

The background of the cover is a detailed, dark-toned historical map of a Moravian settlement. The map shows a grid-like street pattern with numerous small, rectangular buildings. In the top right corner, there is a faint compass rose. The overall tone is dark and historical.

# Annex I

## *Moravian Church Settlements*

International Management Plan

## Annex I

# *Moravian Church Settlements*

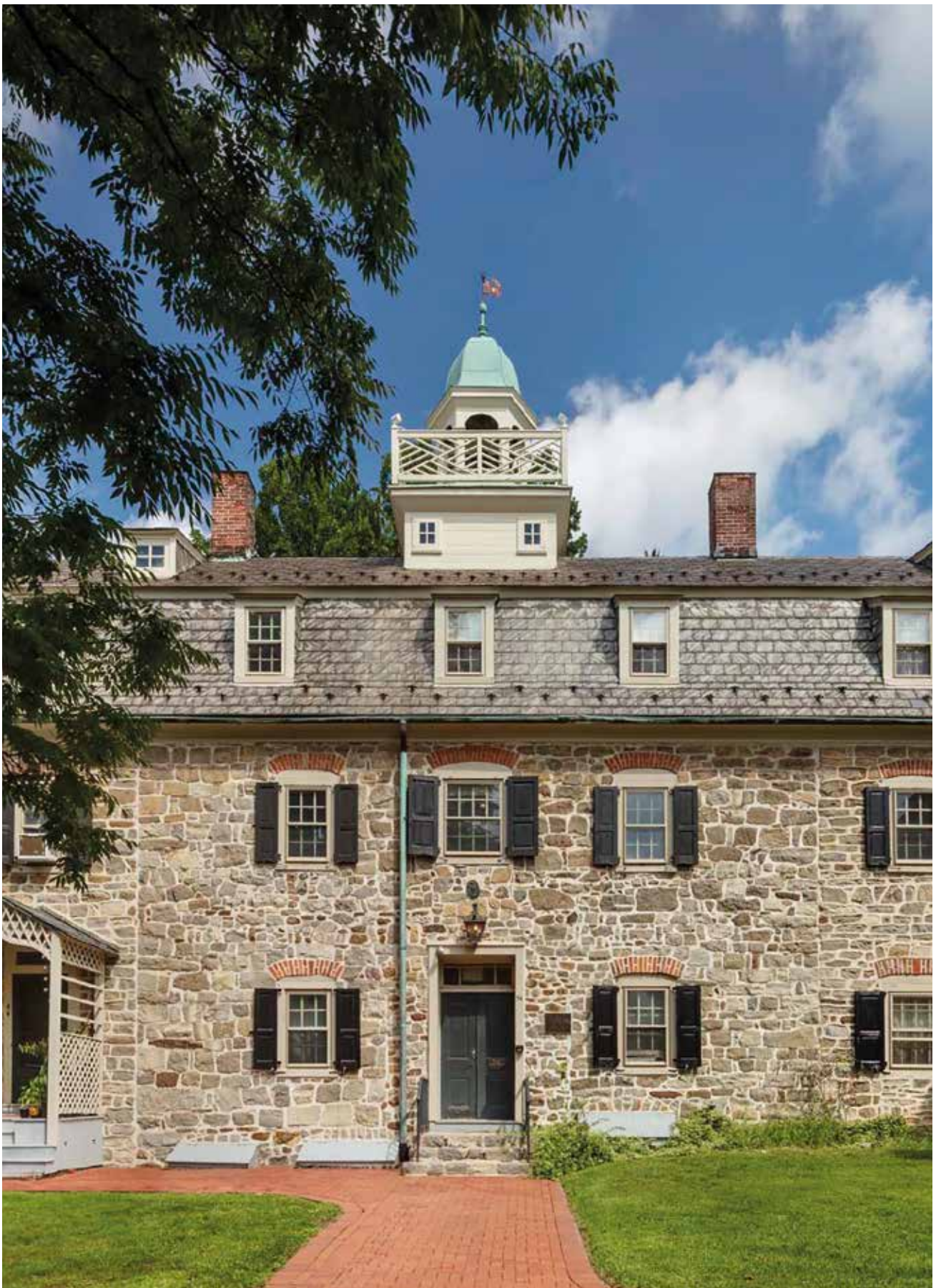
International Management Plan



*Moravian Church Settlements*  
International Management Plan















  
Moravian Church, Christiansfeld

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the International Management Plan (IMP) is to set out key responsibilities and commitments undertaken as part of the protection and management of *Moravian Church Settlements*, together with an outline of shared strategic and priority, measurable, actions. The IMP is the high-level overarching management plan that is an integral part of the management system as outlined in the Nomination Document (section 5.e). It is designed to be operational between component parts in different jurisdictions.

The IMP will function as strategic guidance for the Transnational Coordination Group (TCG, see 3.2.2) which will coordinate the management of the single nominated World Heritage property. The TCG will be tasked to implement the IMP under the steering function of the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC, see 3.2.1). As most protection and management is conducted at site level, the IMP is supported by local management plans at each of the four component parts – CP1 *Herrnhut* (Germany), CP2 *Bethlehem* (USA), CP3 *Gracehill* (UK), and CP4 *Christiansfeld* (Denmark).

## 1.2 Process

Management arrangements for the World Heritage nomination *Moravian Church Settlements* have been developed by the competent authorities in the States Parties involved, according to the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (UNESCO, 2021), hereafter OG.

The IMP accompanies the Nomination Document of *Moravian Church Settlements* and is part of the overall Nomination Dossier jointly submitted to UNESCO by the participating States Parties. Each State Party will be responsible for taking care of protection, conservation, and management of the component part of the property within its territory, in accordance with the provisions of the World Heritage Convention, the OG, and the decisions of the World Heritage Committee as well as constitutional and legal provisions.

The international management system builds on substantial consistency in heritage practice among participating States Parties, and facilitates the development of common approaches to the protection, preservation, conservation, management, and presentation of the serial property which are the subject of this plan.



Stakeholder participation in the nomination process, together with existing and planned stakeholder roles in the management of the nominated property, is extensive and longstanding and was formalised during the process of compiling the Nomination Dossier.

## 1.3 Validity

The IMP is endorsed in principle by the States Parties concerned (USA, Germany, UK, Denmark) as the ‘appropriate’ document cited under para. 108 of the OG. The IMP will be the single management document for the nominated property that is valid but not binding at the international level.

The IMP will become operational in the event of a successful inscription of *Moravian Church Settlements* on the World Heritage List.

The IMP is the result of a fully participatory process and is signed by all key stakeholders to signal their firm commitment to the responsibilities that accompany inscription on the World Heritage List.

Moravian Church,  
Hermhut >



## 2. Moravian Church Settlements

### 2.1 Identification

**States Parties** Federal Republic of Germany represented by the Free State of Saxony (GER)  
United States of America (USA)  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK)

**State, Province or Region** Free State of Saxony, Upper Lusatia, Germany  
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, USA  
Northern Ireland, UK

**Name of nominated property** *Moravian Church Settlements*

<b>Geographical coordinates to the nearest second</b>	<i>Herrnhut</i> , GER	51°00'56" N	14°44'39" E
	<i>Bethlehem</i> , USA	40°37'09" N	75°22'51" W
	<i>Gracehill</i> , UK	54°51'13" N	6°19'37" W



Location of the nominated property's component parts

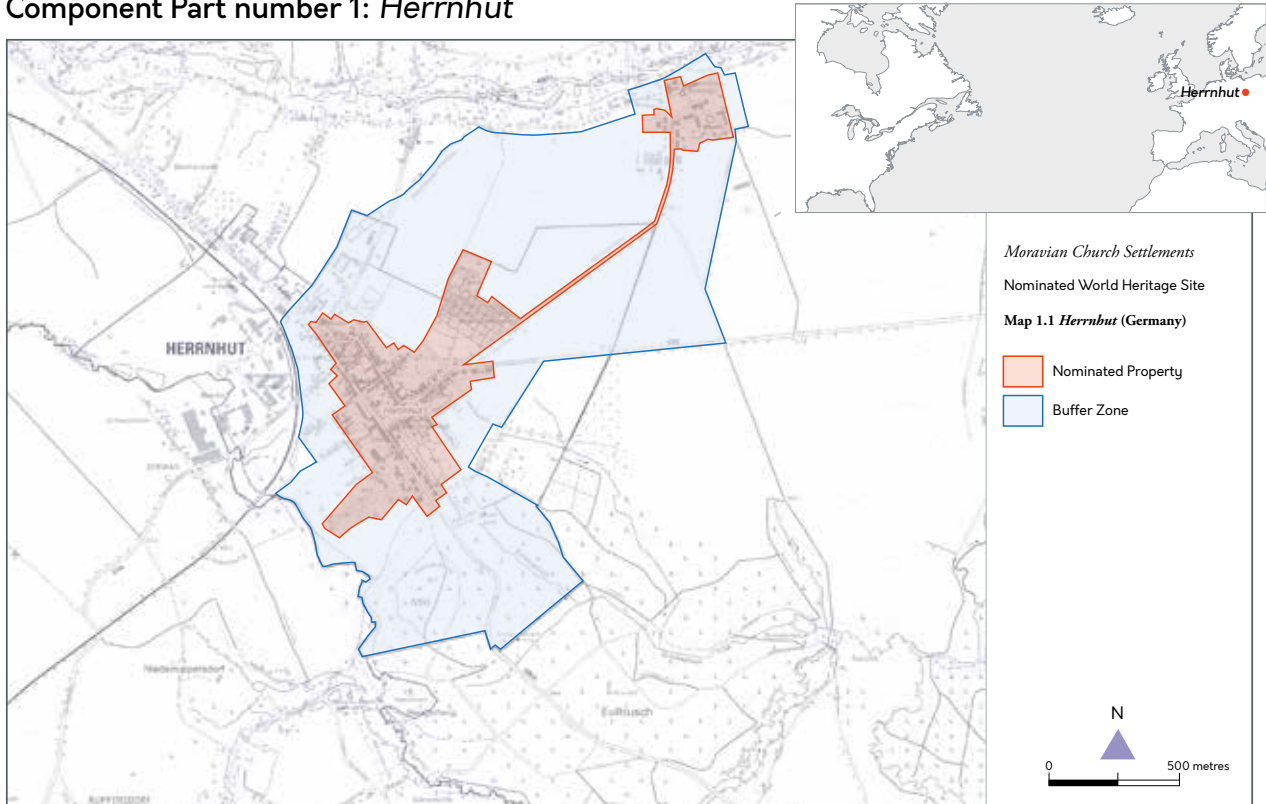


**Textual description of  
the boundaries of the  
nominated property**

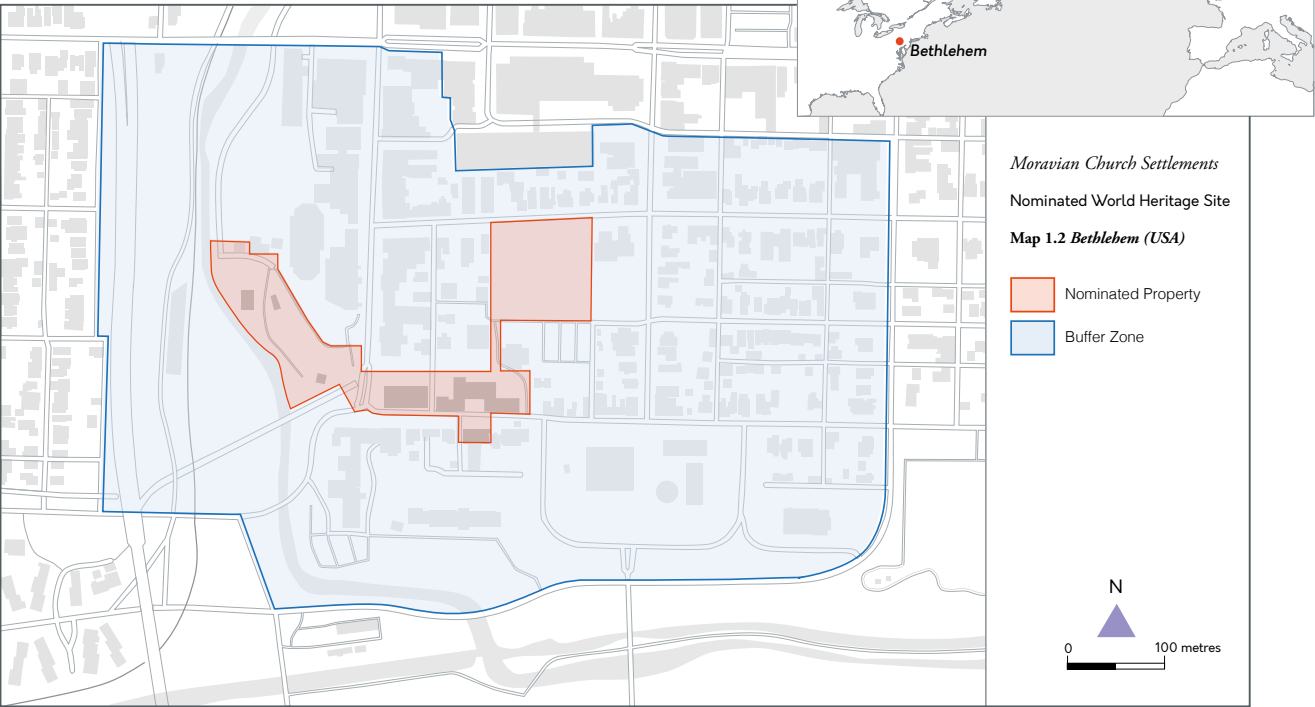
The boundaries of the nominated serial transnational property are those of the three component parts, each of which is an historical Moravian Church Settlement while at the same time a living religious and urban centre: *Herrnhut* (GER), *Bethlehem* (USA), and *Gracehill* (UK). The boundaries of the nominated property are drawn to include all proposed key attributes of potential Outstanding Universal Value. These attributes are all subject to legal and effective protection according to respective sovereign systems of the participating State Parties.

In addition, buffer zones have been established with the purpose of securing the contribution to proposed Outstanding Universal Value asserted for each component part. This includes both the view out of the component parts towards their wider setting and the view of the settlement and other features from this landscape. Although in each component part the pressure for development is very low, the buffer zones were drawn to encompass a sufficient area within which developments might have the potential to become a threat to the significance and character of the property.

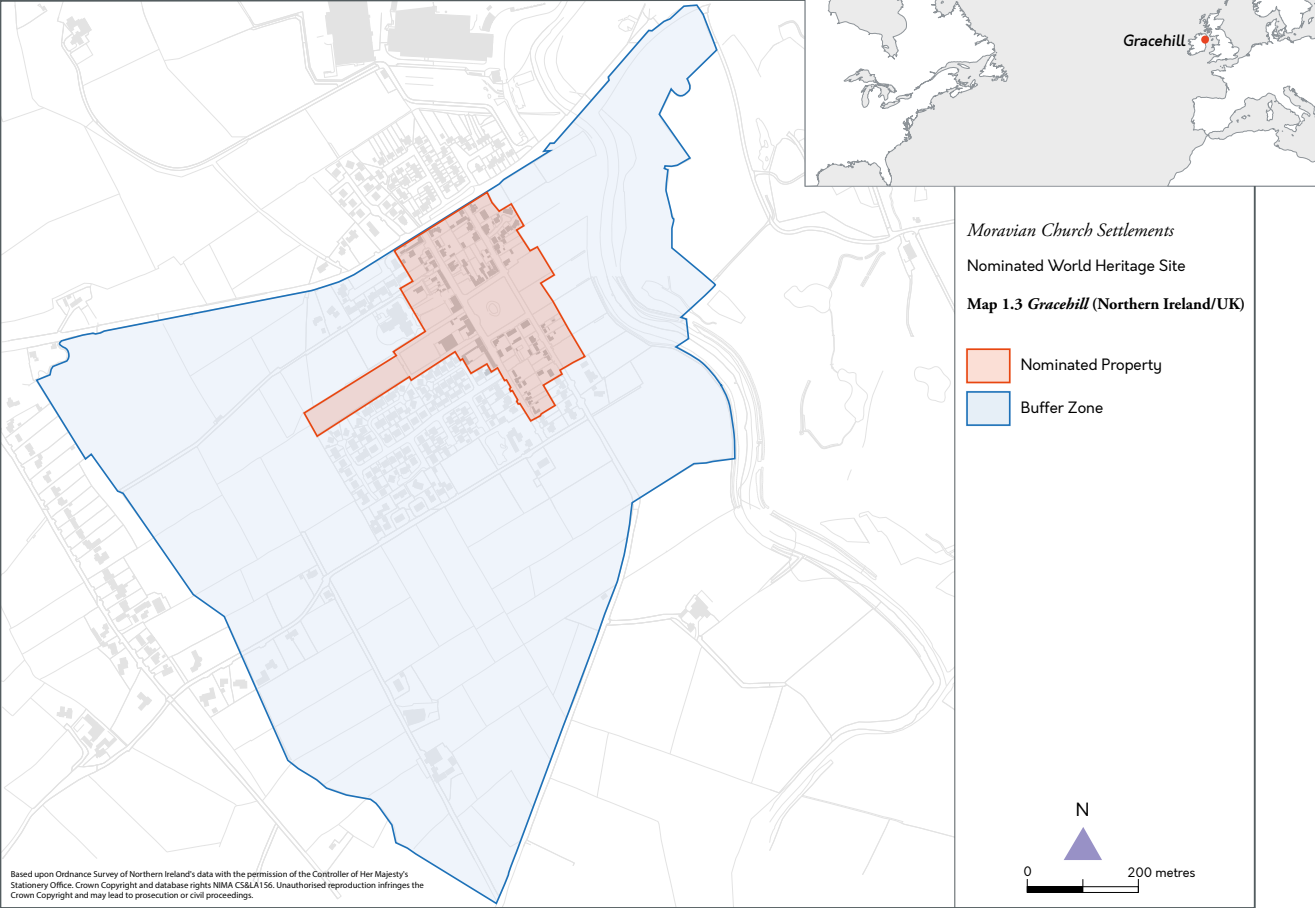
**Component Part number 1: Herrnhut**



Component Part number 2: Bethlehem

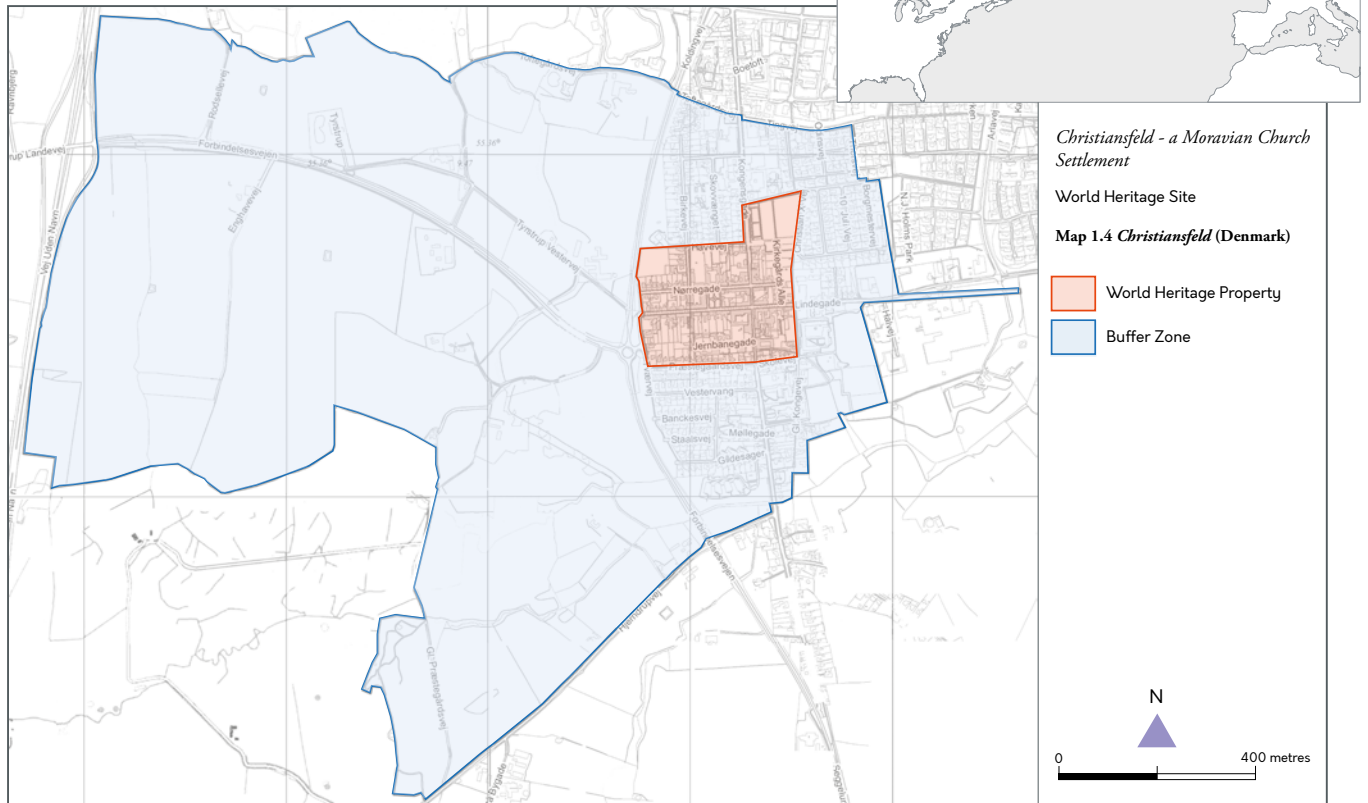


Component Part number 3: Gracehill





## Component Part number 4: Christiansfeld



## 2.2 Description of nominated property

*Moravian Church Settlements* is a proposed transnational extension of *Christiansfeld, a Moravian Church Settlement* (Denmark), founded in southern Jutland in 1773 as a colony of the Moravian Church, a Protestant denomination in the free church tradition centred in *Herrnhut*, Saxony. The extension responds to the decision of the World Heritage Committee on the inscription of *Christiansfeld* as a World Heritage Site in 2015. The proposed extension *Moravian Church Settlements* comprises three additional component parts:

- *Herrnhut* (Germany), the ‘mother’ or ‘founding town’ of the Renewed Moravian Church, established in 1722 in Saxony and which emerged in step with the evolution of Moravian theology and societal ideals, defining the principles of all Moravian Church settlements;
- *Bethlehem* (USA), founded in Pennsylvania in 1741, highlighting the early transatlantic dimension of the Moravian Church phenomenon in its most

prolific settlement building decade and adding the cultural dimension of the Moravians' outreach to Native Americans; and

- *Gracehill* (UK) founded in the North of Ireland in 1759, representing the importance of the Moravian Church in the UK and representative of a developmental series of 'ideal' urban plans which illustrates a remarkable gender axis - the division of the town plan into a sisters' side and brothers' side which directly relates to the most fundamental functional structure of Moravian society.

Each component part represents an historic urban religious centre classed as a Moravian congregation town ('*Gemeinort*'). As a series, *Herrnhut*, *Bethlehem*, and *Gracehill*, together with *Christiansfeld*, exemplify the global network of all settlements and their remarkable coherence in religious life, architecture, and town planning.

The continuing presence of Moravian Church communities in each settlement ties the historic structures – critical heritage elements in the ongoing maintenance of practices and beliefs – to the ongoing life of the wider Moravian Church and municipal community, its sustainable development, and common well-being.

## Free State of Saxony, GERMANY. Component Part number 1: *Herrnhut*





*Herrnhut* is in Upper Lusatia in the Free State of Saxony, Germany, around 70 km east of Dresden. It was established in 1722 in undulating wooded and open rural countryside as a ‘new town’, the ‘mother’ settlement of the Renewed Moravian Church. This ‘founding town’ emerged in step with the evolution of Moravian Church theology and societal ideals that defined the principles of all Moravian Church settlements. *Herrnhut* is set in open countryside with compatible light agricultural use in the north and east, forestry in the south, and more modern urban expansion in the west.

**Principal contribution to OUV:**

- Original ‘mother’ settlement which first functioned as a refuge for Moravian and Bohemian religious exiles, and which evolved into a congregational settlement in step with the Brethren’s principles that defined all Moravian Church settlements.
- Origin of the fundamentals of Moravian Church town planning, of the architectural style of Moravian Church Civic Baroque, and of prototype urban structure, buildings and spaces, including Choir Houses and God’s Acre.
- Origin of the organisational system of the Moravian Church leading to the development of a network of planned idealised Protestant colonies and mission stations.
- Administrative headquarters of the worldwide Moravian Church during the eighteenth century, together with centralised building administration.

**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, USA.**  
**Component Part number 2: Bethlehem**



*Bethlehem* is in Northampton County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, around 100 km north of Philadelphia and 133 km west of New York City. Established at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Monocacy Creek in the early 1740s, it was the first permanent Moravian Church settlement in the North American continent and became the preeminent religious and administrative centre of Moravian Church activity in North America. The setting of *Bethlehem* is predominantly moderately dense urban.

**Principal contribution to OUV:**

- Built to accommodate a congregation of Moravian Church immigrants from Europe to sustain missionary outreach to Native Americans funded by a General Economy centred on the Colonial Industrial Quarter and supplemented by light manufacturing in Choir Houses.
- First permanent congregational settlement in the North American continent, containing an unparalleled ensemble of early buildings centred on the only surviving Gemeinhaus in the series.
- Linear settlement, governed by topography and natural resources, with zoned residential and industrial areas.
- Preeminent religious, administrative, and educational centre of Moravian Church activity in North America.

**Northern Ireland, UK.**  
**Component Part number 3: *Gracehill***





*Gracehill* is located 3 km from Ballymena in Mid-County Antrim, Northern Ireland, UK. This planned Moravian Church Settlement was founded in 1759 among numerous scattered Diaspora societies and is one of the four larger settlements in the British Isles. It is the only complete Moravian Church settlement to have been built in the island of Ireland, and the only one in the British Moravian Province to illustrate the classic continental European plan that evolved around the mid-eighteenth century, and which features the church and communal buildings clustered around a square. *Gracehill* was situated in the remote North of Ireland when it was planned and built. The land was agricultural, but poor. Today, the setting – particularly in the principal designed east-west axis – retains a mostly rural character with compatible light agricultural use.

- Principal contribution to OUV:
- Exemplar of a Moravian Church settlement built to serve an existing concentration of Diaspora societies, translating Moravian theology and philosophy into a contrasting cultural context and remote rural environment.
- The most precise demonstration of a gender axis in the urban plan, part of an evolving series implemented in the post-Zinzendorf era of settlement foundation (after 1760).
- Exceptional illustration of the blending of eighteenth-century European continental Moravian Church architectural style with 'Dublin' Georgian.

## Denmark.

### Component Part number 4: *Christiansfeld* (inscribed 2015)



*Christiansfeld*, located around 15 km south of Kolding in Southern Denmark, was inspired by the Moravian settlement of Zeist in Holland. It was laid out on relatively level topography, its design based on two parallel main streets connected by a rectangular central square.

Principal contribution to OUV:

The justification for inscription of the original nomination *Christiansfeld – a Moravian Church Settlement* was based on -

- The best preserved and most complete example of a European Moravian Church colony settlement based on sophisticated urban planning principles aimed at reflecting the social and ethical values of the Moravian Church community. Moreover, it reflects new ideas introduced in the Age of Enlightenment through the strict application of an ideal city plan.
- The democratic organisation of the Moravian Church is expressed in its humanistic town planning, of which *Christiansfeld* is an example, illustrated by its open plan, established on agricultural land and representing all important buildings for the common welfare – **criterion (iv)**.

## 2.3

# Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)

## Brief synthesis

*Moravian Church Settlements* is a serial nomination of three towns founded in the eighteenth century and based on the Moravian concept of an ideal city: *Herrnhut* (Saxony/Germany), *Bethlehem* (USA), and *Gracehill* (Northern Ireland/UK). It is a proposed extension of the World Heritage Site of *Christiansfeld, a Moravian Church Settlement* (Denmark).

Each of these settlements exemplifies the Moravian Church's spiritual, societal, and ethical ideals that aimed at the creation of an intentional religious community and found expression in a distinctive style of town planning and architecture. While *Christiansfeld* is the best-preserved Moravian Church settlement in the world, and illustrates a number of representative aspects, *Herrnhut* as the mother settlement is



testimony to original Moravian urban design principles as well as introducing key attributes of the Moravian Church's spiritual, societal and ethical ideals, *Bethlehem* is the first and best-preserved colony settlement in North America, and *Gracehill* is the best-preserved in the British Isles planned around a central church square.

The development of the settlements is characterised by overarching urban planning principles guided by ideals of the Moravian Church that have distinct buildings, including the particular type of Gemeinhaus (congregation building), Church, several Choir Houses (large structures designed as communal dwellings for unmarried men, unmarried women and widows), and the distinctive God's Acre (cemetery) placed nearby. Based on their similarities they together represent the transnational scope and consistency of the international Moravian community as a global network, built from the eighteenth century through the founding of settlements and mission stations which continue to characterise the Moravian Church today.

*Moravian Church Settlements* are testimony to the temporal sequence of establishment and distinctive geographical and cultural reach of an unparalleled international network of ideal settlements planned and constructed by the Moravian Church in Europe and North America, substantially during its formative phase in the eighteenth century.

## Justification for Criteria

**Criterion (iii):** The transnational series of *Moravian Church Settlements* bears exceptional testimony to Moravian Church principles, the community's faith, way of life, and distinct religious and social ideals which are expressed in the towns' layouts, architecture, and craftsmanship, as well as the fact that numerous buildings are still used either for their original function or the continuation of Moravian Church activities and traditions. An exceptional range of essential tangible and intangible attributes allow these settlements to be recognised as the most significant examples of Moravian Church settlements, part of a unique and vibrant worldwide network in which no settlement or congregation exists in isolation. Moravian cultural tradition is characterised by the quest for an ordered communal Christian life, as well as by recurrent experiences of migration and a high level of mobility, the settlement congregations acting as places of support for local outreach and missionary work. The continuing presence of Moravian Church communities in each settlement ties the historic structures to the ongoing life of the larger Moravian Church community,

which is based on the ideal of a universal fellowship of believers that cuts across all boundaries of nationality, ethnicity, gender, culture, and class.

**Criterion (iv):** The transnational series of *Moravian Church Settlements* is an outstanding example of intentional religious town planning within the Protestant tradition, combining both spiritual aspects and practical considerations of community life. Each settlement bears witness to the Moravian Church vision of a unified and coherent urban design, inspired by ancient and biblical concepts of the ‘ideal city’ and anticipating Enlightenment ideals of equality and social improvement that became a reality for many Europeans only much later. Transforming patterns of civic architecture of the late Baroque period, *Moravian Church Settlements* stand for the movement towards democratisation, offering the same standard of living to all its members. Open public space, shared gardens, provisions for schools and medical facilities, as well as thoughtful arrangements for agriculture and industry served to advance the common welfare. Each settlement possesses distinctive functions and illustrates unity through homogenous groups of buildings with shared styles, materials, and proportions (each with local variation), together with a consistent high quality of Moravian Church craftsmanship.

## Statement of Integrity

The nominated transnational serial property comprises three component parts which, together with *Christiansfeld*, illustrate sufficiently the origins, evolution, and global spread of Moravian Church settlements during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. They represent the continuing religious heritage and the spiritual investment of many generations, each sharing a common set of attributes while making a discrete contribution to the series, including distinctive geographical and cultural reach, representative variations in urban plans, exemplars of specific building types, regional contributions in architectural style and local construction materials, temporal sequence of establishment, and linkages with other settlements and mission stations.

Boundaries are determined to include all key attributes, mindful of the integrity of the whole transnational property. Urban plans remain widely legible and are largely intact. Visual relations between different parts of the settlements, including the cemeteries and in part with surrounding landscapes, are still largely extant and readable. None of the settlements suffer from neglect and none are threatened in any way.



## Statement of Authenticity

The property overall meets the conditions of authenticity. The structure and characteristics of original urban plans remain largely intact. Most buildings, especially those of the early Moravian Church period (eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries), retain substantial authenticity through their original material, design, substance, workmanship, and many of them remain in continued use by the Moravian Church. The continuity of the Moravian Church community contributes to safeguarding authenticity in spirit and feeling as well as atmosphere of the property. Most of the residential units have been modernised in their interiors to be in line with contemporary living standards.

Documentation and objects underpinning authenticity include expansive archival collections, which include settlement plans, administrative documents, letters and reports, diaries, and thousands of autobiographical memoirs, as well as paintings, photographs, and commemorative objects. *Herrnhut* hosts the Unity Archives founded in 1764 and managed in *Herrnhut* since 1820 as the official repository for the central institutions of the worldwide Moravian Church and for the European Continental Province. *Bethlehem* hosts the Moravian Archives of the Northern Province of the Moravian Church in North America, and *Gracehill* hosts the archives of most of the Moravian work in Ireland. Collectively such material reflects not only administrative order but also a memory bank that is characteristic of Moravian Church cultural tradition.

## Requirements for protection and management

Each component part of the nominated serial property benefit from protection guaranteed through legislation and spatial planning regulations anchored in the respective protective mechanisms of each State Party. Responsibility for the protection of each of the component parts of the property rests with the national/regional/local government. Active conservation is carried out throughout the property. The States Parties propose a joint approach and set of key indicators to monitor the state of conservation of the components of the property, and to react at an early stage to potential threats that may become an issue, such as an increase in visitor numbers or inappropriate development. The Moravian Church community has for the past 300 years provided traditional protection to its buildings through their requirements for use and remains very active in upholding its religious and social services. Such activity

also sustains the spiritual, social and ethical principles that underline the significance of the settlements.

An overall management system for the whole property is established, with an International Management Plan and Action Plan agreed by all stakeholders. An International Governmental Committee, made up of national World Heritage Focal Points and/or a representative of the highest monument or heritage protection authority, is responsible for matters at the level of State Parties and their responsibilities under the Convention, while the Transnational Coordination Group comprises representatives of each component. A Moravian Church Transnational Advisory Group provides a consistent viewpoint on matters of tangible and intangible attributes. Each component will have a property Manager/Coordinator and a Local Management Plan which conforms to the overarching International Management Plan.

Long-term challenges include sustainable visitor management, especially for the protection of intangibles and for managing visitor expectations. The Moravian Church Transnational Advisory Group (MCTAG), together with municipal and regional tourism authorities, will be key in this respect.

## 2.4

## World Heritage Attributes

### 2.4.1

Understanding the attributes of a World Heritage Site, and the interactions between them, is of crucial importance for protection, conservation and management actions. A clear understanding of the attributes that convey a property's Outstanding Universal Value is critical for their long-term protection. Attributes are not specific to particular criteria of Outstanding Universal Value but should refer to the whole property. The criteria justify the proposed Outstanding Universal Value in terms of particular viewpoints set out in them. Reference can (and should) be made to the relevant attributes within each criterion citation, but they are not exclusive to that criterion. They relate to the whole Outstanding Universal Value.

#### **Values: Why is the heritage place special**

In the case of a World Heritage property, the value that is considered to be 'of importance for present and future generations of all humanity' is its OUV. The values are embodied in the World Heritage criteria. Values are what makes a heritage place special, and a particular combination of values explains why one specific place is of particular importance.



**Attributes: How can we see those values if we visit the place?**

Attributes are a key concept which needs to be fully understood. Attributes of Outstanding Universal Value are the qualities, whether tangible or intangible, which convey the Outstanding Universal Value and allow an understanding of that value. They are the evidence of the Outstanding Universal Value.

Use of attributes

- For Periodic Reporting: It is recommended to name five key attributes and not more than 15 attributes in total. Too detailed a presentation of the attribute's risks losing sight of the essentials, both in terms of the justification and visibility of the unique selling proposition and in terms of the need for protection and management. *For transnational serial properties common attributes for the whole serial World Heritage property.*
- For protection, conservation and management: Attributes provide the basis for the assessment of impacts of project proposals and threats on the Outstanding Universal Value. Impacts of threats such as climate change, development pressures, and preservation needs can only be properly assessed if the attributes are known. *More detailed attributes could be defined.*
- For Education: Attributes also inform the interpretation and presentation of a World Heritage Site. They are used to develop messages and convey the global meaning of a World Heritage Site. *SOUV and attributes are "translated" into messages and themes.*

## 2.4.2

**Attributes of *Moravian Church Settlements***

The Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value includes a description of the values and attributes of the *Moravian Church Settlements* and is the starting point for the analysis of the values and attributes, in particular the short summary, the justification of the criteria and the statements authenticity and integrity. The attributes were the basis for the selection of the component parts and the delineation of the boundaries for effective protection.

Description of key attributes:

1. Planned religious settlements that demonstrate exceptional sophisticated and humanistic urban planning guided by social and ethical principles of the Moravian Church.

2. Architecture and craftsmanship expressed in characteristic buildings for the common welfare that represent outstanding testimony to the democratic organisation of the Moravian Church.
3. The continuation of Moravian Church activities and traditions, including interaction with the town and its buildings.

Active Moravian congregations in all component parts embody the living cultural tradition associated with the architectural heritage, and many historic buildings continue to be used for church purposes. The transnational character of the nominated property continues to be sustained by the international network of the Moravian Church as a global body.

‘What to protect’ broadly equates to:

- The town plan, its unity and functional distribution related to Moravian Church ideals and the concept of an ‘ideal city’ (attribute 1)
- The architectural style of Moravian Church Civic Baroque and its variations influenced by cultural reach and national styles (attributes 1 and 2)
- Moravian Church building types and their characteristic proportions, features, and consistent craftsmanship and detailing (attribute 2)
- God’s Acre cemetery, its placement and character in relation to the town and its shared features reflecting spiritual beliefs (attribute 1)
- Views out into the landscape, and from the landscape into the town (attribute 1)
- The evolution in Moravian Church town planning and architecture expressed through the development of urban designs, architectural style and building forms (attribute 2)
- Moravian Church ownership and activities, including interaction with the town and its buildings (attribute 3)

### Key Attributes

- Planned religious settlements that demonstrate exceptional sophisticated and humanistic urban planning guided by social and ethical principles of the Moravian Church
- Architecture and craftsmanship expressed in characteristic buildings for the common welfare that represent outstanding testimony to the democratic organisation of the Moravian Church
- The continuation of Moravian Church activities and traditions

### Criterion (iii):

The transnational series of *Moravian Church Settlements* bears exceptional testimony to Moravian Church principles, the community's faith, way of life, and distinct religious and social ideals.

Settlements as a formal and strategic instrument of the denomination's theology and social organisation

- > Successive establishment of colonies that served a range of functions (administrative, religious, social, educational)
- > Development of urban designs to best facilitate ethical and social principles in day-to-day life while providing an integral unity and equality for the community of believers

Continuing cultural tradition

- > Liturgical framework and congregational life, and its interactions with the town and its buildings
- > Moravian Church ownership and activities, and the tradition of continued global links between settlements

### Criterion (iv):

The transnational series of *Moravian Church Settlements* is an outstanding example of intentional religious town planning within the Protestant tradition.

Town planning

- > Town plan, unity and functional distribution related to Moravian Church ideals and the concept of an 'ideal city'

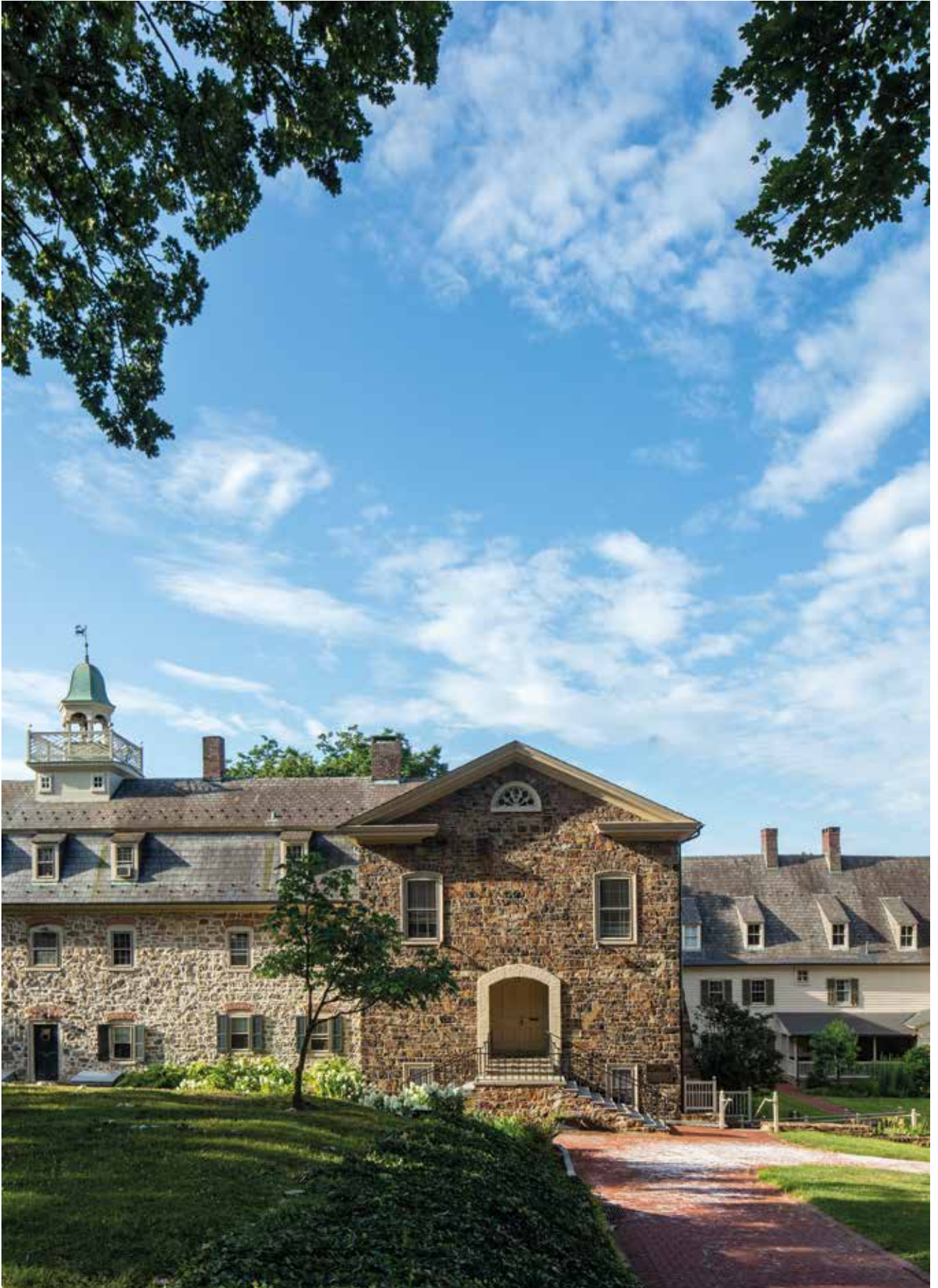
Architecture

- > Architectural style of Moravian Church Civic Baroque, and its variations influenced by cultural reach and national styles
- > Building types and their characteristic proportions, features, and consistent craftsmanship and detailing

Features reflecting spiritual beliefs

- > Views out into the landscape, and from the landscape into the town
- > Temporal span of settlement building reflecting an evolution in Moravian town planning and architecture
- > God's Acre (prototype cemetery), its placement in relation to the town





Old Chapel, *Bethlehem*, with  
Gemeinhaus (right) and Bell House (left)

## 3. International Management System

### 3.1 International framework

As signatories to the World Heritage Convention, the States Parties participating in this transnational serial nomination are committed to recognising and upholding the conventions, which they have ratified, and other guidance including declarations, recommendations, resolutions, principles, and guidelines as approved and promoted from time to time by UNESCO in matters concerning cultural and natural heritage.

At the transnational level, international conventions provide an overarching framework for the protection and conservation of the nominated property and form the basis for cooperation between States Parties. Under the terms of the World Heritage Convention, each State Party also recognises the advisory role to the Convention of ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN and makes use, as appropriate, of charters and guidance documents and the recommendations therein.

The most important conventions applicable to the nominated serial property and its buffer zones, include:

- *The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage – The World Heritage Convention* (1972, Paris); ratified by the USA (1973), Germany (1976), and the UK (1984)
- *The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (Hague convention 1954)*; ratified by Germany (1967), the USA (2009) and the UK (2017)
- *The Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property* (Paris 1970); ratified by the USA (1982), Germany (2007), and the UK (2002)
- *The Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention 1985)*. (Revision 30<sup>th</sup> September 2003); ratified by Germany (1987), and the UK (1987)

- *The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valetta 1992). Ratified by Germany (2003), and the UK (2000)

The following international recommendations of UNESCO contain principles concerning the protection of cultural heritage:

- *Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape* (adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO 2011)
- *Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas* (adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO 1976)
- *Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage* (adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO 1972)
- *Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works* (adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO 1968)

In addition, recommendations by ICOMOS and others from the following international charters and international standards may be considered especially relevant for cultural heritage and its conservation:

- *International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites* ('The Venice Charter', ICOMOS, 1964)
- *The Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS, 1979)
- *Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas* ('The Washington Charter', ICOMOS, 1987)
- *Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage* (ICOMOS, 1990)
- *Nara Document on Authenticity* (ICOMOS, 1994)
- *Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage* (ICOMOS, 1999)



- *International Cultural Tourism Charter* (ICOMOS, 1999)
- *Krakow Charter on the principles for conservation and restoration of built heritage* (2000)
- *Riga Charter on authenticity and historical reconstruction in relationship to cultural heritage* (ICCROM et al, 2000)
- *Charter for the Principles for the analysis, conservation and structural restoration of architectural heritage* (ICOMOS, 2003)
- *Charter on the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites* (ICOMOS, 2008)
- *Archaeology and urban development – new Council of Europe code of practice* (Strasbourg 2010)
- *Joint ICOMOS – TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes* (2011)
- *The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas* (2011)

At the time of nomination, each of the States Parties recognise the authority and terms of reference of UNESCO. Under the terms of the Convention, each State Party also recognises the advisory role to the Convention of ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN. Each State Party also makes use as appropriate of guidance documents, such as charters, produced by ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN.

### 3.1.1

## National Framework: Protecting and sustaining OUV

Each component part will sustain its attributes of OUV through a combination of continued primary legal protection as outlined in section 5.b of the Nomination Document and proven effective protection by the Moravian Church, municipalities, owners, and other key stakeholders.

The tangible heritage of *Moravian Church Settlements* is protected and managed under respective national law, enabling the Moravian Church community to continue the

practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, and skills necessary to ensure the viability of the intangible cultural heritage.

Means are based on the respective legislation, systems and procedures in each country and range from individual monument protection to the protection of historic districts and wider historic urban landscapes that include green areas. For such holistic preservation of the heritage, and the need to sustain living, inclusive and integrated historic urban environments together with their continuing religious dimension, a sustainable urban and landscape perspective is needed. This approach has been pursued effectively, yet individually, at each component part and in future will be coordinated at a transnational level which respects sovereign systems but harmonises the approach to common issues.

The role of the States Parties, and the Free State of Saxony in Germany, will provide:

- General support and technical guidance in international World Heritage matters, including fulfilment of management requirements in the IMP.
- Approval for the IMP and respective local management plans in consultation with the IGC.
- The single direct point of contact with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS International with respect to component parts on their territory, reporting contacts as necessary to the IGC.
- Notification to the IGC, at the earliest opportunity, of any proposed development brought to their attention by UNESCO or any other party that could potentially threaten the attributes of OUV – prior to officially notifying the World Heritage Centre under paragraph 172 of the OG.
- Guidance , if required, as to the need for impact assessment procedures.

### 3.1.2 Chain of communication

Ministries and state-level heritage authorities (national and regional) of participating States Parties each represent their respective countries, together with municipalities as local government authorities. The chain of communication and reporting under the World Heritage system, is represented in each country as follows:

USA	Germany	UK	Denmark
UNESCO World Heritage Committee	UNESCO World Heritage Committee	UNESCO World Heritage Committee	UNESCO World Heritage Committee
> World Heritage Centre	> World Heritage Centre	> World Heritage Centre	> World Heritage Centre
> WH Focal Point, National Park Service US Government Department of the Interior	> Permanent Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to UNESCO	> Permanent Delegation of the UK to UNESCO	> Permanent Delegation of Denmark to UNESCO
> City of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	> WH Focal Point, Federal Foreign Office	> WH Focal Point, Dept for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport, UK Government	> WH Focal Point, The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces, Danish Ministry of Culture
	> Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany (KMK )	> Department for Communities, Northern Ireland	> Kolding Municipality
	> Saxon State Ministry of the Regional Development	> Mid and East Antrim Borough Council	
	> City of Herrnhut, Saxony		

## 3.2 Organisational structure of the World Heritage management system

The serial approach of the nomination process provided an outstanding opportunity to strengthen the multilateral cooperation and the network for the preservation of the heritage of Moravian Church settlements as well as to explore future options for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. All organisations and agencies concerned have been involved in the nomination process. *Moravian Church Settlements* will be jointly submitted under the ‘bearer’ State Party of the USA, and supported by Denmark.

Each State Party will be responsible for taking care of conservation and management of the component part of the property within its territory, in accordance with the provisions of the World Heritage Convention, the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the decisions of the World Heritage Committee as well as constitutional and legal provisions.



A Transnational Working Group was formed with the specific objective of coordinating resources to develop the nomination dossier to extend *Christiansfeld, a Moravian Church Settlement*. Based on a fully participatory Voluntary Association Agreement signed by all key stakeholders in *Bethlehem* in September 2021, the Transnational Working Group comprises representatives of the Moravian Church, authorities from the municipality and monument protection authorities, international advisors, property owners, leading civic, educational, business leaders and others including those with specific conservation skills, and members of the community. Members also consult at the state and local level key stakeholders and rights-holders, including property owners, managers, and the wider community inclusive of consideration of the lands, rights and territories of indigenous peoples where relevant. Decision-making by consensus is based on values, principles, and clear goals. From the outset, the Working Group met at least once monthly in a formal recorded virtual online meeting and, despite the Coronavirus pandemic, at least four physical working group meetings took place, one at each component part: *Bethlehem* (September 2021), *Herrnhut* (November 2021), *Gracehill* (March 2022), and *Christiansfeld* (July 2022). In addition to practical working group business, the physical visits also fostered team building, and each importantly provided a two-day opportunity for members to experience the specificities of each other's component part, to exchange ideas on buffer zones, and to discuss individual challenges and best practices, including the involvement of specific authorities relevant to that component part. Overall, this format worked extremely well in coordinated daily working and information sharing, being intended to serve not only for the integrated elaboration of the Nomination Dossier but also to provide, and prove, a model for the successive Transnational Coordination Group in the case of inscription.

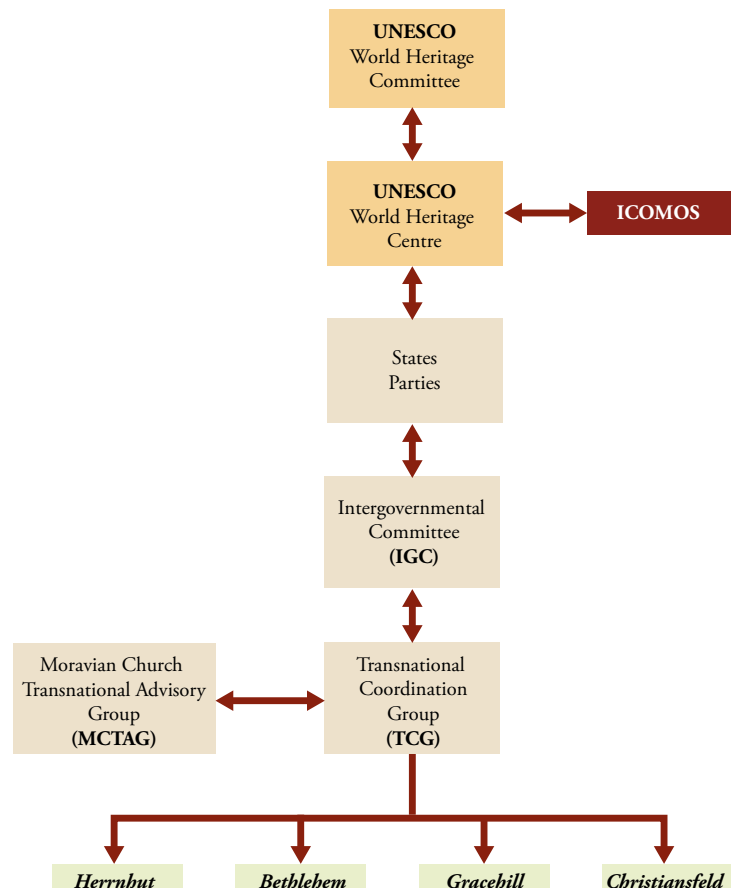
It was agreed between the States Parties of the USA, Germany, the UK, and Denmark to establish a joint World Heritage management system to ensure the protection of the attributes conveying the OUV of the transnational serial property. It will be structured by:

- an overarching Intergovernmental Committee (IGC), based on a letter of intent between all countries concerned and taking into account the constitutional and legal provisions as well as the sovereign responsibilities under the World Heritage Convention.
- a Transnational Coordination Group (TCG) to coordinate and advise stakeholder management at each of the component parts in the four respective countries, to be responsible for the Moravian Church Settlements International Management Plan, and to report to the Intergovernmental

Committee regarding monitoring and other key aspects that may be required by UNESCO.

- a Moravian Church Transnational Advisory Group (MCTAG) that represents the views of this overarching transnational stakeholder and maintains integrated communication and actions between all component parts, sharing experiences and knowledge, ensuring authentic strategic interpretation, and maintaining ties to the global Moravian community.

Organisational structure of the management system



### 3.2.1

## Intergovernmental Committee (IGC)

The Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) is based on a letter of intent between all countries concerned and takes into account the constitutional and legal provisions as well as the sovereign responsibilities under the World Heritage Convention. The IGC

is responsible for actions concerning the whole series, where necessary. It shall provide for the coordination of the multilateral cooperation of the transnational series and oversee the fulfilment of the obligations of the World Heritage Convention. Regular meetings will take place to exchange information about the state of conservation of the World Heritage Site, to oversee the activities of the Transnational Coordination Group (TCG), and to evaluate the actions implemented.

**Composition:** The IGC is composed of national/regional World Heritage focal points and/or representatives of technical agencies for the conservation of monuments and/or responsible ministry as directed by the States Parties, and the designated World Heritage Site Manager/Coordinator of each component part. The States Parties may appoint further participants.

**Tasks:** Tasks of the IGC include representing the interests of the respective States, the mutual provision of information including monitoring and state of conservation reporting as well as due notification of major restorations or new constructions that may affect the OUV of the property under section 172 of the Operational Guidelines (2021), coordination and strategic planning, issues of joint projects where appropriate, raising public awareness of the World Heritage Site and approving the updated versions of the International Management Plan as well as exercising a supervisory function taking national peculiarities into account.

As part of a possible future extension process, the States Parties on the territory of which the existing World Heritage Site is located must first consent to the proposed nominating State that is not yet a Partner (138bis. OG). In the event of consent, the new State Party will be required to accept the *modus operandi* of the existing transnational management system. Proposals and recommendations made by the TCG that do not fall into its remit are presented to the IGC. This Committee then decides according to its responsibility and provides recommendations to the TCG regarding subsequent work. The IGC supervises the Periodic Reporting.

The IGC commissions the TCG to further develop the management and action plan as an evolving management instrument. The activities of this group and their implementation are decided and approved by all States Parties within this framework. Working on behalf of the IGC, the TCG prepares documents and recommendations for meetings of the IGC and elaborates the recommendations of the Committee.



**Procedures**     **Meetings:** The venue for the regular meetings (online/physical) rotates between the States Parties. The host State Party will send out the invitations. Extraordinary meetings may be convened through the representatives of the respective ministries in the IGC or upon the request of the chairperson of the TCG. The costs of participation of each delegation in the meetings shall be borne by each Partner State; if agreed, the expenses of guests shall be borne by the inviting Partner State.

The language used is English. Since the working method of the Committee does not constitute an international convention, no provision of this document is intended to alter the rights and obligations of the Partner States of the World Heritage Convention. The cooperation provided for in this Committee Working Method shall be carried out only within the framework of the budget and legislation of each Partner State.

### 3.2.2     **Transnational Coordination Group (TCG), and working groups as required**

The Transnational Coordination Group (TCG) is based on an Association agreement and is composed of the various stakeholders on the national, regional, and/or local level in each country. It will coordinate transnational management and the network of national site managers/coordinators, taking responsibility for the International Management Plan. It will report to the IGC regarding monitoring and other key aspects as required by UNESCO, and work on behalf of the IGC in preparing documents for their meetings while duly elaborating their recommendations.

#### **Objectives**

The principles of Protection, Conservation, Presentation and Transmission help to guide joint objectives. The main objective is to protect, conserve, oversee, and to sustainably develop the property and its Outstanding Universal Value in active cooperation with the national coordination offices. The Group contributes to the compliance of the obligations that are defined in the World Heritage Convention. Furthermore, it supports the public presentation and promotion of the perception of the transnational serial property. Common measures will be developed for this purpose:

- The TCG assists the responsible authorities in the proper conservation and management of the serial property.
- The TCG coordinates the transnational management and the network of national site coordinators.
- The TCG contributes to the common understanding and valuing of the property as a whole.

**Composition:** The TCG is composed of representatives from the Moravian Church (worldwide, and representing each settlement), local authorities, local World Heritage Site Managers/Coordinators, World Heritage focal points and monument protection authorities as appropriate, the Transnational Advisory Group, Moravian Church Transnational Advisory Group, and third parties as required. Members will be designated by each State Party at the first meeting. The Chair is elected every year; it is assigned in the alphabetical order of the names of the States in English – Denmark, Germany, United States, United Kingdom - beginning with the United States. The Chair is the only official speaker for the TCG. The Group may consult experts if technical advice and support is necessary to complete their tasks. Third parties, especially representatives from UNESCO's advisory bodies and the World Heritage Centre may be invited to the Group meetings by the chairperson.

**Tasks:** Coordination: The TCG coordinates the transnational management of the nominated serial property. It receives information from the local coordination offices on actions with reference to component parts of the serial property.

**Conservation of the property:** The TCG monitors the state of conservation of the serial property. It consults on the state of conservation of the serial property as well as on actions that could possibly affect the OUV and provides recommendations as required.

**Periodic Reporting:** The TCG coordinates the fulfilment of the periodic reports to UNESCO according to article 29 of the World Heritage Convention for all component parts of the serial property as part of the regular reporting as well as reactive monitoring, if necessary, in consultation with the respective State Party and IGC.

**Reactive Monitoring:** The TCG informs the IGC about any developments or projects that may have an impact on the OUV of the property at the earliest possible moment. Procedures are as specified in the Operational Guidelines (2021).

**Public Relations:** The TCG promotes and supports the interpretation and presentation of the serial property on an international level. It develops strategies and programmes for the presentation and promotion to increase the international recognition of the importance of the serial property.

**International Actions Plan:** The TCG develops activities on an international level and specifies them in an action plan. The TCG is responsible for the implementation of the actions on an international level.

**Research:** The TCG promotes and coordinates scientific research on Moravian Church Settlements.

**Annual Report:** The TCG prepares an Annual Report for the IGC to inform about the state of conservation, management issues, its activities and the implementation of the International and the Local Management Plans.

**Extension(s):** By request of the IGC, the TCG will provide its opinion on any proposal for an extension to the serial transnational inscription and will advise the possible nomination process if the State Party so wishes.

**Procedures** **Meetings:** The TCG meets 2/3 times a year for an ordinary session. An extraordinary meeting may be requested at any time by any member of the group. The Chair will prepare and convene the meetings and prepare the agenda after consultation with the other partners as well as the minutes. The TCG meetings take place online/physically.

**Activities:** Each year the TCG prepares a programme of action, and corresponding budget. The costs of participation of each delegation in the meetings of the TCG shall be borne by each country.

**Decisions:** The decisions of the TCG are taken by consensus. All reports and actions concerning common issues have to be decided by the TCG.

**Working language:** The language used by the TCG is English. The annual reports are published in English.

**Financing:** The sending institutions pay the costs for their participants of the meeting. Unless agreed otherwise, the costs for the participation of third parties are financed by the institution that suggested the invitation. Questions which concern the financing of common projects are a matter for the Committee.

**Annual report:** The Chair prepares the Annual Report of the TCG which presents its activities as well as information of priority interest on the component parts of the series. It is submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee for its annual meetings.

### 3.2.3

## Moravian Church Transnational Advisory group (MCTAG)

The role and proactive involvement of the Moravian Church community is key in the sustainable long-term preservation, management, and conservation of *MCS*. Active Moravian congregations in all component parts embody the living cultural tradition associated with the architectural heritage. Many historic buildings continue to be used for church purposes. The transnational character of the nominated property continues to be sustained by the international network of the Moravian Church as a global body.

The Moravian Church Transnational Advisory Group (MCTAG) represents the views of this overarching transnational stakeholder as property owner and religious community. MCTAG serves as an advisory body in respect to all property owned by the Moravian Church, thus sharing in the responsibility for the sustainable long-term preservation, management and conservation of the tangible values of Moravian Church Settlements. MCTAG also serves as an advisory body for all issues concerning the identity, belief, religious life, values and activities of the Moravian Church on the transnational level.

Purpose is to:

- Protect and conserve the tangible/built heritage as well as the conservation of intangible attributes.
- Contribute to the vision of *Moravian Church Settlements (MCS)*.
- Ensure connection and cooperation between the Moravian Church congregations, administration and owners of all component parts.
- Contribute to the shared objectives of the *MCS* International Management Plan.



- Contribute to the *MCS* Interpretation Strategy to ensure an authentic representation of the history, beliefs, values, and identity of the Moravian Church.
- Maintain ties to the larger Moravian Church community and develop strategies regarding shared challenges or threats to the intangible cultural heritage of the Moravian Church including ‘heritagisation’, decontextualisation, commodification, and misrepresentation.
- Promote academic scholarship and contribute to the *MCS* research strategy.

**Composition:** MCTAG is composed of representatives of the Moravian Church administrations and local congregations of each component part, together with the overarching leadership of the Unity Board. The Chair is elected every year; it is assigned in the alphabetical order of the names of the States in English – Denmark, Germany, United States, United Kingdom - beginning with the country designated by the Group as convened. The Chair is the only official speaker for the MCTAG.

**Procedures**     **Meetings:** The MCTAG meets 2/3 times a year for an ordinary session. The schedule of each meeting precedes the TCG meetings. An extraordinary meeting may be requested at any time by any member of the group. The Chair will prepare and convene the meetings and prepare the agenda after consultation with the other partners as well as the minutes. The MCTAG meetings take place online/physically. The costs of participation in the meetings is borne by each respective Moravian Church institution.

**Activities:** The MCTAG advises the TCG and maintains integrated communication and actions between all component parts, sharing experiences and knowledge, ensuring authentic strategic interpretation, and maintaining ties to the global Moravian community. MCTAG supports the chair in the preparation of the annual report related to its tasks and objectives.

## 3.2.4                      Local World Heritage Management

At component part level, each settlement will have a Site Manager/Coordinator and a local steering or local coordination group or equivalent comprising key stakeholders. This group will take responsibility for a Local Management Plan designed to address specific issues and achieve specific outcomes for the respective component part while also contributing to fulfil international objectives as outlined in the IMP. Local Management Plans will be coordinated with the International Management Plan, and communication will be maintained between component parts.

## 4. Vision, principles, aims and objectives

### 4.1 Vision

In shared responsibility, joint engagement and actions between the Moravian Church and municipal communities, the TCG seeks to make the World community more aware of Moravian Church heritage, and to harmoniously safeguard, protect, and transmit to present and future generations the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of *Moravian Church Settlements* through intensified collaboration, enabling the continuation of Moravian Church activities and traditions while optimising sustainable use, socio-economic benefit and quality of life.

### 4.2 Principles

The TCG acknowledges the role of international cooperation and collaboration in the future management of *MCS*, albeit something which the Moravian Church has been doing for several centuries, and notes the important role of transnational serial properties in the future of the World Heritage Convention. Moravian congregations and local communities are key actors in the process of management and sustainable development of the World Heritage property, and the TCG adopts the following principles:

- Ensure continued robust protection, harmonious shared management, and sustainable use of *MCS*.
- Raise awareness of the OUV of *MCS* and transmit its values to present and future generations from the local level to worldwide.
- Build on international cooperation and collaboration in the context of World Heritage of religious interest, using *MCS* as an anchor point in the understanding and valuing of the network of Moravian heritage worldwide.

### 4.3 Aims

Aims of the first IMP for *MCS* are summarised as:

- Secure the long-term protection of the OUV of *MCS*.
- Build efficiently and sustainably on the longstanding successful management of *MCS*, supplementing resources where necessary.

- Build on transnational cooperation and regular communication.
- Commence formal monitoring of the state of conservation of *MCS*.
- Develop a consistent channel of communication for *MCS*.

## 4.4 Objectives

- Formalise and operationalise the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC), Transnational Coordination Group (TCG), and Moravian Church Transnational Advisory Group (MCTAG) at the point of successful inscription, formalise governance at each component part and appoint World Heritage coordinators/managers at each component part within 6 months of inscription.
- Implement a pilot monitoring scheme across *MCS*, with a review within 2 years of a successful inscription.
- Ensure the MCS web portal is efficiently operational and meets the needs of visitors at the time of successful inscription.
- In the event of successful inscription, installing World Heritage signage and interpretation at each component part that ‘endorses’ site-specific identities, and finalise and operationalise interpretation plans for each component part.

Original Single Sisters' House, Gracehill



## 5. Monitoring

The continuous monitoring of the condition of the World Heritage sites is one of the most important instruments of the World Heritage Convention. The basis for this is the reporting obligation accepted with the ratification of the Convention, regulated in §29 of the World Heritage Convention and paragraphs 169-176, 190, 191 and 199-2020 of the Operational Guidelines, as amended. Accordingly, monitoring of the state of conservation of the *MCS* is one of the key tasks. Monitoring processes include:

- Monitoring by the USA, Germany, the UK and Denmark.
- Periodic Reporting.
- Reactive Monitoring.

### 5.1 National Monitoring

The main aim of the monitoring system is to systematically document the state of conservation on an ongoing basis, to review this at regular intervals to identify potential threats to the nominated property or trends that might ultimately affect OUV, and to implement appropriate measures if required to prevent and/or mitigate potential threats. The need for systematic monitoring of threats and of how to identify and react to emerging trends is the key focus of the first iteration of the monitoring system for *Moravian Church Settlements*.

Participating States Parties in the nominated serial property developed a common approach to monitoring, concentrating in the first iteration of the IMP on the three headline themes of:

1. State of Conservation, 2. Use and Function, and 3. External Pressure

A coherent transnational monitoring system is planned to alert the Intergovernmental Committee to any potential threats to the nominated property and its proposed Outstanding Universal Value, together with the relevant contributions necessary for the six-yearly Periodic Reporting to the World Heritage Committee. Monitoring of relevant World Heritage Committee decisions or recommendations will also be undertaken.

A monitoring report considering the above, and using only the relevant indicators as detailed in 5.1, will be prepared annually by the Transnational Coordination Group



(TCG) and presented to the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC). Each State Party remains responsible via its competent institutions to collect the data for its component part. The States Parties will evaluate the methodology in the framework of the revision of the International Management Plan and the Local Management Plans.

The main responsibility for practical monitoring of the nominated property lies within the Local Management System and the World Heritage site coordinators and managers who work with stakeholder teams at each component part and which include the Moravian Church, the municipality/city, property owners and lessees, relevant agencies, and other authorities. The Local Management System coordinates the process, which is based on the key indicators as defined in the IMP together with component-specific indicators for local management purposes. The local team organises the gathering of information and archives the collected data realised by the institutions responsible for storage. The Local Management System will use this data to issue reports at regular intervals and identify actions to mitigate potential impacts and develop strategies required for the conservation, protection, and the ongoing monitoring of the nominated component part in cooperation with the partners and competent authorities. The Local Management Plan includes recommendations to address any general and site-specific factors affecting the nominated property. Evaluation of a pilot monitoring programme will take place at an early stage.

### 5.1.1 State of Conservation

Conservation status is continually monitored and evaluated annually, the purpose of the following key indicators being a measure used to actively sustain or enhance the nominated property. The Local Management System is responsible for data recording in cooperation with the relevant monument protection authorities and respective owners/proprietors and lessees.

Key indicator	Periodicity	Location of records
A1 Number of buildings that need significant repair or restoration	Annually	Local Management System and Moravian Church
A2 Number of buildings that have been restored	Annually	Local Management System and competent heritage authority
A3 Developments within the nominated property and buffer zone	Continually	Local Management System, Moravian Church and Municipality/City
A4 Condition of garden and green spaces	Annually	Local Management System, Moravian Church and Municipality/City

## 5.1.2 Use and Function

The purpose of the following indicators is to monitor the continued use of the nominated property and its buildings and open spaces. It can be a threat to the nominated property's state of preservation if the buildings are empty or they lack a sustainable function. The continued operation of the Moravian Church in the town is important for its authenticity.

Key indicator	Periodicity	Location of records
B1 Change of use of buildings and buildings lacking a sustainable function	Annually	Local Management System Moravian Church
B2 Number of members of the Moravian Church	5 years	Moravian Church
B3 Number of buildings owned by the Moravian Church or its associated bodies	5 years	Moravian Church
B4 Number of buildings owned by the municipality/city	5 years	Local Management System
B5 Number of residents within the nominated property	5 years	Local Management System

## 5.1.3 External Pressure

The purpose of the key indicators is to form a basis for assessing whether there is increasing external pressure on the nominated property and its elements, and whether this pressure requires further action.

Key indicator	Periodicity	Location of records
Visitor statistics	Annually	Local Management System Moravian Church
Traffic counts	Annually	Local Management System
Parking capacity	Annually	Local Management System
Need for buildings and other development	Annually	Local Management System Moravian Church
Need for utilities or service infrastructure	Annually	Local Management System
Risks of climate change and severe weather events, including flooding and fire	Annually	Local Management System Moravian Church
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	2 years	Local Management System

## 5.2 Threat alerts

### 5.2.1

The TCG will inform the ICG, at the earliest possible time, of any developments or projects that may have an impact on the OUV of the property. Projects that may otherwise cause a negative impact on the attributes of OUV will be resisted.

Reactive monitoring (as defined in Para.169 OG) is “the reporting by the World Heritage Centre, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat.”

Reactive monitoring is foreseen in the procedures for the inclusion of properties in the List of World Heritage in Danger and ultimately, if no resolution is achieved, for the removal of properties from the World Heritage List.

States Parties to the *Convention* are invited to inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, 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 (Para.172, *Operational Guidelines*, 2021). The procedure with regards to submissions is regulated in Para. 174 (*Operational Guidelines 2021*). When the World Heritage Centre receives information that a property inscribed has seriously deteriorated, or that the necessary corrective measures have not been taken within the time proposed, from a source other than the State Party concerned, it will, as far as possible, verify the source and the contents of the information in consultation with the State Party concerned and request its comments. In such a case, the facts will be submitted to the World Heritage Committee in the form of a state of conservation report. Based on the information received, the Committee will decide on further steps.

**Procedure** The IGC/TCG agreed to set-up a joint approach for deciding whether a development project or other works should be notified to UNESCO or not. Notifications should be made by the State Party which consults the responsible institutions before reaching a decision. The TCG is aware that many variables and cases are site-specific. Handling should therefore take place on a case-by-case basis. The following recommendations should be considered in the process:

1. The local Site Manager/Coordinator and/or TCG should alert State Parties and/or IGC in relevant cases at an early stage. The decision-making process relies on State Parties and/or IGC being made aware of such potential project proposals. A pre-assessment of projects should take part by the local Site Manager/Coordinator including consultation of responsible technical agencies and national World Heritage focal points (with specific responsibility for World Heritage) on the basis of the available documentation.
2. At the heart of the methodology is the assessment of impact on the attributes of OUV as well as on OUV overall. The 'Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessment in a World Heritage Context' (UNESCO 2022) provides important guidance on procedures to prevent conflicts. Properly conducted impact assessments can lead to mitigation or prevention of harm to OUV.
3. Any documentation or studies are reviewed by the local Site Manager/Coordinator in consultation with the competent agencies. If the documents submitted are not sufficient for an assessment, or if the assessment does not appear to be conclusive, supplementary studies should be requested from the developer. In case of potential negative impacts of a proposal, including consideration of the scope of the project and the available documents which do not permit a well-founded assessment, a comprehensive HIA should be commissioned.
4. The matter of timing should be considered in the decision-making process. Consultation processes may lead to sufficient amendment of proposals that seem to have the potential to be very harmful in the early stage of the planning process when an application is made.
5. Notifications should include a clear outline of the proposed project scheme including relevant documentation and studies, and the timescale for response is in relation to the planning. It is important to show that the State Parties respond positively to the intentions of paragraph 172. However, schemes that potentially may have a negative effect on the property should be notified even when the Committee cycle does not work well with the timeframe for taking planning decisions.
6. The World Heritage Focal Points of each country at the State Party level should be involved in the decision-making process to discuss appropriate courses of action in individual cases where this would be helpful. Their advice plays an important role in determination of whether the World Heritage Centre should be notified.



Tasks of the IGC include due notification of major restorations or new constructions that may affect the OUV of the property under section 172 of the Operational Guidelines (2021)

## 5.2.2

The TCG has agreed to define a joint approach for an article 172 procedure including the following:

1. **National Monitoring:** The local Site Manager/Coordinator and competent authorities look at the case and see if aspects might be amended to mitigate any harm, mindful of any pre-application confidentiality. National focal points may be consulted at an early stage.
2. **Joint Monitoring:** The local Site Manager/Coordinator regularly exchange on the state of conservation, and any potential developments. Threats for the whole property are identified and assessed jointly. The TCG informs the IGC by monitoring reports, with urgent cases reported at any time.
3. **Informing:** The local Site Manager/Coordinator and/or competent authorities notify the State Party when they consider a notification might be necessary. The State Party informs the members of the IGC. The IGC requests a formal written opinion from the TCG. The written opinion outlines the case and includes recommendations for the further process.
4. **Decision-making:** The IGC is advised which projects are likely to have a substantial impact on OUV, the TCG consults the respective national World Heritage Focal Point with specific responsibility for World Heritage. The decision is taken by the IGC in consultation with State Parties whether to notify UNESCO or not.
5. **Notification:** The documents are prepared by the TCG in consultation with the national World Heritage Focal Point. The Para. 172 notification is agreed by the IGC and the State Party. The information is provided to the World Heritage Centre via the official channels of the State Parties.

## 5.2.3

### Impact Assessment, and more specifically Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) adopted by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List forms the basis for the effective protection and conservation of World Heritage sites.

It is the reference document for the assessment of planned measures in and around World Heritage sites at all stages of the procedure. The OUV reflects the view at the time of inscription and is non-negotiable.

Any impact assessment must consider

- The key attributes of the nominated serial property *Moravian Church Settlements* that convey Outstanding Universal Value, and the key elements that display these attributes.
- Potential impacts on the key elements and their linkages.
- The authenticity (the way attributes convey OUV) and integrity (whether all attributes are present to satisfy integrity – not just physical wholeness of the particular receptor/structure), and their condition (state of conservation), is also fundamental in any consideration.
- Functional links must be considered between key attributes, expressed by the spatial association between key elements.
- Visual links between key attributes.
- Potential impact on the entire property must be clearly defined.

**Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessment in a World Heritage Context (UNESCO 2022).** Available under: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/guidance-toolkit-impact-assessments/>

UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN, have issued guidance for assessing impacts from projects that could potentially affect World Heritage Sites. The manual fosters cross-sectoral, multi-disciplinary collaboration to identify solutions for both protecting World Heritage sites and supporting good quality and appropriate development. Offering practical tips and tools including checklists and a glossary, it provides a framework for conducting impact assessments for cultural and natural heritage sites. It is specifically designed for heritage management institutions, governments and project developers, and aims to help find the best possible solutions to meet both conservation priorities and development needs. States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, heritage

managers, decision-makers, planners and developers are invited to use it to help realise our collective commitment to passing on our precious heritage to future generations.

## 5.3 Periodic reporting

Periodic Reporting is one of the core conservation monitoring mechanisms of the *World Heritage Convention*. This is a self-reporting process and is led by the States Parties who are invited to submit to the World Heritage Committee a Periodic Report on the application of the World Heritage Convention in their territory. Reporting is cyclical and each year States Parties in one of the five regions (*MCS* is in the Europe and North America region) complete and submit a questionnaire.

In practice, site coordinators/managers at each component part will be responsible for supplying much of the information in collaboration with the competent authority responsible for monument protection. This is then checked and moderated by the respective State Party prior to submission.

The IGC will oversee the preparation of a single report for *MCS*, in full consultation and agreement with the World Heritage Focal Points in each State Party concerned. What happens then:



## 6. Implementation – Action Plan

Workshops were held by the Moravian Church Settlements Transnational Working Group to develop fields of action and corresponding measures. Five fields were identified, together with objectives, and corresponding actions. Implementation of proposed actions is contingent upon a successful inscription and available funds and is tentatively scheduled for 2023 to 2025. Project proposals will be further developed by the responsible project partners, and presented to, and agreed, by the TCG. Evaluation of progress will take place through the cycle of TCG meetings.

The strategy for implementing the IMP and achieving common objectives was to develop a system that is appropriate to the different legal and administrative levels, and their specific competences, in each country. Three tiers correspond to international, national and regional/local actions. Each stakeholder fulfils its legal and administrative tasks and may participate in, and benefit from, the coordination network within the property as a whole.

At the international level, the work is focused on the development of common standards, exchange of best-practice, and on research and capacity building. At the national level, efforts may align with specific World Heritage objectives pursued by the respective country at any particular time. Work at the local level may include, for example, technical specification for a conservation intervention, and local managers, familiar through exchange with similar issues in partner countries, may also benefit from the transnational network.

### 6.1 Joint strategies

#### 6.1.1 Use of the UNESCO logo

Use of the UNESCO logo, and of the name of the World Heritage property, and its component parts is strictly controlled.

##### **Logo and emblem**

The TCG will be responsible to the IGC concerning the use of the World Heritage Emblem and UNESCO logo as governed by the *OG* and in consideration of each country's own procedure which must be adhered to. The authority and delegation of authority for the use of the World Heritage Emblem and UNESCO logo is governed by the *OG* according to Chapter VIII:



**Para. 262:** "The World Heritage Committee is responsible for determining the use of the World Heritage Emblem and for making policy prescriptions regarding how it may be used."

**Para. 276:** "National authorities may grant the use of the Emblem to a national entity, provided that the project, whether national or international, involves only World Heritage properties located on the same national territory. National authorities' decision should be guided by the Guidelines and Principles."

**Para. 278:** "Any other request must be addressed to the Director of the World Heritage Centre, who has the authority to grant the use of the Emblem in accordance with the Guidelines and Principles."

The graphic charter of the UNESCO logo is available on the following web-link:  
<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/name-and-logo/graphics/>

The logos are provided by the authorizing entities (as detailed in the following table) in digital format which cannot be modified by the users in any way. According to the Preamble of Chapter VIII of the *Operational Guidelines*, the standalone World Heritage Emblem can be used in any colour or size. It is, however, obligatory to submit the draft layout of the intended use to the authorizing entity for validation before production.

#### **Definition of commercial use:**

*The sale of goods or services bearing the name, acronym, logo and/or Internet domain name of UNESCO combined with the World Heritage Emblem chiefly for profit shall be regarded as "commercial use" for the purpose of the Operational Guidelines. Such use must be expressly authorized by the Director-General, under a specific contractual arrangement (definition adapted from UNESCO Logo Directives 2007. Art III.2.1.3)*

#### **Name of World Heritage property, and its component parts**

In the event of a successful inscription, the correct use of the authorised name of the World Heritage property - Moravian Church Settlements - and names of each component part - *Moravian Church Settlements - Herrnhut*; *Moravian Church Settlements - Bethlehem*; *Moravian Church Settlements – Gracehill*; *Moravian Church Settlements – Christiansfeld*; is mandatory.

## 6.1.2

## Interpretation

Interpretation is a method that can help clarify the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and how each of the World Heritage component parts of *Moravian Church Settlements* contributes to this value. Interpretation serves to capture and then appropriately and meaningfully connect and communicate the nominated serial property *Moravian Church Settlements*. It ‘translates’ historical and technical information into understandable stories and experiences and is intended to establish a spiritual and emotional connection of the visitors and citizens with the authentic place by stimulating discussions and showing spatial, temporal and thematic connections. The TCG will promote and support the interpretation and presentation of the serial property on an international level, while also ensuring each component part conveys the single property OUV and their specific contribution to this.

This will be achieved using an interpretation strategy guided by the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (2008), together with best practice from other World Heritage sites.

Key objectives include:

- Facilitate understanding and appreciation of the component parts as one ‘site’ - *Moravian Church Settlements (MCS)*, with a singular proposed OUV - and foster public awareness and engagement in the need for its protection, conservation, and sustainable use.
- Communicate the meaning of *MCS* to a range of audiences through careful, documented recognition of significance, using accepted scientific and scholarly methods as well as sustaining living cultural traditions.
- Safeguard the tangible and intangible values of *MCS* in their authentic cultural setting and social context.
- Respect the authenticity of *MCS* by communicating the significance of historic fabric and cultural values and protecting them from the adverse impact of intrusive interpretive infrastructure, visitor pressure, inaccurate or inappropriate interpretation.

- Contribute to the sustainable conservation of *MCS* through promoting public understanding of, and participation in, ongoing conservation efforts, ensuring long-term maintenance of the interpretive infrastructure and regular review of its interpretive contents.
- Encourage inclusiveness in the interpretation of *MCS* by facilitating the involvement of stakeholders and associated communities, including indigenous communities, in the development and implementation of interpretive programmes.
- Ensure technical and professional guidelines for heritage interpretation and presentation, including relevant technologies, are shared between component parts and that quality standards are agreed and sustainable.

Proposed OUV is the basis for interpretation, and a successful inscription on the World Heritage List will mean that individual sites that already interpret their heritage will have a responsibility to introduce interpretation that conveys the significance of the series as one site in the context of World Heritage. While, in this case, sites already do this to a degree, since the Moravian Church is common, indeed dominant, in all settlements and the focus of the ‘story’, new values will need to be conveyed in a coherent and consistent manner. This can be introduced in a way that is endorsed by an overarching World Heritage ‘brand’ layer, including UNESCO logos, without homogenising existing brands or house styles in use at each of the sites.

The interpretation strategy will present the story which underpins a shared approach to research, communication, marketing, and transmission to the world community and to those visitors and host communities at the sites themselves.

<b>What is interpreted?</b>	The draft Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of <i>Moravian Church Settlements</i> .
<b>Why the OUV?</b>	Forms the basis for inscription on the World Heritage List and for all activities related to World Heritage.
<b>What is the aim?</b>	Creation of a common and overarching strategy for interpretation as a basis for coordinated communication in World Heritage.

The Interpretation Strategy for Moravian Church Settlements defines, on the basis of the statement of Outstanding Universal Value, messages and themes to be conveyed, which form the framework for further interpretation in the UNESCO World Heritage Site.

## 6.2

## Action Plan

### 6.2.1

### Coordination

Transnational cooperation was established during the nomination process, and a Transnational Working Group comprised of representatives of key stakeholders was primarily responsible for development of the Nomination Dossier – the Nomination Document and hierarchy of management plans. Regular (monthly) stakeholder meetings formed a systematic and inclusive strand of the development, maintaining frequent communication together with a shared accountability for actions in a fully participatory and transparent process. All members of the Working Group, together with key stakeholders, visited each other at their respective nominated properties and see and discuss common issues and opportunities. Transnational cooperation lies at the heart of the future management system.

In shared obligation to the World Heritage Convention, the international management system contributes to the overall strategic goals for the implementation of a representative, balanced, and credible World Heritage List through appropriate measures. Implementation requires international, national, and local cooperation with the World Heritage community not only with regard to an exchange of experience in the areas of protection and conservation, but also education and communication, taking into account current trends and UNESCO standards.

#### Overarching objectives

- Strengthen long-term transnational cooperation. Involved authorities and stakeholders are integrated and coordinated. Information flow is efficient and transparent.
- Ensure effective transnational cooperation contributes to management excellence in all aspects of the property. The IGC and TCG, with advice from MCTAG, work efficiently in a spirit of open exchange, respect and friendship.



- Strengthen the networking of the stakeholders responsible for the proposed World Heritage Site to ensure continuous cooperation and capacity building.

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**Activity:** Constituting meeting of the bodies of the transnational management system (after inscription)

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<b>Aim</b>	Transnational Coordination Group is constituted and operational, rules are implemented.
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<b>Actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. States Parties assign delegates for the bodies.</li> <li>2. Chair and rotation of tenure agreed.</li> <li>3. Meetings scheduled and take place.</li> <li>4. A consistent format for minutes, annual reports, etc. is defined.</li> </ol>
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<b>Resources</b>	Within ordinary budgets of States Parties.
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**Activity:** Production of a newsletter for all participating stakeholders.

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<b>Aim</b>	All participating and interested stakeholders remain informed by a English/German newsletter.
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<b>Actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop concept for production of newsletter.</li> <li>2. Define responsibilities and participation.</li> <li>3. Production of first newsletter.</li> </ol>
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<b>Resources</b>	Within ordinary budgets of States Parties.
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## 6.2.2

### Protection, Preservation and Conservation

Protection and preservation of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) is the most important task of a World Heritage Site. Sustaining OUV is achieved through adequate legal mechanisms, a management system and a management plan which links conservation, daily management and use with sustainable development.

A multidisciplinary approach and a high level of skills is necessary for protection and conservation. The Statement of OUV adopted by the World Heritage Committee on inscription of the property is the reference document for all actions related to the World Heritage Site, and the evaluation of potential positive or negative impacts. Therefore, the basis for the future management of World Heritage is a common understanding of the reasons for inscription among all stakeholders.

Effective conservation of *Moravian Church Settlements* is therefore one of the most important future tasks of local World Heritage management, together with local stakeholders and relevant authorities. For the purpose of sustaining OUV, a shared vision for conservation and sustainable development has been developed. The participating States Parties have committed to a management system at both the national and international levels. Transnational World Heritage management recognises the OUV of its historical heritage and reaffirms its will to protect, preserve and transmit the historical heritage to future generations.

### Overarching objectives

1. The Outstanding Universal Value of *MCS*, including its authenticity and integrity, is preserved and sustained. The basis is a common understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value. Necessary skills are developed by a wide range of actors for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.
2. The architectural heritage of *Moravian Church Settlements*, the green spaces and gardens as a formative element and the settlement structure are to be permanently preserved and experienced in their overall effect and their settings.
3. Joint preservation and conservation objectives are established and translated into specific management activities focused on the Outstanding Universal Value of the *MCS* at the international, national and local levels.

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**Activity::** Pilot of shared/common monitoring indicators.

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<b>Brief description</b>	The monitoring indicators are further improved and broadly implemented.
<b>Actions</b>	1. Indicators are evaluated (and potentially adjusted) 2. The results may be published.
<b>Resources</b>	Within the ordinary budget (planned)

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**Activity:** Exchanging experience and general capacity-building between component parts on conservation practices and conservation guidance.

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### Brief description

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<b>Aim</b>	Knowledge and results concerning the conservation of <i>MCS</i> are shared and enhanced through joint efforts.
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<b>Actions</b>	1. Discussion of conservation methods 2. Development of best-practice conservation guidance for <i>MCS</i> .
<b>Resources</b>	Within the ordinary budget (planned)

### 6.2.3

## Communication

World Heritage communication plays a central role in the work of all those involved in World Heritage. Communicating the significance of World Heritage to visitors and the local communities, in an effective and engaging way is part of the responsibilities of the site management. Communication is both an educational task and an information activity. It includes the presentation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and goes beyond to include the presentation of World Heritage as a whole, information of threats to World Heritage sites and of the activities carried out pursuant to the World Heritage Convention, and the contribution of World Heritage to sustainable development.

For serial sites, communication must be consistent and unified. Communication of the *Moravian Church Settlements* relies on an agreed approach of interpretation. In the realms of UNESCO and ICOMOS, interpretation ‘reveals’ significance (OUV) using a variety of media, both off-site (e.g. web, publications, maps etc.) and on-site – the latter termed site presentation. Presentation may involve the designed arrangement of public access through historic buildings and spaces open to the public as museums, to guided tours and first-person interpretation, to self-guided tours or to facilitate visits through well-sited interpretive panels or other presentation means.

The measures in the field of communication aim to enhance the strategic coordination of activities concerning management of the future of the World Heritage property, as well as the dialogue between international-national, and national-local, authorities, with civil society and develop harmonized communication and awareness-raising actions for the immediate time after inscription. Awareness-raising among, and engagement and consultation with, local communities, stakeholders, and the general public remains an important aspect post-inscription. Communication has to be consistent with the protection and preservation of the OUV, and to avoid jeopardising the World Heritage Site, e.g. through overuse, careless handling or damage.

It is important to continue and expand a joint and coordinated approach to communication.

### Overarching objectives:

1. *Making Moravian Church Settlements* visible as one transnational UNESCO World Heritage Site, and raise awareness, understanding and appreciations for the Outstanding Universal Value of *Moravian Church Settlements* and the World Heritage concept among the local communities, tourists and guests.
2. Continue and expand a joint and coordinated approach to communication, including aspects of internal communication and external communication.
3. All those involved in the World Heritage Site and have central role in the communication work have a consistent and a unified approach to communication. Communication of the *Moravian Church Settlements* is carried out uniformly and on the basis of the Outstanding Universal Value.
4. The nominated property *MCS* and its value are well known among national, regional and local decision makers. The offers for visitors to experience and use the property are sustainable.

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**Activity:** Develop, communicate, and raise awareness of *MCS* World Heritage.

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<b>Aim</b>	The World Heritage status of the property is adequately promoted on site, and joint communication increases the broad understanding of the need for protection of the <i>Moravian Church Settlements</i> and the Outstanding Universal Value.
<b>Actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of a common web portal and communication brand.</li> <li>2. Production of a <i>MCS</i> video to serve web and site purposes.</li> <li>3. Production of an inspiring publication derived from the Nomination Document and site inventory in two languages.</li> <li>4. Develop and share an events schedule of <i>MCS</i>.</li> </ol>
<b>Resources</b>	Within the ordinary budget (planned)

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**Activity:** Define the role of the Moravian Church in all communication and media.

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<b>Aim</b>	Contributing background information about <i>MCS</i> topics to the ongoing task of interpretation.
<b>Actions</b>	1. Identification of topics. 2. Development of a concept for guidance.
<b>Resources</b>	Within the ordinary budget (planned)

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## 6.2.4

### Education

Each State Party to the Convention recognises that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavour by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.

Education is one of the core tasks of a World Heritage Site. Awareness raising for World Heritage, and UNESCO, as well as local community identification with the World Heritage Site are important cornerstones. Education plays a central role for sustainable management of the World Heritage Site. This means presenting value and significance to a broad public in order to make them aware of the need for protection and conservation, to make people understand the importance of the World Heritage program and the protection of World Heritage sites worldwide, and to fully inform the public about the threats to this heritage and the measures taken in mitigation under the Convention.

Through education and outreach, awareness for protection, preservation and conservation, shall be promoted. The assumption of responsibility for the common heritage shall be strengthened. The preservation of the world's cultural and natural heritage is critical to ensuring a sustainable future, and as examples of places of special significance to humanity, World Heritage sites are an important platform for demonstrating the importance of heritage to sustainable development. The overarching goal of the World Heritage and Sustainability Strategy is to help States Parties,



professionals, institutions, communities, and networks to harness the potential of World Heritage sites and World Heritage in general to contribute to sustainable development through appropriate guidance.

*Moravian Church Settlements* can contribute as learning sites to strengthen one's own identity, to encourage intercultural dialogue, to create sustainable learning experiences, to recognise the importance of cultural heritage, and to raising awareness of its importance to all. Education is also an important value with a long tradition in *MCS*. Through World Heritage, primary experiences can be gained in discovering *MCS* in joint interaction with local institutions, stakeholders, understanding global interrelationships locally, and gaining inspiration for one's own actions. The measures in the field of action education aim at strengthening the importance of *MCS* as places of learning. This requires offers, formats and methods that appeal to young people, give them space to implement their own ideas, involve them in the long term and teach them skills.

### **Overarching objectives**

1. Raise awareness among young generations and the local communities of the importance of the World Heritage Convention and a better understanding of the interdependence of cultures among young people.
2. As an outstanding cultural heritage site of significance for all of humanity, *Moravian Church Settlements* have an exemplary role to play in supporting sustainable development.
3. Strengthen *Moravian Church Settlements* as places of learning, using the opportunities of a transnational network for cooperation, education, and exchange, both on the personal and the institutional level.
4. Encourage young generations and the local communities to get involved in the conservation of cultural heritage both locally and globally, and strengthen intercultural contact and understanding.
5. Anchoring of the topic 'World Heritage' into Moravian Church youth programmes and university level study, and promote youth and school exchange programmes between young people in full-time education.

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**Activity:** Encourage development of school projects and exchanges between schools of *MCS*.

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<b>Aim</b>	Promote <i>MCS</i> as an educational resource for the local and regional, national and international communities.
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<b>Actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analyze the situation at all sites and within the Moravian Church Network.</li> <li>2. Define necessary actions site by site and set priorities.</li> <li>3. Implement measures on individual sites or between sites</li> <li>5. Identify partnerships with institutes responsible for education at all levels.</li> <li>6. Development of an education strategy (local/regional/national/international).</li> </ol>
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<b>Resources</b>	To be investigated.
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## 6.2.5

### Research

Research plays a critical role for the understanding, interpretation, and sustainable preservation of the tangible and intangible heritage of *Moravian Church Settlements (MCS)*, as defined by the statement of OUV.

As *MCS* is representing a transnational network, one important task and focus of research will be the overall significance of the series and the elements of connection between the individual component parts. Questions related to key attributes of town planning/urban form, architecture and regional contributions to style and materials, aspects of the religious and cultural tradition of Moravian Church communities, as well as internal historical developments and interactions with other groups will be important issues for scholarly exploration. This includes topics such as the Moravians' global communication, travel, and trade network, their interaction with groups of indigenous people (including multiple Native American peoples in Bethlehem), and their distinctive liturgical practice, social organization, and memory culture.

Future *MCS*-related research can build on a significant body of scholarship and a vibrant network of scholars involved in Moravian studies from the perspective of diverse academic disciplines. As leading depositories of source material, the Unity Archives in *Herrnhut* and the Moravian Archives in *Bethlehem* represent major

settings for scholarly research. They are professionally staffed and equipped to welcome and assist researchers on a frequent basis (although current capacities will not be adequate to meet the expected needs of increased demand).

Important academic scholarship is carried out in the context of theological education, especially through the Center for Moravian Studies at Moravian Theological Seminary (part of Moravian University in Bethlehem) and by the Director for Theological Education of the European Continental Province in *Herrnhut*. *Bethlehem* and *Herrnhut* have been the venue for numerous academic conferences, including the Bethlehem Conference on Moravian History and Music that has been meeting bi-annually since the 1990s. There are two academic journals dedicated to Moravian studies: *Unitas Fratrum: Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Gegenwartsfragen*, founded in 1977, currently published in *Herrnhut*, and the *Journal of Moravian History*, founded in 2006 and currently published by Pennsylvania State University Press in conjunction with the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem and the Moravian Historical Society. About two dozen scholarly articles and two monographs are being published on Moravian topics each year.

### **Overarching objectives**

1. Promote better understanding of *MCS* heritage and the significance within the context of the global Moravian Church phenomenon, involving both the macro- and the micro-level.
2. Intensify transnational cooperation between *MCS*-related academic agencies and the larger network of scholars.
3. Provide encouragement and educational opportunities for young scholars from diverse cultural backgrounds and academic resources for ongoing scholarship, for education (including schools, education within the Moravian Church Community and other stakeholder groups), and for other purposes (including dialogue with groups of indigenous peoples)
4. Any professional research on Moravian Church settlements is wherever possible supported by the provision of access to data and information.

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**Activity:** Develop a medium-term research strategy as an integrated approach for the promotion of *MCS* scholarship and research designed to strengthen the knowledge and understanding of the common proposed World Heritage Site.

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<b>Aim</b>	Educating Moravian scholars about World Heritage concepts, and promoting the involvement of <i>MCS</i> scholarship in larger academic discourse related to UNESCO World Heritage sites, especially with regard to topics of religious sites and sustainability of living cultural traditions.
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<b>Actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify important research topics and methodologies, related to <i>MCS</i> attributes and OUV.</li> <li>2. Create an inventory of available resources, including archival material relevant to <i>MCS</i>.</li> <li>3. Develop a shared strategy for the digitisation of archival materials.</li> <li>4. Develop a medium-term research strategy.</li> </ol>
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<b>Resources</b>	To be investigated.
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**Activity:** Development of sustainable organisational structures to coordinate academic research and exchange.

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<b>Aim</b>	Initiate the necessary process of organization and a coordination group to establish an overall research strategy. Members will combine expertise in the field of Moravian studies, familiarity with the current <i>MCS</i> nomination process, and affiliation with Moravian institutions of academic research and/or <i>MCS</i> component parts.
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<b>Actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analyse existing structure.</li> <li>2. Definition of tasks.</li> <li>3. Development of a concept.</li> <li>4. Create and maintain a contact list of important scholars, and other relevant agencies within and outside of the Moravian Church community.</li> </ol>
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<b>Resources</b>	To be investigated.
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## 7. Timetable for review

The IMP is intended for an initial 2-year pilot period to begin following the year of successful inscription on the World Heritage List. It is a cyclical document that will be monitored, evaluated, and revised, focussing on prioritised actions in the short, medium, and long term.

## 8. Contacts

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