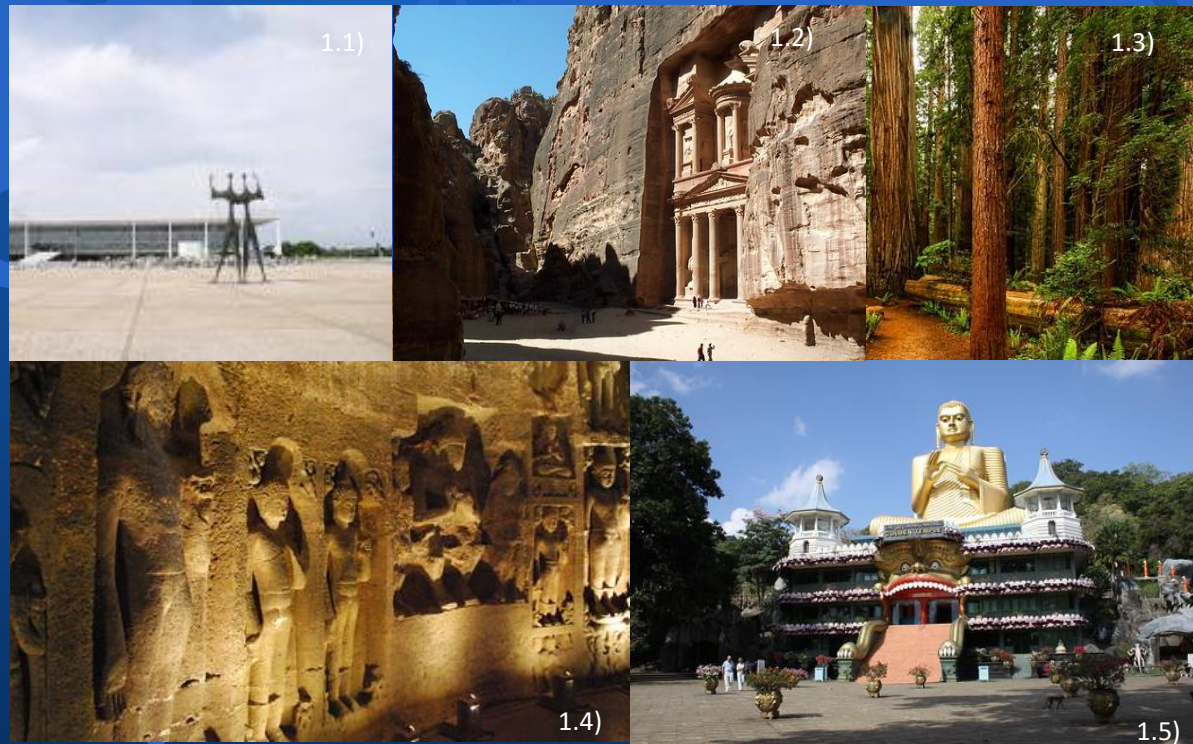


The Global Strategy of World Heritage - A concept for an Equitable and Sustainable Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Prof. Dr. Marie-Theres Albert





Establishment of the United Nations



Auschwitz Birkenau, German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945), Poland

Date of Inscription: 1979

Criteria: (vi)



Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/larskjensen/2741004415/>



Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/jmmpreda/21949338361/>

The fortified walls, barbed wire, platforms, barracks, gallows, gas chambers and cremation ovens show the conditions how the Nazi genocide took place in the former concentration and extermination camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the largest in the Third Reich. According to historical investigations, 1.5 million people, among them a great number of Jews, were systematically starved, tortured and murdered in this camp, the symbol of humanity's cruelty to its fellow human beings in the 20th century.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/31>

Founding UNESCO

„The Governments of the States Parties to this Constitution on behalf of their peoples declare: That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed; [...]”
(UNESCO Constitution)

Source: http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=15244&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Article 2.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.[...]

Article 3.

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 1.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

1948

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 4.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 6.

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 5.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.



Eleanor Roosevelt with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/>
(Public Domain))

Source: UN. 1948. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Online: <https://www.un.org/depts/german/menschenrechte/aemr.pdf> (02.07.2019)



Warsaw destroyed in 1945



Reconstructed Old Town of Warsaw

Historic centre of Warsaw

Category (ii), (vi)
listed since 1980

After the war, a five-year reconstruction campaign by its citizens resulted in today's meticulous restoration of the Old Town, with its churches, palaces and market-place. It is an outstanding example of a near-total reconstruction of a span of history covering the 13th to the 20th century.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/30>



Destroyed Dresden, 1945



Rebuilt Frauenkirche

The Reconstruction of Dresden

After the war, as part of the German Democratic Republic, the destroyed areas were subject to restoration and reconstruction.

In 2004, the Dresden Elbe Valley was listed under criteria (ii), (iii), (iv), (v).

The nomination includes the Frauenkirche, the reconstruction was completed in 2006.

The Dresden Elb Valley was delisted in 2009.

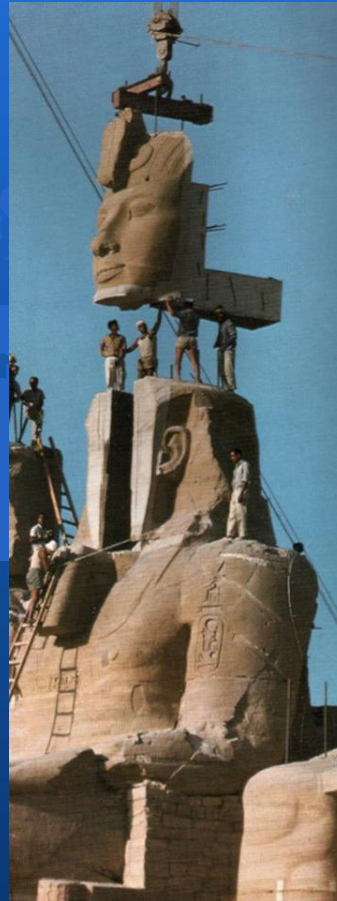
Source: http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/1156.pdf



Ramses Temple in 1865



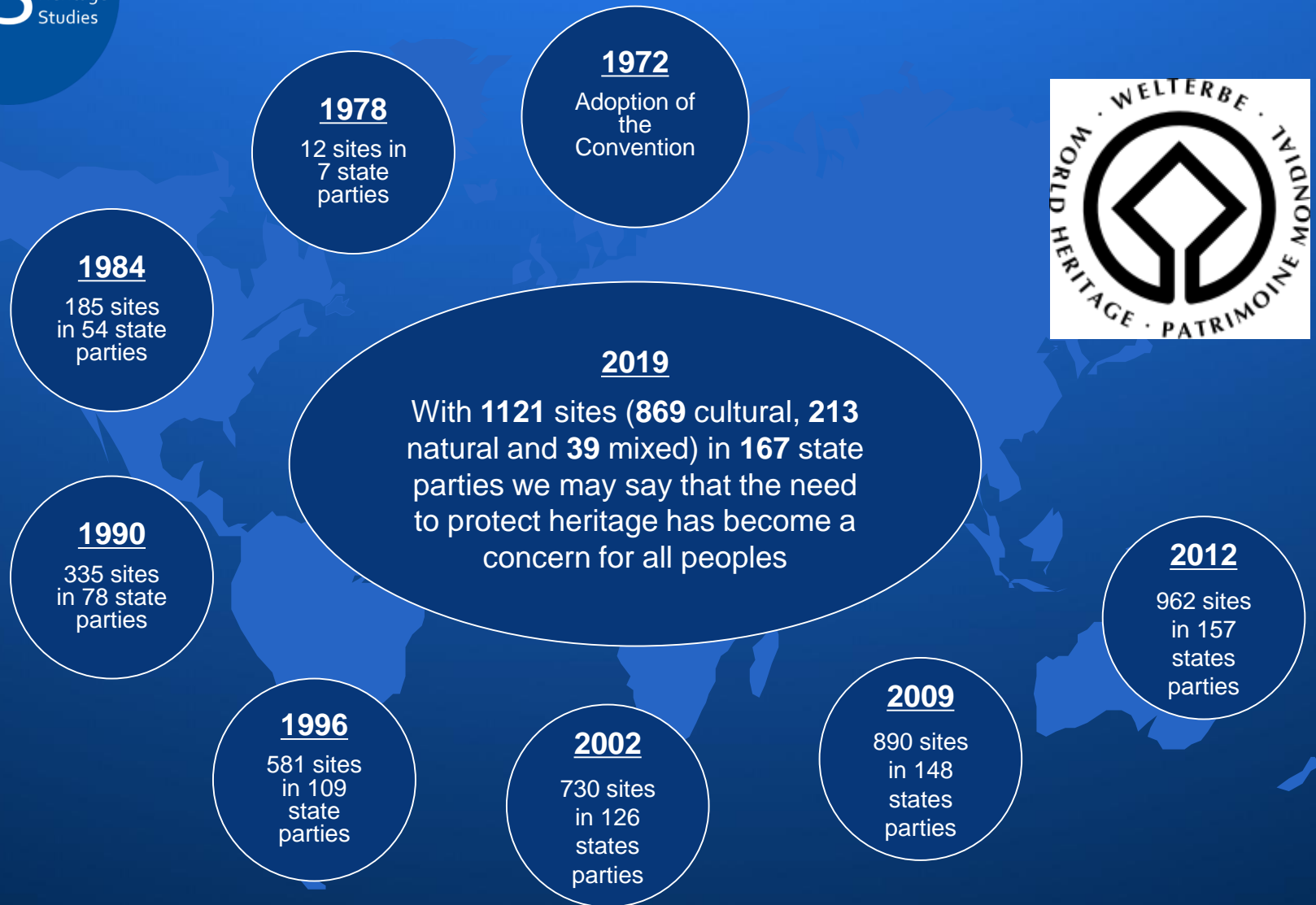
Ramses Temple in 2004



Deconstruction of the
Temple



Aswan Dam



World Heritage inscriptions, First Stage 1978 – 1991

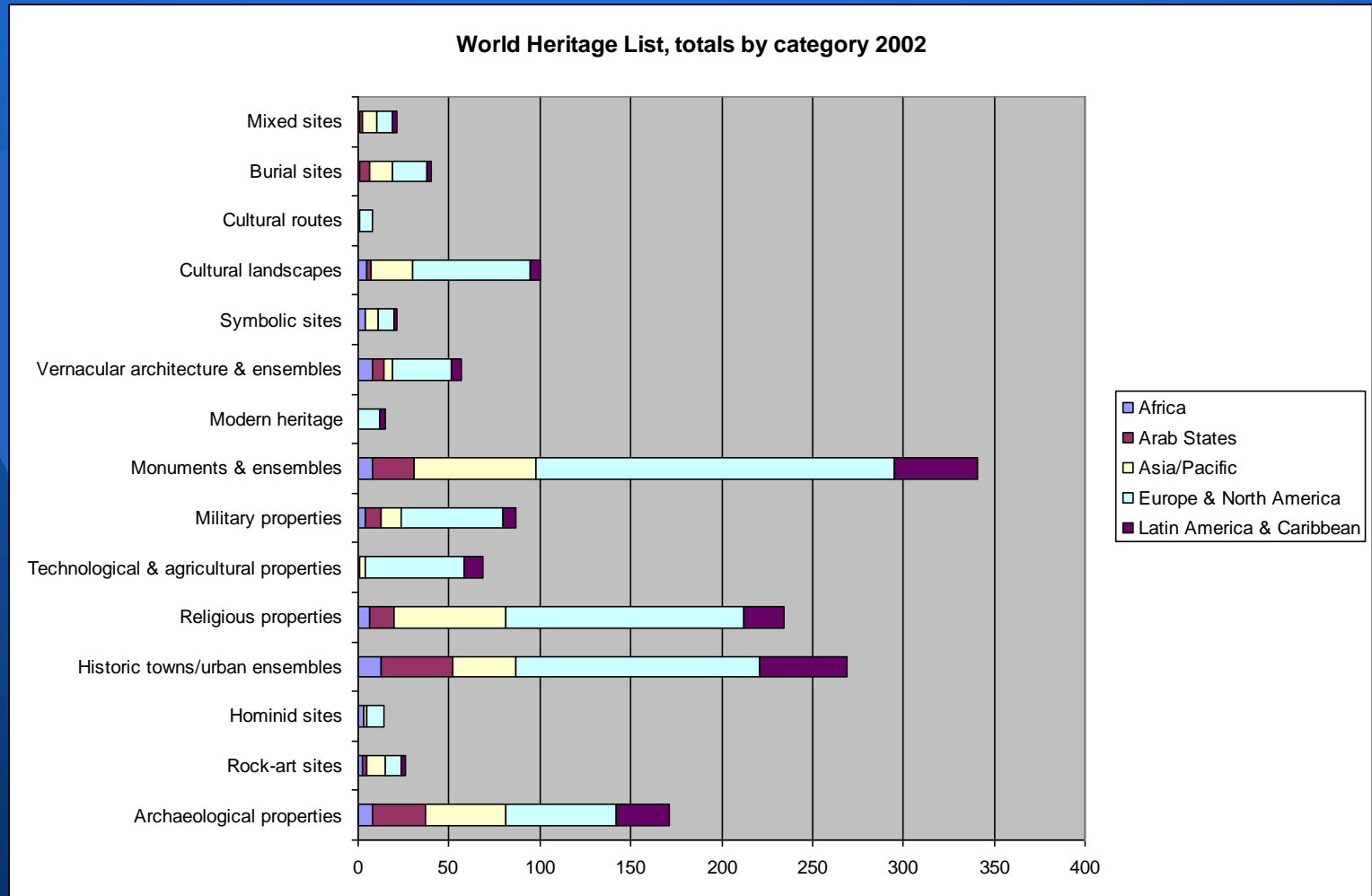
<i>Zone</i>	<i>Cultural</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>	16	22	2	40
<i>Arab States</i>	40	2	1	43
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	41	17	7	65
<i>Europe & North America</i>	131	26	6	163
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	32	11	3	46
<i>Total</i>	260	78	19	357

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>

World Heritage inscriptions, in total 2019

Regions	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total	%
Latin America and the Caribbean	96	38	8	142 *	12.67%
Europe and North America	453	65	11	529 *	47.19%
Asia and the Pacific	189	67	12	268 *	23.91%
Arab States	78	5	3	86	7.67%
Africa	53	38	5	96	8.56%
Total	869	213	39	1121	100%

Source: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>



Source: ICOMOS: *Filling the gaps. An Action Plan for the Future*; http://www.international.icomos.org/world_heritage/gaps.pdf, 2005

2002
Budapest Declaration on World
Heritage:

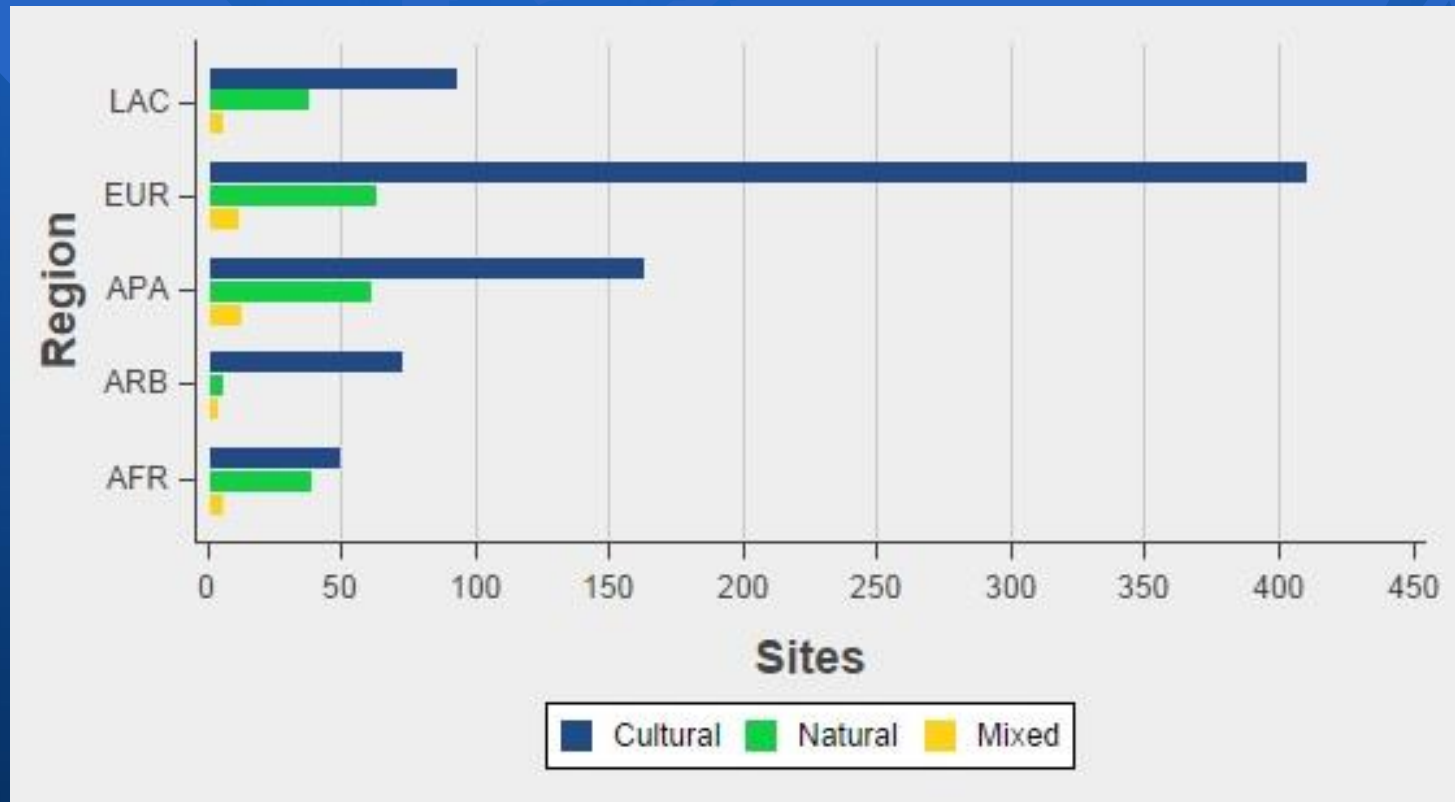
- I. strengthen the **credibility** of the World Heritage List, as a representative and geographically balanced testimony of cultural and natural properties of outstanding universal value.



Budapest, Hungary
Source: <https://pixabay.com/images/id-1254366/>

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Total World Heritage Sites in 2014



Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>

World Heritage Top 10 in 2019

<i>Country</i>	<i>Cultural</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Total</i>
Italy	50	5	-	55
China	37	14	4	55
Spain	42	4	2	48
Germany	43	3	-	46
France	39	5	1	45
Total Top 5	211	31	7	249

India	30	7	1	38
Mexico	27	6	2	35
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	27	4	1	32
Russian Federation	18	11	-	29
USA	11	12	1	23
Total Top 10	324	71	12	407

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>

to limit the number of
annual nominations

to encourage state parties to
nominate natural sites

2006

*In order to establish the desired
balance, the 30th session of the World
Heritage Committee in Vilnius decided
measures had to be taken*

to nominate preferably
transboundary sites, e.g.
binational cultural landscapes

to preferentially nominate heritage
sites from underrepresented types
of heritage

Compare e.g. World Heritage Committee
WHC-03/27.COM/14 "Evaluation of the Cairns Decision" <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2003/whc03-27com-14e.pdf>

1. Identification of the property: must make clear to the Committee precisely where the property is located and how it is geographically defined

1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone: The boundaries should be clearly marked

3. Justification for Inscription: must make clear why the property is considered to be of “outstanding universal value”

3.c Comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties) The property should be compared to similar properties, whether on the World Heritage List or not.

Format for the nomination of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List

4.a Present state of conservation: Information should be provided in this section on the physical condition of the property, any threats to the property and conservation measures at the property

4.b Factors affecting the property: This section should provide information on all the factors which are likely to affect or threaten a property. It should also describe any difficulties that may be encountered in addressing such problems

- 4.b. (i) Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)
 (ii) Environmental pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change, desertification)
 (iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)
 (iv) Visitor/tourism pressures
 (v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone Estimated population located within:

Area of nominated property _____

Buffer zone _____

Total _____

Year _____

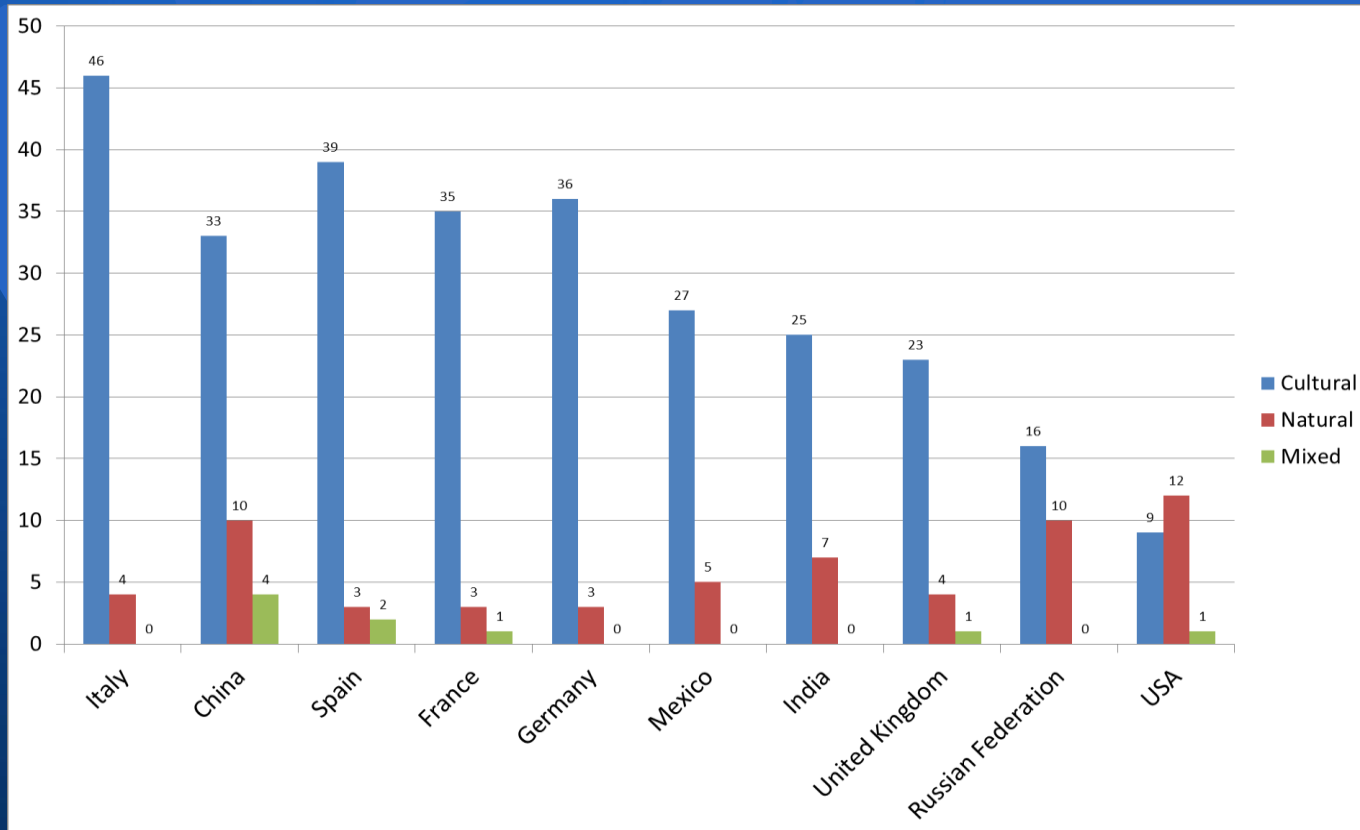
***Format for the nomination of
properties for inscription on the
World Heritage List***

5. Protection and Management of the Property: This section of the nomination is intended to provide a clear picture of the legislative, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/ or traditional measures [...] and the management plan or other management system

- 5.f Sources and levels of finance
 5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques
 5.h Visitor facilities and statistics
 5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property
 5.j Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)

Unequal Distribution of World Heritage Sites

In 2014, about 35 % of all 1007 World Heritage Sites were located in only ten State Parties



Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>

2002
Budapest Declaration on World
Heritage:

- II. To ensure the effective
conservation of World Heritage
properties



Budapest, Hungary

Source: <https://pixabay.com/images/id-1254366/>

Kakadu National Park, Australia

Mixed Site

Year of Inscription: 1981

Extension: 1987, 1992

Criteria: (i)(vi)(vii)(ix)(x)



Source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/andy_tyler/7241819640/ & <https://www.flickr.com/photos/epochcatcher/13936382630/>

Collegiate Church, Castle and Old Town of Quedlinburg, Germany

Date of Inscription: 1994

Criteria: (iv)

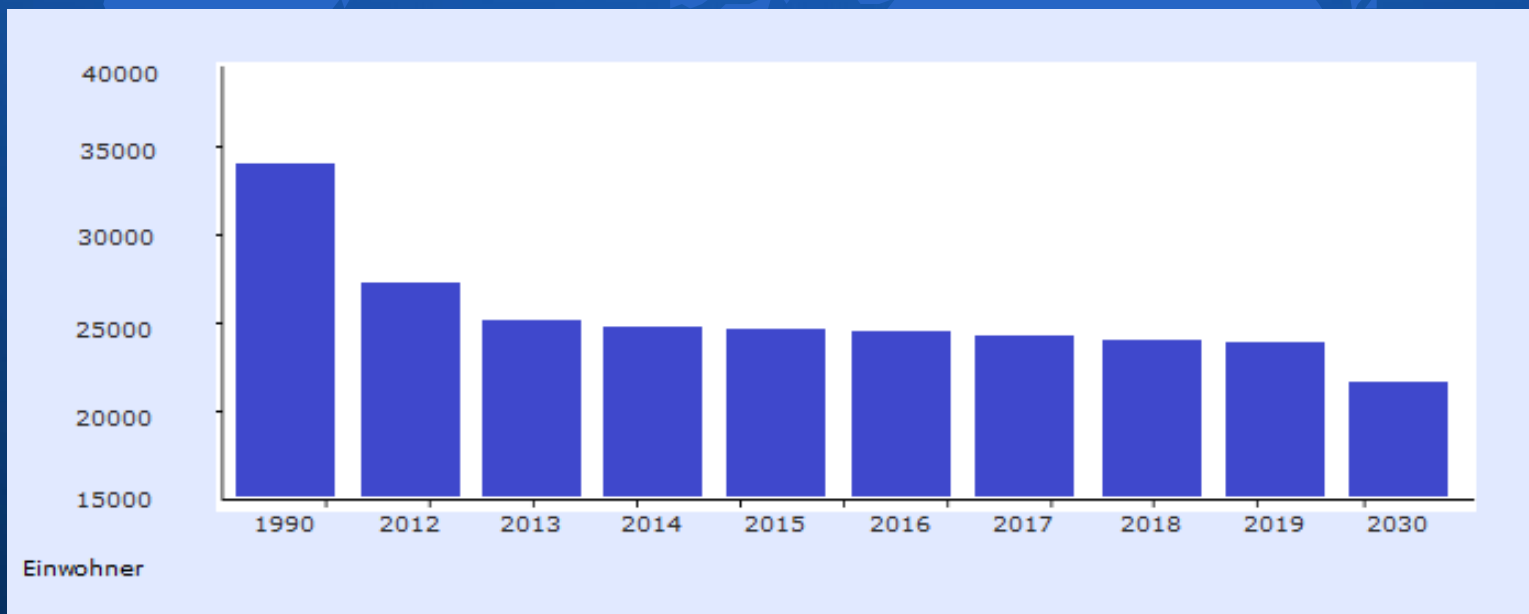


Source: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quedlinburg>

Population Development in Quedlinburg, Germany

Year	2003	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Residents	23.216	22.631	21.447	20.627	19.935	16.200

Source: Bertelsmann-Stiftung & Prognose Stadt Quedlinburg; <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quedlinburg#Bev%C3%B6lkerungsprognose>



Source: <http://www.demografiemonitor.de/>

Venice and its Lagoon, Italy

Date of Inscription: 1987

Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)



Mass tourism Venice, Italy

Heritage as a tourist attraction



World Heritage Conservation

Needs to be aware of the conflicts
between the suitability of cultural
assets, the compatibility of
measures and museality on one
hand and modernity on the other.

2002
Budapest Declaration on World
Heritage:

- III. To promote the development of effective **capacity-building** measures, including assistance for preparing the nomination of properties to the World Heritage List, for the understanding and implementation of the World Heritage Convention and related instruments



Budapest, Hungary
Source: <https://pixabay.com/images/id-1254366/>

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



UNDP recognizes that capacity building is a long-term, continuing process, in which all stakeholders participate (ministries, local authorities, non-governmental organizations and water user groups, professional associations, academics and others).

Source: <https://www.gdrc.org/uem/capacity-define.html>

Humanity and
Social Sciences



Natural Heritage
and Cultural
Landscapes

Art, Architecture
and Conservation

Management

e.g.: BTU Cottbus, Germany
UNESCO Chair in Heritage Studies
and its “World Heritage Studies”

UNESCO Capacity Building:
UNI TWIN
UNESCO Chairs



Source: Institute Heritage Studies

Teaching methods and learning
strategies were exchanged

Close networks between
teaching staff were
established



BTU UNESCO Chair in Heritage Studies
EU Asia-Link Project
„Development of Multi-Disciplinary Management
Strategies for Conservation and Use of
Heritage Sites in Asia and Europe“
(MUMA)

Faculty exchanges
and workshops
took place in four
universities

World-wide network between
European and Asian universities

The Institute Heritage Studies at the 'Internationale Akademie (INA) Berlin' is a centre for science and research. It bases heritage protection on the SDG's and paradigmatically—heritage as promoter for human development



World Heritage

In November 1972, the General Assembly of the UNESCO adopted the World Heritage Convention for the protection and conservation of natural and cultural property of all types and of all times.



Intangible Heritage

The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was adopted in 2003 as an instrument particularly for the identity building of people.



Documentary Heritage

The Heritage Studies research of documentary heritage lies at the intersection of culture, humanities and information science.

Capacity Building helps
sensitizing for Corporate
Responsibility

Programmes have to consider
the current economic
downturn.

*Education and capacity
building deal with
different target groups
in a more practical
sense.*

Capacity Building shall
be related to
Entrepreneurship

With Capacity building, Public
Private Partnerships can be
established

Teaching staff and educational planners from national and international educational institutions need to be equipped to implement heritage education into school curricula

Teaching and learning concepts of heritage need to be developed and implemented

Education and capacity-building deal with future-oriented approaches in schools' heritage education and in teacher training

Multi-disciplinary and sustainable heritage education strategies for creating awareness and consciousness of future generations have to be developed



**UNESCO
Associated Schools
Project Network
(ASPnet)**

Elementary school at SAMPUBANGIN village Markham Valley. Papua New Guinea has over 800 different languages and children can begin their learning experience in their mother-tongue.

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/gpfeducation/15227424213/>

“6. Requests the Advisory Bodies, World Heritage Centre, and the UNESCO Category 2 Centres and relevant UNESCO Chairs to assist States Parties in the development of regional capacity building programmes which are based on the outcomes of the Periodic Reporting exercises and the WHCBS; [...]”

(UNESCO Draft Decision WHC-12/36.COM/9B, par. 6).

Our World Heritage – Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge/Krušnohori Naše světové dědictví – Hornická kulturní krajina Krušnohoří



<https://heritagestudies.eu/en/world-heritage-mining-cultural-landscape-erzgebirge-krusnohori/>

“Transboundary European World Heritage – a Topic for UNESCO Project Schools”



World Heritage Educational Platform: <https://worldheritage-education.eu/en>

Source: Carola Muysers, Stefan Simon, Institute Heritage Studies

2002
Budapest Declaration on World
Heritage:

IV. To increase public awareness,
involvement and support for
World Heritage through
communication



Budapest, Hungary
Source: <https://pixabay.com/images/id-1254366/>

Raising awareness about
World Heritage

Development of a dialogue, an
exchange, and an interaction between
all stakeholders

Since 2002
**Partnerships for
Conservation Initiative
(PACT)**

Mobilizing sustainable
resources for the long-
term conservation

international cooperation
system between different
institutions, organizations
and companies

Examples from the Muskauer Park/Park Mużakowski and the Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region



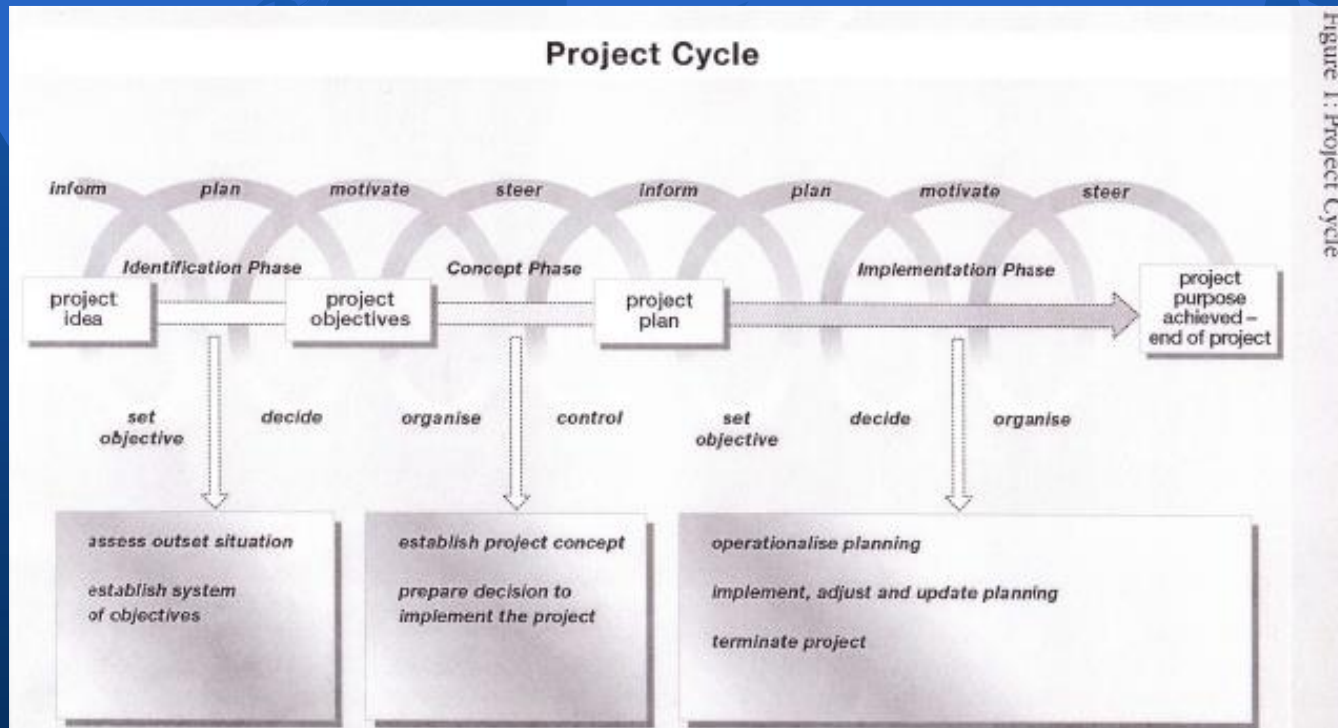
Videos from workshops



World Heritage Educational Platform:
<https://worldheritage-education.eu/en>

Project approaches:

- Objectives-Oriented Project Planning Strategies;
- Project Cycle Management;
- Logical Framework Approaches;
- Project Cycle:



Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica

Date of Inscription: 2001

Criteria: (iii)(iv)(vi)

*“Only as late as 1652, the emperor allowed... to have three protestant churches erected in the midst of a forcefully converted catholic Lower Silesia.... the churches (however MTA) were not supposed to look like the catholic churches, were not to have a bell tower and were not to be built with solid materials such as bricks or stone. “
(Krik & Bujak 2004, p.256).*



2007

*World Heritage Committee New Zealand
session The “5th C”: **community involvement***

“the identification, management and successful conservation of heritage must be done, where possible, with the meaningful involvement of human communities, and the reconciliation of conflicting interests where necessary. It should not be done against the interests, or with the exclusion or omission of local communities”



Te Wahipounamu
South West New
Zealand

Source: WHC-07/31.COM/13B 23.5.2007, II, 2.
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-13be.doc>



Waldschloesschen Bridge in the Dresden Elbe Valley, Germany

Conservation
ists might
want to
close a site
in order to
protect it
efficiently

Tourists want to visit a site;
they pay for 'physical
experiences'

Educational
institutions want to
highlight facts and
figures

***Diverse stakeholder and
their interests in a World
Heritage Site***

Public
authorities
need to
strengthen
capacity
building

Ecologists want to
strengthen
sustainable
development

Local authorities need
tourists to increase the GDP

Private owners
sell a site as a
product



ZOPP: Objectives-oriented Project Planning

A planning guide for new and ongoing projects and programmes
“Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)”

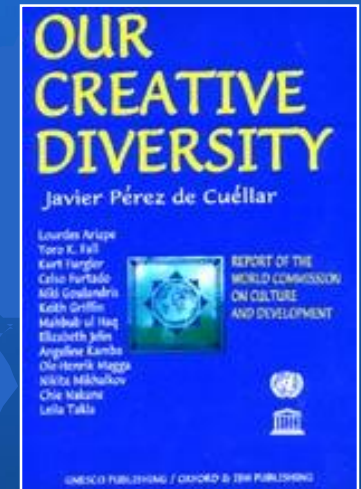
giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Is culture the last frontier in
development?

Perspectives on the
interactions between
culture and development.

Result of a three-year study by
the World Commission for
Culture and Development

1995
***“Our Creative
Diversity”***



Remarks towards World
Heritage: reflects a concern for
a type of heritage that (in 1972)
was highly valued in
industrialized countries (p.178)

“new institutions have helped local
communities themselves deal with
cultural conservation. For their leaders,
the most durable return on investment
has not been financial but educational
and social” (p. 183)

View of the Cultural Landscape Dresden and justification for its inscription



Current view on the historic city centre of Dresden

View of the Cultural Landscape Dresden and justification for its inscription



Waldschloesschen Bridge in the Dresden Elbe Valley, Germany



Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City, United Kingdom

Date of Inscription: 2004

Inscription Year on the List of World Heritage in

Danger: 2012

Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)

“The World Heritage Committee has placed Liverpool Maritime Mercantile City on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to the proposed construction of Liverpool Waters, a massive redevelopment of the historic docklands north of the city centre. [...] The Committee warned that if the project is implemented, Liverpool may entirely lose the outstanding universal value for which it was given World Heritage status.”



The reconstructed bridge in 2004

A symbol of identity -
Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar,
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date of Inscription: 2005

Criteria: (vi)

The Turkish Bridge of Mostar, Croatia, built between 1556 and 1566, during the reign of Sultan Soliman the Magnificent (1494 - 1566) who was Ottoman Sultan from 1520 to 1566. The bridge was destroyed by the Croats on November 9, 1993.

Rebuilt 11 years later, this bridge became the symbol of reconciliation and human solidarity.

On July 23rd 2004 in Mostar, the reconstructed Old Bridge was inaugurated by the chairman of Bosnia and Herzegovina's tripartite presidency, Sulejman Tihic, and UNESCO Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura, representing the entire United Nations, in the presence of about ten heads of state and other top European political figures.

http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=21743&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

*Historic Centre of Rome, the
Properties of the Holy See in
that City Enjoying
Extraterritorial Rights and San
Paolo Fuori le Mura, Italy*

Date of Inscription: 1980

Extension: 1990

Criteria: (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi)



Mass tourism at the Trevi Fountain, Rome, Italy

All stakeholders with their different interests have to be informed responsibly and adequately about and involved in the nomination process from the very beginning

***Stakeholder interest and
their involvement is
needed to assure public
responsibility***

All stakeholders have to have the possibility to identify with the World Heritage Site beyond the Operational Guideline's ten criteria for outstanding universal value and beyond the concepts of authenticity and integrity

Conflicting interests need to be taken into account and reconciled with the agreement of local communities

Thank you for your interest!

Prof. Dr. Marie-Theres Albert
albert@ina-fu.org

Images

- 1.1. Brasilia, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/klangbug/8193715350/>, georg_neu, (CC BY-NC 2.0); 1.2. Petra, Jordan, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/feuillu/4272687/>, Pierre Metivier, (CC BY-NC 2.0); 1.3. Edwood Nationalpark, USA, https://www.flickr.com/photos/by_photo/24857328779/, Bill Young, (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0); 1.4. Ajanta Caves, Indien, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/diegotirira/16633323004/>, Diego Tirira, (CC BY-SA 2.0); 1.5. Golden Temple of Dambulla, Sri Lanka, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/travfotos/4474778667/>, Terry Feuerborn, (CC BY-NC 2.0)
- 2.1. Flag United Nations, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_the_United_Nations.svg, public domain; 2.2. World Heritage Emblem, <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Welterbe.svg>, Copyright UNESCO, public domain ; 2.3. Logo UNESCO, https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:UNESCO_logo.svg, Copyright: UNESCO, public domain
- 3.1. Arbeit macht frei, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/larskjensen/2741004415/>, Lars K Jensen, (CC BY 2.0); 3.2. Auschwitz, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/jmmpereda/21949338361/>, José Miguel, (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)
- 5.1. Eleanor Roosevelt with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/>, public domain
- 6.1. Warsaw destroyed in 1945, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Destroyed_Warsaw,_capital_of_Poland,_January_1945_-_version_2.jpg (public domain); 6.2. Reconstructed Old Town of Warsaw, https://www.flickr.com/photos/superman_ha_muerto/1639672507/, Raul Luna, (CC BY-NC 2.0)
- 7.1. Dresden Destroyed, 1945, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-Z0309-310,_Zerst%C3%B6rtes_Dresden.jpg, Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-Z0309-310 / G. Beyer / CC-BY-SA 3.0; 7.2. Rebuilt Frauenkirche, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/132646954@N02/24647846233/>, dronepicr, (CC BY 2.0)

Images

- 9.1. Tempel Ramses II. im Jahr 1865 (“Lantern Slide Collection, Façade, Temple of Ramses II at Abu Simbel. 19th Dy., n.d.” Brooklyn Museum Archives, no known copyright restrictions.
(https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/23/S10.08_Abu_Simbel%2C_image_9930.jpg); 9.2. Tempel Ramses II. im Jahr 2004, “Egypt-10B-022 – Great Temple of Rameses II” by Dennis Jarvis. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.
(www.flickr.com/photos/archer10/2216680889/); 9.3. Per-Olow Anderson, sv: Forskning & Framsteg 1967 issue 3, p. 16, Picture in public domain; 9.4. Blick vom Assuan-Staudamm, (Aswan Dam” by David Berkowitz. Licensed under CC BY 2.0
(www.flickr.com/photos/davidberkowitz/4058811456/))
- 13.1. Budapest, Hungary, Budapest, <https://pixabay.com/images/id-1254366/>, (free to use)
- 20.1. Budapest, Hungary, Budapest, <https://pixabay.com/images/id-1254366/>, (free to use)
- 21.1. Kakadu National Park, https://www.flickr.com/photos/andy_tyler/7241819640/, Andy Tyler, (CC BY-ND 2.0); 20.2. Fire in Kakadu National Park, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/epochcatcher/13936382630/>, Teddy Fotiou, (CC BY-NC 2.0)
- 22.1. Quedlinburg, https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Quedlinburg_Fachwerkh%C3%A4user.JPG, Jungpionier, (CC BY-SA 3.0); 21.2. Quedlinburg, https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Quedlinburg_005.JPG, Wolkenkratzer, (CC BY-SA 4.0)
- 24.1. Venice, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lokulin/2759926391/>, Lauchlin Wilkinson, (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0); 23.2. Forbidden City, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/watchsmart/502023721/>, watchsmart, (CC BY 2.0)
- 26.1. Budapest, Hungary, Budapest, <https://pixabay.com/images/id-1254366/>, (free to use)
- 27.1. Logo UNDP, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UNDP_logo.svg, public domain
- 28.1 Hörsaal der BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Copyright: Institute Heritage Studies

Images

- 30.1. Schloss Chambord Copyright: Dr. Hans-J. Aubert, Nietzschestr. 47, 53177 Bonn (<http://www.achimaubert.de/index.html>) | Kalender Unser Welterbe; 30.2. Shanghai Bild 6: Flamenco – lizenziert von <http://www.dreamstime.com>; 30.3. „Nebra Scheibe“ von Dbachmann. Lizenziert unter CC BY-SA 3.0 über Wikimedia Commons – https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nebra_Scheibe.jpg#/media/File:Nebra_Scheibe.jpg
- 33.1. Schule in Papua Neuguinea, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/gpforeducation/15227424213/>, Global Partnership for Education, (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)
- 35.1. Saigerhütte Grünthal, Institute Heritage Studies
- 36.1. Participants workshops, Carola Muysers, Stefan Simon, Institute Heritage Studies
- 37.1. Budapest, Hungary, Budapest, <https://pixabay.com/images/id-1254366/>, (free to use)
- 39.1. Muskauer Park – Park Mużakowski; Source: Stiftung „Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau“; 39.2. View on the Ore Mountains, Source: Jens Kugler/IWTG; 39.3. Lakelands of the Old Pit Hermann near Weißwasser / O.L. / Krajobraz jezior na terenie dawnej kopalni Hermann w okolicach Weißwasser/O.L. /, Source: Peter Radke, LMBV; 39.4. Project group within the video workshop in Annaberg; Source: Webkiste, Medienkompetenzentwicklung, Soziokulturelles Zentrum, Annaberg
- 42.1. Church, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/37034324@N05/4653708308/>, Adam Smok, (CC BY 2.0); 40.2. Church inside, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/klio2582/28222701385/>, klio2582, (CC BY-NC 2.0)
- 43.1. “Milford Sound New Zealand” by Bernard Spragg. NZ. Photo in the public domain. (www.flickr.com/photos/volvob12b/12247380283)
- 44.1. Bridge, Institute Heritage Studies, by Stefan Simon, 2015

Images

- 46.1. Brainstorming, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/kl/4515030574/>, Kennisland, (CC BY-SA 2.0)
- 47.1. Elb valley, Grüne Liga, Netzwerk Ökologischer Bewegungen, <http://www.welterbe-erhalten.de/pict/foto/09.jpg/>, DOA 04.02.08
- 48.1. Bridge, Institute Heritage Studies, by Stefan Simon, 2015
- 50.1. Liverpool, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/vickydixon/16609382025/>, “Time to reflect © Victoria Dixon” by Victoria Dixon. (CC BY 2.0)
- 51.1. Mostar bridge, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/acorn32/45517726272/>, acornjfl, (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)
- 52.1. Trevi fountain, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mpieracci/48886857613/>, Michael Pieracci, (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)