



erzgebirgisch

Of mountains, men and culture

The Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří

A Central European industrial cultural landscape
nominated as a UNESCO World Heritage site





Arno-Lippmann-Schacht (shaft), Altenberg (element 1)



Weißer Hirsch Fundgrube (mine), Schneeberg (element 31)



Karl-Liebknecht-Schacht (shaft), Oelsnitz/Erzgeb. (element 39)



The Ore Mountains – a region with a unique mining heritage

The Ore Mountains (Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří) is a Central European mining region located at the German-Czech border. Emerged from the search for silver and other ores, the mining activities in the Ore Mountains formed the development of the economy, the culture and the landscape of Saxony and Bohemia from the Middle Ages until today. To this day, the interrelation of industry, culture and landscape makes the Ore Mountains unique.

According to the spatial distribution of the raw material deposits and the historic-political development several mining areas geographically and functionally delineable from one and another developed throughout the centuries in the Ore Mountains. The component parts of the Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří are reflecting and representing this development process as well as the specific and unique character of this cultural landscape.



Lengefeld Lime Works (element 2)



Town Hall and Royal Mint of Jáchymov (CZ1)



Terraconic Heaps, Buchholz Mining Landscape (element 23)



The Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří

The Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří is characterised by three determining attributes which justify its outstanding universal value:

- (1) the chronological depth of more than 800 years of mining activities from the Middle Ages until today;
- (2) the diversity of mined and processed ores such as silver, lead, tin, copper, iron, cobalt, nickel, zinc and uranium as well as other raw materials such as kaolin, chalk and coal;
- (3) the broad spectrum of mining, industrial and cultural monuments such as mining and ore processing sites, mining landscapes, following-up industries, mining settlements and scientific sites as well as their associated cultural values including education, sciences and technology, arts, craft, music and literature, folk art and traditions as well as political, legal and economical developments of national and international importance (7 facets).



Glashütte watchmakers' school (element 2)



Man-made ditch near Großhartmannsdorf (element 11)



Shaft Complex 371 near Bad Schlema (element 38)

World Heritage criteria

The Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří

(ii) illustrates an important interchange of values on the development of a transboundary mining landscape and a mining society within the time span of more than 800 years;

(iii) is an exceptional illustration in material form of the social, economic and administrative structures of an 800-year old mining civilization;

(iv) represents a valuable source for our present-day knowledge of mining techniques, related settlements, buildings and structures and illustrates the gradual changes of the landscape;

(vi) represents a region which is directly associated with the culture of an old mining territory and which is strongly associated with the system of knowledge representing the ideas and theories of mining and geo-sciences.

The component parts

In total, 85 component parts were selected to fully document all attributes. These component parts are critically important for the understanding of the evolution of the mining cultural landscape, its worldwide significance and the formative influence of the mining activities. Due to the different heritage protection laws, the different density of population as well as the broader geographical distribution of the mining heritage on the Saxon side of the Ore Mountains the number and layout of the component parts differ between Saxony and the Czech Republic.

The component parts themselves are composed of single monuments, groups of buildings, linear structures, urban and mining landscapes. Moreover, the 79 Saxon component parts are assigned to 39 regional elements. Each component part vividly illustrates a part of the history and the development of this mining cultural landscape. Taken together, the component parts are reflecting a large and from the beginning on decentral organised mining landscape.



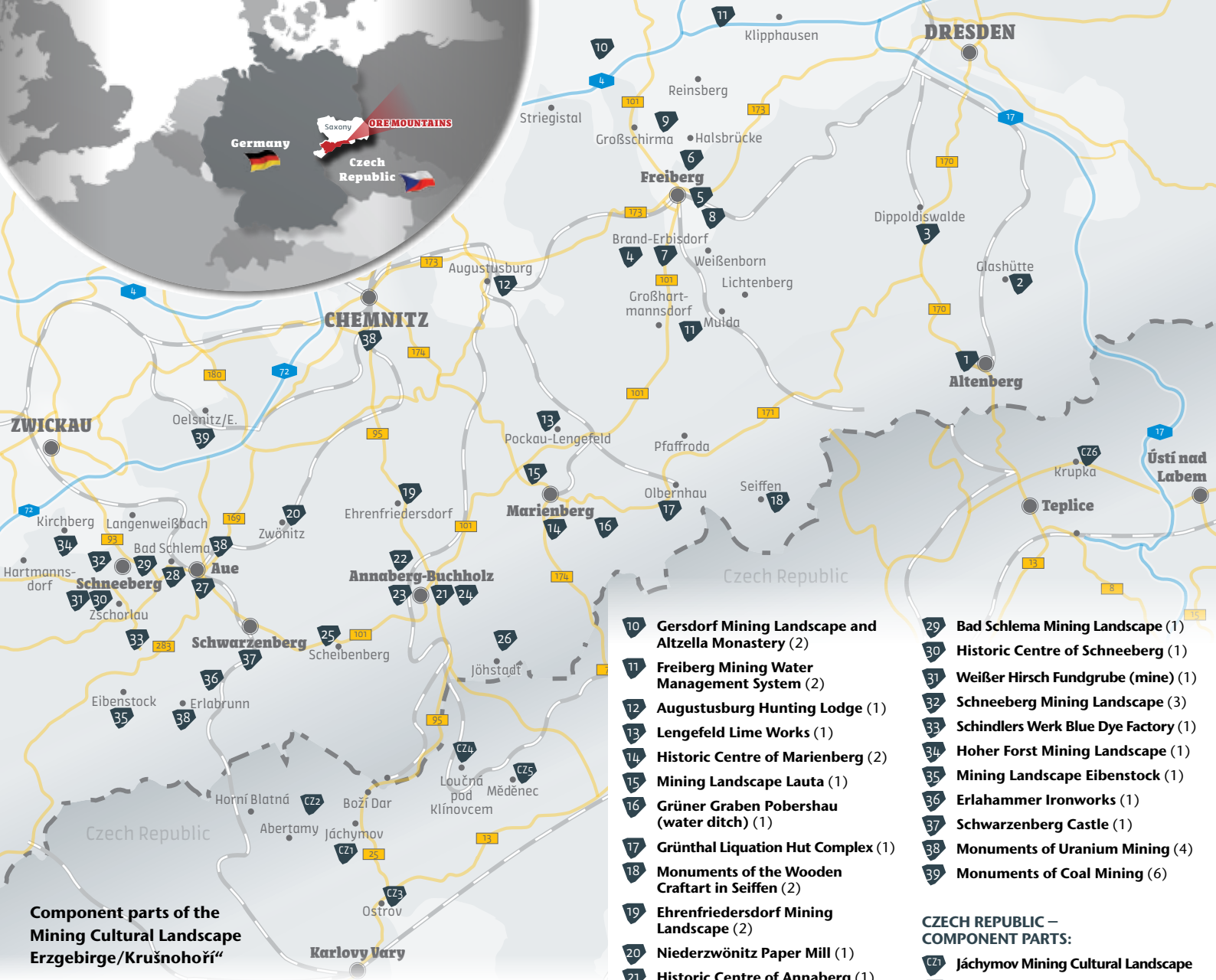
Stamp mill, Wäsche IV in Altenberg (element 1)



Frohnauer Hammer (hammer mill), Annaberg-Buchholz (element 21)



Scheibenberg Geotope (element 25)



Component parts of the Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří

GERMANY – ELEMENTS (NUMBER OF COMPONENT PARTS):

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Altenberg–Zinnwald Mining Landscape (7) | 5 Historic Centre of Freiberg (2) |
| 2 Glashütte Watch-making Industry Monuments (1) | 6 Himmelfahrt Fundgrube Mining Landscape (7) |
| 3 Dippoldiswalde Medieval Silver Mines (1) | 7 Zug Mining Landscape (1) |
| 4 Brand-Erbisdorf Mining Landscape (3) | 8 Muldenhütten Metallurgical Complex (1) |
| | 9 Freiberg Northern Mining District with Ore Canal (4) |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10 Gersdorf Mining Landscape and Altzella Monastery (2) | 29 Bad Schlema Mining Landscape (1) |
| 11 Freiberg Mining Water Management System (2) | 30 Historic Centre of Schneeberg (1) |
| 12 Augustusburg Hunting Lodge (1) | 31 Weißer Hirsch Fundgrube (mine) (1) |
| 13 Lengefeld Lime Works (1) | 32 Schneeberg Mining Landscape (3) |
| 14 Historic Centre of Marienberg (2) | 33 Schindlers Werk Blue Dye Factory (1) |
| 15 Mining Landscape Lauta (1) | 34 Hoher Forst Mining Landscape (1) |
| 16 Grüner Graben Pobershau (water ditch) (1) | 35 Mining Landscape Eibenstock (1) |
| 17 Grünthal Liquefaction Hut Complex (1) | 36 Erlahammer Ironworks (1) |
| 18 Monuments of the Wooden Craftart in Seiffen (2) | 37 Schwarzenberg Castle (1) |
| 19 Ehrenfriedersdorf Mining Landscape (2) | 38 Monuments of Uranium Mining (4) |
| 20 Niederröhrnitz Paper Mill (1) | 39 Monuments of Coal Mining (6) |
| 21 Historic Centre of Annaberg (1) | |
| 22 Frohnau Mining Landscape (3) | |
| 23 Buchholz Mining Landscape (3) | |
| 24 Pöhlberg Mining Landscape (2) | |
| 25 Scheibenberg Geotope (1) | |
| 26 Schmalzgrube Ironworks (1) | |
| 27 Historic Mining Monuments in Aue (3) | |
| 28 Schneeberger Floßgraben (timber transport ditch) (1) | |

CZECH REPUBLIC – COMPONENT PARTS:

- | |
|--|
| CZ1 Jáchymov Mining Cultural Landscape |
| CZ2 Abertamy–Boží Dar–Horní Blatná Mining Cultural Landscape |
| CZ3 The Red Tower of Death (Rudá věž smrti) |
| CZ4 Lime Works in Háj near Loučná pod Klínovcem |
| CZ5 Mědník Hill Mining Landscape |
| CZ6 Krupka Mining Cultural Landscape |



Grünthal Liquefaction Hut Complex (element 17)



Blacksmith (miners parade)



Mědník Hill Mining Landscape (CZ 5)

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The Ore Mountains – a continuing landscape

Another very important feature of the Ore Mountains (Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří) is the fact that it is not a relict landscape but a continuing landscape in which economic, urban and infrastructural projects will be realised today and in future. In particular, new exploration activities and the first newly opened mines are part of this development.

As one of the most densely populated Central European mountain ranges, the Ore Mountains developed especially on the basis of its long-lasting mining history. One key issue is to harmonise current and future requirements of this living and developing industrial landscape with the preservation of the valuable historical witnesses and landscapes.



Town wall of Marienberg (element 14)



Woodcarver in the Ore Mountains



Schwarzenberg Castle (element 37)



Steam engine, Alte Elisabeth (mine) (element 6)

Protection and management

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The preservation of authenticity and integrity of the Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří is based on national statutory provisions and international agreements. On the national level all component parts are protected by various legal regulations. Moreover, the Free State of Saxony and the Czech Republic have signed a Memorandum of Understanding, in which they declare their common will to protect the nominated serial property in accordance with the requirements set up in the World Heritage Convention.

On the basis of already established working structures a future management system was developed which involves all stakeholders on the national as well as the international level. A common management plan defines basic objectives and forms a framework to realise the preservation, conservation, use and further development as well as the long-term management of the nominated serial property from the very beginning on.



Historic Centre of Freiberg (element 5)



Starý Martin adit, Krupka (CZ 6)

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Method of the selection of the component parts

A basic foundation for the realisation of the project was provided by the participatory approach that was developed by the World Heritage project group of the IWTG.

The procedure enabled to involve all relevant stakeholders such as associations and interested citizens, owners, municipalities, building and planning authorities, monument preservation authorities as well as external experts in the nomination process.

Main aim was the selection, the justification, the documentation and the identification of the boundaries of the component parts representing the Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří.

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Moreover, the aim was to develop a broad basis for the project within the region and to ensure the compatibility of the protection and conservation of the mining cultural landscape with further economic and infrastructural developments. By this way, potential conflicts were identified in the forefront of the nomination and solved in a common discussion and decision process.

This procedure enabled to involve all concerned stakeholders and at the same time enhanced the awareness for the protection and conservation of the important witnesses.



Elite Automobile Plant, Brand-Erbisdorf (element 4)



Reifendrehwerk (tyre turnery), Seiffen (element 18)



Schindlers Werk Blue Dye Factory, Zschorlau (element 33)

800 years of mining | 85 component parts
39 elements | 7 facets

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