

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

PREHISTORIC PILE DWELLINGS AROUND THE ALPS



INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019-2023

by

Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preface

1.2 Definition of the Property and its Outstanding Universal Value

1.3 Component Parts

1.4 Instruments of Protection

1.1 PREFACE

Almost eight years ago, Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovenia, the six participating State Parties in the World Heritage Property *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*, formally agreed on the need and the benefit of common management of the transnational serial site. Since then, representatives of each of these countries work together in an International Coordination Group (ICG). This ICG works as a team for discussing, developing and implementing structures and projects not only to strengthen the cooperation and exchange on an international basis but also to enhance the conditions for collaboration and participation at the common world heritage property from a local to a transnational level.

After having implemented the basic agreements and objectives for joint work over the last years, the actual management plan now focuses on intensifying the collaboration within the ICG and extending its activities and networking outside the ICG as well as reinforcing the visibility of the World Heritage Property to a broader public.

The structure of the present document broadly follows the Management Plan 2.0: all defined levels, comprising international, national, regional and/or local entities, worked out objectives, projects and defined structures, which will be implemented over the coming years.

One of the central innovations of this Management Plan 2019-2023 is the agreement of all State Parties to contribute financially to the common management. This includes the support of the secretariat, which is set up in Switzerland and has been hosted by Switzerland so far, as well as a basic budget for developing and implementing common projects, described in the international part of this management plan. The procedure for implementing this point is now established.

A second amendment, which has already been implemented, is the extension of the rotating ICG presidency from one to two years. Since every country chaired the ICG for one year in the first six years, Switzerland was the first country which had the honour of holding the presidency from 2017 to 2018. As one of its objectives, Switzerland has dedicated itself to coordinating the revision of the current state and the development of a new management plan. This point has been implemented in the meantime

On behalf of the ICG, Switzerland is pleased to present the common management plan 2019-2023, that not only contains the implemented but also the ongoing and the newly developed management actions. It can also be seen to be the confirmation of the collective will of all State Parties to continue our collaboration in management, protection, research, mediation and support of participation of the common trusted UNESCO World Heritage Property *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*.

1.2 DEFINITION OF THE PROPERTY AND ITS OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

The serial of Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps comprises a selection of 111 out of the 937 known archaeological pile dwelling sites in six countries around the Alps (Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovenia). The serial property is composed by the remains of prehistoric pile dwelling settlements dating from 5000 to 500 BC which are merely situated under water, on lake shores, along rivers or in wetland, offering exceptional conservation conditions for organic materials.

The serial of prehistoric dwelling structures, thanks to the exceptional number and importance of scientific results, most due to exceptional wealth of organic archaeological remains, provides an outstanding detailed perception of the world of the early agrarians in Europe, giving precise information on their agriculture, animal husbandry and the development of metallurgy. The period of more than four millennia covered by the serial of pile dwellings indubitably coincides with one of the most important phases of recent human history: the dawn of modern societies. In view of the excellent possibilities of exact dating (annual resolution by dendrochronology) of the remains of wooden architectural elements of the serial property the understanding of entire prehistoric villages and their detailed spatial development over very long periods can be followed on the pile dwelling sites, giving the best known archaeological sources for prehistoric dwellings. The unique preservation of organic material from prehistoric times is as well an exceptional opportunity for research in many fields of natural science, such as archaeobotany and archaeozoology.

Criterion iii

The serial of the prehistoric pile dwellings along the shores of the lakes, banks of rivers and in marshy areas around the Alps are the most important archaeological sources for the early agrarian societies in Europe between 5000 and 500 BC. The exceptional waterlogged conditions preserved organic matter so the sites give an exceptionally detailed image of the living conditions of these prehistoric populations, providing unique knowledge of their social, economic and ecological interactions. The results of over 150 years of research on the pile dwelling sites had a considerable influence on the understanding of the development of the early agrarian societies of the Neolithic and the Bronze Age in general, and the interactions between the regions around the Alps in particular.

Criterion v

The serial of the prehistoric pile dwelling give excellent evidence of the early farmer's settlements, providing outstanding well preserved remains of wooden prehistoric architecture and reflecting building traditions over very long periods. The excellent state of conservation of wooden building elements in these villages and their most precise and detailed dating permit the reconstruction of architectural organization and development of these early human settlements and allow the writing of a history of architecture covering the span between 5000 and 500 BC.

Authenticity

The understanding of prehistoric wooden dwellings and their use, function and development are displayed by the proven results of archaeological investigation of a great number of pile dwelling sites. Research has established credible hypotheses on the life of early agrarian societies in

Europe and provided exceptional data for natural science. The organic nature of the remains makes possible particular authentic testimony on prehistory. The remains of settlements and their archaeological strata preserved in the ground or under water are absolutely authentic in structure, material and substance, without any later or modern additions. Modern legal and physical protection measures ensure the conservation of vulnerable property and its authenticity.

Integrity

The serial of prehistoric pile dwelling sites – situated around the Alps and dating from 5000 to 500 BC – represents the well defined geographic area to its full extent, as well as all the cultural groups in it during the whole period of prehistoric pile dwellings. It therefore comprises the complete cultural context of the archaeological phenomena, making available the high density of scientific data necessary for reliable information on the life of early prehistoric societies. The individual components of the serial are included to their entire extent and comprise settlement structures, as well as abundant archaeological strata. The integrity of the property is enhanced by the inclusion of associated sites in the management.

Protection and Management

The Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps are legally protected according to the legal systems applying in the correspondent States Parties. Any proposed actions that may have a significant impact on the heritage values of the archaeological areas nominated for inscription are restricted. The common management system of the nomination is comprehensive and transversal: it integrates all States levels and competent authorities, including the local communities, in each country, and connects the different national systems to an international management system, through an already implemented International Coordination Group, based on a Management Commitment signed by all States Parties. Common visions and aims are translated into concrete projects on international, national and regional/local level in a regularly adapted action plan. Funding is provided by Switzerland for the Secretariat and all States Parties for the different projects.

1.3 COMPONENT PARTS

According to article 1 of the World Heritage Convention and to article 137 of the Operational Guidelines, the Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps are to be considered a serial transnational property with 111 component parts, related because they belong to the same historico-cultural group and the same type of property characteristic of a geographical zone in the six countries of Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovenia.

Switzerland

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Canton	Geographical macro-region
CH-AG-01	Beinwil am See	Ägelmoos	Aargau	Central Swiss Plateau
CH-AG-02	Seengen	Riesi	Aargau	Central Swiss Plateau
CH-BE-01	Biel	Vingelz / Hafen	Berne	Three Lakes Region
CH-BE-02	Lüscherz	Dorfstation	Berne	Three Lakes Region
CH-BE-05	Seedorf	Lobsigensee	Berne	Small lakes of the Swiss Plateau
CH-BE-06	Sutz-Lattrigen	Rütte	Berne	Three Lakes Region
CH-BE-07	Twann	Bahnhof	Berne	Three Lakes Region
CH-BE-08	Vinelz	Strandboden	Berne	Three Lakes Region
CH-FR-02	Gletterens	Les Grèves	Fribourg	Three Lakes Region
CH-FR-03	Greng	Spitz	Fribourg	Three Lakes Region
CH-FR-04	Haut-Vully	Môtier I	Fribourg	Three Lakes Region
CH-FR-05	Murten	Segelboothafen	Fribourg	Three Lakes Region
CH-FR-07	Noréaz	En Praz des Gueux	Fribourg	Three Lakes Region
CH-GE-01	Collonge-Bellerive	Bellerive I	Geneva	Lake Geneva (Swiss shoreline)
CH-GE-02	Corsier	Port	Geneva	Lake Geneva (Swiss shoreline)
CH-GE-03	Versoix	Bourg	Geneva	Lake Geneva (Swiss shoreline)
CH-LU-01	Egolzwil	Egolzwil 3	Lucerne	Central Swiss Plateau
CH-LU-03	Hitzkirch	Seematte	Lucerne	Central Swiss Plateau
CH-LU-06	Sursee	Halbinsel	Lucerne	Central Swiss Plateau
CH-NE-01	Saint-Aubin-Sauges	Port-Conty	Neuchâtel	Three Lakes Region
CH-NE-02	Gorgier	Les Argilliez	Neuchâtel	Three Lakes Region
CH-NE-04	Bevaix	L'Abbaye 2	Neuchâtel	Three Lakes Region
CH-NE-06	Auvernier	La Saunerie	Neuchâtel	Three Lakes Region
CH-NE-07	Auvernier	Les Graviers	Neuchâtel	Three Lakes Region
CH-NW-01	Stansstad	Kehrsiten	Nidwalden	Central Switzerland
CH-SH-01	Thayngen	Weier I-III	Schaffhausen	Small lakes & bogs in north-eastern Switzerland
CH-SZ-01	Freienbach	Hurden Rosshorn	Schwyz	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-SZ-02	Freienbach	Hurden Seefeld	Schwyz	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-SO-01	Aeschi SO	Burgäschisee Ost	Solothurn	Small lakes of the Swiss Plateau
CH-SO-02	Bolken / Inkwil	Inkwilersee Insel	Solothurn	Small lakes of the Swiss Plateau
CH-SG-01	Rapperswil-Jona / Hombrechtikon	Feldbach	St. Gall	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-SG-02	Rapperswiljona	Technikum	St. Gall	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-TG-01	Arbon	Bleiche 2-3	Thurgau	Lake Constance (Swiss shoreline)
CH-TG-03	Eschenz	Insel Werd	Thurgau	Lake Constance (Swiss shoreline)
CH-TG-04	Gachnang-Niederwil	Egelsee	Thurgau	Small lakes & bogs in north-eastern Switzerland
CH-TG-05	Hüttwilen	Nussbaumersee	Thurgau	Small lakes & bogs in north-eastern Switzerland
CH-VD-02	Chabrey	Pointe de Montbec I	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-03	Chevroux	La Bessime	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-04	Chevroux	Village	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-05	Corcelles-près-Concise	Stations de Concise	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-10	Grandson	Corcelettes Les Violes	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-11	Morges	Les Roseaux	Vaud	Lake Geneva (Swiss shoreline)
CH-VD-12	Morges	Stations de Morges	Vaud	Lake Geneva (Swiss shoreline)
CH-VD-13	Mur	Chenevières de Guévaux I	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-15	Yverdon-les-Bains	Baie de Clendy	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-VD-16	Yvonand	Le Marais	Vaud	Three Lakes Region
CH-ZG-04	Zug	Oterswil / Insel Eielen	Zug	Central Switzerland
CH-ZG-05	Zug	Riedmatt	Zug	Central Switzerland

CH-ZG-06	Zug	Sumpf	Zug	Central Switzerland
CH-ZH-01	Erlenbach	Winkel	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-ZH-02	Greifensee	StorenWildsberg	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-ZH-06	Meilen	Rorenhaab	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-ZH-07	Wädenswil	Vorder Au	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-ZH-08	Wetzikon	Robenhausen	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-ZH-09	Zürich	Enge Alpenquai	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich
CH-ZH-10	Zürich	Grosse Stadt / Kleiner Hafner	Zurich	Region of Lake Zurich

Austria

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Federal State	Administrative district	Geographical macro-region
AT-KT-01	Keutschach	Keutschacher See	Carinthia	Kärnten-Land	Lake Keutschach
AT-OÖ-01	Attersee	Abtsdorf I	Upper Austria	Vöcklabruck	Salzkammergut
AT-OÖ-03	Attersee	Abtsdorf III	Upper Austria	Vöcklabruck	Salzkammergut
AT-OÖ-05	Seewalchen am Attersee	Litzberg Süd	Upper Austria	Vöcklabruck	Salzkammergut
AT-OÖ-07	Mondsee	See	Upper Austria	Vöcklabruck	Salzkammergut

France

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Region	Department	Geographical macro-region
FR-39-01	Clairvaux-les-Lacs	Le Grand Lac de Clairvaux	Franche-Comté	Jura	French Jura lakes
FR-39-02	Doucier / Fontenu / Marigny	Lac de Chalain, rive occidentale	Franche-Comté	Jura	French Jura lakes
FR-73-01	Aiguebelette-le-Lac / Saint-Alban-de-Montbel	Lac d'Aiguebelette, zone sud	Rhône-Alpes	Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-73-03	Brisson-Saint-Innocent	Baie de Grésine	Rhône-Alpes	Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-73-04	Chindrieux	Baie de Châtillon	Rhône-Alpes	Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-73-06	Saint-Pierre-de-Curtille	Hautecombe	Rhône-Alpes	Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-73-07	Tresserve	Littoral de Tresserve	Rhône-Alpes	Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-74-03	Chens-sur-Léman	Littoral de Chens-sur-Léman	Rhône-Alpes	Haute-Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-74-04	Saint-Jorioz	Les Marais de Saint - Jorioz	Rhône-Alpes	Haute-Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-74-05	Sévrier	Le Crêt de Châtillon	Rhône-Alpes	Haute-Savoie	Savoyan Lakes
FR-74-06	Sévrier / Saint-Jorioz	Secteur des Mongets	Rhône-Alpes	Haute-Savoie	Savoyan Lakes

Germany

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Federal State/ Free State	Administrative district	Geographical macro-region
DE-BW-01	Öhningen	Wangen-Hinterhorn	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-03	Gaienhofen	Hornstaad-Hörnle	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-04	Allensbach	Allensbach Strandbad	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-05	Konstanz	Wollmatingen-Langenrain	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-06	Konstanz	Konstanz Hinterhausen	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-07	Konstanz	LitzelstettenKrähenhorn	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-08	Bodman-Ludwigshafen	Bodman-Schachen / Löchle	Baden-Württemberg	Konstanz	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-09	Sipplingen	Sipplingen Osthafen	Baden-Württemberg	Bodenseekreis	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-10	Uhlidingen-Mühlhofen	Unteruhldingen-Stollenwiesen	Baden-Württemberg	Bodenseekreis	Lake Constance (German shoreline)
DE-BW-11	Alleshausen	Ödenahlen	Baden-Württemberg	Biberach	Federsee and Upper Swabia
DE-BW-13	Alleshausen	Grundwiesen	Baden-Württemberg	Biberach	Federsee and Upper Swabia
DE-BW-15	Bad Buchau	SiedlungForschner	Baden-Württemberg	Biberach	Federsee and Upper Swabia
DE-BW-16	Bad Schussenried	Olzreute-Enzisholz	Baden-Württemberg	Biberach	Federsee and Upper Swabia

DE-BW-18	Wolpertswende	Schreckensee	Baden-Württemberg	Ravensburg	Federsee and Upper Swabia
DE-BW-21	Blaustein	Ehrenstein	Baden-Württemberg	Alb-Donau-Kreis	Swabian Jura
DE-BY-01	Weil	Pestenacker	Bavaria	Landsberg am Lech	Loosbach Valley
DE-BY-02	Geltendorf	Unfriedshausen	Bavaria	Landsberg am Lech	Loosbach Valley
DE-BY-03	Feldafing, unin-corporated area (STA)	Rose Island	Bavaria	Starnberg	Lake Starnberg

Italy

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Region	Geographical macro-region
IT-FV-01	Caneva / Polcenigo (PN)	Palù di Livenza – Santissima	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Small lakes and rivers of eastern Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia
IT-LM-01	Desenzano del Garda / Lonato del Garda (BS)	Lavagnone	Lombardy	Region of Lake Garda
IT-LM-02	Manerba del Garda (BS)	San Sivino, Gabbiano	Lombardy	Region of Lake Garda
IT-LM-04	Sirmione (BS)	Lugana Vecchia	Lombardy	Region of Lake Garda
IT-LM-05	Polpenazze del Garda (BS)	Lucone	Lombardy	Region of Lake Garda
IT-LM-06	Piadena (CR)	Lagazzi del Vho	Lombardy	Small lakes, bogs and rivers of eastern Lombardy
IT-LM-07	Cavriana (MN)	Bande Corte Carpani	Lombardy	Region of Lake Garda
IT-LM-08	Monzambano (MN)	Castellaro Lagusello - Fondo Tacoli	Lombardy	Region of Lake Garda
IT-LM-09	Biandronno (VA)	Isolino Virginia-Camilla-Isola di San Biagio	Lombardy	Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese
IT-LM-10	Bodio Lomnago (VA)	Bodio centrale o delle Monete	Lombardy	Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese
IT-LM-12	Cadrezzate (VA)	Il Sabbione o settentrionale	Lombardy	Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese
IT-PM-01	Viverone (BI) / Azeglio (TO)	Vi.1Emissario	Piedmont	Small lakes or bogs of Piedmont
IT-PM-02	Arona (NO)	Mercurago	Piedmont	Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese
IT-TN-01	Ledro (TN)	Molina di Ledro	Trentino-South Tyrol / Autonomous Province of Trento	Small lakes or bogs of Trentino
IT-TN-02	Fiavé (TN)	Fiavé-Lago Carera	Trentino-South Tyrol / Autonomous Province of Trento	Small lakes or bogs of Trentino
IT-VN-04	Peschiera del Garda (VR)	Belvedere	Veneto	Region of Lake Garda
IT-VN-05	Peschiera del Garda (VR)	Frassino	Veneto	Region of Lake Garda
IT-VN-06	Cerea (VR)	Tombola	Veneto	Region of Lake Garda
IT-VN-07	Arquà Petrarca (PD)	Laghetto della Costa	Veneto	Small lakes or bogs of Berici and Euganei Hills
IT-PM-01	Viverone (BI) / Azeglio (TO)	Vi.1Emissario	Piedmont	Small lakes or bogs of Piedmont
IT-TN-02	Fiavé (TN)	Fiavé-Lago Carera	Trentino-South Tyrol / Autonomous Province of Trento	Small lakes or bogs of Trentino
IT-VN-04	Peschiera del Garda (VR)	Belvedere	Veneto	Region of Lake Garda
IT-VN-05	Peschiera del Garda (VR)	Frassino	Veneto	Region of Lake Garda
IT-VN-06	Cerea (VR)	Tombola	Veneto	Region of Lake Garda
IT-VN-07	Arquà Petrarca (PD)	Laghetto della Costa	Veneto	Small lakes or bogs of Berici and Euganei Hills

Slovenia

Component part	Municipality	Place name	Province	Geographical macro-region
SI-IG-01	Ig	Koliščanalgu severnaskupina	-	Ljubljansko Barje
SI-IG-02	Ig	Koliščanalgu severnaskupina	-	Ljubljansko Barje

1.4 INSTRUMENTS OF PROTECTION

WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

By ratifying the World Heritage Convention, the States Parties commit to protecting and preserving their sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. The World Heritage Convention is not self-executing; its obligations have to be met by the national legislation in each state. Switzerland ratified the World Heritage Convention in 1975, Austria in 1992, France in 1975, Germany in 1976, Italy in 1978 and Slovenia in 1992.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND CHARTERS

Several other international conventions, recommendations and charters can play a role in the protection of the proposed sites or excavated cultural objects.

	Legal instrument	Ratified/Signed
Conventions	UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention (The Hague 1954) and Protocol I (1954)	Switzerland (1962), Austria (1964), France (1957), Germany (1967), Italy (1958), Slovenia (1992)
	Protocol II to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague 1954)	Switzerland (2004), Austria (2002), Germany (2009) Italy (2009), Slovenia (accession 2004)
	European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (London 1969)	Switzerland (1970), Austria (1974), France (1972), Germany (1975), Italy(1974), Slovenia (1992)
	UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)	Switzerland (2003), France (1997), Germany (2007), Italy (1978), Slovenia (1992)
	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar 1971)	Switzerland (1976), Austria (1983), France (1986), Germany (1976), Italy (1976), Slovenia (1991)
	European Convention for the protection of the archaeological heritage (Valletta, 1992)	Switzerland (1996), France (1996), Germany (2003), Slovenia (1999), Italy (1992)
	UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (Rome 1995)	Italy (1999), Slovenia (2004), France(1995), Switzerland (1996)
	UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (Paris 2001)	Italy (2010), Slovenia (2008), Switzerland (2019)
Recommendations	UNESCO Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (New Delhi, 1956)	–
	UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972)	–

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Switzerland

Swiss legislation protects archaeological sites at various official levels of the Federation, i.e. the cantons and the communities, by relevant regulation of the protection of nature and heritage and the protection of bodies of water and spatial planning. The significant federal laws are article 75 (spatial planning) and article 78 (protection of nature and heritage) of the Federal Constitution as well as the Federal Law of 1st July 1966 on the protection of Nature and Heritage (NHG; SR 451) and the Federal Law of 22nd June 1979 on Spatial Planning (RPG; SR 700). According to the Constitution, the cantons are responsible primarily for the conservation and management of the cultural heritage; every canton has its archaeological service and relevant special legislation. The significant differentiation, already anchored in federal law, between building zone and non-building zone is implemented in the communal building and zoning regulations which are controlled by the cantons. Most nominated sites are located outside the building zone. The protection of sites within the building zone is assured by the relevant building and protection regulations. Numerous sites located on the shoreline or in wetlands are further protected by very strict nature protection legislation.

Austria

The protection of historic monuments in Austria is within the competence of the Federal State. The Federal Act on the Protection of Monuments (*Denkmalschutzgesetz* – DMSG, BGB1 Nr. 533/1923, most recently amended BGB1.I Nr. 2/2008) is executed by the Federal Office for the Protection of Monuments (*Bundesdenkmalamt*) as the first instance. The second instance (e.g. for appeals) is the Federal Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture. The immediate protection of the pile dwellings arises from the Federal Act on the Protection of Monuments. Appendix 2 to the Environmental Impact Assessment Law (*Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfungsgesetz 2000-UVP-G*, most recently amended BGBl. I Nr. 87/2009) designates World Heritage sites as protected zones requiring an environmental impact assessment (UVP) in case of larger development projects, which can impose restrictive measures within the UVP. The ‘meaning and sensitivity of the area expected to be affected on the basis of special natural features or cultural heritage’ must also be taken into account in the assessment of a possible environmental impact within water management plans according to the amended Water Protection Law of 1959 (*Wasserrechtsgesetz, WRG 1959*). ‘Archaeological zones’, as large areas, cannot be protected by means of the DMSG. In compliance with the DMSG, only a specific, concrete object can be protected. For this reason, protection of buffer zones is not provided by legislation at a federal level, but by bylaws at a state (province) level. In lieu of buffer zones, no-dive zones have been defined, which are decreed by bylaws of the district administration (*Bezirkshauptmannschaft*) concerned.

At a regional level various regulations and laws on the protection of nature and landscapes contain clauses for the protection of sensitive landscapes in and around lakes and define additional protected zones, which require authorization by the authority responsible, e.g. the nature protection agency, in case of interference.

France

In French domestic law the archaeological heritage of inland waters (waterways and lakes) is regarded as the continuum of heritage on land, which is why there are no specific tools for the protection of archaeological remains in lacustrine environments. The texts, upon which any action for the protection of the architectural, archaeological, natural and landscape heritage is based, are contained in three documents:

- *Le Code du patrimoine* (Heritage Code), in particular Book V 'Archaeology' and Book VI 'Historical monuments, sites and protected areas';
- *Le Code de l'environnement* (Environmental Code), in particular articles L.341-1 to L.341-22 and R.341-1 to R. 341-31, 'Classified and registered sites';
- *Le Code de l'urbanisme* (Town Planning Code), in so far as it includes the cultural and natural heritage in the various procedures for town planning permits.

Germany

The Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden Württemberg (*baden-württembergisches Denkmalschutzgesetz, bwDSchG*) passed on 1st January 1972 and the Bavarian Monument Protection Act (*Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz, BayDSchG*) effective since 25th June 1973, are the legal foundations for all matters regarding the protection of cultural heritage, since the care and preservation of ancient monuments are the responsibility of the individual states of the Federal Republic of Germany. If the monuments are situated in natural reserves such as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Special Protected Areas (SPAs), the European Council Directives 92/43/EEC of 21st May 1992 (FFH-Habitats Directive) and 79/409/EEC of 2nd April 1979 (Birds Directive) also apply to them. These directives are implemented in the Nature Conservation Act of Baden Württemberg (*Naturschutzgesetz, NatSchG*) of 13th December 2005 and the Bavarian Nature Conservation Act (*Bayerisches Naturschutzgesetz, BayNatSchG*) of 23rd February 2011. Further protection for archaeological monuments located in wetlands and on lakeshores is provided by the Baden Württemberg Water Protection Act (*Wassergesetz für Baden-Württemberg WG*) of 20th January 2005 and the Bavarian law governing bodies of water (*Bayerisches Wassergesetz, BayWG*) of 25th February 2010.

Italy

The measures for conservation and protection of archaeological heritage are contained in the *Decreto Legislativo* of 22nd January 2004, n.42 '*Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio*' whose norms establish that all archaeological research is the responsibility of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, which can grant research concessions. All finds from archaeological excavations belong to the state but can be held by the regional institutions or by other public local institutions for exhibition purposes.

Archaeological areas declared to be of cultural interest according to article 13 of the declaration of interest in the said *Codice* are subject to stringent conservation norms, which ban any activity that can damage the cultural heritage. The *Codice* also establishes strong prevention measures against the risk of destruction of archaeological finds, with article 28 concerning 'measures of protection and prevention'.

Other safeguarding precautions which can be applied to areas surrounding pile-dwelling sites are related to landscape conservation. These are also comprised within the *Codice*, in particular in the

third section, which deals with the natural landscape and environment (article 142 and article 136). In this case, too, safeguards and protection measures are carried out under leadership of the relevant authority, the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, which exercises its control over the relevant public institutions (regions, municipalities) in charge of granting planning permission. Again, the Ministry can grant or deny its authorisation based on the project's compatibility with heritage conservation.

Slovenia

The nominated pile dwellings are situated in the Municipality of Ig, just a few kilometres from the Slovenian capital Ljubljana. The Municipality of Ig is one of seven municipalities (Ljubljana, Škofljica, Brezovica, Vrhnika, Borovnica, Log Dragomer, Ig) located inside the Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park. It was established by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia with the Decree on the Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park of 9th October 2008. The Decree is intended as an instrument of protection for a valuable natural feature. With the Decree, the area of Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park and the pile dwellings located in the Ig Municipality gained protection at state level. The pile dwellings in the Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park are registered in the Cultural Heritage Act as objects of public interest. The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia has already prepared an expert proposal to declare pile dwellings cultural monuments. Registered immovable heritage may be declared a cultural monument on account of its extraordinary significance for the state (monument of national significance). A preservation decree is an act issued by the government declaring a monument to be of national significance. The Decree is now in its preparation phase. The pile dwellings nominated in this file are situated in the Municipality of Ig and in the protected area of valuable natural features at Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park. The park is divided into three protection areas called the first, second and third protection area. The pile dwellings in the Municipality of Ig belong to the first protection area which is the most important in terms of nature protection. The Decree on the Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park defines a general protection regime ("It shall be prohibited to act, intervene, introduce or perform activities that in scope, time or manner may cause risk to the objects of the Landscape Park or deteriorate the hydrological, geomorphological or ecological characteristics of the Landscape Park"), which applies to the whole area of the Landscape Park.

2. INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Management Commitment between the States Parties

2.3 Management Strategy

2.4 Aims

2.5 Objectives

2.6 Instruments and Structures

- International Management Framework
- International Coordination Group
- Secretariat

2.7 Resources

2.8 Master Plan and Measures (International)

2.9 Appendix

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The serial and transnational World Heritage Property “Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps” includes a sample selection of remains of prehistoric dwellings on lakeshores and marshlands in six countries around the Alps. Some 1000 sites are located around the Alps in Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovenia. Of these, 111 sites have been selected for nomination in accordance with precise criteria concerning the value, authenticity and integrity of the serial site.

Definition

The term ‘pile-dwelling site’ designates archaeological finds on lakeshores and riverbanks and in marshlands, which have benefited from excellent preservation conditions. Most are remains of dwellings dating back to the period between 5000 and 500 BC – the beginning of rural civilisation. From a research point of view, these sites can be considered an exceptional archaeological and scientific source for the area around the Alps. The remains of dwellings in wetland areas provide evidence of major eras of world history. Dendrochronology allows us to date the remains of wood to the nearest year and paints a clear picture of how one period succeeded another. It therefore establishes an accurate chronological framework for central Europe. The serial world heritage property helps us to understand the complex processes which, over a period of 4500 years, led to the formation of rural societies in central Europe. It also bears witness to the development of metallurgy over thousands of years, from copper to bronze to iron.

Values

The vast amount of knowledge we have gathered from Neolithic and Bronze Age pile dwellings is extraordinary. There are hardly any comparable archaeological sites that give better results with regard to accurate dating, conservation of materials and natural scientific research. Vast quantities of well-preserved archaeobotanical and archaeozoological remains can be found beneath the ground water level. In a way, they are like major archives accessible to various natural sciences including biology, climatology, sedimentology and pedology. They help us enhance our knowledge of humankind’s relationship with its natural environment down through the ages.

History of origins

In 2004, the property was included in the World Heritage Tentative List for Switzerland by the Swiss government. From the very beginning, the declared aim was to create a transnational serial property – and ensure full integrity – of these exceptional archaeological phenomena. Intense collaboration was initiated between the Swiss, Austrian, French, German, Italian and Slovenian authorities, with the aim of preparing a joint nomination. The year 2009 saw the completion of the nomination file. In accordance with the common procedures and guidelines based on the World Heritage Convention, each country is responsible for taking care of the conservation and general management of the property located within its territory. With their joint World Heritage candidature, the different national and regional governments in the participating countries express their commitment to the protection and preservation of the selected pile-dwelling sites and to the application of the defined archaeological standards. The basic responsibility for the protection and all types of management and actions with regard to individual properties must remain with the State Party concerned; these measures must be carried out by each State Party in accordance with its legislative and management systems.

However, there is a need for additional management collaboration. For this reason – and in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List* – an International Coordination Group has been established. The activities of this group and their implementation are decided and approved by all States Parties within this framework. The States Parties commission the International Coordination Group to further develop the management and action plan as an evolving management instrument. The commitment of the participating States Parties to the coherent management of the property is expressed in this mandate. It guarantees best practice and management rules for common issues concerning the World Heritage status of the selected component parts.

2.2 MANAGEMENT COMMITMENT BETWEEN THE STATES PARTIES

At an international level the *Bundesamt für Kultur / Office fédéral de la culture / Ufficio federale della cultura* (Switzerland), the *Bundesministerium für Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur* (Austria), the *Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, Direction générale des patrimoines* (France), the *Wirtschaftsministerium Baden-Württemberg* (Germany) and the *Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst* (Germany), the *Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali* (Italy) and the *Ministrstvo za kulturo* (Slovenia), hereafter referred to as the Parties jointly submit the serial transnational property of the Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps. With this *Management Commitment* they declare their common will to actively participate in the International Coordination Group, to observe its rules and to preserve the transnational site in accordance with the obligations of the World Heritage Convention.

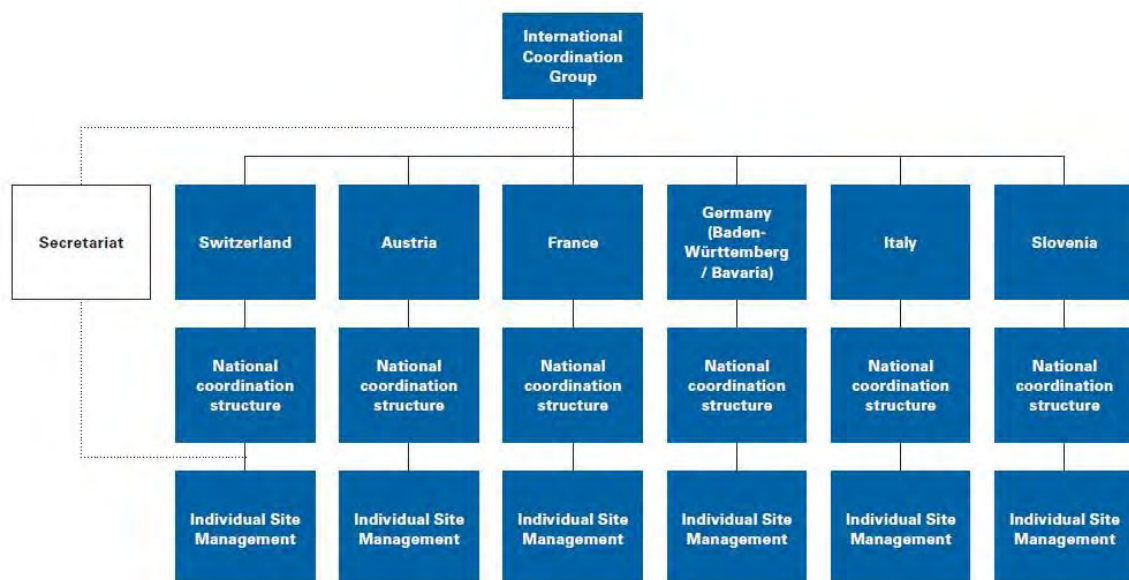
The six States Parties

- *recognise* that the property of the *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps* is jointly submitted by the States Parties of Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France, Italy and Slovenia,
- *look forward* to continuing their cooperation for the benefit and success of the common property and to protect and conserve this common heritage of outstanding universal value,
- *note* the *Operational Guidelines* for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention,
- *recognise* the importance of – and need for – joint management in order to put in place practical actions in all participating countries,
- *agree* to support Switzerland as the lead of the serial property and host of the International Coordination Group’s secretariat by co-funding the work of the secretary and providing basic funding for common projects,
- *recognise*, however, that further developments and joint projects are to be funded by voluntary contributions by the States Parties,
- *aim* for sustainable conservation of these archaeological phenomena, to monitor its outstanding universal value and to balance the gaining of knowledge with its integral protection (by applying adequate scientific archaeological measures and standards),
- *strive* to preserve the archaeological remains of prehistoric pile dwellings and to enhance the knowledge gained as an element of collective memory and cultural identity and
- *aim* to reinforce awareness of cultural heritage issues in general and of the quality and extraordinary character of this transnational serial heritage site in particular.

2.3 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The strategy for implementing the management plan and the common objectives is to develop a system that is appropriate to the different legal and administrative levels and their specific competences. This involves establishing a three-tiered Master Plan, covering international, national and regional/local actions and measures.

Within this management strategy, each stakeholder fulfils its legal and administrative tasks and may benefit from – and participate in – the coordination network within the property as a whole. At each level, adequate measures and actions are developed and implemented. At international level, the work is focused on the development of common standards, the exchange and divulgement of research and on capacity building. At local level the concerns might be the technical details of a very specific intervention for protection. However, local managers – being informed about similar projects in other countries – may benefit from the prehistoric pile-dwelling network for gathering experience and knowledge from other sites.



2.4 AIMS

The inscription on the World Heritage list and collaboration within the serial property shall enhance its protection and conservation and facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge among experts and other stakeholders. It shall raise awareness of the need to preserve the prehistoric pile-dwelling sites and support sustainable educational and promotional projects informing the public of the outstanding archaeological heritage. It will help to ensure that any possible use of the property does not adversely impact its value, integrity or authenticity.

The components selected for the serial transnational nomination *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps* are well defined and legally protected and recognised archaeological sites. Following the rules established by the different national/regional legal frameworks, they are managed by competent authorities that decide on protection measures, enforce legal protection in administrative procedures, publish and jointly research, and strive to raise awareness of the heritage value of the individual sites.

Prehistoric pile-dwelling sites are a unique archaeological heritage. Through cautious management of all prehistoric pile-dwelling sites (including nominated components of the serial property and associated sites) a balance must be found between two crucial goals. Namely, between the gaining of knowledge on the archaeological phenomenon through research and the exhibition of finds and other, awareness-raising communication measures on the one hand and the integral conservation without any intervention of invisible (and in some cases inaccessible) sites on the other.

In a first step, the management plan for the property must therefore ascertain whether local responsibilities to protect and conserve each component are adequately performed. Secondly, it must enhance and implement actions and measures (concerning the property) that contribute to the World Heritage objectives and are ecologically and culturally sustainable. And thirdly, it must ensure horizontal and vertical coordination and exchange between all States Parties and their national, regional and local authorities and communities.

2.5 OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

Common objectives must be adopted for different areas of activity to serve as principles and guidelines directing the international, national and regional/local actions amongst all partners in the participating States Parties. In order to gain maximal coherence with World Heritage principles, five C's have been chosen based on UNESCO's strategy according to the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage (WC02/CONF.202/25,9) to define the areas of activity and common management objectives. An additional C for coordination heads off the list of objectives.

COORDINATION Ensure *coordination* between all stakeholders involved in the nomination

1. All authorities and stakeholders involved are coordinated. The flow of information is free and transparent.
2. International, national, regional and local experts involved in the World Heritage property and the conservation of prehistoric pile-dwelling sites together form a high-performance network.
3. Effective administration of the International Coordination Group contributes to the excellent management of the property.
4. The International Coordination Group works efficiently in a spirit of open exchange, respect and mutual friendship.

CREDIBILITY Strengthen the *credibility* of the World Heritage List

1. The property *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps* aims to achieve excellence regarding management, protection and conservation.
2. The obligations of the World Heritage Convention and the rules of the Operational Guidelines are fully respected.
3. All authorities involved actively contribute to the smooth functioning of the World Heritage system.

CONSERVATION Ensure effective *conservation* of the World Heritage property

1. The outstanding universal value and the authenticity and integrity of the serial transnational nomination are maintained.
2. Archaeological excavations in the individual components of the serial site shall only be undertaken if parts of the archaeological substance are in danger of being destroyed and this cannot be avoided. Archaeological excavations are also permitted if a better understanding of the extent and composition of the assumed archaeological substance in the ground will serve to provide long-term protection for the site. Excavations for teaching and research purposes should be undertaken only in exceptional, well-founded cases.
3. Any inevitable ground intervention may be extended in order to facilitate the study of the finds and features uncovered.

4. Documentation and record-keeping safeguards the historical information whose sources are destroyed by the investigation itself.
5. Any results of the archaeological investigations must be evaluated and published. In the interest of scientific endeavour, the publication is as significant as the excavation work and its records.

CAPACITY BUILDING Promote the development of effective *capacity-building* measures

1. Any insight and new results pertaining to the conservation of pile-dwelling sites are shared.
2. The existing or acquired know-how is enhanced through ongoing joint discussion and effort.
3. The network of experts connected to the World Heritage site is recognised as a centre of competence for prehistoric wetland archaeology.
4. Any professional research on the archaeological pile-dwelling phenomenon is – wherever possible – supported, for instance by providing access to data and information.

COMMUNICATION Increase public awareness, involvement and support through *communication* and education

1. The World Heritage status of the property is adequately marked and promoted on site.
2. The common communication strategy increases the broad understanding of the need for protection of the pile-dwelling sites and their outstanding universal value.
3. The World Heritage site “Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps” and its value are well known among national, regional and local decision makers.
4. The offers for visitors to experience and use the property are sustainable.
5. The transfer of knowledge between the guardians of the cultural heritage and education providers is fully functioning.

COMMUNITIES Involve the local *communities*

1. People living close to the property are informed about the World Heritage. They are aware of the outstanding universal value of the site and its serial nature. They are proud of having it in their communities and of its being part of the international property.
2. Local agents have access to the international Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps network.
3. Local decision makers are involved in on-site actions.

2.6 INSTRUMENTS AND STRUCTURE

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

To make the complex serial site manageable through an efficient structure, the six States Parties have established a common management system implemented at three levels.

- The *International Coordination Group (ICG)* regroups experts and representatives from each State Party and is responsible for actions concerning the whole serial property,
- where necessary, *National Coordination Groups* comprise the regional and local entities in each country, following the national implementation of the measures approved by the *International Coordination Group* and developing specific national actions that might be of no relevance for other countries due to different legal and administrative systems,
- the *national/regional/local entities* are responsible for the individual site management, for implementing the international and national measures on site and developing special, individual site actions depending on the need and state of conservation of the individual component part.

These bodies act according to the management principles set out in the Management Plan at each level:

International

International Coordination Group [see chapter 2]

National

Switzerland	[see chapter 3.1.-3.3]
Austria	[see chapter 4.1-4.3]
France	[see chapter 5.1-5.3]
Germany	[see chapter 6.1-6.3]
Italy	[see chapter 7.1-7-7]
Slovenia	[see chapter 8.1-8.3]

Regional

Switzerland	[see chapter 3.4]
Austria	[see chapter 4.4]
France	[see chapter 5.4]
Germany	[see chapter 6.4]
Italy	[see chapter 7.1-7.7]
Slovenia	[see chapter 8.4]

This breakdown from the international to the individual site management ensures the effective and coordinated management of each component part within the collective framework of the nomination. With regard to concrete actions and resources, each regional body is responsible for a limited number of sites only, making the serial property manageable. The outline of this management system is in accordance with the recommendations made by the international expert meeting on World Heritage and serial nominations and properties (Ittingen, Switzerland, 25th–27th February 2010) and approved by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in Brasilia in 2010 (decision 34.COM/9B).

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION GROUP (ICG)

In order to coordinate the management of the transnational serial property on an operational level in accordance with the Management Commitment, an International Coordination Group (ICG) has been established. It is responsible for the operational coordination of the property. The rules and functioning of the International Coordination Group have been approved and acknowledged by all participating States Parties.

MISSION STATEMENT

The transnational and serial site "Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps" has been inscribed on the list of UNESCO World Heritage sites since 2011. Due to the extraordinary preservation of organic materials and its wealth of finds, the property provides a unique insight into 4500 years (5000–500 BC) of everyday life, craftsmanship, mobility and economy of the earliest agrarian societies.

The countries participating in the World Heritage site, i.e. Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Italy, Slovenia and France, are represented in the International Coordination Group (ICG). It is committed to researching this cultural heritage in transnational cooperation, to preserve it for future generations and to familiarise the public with the extraordinary value of these settlements. One of its central tasks is to coordinate measures to protect, research and promote this almost invisible heritage. It is of particular concern to create awareness of the unifying elements of this common world heritage at a local, regional and international level, to enable people to participate in it and to promote respectful coexistence through science, education and cultural exchange, in agreement with the spirit of the World Heritage Convention.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ICG

The International Coordination Group is responsible for the international joint management of the serial transnational property. It ensures compliance with obligations under the World Heritage Convention relating to the property *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*. It also lends support to its members for the conservation and management of component parts of the property. The ICG coordinates cross-border management and the network of national, regional and local bodies concerned. Moreover, it contributes to the general presentation of the property to the public, in accordance with a common action plan.

TASKS AND COMPETENCES

1. Coordination

The ICG coordinates the management of the serial property. Together with the national authorities and the States Parties' permanent delegations to UNESCO it acts at an international level as the contact body for the World Heritage Centre and the World Heritage Committee for all queries relating to the serial site. It obtains and coordinates information from the administrations of States Parties on any public or private initiative relating to the component parts of the serial property of which it is made aware. It coordinates and implements common actions and projects, which are determined by way of a Management Plan that is regularly reviewed.

2. Credibility

The ICG aims to observe and preserve the transnational site in accordance with the obligations of the World Heritage Convention. In order to gain maximal coherence with World Heritage principles, the five C's of the UNESCO strategy according to the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage (WC-02/CONF.202/25,9), with an additional C for Coordination, form the basis of the collaboration within the ICG framework.

These structures are a basic component of the measures put in place by the ICG and are fully integrated in its daily work.

3. Conservation of the Property

The ICG keeps itself permanently appraised of the state of conservation of the archaeological sites that are part of the property *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*. It serves as a platform for the presentation, discussion and evaluation of conservation problems, and for the methods of managing and monitoring the property. At its meetings, the Coordination Group discusses the state of conservation of any component part of the serial site and any planned operations that could potentially damage parts of the serial property and archaeological measures that may be put in place. It may make observations and suggestions relating to the conservation of component parts of the property and their surroundings for the attention of the State Party in which the property is situated (upon consultation with the State Party concerned).

4. Capacity Building

In particular, it ensures that regular monitoring is carried out in accordance with high scientific standards. It may make observations and suggestions relating to the conservation of a property and its surroundings for the attention of the State Party in which the property is situated (upon consultation with that State Party). Also, it can issue general recommendations ('best practice').

At the request of a State Party to the World Heritage Convention, the Coordination Group will examine the possibility of expanding the serial inscription. It gives its opinion on any proposal to expand the transnational serial inscription and assists with any inscription procedure if the State Party concerned so wishes.

5. Communication

The International Coordination Group promotes and supports the presentation of the property inscribed. It encourages initiatives intended to contribute to the international recognition of the archaeological phenomenon of prehistoric pile dwellings. It also encourages scientific research in this field of archaeological expertise and publishes an annual report on its activities.

6. Communities

The ICG ensures horizontal and vertical coordination and exchange between communities and the national, regional and local authorities. It initiates and supports local involvement of stakeholders and serves as the point of contact.

COMPOSITION

Delegations and Decisions

The members of the International Coordination Group are the States Parties' delegations. Each State Party has a single vote and only the States Parties' delegations have the right to vote. The delegations are preferably composed of experts in the field of archaeological research on wetland pile dwellings and of representatives of the States Parties to the Convention (specialising in cultural World Heritage).

International Coordination Group decisions concerning its tasks, actions and working methods are taken by a simple majority of votes and require a quorum of at least two thirds of all States Parties present. Before publication of any document in the name of the ICG, it must be informed and at least two thirds of delegations have to be in agreement.

Third parties, in particular the representatives of the World Heritage Advisory Bodies, World Heritage Centre and other interested States Parties, may be invited by States Parties to attend ICG meetings. They will be invited mainly for their special expertise in the specific subjects that are to be dealt with at the meeting(s) in order to make a contribution on a consultative basis.

The working language of the Coordination Group is English.

STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES

Presidency

The International Coordination Group is chaired by a State Party. The presidency changes on a two-year rotation. It is allocated in alphabetical order of the States Parties' names in English, starting with Switzerland. The president is nominated by the State Party in charge during that particular period.

The presiding State Party:

- organises, prepares and convenes the annual meetings in cooperation with the secretary and sets the agenda in consultation with other members,
- promotes the actions of the Coordination Group and - publicly represents the World Heritage site.
- with the support of the secretary it is responsible for the annual report.

The president as its representative:

- chairs the meetings
- works in close collaboration with the secretary and is the official spokesperson for the transnational site.

Secretary

The International Coordination Group and the participating Swiss cantons have assigned the management of the secretariat to the Swiss Archaeology Society (*Archäologie Schweiz / Archeologie Suisse / Archeologia Svizzera*). For its objectives, organisation and funding at an international level see below.

Biannual Meetings

The International Coordination Group holds two general meetings per year. These ordinary meetings also include scientific excursions and are organised by the presidency country. Extraordinary meetings may be requested by any State Party at any time.

The costs of attending International Coordination Group meetings are covered by the individual State Party concerned; where applicable, guests' expenses are paid by the State Party that has issued the invitation.

Management Plan

The International Coordination Group implements and regularly updates the international Management Plan. Projects and actions can be proposed by any member and may concern only some

or all of the participating States Parties. The members strive to allocate contributions to the ICG's actions and projects. In order to enhance international synergies and coordination, the ICG regularly considers national and regional/local action plans submitted by its members.

Annual Report

The president draws up the annual report of the International Coordination Group. The report presents the activities of the Coordination Group and any information on the individual properties in the serial property or its associated sites. It is based on national reports submitted to the president by the States Parties in advance.

Periodic Report

The president draws up a periodic report of the International Coordination Group which must be sent to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee every six years. It is based on the annual reports and national reports submitted to the president by the States Parties in advance.

Projects

Short-term projects can be set up to support, specify and evaluate the ongoing work. Any such project must be presented and approved in accordance with the usual voting modalities by an ICG meeting. A project leader must be appointed and the specific objectives, the budget and a financial concept have to be drawn up and approved by the assembly.

FUNDING

The ordinary tasks of the secretariat are financed by minimal funding guaranteed by Switzerland as the leading Party in the World Heritage nomination project, and by contributions from the other five States Parties. The size of each contribution depends on the number of the World Heritage sites in the country concerned. The funding serves first and foremost to run the ICG secretariat (running costs and employment of a secretary charged with the tasks mentioned above) and to cover the basic costs of implementing the projects.

DISSOLUTION

The International Coordination Group will automatically be dissolved in the event of the exclusion of the serial property from the World Heritage List.

By signing the nomination file, the States Parties have committed to the obligations of the Management Commitment and to the rules of the International Coordination Group.

SECRETARIAT

The secretariat supports the International Coordination Group at international level and the Swiss Coordination Group at national level.

The secretariat works closely with the president of the ICG and the secretary submits annual reports to the Group. Since Switzerland is the lead Party in the World Heritage property, the secretariat is located in Switzerland. The secretary's employment is regulated in accordance with Swiss law.

The secretariat's ordinary tasks at an international level consist of:

- supporting the information flow among all International Coordination Group members by collecting any incoming information and sharing it with all members of the International Coordination Group
- tracking and coordinating the measures put in place by the International Management Plan
- assisting the president in updating and implementing the Management Plan
- preparing the documents for the ICG's biannual meetings in cooperation with the president
- taking the minutes and archiving any records on the decisions made at the biannual meetings of the ICG
- compiling the annual report in collaboration with the president
- administering the World Heritage site's website www.palafittes.org
- managing the "palafittes" logo and the official UNESCO logo in close cooperation with the national representatives
- updating the international database of pile-dwelling sites
- keeping the accounts for the International Coordination Group

The secretariat's ordinary tasks at a national level are part of the National Management plan of Switzerland (see chapter 3)

The seat of the secretariat currently coincides with the seat of the Swiss Archaeology Society:

Swiss & International Coordination Group UNESCO Palafittes

c/o Archäologie Schweiz

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4051 Basel

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E info@palafittes.org

2.7 RESOURCES

The six States Parties agree to facilitate and back the international coordination by financial contributions to cover the running costs of the secretariat and to run common projects as approved by the ICG meetings. Additional actions and projects of the International Coordination Group must be financed by voluntary contributions made by its members or through other third-party funding following the decisions of the International Coordination Group.

In accordance with the Swiss Management Commitment of 30th November 2010, Switzerland, as lead party in the World Heritage site nomination, assures the funding for the secretariat with a minimum annual budget of 41,000 CHF for both national and international coordination tasks. This amount is contributed by the participating cantons according to the number of component parts, amounting to 730 CHF per site. This sum is made up of 530 CHF intended for the international work and 200 CHF to fund the coordination within Switzerland.

In order to strengthen the management and coordination of this World Heritage property the other five State Parties, which take part in the World Heritage property “Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps” (AT, DE, FR, IT, SLO) agree to provide funding. Austria, Germany, France and Slovenia contribute annually in accordance with the number of World Heritage sites in their particular territories (commitment letters see appendix) and on basis of the allocation mentioned above. Italy contributes via projects funding, also in accordance with the number of World Heritage sites on their territory. This regulation is valid for the duration of the MP 2019-2023 and will be discussed and adjusted in the frame of the next revision.

Regular revisions of the management plan will also include the amount per site, which can be increased as required. For the time being, the distribution of costs is defined as follows:

ICG (= 85% of the workload, or 21.5 hours out of a three-day week)				SCG (= 15% of the workload, or 5 hours out of a three-day week)			TOTAL (100%) Secretariat
Country	Sites	Per site (CHF)	TOTAL (CHF)	Sites	Per site (CHF)	TOTAL (CHF)	TOTAL (CHF)
AT	5	530	2.650				2.650
DE	18	530	9.540				9.540
FR	11	530	5.830				5.830
SLO	2	530	1.060				1.060
CH	56	530	29.680	56	200	11.200	40.880
TOTAL (CHF)			48.760			11.200	59.960
IT	19	Funding of projects and additional actions of the ICG (see annually budget plan)					10.070

Accounts will be kept in accordance with standard basic bookkeeping principles and their annual revision will be guaranteed by Switzerland, i.e. by the Swiss Coordination Group and its board, since Switzerland is the lead party in the World Heritage site nomination and the secretariat is located in Switzerland.

2.8 MASTERPLAN AND MEASURES

IN-1 COORDINATION		Timeframe
IN-1.1	Define the ordinary tasks of the International Coordination Group and its different structures	
Aims	Clarify the assignment of tasks and competences of the ICG for internal coordination and communication and as a mechanism for external communication.	
Actions	1. Analyse the existing situation 2. Define tasks and competences 3. Implement common agreements concerning the tasks and competences of the ICG	2019-2020
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	
IN-1.2	Establish a fundraising concept and define possible strategic partnerships	
Aims	Explore possibilities of fundraising and strategic partnerships with private and public third parties in order to augment the ICG's finances and to enhance the potential outcomes of specific projects.	
Actions	1. Develop concept for projects and actions with potential of third party financing and / or partnerships. 2. Individualize potential third parties (private sector, foundations, etc.). 3. Produce fundraising support. 4. Launch fundraising	Ongoing
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	
IN-1.3	Communication concept	
Aims	The flow of communication and information within the ICG works perfectly. Everybody is informed about the areas of work and networks of all members of the ICG and can adapt their communications to these circumstances	
Actions	1. Analyse the existing situation by means of a formal and qualitative analysis 2. Work out a concept for an efficient internal communication system 3. Work out and implement concrete measures 4. Extend the project to include external communication and the World Heritage property network	2019 -2023
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	

IN-2 CREDIBILITY		Timeframe
IN-2.1	Draw up a common mission statement	
Aims	The ICG follows a concept of supporting internal cooperation and external communication	
Actions	1. Analyse the existing situation 2. Draw up a mission statement for the Group with its aims and topics 3. Implement the mission statement as a basis for internal discussion and cooperation 4. Disseminate the mission statement externally	2019-2020
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	
IN-2.2	Support interested States Parties in preparing nominations of underrepresented prehistoric under-water or wetland sites	
Aims	According to the aims of the <i>Global Strategy</i> and the discussions concerning the <i>Future of the World Heritage Convention</i> , outstanding sites of underwater cultural heritage may enhance the thematic representativity of the World Heritage List. The knowledge and experience gained in preparing the pile-dwelling nomination is shared and contributes to further successful nominations of outstanding universal value on one hand and to the representativity of the World Heritage List on the other.	
Actions	No particular actions. The presidency of the International Coordination Group is considered the 'focal point' for any contacts; it tries to answer all queries from other States Parties and coordinates any possible further support.	Ongoing

Resources	Within the ordinary budget	
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IN-3 CONSERVATION		Timeframe
IN-3.1	Pilot project involving common monitoring indicators	
Aims	The monitoring indicators are further improved and broadly implemented.	
Actions	1. Specific pilot sites are selected for each indicator/group of indicators, taking into account the results of the international project Interreg IV.	Ongoing
	2. The timeline and indicators are set and defined. 3. Indicators are evaluated (and potentially adjusted), the results may be published.	
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	
IN-3.2	Monitoring of the overall phenomenon (World Heritage site)	
Aims	The gathering of comprehensive information on the state of conservation and preservation for all prehistoric pile-dwelling sites around the Alps enhances the insight into development processes of the sites and their state of conservation.	
Actions	1. Define a joint concept of overall monitoring. 2. Implement and evaluate the monitoring concept. 3. Publish the results.	Ongoing
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	
IN-3.3	Enhancement of the coordination between nature and heritage protection schemes	
Aims	– Improved protection of pile-dwelling sites. – An integrated approach for nature and heritage protection schemes. – Sharing of best practice and experiences. – Joint communication of the natural and archaeological value of the sites.	
Actions	1. Analyse the existing situation at all sites. 2. Individualise best practice and good examples. 3. Define the necessary actions site by site and set priorities. 4. Implement measures at individual sites. 5. Monitor. 6. Evaluate.	Ongoing
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	

IN-4 CAPACITY BUILDING		Timeframe
IN-4.1	Publish a best-practice catalogue	
Aims	All the latest information available on conservation methods and results concerning piledwelling sites is accessible online for the experts in all States Parties.	
Actions	1. Run a workshop or roundtable to create an open document for best practice 2. Open document management section on a web platform (IN-1.7.2). 3. Consider hard-copy publication.	2020-2023
Resources	Actions 1 and 2 within ordinary budget; action 3 with extra funding from voluntary contributions made by States Parties; fundraising will be necessary (action 3)	
IN-4.2	Round table about conservation methods	
Aims	Organise a round table of international experts on pile dwellings to discuss conservation methods and publish proceedings.	
Actions	1. Mandate the project. 2. Develop a concept. 3. Approve the concept. 4. Ensure funding. 5. Implement and run the project.	2019-2024
Resources	Extra funding required; partially covered by voluntary contributions made by States Parties but additional fundraising will be necessary	

IN-5 COMMUNICATION		Timeframe
IN-5.2	Joint webpage	
Aims	Creation of a platform for popular and scientific questions about pile dwellings and an overview on possibilities to see artefacts from the sites	
Actions	1. Revision of the existing webpage palafittes.org 2. Integration of the "palafittes guide" app 3. Translation into Slovenian and Italian	2019-2020
Resources	Actions 1 and 2 financed by App Fond; action 3 requires extra funding by voluntary contributions from States Parties; fundraising will be necessary	
IN-5.3	Development of sustainable visitors' information concept	
Aims	The outstanding universal value of the serial property is easily recognisable to visitors; they are guided around sites/museums and can sustainably experience the <i>Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps</i> .	
Actions	1. Evaluate the existing interpretations presented in museums and developing 'visit indicators' and assessing all sites. 2. Produce background paper on World Heritage values, and the values of the site for coordinated communication in all States Parties and institutions 3. Organise information meetings at national/regional levels with all stakeholders involved (museums, universities, communities, other institutions) and develop a coordinated system of communication and for the raising of public awareness. 4. Define additional actions, supports, possibilities and requirements at a regional level. 5. Connect regional outcomes with the joint international concept. 6. Implement the concept.	Medium term
Resources	Extra funding is required, partially covered by voluntary contributions from States Parties, but fundraising will be necessary	
IN-5.4	Development of an international database of scientific publications on prehistoric pile dwellings	
Aims	The International Coordination Group makes available a database of all scientific publications on prehistoric pile dwellings and their conservation	
Actions	1. Check feasibility and potential. 2. Define a concept for the database and its objectives, responsibilities and administration. 3. Seek collaboration with universities and other research centres as well as ICCROM. 4. Define procedures and responsibilities. 5. Produce and publish the database. 6. Administer the database.	2019-2020
Resources	Within the ordinary budget; extra funding partially covered by voluntary contributions from States Parties but fundraising will be necessary	

IN-6 COMMUNITIES		Timeframe
IN-6.1	Organisation of conferences for politicians and local decision makers	
Aims	Local communities are constantly informed about and involved in World Heritage issues, thus enhancing the state of conservation of the property.	
Actions	1. States Parties continue to organise regular information meetings and conferences with local communities and decision makers to guarantee coordination between the (international) activities and local needs and points of view. 2. The results of these meetings (both opportunities and difficulties) are brought up and discussed within the International Coordination Group.	Ongoing
Resources	Within the ordinary budgets of States Parties and regional institutions	

2.9 APPENDIX

SWISS MANAGEMENT COMMITMENT OF 30TH NOVEMBER 2010

Between

- The *Federal Office of Culture* (Bundesamt für Kultur, Switzerland)
- The participating *cantonal archaeological services of Switzerland* (Kantonsarchäologie Aargau, Archäologischer Dienst des Kantons Bern, Service archéologique de l'Etat de Fribourg, Service cantonal d'archéologie Genève, Kantonsarchäologie Luzern, Office et musée cantonal d'archéologie de Neuchâtel, Fachstelle für Archäologie Nidwalden, Kantonsarchäologie St. Gallen, Kantonsarchäologie Schaffhausen, Amt für Kultur Schwyz, Kantonsarchäologie Solothurn, Amt für Archäologie Thurgau, Archéologie cantonale vaudoise, Kantonsarchäologie Zug, Kantonsarchäologie Zurich)
- The *Swiss Archaeological Society AS* (Archäologie Schweiz / Archéologie Suisse / Archeologia Svizzera)
- The *Association Palafittes*

Concerning the common management of the joint World Heritage serial transnational nomination 'Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps' on international and national level.

The *Federal Office of Culture*, the participating *cantonal archaeological services of Switzerland of Switzerland*, the *Swiss Archaeological Society* and the *Association Palafittes*, according to the framework set out in the Management Plan of the nomination *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*

- *look forward* to continue their cooperation for the benefit and success of the property *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*,
- *note* the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention,
- *recognize* the importance of – and need for – joint management in order to guide practical actions in all participating regions and countries.

The *Federal Office of Culture*, the participating *cantonal archaeological services of Switzerland* and the *Swiss Archaeological Society*

- *establish* a Swiss Coordination Group to implement all national measures, projects and actions on national level.

The *Swiss Archaeological Society*

- *establishes* a secretariat to coordinate the nomination *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps* on international and national level after inscription of the property as World Heritage.

The participating *cantonal archaeological services*

- *assure* the financing of this secretariat by a minimum amount of yearly 41,000 Swiss Francs as foreseen in the Management Plan and the enclosed annex.

The *Association Palafittes*

-
- *assures* to hand over the current tasks after inscription – ensuring continuity and knowledge transfer.

This Commitment has been formally approved and signed by the Swiss Federal Office of Culture, the concerned Swiss Cantons, the Swiss Archeological Society and the Association Palafittes.

3. NATIONAL MANAGEMENT SWITZERLAND

3.1 Instruments and Structure

- National Authority
- Cantonal and Local Authorities
- Swiss Coordination Group
- Secretariat

3.2 Resources

3.3 Masterplan and Measures (National)

- Overview

3.4 Masterplan and Measures (Regional/Local)

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| - Aargau | - Schaffhausen |
| - Bern | - Solothurn |
| - Fribourg | - Schwyz |
| - Geneva | - Thurgau |
| - Lucerne | - Vaud |
| - Neuchâtel | - Zug |
| - Nidwalden | - Zurich |
| - St Gall | - Zurich City |

3.1 INSTRUMENTS AND STRUCTURE

The following institutions are the focal points for the management of this nomination with their corresponding tasks in accordance with their legal competences:

NATIONAL AUTHORITY

Bundesamt für Kultur (BAK) / Office fédéral de la culture (OFC) / Federal Office of Culture (FOC)
 Sektion Heimatschutz und Denkmalpflege
 Hallwylstrasse 15
 CH-3003 Bern
www.bak.admin.ch

CANTONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The following bodies are directly responsible for the management of the components of the serial property in Switzerland:

AARGAU

Kantonsarchäologie Aargau
 Industriestrasse 3
 CH-5200 Brugg
 T +41 (0)56 462 55 00
 E archaeologie@ag.ch
www.ag.ch/archaeologie

LUCERNE

Kantonsarchäologie Luzern
 Libellenrain 15
 CH-6002 Luzern
 T +41 (0)41 228 65 95
 E sekretariat.archaeologie@lu.ch
www.da.lu.ch/index/archaeologie.htm

BERN

Service archéologique du canton de Berne
 Postfach 5233
 CH-3001 Bern
 T +41 (0)31 633 98 21/22
 E adb@erz.be.ch
www.erz.be.ch/site/index/kultur/archaeologie

NEUCHÂTEL

Office du patrimoine et de l'archéologie-section Archéologie
 c/o Laténium, Espace Paul Vouga
 CH-2068 Hauterive
 T +41 (0)32 889 69 10
 E opan-archeologie@ne.ch
www.latenium.ch/SA

FRIBOURG

Service archéologique de l'Etat de Fribourg
 Planche Supérieure 13
 CH-1700 Fribourg
 T +41 (0)26 305 82 00
 E saef@fr.ch
www.fr.ch/saef

NIDWALDEN

Fachstelle für Archäologie
 Staatsarchiv Nidwalden
 Stanstaderstrasse 54
 CH-6371 Stans
 T +41 (0)41 618 51 53
 E archaeologie@nw.ch
www.archaeologie.nw.ch

GENEVA

Service cantonal d'archéologie Genève
 10, route de Suisse
 1290 Versoix
 T +41 (0)22 327 24 86
 E scag@ge.ch
www.ge.ch/patrimoine/sca

ST. GALL

Kantonsarchäologie St. Gallen
 Rorschacherstrasse 23
 CH-9001 St. Gallen
 T +41 (0)71 229 36 71
 E martin.schindler@sg.ch
www.sg.ch

SCHAFFHAUSEN**Kantonsarchäologie Schaffhausen**

Herrenacker 3
 CH-8200 Schaffhausen
 T +41 (0)52 632 74 83
 E archaeologie@ktsh.ch
www.archaeologie.sh.ch

SOLOTHURN**Kantonsarchäologie Solothurn**

Werkhofstrasse 55
 CH-4509 Solothurn
 T +41 (0)32 627 25 77
 E archaeologie@bd.so.ch
www.so.ch

SCHWYZ**Amt für Kultur Schwyz**

Staatsarchiv des Kantons Schwyz
 Kollegiumsstrasse 30
 Postfach 2201
 CH-6431 Schwyz
 T +41 (0)41 819 20 65
 E afk.jd@sz.ch
www.sz.ch/kultur

THURGAU**Amt für Archäologie Thurgau**

Schlossmühlestrasse 15
 CH-8510 Frauenfeld
 T +41 (0)58 345 60 80
 E archaeologie@tg.ch
www.archaeologie.tg.ch

VAUD**Archéologie cantonale vaudoise**

Place de la Riponne 10
 CH-1014 Lausanne
 T +41 (0)21 316 73 29
 E nicole.pousaz@vd.ch
www.vd.ch/fr/themes/culture/patrimoine/Archeologie

ZUG**Amt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie**

Hofstrasse 15
 CH-6300 Zug
 T +41 (0)41 728 28 58
 E info.arch@zg.ch
www.zug.ch/archaeologie

ZURICH**Kantonsarchäologie Zürich**

Stettbachstrasse 7
 CH-8600 Dubendorf
 T +41 (0)43 343 45 00
 E kantonsarchaeologie@bd.zh.ch
www.archaeologie.zh.ch

ZURICH CITY**Stadt Zürich, Amt für Städtebau**

Unterwasserarchäologie
 Seefeldstrasse 317
 CH-8008 Zürich
 T +41 (0)44 387 84 20
 E andy.maeder@zuerich.ch
www.stadt-zuerich.ch/hochbau

SWISS COORDINATION GROUP

Due to Switzerland's federal system of government, the cantons are the main guardians of the archaeological heritage (article 78 of the Federal Constitution). The preservation and conservation of the individual sites within the serial property are therefore guaranteed by cantonal law and implemented by the cantonal authorities concerned (archaeological services). However, as at international level, a coordinating structure is also required at national level. For this purpose, a Swiss Coordination Group (SCG) for the management of the *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps* was established in 2011.

It includes the head archaeologists of each canton or his/her deputy, a representative of the Federal Office of Culture (FOC) and a member of the Board of the Swiss Archaeology Society (A.S.) (see Chapter 2.4 for an organisation chart).

Meetings of the Swiss Coordination Group take place at least once a year. The members of the Swiss Coordination Group elect a chairperson among the cantonal representatives to preside over the meetings on a three-year rotation. The president is supported by a vice-president and another person, both of whom are also elected for a period of three years. The board also includes a representative of

the FOC and the SCG secretary in an advisory capacity. The president and the secretary both represent the SCG at ICG meetings, though only the president is entitled to vote. Any travel expenses are covered by the budget of the secretariat. Swiss Coordination Group decisions concerning its tasks and actions are taken by a simple majority of its members. In this capacity, the group develops, proposes and organises all measures, projects and actions at a national level and advises the participating cantonal authorities to implement these actions in their own cantons and/or communities.

SECRETARIAT

The Swiss Coordination Group is supported by a secretariat which is the same as the secretariat of the International Coordination Group.

Swiss Coordination Group UNESCO palafittes

c/o Archäologie Schweiz A.S.
Petersgraben 51
CH-4051 Basel
T +41 (0)61 261 30 78
E info@palafittes.org
www.palafittes.org

The secretariat's ordinary tasks at national level comprise:

- maintaining the flow of information between the different partners in Switzerland
- preparing meetings at a national level and taking the minutes
- acting as a go-between for the Swiss partners and the International Coordination Group
- coordinating the measures at national level and collecting all data required
- being the contact person for external requests (media, public relations, private parties)
- maintaining contact with the UNESCO platform of the Swiss World Heritage sites and the Federal Office of Culture
- attending board meetings in a consultative capacity
- preparing and authoring applications for external funding

3.2 RESOURCES

Each canton provides the financial and personal resources required to protect and preserve its archaeological sites according to high scientific standards and following the legal national and international framework. These resources are part of the ordinary cantonal budgets. The Swiss Coordination Group is funded by contributions made by its members. Its resources cover the personnel costs and the running of the secretariat both at national and international level.

The secretariat is run by the SCG and supported by the association Swiss Archaeology. The infrastructure is funded by the association Swiss Archaeology.

The running of the secretariat according to the duty book at international and national level, the secretary's salary and travel expenses and the chairperson's costs are covered by the participating Swiss cantons who have committed to providing these funds (**see appendix**, Swiss Management Commitment of 30th November 2010).

Besides the national tasks, Switzerland, together with all the other States Parties supports the International Coordination Group UNESCO Palafittes (ICG) secretariat with regard to co-funding the ICG as specified in points 2.6 (Instruments and Structure) and 2.7 (Resources) of the present Management Plan. This co-funding agreement will remain in effect until revocation of Management Plan 2019-2023.

The total amount of 41,000 CHF for the national part and the international contributions will be covered by the participating cantons according to the number of their individual component parts (= 730 CHF per site):

Canton	Number of component parts	Amount per year (CHF)
Aargau	2	1,460
Bern	6	4,380
Fribourg	5	3,650
Geneva	3	2,190
Lucerne	3	2,190
Neuchâtel	5	3,650
Nidwalden	1	730
St. Gall	2	1,460
Schaffhausen	1	730
Solothurn	2	1,460
Schwyz	2	1,460
Thurgau	4	2,920
Vaud	10	7,300
Zug	3	2,190
Zurich	7	5,110
	56	40,880

The amount is periodically reviewed and adjusted to the rate of inflation by the Swiss Coordination Group. The cantons pay their shares to the association Swiss Archaeology at the end of every year. The association keeps the accounts pertaining to the *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps* and submits them to the Swiss Coordination Group every year.

3.3 MASTER PLAN AND MEASURES (NATIONAL)

OVERVIEW

CH-1 COORDINATION		Timeframe
CH-1.1	COORDINATION MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS	
Project description	In a serial site it is particularly important to ensure a free flow of information between and constant participation of all partners and institutions involved in dealing with the World Heritage site and its conservation and study. The members of the SCG, who are responsible for the World Heritage site and its conservation, primarily represent the cantonal archaeology departments. Therefore, the contact and information flow between this management structure and the museums and collections that display and archive pile-dwelling artefacts must also be initiated or, rather, intensified.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	Conservation, communication and research are considered the main points of focus for the overall coordination concept and the daily work and collaboration with regard to the World Heritage site.	
Project lead and partners	Swiss Coordination Group Museums Collections	
Aims	Strengthen the information flow, exchange and networks of the museums dealing with pile-dwelling artefacts	
Actions	1. Analyse the current situation 2. Contact possible interested museums and collections 3. Define common aims, challenges and potential projects 4. Ensure the flow of information, e.g. by holding annual meetings and regular collaborations	2019 - 2021 Ongoing
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	

CH-1.2	PARTICIPATION SWISS WORLD HERITAGE SITES NETWORK	
Project description	At least three different events are held in Switzerland to strengthen the networks and the exchange of insight between the Swiss World Heritage sites and to improve to the joint representation of the UNESCO World Heritage vis-à-vis external parties. These events are organised by the Swiss UNESCO Commission, the Federal Office of Culture, the Federal Office of Nature and the World Heritage Experience Switzerland (WHES) in the form of regular meetings, platforms and workshops. From the point of view of the SCG they are a crucial component in guaranteeing best practice and the flow of information, which is also part of the work of the ICG.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	Networking and collaboration between different World Heritage sites ensure best practice and the exchange of experiences between experts and institutions involved.	
Project lead and partners	Swiss Federal Office of Culture/ Swiss Federal Office of Nature / Swiss UNESCO Commission WHES Swiss Coordination Group	
Aims	Ensure and strengthen the contact and collaboration within the Swiss World Heritage sites Network	
Actions	Participation at regular meetings and platforms organised by the Swiss UNESCO Commission, the Swiss Federal Office of Culture (FOC) and the World Heritage Experience Switzerland (WHES)	Ongoing
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	

CH-2 CREDIBILITY		Timeframe
CH-2.1	CONFLICT MANAGEMENT	
Project description	Clear rules and regulations are established for a positive conflict management ("directives" see attachment). This should allow most disputes to be avoided. When controversies cannot be prevented, the conflict management directives will provide resolutions, with the participation of all parties concerned, in an open way and in accordance with present legislation.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	The conflict management directives ensure that the objectives of the World Heritage Convention are respected by all authorities concerned.	

Project lead and partners	Swiss Coordination Group Swiss cantons Swiss Federal Office of Culture Municipalities	
Aims	Quality assurance of the work carried out by archaeologists and experts in neighbouring disciplines.	
Actions	1. Revise and validate the existing directives 2. Distribute the updated paper to inform all parties concerned 3. Ensure introduction and implementation of the directives	2019 - 2020 Ongoing
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	
CH-2.2	MONITORING OF SITE MANAGEMENT AND WORLD HERITAGE PROCESSES	
Project description	All parties affected by the World Heritage (cantons, municipalities, associations, private land owners, cultural institutions, etc.) know the regulations and obligations associated with World Heritage. Their implementation is regularly monitored by the Swiss Coordination Group.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	This monitoring mechanism ensures that the obligations of the World Heritage Convention and the rules of the Operational Guidelines are fully respected.	
Project lead and partners	Swiss Coordination Group Swiss cantons Swiss Federal Office of Culture	
Aims	The pile-dwelling sites are sites of excellence. All World Heritage procedures concerning the sites and their management are constantly assessed and improved.	
Actions	1. Define objectives and focal points. 2. Develop a concept (indicators, periodicity, evaluation of the results and implementation of the improvements). 3. Implement monitoring and compile a periodic report of the actions implemented	2019 - 2021 Ongoing
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	

CH-3 CONSERVATION		Timeframe
CH-3.1	REGISTRATION IN THE CANTONAL MASTER PLANS	
Project description	To improve the legal protection of World Heritage sites in Switzerland, the component parts (with their buffer zones) must be included in the cantonal master plans; this must be taken into consideration when drawing up development plans that concern it and mentioned as such in the Management Plan.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	All World Heritage Pile Dwelling Sites are registered in the cantonal master plans to guarantee their best possible legal protection.	
Project lead and partners	Swiss cantons/Swiss Coordination Group Swiss Federal Office of Culture Communities	
Aims	All World Heritage Pile Dwelling Sites are registered in the cantonal master plans	
Actions	1. Every cantonal archaeology department applies for registration in the cantonal master plan 2. Every component part with UNESCO World Heritage status is registered in the cantonal structure plans	2019 – 2020 Before 2023
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	
CH-3.2	ROUND TABLE	
Project description	At present there is no institutional environment offering an opportunity to exchange experiences, knowledge and results concerning the different aspects of pile-dwelling research, especially in the context of the sites of World Heritage status (e.g. protection measures, conservation methods, museum studies etc.). Therefore, the intention is to support the institution of a round table, which will take place regularly and to which international experts will also be invited.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	Know-how can only be increased through an intensive and consistent exchange of experiences between experts. In this way it is possible to ensure the up-to-date conservation of finds and features from the pile-dwelling sites and therefore the preservation of the archaeological substance that still remains in the ground.	
Project lead and partners	Swiss Coordination Group Network partners from various scientific institutions and/or museums	
Aims	Quality assurance of the work carried out by archaeologists and experts in neighbouring disciplines.	
Actions	1. Support the preparation of a round table 2. Attend a round table	2020 – 2024

	3. Support the recording of the results (publication)	
Resources	Within the ordinary budget but with additional fundraising	

CH-4 CAPACITY BUILDING		Timeframe
CH-4.1	DATABASE PLATFORM	
Project description	In recent decades many research projects concerning pile dwellings have been carried out and the results recorded indifferent databases. To support professional research and scientific exchange, this information will be provided as a linked collection on the palafittes.org website and regularly updated.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	The database platform supports professional research and exchange of insight on the archaeological pile-dwelling phenomena and provides information on different projects in a central location. Research on these sites is the basis of our knowledge about pile dwellings and thus for the raising of public awareness.	
Project lead and partners	Swiss Coordination Group Cantons Swiss Archaeology Society	
Aims	Maintaining the database platform as an up-to-date working and networking instrument for academic circles and simplifying it for broader application.	
Actions	1. Collect information about research databases concerning pile-dwelling sites 2. Develop a concept to structure the information 3. Upload the link collection 4. Ensure regular contact with different research institutions to cover the flow of information	2019 - 2021 Ongoing
Resources	Within ordinary budget; extra funding to be determined	

CH-5 COMMUNICATION		Timeframe
CH-5.1	VISUALISATION OF WORLD HERITAGE COMPONENT PARTS	
Project description	A concept is developed which ensures that the sites, which are usually hidden, are made visible in an appropriate way by on-site information panels (these texts can also be used for the interactive map (see CH-5.2-5)). The concept will be developed in close cooperation with similar projects in the other participating countries. In this way, the pile dwellings are represented as an international phenomenon enveloping the entire Alpine region.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	The World Heritage status of properties is adequately marked and promoted. This increases the outstanding universal value and the understanding of the need for protection of the pile-dwelling sites.	
Project lead and partners	Swiss Coordination Group Swiss cantons Sponsors Communities	
Aims	The best possible and most enduring sources of information about the pile dwellings are made available to visitors with a direct reference to UNESCO World Heritage	
Actions	1. Concept for visualisation of the World Heritage component parts 2. Implementation onsite	2019 - 2023
Resources	Communities, Swiss cantons	
CH-5.2	COMMUNICATION STRATEGY	
Project description	Professional media relations work is indispensable for promoting the status of the pile dwellings as World Heritage sites and to make known their outstanding universal value. To guarantee this in the long term, a strategy for a lasting and sustainable information policy will be developed, including all national, regional and local decision makers.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	The communication strategy promotes the World Heritage status of the property. It increases the broader understanding of its outstanding universal value, also among national, regional and local decision makers.	
Project lead and partners	Swiss Coordination Group Swiss cantons Swiss Federal Office of Culture Swiss media	
Aims	–Network of contacts with interested members of the media (national and regional) – Reports about pile dwellings are collected in a media archive – The secretariat maintains good contacts with members of the media (national and regional) – A strategy for a sustainable information policy exists.	
Actions	1. Compile a media archive of reports about pile dwellings. 2. Establish and maintain a network of contacts with interested members of the media	Ongoing Long term

	(national and regional). 3. Evaluate possibilities to inform the public about pile dwellings and define a strategy for a sustainable information policy (including decision makers at a national, regional and local level).	
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	
CH-5.3	INTERACTIVE VISUALISATION AND CENTRAL INFORMATION PLATFORM	
Project description	The palafittes.org webpage is updated and supplemented with an interactive map and links to convey information about the World Heritage site and with regard to research, mediation and public relations. As a central information platform, the website provides information online about the World Heritage site and invites people to visit the WHS both onsite and in museums.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	The World Heritage status of the individual sites is adequately marked and promoted. This increases the outstanding universal value and the understanding of the need for protection of the pile-dwelling sites. Active participation and contributions to the WHS will be supported.	
Project lead and partners	Swiss Coordination Group Museums and collections Communities WHES Publishing houses	
Aims	–Informing a wider public about the different aspects of the WHS –Supporting the exchange and information flow between experts on a central platform –Bringing together the different partners of the WHS and other interested parties with open access for the wider public –Link the digital and analogue access to the WHS	
Actions	1. Update the website 2. Integrate the information obtained from previous projects (palafittes guide app, GSK booklet) 3. Integrate and link to museums that display pile-dwelling artefacts 4. Integrate and link to educational trails and interpretation centres 5. Integrate short descriptions for each site in accordance with the database (see chapter 2) in the style of an online encyclopaedia. These texts can also be used for on-site information panels (see CH-5.1) 6. Run a blog to initiate the debate about WH Pile Dwellings between the wider public and experts 7. Extend the project to the ICG level	2018-2022
Resources	Within the ordinary budget; extra funding to be determined (fundraising)	

CH-6 COMMUNITIES		Timeframe
CH-6.1	INFORMATION MEETINGS ON UNESCO AND THE WORLD HERITAGE IN THE COMMUNITIES CONCERNED	
Project description	The communities and stakeholders concerned have been informed about the UNESCO World Heritage site <i>Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps</i> . A lively exchange between communities, stakeholders and cantons is supported and ensured by the cantonal archaeological institutions and the SCG.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	Local communities and decision makers are informed and made aware of World Heritage sites. They are aware of the outstanding universal value of the sites and their boundaries. They support the candidature.	
Project lead and partners	Cantons Swiss Coordination Group Municipalities Various organisations	
Aims	Local communities and decision makers are informed and made aware of the World Heritage protection measures and support these(bottom-up).	
Actions	1. Organise meetings with communities to seek community consent for the boundaries of individual properties. 2. React to concerns raised and potential criticism voiced. 3. Maintain regular contact and exchange information with communities. 4. Facilitate access to the joint internet platform www.palafittes.org for questions about handling World Heritage properties.	Ongoing
Resources	Within the ordinary cantonal budgets	

3.4 MASTERPLAN AND MEASURES (REGIONAL/LOCAL)

Each of the nominated sites may have different management or protection requirements which are the responsibility of the cantonal authorities. This regional Management Plan lists the participating cantons and the individual measures and actions put in place for each site.

Aargau

Aargau			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
CH-AG-01 CH-AG-02	The condition of the site at Beinwil am See–Agelmoos (CH-AG-01) is monitored by carrying out regular dives every three to five years. The condition of Seengen–Riesi (CH-AG-02) and the associated sites at Meisterschwanden–Erlenhölzli and –Seerose is monitored every five to ten years.	2019–2022	Within the ordinary budget of the canton
CH-AG-01 CH-AG-02	Improvement of legal protection: revision of the regulations concerning shipping on cantonal waters; registration in cantonal master plan.	2019 –2022	Within the ordinary budget of the canton
CH-AG-02	The excavations carried out at Seengen–Riesi (CH-AG-02) and the interesting settlement and architectural features will be scientifically analysed and published in the coming years.	2019–2022	Within the ordinary budget of the canton

Bern

Bern			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
CH-BE-02 CH-BE-06 Associated sites	The two-pronged approach adopted by the archaeological service (recording of largely eroded sites, protecting of intact sites) provides for protection measures to take place at Sutz-Lattrigen–Rütte (CH-BE-06, 2019–2021).	2011–2022	Within the ordinary budget of the canton; financial support through subsidiaries from the Federal Office of Culture
CH-BE-01– CH-BE-08 Associated sites	Analysis of various excavations carried out between 1984 and 2010. Several projects are currently ongoing, which are intended to result in published monographs. Some of these are being compiled by project managers employed by the archaeological service, while others are diploma theses at the Universities of Bern and Basel. – Sutz-Lattrigen–Hauptstation. Analysis settlement features of the Cortaillod-period (Bern University and archaeological service Bern) – Sutz-Lattrigen–Hauptstation. Analysis of the settlement features (Bern University and Basel University) – Sutz-Lattrigen–Hauptstation. Analysis of the Cortaillod-period finds (Bern University) – Third inventory compiled on Lake Biene (Archaeological Service of Canton Bern). Previous inventories date from 1928 and 1989 - Analysis of dendrochronological samples and evaluation of settlement structures of selected settlements - Ongoing monitoring of the settlements and selected rescue excavations and protection measures	2011–2022	Within the ordinary budget of the canton and universities

Fribourg

Fribourg			
Component part	Advised Measures / Actions	Time-frame	Resources
CH-FR-03 CH-FR-04 CH-FR-05 Associated sites	Underwater archaeological surveys and monitoring of the preservation conditions of the sites (Lake Morat).	Since 2008 (every two to six years)	Within the ordinary budget
CH-FR-02 Associated sites	Underwater archaeological surveys and monitoring of the preservation conditions of the sites (Lake Neuchatel).	From 2012 (every two to six years)	Within the ordinary budget

Geneva

Geneva			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
CH-GE-01 CH-GE-02	Regular spot-checks to monitor the stability of the erosion face of the archaeological layers at the sites at Collonge–Bellerive (CH-GE-01) and Corsier–Port (CH-GE-02).	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
CH-GE-02	To prevent any negative impact, the displacement of some moorings at a greater distance from the site is in progress.	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
CH-GE-03	Profiles at the site are measured every four years in order to monitor the extent of natural erosion taking place in the area, with monitoring of the stability of the piles taking place every two years. Monitoring of the shoreline constructions and archaeological underwater surveys are regularly carried out.	Every 2 years	Within the ordinary budget
Associated site	A new rescue excavation is ongoing at Geneve–La Grange, i.e. the site of the new public lido.	2018–2019	Extraordinary budget from project Lido
Several sites	Several overviews are currently being prepared for publication, most importantly in relation to the archaeological surveys carried out since 1982 on the submerged shoreline of Lake Geneva (in collaboration with the University of Geneva).	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget of the canton and universities

Lucerne

Lucerne			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
CH-LU-03	Publication in progress		
CH-LU-03 Associated sites	Plans to record the threatened pile fields in the lakeward areas of the associated sites are currently being evaluated.	Medium term	Within the ordinary budget
CH-LU-01 CH-LU-06 All sites	<p>Analysis of the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – pottery from the Neolithic settlement Egolzwil 3 (CH-LU-01) as part of a Swiss National Science Foundation project. – wooden artefacts from the Neolithic site Egolzwil 3 (CH-LU-01) has been completed as part of master's thesis at Bern University. The publication is in preparation. – flint finds from the Neolithic site Egolzwil 2 as part of a PhD thesis at the Universities of Baseland Cologne. – flint artefacts from the Neolithic site Egolzwil 3 (CH-LU-01) as part of master's thesis at Bern University. – botanical finds from a recent test excavation at Egolzwil 3 (CH-LU-01) – private collections in Canton Lucerne are currently being analysed as part of a postdoctoral project at Bern University – overview of the lakeside settlements of Lucerne as a monograph. 	Short/medium term	Swiss National Science Foundation, budgets of Bern University and Canton Lucerne

–	The educational trail at the pile-dwelling village of Wauwil and at Wauwil Bog will be expanded and improved on an ongoing basis over the coming years. Main focus: teaching materials and information panels for schools. A programme of guided tours is on offer (www.urkultour.ch) in collaboration with students from Bern University. Special information panels for children have recently been installed. A 'Stone Age' oven was constructed in the spring of 2010 and is used for events. The guided tours, village and trail are intensely used by the public.	Short/medium term	Ordinary budget, fundraising.
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Neuchâtel

Neuchâtel			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
CH-NE-01	Precise topography of piles and visible artefacts, including surface altimetry for erosion survey		
CH-NE-02	Precise topography of piles and visible artefacts, including surface altimetry for erosion survey		
CH-NE-04	Precise topography of piles and visible artefacts, including surface altimetry for erosion survey		
CH-NE-06 CH-NE-07	Embanked sites. Survey and monitoring by on-site activity control and management projects		
CH-NE-01 CH-NE-02 CH-NE-04	Submerged sites. Survey and monitoring by diving on an annual basis and on-site activity control and management projects		
CH-NE-01 CH-NE-02 CH-NE-04 CH-NE-06 CH-NE-07	Reinforcement of the official protection measures. The intervention involves the application of a new cantonal spatial planning scheme (CH-NE-synthesis SAT 2009-03-24), with the creation of a special inventory of UNESCO pile dwellings (2009–2010), with added modifications to the local spatial planning concepts. This legal text has been accepted by the cantonal government and is in consultation (associations, local communities, Swiss Federal Government, etc.). The completion of the communal development plan is a gradual administrative operation and will be advanced on an ongoing basis, as the communities adjust their development plans (medium-term operation).	Short/medium term	Within the ordinary budget
All sites and Associated sites	Aerial surveying of all submerged sites in order to monitor erosion and accumulation of sediments and site expansion		
All sites and Associated sites	Revision of the overall maps, updating of the protected areas, development of a synthesis document for the cantonal authorities with regard to the body of lakeside settlement remains.	Short term	Within the ordinary budget
All sites and Associated sites	Inventory of all finds recovered in the past and now housed in the accessible storage facilities of the Laténium.	Medium/long term	Within the ordinary budget
All sites and Associated sites	Continuation of the restoration of the organic and metal finds and of the pottery.	Medium/long term	Within the ordinary budget
Associated sites	Continuation of the analyses and publishing work undertaken – Monographs dealing with the excavations carried out at the sites of Hauterive and Saint-Blaise – Continuation of the post-excavation work with regard to the site at La Tène (Marin-Epagnier)–Les Piecettes.	Medium/long term	Within the ordinary budget
All sites and Associated sites	Laténium, cultural education and outreach: development of a programme dealing with pile dwellings based on the UNESCO project.	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget and with help from the La Tène Foundation

Nidwalden

Nidwalden			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
CH-NW-01	Continuation of erosion monitoring. Depending on how the situation develops, measures will be evaluated to protect the profiles. Checks will be carried out every two years	Ongoing until 2025	Within the ordinary budget

St. Gall

St. Gall			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
CH-SG-01 CH-SG-02 Associated sites	Preservation of the sites on Lakes Zurich and Obersee: underwater archaeological monitoring of the state of preservation of the sites carried out by the Zurich City Underwater Archaeology Team.	Ongoing (every 1–6 years)	Within the ordinary budget or with funding from the National Lottery Fund
CH-SG-01 CH-SG-02 Associated sites	New presentation of the finds from the pile-dwelling settlements at Rapperswil-Jona; new design of the exhibition in the Historical Museum St. Gall since 2014.	Medium/long term	Within the ordinary budget

Schaffhausen

Schaffhausen			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
CH-SH-01	Regular monitoring of the piezometers and conversion of the area into an ecological compensation area (bog area/lake).	Ongoing/long-term	Within the ordinary budget of the canton

Solothurn

Solothurn			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Time-frame	Resources
CH-SO-01 Associated sites	CH-SO-01: Work by the University of Bern in cooperation with the Archaeology Department of Canton Solothurn (KASO) and the Archaeology Service of Canton Bern (ADB) to be undertaken at the associated pile-dwelling sites on Lake Burgäschi, including monitoring of the sites, collecting of core samples; underwater exploration; survey and recording by hand; identifying and assessing preservation conditions; identifying (potential) new sites of archaeological interest.	Short term	Within the ordinary budget of the canton and universities
CH-SO-02 Associated sites	Project Lake Inkwil (measures preventing the silting up of Lake Inkwil). Partial removal of sediment carried out by the Office of the Environment of Canton Solothurn, with the assistance of the Archaeology Services of Cantons Solothurn and Bern and the municipalities of Bolken SO and Inkwil BE.	2019 – 2021	Within the ordinary budget of the canton
CH-SO-01 CH-SO-02 Associated sites	Monitoring of the small lakes together with the Archaeology Service of Canton Bern and the Universities of Basel	2010–2030	Within the ordinary budget of the canton and universities
CH-SO-01 CH-SO-02 Associated sites	Continuation of regular public open days at Lakes Burgäschi and Inkwil.	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget of the canton
CH-SO-01 CH-SO-02 Associated sites	New design of the exhibition on the pile-dwelling finds from Lakes Burgäschi and Inkwil in the Cantonal Museum of Archaeology in Olten	Medium term	Within the ordinary budget of the canton

Schwyz

Schwyz			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
CH-SZ-01 CH-SZ-02 Associated sites	Preservation of the sites on Lakes Zurich and Obersee: underwater archaeological monitoring of the state of preservation of the sites (according to the mandate) and documentation of the pile fields.	Ongoing (every 4–6 years)	Within the ordinary budget

Thurgau

Thurgau			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
All sites	All sites in Canton Thurgau that are inscribed on the World Heritage List are regularly monitored. Ongoing inventory and regular monitoring with special attention paid to endangered sites/areas on the Thurgau shores of Lake Constance. Reinforced conservation of organic material (drying chamber). Transfer of finds from earlier excavations, especially finds from the listed UNESCO sites, into the cantonal collection. Collaboration in the IBK (International Lake Constance Conference) project group “Vermittlung und Sichtbarmachung des UNESCO-Weltkulturerbes der Pfahlbauten im IBK-Raum”	Ongoing Ongoing 2017–2020	Within the ordinary budget of the Archaeology Department of Canton Thurgau.
CH-TG-01	Arbon–Bleiche 2-3: Evaluation and analysis of earlier excavations and exploratory archaeological examinations carried out at sites located in the buffer zone (Arbon–Bleiche 1, Arbon–Bleiche 4-6). New exploratory archaeological examinations (core drilling) in the boundary areas of the known settlements, especially Arbon–Bleiche 1.	2018–19	
CH-TG-03	Eschenz–Insel Werd: Examination of the state of preservation of the archaeological layers.		
Associated sites	Documentation and sampling of the pile field at the Late Bronze Age settlement at Güttingen–Mäuseturm discovered recently; recovery of finds. Exploration of “inland wetlands” known from historical sources and ancient bogs including known areas of prehistoric settlement: compiling of a documentation on drainage systems and the preservation of peat layers by carrying out core samples with the aim of locating potential sites to collect samples for climate investigations.	2017–2019 2018 ongoing	Within the ordinary budget of the Archaeology Department of Canton Thurgau
All sites	Regular publication of finds reports in the Annual Review of the association Swiss Archaeology (Jahrbuch Archäologie Schweiz). The samples will be archived and can be provided for natural scientific analyses upon request.	Ongoing Long term	Within the ordinary budget of the Archaeology Department of Canton Thurgau and funding from the Enggist-Fonds
CH-TG-01	Arbon-Bleiche 2-3: Ongoing re-evaluation of the absolute dating (verification of the dendrochronological dates) of Arbon-Bleiche 3.	2018	
Associated sites	Analysis and publication of underwater archaeological research carried out in 2007–2015 at Eschenz/Öhningen (DE)-Orkopf. Pollen and further scientific analyses on core samples from bogs for historical climate reconstruction.	2017–2019 2018 ongoing	
All sites	Permanent updating of the exhibition on the first floor of the Thurgau Museum of Archaeology on the subject of ‘pile dwellings’: presentation of new finds. Customising and adding information on pile-dwelling sites to the homepage of the Archaeology Department of Canton Thurgau, with a focus on ongoing archaeological work.	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget of the Archaeology Department of Canton Thurgau
Associated sites	Museum Steckborn–Turmhof: New staging of the historical exhibition on pile-dwelling finds, primarily from Steckborn–Turgibucht and –Schanz as well as Eschenz–Insel Werd (CH-TG-03).	2018	Within the ordinary budget of the Archaeology Department of Canton Thurgau

Vaud

Vaud			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
CH-VD-02	Regular monitoring of erosion and sampling of the eroded horizontal timbers (Chabrey–Montbec I).	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
CH-VD-03 CH-VD-04	Regular surveillance in case excavation is required in threatened areas. Information campaign within the community (Chevroux–Village).	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget and with help from the community
CH-VD-05	The excavations carried out at Concise have yielded enough information for a series of monographs, the preparation and publication of which will continue for a number of years. Corcelles–la–Baie: New observations and monitoring measures, evaluating the risk of erosion and looting.	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
CH-VD-10	Grandson–Corcellettes–les–Violes: Regular monitoring of erosion, overall evaluation of the preservation of the site.	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
CH-VD-11 CH-VD-12	Morges–Les Roseaux: Regular monitoring of erosion and moorings. Morges–Stations de Morges: Regular monitoring of erosion and new observations.	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
CH-VD-13	Mur–Chenevières de Guévaux I: Permanent monitoring of maintenance work in the nature-protection area.	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
CH-VD-15 CH-VD-16	Yverdon–Baie de Clendy: Monitoring of construction in the neighbourhood of the pile-dwelling site at Yvonand–Le Marais. Permanent monitoring of maintenance work in the nature-protection area.	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
Associated sites	Recovery of remains that can no longer be preserved in situ supported by individual investigations at better preserved sites. At the same time the surveys of the shoreline continue along with planned surface explorations of specific sections of not previously recorded lakeside settlements in need of protection.	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
Associated sites	Surveillance of any intrusions taking place, actual protection measures yet to be defined (Cudrefin–Champmartin). Supported by archaeological test excavations and potential rescue excavation of the threatened layers.	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget

Zug

Zug			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
CH-ZG-05	The site at Zug–Riedmatt (CH-ZG-05) has been under heritage protection since 2008. Publications drawing on its scientific potential are being prepared.	Since 2009	Within the ordinary budget
CH-ZG-06	Risch–Oberrisch, Aabach and Zug–Sumpf (CH-ZG-06): monitoring of a network of piezometers	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
Associated sites	The rescue excavations of the associated sites Cham–Bachgraben (Alpenblick II (2009–2010) and Zugerstrasse 112 (2011 – 2013) have been completed successfully. The scientific analyses have revealed six settlement layers from three prehistoric periods (Horgen, Corded Ware, Early Bronze Age). Some are well preserved.	2009–2013 (excavation) 2013–2021 (analysis)	Additional funding from the canton
Associated site Associated site CH-ZG-05	Scientific analyses of the following sites are ongoing – Cham–Eslén – Risch–Oberrisch, Aabach – Zug–Riedmatt (medium term)	medium term	Within the ordinary budget
All sites	Renovation and extension of the Museum of Prehistory Zug as part of renovation work carried out on the existing building. The ordinary budget has been increased for the conception phase (fees of external experts). The realisation stage, beginning in 2019, will require extra funding.	2019–2025	Within the ordinary budget of the museum (concept) and additional funds from the canton (construction)

Zurich

Zurich			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
All sites	Support for the important cultural historical museums in Canton Zurich. Promotion of regional events and projects. Information hub at the Swiss National Museum Zurich (from 31/01/19)	Since 2010	Within the ordinary budget of the Archaeology Department of Canton Zurich (monument conservation budget)
Several sites	Various installations have been put in place and measurements are ongoing at several sites and sections of the shoreline in order to gain quantifiable data on the rate and intensity of erosion and accumulation. The aim in the medium term is to gather empirical data concerning the quality and sustainability of different types of covering. The aim of the monitoring is to guarantee that resources are invested in the right sites at the right time. In addition to conventional measurements, digital surface scanning is being tested	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget of the Archaeology Department of Canton Zurich, Interreg IV
CH-ZH-01 CH-ZH-06 CH-ZH-07 CH-ZH-09 CH-ZH-10 Associated sites	Underwater archaeological surveys and monitoring of the state of preservation of the sites on Lake Zurich (mandate). The mandate of the scuba diving team stipulates that regular monitoring of the sites is carried out. The intervals at which this monitoring occurs depend on the condition of each site and its exposure to danger. The individual tasks are usually decided upon in October of each year.	Ongoing (every 2–6 years)	Ordinary budget asset out in the scuba diving mandate
CH-ZH-02 Associated sites	Underwater archaeological surveys and monitoring of the state of preservation of the sites on Lake Greifensee (mandate). Monitoring of the sheet piling at Maur–Schifflande. The mandate of the scuba diving team stipulates that regular monitoring of the sites is carried out. The intervals at which this monitoring occurs depend on the condition of each site and its exposure to danger. The individual tasks are usually decided upon in October of each year.	Ongoing (every 2–6 years)	Ordinary budget asset out in the scuba diving mandate
CH-ZH-08 Associated sites	Underwater archaeological surveys and monitoring of the state of preservation of the sites on Lake Pfäffikon (mandate). The mandate of the scuba diving team stipulates that regular monitoring of the sites is carried out. The intervals at which this monitoring occurs depend on the condition of each site and its exposure to danger. The individual tasks are usually decided upon in October of each year.	Ongoing (every 2–6 years)	Ordinary budget asset out in the scuba diving mandate

4. NATIONAL MANAGEMENT AUSTRIA

4.1 Instruments and Structure

- **Responsible Authorities and their Focal Points**
- **National Authorities and Management Bodies**
- **State Authority and local Authorities**

4.2 Resources

4.3 Masterplan and Measures (National)

- **Overview**

4.4 Masterplan and Measures (Regional/Local)

4.1 INSTRUMENTS AND STRUCTURE

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES AND THEIR FOCAL POINTS

The following institutions and persons are responsible for the management and protection of the cultural World Heritage in Austria

NATIONAL AUTHORITIES AND MANAGEMENT BODIES

The following bodies are directly responsible for the management of the Austrian components of the serial property:

STATE PARTY / AUSTRIAN FOCAL POINT

Currently the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport is the overall responsible authority and national focal point for the UNESCO-World Heritage cultural property.

Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport
Section IV/Art and Culture
Division IV/ 4a UNESCO World Heritage
Concordiaplatz 2
1010 Vienna
+43 1 531 15-0
iv@bmkoes.gv.at

Responsible Person/Focal Point:

Mag. Ruth Pröckl
+43 1 531 15 203633
ruth.proeckl@bmkoes.gv.at

NATIONAL WORLD HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PREHISTORIC PILE DWELLINGS AROUND THE ALPS

According to the first Management Plan an independent body for the overall and site management of the Austrian component parts of the UNESCO-World Heritage Prehistoric Pile Dwellings Around the Alps was founded in 2012. The Kuratorium Pfahlbauten (Association for the Curatorship of the Pile Dwellings) is a non-profit association according to Austrian Law. Its responsibility is the overall management, monitoring and protection measures at the sites, cultural mediation and the interpretation of the World Heritage. It supports and cooperates with the National Heritage Agency and other stakeholders. The Kuratorium Pfahlbauten is also the Austrian representative in the International Coordination Group ICG.

Kuratorium Pfahlbauten

National Management of the UNESCO-World
Heritage Prehistoric Pile Dwellings Around the Alps
c/o Museum of Natural History

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1010 Vienna
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Responsible Person/General Manager

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HERITAGE PROTECTION AGENCY

The Austrian Monument Protection Law (Denkmalschutzgesetz) is executed almost exclusively by the Bundesdenkmalamt (Federal Monument Protection Agency); in imposing and cancellation of protection orders, it is the first instance. The second instance of monument protection proceedings is the competent Federal Ministry (currently the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport). In environmental impact assessment proceedings, the governor of the Federal State decides as the head of the state's administration. In this case, the Bundesdenkmalamt has party status.

Bundesdenkmalamt

Hofburg, Säulenstiege
A-1010 Vienna
+43 (0)1 53 415 267
archaeo@bda.gv.at
www.bda.gv.at

STATE AUTHORITY AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Landeskonservatorat für Kärnten

Alter Platz 30
A-9020 Klagenfurt
+43 (0)463 556 30 0
kaernten@bda.at
www.bda.at/organisation/853

Landeskonservatorat für Oberösterreich

Rainerstrasse 11
A-4020 Linz
+43 (0)732 664 421
ooe@bda.at
www.bda.at/organisation/851

4.2 RESOURCES

Each province disposes of the necessary financial and personnel resources to protect and conserve its archaeological sites according to high scientific standards and following the legal national and international framework. Development of the management and activity plans is funded from the budgets of the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport (BMKÖST), the federal provinces and the local authorities. For special projects, there will be special budgets.

4.3 MASTER PLAN AND MEASURES (NATIONAL)

OVERVIEW

AT-1. COORDINATION		Time-frame
AT-1.1	Regular Meetings of the National Coordination Group / Kuratorium Pfahlbauten	
Target	<p>The Kuratorium Pfahlbauten (=National Coordination Group) coordinates the management of the Austrian component's parts of the WH property and develops regional master plans in cooperation with regional institutions. The Kuratorium Pfahlbauten is an independent organization according to the Austrian Association Act. The only members are the six members of the board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ one representatives of the Republic of Austria ▪ one representative of the Federal Government of Upper Austria ▪ one representative of the Federal Government of Carinthia ▪ one representative of the Museum of Natural History Vienna ▪ one representative of the Federal Museum of Upper Austria ▪ one representative of the Federal Museum of Carinthia <p>The day-to-day operations of the Kuratorium are executed by its employees, coordinated by a General Manager in Vienna and the two Site Managers in Upper Austria and Carinthia.</p> <p>The tasks of the Kuratorium Pfahlbauten are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management: coordinating aims and measures as well as funding with all international, national and regional partners ▪ Heritage protection: perpetual monitoring of the World Heritage sites; coordination with the national heritage agency and development and implementation of protection measures ▪ Community Management: initiating and implementing regional work processes, support of regional stakeholder groups; access to World Heritage ▪ Interpretation & Cultural Mediation: ▪ Research: suitable measures for promoting scientific discussion (e.g. round tables) ▪ further measures 	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kuratorium Pfahlbauten organizes meetings of the board, stakeholders, invites to special interest meetings and professional discussions, takes care of documentation ▪ Strategic and organizational development ▪ Development of annual budget plans and external project funding 	Ongoing
Resources	Within general budget of BMKOES, federal governments of Upper Austria & Carinthia	
AT-1.2 Coordination	Support of regional working groups	
Target	<p>Regular meetings of regional working groups in the federal province of Upper Austria as well as in the federal province of Carinthia. Support in the development of inter-coordinated regional cultural mediation plans containing specific concrete and sustainable measures. There is a special focus on communication and coordination with the regions in order to achieve maximum anchoring of results starting from the planning process. Members are representatives of the Kuratorium Pfahlbauten, of the respective federal province, of the municipalities as well as scientific experts and 'region insiders'.</p>	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organise informational meetings ▪ Support the conceptual work of regional working groups and experts mainly with content and organization tasks <p>Suggested procedure:</p> <p>a) Goals workshop – goals catalogue Multidisciplinary discussion of goals; individual foci will be developed in moderated working rounds, and critically appraised in order to record disagreements, emphasize common ground and concretize aims Result: goals catalogue for conservation and development of World Heritage</p>	Ongoing

	<p>b) Actions workshop – action plan Based on expert input, working groups will list instruments and measures for conservation and development of the World Heritage. They will be combined into an action plan defining implementation schedules and priorities.</p> <p>c) Instruments and structures for implementation – establishment of Site Management Coordination meetings with local authorities and institutions responsible for the World Heritage, based on a proposal on institutional structures, funding, monitoring and controlling.</p>	
Resources	Within general budget of Kuratorium Pfahlbauten, BMKOES, federal governments of Upper Austria & Carinthia	

AT-2 CONSERVATION		Time-frame
AT-2.1	Identification of emergency protection measures	
Target	<p>The Kuratorium Pfahlbauten identifies potential hazards to find spots, in particular the World Heritage property, and will initiate suitable protection measures coordinated with regional local authorities. These are amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation and maintenance of monitoring system ▪ marking and control of no-dive and no-anchoring areas ▪ coverings of the lake bottom ▪ further monitoring and research of erosion processes ▪ adaptation of buoy and boat regulations 	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ annual updates of concepts ▪ establish expert round table in cooperation with the BDA ▪ develop budget plans ▪ implement high priority measures 	Ongoing
Resources	Within general budget of Kuratorium Pfahlbauten, BDA, BMKOES, federal governments of Upper Austria & Carinthia	
AT-2.2	Implementation of common monitoring indicators	
Target	Defined common monitoring indicators are tested and improved on selected pilot sites.	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ implement and extend concept ▪ add further sites beyond the WH-property ▪ develop new methods ▪ apply indicators ▪ evaluate indicators 	Ongoing
Resources	Within general budget of Kuratorium Pfahlbauten	
AT-2.3	National monument protection conservation concept for underwater heritage sites	
Target	Development and implementation of a national conservation concept for the protection of find spots, taking into account current research and international best practice models.	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ define concept ▪ establish international cooperation ▪ publication of concept ▪ ignite the debate on the 2001 UNESCO Paris Convention (Protection of Cultural Heritage under Water) 	2020-2022
Resources	Within general budget of Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and BMKOES	

AT-3 CAPACITY BUILDING		Time-frame
AT-3.1	Round Table	
Target	Quality control of work in archaeology and related disciplines. Knowledge and results concerning the conservation of pile-dwelling sites are shared know-how is enhanced through permanent common discussion and joint efforts.	
Actions	Institutionalisation of a round table („Pfahlbauenquete“), taking place annually on different subjects (e.g. protection measures, conservation methods, quality control in dendrochronology, museology etc.) and with regional partners (e.g. Museum of Natural History Vienna)	annually
Resources	Within general budget of Kuratorium Pfahlbauten	
AT-3.2	Data base, GIS and literature	
Target	Regular data base updates on all find spots, establishment of a GIS and development of a reserve of selected literature for research	
Actions	The complete data base, including all associated find spots, will be updated about every five years, and will be made available for scientific use. A „Pile Dwelling“-GIS will be developed in cooperation with the BDA	Ongoing
Resources	Within general budget of Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and BDA	
AT-3.3	Promotion of early career scientists	
Target	Support of early career scientists and expansion of the pool of experts in the field of pile dwelling and underwater archaeological research.	
Actions	Coordination with international partners to establish common interests and standards. Organisation of a field school on Pile Dwelling research.	2019-2022
Resources	Within general budget of Kuratorium Pfahlbauten	

AT-4 COMMUNICATION		Time-frame
AT-4.1	Development of Information Concept	
Target	Further development of sustainable information offers for visitors with direct reference to UNESCO World Heritage. Development of information offers complementing existing concepts of provincial and local museums.	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluate existing interpretation possibilities and visualisation concepts. ▪ Define additional actions, supports, possibilities and needs on regional level, eg. travelling exhibitions, series of events, information points, a joint Federal Provinces Expo of Upper Austria and Carinthia etc. ▪ Evaluation of possibilities of selective hands-on models of pile dwellings. ▪ Establishment of regional „micro interpretation centers“ ▪ Extension of free information material (digital & hands-on) ▪ Connect regional outcome to international common concept. 	Ongoing
Resources	Within general budget of Kuratorium Pfahlbauten, local partners and regional municipalities	
AT-4.2	Awareness raising for World Heritage	

Target	<p>The common communication strategy increases the broad understanding of the need of protection of the pile-dwelling sites and the outstanding universal value. The <i>Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps</i> and their value are well known by national, regional and local decision makers.</p> <p>Inhabitants living close to the property are informed about World Heritage, aware of the outstanding universal value of the site and proud of having it in their communities.</p> <p>Creation of public awareness on the subject of pile dwellings; stronger awareness of national inventory of pile dwellings; awareness raising at schools, via adult education and media; regular reporting on activities according to international and national management plan; background information for interested public.</p> <p>Establishing links to the UNESCO - Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001</p>	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public relations concept: choice of suitable measures according to target groups, e.g. integration of the subject of World Heritage into instruction at schools (workshops, Children's University programs) and adult education, integration in national dive instructor training, traveling exhibitions, events in the communities, national home page for World Heritage, brochures, prospectus, ... ▪ series of events in cooperation with provincial museums, local museums, universities (archaeology and related disciplines) as well as external experts. ▪ special information events for local communities and local decision makers, informing them about World Heritage nomination and inviting them to support it (bottom-up) ▪ establishing contact with Austrian media, development of a network of contacts with interested media (national and regional), media archive of coverage on pile dwellings, contacts 	Ongoing
Resources	Within general budget of Kuratorium Pfahlbauten, local partners and regional municipalities	

4.4 MASTER PLAN AND MEASURES (REGIONAL/ LOCAL)

Each of the nominated sites have different management or protection measure needs. In the following, suitable measures for each nominated find spot are listed according to the first insights acquired during the ongoing monitoring of the sites. The listed measures are a basic framework and first concrete actions, which will be strengthened and added to within the further development of regional management plans and deeper knowledge of the conservation threats.

Recommended activities on the regional level will be funded according to project through mixed financing by the Kuratorium Pfahlbauten, the BDA (Bundesdenkmalamt - Federal Monument Protection Agency), BMKOES, Federal Governments of Upper Austria and Carinthia, and potentially also European funding programs and fundraising.

Salzkammergut

Salzkammergut (Attersee)			
Component part	Advised Measures / Actions	Time-frame	Resources
AT-OÖ-01 AT-OÖ-03 AT-OÖ-05	<i>Process of establishing no-anchoring zones for the heritage protected sites</i> (priority measure)	2016-2020	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA and Kuratorium Pfahlbauten
AT-OÖ-01 AT-OÖ-03 AT-OÖ-05	<i>Documentation:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuation of archaeological inventory and documentation of pile fields ▪ Development of projects for scientific inventarisisation and conservation. ▪ Continuation of destruction-free prospection methods in shore and shallow water areas: aerial image prospection, GPR, acoustic prospection ▪ other measures (systematic dives, drillings,...) 	Long term	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners
Associated sites	<i>Continuation of placing under protection according to DMSG</i> (priority measure)	Mid term	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA

All sites	<p><i>Protection, conservation:</i> All find spots on the World Heritage List will be monitored and controlled regularly.</p> <p><i>Documentation and control of conservation condition:</i> Underwater archaeological control and examination of find spots (service task). By regular dives (frequency to be determined by condition and endangerment of find spot), the condition of the find spot will be controlled every five to ten years. According to findings at the find spots, protection measures will be planned.</p> <p><i>Pinpointing potential hazards:</i> e.g. natural erosion, technical: shipping, placement of buoys, dredging, sport diving and tourism, e.g. via aerial image prospection, documentation of destruction patterns and potential instruments for a better understanding of lakeshore settlements.</p> <p><i>Monitoring:</i> Monitoring will help to take necessary steps for the protection of one or the other of these sites. Monitoring aims to ensure timely investment of resources at the right find spots in the future. Introduction of erosion control. According to developments evaluation of measures for profile protection. Controls every year. Different installations and measurements will be carried out at several find spots and shore sections, in order to gain quantifiable data on erosion and accumulation rates and intensities.</p> <p><i>Decide on protection measures:</i> e.g. coverings, legal regulations, international cooperation and learning of best practice models</p>	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, BMKOES, Federal Governments of Upper Austria & Carinthia, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners
All sites	<p><i>Scientific research:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research on pile dwellings and their natural and social context, including also unpublished material (old finds, unpublished reports, dig and prospection documents...). ▪ Encourage scientific analysis within the framework of diploma thesis and PhD research at cooperating universities (e.g. Vienna & Innsbruck) as well as other research institutions. ▪ Regular publications of find reports of all Austrian WH sites. Monographic publications and scientific articles. <p>Encourage natural science research in cooperation with the Universities of Innsbruck and Vienna, the University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna, and the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Archaeological Prospection and Virtual Archaeology, as well as other research institutions, e.g. dendrochronological analysis of pile series, methods of destruction-free prospection etc.</p>	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, BMKOES, Federal Governments of Upper Austria & Carinthia, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners

All sites	<p><i>Education:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Search for possibilities to implement further World Heritage schools and beyond that inclusion of the population 	Short term	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, BMKOES, Federal Governments of Upper Austria & Carinthia, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners
	<p><i>Presentation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> three-dimensional digital reconstruction of find spots (possibly national or international serial project) - 360° dive visualizations common presentation of scattered finds / resources touristic development of the find spots for visitors and school classes establishment of interactive on-location walking tours with information boards on site or digital extensions as well as an excursion guides special offers for dive tourists and local diving associations (e.g. monument-friendly diving, lectures, ...) and enhancing the mini-dive-park offers Introduction of public days 	Mid term	
	<p><i>Museums:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> new concepts for exhibition of pile-dwelling finds and thematic foci in cooperation with the local actors coordination with the Upper Austrian Museums Organisation (Oberösterreichischer Museumsdachverband) information on dive archaeology research, e.g. 'archaeological window' (exhibition showcase) for current work, with autodidactic tools 	Long term	

Salzkammergut (Mondsee)			
Component part	Advised Measures / Actions	Time-frame	Resources
All sites	<i>Process of establishing no-anchoring zones for the heritage protected sites</i> (priority measure)	2021-2023	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA and Kuratorium Pfahlbauten
AT-OÖ-07	<p><i>Documentation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continuation of archaeological inventory and documentation of pile fields development of projects for scientific inventarisation and conservation. continuation of destruction-free prospection methods in shore and shallow water areas: aerial image prospection, GPR, acoustic prospection other measures (systematic dives, drillings,...) 	Long term	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners
AT-OÖ-07	<p><i>Protection, conservation:</i></p> <p>Development and implementation of a protection programme</p>	Long term	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners

All sites	<p><i>Protection, conservation:</i> All find spots on the World Heritage List will be monitored and controlled regularly.</p> <p><i>Documentation and control of conservation condition:</i> Underwater archaeological control and examination of find spots (service task). By regular dives (frequency to be determined by condition and endangerment of find spot), the condition of the find spot will be controlled every five to ten years. According to findings at the find spots, protection measures will be planned.</p> <p><i>Pinpointing potential hazards:</i> e.g. natural erosion, technical: shipping, placement of buoys, dredging, sport diving and tourism, e.g. via aerial image prospection, documentation of destruction patterns and potential instruments for a better understanding of lakeshore settlements.</p> <p><i>Monitoring:</i> Monitoring will help to take necessary steps for the protection of one or the other of these sites. Monitoring aims to ensure timely investment of resources at the right find spots in the future. Introduction of erosion control. According to developments evaluation of measures for profile protection. Controls every year. Different installations and measurements will be carried out at several find spots and shore sections, in order to gain quantifiable data on erosion and accumulation rates and intensities.</p> <p><i>Decide on protection measures:</i> e.g. coverings, legal regulations, international cooperation and learning of best practice models</p>	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, BMKOES, Federal Governments of Upper Austria, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners
All sites	<p><i>Scientific research:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research on pile dwellings and their natural and social context, including also unpublished material (old finds, unpublished reports, dig and prospection documents...). ▪ Encourage scientific analysis within the framework of diploma thesis and PhD research at cooperating universities (e.g. Vienna & Innsbruck) as well as other research institutions. ▪ Regular publications of find reports of all Austrian WH sites. Monographic publications and scientific articles. <p>Encourage natural science research in cooperation with the Universities of Innsbruck and Vienna, the University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna, and the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Archaeological Prospection and Virtual Archaeology, as well as other research institutions, e.g. dendrochronological analysis of pile series, methods of destruction-free prospection etc.</p>	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, BMKOES, Federal Governments of Upper Austria, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners

All sites	<p><i>Education:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Search for possibilities to implement further World Heritage schools and beyond that inclusion of the population 	Short term	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, BMKOES, Federal Governments of Upper Austria, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners
	<p><i>Presentation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> three-dimensional digital reconstruction of find spots (possibly national or international serial project) - 360° dive visualizations common presentation of scattered finds / resources touristic development of the find spots for visitors and school classes establishment of interactive on-location walking tours with information boards on site or digital extensions as well as an excursion guide special offers for dive tourists and local diving associations (e.g. monument-friendly diving, lectures, ...) introduction of public days 	Mid term	
	<p><i>Museums:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> new concepts for exhibition of pile-dwelling finds and thematic foci in cooperation with the local actors coordination with the Upper Austrian Museums Organization (Oberösterreichischer Museumsdachverband) information on dive archaeology research, e.g. 'archaeological window' (exhibition showcase) for current work, with autodidactic tools 	Long term	

Carinthia

Keutschacher See			
Component part	Advised Measures / Actions	Time-frame	Resources
AT-KT-01	<p><i>Documentation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continuation of archaeological inventory and documentation of pile fields development of projects for scientific inventarisation and conservation. continuation of destruction-free prospection methods in shore and shallow water areas: aerial image prospection, GPR, acoustic prospection other measures (systematic dives, drillings,...) 	Long term	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners
AT-KT-01	<p><i>Protection, conservation</i></p> <p>Development and implementation of a protection program</p>	Long Term	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners

All sites	<p><i>Protection, conservation:</i> All find spots on the World Heritage List will be monitored and controlled regularly.</p> <p><i>Documentation and control of conservation condition:</i> Underwater archaeological control and examination of find spots (service task). By regular dives (frequency to be determined by condition and endangerment of find spot), the condition of the find spot will be controlled every five to ten years. According to findings at the find spots, protection measures will be planned.</p> <p><i>Pinpointing potential hazards:</i> e.g. natural erosion, technical: shipping, placement of buoys, dredging, sport diving and tourism, e.g. via aerial image prospection, documentation of destruction patterns and potential instruments for a better understanding of lakeshore settlements.</p> <p><i>Monitoring:</i> Monitoring will help to take necessary steps for the protection of one or the other of these sites. Monitoring aims to ensure timely investment of resources at the right find spots in the future. Introduction of erosion control. According to developments evaluation of measures for profile protection. Controls every year. Different installations and measurements will be carried out at several find spots and shore sections, in order to gain quantifiable data on erosion and accumulation rates and intensities.</p> <p><i>Decide on protection measures:</i> e.g. coverings, legal regulations, international cooperation and learning of best practice models</p>	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, BMKOES, Federal Government of Carinthia, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners
All sites	<p><i>Scientific research:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research on pile dwellings and their natural and social context, including also unpublished material (old finds, unpublished reports, dig and prospection documents...). ▪ Encourage scientific analysis within the framework of diploma thesis and PhD research at cooperating universities (e.g. Vienna & Innsbruck) as well as other research institutions. ▪ Regular publications of find reports of all Austrian WH sites. Monographic publications and scientific articles. <p>Encourage natural science research in cooperation with the Universities of Innsbruck and Vienna, the University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna, and the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Archaeological Prospection and Virtual Archaeology, as well as other research institutions, e.g. dendrochronological analysis of pile series, methods of destruction-free prospection etc.</p>	Ongoing	Within the ordinary budget of the BDA, BMKOES, Federal Government of Carinthia, Kuratorium Pfahlbauten and project partners

5. NATIONAL MANAGEMENT FRANCE

5.1 Instruments and Structure

- National Authority
- Cantonal and Local Actors

5.2 Resources

5.3 Masterplan and Measures (National)

- Overview

5.4 Masterplan and Measures (Regional/Local)

5.1 INSTRUMENTS AND STRUCTURE

NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

The cultural properties included on the World Heritage list are governed by the French State (the Ministry of Culture and Communication).

Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication

Direction Générale des Patrimoines

182, rue Saint-Honoré,

F-75033 Paris Cedex 01

+33 (0)1 40 15 80 00

FRENCH HERITAGE DEPARTMENT

- Sub-Directorate of Historical Monuments and Protected Spaces (SDMHEP): responsible for monitoring and coordinating management plans for the properties included on the World Heritage list.

- Sub-Directorate of Archaeology (SDA): assumes regulatory and scientific responsibility for the protection of sites of archaeological importance in general and submerged deposits in particular.

THE DEPARTMENT OF UNDERWATER AND SUBMARINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH (DRASSM)

Owing to the specific nature of aquatic and wetland environments, the French Ministry of Culture has created a specialized service with French national powers, the Department of Underwater and Submarine Archaeological Research (DRASSM). The DRASSM has acquired significant expertise in the field of lacustrine archaeology, and specifically that of Alpine lakes. For this reason, it plays a fundamental role in the French part of the heritage property: *Prehistoric pile dwelling sites around the Alps*. It manages in particular the dives that are required for monitoring the submerged sites.

Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication

Département des Recherches Archéologiques Subaquatiques et Sous-Marines

147, plage de l'Estaque

F-13016 Marseille

+33 (0)4 91 14 28 00

drassm@culture.gouv.fr

REGIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND ACTORS

FRENCH STATE DEPARTMENTS

The Prehistoric pile dwelling sites included on the World Heritage list are located in two regions: Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (ARA) and Bourgogne-Franche-Comté (BFC). The Prefect of the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region has been appointed as coordinator of the heritage property: *Prehistoric pile dwelling sites around the Alps* (order of 10 May 2013 confirmed through the order of 23 June 2016). It is responsible for implementing the management plans for heritage properties and their buffer zones, while it also coordinates the drafting of periodic reports. It is the institutional point of contact for the foreign authorities of the countries affected by the heritage property.

It establishes and chairs an interregional commission encouraging interaction between all public and private entities concerned with the heritage property.

Préfecture de la région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

Secrétariat Général pour les Affaires Régionales
33 rue Moncey
F-69003 Lyon

To carry out this task, the Prefect makes use of the regional services of the French Ministry of Culture and Communication and, when needed, the French Ministry of Environment, Energy and Sea.

REGIONAL DIRECTORATES OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (DRAC)**DRAC Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes**

Pôle Patrimoines
6 Quai Saint-Vincent
F-69283 Lyon cedex 01
Tél. +33 (0)4 72 00 44 00
unesco-sites-palafittiques.drac.ara@culture.gouv.fr

The World Heritage officer within the DRAC Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes structure is the point of contact for international coordination efforts relating to the heritage property, ensuring coordination between the various departments concerned in these two regions.

DRAC Bourgogne-Franche-Comté :

39 rue Vannerie
BP 10578
F-21005 Dijon cedex
+33 (0)3 81 65 72 19
secretariat.sra-bsn@culture.gouv.fr

Scientific and technical monitoring

- * Service régional de l'archéologie DRAC Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes
- * Service régional de l'archéologie DRAC Bourgogne-Franche-Comté

Protection of elements of the heritage property as a historical monument

- * Conservation régionale des monuments historiques DRAC Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes
- * Conservation régionale des monuments historiques DRAC Bourgogne-Franche-Comté

Monitoring of the surrounding areas and buffer zones

Unités départementales de l'architecture et du patrimoine (UDAP) :

* Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes:
UDAP de Savoie : udap.chambery@culture.gouv.fr
UDAP de Haute-Savoie : udap.annecy@culture.gouv.fr

* Bourgogne-Franche-Comté:
UDAP du Jura : udap.jura@culture.gouv.fr

REGIONAL DEPARTMENTS OF ENVIRONMENT, PLANNING AND HOUSING (DREAL)

The DREAL structures of both regions are entasked with monitoring the heritage properties in terms of all issues relating to environmental management.

DREAL Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

<http://www.auvergne-rhone-alpes.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>

DREAL Bourgogne-Franche-Comté

www.bourgogne-franche-comte.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/

DEPARTMENTAL PREFECTURES/DEPARTMENTAL TERRITORIAL DIRECTORATES (DDT)

Owing to their status as property of the French State, the departmental territorial directorates manage regulations for the lakes (the issuing of planning permits, temporary occupancy for nautical events, regulations relating to navigation, etc.) as well as regulations concerning planning in the territory.

* Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes :

DDT de Savoie, service Environnement, eau, forêts

Bâtiment l'Adret

1 rue des Cévennes

TSA 70149

73011 Chambéry Cedex

ddt@savoie.gouv.fr

DDT de Haute-Savoie

Unité lacs

ddt@haute-savoie.gouv.fr

DDT de Haute-Savoie

Unité lacs

15 rue Henry Bordeaux

74998 Annecy Cedex 9

ddt@haute-savoie.gouv.fr

* Bourgogne-Franche-Comté :

DDT du Jura

4 rue du Curé-Marion

BP 50356

39015 Lons-le-Saunier Cedex

ddt@jura.gouv.fr

REGIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Regional and local authorities are heavily involved in the management and conservation of the collections compiled after excavations and lake prospecting. They are also key actors in terms of development of the sites and the dissemination of knowledge to the public.

The regional and local authorities are, however, involved in a different way in the two regions: in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region, the State owns the sites (except Aiguebelette sites, which are partly private) and they therefore ensure its management and protection directly, whereas in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region, the the Department of Jura, the Group of Municipalities of Terre d'Emeraude, the Group of Municipalities of Champagnole- Nozeroy Jura, the Municipalities of Clairvaux-les-Lacs, Marigny, Doucier and several private individuals own these sites, and are therefore involved at a more direct level.

AUVERGNE-RHÔNE-ALPES

Conseil régional Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes
Direction Climat-Environnement-Santé-Energie
Direction de la culture
1 esplanade François Mitterrand
F-69269 Lyon Cedex 2

DEPARTMENT OF SAVOIE

Conservation départementale du patrimoine de Savoie
Département de la Savoie
Hôtel du Département
CS 31802
F-73018 Chambéry cedex

Musée savoisien
Square de Lannoy de Bissy
F-73000 Chambéry

DEPARTMENT OF HAUTE-SAVOIE

Conseil départemental de Haute-Savoie
Service archéologique et patrimoine bâti
Direction des affaires culturelles
Pôle éducation et développement du territoire
Conservatoire d'Art et d'Histoire
18 avenue de Trésum
F-74000 Annecy

Observatoire régional des lacs alpins (ORLA)
Musée-Château
Place du Château
F-74000 Annecy

Musée du Chablais
2 rue Michaud
Château de Sonnaz
F-74200 Thonon-les-Bains

BOURGOGNE-FRANCHE-COMTÉ

Conseil régional de Bourgogne-Franche-Comté
Direction Culture, Jeunesse, Sport, Vie associative
Service Inventaire et Patrimoine
4, square Castan – CS51857
F-25031 Besançon Cedex

DEPARTMENT OF JURA

Conseil départemental du Jura
Service Culture et Patrimoine

Hôtel du Département
17, rue Rouget de Lisle

F-39039 Lons-le-Saunier Cedex

Communauté de communes du Pays des Lacs

12 rue Saint-Roch

BP 34

F-39130 Clairvaux-les-Lacs

Commune de Clairvaux-les-Lacs

Mairie

1 rue du Jura

F-39130 Clairvaux-les-Lacs

Musée d'Archéologie du Jura

Centre de conservation et

d'étude René Rémond

Rue René Maire

F-39000 Lons-le-Saunier

OTHER ACTORS

Several public and private entities with French local or national powers are involved with the research, protection, management and development of natural spaces: lakes, coastal areas and wetlands. In this way, they contribute towards the protection of underwater and coastal archaeological deposits. They are, or will be involved with implementing measures to preserve, protect and inspect the Prehistoric pile dwelling sites included on the World Heritage list.

These actors form part of the interregional coordination commission chaired by the Prefect.

SAVOIE / HAUTE SAVOIE**Conservatoire du littoral**

(Conservatoire de l'espace littoral et des rivages lacustres)

Délégation Lacs

Chemin de la Grande Roche

Verdex, BP 18

F-73371 Le Bourget-du-Lac Cedex

Laboratoire EDYTEM UMR 5204

Pôle montagne. Université de Savoie

Campus scientifique de Technolac

5 boulevard de la mer Caspienne

F-73376 Le Bourget du Lac cedex

Geopark des Bauges**Parc Naturel Régional du Massif des Bauges**

Maison du Parc

Avenue Denis Therme

F-73630 Le Châtelard

SAVOIE**Conservatoire du patrimoine naturel de la Savoie (CPNS)**

Le Prieuré, BP 51
F-73372 Le Bourget-du-Lac Cedex

Comité intersyndical de l'assainissement du lac du Bourget (CISALB)

42 rue Pré Demaison
F-73000 Chambéry

Communauté d'agglomération du lac du Bourget-du-Lac (CALB)

1500 Boulevard Lepic
F-73100 Aix-les-Bains

Communauté de communes du lac d'Aiguebelette (CCLA)

(gestionnaire du lac d'Aiguebelette)
Maison du Lac d'Aiguebelette
572 route d'Aiguebelette
F-73470 Nances

HAUTE SAVOIE**Conservatoire des espaces naturels de Haute-Savoie - Agir pour la Sauvegarde des Territoires et des Espèces Remarquables Sensibles (ASTERS)**

84, route du Viéran,
F-74370 Pringy

Syndicat intercommunal du lac d'Annecy (SILA), chargé de la protection et de la valorisation du lac et de ses rives

7, rue des terrasses
B.P. 39
F-74962 CRAN-GEVRIER cedex

Geopark du Chablais

Syndicat Intercommunal d'Aménagement du Chablais
2 Avenue des Allobroges
Square Voltaire
BP33
F-874201 Thonon-les-Bains Cedex

JURA**Centre de recherche archéologique de la Vallée de l'Ain (CRAVA)**

69, Grand Rue
F-70100 Gray

Conseil départemental du Jura

Direction Aménagement rural
et environnement
Service Agriculture, eau et
milieu naturel
Mission Rivières et espaces
naturels
17 rue Rouget-de-Lisle
F-39000 Lons-le-Saunier

Commissariat de massif, CGET

Commissariat à l'aménagement du massif du Jura
Cité administrative
5 rue du général Sarrail
F-25000 Besançon

Conservatoire botanique national de Franche-Comté

Observatoire régional des invertébrés
Maison de l'Environnement de Franche-Comté
7 rue Voirin
F-25000 Besançon

Agence de l'eau Rhône-Méditerranée-Corse

Délégation de Besançon
Le Cadran
34 rue de la Corvée

F-25000 Besançon

**Laboratoire Chrono-
environnement**

UMR 6249 CNRS et Université
La Bouloie - UFR Sciences et
Techniques
16 route de Gray
F-25030 Besançon Cedex

**Maison des Sciences de l'Homme et de
l'Environnement Claude-Nicolas Ledoux**

USR 3124
32 rue Mégevand
F-25030 Besançon Cedex

**Private local associations operate within for
cultural mediation towards young audiences
(school and extracurricular activities)**

Centre Jurassien du Patrimoine
2 place de l'Hôtel de Ville
F-39000 Lons-le-Saunier

5.2 RESOURCES

A. BUDGETARY RESOURCES

The French State allocates significant funds and human resources for research, and the protection and preservation of the sites.

Regional and local authorities are also involved: the Department of Jura, the Group of Municipalities of Pays des Lacs, the Municipality of Clairvaux-les-Lacs, the local communities of Aiguebelette, fund measures relating to site protection and preservation, while all the authorities contribute towards their development.

The French State

The French State lends scientific, technical and financial support for the following measures:

- * furthering of the document review and health status report and implementation of the approach for the monitoring of submerged sites,
- * protection of Jura coastal sites,
- * research work and scientific publications,
- * an area dedicated to the Prehistoric pile dwelling sites in the new Archaeological Museum of Lons-le-Saunier,
- * rehabilitation of the organic artefacts of Chalain-Clairvaux,
- * initiatives to develop the sites: development *in situ*, exhibitions, publications,
- * initiatives to promote and provide cultural exposure (pamphlets, teaching tools, graphics chart),
- * running of the interregional network.

Regional and local authorities

Regional and local authorities are involved with the development or implementation of new initiatives according to their financial means and associated funding plans.

B. HUMAN RESOURCES

The French State

The French State provides the services of the above mentioned departments to ensure implementation of the management plan for the Prehistoric pile dwelling sites, according to each department's competencies, at French national, regional and departmental level. Estimated time: 1.5 Full Time Equivalent (FTP).

Regional and local authorities

The regional and local authorities entask the personnel of their departments with implementation of the management plan, according to their own competencies, at French regional, departmental and municipal level.

5.3 MASTER PLAN AND MEASURES (FRENCH NATIONAL)

OVERVIEW

Following the period in which significant work was carried out in preparation for its application for World Heritage status for French Prehistoric pile dwelling sites, the period between 2011 and 2016 was dedicated to establishing a solid organization for managing this heritage property, as well as raising the awareness of the numerous actors involved - directly or indirectly - in the existence of the vestiges.

The challenges that lie ahead over the next few years are:

- to establish sustainable teams responsible for monitoring the sites with a view towards renewing the work contracts of scientific and technical staff members.
- to reinforce the structure implemented,
- to finalize the legal protection of the sites,
- to enhance the physical protection of the sites,
- to allow for archaeological properties and scientific archives to be preserved,
- to further research efforts and encourage its dissemination,
- to support authorities and associations in their projects focusing on the protection, development and awareness raising initiatives for local populations.

PROJECT SHEETS

COORDINATION

* In accordance with the regulations implemented on 15 March 2016, the coordinating Prefect, represented by the Regional Director of Cultural Affairs of the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region, is responsible for coordinating all the departments involved with the Prehistoric pile dwelling sites:

- within central administrations: The Sub-Directorate of Archaeology (SDA), the Sub-Directorate of Historical Monuments and Protected Spaces (SDMHEP), the Department of Underwater and Submarine Archaeological Research (DRASSM);
- in the regions: the Regional Archaeological Service (SRA), the Regional Conservation of Historical Monuments (CRMH), the Departmental Units for Architecture and Heritage (UDAP) of the DRAC Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes and Bourgogne-Franche-Comté regions.

* Relations between central administration structures (SDA, SDMHEP), the DRASSM, DRAC Bourgogne-Franche-Comté and Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes and the Prefect of the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region will be discussed at an annual meeting facilitating the sharing of information and discussions, to be held at the initiative of the coordinating Prefect.

* The interregional commission will meet half way through the process to take stock of the progress made in terms of the management plan.

* Interregional meetings between actors involved with the development of the sites will continue to be held, and the digital platform created in 2016 will be regularly populated.

* At an international level, France will be represented at each international coordination group meeting by at least the coordinating Prefect's representative accompanied by an expert. Regular contact will be maintained with the administration department of the international coordination body. France will provide chairmanship of the international coordination group in 2021 and 2022.

5.4 MASTER PLAN AND MEASURES (FRENCH REGIONAL/LOCAL)

Jura and Savoyan Lakes

Jura lakes and Savoyan lakes			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
All sites	Providing the framework for the research to be conducted over the next few years: better definition of the archaeological influence of the sites, an architectural understanding of Prehistoric pile dwelling structures, acquisition of chronological and environmental points of reference, an analysis of man-climate-environment interrelations, and an assessment of processes leading to the degradation of lacustrine heritage.	Medium term	The French State (MCC, CNRS, Universities)
All sites	Archaeological development plan for inland waters under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture: training of new teams of researchers specialized in archaeology relating to lacustrine occupations during the Neolithic and Protohistoric Periods.	Short and medium term	The French State (MCC-DRAC & DRASSM, CNRS, Universities)
All sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of scientific and technical support and approval of projects for the promotion and sharing of community knowledge, - Ensure usage rules for the various logos are adhered to, - Create a common image for the French sites and ensure its application, - Create a multilingual promotional pamphlet common to the French sites, - Manage the group of actors (local authorities and associations) carrying out projects for the development of Prehistoric pile dwelling sites: organization of meetings, monitoring of the digital platform, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support social sciences studies conducted by the University of Savoie (EDYTEM), - Carry out awareness raising events aimed at young audiences. 	Medium and long term	DRAC/UNIV/CD

French Jura Lakes

French Jura Lakes			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
FR-39-01	Reinforce legal protection measures: ranking of historical monuments for stations: Clairvaux I, II/Ib, IIter, V, VI, VII, X, XI, XVII, XVIII at the northern end of the Grand Lac and for stations: VIII, IX, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI lying between the southern end of the Grand Lac and the Petit Lac.	Short and medium term	Current DRAC budget
	Rehabilitation of the wetlands lying between the Clairvaux lakes and upstream of these lakes : raising the level of the lake, blocking of outlets and address archaeological vestiges that are permanently water-saturated.(Case managed by the Municipality of Clairvaux-les-Lacs).	Medium and long term	The Municipality of Clairvaux-les-Lacs, the French State (DRAC), the Departmental Council of Jura, the Water Agency
	Management plan for the Clairvaux sites: compiling of an inventory with a study conducted on site and suggesting measures for protecting the sites, maintaining the vegetation and promoting them.	Short term	CRAVA, the French State (DRAC and MSHE)
FR-39-01	Maintenance of the displays, communication and opening of the Exhibition "Il y a 6000 ans, les villages lacustres à Chalain et Clairvaux" (the lakeside villages of Chalain and Clairvaux 6,000 years ago) on display at Clairvaux-les-Lacs: introduction of new technologies (audiovisual terminals), enhancing of the design, communication and events around the exhibition aimed at young members of the public. School-based events for primary schools (CE2, CM1, CM2).	Short and medium term	The Municipality of Clairvaux-les-Lacs
	Within the framework of a Call for Expression of Interest for the large village centers (Regional Council AMI project): rehabilitation project for a building owned by the Municipality of Clairvaux-les-Lacs for a centre of discovery, in addition to the Chalain footpath project.	Medium and long term	The Municipality of Clairvaux-les-Lacs, LEADER, FEDER The French State (DRAC, rurality contract), the

			Regional Council of Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, the Departmental Council of Jura, the Group of Municipalities of Pays des Lacs
	Brochure intended for members of the general public; "Clairvaux et le Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon" (Clairvaux and the Middle Neolithic Period in Burgundy" from the collection entitled: <i>Archéologie en Bourgogne-Franche-Comté (Archaeology in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté)</i> .	Short term	The French State (DRAC) and the Municipality of Clairvaux-les-Lacs
FR-39-02	Bolster the legal protection measures in the archaeological area: ranking in terms of historical monuments for Chalain stations 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and Chalain ML V/I and V/II..	Short term	Current DRAC budget
	Erecting of a fence at the boundary between the most fragile archaeological zone and the base of the slope.	Short term	The French State (DRAC), the Departmental Council of Jura, the Group of Municipalities of Pays des Lacs The French State (DRAC)
	Installation of boundary markers to indicate the boundaries of the Chalain lacustrine stations	Short term	The French State (DRAC)
	Continuing with the property acquisition process to ensure that all lacustrine habitats are encompassed within the archaeological reserve and that they are protected from agricultural erosion.	Medium and long term	Special funding out of budget
	Study on the functioning of the Lac de Chalain and its associated wetlands in order to identify and rank threats, challenges and heritage artefacts, and thereafter put forward solutions to optimize their use, always remaining mindful of their protection: better control of the level of the lake, reestablishment of the natural supply network for the former low-lying marshes, and consolidation of erosion fronts that are still active.	Medium and long term	The Departmental Council of Jura The Water Agency
	Maintenance of the vegetation in the coastal archaeological area, cutting of forest cores.	Short and medium term	The French State (DRAC), the Departmental Council of Jura, the Group of Municipalities of Pays des Lacs
FR-39-02	Continued development of the Prehistoric pile dwelling sites of Chalain; vegetation clearing, effective fencing, a walking trail of discovery, and rehabilitation of the natural drainage and water of the marshlands. (Project initiator: The Group of Municipalities of Pays des Lacs in collaboration with the Departmental Council of Jura).	Medium term	The French State (DRAC, DATAR), the Regional Council of Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, the Departmental Council of Jura, the Group of Municipalities of Pays des Lacs,
All Jura sites	Basic research: study on lacustrine sediments and change of past climates. Chrono-environment thesis: Environmental responses to the Pre-/Protohistoric and historical occupations of the Lac de Chalain drainage basin (Jura): cross-boundary constraints relating to the climate and man	Medium term	The French State ((CNRS, University)), the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Region
	- Furthering the development of a series of scientific overview works on the research conducted at the Chalain and Clairvaux lakes. - <i>The final Neolithic Period of Chalain and Clairvaux (31st-29th centuries) (stations CH 2, 4, 5, 6 and 19, CL Motte-aux-Magnins and IV)</i>	Medium term	The French State (MSHE, MCC, University), CRAVA

All of the Jura sites	Preservation of the excavation archives and processing of archaeological artefacts at the Jura Archaeological Museum: schedule for inventory-taking and restoration and digitization of collections. - updating of acquired artefacts following recent excavations: Chalain station 19 and Clairvaux stations VII and XIV; - digitization of items composed of organic matter for Chalain stations 2 and 3 and Motte-aux-Magnins at Clairvaux.	Short and medium term	The Town of Lons-le-Saunier, the French State (DRAC)
	Digitization and descriptive inventory of photographs taken during the Chalain and Clairvaux excavation works.	Short term	CRAVA, the French State (DRAC, MSHE)
All of the Jura sites	The Archaeological Museum of Lons-le-Saunier: writing of a cultural and scientific project with a view to establishing the new museum. Presentation in certain rooms of permanent collections of artefacts found following excavation works undertaken at Chalain and Clairvaux.	Medium term	The French State (MCC, DRAC), the Municipality of Lons-le-Saunier, the Regional Council of Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, the Departmental Council of Jura
	Temporary exhibition and backing publication: "Chalain, Clairvaux et le Néolithique du massif jurassien" (Chalain, Clairvaux and the Neolithic Period of the Jura Massif). Initial presentation in Lons-le-Saunier, and then the option to become itinerant. Co-produced by the CRAVA and the Archaeological Museum of Jura.	Short and medium term	The French State (MCC and DRAC), the Municipality of Lons-le-Saunier, CRAVA, The Regional Council of Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, the Departmental Council of Jura and partner museums

Savoie Lakes

Savoie lakes			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
Lac du Bourget	Continuation of monitoring: document review and health status report, populating of the GIS	Short term	DRASSM/SDMHEP
Lac d'Aiguebelette	The regional Lac d'Aiguebelette nature reserve includes the Prehistoric pile dwelling site of Beauphare (F- 73- 01) in its management plan. This site, which occupies an old peninsula and that is partly submerged is easily accessible from the bank today. Managers of the reserve who are aiming to rehabilitate the stakes that protect the reed beds intend to extend protection of the archaeological site and encompass the entire peninsula. As a result of this, this site will prohibit access to bathers, fishermen and all those who practise water-based activities.	Short term	DRASSM/DRAC/Regional and local authorities
FR-73-04	Châtillon (Chindrieux) site: continuation of the ceramics study and publication of a monograph.	Medium and long term	DRASSM/DRAC/Regional and local authorities

Haute Savoie Lakes

Haute Savoie lakes			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
Lake Geneva	Continuation of monitoring: document review and health status report, populating of the GIS	Short term	DRASSM/SDMHEP
FR-74-03	Tougues site: publication of Bronze Age artefacts within the framework of a collective research programme led by Eric Néré	Medium and long term	INRAP/DRASSM/DRAC
FR-74-05	Crêt de Chatillon (Sevrier) site: conduct research into the station's spatial organization through a field operation focusing on the topography of the piles and visible vestiges	Short and medium term	DRASSM/DRAC/Regional and local authorities

FR-74-06	Mongets (Sevrier) site: publication of an updated map and completed cultural interpretation.	Medium and long term	DRASSM/DRAC/Regional and local authorities
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Savoie and Haute Savoie Lakes

Savoie and Haute Savoie lakes			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
All sites	Studies and publications on the Bourget and Annecy lake sites have been conducted under the management of Yves Billaud (research engineer at the DRASSM).	Medium and long term	DRASSM
All sites	Thesis project by Méline Subtil: Occupation of the territory during the Bronze Age around the Bourget and Annecy lakes	Medium and long term	Univ
All sites	Publication dedicated to Raymond Laurent; pioneer in the research conducted at the Savoie lakes, based on the full inventory of the archives still stored today	Medium and long term	DRASSM/DRAC/Regional and local authorities
All sites	The monitoring carried out at the four lakes demonstrates the causes of erosion at certain sites, calling for the drafting of planned measures aiming to protect each site.	Medium and long term	DRASSM/DRAC/Regional and local authorities
All sites	With regulatory protection mechanisms already in place, French State departments must focus on their implementation and on projects involving lakes that could have an effect on the preservation of Prehistoric pile dwelling sites: tidal ranges at the Bourget and Annecy lakes, protection of reed beds, sailing competitions at the four lakes, etc.	Medium and long term	DRAC/DRASSM/DDT/SILA/
All sites	Compile a report on the preservation status and a preservation plan for items composed of organic matter from Prehistoric pile dwelling sites: artefacts and dendrochronological samples.	Medium and long term	DRASSM/DRAC/CD
All sites	Complete the inventories of the properties obtained from the surveys and prospecting carried out at the Prehistoric pile dwellings sites of the four lakes and move on to transferring the properties to the museums concerned (the Musée Savoisien, the Musée-Château d'Annecy, the Musée du Chablais).	Medium and long term	DRASSM/DRAC/CD
All sites	Physical and definitive ranking of archives associated with former on-site operations which have been carried out at Prehistoric pile dwelling sites	Medium and long term	DRASSM/DRAC/CD

6. NATIONAL MANAGEMENT GERMANY

6.1 Instruments and Structure

- National Authority
- State Authority and local Authorities

6.2 Resources

6.3 Masterplan and Measures (National)

- Overview

6.4 Masterplan and Measures (Regional/Local)

- Baden-Württemberg
- Bavaria

6.1 INSTRUMENTS AND STRUCTURE

NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

Since Germany is a federal republic, all matters concerning monument protection and preservation are ministered by the respective federal states. Hence, each state is solely responsible for the monument protection within its boundaries, according to the legal competencies of the authorities. Component Parts of the World Heritage Site *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps* are situated only in the southern most federal states of Germany, Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria.

STATE AUTHORITY AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The following bodies are directly responsible for the management of the component parts of the serial property in the states of Baden-Wurttemberg and Bavaria:

BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

In Baden-Württemberg the cultural monuments are protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act (bwDSchG), which was passed in 1972. All pile dwelling sites are protected cultural monuments as defined by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act para. 2. Two pile dwellings sites (DE-BW-10, DE-BW-21) enjoy special protection status; they are already listed in the 'Denkmaltbuch' act para. 12–15. A listing application will be made for all of the sites on UNESCO World Heritage List. A few sites are specially protected areas (Grabungsschutzgebiet act para. 22). The same protection has also been applied for further sites. Sites on lakesides or in bogs are also protected by the laws of the nature conservation laws (NatSchG).

Ministerium für Landesentwicklung und Wohnen Baden-Württemberg

Theodor-Heuss-Str.4
D-70174 Stuttgart
P +49 (0)711/123-0
poststelle@mlw.bwl.de
www.mlw.baden-Württemberg.de

The following bodies (archaeological service of the states) are directly responsible for management of the component parts of the property in Baden-Wurttemberg:

Landesamt für Denkmalpflege im Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart

Berliner Straße 12
D-73728 Esslingen am Neckar
P +49 (0)711 90445-109
E claus.wolf@rps.bwl.de
www.denkmalpflege-bw.de

BAVARIA

According to article 12, para. 1 of the Bavarian Monument Protection Law (Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz, BayDSchG), the Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege) is the official advisory body in all matters of monument protection and preservation. The Highest Monument Protection Authority (Oberste Denkmalschutzbehörde) is the Bavarian State Ministry for Science and the Arts (Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst). The Local Monument Protection Authorities (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörden) are responsible for the enforcement of the BayDSchG, as stated in article 11, para. 4 of the law. Although the functions of the Bavarian Administration of State-owned Palaces, Gardens and Lakes (Bayerische Verwaltung der staatlichen Schlösser, Gärten und Seen) remained unchanged due to article 12, para. 3 BayDSchG – i.e. they have a certain autonomy regarding heritage matters – all management actions at Rose Island (DE-BY-03) are conducted by the Bavarian State Conservation Office in coordination with the Bavarian Administration of State-owned Palaces, Gardens and Lakes.

Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst

Salvatorstraße 2
D-80333 München
+49 (0)89 2186-0
poststelle@stmwk.bayern.de
www.stmwk.bayern.de

The following bodies are directly responsible for management of the component parts of the property in Bavaria

Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege

Hofgraben 4
D-80539 München
+49 (0)89 21140
E poststelle@blfd.bayern.de
www.blfd.bayern.de

Landratsamt Starnberg

Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde
Strandbadstrasse 2
D-82319 Starnberg
+49 (0)8151 1480
info@LRA-starnberg.de
www.landkreis-starnberg.de

Landratsamt Landsberg a. Lech

Untere
Denkmalschutzbehörde
Von-Kühlmann-Strasse 15
D-86899 Landsberg
+49 (0)8191 1290
poststelle@LRA-
LL.bayern.de www.landkreis-landsberg.de

GERMAN COORDINATION GROUP

In Germany, due to its federal organization, the federal states are solely responsible for their archaeological heritage, all matters of monument protection and preservation. Therefore, as on the international level, on the national level in Germany, too, a coordinating structure is needed. For this purpose the German Coordination Group (GCG) for the national management of Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps was established in 2012. It consists of at least one representative of each federal state concerned. The meetings of the German Coordination Group takes place at least twice a year.

6.2 RESOURCES

GERMANY

Each state provides the necessary financial and personnel resources to protect and preserve its archaeological monuments according to high scientific standards following national and international frameworks. These resources are integrated in the ordinary budgets of the states.

BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

The state finances the Cultural Heritage Department Baden-Württemberg (Landesamt für Denkmalpflege im Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart). The state also finances Lower Cultural Heritage Protection Administrations at the lower level (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörden). According to the Baden-Württemberg Cultural Heritage Protection Act (BWDSchG) article 1, the State and, to an appropriate extent the municipalities, must contribute to the costs of restoration, preservation, stabilization and excavation of archaeological monuments. Non-governmental foundations may also provide financing for research, publication and the preservation of historical monuments.

BAVARIA

The Free State of Bavaria finances the Bavarian State Conservation Office as well as the Lower Monument Protection Authorities. As stated in article 22, para. 1 and 2 of the BayDSchG, both the State and the local governments participate in the costs of monument protection and care according to budget appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL

Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria support the International Coordination Group UNESCO Palafittes Secretariat (ICG) in regard with the co-financing of the ICG as specified in points 2.6 (instruments and structure) and 2.7 (resources) of the International Management Plan 2.1 UNESCO *Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps*. This co-financing is effective until revocation of the Management Plan 2019-2023 as stated in chapter 2.7.

6.3 MASTER PLAN AND MEASURES (NATIONAL)

Due to federal state competencies, the states of Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria act on their own authority. Therefore coordination and cooperation in all supra-regional issues regarding pile-dwelling research and management has to be ensured. This is administered by the German Coordination Group (GCG).

OVERVIEW

CH-1 COORDINATION		Timeframe
DE-1.1	COORDINATION STAKE HOLDERS	
Project description	Information and participation of all involved partners and institutions dealing with a World Heritage Site and its conservation, research and interpretation has to be ensured. The members of the GCG ensure information flow between the State Conservation Offices, museums, local and regional stakeholders and the local communities.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	Conservation, research and interpretation have been considered the main points to focus in the general coordination concept and the daily work and collaboration of the World Heritage Site.	
Project lead and partners	German Coordination Group (GCG) Cooperation with museums, local and regional stakeholders, the tourist information centres of the communities. Project Group WHS Pile Dwellings of Internationale Bodensee-Konferenz (IBK) AG Pfahlbauten (association of local communities with component parts of the WHS)	
Aims	Regular communication and best practice exchange between the State Conservation Offices of Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria, museums, local and regional stakeholders as well as the local communities	
Actions	Meetings for information and best practice exchange regarding management, monument protection, research and interpretation of the World Heritage Site Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps on local, regional and supraregional level	Permanent
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	Within the ordinary budget

DE-1.2	PARTICIPATION GERMAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES NETWORK	
Project description	In Germany at least two organizations strengthen the best practice exchange and networking between the German World Heritage Sites to improve the public perception of UNESCO World Heritage. These events are organized by the German Commission for UNESCO e.V. and the German UNESCO World Heritage Sites Association in form of regular meetings, platforms and workshops. For the GCG they are a crucial part to guarantee information flow and best practice, which is incorporated in the work of the ICG, too.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	Network and collaboration between different World Heritage Sites ensure best practice and experience exchange between experts and involved institutions.	
Project lead and partners	German Commission for UNESCO e.V. German UNESCO World Heritage Sites Association German Coordination Group WHS Palafittes (GCG)	
Aims	Ensure and strengthen the contact and collaboration within the German World Heritage Sites Network	
Actions	Participation at the regular meetings and platforms organized by the German Commission for UNESCO e.V. and the German UNESCO World Heritage Sites Association.	permanent
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	

DE-2 CREDIBILITY		Timeframe
DE-2.1	RAISING AWARENESS FOR WORLD HERITAGE	
Project description	Raising awareness of the obligations associated with World Heritage in a broad public to improve the acceptance of actions necessary for the management of the component parts of the WHS according to best practice.	
Contribution to the	The acceptance of the obligations of World Heritage by authorities, stakeholders and	

World Heritage objectives	communities enables site management according to the World Heritage Convention.	
Project lead and partners	German Coordination Group (GCG) Regional and local authorities, stakeholders and communities	
Aims	Acceptance for measures and actions necessary for monitoring and site management.	
Actions	Information meetings with local authorities, stakeholders and communities	permanent
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	

DE-3 CONSERVATION		Timeframe
DE-3.1	MONITORING	
Project description	Research, scientific exchange and cooperation connected with the understanding and preservation of Prehistoric Pile Dwellings in order to improve monitoring measures according to the specific needs of the component parts.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	Monitoring of the World Heritage Site Pile Dwellings around the Alps according to best practice. Project lead and Pile Dwelling information center and the Hemmenhofen branch of wetland archaeology are in cooperation with further partners to create programs to protect the sites.	
Project lead and partners	Underwater archaeology companies and associations German Coordination Group (GCG)	
Aims	1. Improvement of monitoring of the component parts of the World Heritage Site Pile Dwellings around the Alps according to best practice. 2. Training of personal specialized in underwater and wetland archaeology to secure a high quality monitoring of the component parts of the WHS	
Actions	1. Scientific round tables and best practice exchange meetings 2. Workshops and training courses Cooperation with universities	permanent
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	

DE-4 CAPACITY BUILDING		Timeframe
DE-4.1	PROMOTION OF YOUNG ACADEMICS SPEZIALISING IN UNDERWATER AND WETLAND ARCHAEOLOGY	
Project description	Raising interest for underwater and wetland archaeology in the scientific community and offering respective training programs for young academics.	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	Availability of well-trained personal for the management of the World Heritage site is secured on a long-term basis.	
Project lead and partners	Hemmenhofen branch of the Cultural Heritage Department Baden-Württemberg Hemmenhofen Training Center for Inland Water Archaeology Universities German Coordination Group (GCG)	
Aims	Training of personal specialized in underwater and wetland archaeology to secure a high quality monitoring of the component parts of the WHS	
Actions	Workshops and training courses Cooperation with universities	Permanent
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	
DE 4.2		
Project description	Development of educational approaches for young persons to familiarize them with UNESCO World Heritage and the World Heritage Site Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	Young people are sensitized to the importance of preserving their local, national and world heritage and mobilized to participate actively in the promotion and protection of the World Heritage Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps	
Project lead and partners	Pile Dwelling Information Center Baden-Württemberg Schools and teacher training colleges Museums Local communities German Coordination Group (GCG)	
Aims	Sensitization of teachers and young people for the value of cultural heritage with a focus on World Heritage	

Actions	Cooperation with schools, teacher training colleges and museum.	ongoing longterm
Resources	Within ordinary budget	

DE-5 COMMUNICATION		Timeframe
DE-5.1	COMMUNICATION AND INTERPRETATION	
Project description	Professional interpretation is indispensable to popularize the status of the pile dwellings as World Heritage and to make known their outstanding universal value. To inform the public about the WHS Prehistoric Pile Dwellings cooperation with local, regional and supraregional tourist offices is necessary to develop adequate offers for different target groups	
Contribution to the World Heritage objectives	Promotion of the World Heritage status of the property. It increases the broad understanding of its outstanding universal value among the public as well as national, regional and local decision makers.	
Project lead and partners	Pile Dwelling Information Center Baden-Württemberg Local, regional and supraregional tourist agencies Local and regional stakeholders Local communities Museums German Coordination Group (GCG)	
Aims	Development of a sustainable tourism with high quality interpretation for visitors of component parts of the UNESCO World Heritage Site Prehistoric Pile Dwellings.	
Actions	Establishing and cultivating a network of contacts between site management, museums and tourist agencies	permanent
Resources	Within the ordinary budget	

6.4 MASTERPLAN AND MEASURES (REGIONAL/LOCAL)

Each of the nominated sites has different management or protection requirements which lie in the responsibility of the respective State Conservation Office. This regional master plan summarizes the individual measures and actions put in place the federal states Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria

Baden-Württemberg

Lake of Constance			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
DE-BW-01	extensive erosion protection with geotextile and gravel covering implemented; regular control every two years	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
DE-BW-03	gravel covering on the threatened areas implemented, research and publication of find (ceramics, jewellery, textiles, archaeozoology)	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
DE-BW-04	large areas with adequate natural covering; erosion protection in shoreline areas implemented, regular control every two years	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
DE-BW-05	the site is situated in a natural protected areas, monitoring every two years, erosion marker	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
DE-BW-06	monitoring every two years	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
DE-BW-07	erosion protection with gravel covering implemented, erosion marker; regular control every two years; the association Förderverein Pfahlbau-Welterbestätte Litzelstetten-Krähenhorn initiated different projects to communicate the WHS Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps.	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
DE-BW-08	erosion protection in threatened areas implemented, monitoring with erosion markers, regular control every two years; information panels near the pile dwelling play grounds in Ludwigshafen and Bodman; the association "Förderverein Museum Bodman-Ludwigshafen" is still planning an new museum.	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
DE-BW-09	partial erosion protection implemented; monitoring with erosion markers; regular control every two years.	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
Federsee and Upper Swabia			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
DE-BW-11	site is rewetted; monitoring by water level measurement	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
DE-BW-13	area is rewetted; monitoring by water level measurement	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
DE-BW-15	area is rewetted; monitoring by water level measurement	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget

DE-BW-16	land acquisition is initiated; rewetting is planned; exposed parts of the site are covered with peat; monitoring by water level measurement	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
DE-BW-18	protection measures not necessary, natural terrain without water level variation, no agriculture; regular control every two years	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget
Swabian Jura			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
DE-BW-21	protection measures unnecessary; enough cover present; water level stable; regular control; the association "Steinezeitdorf Ehrenstein e.V." and the town of Blaustein create a stone age parc with a reconstructed neolithic house and various programmes for schools and special younger people.	ongoing	Within the ordinary budget

Bavaria

Bavaria			
Component part	Advised Measures/Actions	Timeframe	Resources
DE-BY-01 DE-BY-02	<i>Monitoring:</i> Ground water table control will be improved by the installation of new devices for the two component parts that are situated only 600 m apart.	2019–2023	Within the ordinary budget
DE-BY-01	<i>Research:</i> - Digitalization and registration of the analog documentation of the long-term research project Pestenacker to establish a basis for the processing and publication of the results of the excavations. - Scientific processing of specific classes of finds and samples from the former excavation project Pestenacker. - Ongoing research to reconstruct the prehistoric landscape and environment	2019–2023	Within the ordinary budget German Research Foundation (DFG)
DE-BY-01 DE-BY-02	<i>Education / Interpretation:</i> Implementation of a new exhibition on Pestenacker and Unfriedshausen as parts of the WHS Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps and development of an interpretation programme focusing on experimental Stone Age Archaeology.	2020–2021	District of Landsberg am Lech and EU funds
DE-BY-03	<i>Monitoring:</i> Erosion markers are installed. They are controlled once a year. <i>Research:</i> Prospections to improve the understanding of the archaeology of the site <i>Education/Interpretation:</i> - Public events and public relation work raise the awareness of the public for the outstanding universal value of the site as a part of the UNESCO World Heritage - The Bavarian Administration of State owned Palaces, Gardens and Lakes plans the renewal of the exhibition in the small site museum with a focus on the site as a part of the UNESCO World Heritage	2019 – 2023 2019 – 2023 2019 – 2023	Within the ordinary budget Within the ordinary budget Within the ordinary budget Private sponsoring

7. NATIONAL MANAGEMENT ITALY

Foreword Italian Management of the WHS

7.1 Management and Coordination Structure Plan

7.2 Research and Documentation Plan

7.3 Conservation Plan

7.4 Protection Plan

7.5 Capacity Building Plan

7.3 Access and Fruition Plan

7.7 Communication Plan

- **Heritage and Education**
- **Instructive Publications**
- **Audiovisual Communication**
- **Digital Communication and Social Media**
- **Exhibitions**
- **Monitoring**

FOREWORD ITALIAN MANAGEMENT

The serial transnational site “Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps” is the most complex of the Italian transboundary sites with regard to its territorial distribution and management.

As recounted in the history of its candidature, the site involves 6 countries with different regulations and different languages (French, German, Italian and Slovenian); the latter problem was resolved by using English for all communications.

In Italy, the site extends over 5 regions, with the involvement of numerous national and local government bodies and other stakeholders of various sorts; the Memorandum of Understanding was signed in 2012 by no less than 46 different bodies. It should be noted that with regard to other complex Italian applications¹, this protocol was signed before the start of the registration process, and thus constituted a solid base for subsequent developments.

In the case of the UNESCO Pile Dwellings site, due to the clear need to coordinate the times and contents of the international presentation between 6 nations and 5 Italian regions, the preparation of the Nomination File and the selection of the individual sites to be registered during the application phase were managed by the General Secretariat-UNESCO Office, with assistance from the former Archaeological Superintendencies, scholars in the sector, and (for Lombardy) the directors/conservators of the civic museums with research already underway on some Lombard pile dwelling sites.

During the preparation of the dossier, contacts were naturally activated with the other parties involved (local councils, universities, other museums, local associations, and researchers) and meetings and other initiatives were organized to illustrate the nature of the candidature and the site. Nonetheless, more than 7 years after registration, this procedure does not seem to have sufficed to fully involve some parts of the extensive area involved, despite the fact that the Initial Agreement was underwritten by all the municipalities in whose territories the registered component sites are located.

It is therefore absolutely essential that the high-priority objectives to be pursued include that of full involvement of all the actors, firstly through the establishment of a form of management appropriate to the site’s complexity, but at the same time agile and flexible enough to give prompt responses to the needs that arise. A structure that permits the discussion of ideas as well as the planning and implementation of large-scale interventions in the short (within 2 years), medium (within 5 years) and long term (more than 5 years).

The Management Plan is divided into several main themes (research and documentation, protection and conservation, development, promotion and communication), for each of which the objectives, network actions and operations concerning the individual sites have been determined. The national-level network actions are linked to the international-level actions outlined by the ICG and the cooperation between the States Parties.

In a serial site all the component parts contribute to the site's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV); in a transnational site these selected components may be located in distant geographical areas. For the pile dwellings, these individual sites are connected to one other by cultural and socio-economic relationships regarding human communities that lived between 5,000 and 500 BC and who responded in similar but original ways to the challenge of living in wetland environments.

The site's shared and distinctive features are wooden structures built on large lakes, small lakes among glacial moraines, and rivers. Natural landscapes into which humankind inserted itself and with which it interacted, adapting to them and adapting them to construct a cultural landscape in which human beings and their environment were inextricably linked.

Actions are summarized in accordance with the scheme adopted in the International Management Plan. This flexible and concise model was agreed to by all States Parties and is discussed during coordination meetings held every six months.

¹ For the vineyard landscapes UNESCO site the protocol between the Piemonte Regional Authority, the provincial authorities of Alessandria, Asti and Cuneo, and the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities for the start of the drafting of the application dossier, which was entrusted to SITI, was signed in 2008. The site was inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List on June 22nd 2014, with the name “Vineyard Landscape of Piedmont: Langhe-Roero and Monferrato”.

In the Italian Management Plan an “Action Sheet” is annexed to this scheme, containing additional fields that are useful for presenting projects under national (e.g. L. 77/2006) and regional regulations².

Table of fields used in the Action Sheet

PLAN TITLE	
Action: title	
Description	Summary of plan contents
Activities	List of planned activities 1 2
Reference body	Management structure (in course of determination)
Entities involved	Public bodies, research institutes etc. that participate in various capacities
Cost and resources	Cost forecast, where possible broken down by priority
Implementation time	Estimated duration
Expected results	Analysis of target audience and objectives
Interaction with International Management Plan	Interaction with similar activities foreseen by the International MP
Result indicators	For the purpose of monitoring
Notes	

² A similar stratagem is used in the Management Plans of the UNESCO sites “Vineyard Landscape of Piedmont: Langhe-Roero and Monferrato” and “Longobards in Italy. Places of the Power (568-774 A.D.)”, available at: https://www.paesaggivitivinicoli.it/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Piano_di_Gestione.pdf and <http://www.comune.cividale-del-friuli.ud.it/index.php?id=1408>

7.1 MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION STRUCTURE PLAN

In order to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) with which it was listed as World Heritage and to face all other future challenges, each UNESCO site must find the management structure that best suits its characteristics. In the case of the UNESCO Pile Dwellings site, the need to establish a form of management that goes beyond the current structure based on a Technical-Scientific Secretariat at a peripheral MiBAC office has become more urgent since the 2016 reform, which modified the peripheral offices' structural connections (see pp. XXX). In addition, for the 2019-2023 International Management Plan, the six States Parties have agreed to fund international coordination with a contribution covering the management costs of the secretariat together with common projects approved at ICG meetings.

In 2015, in order to identify the most suitable form of management for the Italian part of the UNESCO Pile Dwellings site – able on one hand to develop the potential of the network comprising 19 members and on the other hand to connect with the international network – SiTI (Turin) was given a specific assignment to survey the models currently used to manage Italian UNESCO sites and transnational UNESCO sites.

The preliminary results of this study were presented in 2016 at the 7th National Conference of Italian World Heritage Sites³ and in 2017 at the Lombard UNESCO Sites Technical Coordination Meeting, at which further details concerning the 11 sites located in Lombardy were incorporated⁴.

At the end of the investigation, the forms of management deemed most appropriate for the UNESCO Pile Dwellings site were: a network, a foundation or an association; the last of these was judged the most suitable structure. The final decision must of course be taken collectively by all the signatories to the 2012 Memorandum of Understanding, who will also be responsible for defining the structuring of national and international roles and relations.

COORDINATION BETWEEN ITALIAN SITES		Time-frame
Action 1	Definition and constitution of the management and coordination structure of the Italian part of the UNESCO site	Short-term
Description	The purpose is to identify and establish the management and coordination structure of the Italian part of the UNESCO site, which will coordinate the activities concerning the component sites and implement network interventions.	
Activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meetings with various stakeholders to examine – starting from the study conducted by SiTI (Turin) – the proposals thought to be most suitable 2. Choice of the structure and establishment of relations between stakeholders and the ICG 3. Identification of priority actions 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities	

³ VII Conferenza Nazionale dei Siti UNESCO italiani, organized by the Segretariato Generale-Servizio I, UNESCO of MiBAC (Per un Osservatorio dei Siti UNESCO: monitorare, comprendere, valutare, orientare, Rome, 8-10 November 2016).

⁴ A summary of the research is given in: CIMNAGHI E., SOLDANO S., VALLE M. 2017. See also: RUGGIERO M.G. 2017, 16-19.

7.2 RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION PLAN

The work that accompanied the World Heritage List candidacy of "Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps" provided an opportunity to reflect on our overall knowledge of the subject, underlining the discoveries and certainties, but also highlighting open issues and gaps in research. The picture that emerged from this analysis shows that Italian pile dwelling studies, despite occasional pauses, have involved continual research activity from the 1970s up to the present. One of the positive features is that, given the context in which the archaeological remains occur, from the beginning these studies have benefited from an interdisciplinary approach with a focus on environmental reconstruction and economic analysis, as well as conservation problems. A fine example are the excavations carried out between 1969 and 1976 by Renato Perini in the Trentino site of Fiavé (IT-TN-02), which in the following years were the subject of a monograph published in several volumes that cover various aspects (environment, structures and material culture).

Alongside the natural context, many interventions of the time were oriented towards the construction of chronological sequences regarding the pile dwellings' periods of use, for the Neolithic (Isolino Virginia – Varese - ITLM-09) and the Bronze Age (Lavagnone – Brescia - IT-LM-01). From the 1980s the development of underwater research programmes and the application of dendrochronological techniques gave an important initial impulse to both the construction of an absolute chronology of the pile dwelling phenomenon and early attempts to plan structures (in fact already attempted at Fiavé). This research at various sites, including the UNESCO-registered sites of Bande di Cavriana (Mantua IT-LM-07), Lucone di Polpenazze (Brescia - IT-LM-05) and Lavagnone (Brescia - IT-LM-01), led to the construction of the first regional dendrochronological sequence, which was subsequently further developed by Nicoletta Martinelli⁵. Partial attempts to understand structures in plan were made on the Piedmont site of Viverone VI.1 (IT-PM-01) and in Lombardy at Sabbione (IT-LM-12) on Lake Monate.

A detailed and varied knowledge was thus acquired, although not all aspects of the pile dwelling phenomenon have been equally studied and some general needs have been spotlighted. Given the nature of work in pile dwelling contexts, there is interaction between the part of the Management Plan that deals with conducting research and the conservation and protection plans, to which frequent reference is made. First of all, the complexity of the phenomenon means that it is essential to establish an Interdisciplinary Research Group that includes a range of experts on the archaeological, geological, naturalistic and environmental research aspects, as well as on conservation matters⁶, as proposed in Plan 7.3, Actions 1-4. This group of specialists would assist the Scientific Committee in strategic choices regarding research orientation.

It should also be remembered that the main Italian pile dwelling houses are located in important natural contexts, often covered by special environmental and territorial regulations, which by their very nature have not hitherto been affected by public works or urbanization. This is especially true of submerged sites and those located in moraine depressions. Sites in waterlogged lowland areas constitute a case apart, but few of these belong to the UNESCO site⁷. This aspect, which in itself is advantageous, and also allows palaeoenvironmental studies to be conducted⁸ (Action 1), has however the consequence that in Italy no pile dwelling site has ever been completely excavated and therefore studies on the internal organization of inhabited areas and their evolution over time have not experienced a development comparable to that found in other partner countries. More recent data are available only for the Lucone D project at

⁵ For a detailed picture of the current state of dendrochronological studies, see Chapter 6.6 by Nicoletta Martinelli.

⁶ An Interdisciplinary Working Group is planned with regard to environmental and geological studies in the context of the summary given in Chapter 6.3.

⁷ As for wetlands involved in public utility works, see the recent cases of Sergnano (CR) and Oppeano (VR).

⁸ See the proposals contained in specific studies annexed to the Management Plan, by C. Ravazzi and R. Perego and other collaborators of the CNR-IDPA in Milan.

Polpenazze del Garda (Brescia - IT-LM-05) and for Palù di Livenza (IT-FV-01), but in these cases too they refer only to portions of inhabited areas. An Action is therefore envisaged to implement this type of study (Action 2). Of course, the fact that most of the registered pile dwelling sites are not currently endangered by urban expansion does not mean that these extraordinary contexts are not subject to threats, some indeed of natural origin, such as erosion. With respect to this point it is proposed in the Management Plan that more detailed studies should be conducted on various sites (Plan 7.3, Action 2), following a ranking of priorities established by a study entrusted to C. Nicosia⁹.

In second place, there is a lack of data on the chronological framework of the phenomenon, with respect to both the Neolithic phases and the more recent Bronze Age manifestations. This is due to the fact that a series of excavations were carried out before sampling for dendrochronological analysis became routine, or testing to acquire information concerning economic questions. In some cases, for example at Lagazzi del Vho (Cremona - IT-LM-06), samples were insufficient and a resampling operation was conducted. The Management Plan in preparation will therefore include an Action to fill these gaps and to define local, regional and general dendrochronological sequences (Action 3). The specialist research carried out for the drafting of this Management Plan update has spotlighted the need to implement xylotomic, dendrochronological and dendrotypological analyses to improve our general understanding of pile dwelling chronology (sequence lengthening and synchronization), settlement plans and the use of woodland resources¹⁰.

Like all archaeological excavations, those performed on pile dwelling sites are destructive operations and must therefore involve a clear-cut assumption of responsibility on the part of the research team, made after a careful evaluation of the costs and benefits. The characteristics of these settlements mean that research is inextricably linked to questions of tutelage and planned conservation. On the other hand, excavation in waterlogged environments uncovers wooden structural elements that are not preserved in other contexts and is therefore of fundamental importance for our understanding of prehistoric settlements. The Management Plan ought therefore to contain an Action regarding studies on the conservation of waterlogged wood and *in situ* timber structures (Plan 7.3, Action 2).

It should also be borne in mind that even in such favourable situations, the degree of preservation of wooden structural elements is completely random and well-preserved timbers are not that common, especially with regard to above-ground house components. It would therefore be desirable to create an accessible open-source structural element database that allows all the data available from the various sites under investigation to be shared (Action 4).

Another aspect that sometimes makes it difficult to find potentially available data is the time it takes to publish excavation results. This factor, to some extent unavoidable – especially for multi-year excavations, where there is a large amount of material and data to be managed – is aggravated by the lack of a specialized scientific dissemination site for more strictly pile-dwelling-related topics. Difficulty of publication also affects excavations that have been concluded for several years, and in some areas constitutes a serious problem which slows down subsequent research. To overcome this, in agreement with a publishing house specializing in archaeology, we intend produce a series of volumes containing articles on these various themes (Action 5), as well as creating facilities to allow faster publication of (initially preliminary) data. A further proposal is a coordinated survey of the historical collections kept in civic museums so as to identify any groups of finds not yet identified or published, and to rectify this situation (Action 6).

In addition to more general needs, the plan also includes scientific research projects involving the site's various individual components which are managed by the various research bodies (superintendencies, universities, museums) responsible for them. A list of ongoing projects and their requirements is shown in a distinct table.

⁹ See Chapter 6.4.

¹⁰ See Nicoletta Martinelli's conclusions in Chapter 6.6.

7.2 RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION PLAN		Time-frame
Action 1	Palaeoenvironmental studies	Short-term
Description	It is planned to conduct palaeoenvironmental studies at diverse scales, from single sites up to macro-regions. These comprise geological and geomorphological analyses, palaeobotanical studies of all kinds (palynological, carpological, anthracological etc.), and xylotomic and dendrotypological studies.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of suitable contexts to be sampled 2. Sample collection 3. Sample analysis 4. Creation of statistical spectra or frameworks 5. Analysis and overall interpretation of data 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 2	Studies of settlement plans	Mid-term
Description	It is planned to use the dendrochronological dating available to study site organization. This involves taking new samples from strategic contexts and then applying dendrochronological and dendrotypological techniques to determine the internal structure of inhabited areas, perhaps including house modules.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of contexts suitable for layout studies 2. Sampling of timber structures 3. Sample measurement 4. Identification of felling episodes 5. Creation of phase plans 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 3	Dendrochronological dating	Mid-term
Description	It is planned to use the dendrochronological dating available to determine regional chronological sequences. This will involve taking new samples from strategic contexts and applying dendrochronological and dendrotypological techniques to determine local site sequences that will in turn be used to establish a more general sequence.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of suitable contexts to be sampled 2. Sampling of wooden structures, which may involve the reopening of old excavations to conduct checks and resampling 3. Sample measurement 4. Creation or extension of local sequences 5. Creation or extension of reference sequence 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 4	Establishment of a pile dwelling structure database (horizontal elements)	Mid-term
Description	It is planned to set up a database of known components of structural pile dwelling features for study purposes, and to define reconstruction standards for educational purposes. This database could be interconnected with the dendrochronological dating database.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design of a recording sheet 2. Establishment of an interlinked database 3. Recording campaigns 4. Data entry 5. Presentation of results 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 5	Series of volumes on pile dwellings	Long-term
Description	Our intention is to launch a series of scientific publications on Italian pile dwellings, starting with those belonging to the site, and firstly those on which research and excavation are currently underway.	
Activities	The initial volume in the series comprises the conference proceedings: <i>Le Palafitte: Ricerca, Conservazione, Valorizzazione, Atti del Convegno, Desenzano del Garda, 6-8 ottobre 2011 (a cura di Marco Baioni, Claudia Mangani, Maria Giuseppina Ruggiero)</i> . Publications on individual pile dwellings began in June 2020.	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 6	Museums and pile dwellings project	Short-term
Description	It is planned to carry out a survey of the civic museums in the regions that contain registered or associated pile dwelling sites in order to identify the existence of finds groups or indeed collections assembled in the 19 th century and now housed in local museums. An inventory divided by object type will then be drawn up, noting also whether the finds are on display or kept in museum deposits in order to assess their potential valorization in connection with listed or associated sites.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of civic museums in the regions of Lombardy, Piedmont, Veneto, Friuli Venezia Giulia and Trentino Alto Adige 2. Assessment of the objects identified 	

	3. Study of possible valorization in connection with listed or associated sites	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	

7.3 CONSERVATION PLAN

In the 2002 Bucharest Declaration¹¹, the UNESCO World Heritage Center defined the objectives for implementing the World Heritage List as the “4Cs”: Credibility, Conservation, Capacity Building, Communication; in 2007¹² a fifth C, Community Involvement, was added¹³. The Budapest Declaration stipulated that all partners must support the safeguarding of World Heritage through fundamental strategic objectives and by seeking the right balance between conservation, sustainability and development. Heritage assets must be protected by means of adequate interventions that contribute to the socioeconomic development and quality of life of local communities. Communication, education, research, training and awareness-raising strategies are therefore favoured, seeking the involvement of local institutions in the identification, protection and management of World Heritage assets.

The structural remains of pile dwelling settlements seen today are numerous scattered posts, the eroded tips of which protrude from lakebeds or peat deposits. It was these “pole fields” that, due to a particularly cold dry winter in 1853-1854, emerged from several lakes in Switzerland and attracted scholars’ attention. The *in situ* conservation of waterlogged archaeological wood, which is particularly fragile, is therefore a fundamental aspect of this type of UNESCO site.

Conservation is the main objective for maintaining over time the Outstanding Universal Value of an asset registered on the World Heritage List. For Italian pile dwelling settlements it has been decided to set up a permanent Interdisciplinary Working Group for Monitoring the Conservation of Pile Dwelling Sites which intervenes in two areas: the archaeological contexts (i.e. stratified deposits and wooden structures *in situ*) and organic finds in museums.

The proposal of an Interdisciplinary Working Group emerged from the geomorphological study conducted on the 19 registered Italian sites by M. Bassetti, M. Fazzini, A. Fontana, L. Minarelli and L. Piazzini. For the conservation and protection of pile dwellings it is essential to understand their geological and ecological history, starting from a critical reassessment of old excavations and integrating multidisciplinary investigations (archaeobotanical, dendrochronological, palynological and sedimentological studies and 14C date determinations) and the construction of digital terrain models. The themes of conservation are thus naturally interwoven with those of research and tutelage.

The collection of data on the erosion of the archaeological deposits conducted by C. Nicosia for this project highlighted that the information currently available on their state of health in all 19 registered sites is not homogeneous. It is therefore essential to carry out further investigations to learn more, intervening according to the degree of urgency by coring, underwater surveys and with instruments for measuring lakebed erosion (“erosion markers”). Assessment of the results obtained will allow the implementation of suitable strategies to ensure that the sites are safeguarded, with involvement of the various stakeholders and especially the local communities.

As part of the project funded by L. 77/2006 EF 2013, a feasibility study of methodological coordination of documentation studies and diagnostic analyses conducted prior to conservation treatment of *in situ* archaeological timbers in pile dwelling settlements was entrusted to the CNR-IVALSA. As illustrated in detail in Chapter 6.7, this work, starting from an examination of sites in Trentino, produced guidelines for **sampling criteria and methods**, a list of **types of analysis** for characterizing waterlogged archaeological wood, and guidelines for the **correct management of *in situ* artefacts**, during and after excavation. The indications and guidelines outlined must be adopted for the conservation of timber structures, and subsequent monitoring conducted to verify the results over time.

¹¹ WHC-02/CONF.202/09.

¹² Decision: 31 COM 13B.

¹³ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/>

In addition, it is important to collect data relating to conservative treatment (methods and products used) applied to organic materials and in particular on large and small wooden finds removed from archaeological contexts and kept in museums.

In recent years the Waterlogged Wood Treatment Centre of the Conservation Laboratory at the SABAP-CO-LC in Milan has experimented and implemented in collaboration with the Istituto Superiore per Conservazione e Restaurazione (ISCR) new methods and conservation products to ensure the long-term preservation of organic artefacts (made from wood and woven plant material) from both registered and associated pile dwelling sites in Lombardy and other regions. In addition to finds from the sites of Lucone di Polpenazze and Lavagnone di Desenzano¹⁴, the centre is also giving conservation treatment to items from the Palù di Livenza site (Friuli Venezia Giulia).

It is also of great interest to evaluate the ways in which, following conservation treatment, these finds have been exhibited in the museums so as to present and explain them to visitors, together with the ways in which exhibition space conditions have been monitored over time.

A specific Action regarding these themes has been included in the Capacity Building Plan (Chapter 7.4), concerning the determination of good conservation practices to be shared with the rest of the national and international specialist community, and interconnected with Actions of the Capacity Building IN-4 International Management Plan.¹⁵

More in general, this Conservation Plan is coordinated with the *IN-3 Conservation Plan* of the International Management Plan, which comprises two (also permanent) projects for the identification of site conservation monitoring indicators.

7.3 CONSERVATION PLAN		Time-frame
Action 1	Establishment of an Interdisciplinary Working Group for Monitoring Pile Dwelling Site Conservation	Short-term
Description	Site is planned to set up an Interdisciplinary Working Group for Monitoring Pile Dwelling Site Conservation by means of protocols/agreements with research institutes and universities. This role of this permanent body will be to monitor the preservation states of archaeological contexts (in situ stratified deposits and wooden structures) and organic objects housed in museums after conservation treatment.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Italian Working Group together with the Technical-Scientific Secretariat or the Referent Subject (if established) will select a number of specialists who will make up the "Interdisciplinary Work Group for Monitoring Pile Dwelling Site Conservation", with subgroups concerned with: i) conservation of <i>in situ</i> wooden structures, ii) monitoring situations in which deposits are being eroded; iii) conservation treatment of artefacts made of organic material Preparation of protocols or agreements with research institutes and universities and/or professional appointments Start of the group's activities 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities	
Action 2	Monitoring pile dwelling site conservation: stratified deposits	Permanent
Description	The relevant subgroup of the Interdisciplinary Working Group will conduct monitoring operations on the preservation state of archaeological contexts, checking the condition of stratified deposits, determining the existence of any active erosion, and evaluate the risk these pose.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Activation of the subgroup responsible for periodic monitoring of the condition of deposits and the occurrence of active erosion On the basis of data gathered by the project funded by L 77/2006 E.F. 2013, definition of the operative procedures for obtaining data on the erosion of submerged settlements and those in peat bogs, and sampling Processing the data collected Sharing results with other States Parties in connection with the actions contained in International MP <i>IN-3 Conservation</i> 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 3	Monitoring Pile Dwelling Site Conservation: <i>in situ</i> wooden structures	Permanent
Description	The relevant subgroup of the Interdisciplinary Working Group will conduct monitoring operations on the preservation state of <i>in situ</i> wooden structures.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Activation of the subgroup which, on the basis of data gathered by the project funded by L 77/2006 E.F. 2013, will monitor the state of preservation of <i>in situ</i> timber 	

¹⁴ Currently subject to research under ministerial concession.

¹⁵ Publish a best-practice catalogue IN-4.1; Round table on conservation methods IN-4.2.

	structures by means of appropriate sampling 2. Processing the data collected 3. Sharing results with other States Parties in connection with the Actions contained in International MP <i>IN-3 Conservation</i> .	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 4	Monitoring Pile Dwelling Site Conservation: organic finds	Permanent
Description	The relevant subgroup of the Interdisciplinary Working Group will organize giving conservation treatment to organic finds and monitoring their preservation state after they are housed in museums.	
Activities	1. Activation of the subgroup which will prepare an inventory of good practices regarding conservation treatment of organic finds, especially large and small wooden objects, and monitor their preservation states in the museums where they are exhibited 2. Processing the data collected 3. Sharing results with other States Parties in connection with the Actions contained in the International MP <i>IN-3 Conservation</i>	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	

7.4 PROTECTION PLAN

The protection and enhancement of Italian cultural heritage are regulated by Legislative Decree 22 January 2004, n. 42 "Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code" and subsequent additions and updates. Both are fundamental activities that contribute to preserving the patrimony of the national community and territory and to promoting cultural development (art. 1). Under Italian law all archaeological heritage belongs to the State which, through the Ministry and its peripheral institutes, may directly exercise tutelary functions in the national territory or can assign their implementation to Autonomous Regional Authorities and Autonomous Provincial Authorities through agreements and coordination.

The operative system described in the 2009 Nomination File and its February 2011 update has been reorganized by the ministerial reform launched in 2014, which assigns cultural heritage protection to the Superintendencies, while museum groups and independent museums are entrusted with the development of this patrimony. The reform also abolished the Archaeological Superintendency, creating in 2016 the Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape Superintendency (SABAP), which is organized on a provincial basis. In three of the five regions in northern Italy involved in the UNESCO site (Piedmont, Lombardy and Veneto), new peripheral offices have therefore been established, which the function of safeguarding archaeological heritage. In December 2019 a new decree was issued concerning the organization of the Ministry which entered into force in February 2020¹⁶. In addition, restoring its jurisdiction over tourism – it is now the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, and Tourism, the decree made a number of changes which have repercussions on the UNESCO site, establishing in Lombardy a SABAP branch for the provinces of Como, Lecco, Sondrio and Varese and another for the provinces of Monza-Brianza and Pavia, as well as renaming the regional museum groups, now Regional Museums Directorates.

Chapter 7.4 of the Nomination File Management Plan refers to the strengthening of safeguarding measures, and in particular the (direct and /or indirect) designation of registered pile dwelling sites as protected archaeological areas. On the registration date in 2011 only some sites were already covered by these measures: Lavagnone (IT-LM-01), Isolino Virginia (IT-LM-09), Lagozza (IT-LM-11: not registered, transferred to "associated sites"), Il Sabbione (IT-LM-12), Viverone-Emissario (IT-PM-01), Mercurago (IT-PM-02), Molina di Ledro (IT-TN-01), Fiavé (IT-TN-02), Bor di Pacengo (IT-VN-01) and Palù di Livenza (IT-FV-01). Since 2011, the designation procedure has only been completed for some sites, for example some Veneto pile dwellings, e.g. Tombola di Cerea (IT-VN-06) (Regional Directorate Decrees, 5/7/2013 and 27/03/2014), Frassino (IT-VN-05) (Regional Directorate Decrees, 20/6/2013 and 29/7/2013), Laghetto della Costa di Arquà Petrarca-PD (Regional Commission Decree, 8/9/2016), and the Lombard site of Bodio Centrale (IT-LM-10) (Regional Secretariat Decree, 20/6/2017).

In addition, Legislative Decree 22 January 2004, n. 42 stipulates that each region should draw up a specific Regional Landscape Plan (PPR) to protect the landscape in the territory. This is a basic regulatory instrument for numerous aspects of managing the region and its cultural and landscape heritage, including prehistoric pile dwelling sites which are usually located in unspoilt areas of particular landscape importance. However, not all Italian regions have prepared their own PPR in accordance with MiBACT directives.

The Landscape Plan of the Autonomous Region of Friuli was approved by a Decree of the region's president on 24 April 2018, n° 0111, and came into force on 10 May 2018. The Palù di Livenza site (IT-FV-01) is cited in the *Norme tecniche di attuazione* (Allegato B) all'art. 18, co. 1, lett. c., as one of the "FVG Region sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List". This acknowledgement safeguards cultural and landscape heritage, specifying the urban and building development lines compatible with the various value levels recognized at each UNESCO site.

¹⁶ DPCM 2 December 2019 n° 169, regulation regarding the organization of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism, the departments in direct collaboration with the ministry and the independent performance assessment body, which came into force on 05/02/2020.

There are other regional and local statutes concerning the tutelage and safeguarding of pile dwelling sites that provide similar protection to D.Lgs. 42/2004 (Cultural importance/direct and indirect protection, PPR).

More general steps to be taken are:

- verify that the PPR makes reference to protected landscape areas associated with UNESCO sites so as to facilitate starting the process of including the sites within these landscape areas as specified in art. 142, letter m of D.Lgs. 42/2004;
- stipulate Agreement Protocols with the Demanio Regionale (Property Office) to facilitate the safeguarding and development of submerged remains.

Particular attention should also be paid to the concept of “Buffer Zones”, introduced by UNESCO to give sites greater protection.

In the light of the above, it is necessary to check the status in these regards of each inscribed site, and subsequently each associated site, verifying which tutelage measures exist for each and identifying cases in which further steps must be taken.

Some sites have additional naturalistic status, e.g. Lagazzi (IT-LM-06) which is a “Natural Monument” as defined in L.R. 86/1983¹⁷.

7.4 PROTECTION PLAN		Time-frame
Action 1	Verify existence of protection measures for registered and associated sites; initiate and conclude new procedures where necessary	Short-term
Description	The action involves checking the various protection measures enacted over time for the 19 registered sites and the associated sites. Additional safeguarding procedures will then be implemented where necessary	
Activities	1. Collection of data regarding to the measures enacted and relative regulations 2. Identification of sites where procedures must be initiated	
Resources	Within SABAP institutional activities. Additional funds will be required if checks need to be conducted on entire sites (LLPP)	
Action 2	Verify that site boundaries (core and buffer zones) are marked on official planning documents (of councils, parks, consortia, mountain communities, provinces etc.) and update these plans where necessary	Short-term
Description	The action involves: - check with local authorities that for each site the “core zone” and “buffer zone” are marked on planning and protected area documents; - add these zones where necessary to official plans and specify measures of tutelage.	
Activity	Drafting of uniform indications for all councils and regional authorities with respect to the Regulations Plan. Meetings will be held with all Technical Depts. on launching VAS procedures	
Resources	Within SABAP institutional activities. Additional funds will be required if checks need to be conducted on entire sites (LLPP)	

¹⁷ In this regard see Nomination File, Chapter 5, p. 369ff.

7.5 CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN

Capacity Building means the ability to construct procedures and tools and find resources to make communities capable of responding to continuous social, economic and political change. The expression came into use in the 1980s and 90s in connection with economic aid and humanitarian intervention programmes of the multilateral development agencies headed by international bodies (United Nations, World Bank, European Union, UNESCO, IMF, OECD, WTO)¹⁸.

The theme of strengthening capacity building was recently addressed at the 42nd session of the International World Heritage Committee held in Manama (Kingdom of Bahrain) in 21 – 28 June 2018, during the second Site Managers Forum (SMF, a forum for World Heritage Site managers). At the end of the forum, the "Participants Declaration: recognition and inclusion" was approved, in which the site managers essentially noted that, regardless of the size, type, age and circumstances of the asset managed, management system coordinators' roles and the challenges and daily responsibilities they face are very similar. The term "Site Manager", implying that these tasks are faced by a single person, does not reflect the complexity of management roles and responsibilities. The importance of sharing experiences and best practices in the management of UNESCO sites was therefore underlined and the organization of an annual "Site Managers" forum as part of the World Heritage Committee sessions was recommended; these figures must both act on the committee's policies and decisions and publicize them.

With regard to Capacity Building, the International Management Plan (see Chapter 2) places emphasis on the issues of conservation and research on pile dwelling sites conducted according to high scientific standards, together with the sharing of knowledge, skills and results among the UNESCO site's States Parties, managing bodies, and scientific and local communities. The compilation of an inventory of good practices accessible online and organization of a round table on conservation methods with international experts are planned.

The Italian Management Plan also considers here site conservation in the broadest sense (context, structures and artefacts). As illustrated in the Conservation Plan, the Italian component has been very busy in recent years in the field of conservation treatment of wooden finds, which constitute fundamental evidence for pile dwelling sites but are very fragile. Particular importance is attached to the presentation and explanation of the treatment given to large and small wooden artefacts which in recent years have come to light on sites where research and excavations are underway (Lucone, Lavagnone and Palù). At the Waterlogged Wood Treatment Centre of the Conservation Laboratory at the SABAP-CO-LC in Milan, new methods and new conservation products have been tested in collaboration with the ISCR to ensure the long-term preservation of these artefacts. The sharing of similar services with other subjects, such as other branches of the same ministry and local bodies, is a good example of the rationalization of activities and costs.

It is important to bear in mind the different exhibition strategies available to make finds in museums accessible and stimulating to visitors when evaluating the long-term survival of these heritage items.

¹⁸ See in this regard the "Rapporto internazionale sulle strategie di Capacity Building per la valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale. Il Piemonte come caso emblematico" by the CSS – EBLA Centro Studi Silvia Santagata, Turin, August 2013.

7.5 CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN		Time-frame
Action 1	Good practices for research and conservation on pile dwelling sites	Permanent
Description	Determination and sharing of pile dwelling site research and conservation good practices. Particular attention should be given to conservation treatment of wooden objects, with communication of the results to the ICG and the international scientific community. Local communities should be involved through information-sharing and meetings.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of current procedures and products used for the conservation of waterlogged wood artefacts 2. Determination of good practices for conservation treatment of structural timbers and large and small organic artefacts in collaboration with the Waterlogged Wood Treatment Centre at the SABAP-CO-LC in Milan (connected with International MP Action IN-4.1), and for museum display strategies 3. Sharing of results with the local communities (conferences, visits to archaeology museums that conserve organic material, visits to the Waterlogged Wood Treatment Centre, visits to excavations underway to learn how research is carried out and what field operations are conducted 4. Sharing with other States Parties with respect to International MP Actions (Publish a best-practice catalogue IN-4.1; Round table on conservation methods IN-4.2) 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	

7.6 ACCESS AND FRUITION PLAN

Public access to and fruition of pile dwelling sites are particularly complex matters because of the distinctive characteristics of the sites themselves: they tend to be inaccessible and are often not visible. Examination of sites' geographical locations shows that in 9 cases the remains are submerged, either near the bank of a large lake (San Sivino, Lugana Vecchia, Bodio Centrale, Belvedere) or in a smaller, often partly boggy, lake (Il Sabbione, Viverone, Mercurago, Frassinò, Arquà Petrarca). A further 8 lie in small depressions that are now completely drained, and thus on 'dry land' (Palù, Lavagnone, Lucone, Lagazzi, Bande, Castellaro Lagusello, Fivè, Tombola). Isolino di Varese and Ledro are special cases, partly under water and partly on dry ground.

These figures make it clear that in order to design appropriate interventions, each site must be considered individually, bearing in mind that it will not be possible to make all sites physically accessible to everyone, for safety reasons among others. It should be noted that since the year of their WHL listing, numerous operations have been carried out to improve visitors' appreciation of Italian pile dwelling sites.

Partial fruition of submerged sites may be obtained by means of information stations of varying degrees of complexity, from individual explanatory panels to small visitors' centres, or floating signs as at San Sivino di Manerba and Bodio Centrale – in the latter case accompanied by a lakeside information area.

Similarly, on the east bank of the lake at Viverone there is an information point which also marks a stop on the Via Francigena-Cammino di San Carlo¹⁹ trekking route; the municipal library and archive building also houses the Viverone Pile Dwellings Information Centre²⁰.

Archaeological areas can be established around non-waterlogged sites – like Ledro and more recently Fivè, to be joined next year by Lagazzi – or they may be equipped with visitors' itineraries combining both environmental and more strictly archaeological aspects (Lagazzi Natural Monument itinerary, Bande and Castellaro Lagusello itineraries).

For delicate sites that cannot withstand too much public attention, organized educational visits when archaeological excavations are under way constitute a possible form of fruition.

With regard to research and excavations under ministerial concession, investigations are currently underway on two sites: Lavagnone (Milan University) and Lucone (Valle Sabbia Archaeological Museum, Gavardo, BS); research on a further two settlements is being conducted by the ABAP Superintendencies in collaboration with the local authorities: Isolino Virginia (SABAP-CO-LC and Varese Council) and San Sivino (SABAP-BS and the Valtinesi Archaeological Museum, Manerba del Garda, BS); in only one case is work being conducted directly by the Superintendency: Palù di Livenza (SABAP-FVG). Activities organized in association with these excavations include final annual conferences, guided visits organized together with the local museum (Lavagnone), and public site visits with programmed teaching activities (Lucone).

The presence of museums connected to the sites is of undoubted importance. In some cases, the museum displays are entirely or principally dedicated to research on these sites: Biandronno-Isolino Virginia and Molina di Ledro-Ledro. In other cases there is a museum in the municipal area that is completely or largely dedicated to the pile dwelling site (Lavagnone – Desenzano del Garda, Lagazzi – Piacenza Drizzona, Fivè, Lake Carera – Fivè). In the remaining cases, there are museums in nearby towns (average distance 10-15 km), in which special sections dedicated to the topic have been set up; an example is the Valle Sabbia Archaeological Museum at Gavardo, which exhibits finds from the excavation in Lucone di Polpenazze, for which it has the excavation concession, and the Pordenone Museum which displays material on the Palù di Livenza site.

¹⁹ Italian-Swiss CoEur Interregional Project, financed by PO Italia-Svizzera 2007-2013 and the European Regional Development Fund.

²⁰ The Information Centre was set up by SABAP-NO (F. Rubat Borel). It should be remembered that in 2008-2009 an archaeological park feasibility study was conducted, promoted by the Comunità Collinare Intorno al Lago. Development and management costs led to the project's suspension. For valorization of the Viverone site: GAMBARI, RUBAT BOREL, VENTURINO GAMBARI 2012; RUBAT BOREL 2016, 2019.

Since museums are clearly the appropriate places for public presentation of the pile dwelling phenomenon in all its aspects – with various types of finds and historical explanations, and dedicated itineraries for schools and adult visitors – during the application phase particular attention was paid to museum locations and pile dwelling settlement-museum combinations. In sites located in natural parks and nature reserves (Viverone, Isolino Virginia, Monzambano) or which are designated Natural Monuments (Lagazzi), their archaeological interest is complemented by naturalistic aspects. Some museums feature life-size or scale models of rooms and other pile-dwelling structures, such as in Desenzano del Garda, Fiavé and Gavardo; virtual reconstructions (Piadena Drizzona) and interactive stations are also available (Desenzano del Garda).

There are specific regulations for museums concerning the removal of architectural barriers and provision of physical access to all visitors²¹. It is therefore appropriate that museums should be checked, in the interests of making culture available to all, for the possible presence of sensory or linguistic barriers (e.g. the readability of written information) and if necessary adaptation projects will be prepared.

A similar survey will be carried out on archaeological sites, in this case to evaluate the feasibility of creating access routes, with the involvement of various stakeholders (archaeologists, designers and visitors with various disabilities). More generally, the question of physical, economic and cultural access to sites will be examined²².

Another aspect to be verified for each site is that of local transport facilities, i.e. rail, road and cycle/pedestrian networks. A preliminary assessment reveals some variability, with some pile dwelling settlements in localities that may easily be reached by public transport and others not adequately served in this respect. The best equipped sites are those around Lake Garda and in Trentino²³, areas frequented by many tourists. It has also been found that it is often difficult to locate archaeological sites, especially due to the absence of clear road signs.

It is important that the current situation is surveyed in detail, so that – in collaboration with the relevant bodies – appropriate action may be taken to promote public transport links to the archaeological sites. Furthermore, by comparison with existing projects such as "UNESCO by Bike", we will evaluate the possibility of developing mobility on two wheels, devising paths that combine nature and archaeology and routes that connect distant sites.

7.6 ACCESS AND FRUITION PLAN		Time-frame
Action 1	Survey of registered sites and associated archaeology museums in order to assess degree of accessibility and fruition	Short-term
Description	The objective is a careful study of public access to and fruition of registered sites and associated museums that display pile dwelling finds to evaluate their degree of inclusiveness and needs. Sites' local transport facilities will also be considered, with an emphasis on sustainable transport projects.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of the situation at registered sites and museums 2. Review of international underwater site good practices 3. Study of transport facilities and traffic densities 4. Comparative assessment of data gathered; project design 5. Definition of high-priority operations 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	

²¹ Cultural Heritage and Activities Ministry decree n° 114 in date 16/05/2008: Guidelines for overcoming architectural barriers in sites of cultural interest.

²² DA MILANO C., SCIACCHITANO E., Linee guida per la comunicazione nei musei: segnaletica interna, didascalie e pannelli, Quaderni della Valorizzazione – Nuova Serie, 1, Rome 2015, pp. 32-34.

²³ Lavagnone/Desenzano del Garda, San Sivino/Manerba del Garda, Belvedere and Frassino/Peschiera del Garda, Ledro/Molina di Ledro, Fiavé/Fiavè-Lake Carera.

7.7 COMMUNICATION PLAN

Since 2011, the year of its World Heritage listing, the question of communicating the values of this UNESCO site has been addressed at different levels (local, national and international), with numerous interlocutors and various proposals, taking into account the nature of the individual contexts – which are exceptional for scientific research but at the same time difficult to put on public display because they are not visible or submerged and extremely fragile.

Communication is a fundamental tool and makes a substantial contribution to protecting and safeguarding cultural heritage by transmitting its identity and values. Spreading knowledge of these assets and the reasons why they were inscribed on the World Heritage List means increasing awareness of their importance for understanding the history of humankind (i.e. their value) and the reasons for preserving them against decay (i.e. maintaining their integrity).

The creation of the "UNESCO plaque" which helps identify a UNESCO site deserves a special mention. Unlike the precise UNESCO emblem²⁴, for plaques there is no standard model for all sites. A quick search on the Internet shows that many types of plaque have been adopted – which may seem surprising but is understandable given that the sites spread around the world differ from each other in terms of characteristics and environmental settings.

The pile dwelling site plaque was designed as part of the Progetto di Musealizzazione e Valorizzazione del Sito Archeologico "Lago Lucone" (Lombardy Region tender in 2013 for the promotion of archaeological heritage and UNESCO sites in Lombardy), led by Gavardo Council, with participation of the councils of Polpenazze, Desenzano del Garda, Manerba del Garda, Sirmione (BS), Cavriana and Monzambano (MN), and Piadena (CR). The model was also discussed with ICG colleagues and approved for all 19 Italian sites.

In addition to an account of the World Heritage listing and the official UNESCO, Palafittes and pertinent local authority logos, the panel (designed by arch. Paolo Conforti) also contains a brief description of the specific archaeological context, together with images of finds and a map showing the site's position. To date, these panels have been mounted at the sites of Lucone di Polpenazze-BS, Lavagnone-BS, San Sivino-BS, Lugana Vecchia, Sirmione-BS, Bodio Centrale-VA, Cavriana-MN and Monzambano-MN. Others are in preparation for Frassino and Palù di Livenza. With the active involvement of the local authorities, panels should be mounted at all registered Italian sites.

Annex XXX includes the numerous communication operations that have been carried out over the years on the 19 registered Italian settlements and which have been included in the Annual Reports produced together with other States Parties. The completed projects comprise:

1. heritage education
2. instructive publications
3. audiovisual communication
4. digital communication and social media
5. exhibitions
6. conferences

The individual topics, grouped according to the plans they belong to, are outlined below, except for scientific conferences which are included in the Research Plan. The interventions proposed are in line with

²⁴ For which see: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/emblem>.

the provisions of the International Management Plan, but also correspond to the specific needs of the Italian site network.

HERITAGE EDUCATION

Long-term instruction and heritage education are fundamental aspects of valorization. The inclusion of themes connected with pile dwellings in everyone's cultural formation has been considered important since the candidature was put forward. Thus, both nationally and locally, various heritage education initiatives have been organized, aimed not only at local communities (which are of course among the first to be interested in knowing more about the UNESCO site pile dwellings), but also at a wider audience.

These activities can basically be divided into on-site initiatives that take place in the areas where the archaeological remains are, and others organized in the associated museums. A further category consists of educational ventures based in other museums or research institutions.

These activities may be summarized in the following categories:

- a) *educational museum projects*
- b) *conferences and public meetings*
- c) *guided museum and excavation tours*
- d) *specific projects conducted in collaboration with school groups and other public and private visitors*

After the site's listing many museums organized guided tours of pile-dwelling-themed collections. These initiatives are aimed at individuals, or more often groups, and make an excellent preparation for a direct on-site visit. Activities of the second type are particularly widespread in museums and are generally aimed at schools and families. They include tour itineraries, sometimes accompanied by forms to fill out, and workshops that draw inspiration from imitative or experimental archaeology.

The third type is aimed at the more general public, and is a sign of certain museums' efforts to reach beyond the enthusiasts to encourage different types of visitor, such as teenagers.

The fourth type comprises more highly organized activities that often involve visits to archaeological areas together with experimental archaeology or other workshops, e.g. at Ledro and Fivè, in addition to visits to archaeological excavations while work is under way, such as at Lavagnone. Then there are special cases such as Lucone, where visits during the annual excavation campaigns are organized as part of an educational package including experimental archaeology. In some areas where ongoing excavations and archaeological areas with reconstructions are lacking – Lagazzi, Castellaro Lagusello and Bande di Cavriana – visitors' itineraries with archaeological and naturalistic themes are available.

Lastly, a number of special projects regard schools: "School students and their surroundings: valorization of Lake Garda's UNESCO pile dwelling sites", funded in 2019 (by MIUR, PON) and organized by a network of schools around Lake Garda (Liceo Scientifico, Linguistico, Classico Scienze Umane, Scienze Applicate per il Liceo E. Fermi di Salò; Costruzioni Ambiente e Territorio, Chimica, Materiali e Biotecnologie, Amministrazione Finanza e Marketing, Turistico e Tecnico Turistico per l'Istituto C. Battisti di Salò; Grafica e Comunicazione, Servizi Socio-Sanitari, Animazione Turistico-Sportiva, Promozione Accoglienza Turistica per l'Istituto G. Bazoli di Desenzano del Garda) and Desenzano and Gavardo museums. The project offers pupils no less than 18 different teaching modules.

HERITAGE EDUCATION		
Action 1	Shared educational museum projects for the UNESCO Pile Dwellings site	Time-frame
Description	The pile dwelling sites offer opportunities to address numerous topics: construction techniques, innovations related to agriculture and animal raising, spinning and weaving, pottery production and metallurgy, etc. At some civic museums connected to registered sites (whose finds they exhibit), teaching activities usually carried out by third parties have been operative for some time. It is proposed to conduct a shared educational project with the production of teaching material for schools to spread the values of the UNESCO Pile Dwellings site.	Short-term
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review teaching activities available in state and civic museums and schools' requirements 2. Identify good practices 3. Design a shared teaching itinerary and prepare educational material 4. Present project to educational operators and schools 5. Implement and monitor activities 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 2	Training courses for primary school teachers	Short-term
Description	Training courses will be organized for teachers at primary schools, where children are first taught about prehistory and protohistory, to ensure a high standard with regard to pile dwellings.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of how pile dwellings are covered in school text books 2. Decision about which topics to address; preparation of teaching material for distribution 3. Planning of meetings with teachers 4. Selection of areas where courses will be held 5. Implementation and monitoring of activities 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 3	Discovering the significance of pile dwellings: series of conferences for secondary schools	Short-term
Description	For secondary school students a series of conferences is proposed, involving the various specialists who work for the UNESCO site (archaeologists, geologists, archaeobotanists, archaeozoologists etc.), to explore the significance of pile dwellings with reference to their Outstanding Universal Values (with teaching material).	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan meetings 2. Select topics to cover and teaching material to prepare for distribution 3. Select areas where conferences will be held 4. Implementation and monitoring of activities 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 4	Pile dwellings for all!	Short-term
Description	The aim of the action is to establish heritage information programmes for diverse subsections of the public, to be delivered by appropriately trained operators.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of civic and state museums to identify good practices related to this theme 2. Involvement of local associations 3. Training of operators 4. Didactic activities in museums 5. Concluding event 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 5	Design of a kit for online teaching workshops	Short-term
Description	The COVID-19 emergency has made it necessary to offer schools the possibility of conducting online teaching workshops on pile dwellings.	
Activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design 2. Production 3. Distribution 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 6	Museum theatrical events	Mid-term
Description	Theatrical activities involving professional actors in an original dramatization featuring a pile dwelling community. Tour guides might subsequently conduct visits wearing the theatrical costumes on special occasions.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of civic and state museums to identify good practices related to this theme 2. Involvement of local theatrical groups 3. Drama to be co-written by museum heritage operators and a professional writer 4. Production of costumes and perhaps scenery 5. Staging of dramatization 6. Dramatized guided visits 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	

INSTRUCTIVE PUBLICATIONS

Numerous printed publications have been produced since 2011, at both national network and local levels.

National network publications:

- All 19 registered Italian components were presented in a leaflet prepared in 2014, which described the transnational serial site and, for each Italian pile dwelling settlement, the local museums that display finds from excavations and/or chance discoveries. This handy dissemination tool was shared among all Working Group members and was supported by the (then) Lombardy Archaeology Superintendency. A reprint in 2016 allowed adjustments for the institutional changes that occurred following the ministerial reform.
- To reinforce the site's identity, in 2018 the Working Group decided to adhere to the "Treasures of Italy and UNESCO" series (SAGEP publishers), which already features volumes on numerous Italian UNESCO sites. The pile dwelling guide, in Italian and English, was funded from the current project (L. 77/2006 E.F. 2013) and describes the 19 settlements, with a history of research from the 19th century excavations conducted after the first discoveries up to recent work.
- A number of pamphlets have been prepared by individual sites where excavations and research are underway or have been concluded (e.g. Lucone di Polpenazze-BS, Palù di Livenza-PN, Bodio Centrale-VA).
- Museum brochures (San Sivino-BS; Isolino Virginia-VA).
- Museum catalogues (e.g. Fiavè-TN).
- Tourist guides (Palù di Livenza-PN).
- As part of the current L. 77/2006 – funded project a leaflet of similar format to the international ones has been produced, as well as a teaching booklet.

At the transnational network level, the booklet drawn up in 2009 at the time of the site's candidacy achieved great success among both specialists and the general public due to the many illustrations (photographs, drawings, distribution maps) it contained, together with concise, well-aimed texts that introduced readers to the various themes on which the nomination proposal was based. The pamphlet was printed in two versions: one with German, French and Italian texts and the other in English, French and Slovenian. Almost 10 years later, the ICG decided to produce a new brochure with fresh images and content, referring to all 6 States Parties and printed in their respective languages. Italy participated in the funding of this new product, printed in 2019, from this project (L. 77/2006, E.F. 2013)²⁵.

INSTRUCTIVE PUBLICATIONS		Time-frame
Action 1	Creation of a 'trademark' for the site	Mid-term
Description	It has been decided that an image with distinctive format and graphics should be created for the UNESCO pile dwelling site, a readily identifiable and evocative symbol that represents it. The official UNESCO logo and emblem and the PALAFITTES logo are insufficient for this purpose.	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Italian Working Group discussion 2. Production of candidate emblems by professional graphic artists 3. Selection and transmission to ICG 4. The design will be made available to all UNESCO Pile Dwelling Site site stakeholders 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	
Action 2	Photographic campaign on registered Italian sites	Mid-term
Description	One of the major problems encountered in recent years in the preparation of print and digital publications was the lack of good quality photographic images of all the sites to illustrate the texts. The creation of a photographic archive of the 19 sites, shared with the bodies responsible for their protection and management, is essential for good communication. The availability of images (of excavation, various artefact types and landscapes) produced by a special photographic campaign would ensure a homogeneous	

²⁵ Funding under L. 77/2006 E.F. 2013 to the Swiss Coordination Group UNESCO Palafittes (BASEL, CH): prot. n. 0013913 date 09.07.2018 by SABAP-CO-LC.

	<p>database and enable the rapid choice of material and contents to be utilized. Frequent requests for photos for national and international communication (flyers, booklets etc.) mean that a photographic site archive for unrestricted use in communications and publications should be established, comprising environmental contexts, excavations and various types of finds.</p> <p>It will be necessary to share this request with the ABAP Superintendencies, Direzioni Regionali Musei,, universities and civic museums with research concessions, and managing bodies, in order to obtain authorization for making and using photographic records, providing a copy of the documentation in exchange.</p>	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreements with ABAP Superintendencies, Direzioni Regionali Musei, universities and civic museums with research concessions or with finds in deposit and managing bodies; requests for authorization 2. Select localities and objects to photograph 3. Draw up a work programme 4. Create a UNESCO Pile Dwelling site photographic archive presso il Soggetto Referente del sito 	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	

AUDIOVISUAL COMMUNICATION

Actions implemented in the audiovisual sector include:

- A documentary made in 2021 by the museums of Desenzano and Gavardo entitled “Peoples of the Lakes. Garda World Heritage Pile Dwellings”, part of the “Palafitte, verso una valorizzazione condivisa” project, financed by the councils of Desenzano del Garda, Gavardo and Polpenazze del Garda and the Lombardy Regional Authority, and produced by ArcheoFrame, the Archaeological Heritage Development and Communication Laboratory of IULM University, Milan.
- The documentary “Bronze Age Woodworkers and Carpenters” (director Mario Piavoli), which in 2015 won *ex aequo* and first prize at the 26th Rovereto Archaeological Film Festival. The film presents the proposed reconstructions of the pile dwellings of Bande di Cavriana and Castellaro Lagusello (province of Mantua) using experimental archaeology.
- A documentary on the excavation and research activities conducted on the site of Bodio Centrale-VA produced by the Archaeological Heritage Development and Communication Laboratory of IULM University, Milan;
- Some short videos on Lombardy UNESCO sites including pile dwellings, made by the Lombardy Regional Authority in occasion of EXPO2015;
- An episode on Alpine pile dwelling sites filmed for the TV programme “Italia viaggio nella bellezza - Abitare nella preistoria” (directed by Davide Savelli and Eugenio Farioli Vecchioli) was transmitted in 2016 by RAI Storia. In the film, the pile dwelling phenomenon is recounted by means of a fascinating journey between sites and reconstructions, from the submerged pile dwellings of Lake Varese, the Trentino sites of Molina di Ledro and Fiaavè, to the remains buried in the Garda peat bogs.
- In 2017 several videos were made on the occasion of the positioning of buoys to mark the boundaries of several registered submerged pile dwelling sites (San Sivino, Manerba-BS) and associated sites (Cazzago Brabbia-VA²⁶ and Corno di sotto, Desenzano-BS).
- In 2019 DVDs of the documentary “Le palafitte protostoriche del lago di Viverone” were made, produced by E20Progetto for Viverone Council, written and directed by Alberto Zola with SABAP-NO consultancy (Francesco Rubat Borel)²⁷.

²⁶ Work at the Ponti or Cazzago pile dwelling (Cazzago Brabbia-VA) was co-funded by the Lombardy Regional Authority under Avviso Unico 2017. Video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KKOvA8jasYM>

²⁷ Produced by E20project for the Municipality of Viverone, with texts and direction by Alberto Zola and advise of SABAP-NO (Francesco Rubat Borel).

AUDIOVISUAL PRODUCTS		
Action 1	Videos on the Italian pile dwelling settlements belonging to the UNESCO site	Time-frame
Description	There is currently no video that deals with all 19 of the Italian components of the UNESCO transnational serial site. For the purposes of communication and promotion it would be useful to create a brief but comprehensive film that can be shown at archaeological and sustainable tourism events (e.g. TourismA in Florence, the Borsa del Turismo Archeologico at Paestum, etc.).	Mid-term
Activities	1. Decide contents; 2. Select working group for filming 3. Make films	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	

DIGITAL COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL MEDIA

In 2017 the official website of the Italian part of the UNESCO site (www.unescopalafitteitalia.beniculturali.it) was set up, using the Museo&Web model adopted by MiBAC for the websites of state cultural sites. The use of this model has the advantage that the pile dwelling site is inserted among the official MiBAC ones, since it is already equipped with accessibility requirements. In addition, page contents may be easily managed and updated.

The last few years have seen an exponential growth in digital engagement platforms; in the field of archaeology there is a wide range of tools to choose from, especially with regard to social media. An increasing number of research groups and institutions are using social media platforms for professional discussion and networking, research, public information and community archaeology. Pile dwellings may be found on Facebook at the official Palafittes page ("Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps") and at "Excavations at Lucone". The latter presents new discoveries live, along with the educational activities conducted on the site during the annual excavation campaigns.

Through the Innovacultura project a multimedia game has been created based on the pile dwelling excavations and is available on touchscreens in Gavardo and Piacenza museums and the Lucone Archaeological Park.

Thanks to the project "Garda UNESCO pile dwellings. Cultural heritage study, research, education and communication, 2018"²⁸, information on the relevant sites and on pile dwellings may be downloaded from the Lavagnone and Lucone di Polpenazze sites²⁹ and the museums of Desenzano del Garda and Gavardo. The texts are in Italian and English.

DIGITAL COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL MEDIA		
Action 1	International Website: Italian Version	Time-frame
Description	Internet communications are an important vehicle for spreading awareness of the UNESCO Transnational Serial Site "Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps". Since the site's nomination, Switzerland has managed the (much visited) international website (www.palafittes.org), which was revised and restyled in 2018. It also seems important to produce an Italian version of this website. At the same time, the pages common to the 6 States Parties will be constantly updated and communications (also in English) regarding initiatives implemented on Italian sites will be periodically furnished	2020
Activities	1. Translation into Italian of pages of the international website https://www.palafittes.org	

²⁸ Funded by the Lombardy Regional Authority under a 2018 decision to promote development initiatives in archaeological areas, UNESCO sites and candidate sites and cultural itineraries in Lombardy – arts. 17, 18 and 20 L.R. 25/2016, group leader: Desenzano del Garda Council; partners: Museo Archeologico della Valle Sabbia- Fondazione "Piero Simoni"-Gavardo, Museo Archeologico della Valtenesi-Manerba del Garda, Università degli Studi di Milano.

²⁹ Also at the associated site of Corno di Sotto, Desenzano del Garda (BS).

	2. Periodic communication of news and developments concerning Italian sites in Italian and English This activity joins up with IN-5 Communication, and in particular with Action IN-5.2 Joint webpage	
Resources	Italian and Slovenian versions of the international website were financed under the project "Le palafitte UNESCO del Garda. Progetto di studio e valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale 2019", Lombardy Regional Authority tender "Invito alla presentazione di progetti di miglioramento di sedi, strutture e attrezzature di istituti e luoghi della cultura e siti UNESCO-L.R. 25/2016-anni 2019 e 2020", group leader Desenzano del Garda Council (sum: € 1,600.00)	
Action 2	Italian website: update and English version	Short-term
Description	Frequent updating of Italian website http://www.unescopalafitteitalia.beniculturali.it/ Production of pages dedicated to the 19 registered Italian sites and links to institutional pages Contemporary translation of English version	
Activities	1. Updating contents of http://www.unescopalafitteitalia.beniculturali.it/ 2. Creation of pages on the 19 Italian component sites 3. Translation of pages into English This activity is connected with IN-5 Communication and in particular with Action IN-5.2 Joint webpage	
Resources	Included in institutional activities	
Action 3	Participation in project for an international database of scientific publications on pile dwelling sites	Mid-term
Description	The literature on pile dwelling sites is very extensive, including monographs on individual settlements, as well as articles in specialist journals and local periodicals. It is thus essential that a general bibliography should be established. The project is part of MP Action IN-5.4	
Activities	1. Coordination with ICG to decide on actions required 2. Collaboration with universities 3. Gather data and share with ICG	
Resources	Included in institutional activities + additional funding to be found	

EXHIBITIONS

Between 2011 and 2018 the museums that house finds from pile dwelling settlements put on various exhibitions.

- 2013: "Peoples of the Lakes". Exhibition organized in the museums of Desenzano and Gavardo to present the UNESCO World Heritage listing in the Garda area.
- 2013: "Dal Bronzo all'Unesco-Storie di insediamenti nel Parco Naturale dei Lagoni di Mercurago" at the Civic Archaeological Museum of Arona (NO).
- 2015: in the year in which the majority of the events at the Milan EXPO2015 were focused on the theme "Feeding the planet, energy for life", in eastern Lombardy a "network exhibitions" model involving 5 pile dwellings and 5 museums explored this theme, in relation to pile dwellings, in a different and complementary way³⁰.
- 2015: "Pile dwellings: a journey into the past to feed the future". Veneto also took up the Expo theme with this exhibition at the Verona Civic Natural History Museum³¹.

In 2016, on the occasion of the exhibition "4.000 Jahre Pfahlbauten" put on in Germany in Bad Buchau and Bad Schussenried (16 April-9 October 2016), a number of finds from Italian registered and associated pile dwelling sites (e.g. Isolino Virginia, Lavagnone, Fiavè, La Quercia) were loaned for display. These international collaborations undoubtedly help to spread awareness abroad of Italy's exceptional (but currently little known) pile dwelling heritage and should be encouraged in the future.

³⁰ Desenzano: "2077 BC, into the groove...nel solco dell'aratro"; Manerba: "Hit to eat ... La caccia e la pesca sulle rive del lago"; Gavardo: "The hut's kitchen ... In cucina al Lucone"; Cavriana: "Cavriana 4000 years ago ... Bread and wine in a pile dwelling"; Piadena: "Pile dwelling Ware ... Piatti, pentole e padelle ai Lagazzi". BAIONI, MANGANI 2016.

³¹ GONZATO, MANGANI, MARTINELLI 2015.

EXHIBITIONS		Time-frame
Action 1	Major touring exhibition	Short-term
Description	The organization of a large exhibition to promote the UNESCO site and raise awareness of it throughout Italy is planned. It will be aimed at the general, non-specialist public. The material on display will come largely from Italian pile dwelling settlements, and it will be put on in major cities (Milan, Venice and Rome) to attract national and international tourism. There will be an emphasis on set design, installations and full-immersion itineraries	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exhibition project design and identification of venues 2. Decide themes to be addressed and select finds to put on display 3. Appoint relevant specialists: archaeologists, set designer, firm specialized in multimedia installations for exhibitions and museums (including graphic design), publisher for catalogue and merchandising, architect, lighting technician 4. Print catalogue (Italian and English) 5. Merchandising 	
Resources	To be found from public and private sponsors	

MONITORING

The Management Plan constitutes a continuous circular process, which starts from study of the heritage and territorial and socio-economic analyses, proceeding to define the general objectives and strategies, which lead to Action Plans; the implementation of these is then followed by monitoring, which in turn links to a new phase of development/revision of the Management Plan.

Monitoring is thus an important stage: on one hand it makes it possible to verify the concrete implementation of the Management Plan; on the other, thanks to the acquisition of feedback, it permits evaluation of the real impact on the UNESCO heritage of the various interventions devised and thus the redefinition (on the basis of these results) of future actions to ensure maintenance of the OUV over time.

The implementation of the Management Plan outlined here will therefore be monitored and reviewed to ensure that the actions specified in the individual Action Plans are being carried out and are consistent with the proposals. Control and monitoring activities will also be conducted during the execution of the individual interventions in order to establish the work's progress and detect the occurrence of any problems or potential dangers – and in this eventuality intervene with adequate timing to make the necessary corrections.

The performance indicators will also take account of the interventions already carried out on the individual registered sites; these have been recorded since 2011 in the Italian Annual Reports and inserted into the Annual Report of the entire transnational site. In this way it will be possible to observe measurable changes over a lengthy period of time, starting from the site's registration in the WHL.

Lastly, preparation of the indicators will also take account of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, underwritten in September 2015 by the UN General assembly, and the contribution that the Action Plans make to achievement of the following goals.

- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation;
- Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

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8. NATIONAL MANAGEMENT SLOVENIA

8.1 Instruments and Structure

- National Authority
- Regional and local Authorities and Actors

8.2 Resources

8.3 Masterplan and Measures (National)

- Overview

8.1 INSTRUMENTS AND STRUCTURE

NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

Ljubljansko barje Nature Park is established by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia through the Decree on the Ljubljansko barje Nature Park. This Decree determines the borders of the Nature Park, protection areas, the rules of conduct, protection regimes, the manner of management and supervision, funding and other actions referring to the achievement of Nature Park objectives.

For the purpose of Nature Park management, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia established a *public institute* also responsible for the preparation and revising a management plan. The management of the selected component parts inscribed on the World Heritage List is part of the Nature Park management that foresees and demands realization of all necessary activities to enable proper and effective protection of the heritage, as well as its sustainable development. It should take into account all relevant UNESCO and advisories bodies documents and particularly the objectives and arrangements of the common International Management Plan of all six partner States. It is important to highlight that site under the protection of Cultural Heritage Protection Act and an area protected on the basis of Nature Conservation Act overlap (uniform protection of monuments and nature), the Management Plan must be adopted in the agreement of both fields – cultural and nature. Management was committed to a manager of a natural site by Decree proclaiming pile dwellings on Ljubljansko barje for a monument of national importance. Management of a monument or site shall be carried out on the basis of a management plan. The Public Institute Ljubljansko barje Nature Park is composed by the Council of the Institute, the Expert Council and the director. The Institute is managed by the Council of the Institute, which was constituted in January 2010 and has 15 members. Seven members of the Council of the Institute represent seven local communities of the Park; one of them must be representative of Municipality of Ig, four representatives of the Government, one representative of workers of the Institute, one representative of owners of agricultural and forest land and two representatives of NGOs. The Ljubljansko barje Nature Park as a public institute has permanent employees and temporal employees.

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8.2 RESOURCES

Public Institute Ljubljansko barje Nature Park receives a budget for management tasks from the Ministry of Culture in amount 21,000 € (2019) and is expected to increase in following years.

8.3 MASTER PLAN AND MEASURES (NATIONAL)

OVERVIEW

The Nature Park – including the pile-dwellings area – will be managed on the basis of a ten-year management plan. The Public Institute Ljubljansko barje Nature Park has submitted a draft management plan for Ljubljansko barje Nature Park for the time period from 2019 until 2028 in January 2019. The management plan is defining more precisely the individual activities for the management of Nature Park and pile dwellings on Ljubljansko barje. The draft management plan of Ljubljansko barje Nature Park was prepared by the public institute and is under revision, must be submitted to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. Until the adoption of the management plan, the draft management plan serves as a Management Guidelines. The adopted management plan will be annexed to the international management plan. The draft management plan identified individual management objectives and actions which are important for the entire park area. These objectives will also be followed by an annual working program, adopted by the Council of the Institute, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. Within the public service duties of Nature Park management, the Public Institute performs the following tasks (and some of them are and will be performed by other participating institutions and responsible authorities):

SI-1 COORDINATION		Time-frame
SI-1.1	International coordination	Ongoing
Aims	The obligations to the international coordination group are met.	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular participation to the meetings of the International Coordination Group - Elaboration of reports - Regular communication and consultation with other site managers - Participation in common projects 	
Resources	Within the budget of Public Institute	
SI-1.2	National coordination	Ongoing
Aims	Slovenian coordination group is guaranteeing effective communication and coordination of management obligations.	
Actions	- Communication with Ministries, public Institutes for cultural heritage conservation, local municipalities and interested stakeholders	
Resources	Within the budget of Public Institute	
SI-2 CREDIBILITY		Time-frame
SI-2.1	Strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List	Ongoing
Aims	Ensuring that obligations of the World Heritage Convention met in management, protection, conservation and presentation.	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective communication with stakeholders Presentation and communication of World Heritage Convention and World Heritage Site 	
Resources	Within the budget of Public Institute	
SI-3 CONSERVATION		Time-frame
SI-3.1	Conservation and protection of cultural landscape	Ongoing
Aims	Land change from wet-meadows to fields is prevented	

Actions	Implementing Nature Park's 1.zone policies Monitoring	
Resources	Within the budget of Public Institute	
SI-3.2	Enhancement of protection	Ongoing
Aims	Pile-dwellings sites and their protection is continuously enhanced.	
Actions	Collaboration with private land owners Implementations of Nature park's policies Elaboration of a network of groundwater level observation points On site monitoring	
Resources	Within the budget of Public Institute and projects.	
SI-3.3	Multidisciplinary investigations of the pile dwellings in the Ljubljansko barje	
Aims	Continue scientific research projects at Ljubljansko barje the project 'Multidisciplinary investigations of the pile dwellings in the Ljubljansko barje'.	2015 - 2020
Actions		
Resources	Resources Slovenian Research Agency	

SI-4 CAPACITY BUILDING		Time-frame
SI-4.1	International and national knowledge-transfer	Ongoing
Aims	Managers participate in international and national capacity building projects.	
Actions		
Resources	Within the budget of Public Institute	

SI-5 COMMUNICATION		Time-frame
SI-5.1	Increasing public awareness	Ongoing
Aims	The Nature Park and its pile-dwelling sites are well known, its values are understood.	
Actions	Public presentations and communication Publications in journals, news papers, other medias	
Resources	Within the budget of Public Institute	
SI-5.2	Effective cooperation with stakeholders	Ongoing
Aims	Participating in multi-sector working groups, representing the needs of site management.	
Actions	Participation in round tables, working groups, seminars, reunions	
Resources	Within the budget of Public Institute	
SI-5.3	Koliščarski dan (Pile-dweller's day)	Annual activity
Aims	The visitors learn about prehistory and World Heritage values, through experimental archaeology and workshops.	
Actions	Help with organisation of the event Organisation of workshops	
Resources	Within a budget of Cultural Association Fran Govekar, Municipality of Ig and other sources.	
SI-5.4	Archaeological park in Ig	2019-2022
Aims	First archaeological park in Slovenia presenting pile dwellings heritage is built.	
Actions	Help with contents Orientation on concept development	
Resources	Within the budget of Interpretation of biodiversity and the heritage of pile dwellings in Ljubljansko barje project	
SI-5.5	Didactic workshops	Ongoing
Aims	Enhance access to pile-dwelling knowledge, especially for children.	
Actions	Workshops with primary and secondary schools Development of didactic material and concepts	
Resources	Within the budget of Public Institute, National Museum of Slovenia, City Museum Of Ljubljana, Razstavišče Moja Ljubljanica.	

SI-5.6	Development of sustainable cultural tourism	Ongoing
Aims	A tourist destination is developed on UNESCO Sustainable Tourism Programme principles.	
Actions	Collaboration with municipalities and tourist sector stakeholders	
Resources		
SI-5.7	Virtual presentation of pile dwellings	2017 - 2020
Aims	Enhance access to pile-dwelling knowledge. Pile dwellings are presented with virtual means on site and the internet.	
Actions		
Resources	Within the budget of Virtual Arch Project	

SI-6 COMMUNITIES		Time-frame
SI-6.1	Involve local communities	Ongoing
Aims	Local communities are involved in gaining the objectives of Nature Park; activities of municipalities contribute to the development of the Nature Park area.	
Actions	Regular contact and cooperation with municipalities Regular contact with stakeholders from different sectors within Nature Park	
Resources	Within the budget of Public Institute and budget of municipalities	



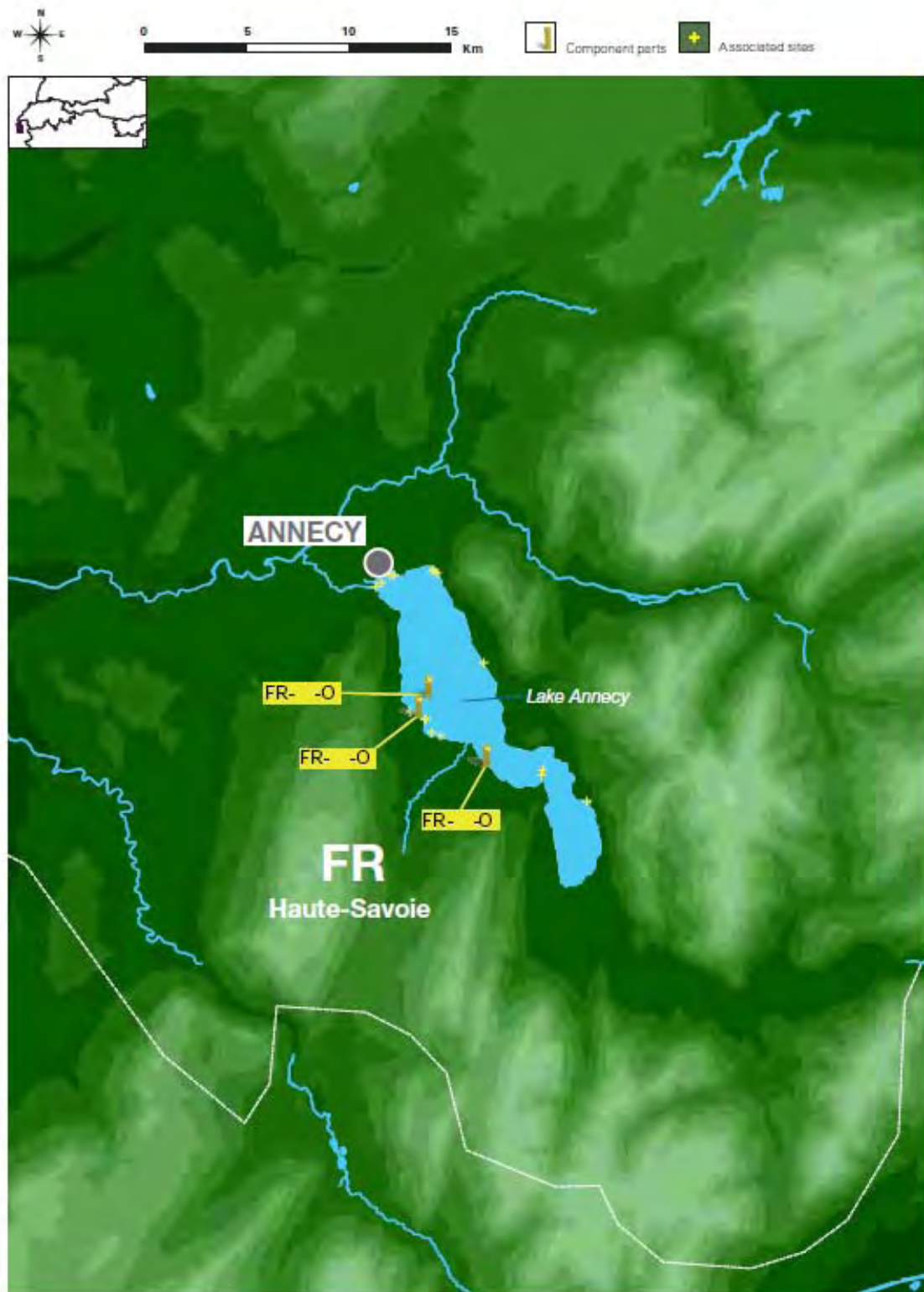


The Alps with location of the Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps. Scale 1:2,500,000.



Macro-region 'French Jura lakes'.
Scale 1:250,000.



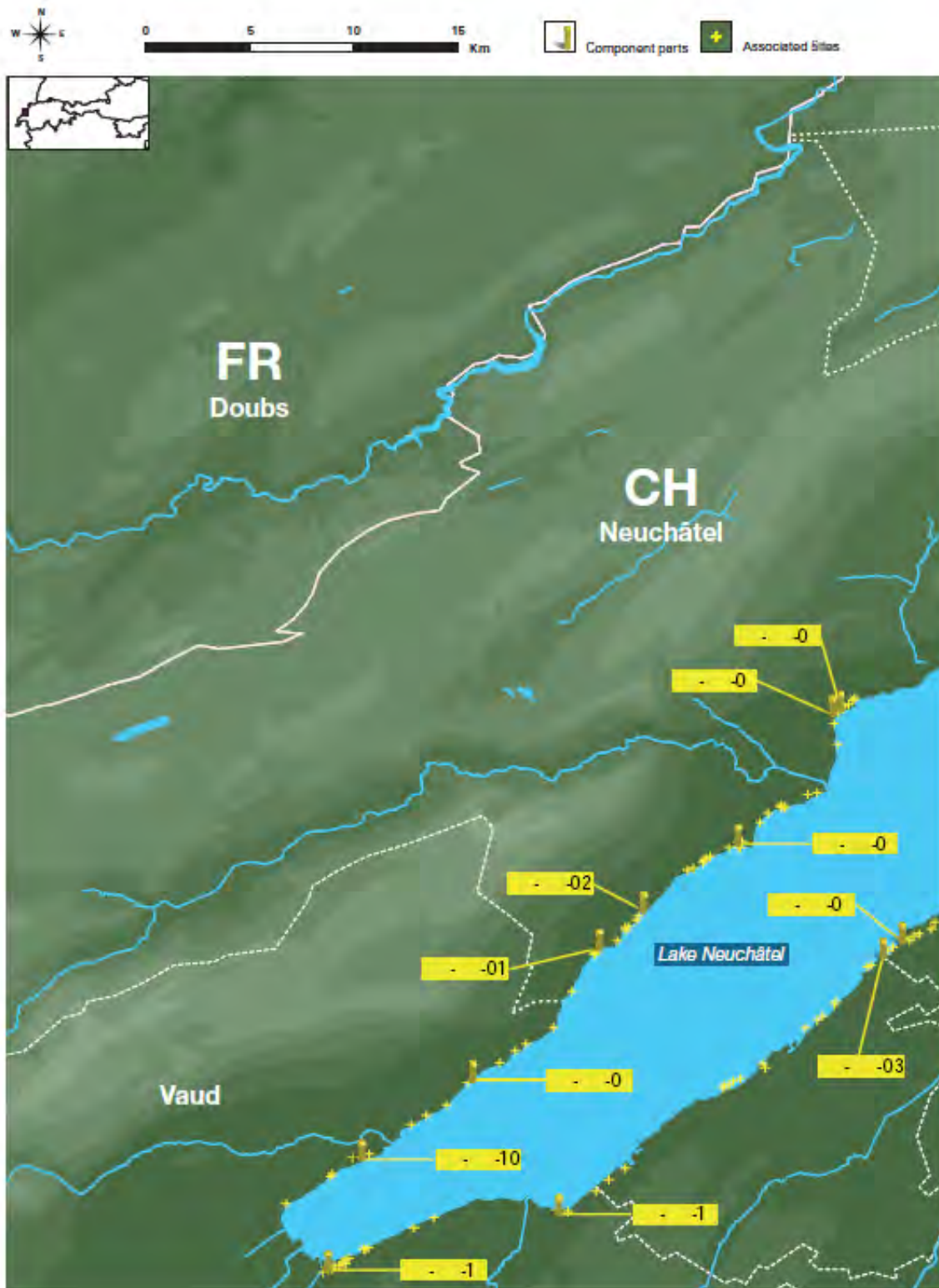


The Macro-region "Savoyan Lakes".
Scale 1:250,000.





The Macro-region 'Lake Geneva':
Scale 1:250,000.





The Macro-region 'Three Lakes Region':
Scale 1:250,000.



Macro-region 'Small lakes of the Swiss Plateau'. Scale 1:250,000.

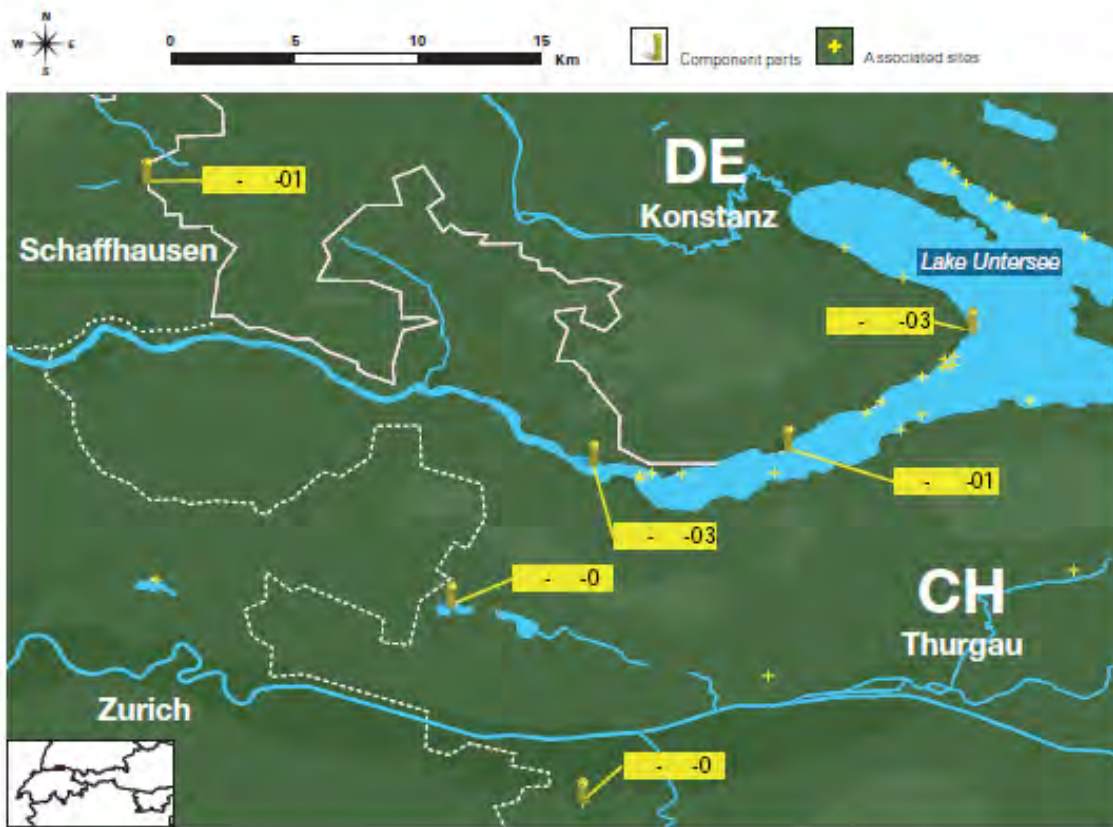




Macro-region 'Central Switzerland'. Scale 1:250,000.



Macro-region 'Region of Lake Zurich'.
Scale 1:250,000.

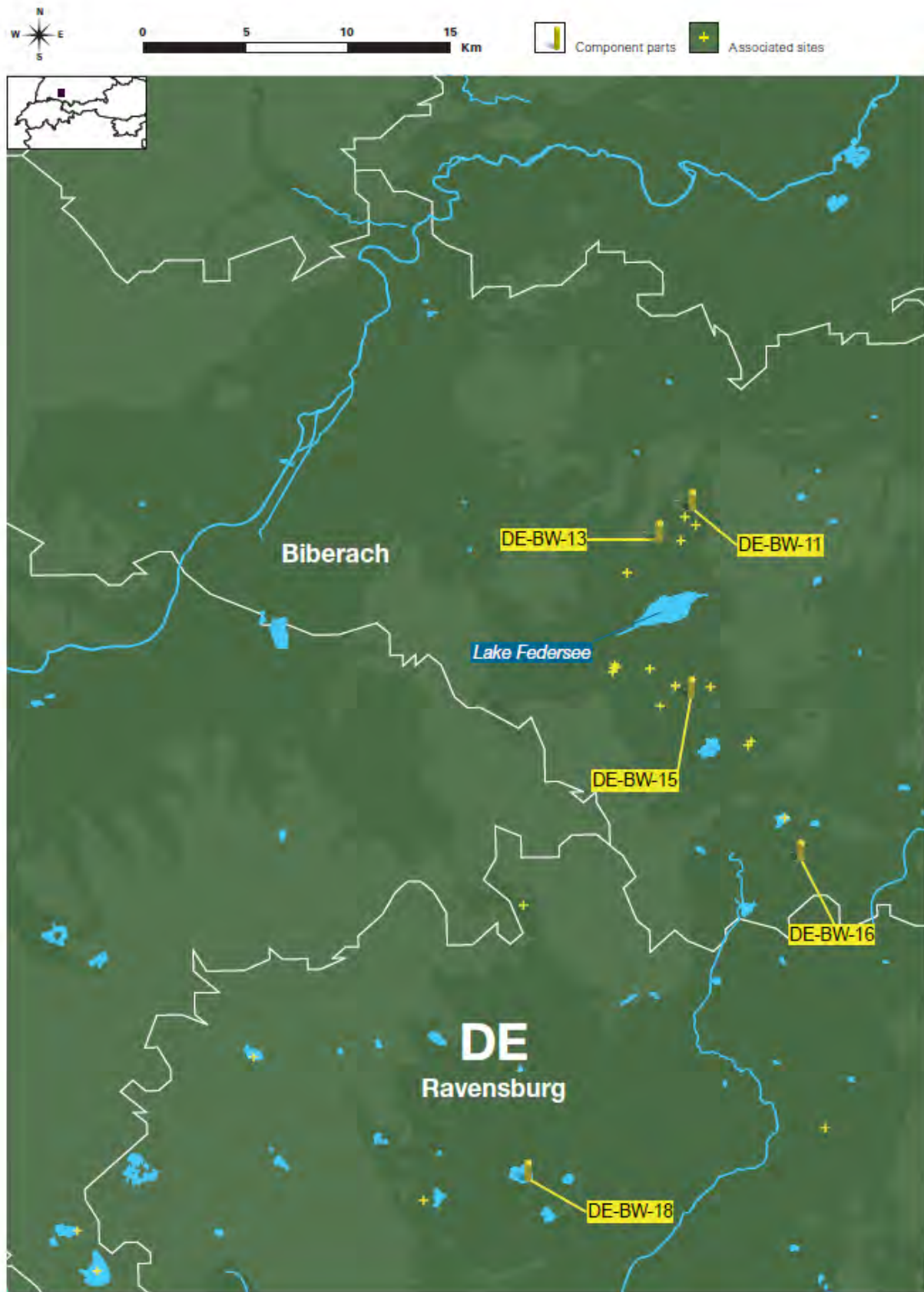


Macro-region 'Small lakes and bogs in northeastern Switzerland'.
Scale 1:250,000.





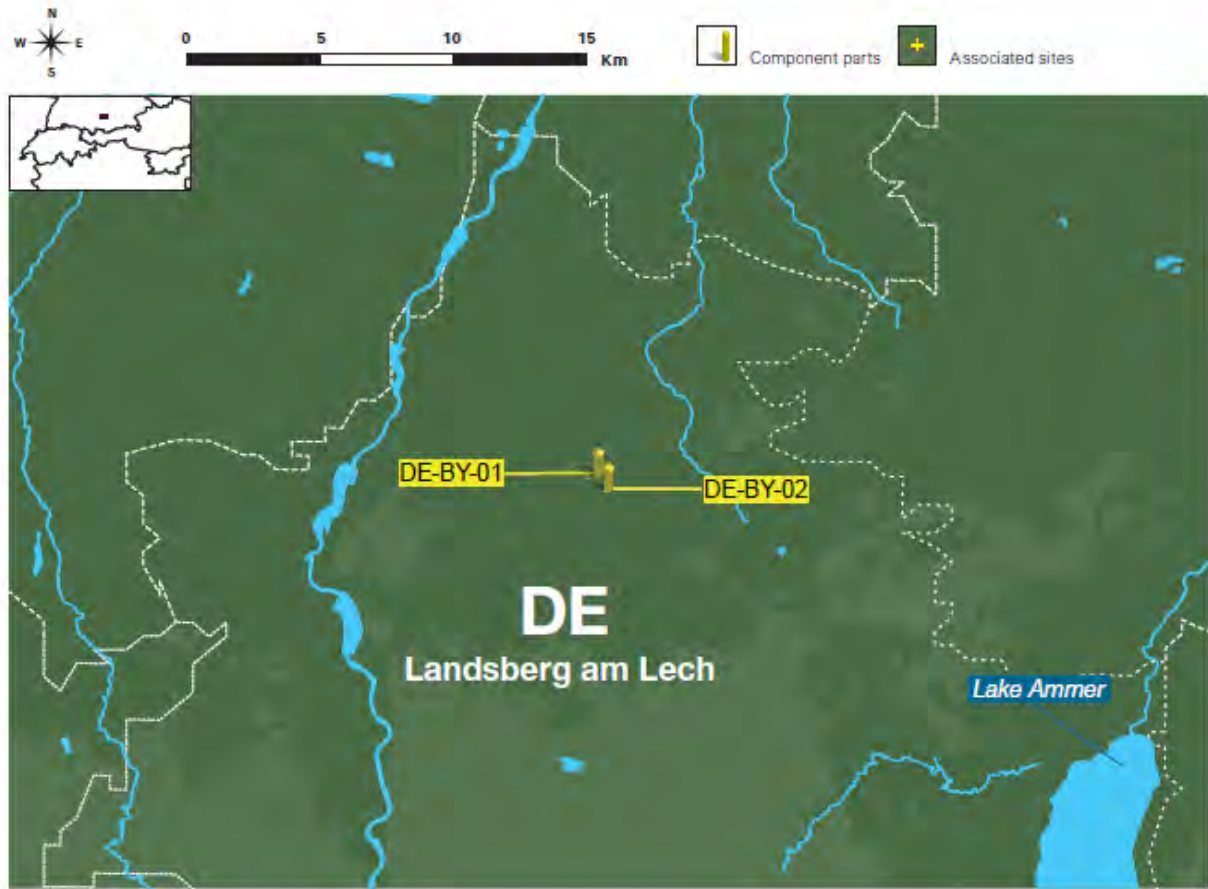
The Macro-region 'Lake Constance'.
Scale 1:250,000.



Macro-region 'Federsee and Upper Swabia'. Scale 1:250,000.



Macro-region 'Swabian Jura'.
Scale 1:250,000.



Macro-region 'Loosbach Valley',
Scale 1:250,000.



Macro-region 'Lake Starnberg'.
Scale 1:250,000.



Western part of the Macro-region 'Salzkammergut'. Scale 1:250,000.



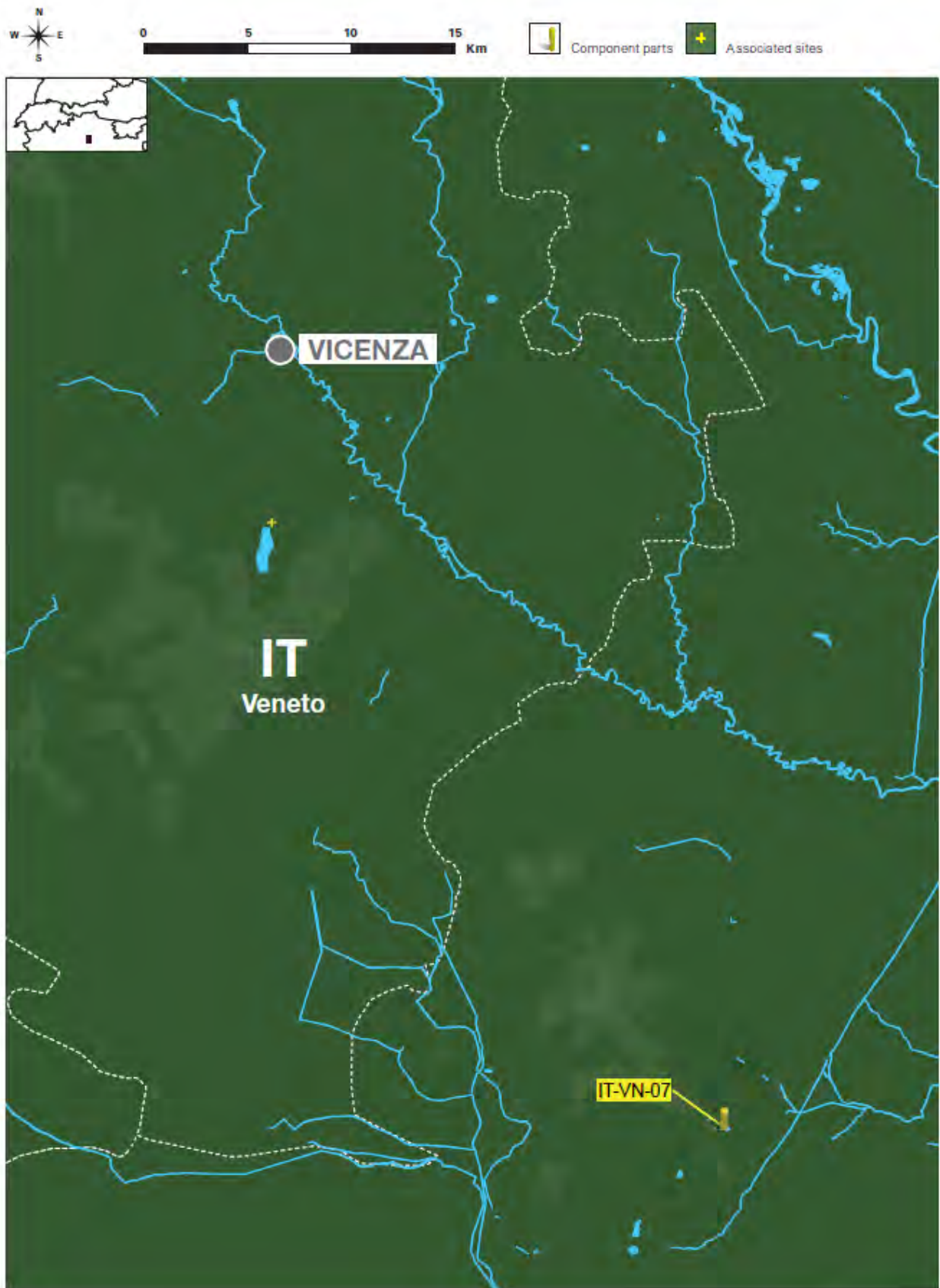
Macro-region 'Lake Keutschach',
Scale 1:250,000.



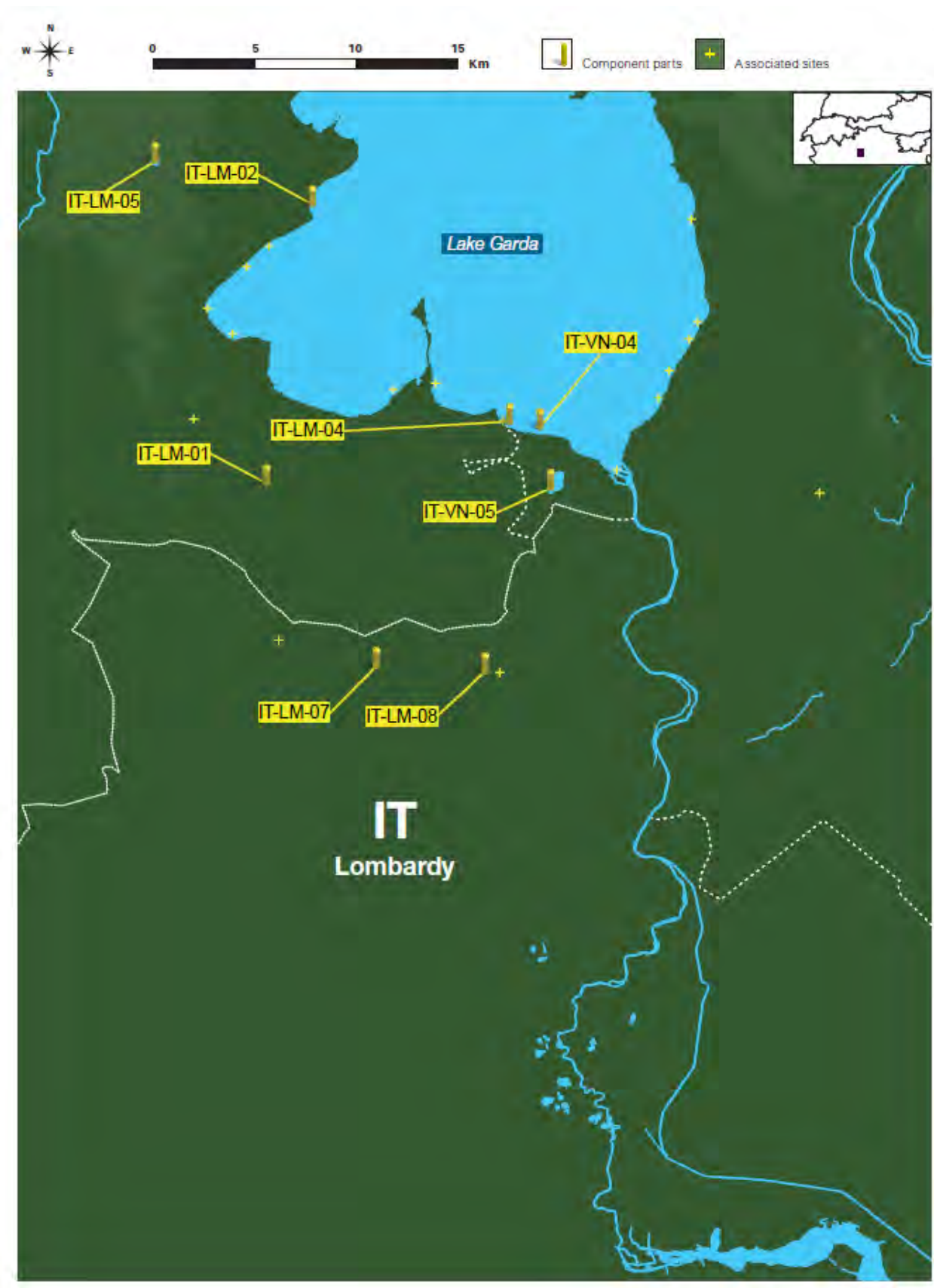
Macro-region "Ljubljansko barje".
Scale 1:250,000.



Macro-region 'Small lakes and rivers of eastern Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia'.
Scale 1:250,000.



Macro-region 'Small lakes or bogs of Berici and Euganei Hills'. Scale 1:250,000.



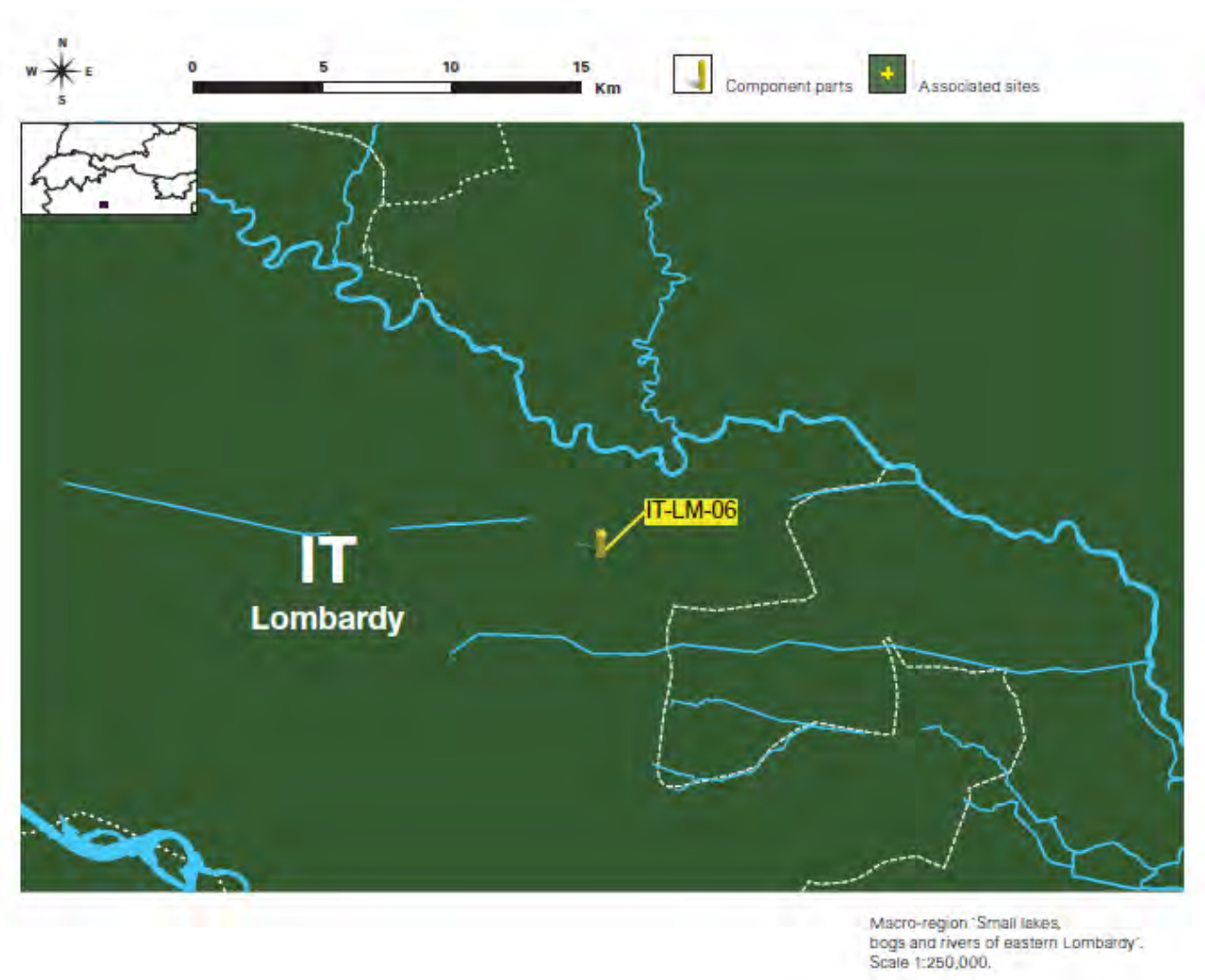
Western part of the Macro-region 'Region of Lake Garda'. Scale 1:250,000.



Eastern part of the
Macro-region 'Region of Lake Garda'.
Scale 1:250,000.



Macro-region 'Small lakes or bogs of Trentino', Scale 1:250,000.





Macro-region 'Region of lakes Maggiore and Varese'. Scale 1:250,000.

