



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**
(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)



STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Federal Republic of Germany

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: The Naumburg Cathedral and the Landscape of the rivers Saale and Unstrut – territories of power in the High Middle Ages (Germany)

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION¹: ICOMOS

The deficits and errors listed below culminate in a fundamentally erroneous understanding by the Advisory Body of the cultural landscape of the High Middle Ages under evaluation, in line with Criteria IV and V of the OUV as applied to the nomination and the definition of a cultural landscape in the “Guidelines on the inscription of specific types of properties on the World Heritage list” 6-13, in particular 10. (ii). The Advisory Body objects to the term “territory of power” and implies that it is a term invented by the nominating party. ICOMOS is not aware that this term is a customary *terminus technicus* and is currently used in discourse to characterise very differing contexts of various epochs (cf. B. Giblin, *Les territoires de pouvoirs en France*, in: *Hérodote 2* (2004), p. 5-13; Colloquium “Territories of power” http://www.bk.tudelft.nl/fileadmin/Faculteit/BK/Actueel/Agenda/Agendapunten_2010/doc/One_Day_Colloquium_Urbanism.pdf (5.6.2015); Jan Moye, *Herrschaftsräume und Herrschaftswissen ägyptischer Lokalregenten*, Amsterdam 2013, S. 222, 231, 236).

The special feature of spatial organisation along the Saale and Unstrut was the density of holders of power in a very small area (Landgrave of Thuringia, Margrave of Meissen, bishop of Naumburg, abbots, ministerials, citizens, etc.), who all and each separately acquired their own territories of power and competed with each other. It is thanks to their action that – in interplay with village settlement forms, towns, castles, monasteries, churches and the cathedral – the elements of the cultural landscape (ramparts, forest-field borders, canal constructions, cultivated areas, in particular vineyards and quarries, etc.) created during this period (11th – 13th century) still constitute the dominating feature of the area today. There is no comparable region where this development in the High Middle Ages has survived in this same density and authenticity, in such a small space and with the totality of all features and manifestations, as in the nominated area of the rivers Saale and Unstrut.

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 200, left column,	“Evidence of the medieval past of the region survive	“Evidence of the medieval past of the region survives in ensembles of	

¹ For nominations of mixed sites, if there are errors in both the Evaluations of the Advisory Bodies, separate forms should be submitted for each Advisory Body indicating which Advisory Body's Evaluation each submission is referring to.

line 23-26	in religious and defensive structures, relict stretches of ancient routes, remains of hydraulic arrangements, buried traces of agrarian land organization and land use forms, toponyms.”	monuments, which are for the most part interrelated through the visual axis and further religious and defensive structures, settlement layouts , relict stretches of ancient routes, remains of hydraulic arrangements, still existent and visible elements and buried traces of agrarian land organization and land use forms, toponyms.”	
Page 201, left column, line 35	“(e.g. Wenzendorfer Brücke).”	“(e.g. Wenzendorfer Brücke).”	
Page 201, left column, line 49-51	„Ancient evidence of terraced vineyards can still be well recognised in limited areas, as the Schweigenberge vineyard, or at Klöppelberg .“	“Ancient evidence of terraced vineyards can still be recognised in many areas, such as the Schweigenberge vineyard, Dechantenberg vineyard, Steinmeister vineyard and the former terraced vineyards in the south of the Köppelberg, which now belong to the forestal area of Mordtal/ Platten .”	
Page 201, left column, line 53- right column, line 1	„In most cases, following the plagues that hit European vines in the 19th and 20th centuries, former farming patterns were largely replaced by wider plots where new vines were planted .“	“In most cases, following the plagues that hit European vines in the 19th and 20th centuries, the cultivation of the new grafted vines did not lead to a widening of small plots of land, as this was not possible on the steep slopes for technical reasons .”	
Page 201, right column, line 9-10	“The Kleine Saale River, a 10km-long artificial channel built in the 13th century to	“The Kleine Saale River, a 10km-long artificial channel built around 1180 to supply water to the Cistercian monastery of Pforte ,...”	

	supply water to the Cistercian monastery of Schulpforte ,...”		
Page 201, right column, line 26-27	“Only four castles, built in the period relevant to the nomination, still contain structures from the 12th -13th centuries:...”	“Only four castles, built in the period relevant to the nomination, still contain structures from the 11th -13th centuries:...”	
Page 201, right column, line 29-30	„...forms today a rather large complex ;...”	“...forms still today a rather large complex with walls, double-chapel, remains of the Romanesque palace and the “Dicker Wilhelm” keep ;...”	
Page 201, right column, line 34-37	„Schönburg Castle ... retains its original layout and some elements, such as the keep from the 13 th century.”	“Schönburg Castle ... retains its original layout and such essential elements as the ring walls and the Romanesque keep from the 13 th century with its exceptionally carved fireplace. ”	
Page 201, right column, line 39-41	„Goseck Castle ... was substantially remodelled into a monastery very early and further again into an castle, so that no structure from the High Middle Age survives.“	“Goseck Castle from the 9th-11th centuries ... was substantially remodelled into a monastery very early and then again into a castle, but the surviving archaeological evidence document the structure from the High Middle Ages.”	
Page 201, right column, line 45-50	“Monastic complexes were also numerous and a few still survive, although they have been modified through the centuries.” “One of the most relevant is the Cistercian Monastery of Pforta, where only	“Monastic complexes were also numerous and all – instead of the Benedictine monastery St George in Naumburg - still survive, although they have been modified through the centuries.” Of the important Benedictine monastery Goseck constructed after 1041 the eastern part of the monastery church remains. Goseck belongs to the most magnificent examples of Salian church building in the Empire. “One of the most relevant is the Cistercian Monastery of	

	<p>a few structures dating back to the High Middle Ages persist in their materiality, including the impressive minster, erected between 1251 and 1268 AD“.</p>	<p>Pforte, where highly important structures dating back to the High Middle Ages persist in their materiality: the complete stone enclosure of the monastery grounds, important remains of individual functional buildings, the infirmary with Abbot’ chapel, the monastery cemetery with stone lantern of the Dead, the monastery church and large sections of the enclosure. The church dates essentially from the middle of the 12th century and was modernised between 1251 and 1268. Of the unique furnishings of that time remain the liturgical furniture, a Croce dipinta, which is one of the two oldest preserved monumental Cistercian crosses in Europe from the High Middle Ages, and the oldest rose window with Grisaille painting in Europe.</p>	
<p>Page 201, right column, line 50-53</p>	<p>„Another monastic ensemble is the Benedictine nun convent in Zscheiplitz, with its 13th century minster, architectural details of which parallel those in Naumburg Cathedral.”</p>	<p>“Another monastic ensemble is the Benedictine nun convent in Zscheiplitz. Around 1100 a church was there constructed, on which around 1200 a Benedictine nun convent was established and the church was remodeled into a convent church, architectural details of which parallel those in Naumburg Cathedral, St Giles chapel in Naumburg, parish church St Mary in Freyburg and double-chapel of Neuenburg castle.”</p>	
<p>Page 202, left column, line 1-2</p>	<p>„...and Freyburg an imperial commercial centre of new foundation.”</p>	<p>“... and Freyburg is a new systematic strategic foundation of the Landgraves of Thuringia at the turn of the 12th to the 13th century.”</p>	
<p>Page 202, left</p>	<p>„However, not much survives from the</p>	<p>“However, not much survives from the High Middle Ages</p>	

column, line 10-15	High Middle Ages beyond the cathedral and the religious architecture: only the Haus zu Hohen Lilien preserves, under the layers of subsequent modifications, the walls of a romanesque tower and portions of the town fortifications and gates date back to the 14th-15th century.”	beyond the cathedral and the religious architecture: only the “Haus zur Hohen Lilie” is preserved, under the layers of subsequent modifications, the walls of a Romanesque tower, portions of the town fortifications, several Romanesque basements and gates, that date back to the 14th-15th century.”	
Page 202, left column, line 16-26	„Freyburg was a newly founded fortified town, with a regular layout and grid-based road network with the market place at its centre, dating back to the Romanesque period.” ... Evidence of the building layout can be gained from the analysis of building cellars. Expansion of the town outside its walls started as early as the beginning of the 15th century. Remains of buildings from the 11th-13th centuries are very limited and consist mainly of vestiges incorporated in cellar walls . The town walls and gates mainly date to the 14th-15th centuries.”	“Freyburg was a newly founded fortified town with a regular layout and a grid-based road network with the market place at its centre and the great parish church of St Mary in the eastern part dating back to the Romanesque period”... Evidence of the settlement layout – “planned city” - and the building layout can be gained from the analysis of building cellars. The surviving Romanesque cellars with their portals are valuable examples of early town development . Expansion of the town outside its walls started as early as the beginning of the 15th century. Remains of buildings from the 12th-13th centuries are consist in the Romanesque parish church St Mary and many Romanesque cellar walls and portals . The town walls and gates, whose course corresponds to the Romanesque town fortifications , mainly date from the 14th-15th centuries.”	
Page 202,	“Some surviving	“In the outlines of the	

left column, line 27-31	examples of typical blind alley settlement forms are said to date to prior to the High Middle Ages ; these are complemented by linear and radial settlement forms (Grosswilsdorf, Punschrau is in the buffer zone), apparently evolved from blind alley layouts. ”	villages there are, alongside different smaller types in line form (Fränkenau), blind alley form (e.g. Eulau, Weischütz, Punschrau) or in the form of a group of farms (Lengefeld), villages with large linear (Flemmingen) and radial planed forms (Großwilsdorf) or combinations thereof. They reflect today vividly the development of the High Middle Age colonisation in the German-Slavonic “contact zone” and were at the same time a center of gravity under the new settlement areas. ”	
Page 202, left column, line 32-33	“Several churches survive within the area and the most important is the Naumburg Cathedral.”	“Several churches survive within the area and the most important is the Naumburg Cathedral, the only church in the world with two choir screens from the 13th century. ”	
Page 202, left column, line 36-39	“...crypt, the choir, the three-bay transept with its portal, the choir screens and, more importantly, the 13th century glass paintings, and the sculptures of the founders, associated with..”	„...crypt, the western choir and parts of the eastern choir, the three-bay nave, the transept with its portal, the main parts of the eastern towers and the north western tower and the first two floors of the south-western tower, the choir screens. Of outstanding value are the concept and layout of the western choir with the 13th century glass paintings, and the twelve sculptures of the founders and the western rood screen, associated	

		with ...“	
Page 202, left column, line 45-48	“The former immunity precinct can only be reconstructed through historical records and the structure of cadastral parcels although the bishop's and the capitular curiae still exist. ”	“The former immunity precinct is for the most part visibly preserved in its medieval extent, through settlement layout, structure of cadastral parcels, Romanesque cellars and remains of the precinct walls. Outstanding high medieval monuments are the Romanesque residential tower of the Bishop's curia, the St Giles curia with its two-storey chapel and the episcopal St John's chapel at the Cathedral cemetery. ”	
Page 202, left column, line 49-54	„Other important churches are the minster of the Benedictines in Goseck, and the minster of St Maurice's monastery of the Augustinian canons, which was remodelled into gothic forms in the 15th century. These bear witness to the influence of the Naumburg cathedral and also of the role played by convents in the area. ”	“Other important churches are the minsters of the Benedictines in Goseck, of the Cistercians in Pforte, of the Benedictine nuns in Zscheiplitz, of the Augustinian canons of Naumburg, which were remodelled into gothic forms in the 15th century without the main part of the south-western tower and large parts of the wall of the northern outer wall, the parish churches St Mary in Freyburg and Flemmingen and the double-chapel of Neuenburg Castle. Some churches bear witness to the influence of the Naumburg Cathedral in their architecture and building sculpture and in their furnishings. ”	
Page 202, right column, line 39-41	“Freyburg was founded by the Unstrut River as an 'Einlager' place where residence was compulsory	“Freyburg was founded by the Unstrut River and in immediate vicinity of Neuenburg Castle as a representative town by the Landgraves of Thuringia at	

	until debts were paid.”	the turn of the 12th century and the 13th century, the definition as an “Einlager” place, where residence was compulsory until debts were paid (1261) merely characterises a single function of the city.“	
Page 202, right column, line 43	“...the Naumburger Castle...”	„...the Neuenburg Castle...”	
Page 202, right column, line 47-51	„ Due to an active policy undertaken by the bishop of Naumburg, who wished to spread the presence of the Cistercian order in the region, Flemish peasants were encouraged through privilege offers to resettle in the Saale-Unstrut region.“	“Due to an active policy undertaken by the bishop of Naumburg, on the one hand the Cistercian order was implemented and on the other hand Flemish peasants were encouraged through privileged offers to resettle in the Saale-Unstrut region. ”	
Page 203, left column, line 5	“...establishing granges and boosted ...”	„...granges – of which a very rare Romanesque example in Bad Kösen remains to this day (so called Romanesque House) - ... “	
Page 203, left column, line 6-7	“...artificial canal to be named Kleine Saale was built.”	„...artificial canal to be named Kleine Saale was built and the areas under cultivation for wine and fruit up to the steep slopes of the hillsides at the river Saale (Saalberge from Bad Kösen to Roßbach) were arranged so that large closed areas of cultivation were created. “	
Page 203, left column, line 11-13	„The 12th and 13th centuries saw alternating control over the region by the Counts Palatine of Saxony, and the Ludowingers, whose increasingly important status was reflected by castle	“In the final quarter of the 12th century the Ludowingers as Landgraves of Thuringia also obtained the title of the deceased Counts Palatine of Saxony. Alongside the Naumburg Bishop, it was in particular the Wettin family as Margrave of Meissen and	

	construction, patronage of the arts and church foundations.“	advocates of the Naumburg Cathedral Church who competed with the Ludowingers for supremacy. The increasingly important status of the region was reflected by castle construction, patronage of the arts and church foundations.	
Page 203, left column, line 16-17	“The region then came under the control of the Wettin family, where it remained until 1815.”	Through the dying out of the Ludowingers (1247) the region came under the control of the Wettin family, where it remained until 1815.”	
Page 203, left column, line 18	“It was with the Wettins that the Naumburg cathedral was founded and that lost its condition as frontier land, as this dynasty provided long-lasting stability in the wider central German region. ”	“It was with the Ekkehardiner family and emperor Conrad II and pope Johannes XIX that the episcopal seat was moved from Zeitz to Naumburg and the Naumburg cathedral was founded in 1028 AD. As a result of further developments the Saale-Unstrut region lost its condition as a frontier land in the 12th century. Since the beginning of the 14th century the Wettin dynasty provided long-lasting stability in the wider central German region. ”	
Page 203, left column, line 25	“... private tenants. ”	“... state, municipal and private tenants. ”	
Page 203, left column, line 36-38	“The Pforte monastery which had already been converted to a school after the reformation, was again turned back into high school. ”	“The Pforte monastery which had already been converted to a school after the reformation, was transformed into a Prussian high school. ”	
Page 203, left column, line 46-52	„The area was spared by war destruction in the 20 th century, as well as by the	“The area was barely spared from destruction by war in the 20 th century, as well as by the transformations that	

	transformations that occurred under the socialist regime. However, land reform and collectivization of farmers brought major changes in the landscape mosaic, land plots were enlarged and agricultural production was organised on the base of large-scale units.“	occurred under the socialist regime. However, land reform and collectivization of farmers brought minor changes to the landscape mosaic, land plots were in most cases not enlarged and agricultural production was usually not organised on the base of large-scale units.”	
Page 203, right column, line 33-38	“The nominated property however would be unique because it is a cultural landscape and because of the high concentration of features from the High Middle Ages compared to other properties where these traces have been superseded by later developments.“	“The nominated property however would be unique because it is a cultural landscape and because of the high concentration, a wide variety and outstanding quality and completeness of the cultural features from the High Middle Ages compared to other properties where these traces have been superseded by later developments.”	
Page 203, right column, line 53	“cases.”	“cases.” However, the cathedral is described and classified in detail in the nomination dossier (p. 140-190 and p. 398f.)	
Page 204, left column, line 21	“11 th to the 13 th centuries AD.“	“11 th to the 13 th centuries AD.“ However, Regensburg as a city in the area which was a settlement at an early stage had continuity until Roman times and as the former capital of the Duchy of Bavaria, Central European trading centre and modern city of the Perpetual Assembly draws on quite	

		different contexts and traditions. Furthermore, the Regensburg entry does not in any way reflect thinking with regard to cultural landscapes.	
Page 204, left column, line 29	“...this development differ substantially.”	“...this development differs substantially and dates back mainly to the 18th and 19th century. ”	
Page 204, left column, line 39	“...experimental character of elements of the cathedral.”	“...experimental character of elements of the cathedral.” However, in Naumburg there is no comparable secular castle as in Durham. Furthermore, in Durham there are no connections established with the fortified and religious buildings of competing rulers of the High Middle Ages available within view or interdependence with the surrounding cultural landscape.	
Page 204, left column, line 48-51	Other European territories, from England to France and Italy, exhibit a similar concentration in small enough areas, of towns, monasteries, castles with seigneurial functions.	Other European territories, from England to France and Italy, have had a similar concentration in small enough areas, of towns, monasteries, castles with seigneurial functions. However, there is no region in an extension from approximately 10 km from the north to the south and from the west to the east, where all this monuments and elements in such a density and high quality are still visible existing like at the Saale-Unstrut region.	
Page 204, right column, line 31	“...castles, etc.”	“...castles, etc.” However, it should be to observe that the Cathedral of Brixen underwent a completely new construction in the 18th century and the Old Town is characterized too by Baroque. Bolzano first became an episcopal seat in 1964, Klausen exhibits	

		<p>almost no visible substance from the High Middle Ages, which, with the exception of the pilgrim’s hospice Klösterle also applies to Neumark. Compared with the landscape at Saale and Unstrut the period of the High Middles Ages does not dominate the landscape.</p>	
<p>Page 204, right column, line 35</p>	<p>“...fortifications linked to the need for territorial control”</p>	<p>“...fortifications linked to the need for territorial control” However, it should be observed that here it concerns a transport link from Roman times, which established itself as one of the most important Alpine passes from the Middle Ages until the 19th century. This is why most of the monasteries and other monuments found here, have not preserved the layout of the High Middle Ages. Furthermore, no Bishop’s church exists from this period.</p>	
<p>Page 204, right column, line 39</p>	<p>“...mean to acquire territorial control and attract population.”</p>	<p>“...mean to acquire territorial control and attract population.” However, there is nothing to compare with the situation found at Saale and Unstrut with its density of two High Middle Ages cities, episcopal seat, Cistercian monastery, castle of landgraves etc. within a small area in preserved condition.</p>	
<p>Page 204 right column, line 44</p>	<p>“..of villages, towns, castles, abbeys and cathedrals;”</p>	<p>“..of villages, towns, castles, abbeys and cathedrals.” However, despite all comparable appearances it have to be stated that Narbonne and Carcassonne were both elevated to bishoprics in Roman times and therefore entirely different structures and circumstances are present compared with the landscape</p>	

		at Saale and Unstrut, which was not significantly characterized until the High Middle Ages. Authentic High Middle Ages architecture, sculpture and furnishings as can be seen at the Naumburg Cathedral, the Cistercian church Pforte or Neuenburg Castle is not present within a comparable small area there.	
Page 204, right column line 48	“...devoted to vineyards.”	“...devoted to vineyards.” However, it should be to observe that from the period of the High Middle Ages in the Bishop’s city of Macon neither the cathedral nor any other notable monuments are preserved. Many monasteries as Cluny or Citeaux were destroyed during the French Revolution. Furthermore, no comparable density of monuments and cultural landscape elements from this period exist in the surrounding area of Macon.	
Page 204 right column, line 54	“...this history”	“...this history” However, it must be stated that Canterbury and Rochester are the oldest episcopal seats in England from the beginning of the 7th century and in the case of Canterbury it is able to look back on extensive classical traditions. Due to these very different starting points there seems little point in a comparison with the dominant cultural landscape of Saale and Unstrut characterized in the 11th – 13th centuries.”	
Page 205, left column, line 19	“communication and trade routes in Germany”.	“communication and trade routes in Germany although in the decision of the 26th session of the World heritage Committee about the OUV of the Upper Middle Rhine	

		Valley is nothing mentioned about its relevance for the High Middle Ages. The confirmed OUV for the world heritage properties of <i>Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof</i> and the <i>Town of Bamberg</i> is limited of their urban importance for Europe but contains nothing about the cultural landscape around the both towns.	
Page 205, Left column, Line 28	“Reichenau.”	“Reichenau”, but a cultural landscape for the period of the High Middle Ages is up to now not listed.	
Page 205, Left column, Line 29-36	“In the case of this nominated property, the comparative analysis itself demonstrates that the power and borderland exchange dynamics and their tangible manifestations in the High Middle Ages were commonplace throughout Europe are already represented on the World Heritage List through a variety of properties, particularly from Germany, and including cultural landscapes”.	“In the case of this nominated property, the comparative analysis itself demonstrates that the power and borderland exchange dynamics and their tangible manifestations in the High Middle Ages were commonplace throughout Europe but there is no other region where the variety of this tangible manifestations are so well preserved still today as in the region on the rivers Saale and Unstrut. No cultural landscape of this theme is already represented on the World Heritage List neither in Germany nor elsewhere.	
Page 205 Right column, line 26	regions. Therefore what is purported to be unique in the nominated area instead appears commonplace within Europa...”	regions. Therefore what is purported to be unique in the nominated area is given for the quality and density of still visible monuments and cultural elements of the period of the High Middle Ages.”	
Page 205, right column,	“overall.”	“overall.” However it must be stated that the description of the	

line 34		property first of all deals with the origin of the High Middle Ages cultural landscape as a whole and take up considerable space (cf. Dossier p. 23-98).	
Page 205, right column, line 42-45	„...scanty, relying heavily on written records, toponyms and buried archaeological features revealed through recent remote sensing (laser scanning).“	“...scanty, relying in part on written records, toponyms and visible above-ground archaeological features revealed through recent remote sensing (laser scanning).”	
Page 206, left column, line 48-51	“... most of the inventoried elements are not visible, because they survive as buried traces or terrain irregularities/ discontinuities, or because they have disappeared or largely transformed.”	“... most of the inventoried elements are very well preserved archaeological cultural monuments which are visible on the surface. ”	
Page 206, right column, line 4-6	„...the urban layout and its relation with the rural landscape have been distorted by modern residential extensions or industrial facilities;“	“...the urban layout and its relation with the rural landscape can clearly be seen and has only partially been supplemented with modern residential extensions or industrial facilities;”	
Page 206, right column, line 11-13	“Therefore the elements that altogether would make up the High Middle Age landscape do exhibit a	“Therefore the elements that altogether would make up the High Middle Age landscape do exhibit through their large quantity, wide variety and density their exceptional	

	fragmentary conditions of integrity.”	integrity.”	
Page 206, right column, line 20-24	„...further energy and communication infrastructure projects (i. e. a wind farm in the buffer zone near Markröhlitz or the B 87 by pass of Bad Kösen and the B 87 bypass of Naumburg are planned and will worsen the situation.”	“...further energy and communication infrastructure projects (i. e. a wind farm in the buffer zone near Markröhlitz or the B 87 bypass of Bad Kösen and the B 87 bypass of Naumburg but which are not situated in the nominated property and only partially in the buffer zone are planned, but as no wind power plant has been authorized, which could worsen the visual integrity of the property, the situation will not be adversely affected.”	
Page 206, right column, line 34-47	„ although the surviving architectural evidence dating back to the exakt period of relevance for the nomination is limited and some exceptions exist such as Neuenburg Castle, almost rebuilt a few decades ago“	„ because the surviving architectural evidence dating back to the exakt period of relevance for the nomination is exceptional as the cathedral Naumburg, the minster in Schulpforte or the Neuenburg Castle, which dates essentially and to a large extent from the period between around 1086 and 1230 and is dated with dendrochronological certainty.	
Page 207, left column, line 1-7	„In Naumburg the restructuring of a large part of the old town... have changed the built fabric, which now does not match with the historic character of the area....also in Freyburg and other villages... detrime	“In Naumburg the measures of conservation of a large part of the old town... has not changed the built fabric, which now still matches the historic character of the area....also in Freyburg and other villages... for this reason the authenticity of the historic built fabric has not been damaged.”	

	ntally affecting the authenticity of the historic built fabric.”		
Page 208, left column, line 20-22	“...the smaller villages have experienced abandonment resulting in several semideserted nuclei. “	“...the smaller villages have experienced migration, which has led to a slight, but not serious, decline in population. ”	
Page 208, left column, line 23-26	“Industrial areas or large facilities for agriculture, communication and energy infrastructure disturb and fragment the landscape mosaic and the surviving elements from the High Middle Ages.”	“Industrial areas or large facilities for agriculture, communication and energy infrastructure are of minor importance and neither disturb nor fragment the landscape mosaic and the surviving elements from the High Middle Ages.”	
Page 208, left column, line 37-41	“Moreover, future plans contain provisions for new areas of construction, commercial expansion (i.e. south of Naumburg) and infrastructure (e.g., roads, wind farms) that may negatively affect the significance of the nominated area. ”	“Moreover, future plans contain provisions for new areas of construction, commercial expansion (i.e. south of Naumburg) and infrastructure (e.g., roads, wind farms)” have insignificant impact on the nominated area.	
Page 208, left column, line 42-45	“...that industrial agriculture has already included the modification and widening of the farming plots, which have mainly lost the historic fine grain of the medieval rural	“...that industrial agriculture has, due to the existing relief of the landscape, barely led to the modification and widening of the farming plots, the historic fine grain of the medieval rural landscape is therefore to a great extent preserved. ”	

	landscape.“		
Page 208, left column, line 52-53	„...extension of the B 87, B 180 and L 200 crossroads at Wethau ...and will affect also the nominated property;”	“...the extension of the B 87, B 180 and L 200 crossroads at Wethau ...and will not affect the nominated property;”	
Page 208, right column, line 3-6	„With regard to railroads, an important building project concerns the...route Halle-Weißenfels-Naumburg-Erfurt.”	“With regard to railroads, no important building project concerns the...route Halle-Weißenfels-Naumburg-Erfurt.”	
Page 209, left column, line 3-6	“...seven quarries or quarrying sites were detected during the mission within or immediately outside the nominated property (six inside and one outside).”	In the nominated area there are two limestone quarries and a treatment plant for sand and gravel which are in operation.	
Page 209, left column, line 6-7	“Only two of them could be visited...”	“Only one of them could be visited ...”	
Page 209, left column, line 11-13	“The State Party provided a list of 17 industrial production plants planned for the area... ”	“The State Party provided a list of 17 industrial production plants which are already available in the area... ”	
Page 209, right column, line 27-30	„...that only the nominated area has been documented in detail and no comparison with other areas in the vicinity has been made , so as to define the boundaries of the area to be	“...that not only the nominated area (104.01 km²) has been documented in detail, other areas in the vicinity (167 km²) have been compared and intensively mapped out in order to define the boundaries of the area to be nominated.”	

	nominated.“		
Page 210, right column, line 14-23	„For the cultural landscape to be appropriately protected, the property should be declared under the Monument Protection Law of the state of Saxony-Anhalt... but these protection will only come into being if the property is inscribed on the World Heritage List. This will only apply to the nominated area, leaving the buffer zone unprotected from a cultural landscape perspective. “	“For the cultural landscape to be appropriately protected, the property is already declared under the Monument Protection Law of the state of Saxony-Anhalt so that all cultural monuments and their surroundings are protected. In addition the nominated historical cultural landscape is recognized as a memorial area as soon as it is placed on the world heritage list. This will only apply to the nominated area, in turn the buffer zone is protected from a cultural landscape perspective via the protection of the cultural monuments shown there. ”	
Page 210, right column, line 25-31	“...the nominated property includes many other items (abbeys, castles, churches...) and some of these are protected as isolated monuments, archaeological sites or historic urban centres.”	“...the nominated property includes many other items (abbeys, castles, churches...) and all of these are protected as historical monuments, archaeological cultural monuments or historic urban centres and village centres as historical sites.”	
Page 210, right column, line 53-57 Page 211, left column, line 1	„...that the current legal protection ensures the protection of individual monuments... but is not adequate to protect the overall	„...that the current legal protection ensures the protection of individual monuments... but is adequate to protect the overall cultural landscape and its related features.”	

	cultural landscape and its related features.”		
Page 211, right column, line 39-47	“The nomination dossier provides information on financial resources available until 2013, but little is included about the future or possible available funding streams. Additional information...	“The nomination dossier provides information on financial resources available until 2013, about the future or possible available funding streams it was pointed out that finance from annual budgets are made available. Additional information...	
Page 213, left column, line 15-17	„conservation of the property seems noteworthy the lack of a specific and effective management tool or system is a source of concern. ”	“conservation of the property, whose legally defined action is the basis for the specific and effective management tool or system. ”	
Page 213, right column, line 54	„... have lost the integrity, legibility or authenticity ...“	“... are preserved outstanding examples with high integrity, legibility and authenticity ...”	

- The Factual Errors submission form, as well as an example of such a completed form, are available from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/factualerrors>.
- Further guidance on the submission of Factual Errors can be found in Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*.
- States Parties are requested to immediately submit this information in electronic format or by e-mail to wh-nominations@unesco.org.

The original signed version of the completed Factual Errors submission form should be received in English or French by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, at the following address: 7 place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France, no later than 14 days before the opening of the session of the Committee.