, temporarily employed scientists will be assigned to perform additional work in the advisory board, as lecturers in lectures such as the Erfurt Synagogue Evening

(*Erfurter Synagogenabend*) or the "Synagogenkolleg" series of lectures, as curators for special exhibitions or as authors for publications.

The medieval Jewish sites of Erfurt currently (2020) have six permanent positions at their disposal in the Municipal Administration of Erfurt for the operation of the museum and the coordination of the World

Heritage application. In the Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (*Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie*), five employees perform supporting activities in the supervision of the architectural and archaeological monuments as well as conservation.

The personnel is distributed as follows:

PERSONAL	NUM.	ACTIVITY	QUALIFICATION
ADMINISTRATION OF ERFURT (STADTVERWALTUNG ERFURT)			
MUSEUM MANAGEMENT	1	• Director of History Museums (part-time position)	• PhD in History
	1	• Coordinator of the Network "Jewish Life in Erfurt"	
	1	• Chief curator History museums (part-time position)	• 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-RELATED 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)	• Temporary employees for special tours and workshops	
	1	• Head of the tour provider "Kinderstadtführung Erfurt" for special offers for children and young people	
OPERATION OF THE MUSEUM/ TECHNICAL PERSONNEL	4	• Subcontractors for supervision (3 persons) and ticketing (1 person) and cleaning	
	ca. 5	• companies commissioned for the maintenance of the technical equipment	
	1	• Museum technician	
CONSERVATION	8	• Restorers of the central restoration workshops	• Diploma in Restoration
THURINGIAN STATE OFFICE FOR HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGY (THÜRINGISCHES LANDESAMT FÜR DENKMALPFLEGE UND ARCHÄOLOGIE)			
SUPERVISION OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS	1	• Recording of monuments/Inventarisation	• 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	3	• Restorers of the restoration workshop	• Diploma in Restoration

11

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

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11.2 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BAUGB	Federal Building Code (<i>Baugesetzbuch</i>)	LEP 2025	Regional Development Plan of Thuringia 2025 (<i>Landesentwicklungsprogramm Thüringen 2025</i>)
BGBI	Federal Law Gazette (<i>Bundesgesetzblatt</i>)	MAMUZ	Museum Centre Mistelbach-Asparn (<i>Mistelbach-Asparn Museumszentrum</i>)
BNatSchG	Federal Nature Conservation Act (<i>Bundesnaturschutzgesetz</i>), Act on Nature Conservation and Landscape Management (<i>Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege</i>)	OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
BrSchG	Fire Protection Act (<i>Brandschutzgesetz</i>)	ROG	German Federal Regional Planning Act (<i>Raumordnungsgesetz</i>)
CB	Corporate Behaviour	RROP	Spatial Plan (<i>Raumordnungsplan</i>)
CC	Corporate Communication	SBB	Berlin State Library (<i>Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin</i>)
CD	Corporate Design	SBB-PK	Berlin State Library - Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation (<i>Staatsbibliothek Berlin Preußischer Kulturbesitz</i>)
CI	Corporate Identity	ShUM/SchUM	The three Rhine cities Speyer, Worms and Mainz
GVBL	Law and Ordinance Gazette (<i>Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt</i>)	Thillm	Thuringian Institute for Teacher Training, Curriculum Development and Media (<i>Thüringer Institut für Lehrerfortbildung, Lehrplanentwicklung und Medien</i>)
DFG	German Research Foundation (<i>Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft</i>)	ThürDSchG	Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (<i>Thüringer Denkmalschutzgesetz</i>), Act for the Conservation and Protection of Cultural Monuments
DDR	German Democratic Republic (<i>Deutsche Demokratische Republik</i>)	ThürBO	Thuringian Building Code (<i>Thüringer Bauordnung</i>)
DSchG	Protection of Cultural Heritage Act (<i>Denkmalschutzgesetz</i>)	ThürLPIG	State Planning Act of Thuringia (<i>Thüringer Landesplanungsgesetz</i>)
DZT	German National Tourist Board (<i>Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus</i>)	TLG	State-owned property agency (<i>Treuhand Liegenschaftsgesellschaft</i>)
EFT	Erfurt	TLDA	Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (<i>Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie</i>)
EMA	Burglar Alarm System (<i>Einbruchmeldeanlage</i>)	TSK	Thuringian State Chancellery (<i>Thüringer Staatskanzlei</i>)
ETMG	Erfurt Tourismus und Marketing GmbH	TU	Technical University (<i>Technische Universität</i>)
FH	University of Applied Sciences (<i>Fachhochschule</i>)	UN	United Nations
FNP	Land-Use Plan (<i>Flächennutzungsplanung</i>)	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
GmbH	Limited liability company (<i>Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung</i>)	WHC	World Heritage Centre
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites (<i>Internationaler Rat für Denkmalpflege</i>)	MP	Management plan
ICCROM	International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	VHS	Adult education centre (<i>Volkshochschule</i>)
IRDS	Infrared dark radiator (<i>Infrarot-Dunkelstrahler</i>)		
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources		
ISEK	Integrated Urban Development Concept Erfurt (<i>Integriertes Stadtentwicklungskonzept Erfurt</i>)		
KMK	Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs (<i>Kulturministerkonferenz</i>)		

11.3 LIST OF FIGURES

COVER IMAGE: TLDA, Photo: Werner Streitberger

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P. 52, 64, 82: Photo: Albrecht von Kirchbach

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Photo: Larissa Sabottka**

P. 59: City of Erfurt, Photo: Peter Seidel

P. 62, 63: TLDA, Photo: Brigitte Stefan

11.4 LIST OF CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS AND LECTURES

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS (OUR OWN EVENTS)

17.11.2009

**Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management
and Archaeology (TLDA)**

Colloquium: *Forschungen zur mittelalterlichen
jüdischen Kultur in Erfurt* (Research on Medieval
Jewish Culture in Erfurt)

8.-10.02.2011

City of Erfurt

Conference: *Fragen zum kulturellen Erbe der
jüdischen Gemeinde von Erfurt und der Vernetzung
mit den Städten Speyer, Worms and Mainz*
(Questions with Regard to Cultural Heritage of the
Jewish Community of Erfurt and the Network with
the Cities Speyer, Worms and Mainz)

04.03.2011

**Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management
and Archaeology (TLDA)**

Working colloquium: *Arbeitskolloquium zum
Kenntnisstand der Forschungen zum so genannten
Steinernen Haus* (the Status of Research Knowledge
on the Stone House)

18.-19.07. 2012

City of Erfurt

Conference: *Zu Bild and Text im jüdisch christlichen
Kontext im Mittelalter* (Image and Text in a Judeo-
Christian Context during the Middle Ages)

14.01.2016

**Thuringian State Chancellery (*Thüringer Staats-
kanzlei*); Ministry of Science, Education and Culture,
Rhineland-Palatinate (*Ministerium für Bildung, Wissen-
schaft, Weiterbildung und Kultur Rheinland Pfalz*)**

Workshop: *Gemeinsamer Workshop von Thüringen
und Rheinland Pfalz zur Frage einer möglichen
gemeinsamen Welterbe-Bewerbung* (Joint Workshop
of Thuringia and Rhineland-Palatinate on the Issue
of a Possible Joint World Heritage Application)

12.11.2018

New Gallia-Germania Judaica (NGGJ)

Workshop: *Juden und Judentum im mittelalterlichen
Erfurt. Neue Erkenntnisse und Perspektiven* (Jews
and Judaism in Medieval Erfurt. New Insights and
Perspectives)

9.-10.08.2018

**Working group Middle Ages in the network
"Jewish material culture" (Arbeitsgruppe
Mittelalter im Netzwerk "Jüdische Sachkultur")**

*Jüdisches Handwerk und Jüdische HandwerkerInnen
im mittelalterlichen Reichsgebiet* (Jewish Craftwork
and Jewish Craftspeople in the Medieval Empire)

03.-04.12.2018

**University of Erfurt, Research Centre "Dynamics of
Jewish Ritual Practices" at the Max Weber Centre
(Max-Weber-Kolleg)**

Workshop: Ritual Objects in Ritual Contexts

06.-08.11.2019

**University of Erfurt, Research Centre "Dynamics of
Jewish Ritual Practices" at the Max Weber Centre
(Max-Weber-Kolleg)**

International conference: Ritual Objects in Ritual
Contexts



» Light niche in the Stone House

SPECIALIST LECTURES

24.02.2009

Society of Jewellery Historians, London

The Erfurt Treasure: A Jewish hoard from Thuringia at the time of the Black Death

M. STÜRZEBECHER

12.09.2009

Monument Week

Erfurt, Council meeting hall (Ratssitzungssaal)

Das Jüdisch-Mittelalterliche Erfurt als UNESCO-Welterbe (Jewish-Medieval Erfurt as UNESCO World Heritage)

S. LAUBENSTEIN/M. STÜRZEBECHER

17.11.2009

Kolloquium: Forschungen zur mittelalterlichen jüdischen Kultur in Erfurt

Erfurt, Rathausfestsaal (Colloquium: Research into Medieval Jewish Culture in Erfurt

Erfurt, Town Hall)

Die kunstgeschichtliche Betrachtung des Schatzes (Considering the Erfurt Treasure from an Art Historian perspective)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

17.11.2009

Kolloquium: Forschungen zur mittelalterlichen jüdischen Kultur in Erfurt

Erfurt, Rathausfestsaal (Colloquium: Research into Medieval Jewish Culture in Erfurt

Erfurt, Town Hall)

Die mittelalterliche Mikwe (The Medieval Mikveh)

K. SCZECH

22.04.2010

Verein für Thüringische Geschichte e. V., Jena

Der Erfurter Schatz (The Erfurt Treasure)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

08.09.2010

Monument Week, Erfurt, Town Hall

(Rathausfestsaal)

Der jüdische Hochzeitsring (The Jewish Wedding Ring)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

15.09.2010

Speyer, Working group Jewish Collection (AG Jüdische Sammlungen)

Das aschkenasische Judentum des Mittelalters:

Eine Lücke auf der UNESCO Welterbeliste

(Ashkenazic Judaism of the Middle Ages: A Gap on the UNESCO World Heritage List)

S. LAUBENSTEIN

01.10.2010

Annual meeting of the Society for Christian Art in the Archdiocese of Paderborn (Verein für christliche Kunst in den Bistümern der Kirchenprovinz Paderborn)

Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erbe von Erfurt (The Medieval Jewish Heritage of Erfurt)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

25.06.2010

The college for adults and seniors "Erfurter Kolleg" University Erfurt

Mittelalterliche jüdische Geschichte in Erfurt (Medieval Jewish History in Erfurt)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

29.09.2010

Employees of the Building Authority (Bauamt), Municipal Administration of Erfurt (SV Erfurt)

Das jüdisch-mittelalterliche Erfurt als UNESCO-Welterbe (Jewish-medieval Erfurt as UNESCO World Heritage)

S. LAUBENSTEIN/M. STÜRZEBECHER

26.10.2010

"Erfurter Gesellschaftsbilder" ("Views of Erfurt Society") - a series of lectures by various speakers University of Applied Sciences Erfurt (Fachhochschule Erfurt)

Die Jüdische Gemeinde von Erfurt – Quellen und Sachzeugnisse (The Jewish Community of Erfurt – Sources and Material Testimonies)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

15.12.2010

Jewish Community, Jena

Der Erfurter Schatz (The Erfurt Treasure)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

29.01.2011

"Archäologie des Judentums in Mitteleuropa von der Spätantike bis in die Neuzeit" ("Archaeology of Judaism in Central Europe from Late Antiquity to the Modern Era")

National Archaeological Museum Brandenburg (Archäologisches Landesmuseum Brandenburg)

Der Erfurter Schatz. Gotische Goldschmiedearbeiten aus dem Besitz einer jüdischen Familie (The Erfurt Treasure. Gothic Goldsmiths' Work Owned by a Jewish Family)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

29.01.2011

"Archäologie des Judentums in Mitteleuropa von der Spätantike bis in die Neuzeit" ("Archaeology of Judaism in Central Europe from Late Antiquity to the Modern Era")

National Archaeological Museum Brandenburg (Archäologisches Landesmuseum Brandenburg)

Archäologische Untersuchungen im Jüdischen Quartier von Erfurt (Archaeological Investigations in the Jewish Quarter of Erfurt)

K. SCZECH

08.02.2011

Arbeitskolloquium: Fragen zum kulturellen Erbe und der Vernetzung der Städte Mainz, Worms, Speyer mit Erfurt (Working colloquium: Questions with Regard to Cultural Heritage and the Network of the Cities Mainz, Worms, Speyer and Erfurt)

Die Erfurter Mikwe (The Erfurt Mikveh)

K. SCZECH

10.02.2011

Arbeitskolloquium: Fragen zum kulturellen Erbe und der Vernetzung der Städte Mainz, Worms, Speyer mit Erfurt (Working colloquium: Questions with Regard to Cultural Heritage and the Network of the Cities Mainz, Worms, Speyer and Erfurt)

Das Judenbild in der christlichen Kunst in Erfurt (The Image of Jews in Christian Art in Erfurt)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

29.03.2011

Erfurt, Old Synagogue; Guest lecture at the Friedrich Naumann Foundation (Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung)

Erfurt als "UNESCO-Welterbe"-Stadt? (Erfurt as a "UNESCO World Heritage" City?)

S. LAUBENSTEIN

27.04.2011

Erfurt, Old Synagogue, "Workshop discussion"

Das Jüdisch-Mittelalterliche Erfurt als UNESCO-Welterbe (Jewish-Medieval Erfurt as UNESCO World Heritage)

S. LAUBENSTEIN

04.05.2011

Information event for the Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt), Department of Culture: Museum Directors (Kulturdirektion: Museumsdirektoren)

Das Jüdisch-Mittelalterliche Erfurt als UNESCO-Welterbe (Jewish-Medieval Erfurt as UNESCO World Heritage)

S. LAUBENSTEIN/M. STÜRZEBECKER

05.05.2011

Information event for the Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)

Central office, press office, (Hauptamt, Pressestelle)

Das Jüdisch-Mittelalterliche Erfurt als UNESCO-Welterbe (Jewish-Medieval Erfurt as UNESCO World Heritage)

S. LAUBENSTEIN/M. STÜRZEBECKER

03.06.2011

Evening lecture

Annual conference of the German Society for Pre- and Protohistory (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte), Erfurt

Der Erfurter Schatz (The Erfurt Treasure)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

08.06.2011

Erfurt, Small Synagogue; Training of tour guides

Das Jüdisch-Mittelalterliche Erfurt als UNESCO-Welterbe (Jewish-Medieval Erfurt as UNESCO World Heritage)

S. LAUBENSTEIN/M. STÜRZEBECKER

23.06.2011

International Medieval Congress, Leeds

Four richly decorated silver gilded belts of the early 14th century from the Jewish Erfurt Treasure

M. STÜRZEBECKER

18.07.2011

Information event for the Municipal Administration of Erfurt (Stadtverwaltung Erfurt)

Garden and Cemetery Office (Garten- und Friedhofsamt), Office for Environmental Protection and Nature Protection (Umwelt- und Naturschutzamt)

Das Jüdisch-Mittelalterliche Erfurt als UNESCO-Welterbe (Jewish-Medieval Erfurt as UNESCO World Heritage)

S. LAUBENSTEIN/M. STÜRZEBECKER

07.09.2011

Monument Week

Erfurt, Town Hall (Rathausfestsaal)

Das Jüdisch-Mittelalterliche Erfurt als UNESCO-Welterbe (Jewish-Medieval Erfurt as UNESCO World Heritage)

S. LAUBENSTEIN

26.09.2011

Monday lecture at the Historical Society of Erfurt, city library on Domplatz (Erfurter Geschichtsverein, Stadtbibliothek am Domplatz)
Das jüdisch-mittelalterliche Erbe von Erfurt – Bewerbung um den Titel UNESCO-Welterbe (The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt – Application for the UNESCO World Heritage Title)
S. LAUBENSTEIN/M. STÜRZEBECKER

06.10.2011

ZONTA, Erfurt
Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erbe der Stadt Erfurt auf dem Weg zum UNESCO-Welterbe (The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of the City of Erfurt on the Way to UNESCO World Heritage)
M. STÜRZEBECKER

24.11.2011

Die SchUM-Gemeinden Speyer-Worms-Mainz. Auf dem Weg zum Welterbe (The ShUM Communities Speyer-Worms-Mainz. On the Way to World Heritage) Mainz State Museum (Landesmuseum Mainz)
Das jüdische Erbe von Erfurt – Forschung und Vermittlung (The Jewish Heritage of Erfurt – Research and Communication)
M. STÜRZEBECKER

13.04.2012

Synagogue, Mühlhausen
Entdeckungen der Archäologie zum jüdischen Erfurt (Archaeological Discoveries Relating to Jewish Erfurt)
K. SCZECH/M. STÜRZEBECKER

18.04.2012

Jewish Community, Jena
Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erbe von Erfurt (The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt)
M. STÜRZEBECKER

25.04.2012

Synagogue, Mühlhausen
Der Erfurter Schatz (The Erfurt Treasure)
M. STÜRZEBECKER

29.04.2012

Annual spring conference of the Thuringian Guild of Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Erfurt (Landesinnung Thüringen der Gold- und Silberschmiede Erfurt)
Der Erfurter Schatz (The Erfurt Treasure)
M. STÜRZEBECKER

03.05.2012

Soroptimist International Club Erfurt
Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erbe der Stadt Erfurt auf dem Weg zum UNESCO-Welterbe (The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of the City of Erfurt on the Way to UNESCO World Heritage)
M. STÜRZEBECKER

14.06.2012

Society for Judeo-Christian Cooperation (Gesellschaft für Christlich-jüdische Zusammenarbeit), Paderborn
Der Erfurter Schatz (The Erfurt Treasure)
M. STÜRZEBECKER

19.07.2012

Workshop: Zu Bild und Text im jüdisch-christlichen Kontext im Mittelalter (Workshop on Image and Text in a Judeo-Christian Context in the Middle Ages), Erfurt
Gürtel mit figürlichen Darstellungen im Erfurter Schatz (Belt with Representations of Figures in the Erfurt Treasure)
M. STÜRZEBECKER

19.07.2012

Workshop: Zu Bild und Text im jüdisch-christlichen Kontext im Mittelalter (Workshop on Image and Text in a Judeo-Christian Context in the Middle Ages), Erfurt
Eine zweitverwendete Plastik an der Erfurter Mikveh (Reused Plastic on the Erfurt Mikveh)
K. SCZECH

13.10.2012

EUCOPRIMO conference, Erfurt
Die Silberbarren im Erfurter Schatz (The Silver Ingots of the Erfurt Treasure)
M. STÜRZEBECKER

06.01.2013

Conference: Jewish Urban Space in Medieval and Early Modern Europe, The Goldstein-Goren Diaspora Research Center Tel Aviv University
 Opening of the exhibition
S. LAUBENSTEIN

07.01.2013

Conference: Jewish Urban Space in Medieval and Early Modern Europe, The Goldstein-Goren Diaspora Research Center Tel Aviv University
The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt
M. STÜRZEBECKER

07.01.2013

Conference "Jewish Urban Space in Medieval and Early Modern Europe"**The Goldstein-Goren Diaspora Research Center
Tel Aviv University**

The second Jewish community of Erfurt

K. SCZECH

08.03.2013

Finds Research Group, Leiden*Die Gürtel im Erfurter Schatz* (The Belts in the Erfurt Treasure)**M. STÜRZEBECKER**

18.03.2013

**Friends of the Castle Basel (Burgenfreunde Basel)
together with the Historical and Antiquarian
Society Basel (Historische und Antiquarische
Gesellschaft zu Basel)***Der Erfurter Schatz* (The Erfurt Treasure)**M. STÜRZEBECKER**

19.03.2013

**Zurich Circle for Prehistory and Protohistory
(Zürcher Zirkel für Ur- und Frühgeschichte
Zürich)***Der Erfurter Schatz* (The Erfurt Treasure)**M. STÜRZEBECKER**

18.04.2013

Basel*Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erfurt* (Jewish-medieval Erfurt)**K. SCZECH**

25.04.2013

**Prague Centre for Jewish Studies,
Charles University in Prague**

The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt

M. STÜRZEBECKER

30.05.2013

City library, Bad Berka*Der Erfurter Schatz* (The Erfurt Treasure)**M. STÜRZEBECKER**

18.06.2013

**Annual conference of the Association of
State Conservationists (Vereinigung der
Landesdenkmalpfleger), Erfurt***Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erbe von Erfurt*
(The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt)**M. STÜRZEBECKER**

02.07.2013

Frankfurt/Main*Der Erfurter Schatz* (The Erfurt Treasure)**M. STÜRZEBECKER**

22.06.2013

Town Hall, Erfurt*Das jüdisch-mittelalterliche Erbe von Erfurt –
Bewerbung um den Titel UNESCO-Welterbe*(The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt –
Application for the UNESCO World Heritage Title)**S. LAUBENSTEIN**

01.07.2013

Slovak National Museum, Bratislava

The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt

S. LAUBENSTEIN

01.08.2013

Slovenské technické múzeum**Kosice (Capital of Culture 2013)**

The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt

M. STÜRZEBECKER

16.09.2013

Evangelisches Vereinshaus, Weiden*Der Erfurter Schatz. Jüdisches Leben in Erfurt*
(The Erfurt Treasure. Jewish Life in Erfurt)**M. STÜRZEBECKER**

28.09.2013

**Mauerbach Archaeology Centre of the Austrian
National Heritage Agency***Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erbe von Erfurt*
(The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt)**S. LAUBENSTEIN**

22.10.2013

Rotary-Club Erfurt*Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erbe der Stadt Erfurt
auf dem Weg zum UNESCO-Welterbe* (The Jewish-
Medieval Heritage of the City of Erfurt on the Way
to UNESCO World Heritage)**M. STÜRZEBECKER**

09.03.2014

**Tagung "Sakrale Räume. Kolloquium zu Ehren
von Salomon Korn" (Conference "Sacred Rooms.
Colloquium in Honour of Salomon Korn")****Center for Jewish Studies Heidelberg***Die Alte Synagoge Erfurt und ihre Stellung in der
städtischen Topographie im Mittelalter und heute.* (The
Old Synagogue Erfurt and its Position in the Urban
Topography during the Middle Ages and Today)**M. STÜRZEBECKER**

15.05.2014

Belgian-Dutch Conference for Medieval Archaeology and Architectural Historians (BNA-Meeting), Leiden

Erfurter Schätze – Zeugnisse mittelalterlicher jüdischer Kultur. (The Erfurt Treasure – Testimonies to Medieval Jewish Culture.)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

30.05.2014

Koldewey-Society, 48th conference for Excavation Science and Architectural Research, Erfurt

Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erbe Erfurts. Bauerbe und Kulturgut (The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt. Architectural Heritage and Cultural Asset)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

13.09.2014

Monument Week

Small Synagogue, Erfurt

Stand der UNESCO-Welterbe-Bewerbung (Status of the UNESCO World Heritage Application)

S. LAUBENSTEIN

23.09.2014

International Conference of the Austrian Society for Medieval Archaeology 2014 (Österreichische Gesellschaft für Mittelalterarchäologie)

MAMUZ Mistelbach (Austria)

Imitation und Nachahmung. Phänomene gotischer Goldschmiedekunst (Erfurter Schatz) (Imitation and Emulation. Phenomena of Gothic Goldsmiths' Art – Erfurt Treasure)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

23.10.2014

Klosterrunde, Erfurt

Die Grabsteine vom mittelalterlichen jüdischen Friedhof (The Tombstones of the Jewish-medieval Cemetery)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

05.02.2015

Working group Churches and Judaism (Arbeitskreis Kirche und Judentum), Erfurt

Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erbe der Stadt Erfurt auf dem Weg zum UNESCO-Welterbe (The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of the City of Erfurt on the Way to UNESCO World Heritage)

S. LAUBENSTEIN

24.02.2015

"Synagogenkolleg" series of lectures, Small Synagogue, Erfurt

Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erbe der Stadt Erfurt auf dem Weg zum UNESCO-Welterbe (The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of the City of Erfurt on the Way to UNESCO World Heritage)

S. LAUBENSTEIN

23.04.2015

Korbach

Der Erfurter Schatz und die jüdische Gemeinde im Mittelalter – auf dem Weg zum UNESCO-Welterbe (The Erfurt Treasure and the Jewish Community during the Middle Ages – on the Way to UNESCO World Heritage)

K. SCZECH

02.05.2015

Forschungskreis Kunst des Mittelalters e.V. Erfurt

Der Erfurter Schatz (The Erfurt Treasure)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

12.05.2015

Annual conference of the Association of State Archaeologists in the Federal Republic of Germany (Verband der Landesarchäologen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland)

Erfurt – ein Forschungsschwerpunkt zum jüdischen Mittelalter (Erfurt – a Research Focal Point concerning the Jewish Middle Ages)

K. SCZECH

16.06.2015

Annual conference of the Mittel- und Ostdeutscher Verband für Altertumskunde e. V. (MOVA), Erfurt

Abendvortrag "Jüdisches Erfurt" (Evening lecture "Jewish Erfurt")

K. SCZECH

16.09.2015

Forum "Art of the Middle Ages", Hildesheim

OWE MINS HERZ – Zur Ikonografie der hohen Minne auf mittelalterlichen Schmuckstücken (Erfurter Schatz) ("OWE MINS HERZ" – The Iconography of Courtly Love on Medieval Jewellery – The Erfurt Treasure)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

24.10.2015

**Adult education centre (VHS) Bamberg
Small Synagogue***Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erbe der Stadt Erfurt auf dem Weg zum UNESCO-Welterbe (The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of the City of Erfurt on the Way to UNESCO World Heritage)***S. LAUBENSTEIN**

07.11.2015

**Working group "Kirche im Welterbe" ("Churches in World Heritage"),
Bergpark Kassel
Augustinian Monastery***Das mittelalterliche jüdische Erbe der Stadt Erfurt auf dem Weg zum UNESCO-Welterbe (The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of the City of Erfurt on the Way to UNESCO World Heritage)***S. LAUBENSTEIN**

26.02.2016

Historischer Verein der Pfalz e. V., Speyer*Das jüdische Erbe von Erfurt auf dem Weg zum Welterbe (The Jewish Heritage of Erfurt on the Way to World Heritage)***M. STÜRZEBECKER**

02.03.2016

**Technical University of Ilmenau
Elgersburg School 2016***Das jüdische Erbe von Erfurt auf dem Weg zum Welterbe (The Jewish Heritage of Erfurt on the Way to World Heritage)***S. LAUBENSTEIN**

17.03.2016

Town Hall, Stralsund*Das jüdische Erbe von Erfurt auf dem Weg zum Welterbe/Eröffnung Tafelausstellung (The Jewish Heritage of Erfurt on the Way to World Heritage/Opening of the Exhibition)***S. LAUBENSTEIN**

18.03.2016

Wiehe Castle*Der Schatz des Kalman von Wiehe (The Treasure of Kalman von Wiehe)***M. STÜRZEBECKER**

06.06.2016

Lionsclub Erfurt – Thuringia, Erfurt*"Was steht in den Büchern?" Die Hebräischen Handschriften ("What is Written in the Books?" The Hebrew Manuscripts)***M. STÜRZEBECKER**

04.11.2016

**The college for adults and seniors
"Erfurter Kolleg"***OWE MINS HERZ – Zur Ikonografie der hohen Minne auf mittelalterlichen Schmuckstücken ("OWE MINS HERZ" – The Iconography of Courtly Love on Medieval Jewellery)***M. STÜRZEBECKER**

14.01.2017

Welcome back – der Erfurter Hochzeitsring kehrt zurück (Welcome back – the Erfurt Wedding Ring Returns), Old Synagogue Erfurt*Hochzeitsringe im jüdischen Ritus (Wedding Rings in Jewish Rites)***M. STÜRZEBECKER**

14.01.2017

Welcome back – der Erfurter Hochzeitsring kehrt zurück (Welcome back – the Erfurt Wedding Ring Returns), Old Synagogue Erfurt*Der Transport des Ringes nach New York und zurück (The Transportation of the Ring to New York and Back)***K. SCZECH**

18.01.2017

Specialist area of study Conservation and Restoration. University of Applied Sciences Erfurt (Fachhochschule Erfurt)*Workshop discussion***M. STÜRZEBECKER**

23.01.2017

University Bamberg*Archäologische Erkenntnisse zum mittelalterlichen Jüdischen Erfurt (Archaeological Insights into Jewish Medieval Erfurt)***K. SCZECH**

22.02.2017

World Heritage Centre Regensburg*Erfurt – der Weg zum jüdischen Welterbe. Archäologische Entdeckungen und politische Reaktionen (Erfurt – the Path to Jewish World Heritage. Archaeological Discoveries and Political Reactions)***K. SCZECH**

08.03.2017

World Heritage Centre Regensburg*Der Erfurter Schatz – Zeugnis der Jüdischen Gemeinde von Erfurt (The Erfurt Treasure – Testimony to the Jewish Community of Erfurt)***M. STÜRZEBECKER**

14.03.2017

**"Synagogenkolleg" series of lectures
Adult education centre Erfurt
(Volkshochschule Erfurt)**

Der mittelalterliche Jüdische Friedhof in Erfurt (The Jewish-medieval Cemetery in Erfurt)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

20.04.2017

**Seniors' Academy
Adult education centre Erfurt
(Seniorenakademie, Volkshochschule Erfurt)**

Das jüdische Erbe von Erfurt auf dem Weg zum UNESCO Welterbe (The Jewish Heritage of Erfurt on the Way to UNESCO World Heritage)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

02.05.2017

**Methoden der Denkmalpflege (Methods of Monument Conservation) University of Technology, Business and Design
Konstanz**

Das jüdische Erbe von Erfurt auf dem Weg zum UNESCO Welterbe (The Jewish Heritage of Erfurt on the Way to UNESCO World Heritage)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

03.07.2017

**International Medieval Congress
Leeds**

The Erfurt Treasure - Jewellery Made by Christian Goldsmiths for Jewish Use?

M. STÜRZEBECKER

12.09.2017

**History Association Nordhausen
(Geschichtsverein Nordhausen)**

Der Erfurter Schatz – Gotische Goldschmiedearbeiten als Zeugnisse der Jüdischen Gemeinde von Erfurt (The Erfurt Treasure – Gothic Goldsmiths' Work as Testimonies to the Jewish Community of Erfurt)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

19.09.2017

Marketing Club Erfurt

Der Erfurter Schatz: Zeugnis der jüdischen Gemeinde von Erfurt (The Erfurt Treasure: Testimony to the Jewish Community of Erfurt)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

24.10.2017

**Lecture series in the Studium Fundamentale:
Ritual und Archäologie (Ritual and Archaeology)
University of Erfurt**

Die Erfurter Mikveh. Archäologische Fragen und Aussagen zum jüdischen Ritus (The Erfurt Mikveh. Archaeological Questions and Statements on Jewish Rites)

K. SCZECH

21.11.2017

**Lecture series in the Studium Fundamentale:
Ritual und Archäologie (Ritual and Archaeology)
University of Erfurt**

"Der Hochzeitsring aus dem Erfurter Schatzfund und seine Verwendung im jüdischen Hochzeitsritual" ("The Wedding Ring from the Erfurt Treasure and its Use in the Jewish Wedding Ritual")

M. STÜRZEBECKER

08.02.2018

Special exhibition "Gekommen um zu bleiben?" Die zweite jüdische Gemeinde in Erfurt 1354 – 1454" ("Here to Stay?" The Second Jewish Community in Erfurt 1354 – 1454"), Erfurt

"Ein verschollener Schatz – Der Fund vom Erfurter Rathausbau 1876" ("A Lost Treasure – The Find from the Erfurt Town Hall Building in 1876")

M. STÜRZEBECKER

28.05.2018

Working group: Arbeitskreis Jüdische Geschichte des Mittelalters und der frühen Neuzeit (Jewish History of the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Era) Arye Maimon Institute for Jewish History at the University of Trier

Auf dem Weg zum Welterbe. Das jüdisch-mittelalterliche Erbe der Stadt Erfurt (On the Way to World Heritage. The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of the City of Erfurt)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

19.06.2018

**Workshop "Framing the Sacred: Shrines in European Architecture"
Bar-Ilan University Israel**

"Disappearance on Display: Torah Arks in German Museums"

M. STÜRZEBECKER

28.06.2018

17th conference of the working group for the Archaeological Research of Medieval Craftwork Konstanz (17. Tagung des Arbeitskreises zur archäologischen Erforschung des mittelalterlichen Handwerks, Konstanz)

"Jüdische Handwerker/innen und ihr Handwerk in der Vormoderne." ("Jewish Craftspeople and their Craftwork in the Pre-modern Era.")

M. STÜRZEBECKER

05.07.2018

International Medieval Congress, Leeds

"The Medieval Jewish Heritage of Erfurt: Strategies of Investigation and Communication"

M. STÜRZEBECKER

16.07.2018

11th Congress of the EAJIS, Krakow

"The Old Synagogue in Erfurt – testimony to Erfurt's rich Jewish past"

M. STÜRZEBECKER

09.08.2018

Workshop of the working group Middle Ages in the network "Jewish material culture" (Arbeitsgruppe Mittelalter im Netzwerk "Jüdische Sachkultur"), Erfurt

Archäologische Befunde zur Bäckerei in Erfurt (nicht nur jüdische...) (Archaeological Discoveries of a Bakery in Erfurt – not only Jewish...)

K. SCZECH

10.08.2018

Workshop of the working group Middle Ages in the network "Jewish material culture" (Arbeitsgruppe Mittelalter im Netzwerk "Jüdische Sachkultur"), Erfurt

Jüdische und christliche Goldschmiede und ihre Produkte (Jewish and Christian Goldsmiths and their Products)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

23.11.2018

The college for adults and seniors "Erfurter Kolleg" Jüdische Lebenswelten im Mittelalter (Jewish Living Contexts during the Middle Ages)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

25.03.2019

Workshop "Vom mittelalterlichen Kairo ins neuzeitliche Veitshöchheim. Jüdisch-religiöse Praktiken im Spiegel von Genisaquellen" ("From Medieval Cairo to Modern Veitshöchheim. Jewish Religious Practices as Reflected by Geniza Sources")

"Durch diesen Ring seiest Du mir angetraut" – Der mittelalterliche jüdische Hochzeitsritus im Spiegel sachlicher und schriftlicher Quellen ("With this Ring I Thee Wed" – The Jewish Medieval Wedding Ritual as Reflected by Material Sources and Written Sources)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

07.04.2019

Riechheimer Kultur- und Freizeitverein e.V.

Auf dem Weg zum UNESCO-Welterbe: der Erfurter Schatz und andere Schätze (On the Way to UNESCO World Heritage: the Erfurt Treasure and other Treasures)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

07.06.2019

Conference "Das mittelalterliche Erfurt – Metropole zwischen Ost und West, Teil II: Stadtentwicklung, städtisches Leben, Geistesgeschichte" ("Medieval Erfurt – Metropolis between East and West, Part II: Urban Development, Urban Life, History of Thought") Erfurt

"Jüdische und christliche Goldschmiede – Vorschriften, Werkstätten und Produkte" ("Jewish and Christian Goldsmiths – Laws, Workshops and Products")

M. STÜRZEBECKER

24.06.2019

Remembrance colloquium for Silke Tammen (1964–2018)

University of Giessen

"Mazal Tov" – Jüdische Hochzeitsringe im Mittelalter ("Mazel Tov" – Jewish Wedding Rings in the Middle Ages)

M. STÜRZEBECKER

03.07.2019

International Medieval Congress, Leeds

Jewish and Christian Goldsmiths: Laws, Workshops and Products

M. STÜRZEBECKER

03.07.2019

International Medieval Congress, Leeds

Archaeological Evidence for a Jewish Bakery in Erfurt?

K. SCZECH

12.09.2019

Teacher Training, State Center for Political Education of Thuringia

(Lehrerfortbildung Landeszentrale für politische Bildung Thüringen)

Die Geschichte des jüdischen Schatzes von Erfurt
(The History of the Jewish Treasure of Erfurt)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

06.11.2019

Conference "Ritual Objects in Ritual Contexts"
University of Erfurt

Wedding Rings in the Medieval Wedding Ceremony

M. STÜRZEBECHER

08.11.2019

Long Night of Sciences, Old Synagogue Erfurt

Bildmotive und kunsthistorische Einordnung der Emailscheiben am Doppelkopf im Erfurter Schatz
(Image Motifs and Art-historical Classification of the Enamel Medallion on the Double Cup in the Erfurt Treasure)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

20.11.2019

Studium Fundamentale, University of Erfurt

Interdisziplinäre Untersuchungen an Jüdischen Hochzeitsringen (Interdisciplinary Investigations of Jewish Wedding Rings)

M. STÜRZEBECHER

SERIES OF LECTURES "ERFURT DISCUSSIONS ON JEWISH HISTORY" 2012-14, CITY OF ERFURT

20.07.2012

NAOMI FEUCHTWANGER-SARIG

Einblick in die Bibel. Bilder zur Bibel und das Bilderverbot in der jüdischen Kunst.

(Insights into the Bible. Images of the Bible and the Ban on Images in Jewish Art.)

04.09.2012

ABRAHAM DAVID

Erfurt. Ein Zentrum jüdischer Gelehrsamkeit nach 1349.

(Erfurt. A Centre of Jewish Scholarship after 1349.)

04.07.2013

CHRISTOPH PHILIPP MATT

Der Juden Garten ze Spalon Ausgrabungen im Basler Judenfriedhof 1937 und 2002/03 (The Jewish Garden ze Spalon. Excavations in the Jewish Cemetery of Basel in 1937 and 2002/03)

05.09.2013

DÖLF WILD

Die spätmittelalterlichen Wandmalereien im Haus "Zum Brunnhof" in Zürich und ihre jüdischen Auftraggeber (Mural Paintings of the Late Middle Ages in the house known as the Haus "Zum Brunnhof" in Zurich and their Jewish Clients)

04.11.2013

CHRISTIAN MARIA WEIGELT

...und soldt fest auf sie slahen

Die politischen Hintergründe des Pogroms von 1349
(...and You Should Hit them Hard

The Political Background of the Pogrom of 1349)

27.06.2014

NAOMI FEUCHTWANGER-SARIG

Jerusalem aus Gold. Die heilige Stadt in der jüdischen Kunst (Jerusalem made from Gold. The Holy City in Jewish Art)

ARAIN! LECTURES OF THE CITY OF ERFURT

In the series of lectures entitled "Arain!" (Yiddish for "Come in!") the results of the ongoing research are made accessible to the citizens of Erfurt. At monthly intervals, initially in the City and Regional Library Erfurt (*Stadt- und Regionalbibliothek Erfurt*) and since 2017 in the Old Synagogue Erfurt, topics are covered which have a connection to the Jewish history of the City of Erfurt or place it in a greater academic context. In this way, the series of lectures accompanying the process of the Erfurt World Heritage application and highlights the global World Heritage programme of UNESCO, its opportunities and challenges.



01.04.2015

**FRANK BUSSERT, TOBIAS J. KNOBLICH,
MARIA STÜRZEBECHER**

Präsentation von Band 3 der "Erfurter Schriften zur Jüdischen Geschichte" (Presentation of Volume 3 of the "Erfurt Proceedings on Jewish History")

06.05.2015

RAHEL FRONDA

Welche (besondere) Bedeutung transportieren die Erfurter mikrographischen Bibeln (What (Special) Significance do the Erfurt Micrographic Bibles Convey?)

03.06.2015

SIMON PAULUS

In SchUM, um SchUM und um SchUM herum (In ShUM, and around ShUM)

02.09.2015

KLAUS HÜFNER

Von der Haager Konvention zur UNESCO-Welterbekonvention – die Entwicklung des Welterbebedankens (From the Hague Convention to the UNESCO World Heritage Convention – the Development of the World Heritage Concept)

07.10.2015

JÖRG MÜLLER

Geistliche Gerichtsbarkeit und Juden (Spiritual Jurisdiction and Jews)

04.11.2015

ANNA STEINKAMP

Die UNESCO in Deutschland und was ist eigentlich Welterbe? (UNESCO in Germany and what exactly is World Heritage?)

02.12.2015

ANSELM HARTINGER

Das jüdische Mittelalter im Kontext der Erfurter Stadtgeschichte (The Jewish Middle Ages in the Context of the History of the City of Erfurt)

03.02.2016

GÜNTER SCHUCHARDT

Welterbe Wartburg – Lust oder Last? (World Heritage Wartburg – Blessing or Burden?)

02.03.2016

ELISABETH HOLLENDER

Die Erfurter Mahzor-Handschrift (The Erfurt Machzor Manuscript)

06.04.2016

STEFFI BEHRENDT

Schutz, Bildung, Cooperation – Was der Welterbetitel für Stralsund bedeutet (Protection, Education, Cooperation – What the World Heritage Title means for Stralsund)

04.05.2016

MICHAEL WIEHEN

Einblicke in das jüdische Köln vor 1349 (Insights into Jewish Cologne before 1349)

01.06.2016

ULRIKE WENDLAND

Der Naumburger Dom und seine hochmittelalterliche Kulturlandschaft - Erfahrungsbericht zur Antragstellung (Naumburg Cathedral and its High Medieval Cultural Landscape - Experience Report on the Nomination Process)

07.09.2016

WOLFGANG SCHNEIDER

Welterbe und Kulturvermittlung (World Heritage and the Communication of Culture)

05.10.2016

BARBARA PERLICH

Forschungen zum Gebäudekomplex Benediktsplatz 1 (Research on the Complex of Buildings Benediktsplatz 1)

02.11.2016

KLAUS WOLF, JOHANNES DEIL

Erfurter Minnerätsel – Rekonstruktion eines Minnegedichts auf einem Gürtel aus dem Erfurter Schatz (Erfurt Courtly Love Mystery – Reconstruction of a Courtly Love Poem on a Belt from the Erfurt Treasure)

07.12.2016

ANGELIKA SCHNEIDER

Welterbe "Klassisches Weimar" (World Heritage "Classical Weimar")

10.01.2017

MANFRED GROSSMANN

Das Weltnaturerbe Hainich (World Natural Heritage Hainich)

07.02.2017

MATTHIAS RIPP

Welterbe-Vermittlung (und ihre Integration in die städtische Museumslandschaft) (World Heritage Communication – and its Integration in the Urban Museum Landscape)

07.03.2017

DIANA MATUT

Papirene brikn... Jiddische Frauenlyrik (mit Lesung und eigenen Übersetzungen) (Papirene brikn... Yiddish Women's Poetry, with reading and translations)

04.04.2017

CHRISTIANE TWIEHAUS

Das Konzept für die Archäologische Zone mit Jüdischem Museum in Köln. 2000 Jahre Geschichte an einem Ort (The Concept for the Archaeological Zone with Jewish Museum in Cologne. 2000 Years of History in One Location)

09.05.17

MARION STEINICKE

Antijudaistische Propaganda in Druckschriften des 15. Jahrhunderts (Anti-Jewish Propaganda in Print Publications of the 15th Century)

13.06.2017

ANDREAS LEHNERTZ

Erfurt, Regensburg, Trier – Judensiegel im mittelalterlichen Reich: Beglaubigungstätigkeit und Selbstrepräsentation (Erfurt, Regensburg, Trier – Jewish Seal in the Medieval Empire: Authentication and Self-Representation)

05.09.2017

BETTINA RÜGGERBERG

Interaktionsfelder zwischen Christen und Juden im Alltag des Spätmittelalters (Areas of Interaction between Christians and Jews in the Everyday Life of the Late Middle Ages)

10.10.2017

NAOMI LUBRICH

Vom Judenhut zum Zauberhut. Studien eines Stigmas (From Jewish Hat to Magician's Hat. Studies of a Stigma)

07.11.2017

KATRIN KOGMAN-APPEL

Darstellungen des Judentums in der christlichen Kunst des Mittelalters (Representations of Judaism in Christian Art of the Middle Ages)

05.12.2017

STEFAN RHEIN

Das Erfurter Augustinerkloster auf dem Weg zum Welterbe (St. Augustine's Monastery in Erfurt on the Way to World Heritage)

09.01.2018

EKKEHARD WOHLGEMUTH

Weiterbauen im Welterbe – unvereinbarer Gegensatz oder Raum für Neues? (Continuing to Build on World Heritage Sites – Irreconcilable Contradiction or Room for Something New?)

13.02.2018

JOHANNES HEIL

Kommunikation, Netzwerke und kultureller Transfer jüdischer Gemeinden im Mittelalter (Communication, Networks and Cultural Transfer in Jewish Communities during the Middle Ages)

06.03.2018

CHRISTOPH CLUSE

Die SchUM-Städte Speyer, Worms und Mainz als Erinnerungsorte (The ShUM cities Speyer, Worms and Mainz as Places of Remembrance)

10.04.2018

NATHANJA HÜTTENMEISTER

Jüdische Friedhöfe in Thüringen (Jewish Cemeteries in Thuringia)

08.05.2018

ANNETT MARTINI

Die Geheimnisse der Buchstabenkrönchen in den Erfurter Torarollen (The Secrets of the Letter Crowns in the Erfurt Torah Scrolls)

05.06.2018

CLAUDIA BERGMANN

Ritual im Bild - Essen und Trinken in mittelalterlichen jüdischen Darstellungen (Rituals in Images – Eating and Drinking in Medieval Jewish Representations)

11.09.2018

BIRGIT WIEDL

Jüdisch-christliches Zusammenleben und Interaktion (Judeo-Christian Coexistence and Interaction)

09.10.2018

MICHAEL STUEDEMUND-HALÉVY

Der jüdische Friedhof Königstraße in Hamburg-Altona (The Jewish Cemetery Königstraße in Hamburg-Altona)

06.11.2018

KLASSIK-STIFTUNG WEIMAR

Welterbe "Klassisches Weimar" – Wohn- und Wirkungsstätten der Klassiker und ihrer Förderer (World Heritage "Classical Weimar" – Places of Residence and Workplaces of the Classical Authors and their Patrons)

04.12.2018

ANNETTE WEBER

Ritus und Raum in mittelalterlichen Synagogen (Rites and Room Design in Medieval Synagogues)

08.01.2019

REBECCA SEBBAGH

Heiliger Müll? – Verborgene Schätze! Die Kairoer Genizah und ihre Handschriften (Sacred Trash? – Buried Treasure! The Cairo Genizah and its Manuscripts)

05.02.2019

MIRJAM WENZEL

Die Erneuerung des Jüdischen Museums Frankfurt (The Renovation of the Jewish Museum in Frankfurt)

12.03.2019

JÜRGEN BÄRSCH

Antijüdische Deutungen liturgischer Vollzüge und Gebräuche im Mittelalter (Anti-Jewish Interpretations of Liturgical Procedures and Customs in the Middle Ages)

02.04.2019

HANS-JÖRG GILOMEN

Miteinander oder nebeneinander. Elemente jüdischer Siedlungssegregation im Mittelalter (Togetherness or Parallel Existence. Elements of Jewish Settlement Segregation in the Middle Ages)

07.05.2019

LUKAS CLEMENS

Kathedralstädte und Judengemeinden im heutigen Rheinland-Pfalz – Zur Topografie jüdischer Siedlungen im Mittelalter (Cathedral Cities and Jewish Communities in Modern Rhineland-Palatinate – The Topography of Jewish Settlements in the Middle Ages)

04.06.2019

MILAN ŽONCA

Jom Tov Lippmann Mühlhausen – ein Rabbiner im Erfurt des 14. Jahrhunderts (Yomtov Lippmann Mühlhausen – a Rabbi in 14th Century Erfurt)

03.09.2019

SOPHIA SCHMITT

Ankläger und Verteidiger in spätmittelalterlichen Ritualmordbeschuldigungen (Prosecutors and Defendants in Ritual Murder Accusations during the Late Middle Ages)

01.10.2019

EVELINE BRUGGER

"...und der wertlose Brief soll gültig sein." Konfliktfelder und Konfliktvermeidung im jüdisch-christlichen Geschäftsverkehr des Spätmittelalters ("... and the Worthless Promissory Note is Supposed to be Legal." Fields of Conflict and the Avoidance of Conflict in Judeo-Christian Business Dealings in the Late Middle Ages)

03.12.2019

VERA HENKELMANN

"Es werde Licht!" – Künstliches Licht im jüdischen und christlichen Sakralraum ("Let There be Light!" – Artificial Light in Jewish and Christian Sacred Spaces)

07.01.2020

FRIEDERIKE HANSELL

Endlich Welterbe! Herausforderungen eines Bewerbungsprozesses dargestellt am Beispiel der Montanregion Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří (World Heritage at Last! Challenges of an Application Process Represented by the Example of the Mining Region Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří)

04.02.2020

ANNETT MARTINI

Jüdische Tradition im Spiegel christlicher Hebraistik: Rezeptionsspuren in der Erfurter Handschriftensammlung (Jewish Tradition Reflected by Christian Hebrew Language Studies: Traces of Reception in the Erfurt Manuscript Collection)

03.03.2020

STEFANIE FUCHS

"Feuchtigkeit glitzert auf den Säulen" – die mittelalterliche Mikwe zu Friedberg ("Dampness Glistens on the Columns" – the Medieval Mikveh in Friedberg)

07.04.2020

DAVID SCHNUR

Kreditbeziehungen von Juden und christlichen Handwerkern in der Reichs- und Messestadt Frankfurt a.M. im 14. Jahrhundert (Credit Relationships between Jewish and Christian Craftsmen in the Imperial City and Trade City of Frankfurt a.M. in the 14th Century)

05.05.2020

MAIKE LÄMMERHIRT

Zur Migration Erfurter Juden im Spätmittelalter (The Migration of Erfurt Jews in the Late Middle Ages)

09.06.2020

LINDA WIESNER

Verborgene Schätze – Textilfunde in Genisot (Hidden Treasure – Textile Finds in Genisot)

01.09.2020

ASTRID PETERLE

"Unsere Stadt" im Mittelalter. Eine neue Dauerausstellung für das Museum Judenplatz in Wien ("Our City" during the Middle Ages. A new permanent exhibition for the Museum Judenplatz in Vienna)

06.10.2020

MALIN DREES AND MAXIMILIAN M. D. HOLFELDER

Beschriebene Schiefertafeln des 14. Jahrhunderts aus dem Kölner Jüdischen Viertel (Slate Tablets Featuring Writing from the 14th Century Jewish Quarter in Cologne)

03.11.2020

KARIN SCZECH

Eine mittelalterliche jüdische Bäckerei in Erfurt? (A Medieval Jewish Bakery in Erfurt?)

01.12.2020

REBEKKA VOSS

Von Muskeljuden und Rotschöpfen. Die "Roten Juden" in der jiddischen Kultur. (From Heroic Muscle Jews to Little Redheads. The "Red Jews" in Yiddish Culture.)

Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, lectures could not take place between April and December 2020 and are postponed to 2021.

ED.	<p>State Capital Erfurt 99111 Erfurt www.erfurt.de</p> <p>Department of Culture and Urban Development (Dezernat Kultur und Stadtentwicklung)</p> <p>DR. TOBIAS J. KNOBLICH Deputy Mayor</p> <p>DR. KARIN SCZECH DR. MARIA STÜRZEBECHER Representative for UNESCO World Heritage</p>
IN COOPERATION WITH	<p>Department of Culture, Department of History Museums (<i>Kulturdirektion, Abteilung Geschichtsmuseen</i>)</p> <p>Building Authority Erfurt, Department for the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (<i>Bauamt Erfurt, Abt. Denkmalpflege/Denkmalschutz</i>)</p> <p>Office for Urban Development and Urban Planning (<i>Amt für Stadtentwicklung und Stadtplanung</i>)</p> <p>Thuringian State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology (<i>Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie</i>)</p> <p>Erfurt Tourism and Marketing Board</p>
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