

Nomination of
The GREAT
SPAS *of Europe*



for inclusion on the
World Heritage
List

Volume II: Monitoring



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6. Monitoring

6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

Monitoring activities concerning *The Great Spas of Europe* will be undertaken and recorded at both international, national and local levels. The series as a whole covers living towns with activities that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value and the appearance and setting of the component towns. Monitoring is a very important tool to inform partners at all levels of the management structure of potential and actual issues. Monitoring will inform reviews of the Overall Management System and the Local Management Plans.

The principal goal of monitoring is to identify threats or harm to the Outstanding Universal Value. It will strengthen cooperation at and between local, national and international levels. Issues raised will be assessed at the national level and those which might affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole will be reported via the normal channels of the State Party to the *Intergovernmental Committee (IGC)* so that necessary measures can be considered. Normal State Party channels will also be used if a report to the World Heritage Centre is required.

All States Parties involved in *The Great Spas of Europe* nomination project already have at least several properties inscribed on the *World Heritage List*, so monitoring activities can draw from the skill and experience of relevant bodies and follow the national principles and practice and periodicity. National monitoring is organized according to the systems existing in the individual States Parties participating in this nomination.

The baseline for monitoring the state of conservation of each component is this dossier which describes conditions at the time of nomination. Outstanding Universal Value and the key attributes carrying it are identified in Chapter 3. These are reproduced below for convenience:

Periodic Reporting

Regular monitoring will also assist components and national authorities in preparation for the cyclical World Heritage Periodic Reports. This now covers a wide range of key indicators:

- State of Conservation;
- Effectiveness of the management system;
- Character of governance
- Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations;
- Contribution to sustainable development;
- Capacity development; (taken from 3rd Cycle Periodic Report Part II Questionnaire)

State of conservation is obviously a crucial indicator, and so far the only one included in the nomination format (Operational Guidelines Annex 5).

Responses for Periodic Reporting will be prepared first in each State Party and then coordinated by the Secretariat on behalf of the Intergovernmental Committee. For Periodic Reporting, all relevant persons (mainly national focal points, site-managers and other responsible persons) will prepare common information as necessary and will communicate all aspects of official questionnaires to report on the property as objectively as possible.

Attributes and features	Description	Physical elements described in section 2a
Mineral springs	Natural geothermal, and cold water, mineral springs, their variation in qualities between component parts (and within them), together with their water management.	Springs and their water qualities; Spring abstraction mechanisms, outlet covers, faucets and other structures; Spring water distribution facilities; Fountains.
Spa historic urban landscape	Innovative and progressive urban design and its interaction with specific natural features. Specific spatial planning of spa towns that reflects a new urban typology that has no earlier parallel.	Geology, topography, geomorphology and hydrology; Distinctive urban plan of the spa town that defines a shared form and function between all component parts, but that is reflected by characteristic variations in each component part; Spa ensembles of buildings and spaces, gardens and parks, parades and promenades; Setting.
Spa architecture	Form and design of buildings and structures developed for medicinal and curative purposes, for leisure, meeting and communicating, including international clubs. Accommodation for spa clientele, including international hotels and villas.	Spa prototypes and spa buildings of great diversity and quality, including pavilions, pump rooms, drinking halls, baths and pools, fountains, hospitals, treatment rooms, colonnades, promenades and bridges, bottling and salt extraction, pastille-making, casinos, assembly rooms, reading rooms, concert halls, music pavilions, theatres, opera houses, galleries and museums, churches and cemeteries, grand hotels, lodgings, palatial and diverse styles of grand villas.
Therapeutic and recreational spa landscape	Designed open spaces and setting for spa towns, and management of the wider landscape to create therapeutic walks, opportunities for exercise, sport and leisure.	Recreational parkland and pathways; Designed woodland walks, rides and drives; Funicular railways; Hillside trails; Watchtowers and viewpoints; Restaurants, cafes and bars in the spa landscape; Sports facilities (golf courses, tennis courts, horse racecourses); Designed picturesque setting; Vistas.
Spa support infrastructure	Early and technically advanced, and distinctive spa-specific, support infrastructure.	Spa headquarters; Railway stations, railways and funiculars; Administrative buildings; Spring water bottling facilities; Salt extraction and production facilities; Abattoirs; Canalisation; Spring water supply pipelines.
Continuing spa function	The regime of 'taking the cure', together with its associated activities, represents a continued sustainable function, and a continued living tradition with a distinctive contribution to identity and sense of place.	Traditional spa features that remain in use; New complementary developments that sustain the cultural practices of the spa tradition, integrate social values and contemporary economic processes/functionality, and that are sympathetic to proposed World Heritage values.
Scientific, artistic and literary values, events and cultural tradition	a) Achievements in spa science and other scientific, social and cultural fields; b) Fashionable places that are associated with works of "high-art" in music, literature and painting; c) Centres of political gravity and events; d) Religious and spiritual tolerance.	a) Places and specific buildings where significant progress in developing scientific principles of balneology, hydrotherapy, crenotherapy and other medical diagnostics that relate to mineral water were made (and other scientific, social and cultural achievements). Places which helped to transform society, and which created transferable modes of sociability; b) Places where "high-art" was originated or performed for the first time; c) Places of major political events and/or where many important decisions were made; d) Churches, synagogues and other religious facilities of various denominations related to an international and multicultural spa clientele.

Key indicators have been developed to assess the state of conservation of these key attributes as a proxy for Outstanding Universal Value as a whole. Periodic Reporting will ask (Question 3.2) for the assessment of the state of conservation of up to 15 attributes (five is seen as an optimum number) on the following four-point scale:

- **Lost:** Loss or alteration to most aspects of this attribute has occurred and has caused a major loss of significance of this attribute.
- **Seriously compromised:** Loss or alteration of many aspects of this attribute has occurred, which is leading to a significant reduction in the significance of this attribute.
- **Compromised:** Some loss or alteration of the aspects of this attribute has already occurred, but their overall condition is not causing persistent or substantial effects to this attribute.
- **Preserved:** This attribute is essentially intact, and its overall condition is stable or improving. Available evidence indicates only minor, if any, disturbances, to this attribute.

These will then be used to assess the overall state of conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity and authenticity, of the property.

All components of the property will use the same format for assessing the state of conservation of the six key attributes identified in Section 3.1.b:

Number of Indicator	Attribute	Desired state of conservation	Measures	Periodicity of monitoring
1	Mineral springs	Preserved form and functionality of mineral springs and purity of water source distribution facilities; Fountains.	1 Number of working springs; 2 Purity and chemical content of water to remain unchanged	1 Continuous
2	Spa historic urban landscape	Retained urban form of the spa town	1 Character of spa historic urban landscape to remain unchanged 2 number of applications for consent for new developments	1 Continuously during decisive processes. 2 fixed point photography for each PR cycle
3	Spa architecture	Maintenance in good repair and sustainable use all structures which are part of this attribute	1 Number of buildings in need of repair 2 Number of abandoned/ derelict buildings	1 Twice within each PR cycle
4	Therapeutic and recreational spa landscape	Retention of the green planned landscapes within spa; Maintenance of links with surrounding landscape; Retention of the character of surrounding landscape;	1 Percentage of green spaces within spa to remain stable 2 Links to remain unchanged 3 Character of surrounding landscape to remain unchanged	1 Continuously during decisive processes. 2 fixed point photography for each PR cycle
5	Spa support infrastructure	Retention of evidence of infrastructure; Maintenance of functions as appropriate	1 Number of buildings in need of repair 2 Number of abandoned/ derelict buildings	1 Twice within each PR cycle
6	Continuing spa function	Maintenance of functioning elements of the spa Continuing use of varying types of accommodation Retention of spa-related small curative, sporting and leisure facilities	1 Number of traditional spa features still in use 2 Number and type of accommodation units	1 Twice within each PR cycle

Fig 30: Key indicators for monitoring state of conservation of Outstanding Universal Value (for responsible bodies and location of records, see Fig. 31; for attribute descriptions see table of attributes in section 3.1.b
PR = Periodic Reporting

The records of these monitoring processes will be kept within each component of the property or within each State Party and will be located as follows:

Component number	Component name	Location of records
AUSTRIA 1	<i>Baden bei Wien</i>	City of Baden
BELGIUM 2	<i>Spa</i>	Agence wallonne du Patrimoine Ville de <i>Spa</i>
CZECH REPUBLIC 3	<i>Františkovy Lázně</i>	Ministry of Culture National Heritage Institute Czech Spa Inspectorate
4	<i>Karlovy Vary</i>	Ministry of Culture National Heritage Institute Czech Spa Inspectorate
5	<i>Mariánské Lázně</i>	Ministry of Culture National Heritage Institute Czech Spa Inspectorate
FRANCE 6	<i>Vichy</i>	Municipality of <i>Vichy</i> Regional Health Authority (ARS) of the Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes region Regional Directorate of Cultural Affairs (DRAC) of the Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes region
GERMANY 7	<i>Bad Ems</i>	City of <i>Bad Ems</i> , Local Government Rhein-Lahn, local monument protection
8	<i>Baden-Baden</i>	State Office for Cultural Heritage Baden-Württemberg (contact details see chapter 6.b.8) Department of World Heritage Nomination and Urban Design <i>Baden-Baden</i> (contact details see chapter 6.b.8)
9	<i>Bad Kissingen</i>	City of <i>Bad Kissingen</i> World Heritage Coordination/Site Management Referat Archiv, Kultur und Bildung Promenadestraße 6 97688 Bad Kissingen Email: welterbekoordination@stadt.badkissingen.de Stadtarchiv <i>Bad Kissingen</i> Promenadestraße 6 97688 Bad Kissingen Email: stadtarchiv@stadt.badkissingen.de
ITALY 10	<i>Montecatini Terme</i>	City of <i>Montecatini Terme</i> , <i>The Great Spas of Europe</i> Office Superintendence of Archeology, Fine Arts and Landscape for the Metropolitan City of Florence and for the Provinces of Pistoia e Prato – Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities; Terme di Montecatini S.p.A
UNITED KINGDOM 11	<i>City of Bath</i>	Bath and North East Somerset Council The Guildhall, High Street, Bath. BA1 5AW United Kingdom.

Fig 31: Location of monitoring records

Each component will of course be carrying out other monitoring for other purposes and it will be for each component to determine the methodology it uses for assessing the measures for each key objective in Fig:30

More detailed information on how this data is collected and on other monitoring procedures will be found in the Local Management Plans of the 11 components. This is also commented on in Chapter 5.e. above where rules and objectives of the newly established International Management Board are described (e.g. “to prepare for and report on all aspects of monitoring and the generation of the state of conservation reporting”). This collective body will prepare the basis for PR cycles and activities as indicated in Fig:30

6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

The name and contact details for the agency(ies) responsible for monitoring the measures set out in Section 6.a are as follows:

1. *Baden bei Wien*

AUSTRIA

Stadtgemeinde Baden

Hauptplatz 1
A-2500 Baden
Phone: (+43)(0)2252 86 800-219
Fax: (+43)(0) 2252 86 800-209
E-mail: buergermeister@baden.gv.at

Austrian Monuments Authority

(Bundesdenkmalamt /BDA, Department for Lower Austria)
Hoher Markt 11, Gozzoburg
A-3500 Krems
Phone: (+43)(0)2732 777 88
E-mail: niederoesterreich@bda.gv.at
<https://bda.gv.at/de/ueber-uns/abteilungen-in-den-bundeslaendern/niederoesterreich/>

2. *Spa*

BELGIUM

Agence wallonne du Patrimoine

Rue des Brigades d'Irlande, 1
B- 5100 Jambes
Phone: + 32 (0)81/33.21.73
E-mail: awap@awap.be

Ville de Spa

Hôtel de Ville
Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, 44
B-4900 Spa
Phone: + 32 (0)87/79.53.60
E-mail: info@villedespa.be

3. *Františkovy Lázně*

CZECH
REPUBLIC

Directorate General of the National Heritage Institute

CZ-118 01 Prague 1 – Malá Strana
Phone: +420 257 010 111
E-mail: e-podatelna@npu.cz

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic

Maltézské náměstí 1
CZ-118 01 Prague 1 – Malá Strana
Phone: +420 257 085 111
E-mail: e-podatelna@mkcr.cz

4. *Karlovy Vary*

Directorate General of the National Heritage Institute

Valdštejnské náměstí 3,
CZ-118 01 Prague 1 – Malá Strana
Phone: +420 257 010 111
E-mail: e-podatelna@npu.cz

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic

Maltézské náměstí 1
CZ-118 01 Prague 1 – Malá Strana
Phone: +420 257 085 111
E-mail: e-podatelna@mkcr.cz

5. *Mariánské Lázně*

Directorate General of the National Heritage Institute

Valdštejnské náměstí 3,
CZ-118 01 Prague 1 – Malá Strana
Phone: +420 257 010 111
E-mail: e-podatelna@npu.cz

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic

Maltézské náměstí 1
CZ-118 01 Prague 1 – Malá Strana
Phone: +420 257 085 111
E-mail: e-podatelna@mkcr.cz

6. *Vichy*

Direction régionale des affaires culturelles Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

Le Grenier d'Abondance
6, quai Saint-Vincent
69283 Lyon Cedex 01
Phone: +33 (0)4 72 00 44 00

Mairie de *Vichy*

Place de l'hôtel de ville
BP 42158
03201 Vichy Cedex
Phone : +33 (0)4 70 30 17 17

FRANCE

Agence Régionale de santé (ARS) Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

Délégation territoriale de l'Allier
20 rue Aristide Briand
03400 Yzeure
Phone : +33 (0)4 72 34 74 00

Responsable du pôle Patrimoine mondial - UNESCO

Département des affaires européennes
et internationales
Direction générale des patrimoines (DGP)
Ministère de la culture
6, rue des Pyramides –75001 PARIS
Phone: +33 (0)1.40.15.33.35 –
Fax: +33.(0)1.40.15.33.07

7. *Bad Ems*

Sekretariat für das Welterbe in Rheinland-Pfalz

Ministerium für Wissenschaft,
Weiterbildung und Kultur (Ministry for
Science, Higher Education and Culture)
Mittlere Bleiche 61
55116 Mainz
Phone: +49 6131 16-0
Email: poststelle@mwwk.rlp.de

General Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Generaldirektion Kulturelles Erbe
Direktion Landesdenkmalpflege
Schillerstrasse 44 – Erthaler Hof
55116 Mainz
Phone: +49 6131 2016-0
Email: landesdenkmalpflege@
gdke.rlp.de

Municipality of Bad Ems

Bleichstraße 1
D-56130 Bad Ems
Phone: +49 (0)2603 793124
E-mail: stadt@bad-ems.de

GERMANY

8. *Baden-Baden*

**Landesamt für Denkmalpflege im
Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart**
(State Office for Cultural Heritage Baden-
Württemberg)
Berliner Straße 12, 73728 Esslingen am
Neckar Germany
Phone: +49 (0) 711 / 9 04 45-109
Email: DeZ1@baden-baden.de

**Department of World Heritage
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Stadt Baden-Baden
Marktplatz 2, 76530 *Baden-Baden*
Germany
Phone: +49 (0) 7221 93-25 01
E-mail: welterbebewerbung.
stadtgestaltung@baden-baden.de

9. *Bad Kissingen*

Bavarian State Conservation Office
(Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege)
Hofgraben 4
80539 München
E-mail: poststelle@blfd.bayern.de
www.blfd.bayern.de

**City of *Bad Kissingen* World Heritage
Coordination and Site Management**
Referat Archiv, Kultur und Bildung
Promenadestraße 6
97688 Bad Kissingen
E-mail: welterbekoordination@
stadt.badkissingen.de

10. *Montecatini Terme*

ITALY

**Superintendence of Archeology,
Fine Arts and Landscape
for the Metropolitan City of Florence
and for the Provinces of Pistoia e Prato**
– Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities
Piazza de' Pitti, 1 - 50125 Florence, Italy
Phone: +39 055 265171 - Fax +39 055 219397
E-mail: sabap-fi@beniculturali.it

Municipality of *Montecatini Terme*
Viale Verdi, 46 - 51016 Montecatini,
Terme (Pistoia), Italy
Phone: +39 0572 918271
E-mail: r.verdicchio@mtc.it
cultura@mct.it

Terme di Montecatini
Viale Verdi, 41 - 51016 Montecatini Terme
(Pistoia), Italy
Phone: +39 0572 778407
E-mail: gino.lenzi@termemontecatini.it

11. *City of Bath*

UNITED
KINGDOM

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The World Heritage Manager,
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Bath,
BA1 1LZ
Phone: +44 (0) 1225 4775
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Historic England

4th floor, Cannon Bridge House,
25 Dowgate Hill,
London,
EC4R 2YA

Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport

4th Floor, 100 Parliament Street,
London
SW1A 2BQ

6.c Results of previous reporting exercise

Monitoring of *The Great Spas of Europe* as one property according to these key indicators has not yet been implemented, since the property is not inscribed on the World Heritage List. The state of conservation of each component has nonetheless monitored been monitored in accordance with the standard procedure of each management authority.

1. Baden bei Wien

AUSTRIA

Österreichische Kunsttopographie (1924)

There is no overall report about the state of conservation of the cultural property of Baden. An early source concerning the state of conservation is the Austrian “Kunsttopographie”. Its volume about Baden was published in 1924 as 18th volume of the series by Dagobert Frey, Georg Kyrle and Fritz Eichler. (*Die Denkmale des politischen Bezirkes Baden, Wien 1924*, p. LXXI, 412 p, ill., = Österreichische Kunsttopographie ; 18).

The Stadtbaudirektion of the City of Baden as well as the Federal Monuments Protection Authority (Bundesdenkmalamt / BDA) both collect information during construction, maintenance and management activities, which is included in official inventories on the built heritage of Baden. This pool of information includes also the state of conservation of the buildings and will be updated regularly. While the information collected by the Stadtbaudirektion focuses on all types of buildings within the territory of Baden, the inventory of the Bundesdenkmalamt includes monuments and objects which are protected by the Monuments Protection Act, whether or not they are movable, wherever they are located in Austria. These will contribute to a database, which will one day include all protected (non-)movable items and monuments of Austria.

Because this is “work in progress”, both inventories are kept updated and are very important tools for the daily management, maintenance and conservation of the built heritage of Baden bei Wien. Moreover, a so-called “Schutzzoneninventar” (Inventory of the buildings in the protection zones) is in the stage of planning and will be initiated after inclusion of Baden in the World Heritage List. The municipal archive (c/o Rollett museum) keeps archival records of the built heritage of *Baden*.

The built heritage of *Baden* is subject of various publications (e.g. Bettina Nezval: *Villas in Baden; Weilburg; Kornhäusel*; furthermore: monographs about Rainervilla and Villa Hahn (both designed by Otto Wagner).

2. *Spa*

BELGIUM

At this time, there is no general report on the state of conservation of the *Spa* component as a whole. However, some elements of monitoring exist. Updating of the inventory provided an opportunity to evaluate the state of the listed properties, many of which are attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value. For classified monuments, the “fiche d'état sanitaire” is a way to establish an assessment of the state of conservation of the monument, and to identify and prioritise necessary work. Its actualization makes it possible to see the evolution. With regard to water heritage, water catchment is the subject of special protection measures and the quality of water is measured continuously.

The updating of the management plan and its action plan will also be a follow-up tool.

3. *Františkovy Lázně*

4. *Karlovy Vary*

5. *Mariánské Lázně*

CZECH REPUBLIC

Official World Heritage monitoring is organised at the national level so the text below covers all three components in the Czech Republic.

The municipalities of all three Czech spa towns in the nominated series already prepare various reports on the condition of cultural heritage within their administration responsibilities, for instance as part of the national Programme for the Regeneration of Urban Heritage Reserves and Urban Heritage Zones (one of the programmes of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic).

The state of conservation of cultural monuments and the conditions of urban districts declared as Urban Heritage Reserves are continuously monitored by the employees of the National Heritage Institute (NHI) within their operational duties. In the NHI, skilled persons are also appointed directly for preparation of such reports concerning the OUV aspects and the state of conservation of the nominated property, so that continuity of information and contacts with partners on various levels has been provided.

6. *Vichy*

FRANCE

At this time, there is no general report on the state of conservation of the *Vichy* component part as a whole. However, the general state of conservation of the heritage and the urban tissue of *Vichy* is today well-known, even in the absence of a formalized monitoring system based on indicators. Despite this lack, the condition of the component has been monitored in various ways:

- Over the last several decades, the main monuments have been subject to visits, maintenance and restoration campaigns, which prevent all significant damage. This monitoring is articulated around preliminary studies and surveys which make it possible to set priorities and plan interventions;
- The head architect of historic monuments and the Architecte des Bâtiments de France carry out monitoring visits of the buildings. These visits are reported and ensure technical and administrative monitoring of the monument;

- The thermal and historic centre of Vichy, through the different urban policies (ZPPAUP then now Heritage Site of Special Interest, OPAH, etc.), has been the subject of studies allowing its observation for nearly 30 years.

7. *Bad Ems*

GERMANY

There are no regular reports on the condition of the site. The state of conservation is continuously monitored by the lower monument protection (Untere Denkmalpflege). A more detailed system of monitoring using photographs with views of certain streets and buildings is planned.

The monitoring for the thermal springs in *Bad Ems* according to the specifications of the “Deutscher Heilbäderverband” (German Spa Association) includes every ten years a large medicinal water analysis and every year a small medicinal water analysis (hygienic examination of the healing springs, control analysis of each healing water with quantitative recording of the most important components and assessment from balneological point of view).

In addition there is a microbiological check and a check of the hygienic standards every four weeks. The Staatsbad *Bad Ems* GmbH is the responsible body for this.

8. *Baden-Baden*

Cultural heritage protection

The state of conservation of the cultural heritage is continuously monitored and registered by the competent monument protection authorities. Parts of this monitoring are for example the following measures:

Mapping and surveying (listing)

The monument list is regularly updated and controlled by the State Office for Cultural Heritage Baden-Württemberg in a state-wide databank (ADAB-Web). For this purpose, aerial photographs, local records and publications are evaluated. There are also a number of research projects of the State Office focusing on certain building types e.g. castles, school buildings, or buildings of the post war period.

The list is updated according to the results of researches. The sites which are identified in this way are notified and placed under monument protection. In the case of destruction or major alterations of listed buildings reducing their significance the objects are deleted from the monument list.

Visual records: survey photographs

The physical integrity of building exteriors is recorded through a series of photographic views, taken from the same viewpoint over time. The state office for cultural Heritage Baden-Württemberg employs three full-time photographers equipped to a high standard. Two of them have been involved in the documentation of the most relevant objects (about 60) in the property for the nomination dossier. These photographic series include;

- general views;
- views of certain streets, places, buildings, details to be chosen
- a few buildings with both exteriors and interiors which are important with regard to the significance for the spa town e.g. the Kurhaus with Casino and ball rooms, the Friedrichsbad with historic bathrooms, etc.

Urban conservation plans Annaberg und Beutig-Quettig, 2015/16

Urban conservation plans for the villa quarters Annaberg and Beutig-Quettig were commissioned by the municipality of *Baden-Baden* in 2015/16. These two villa quarters are located within the designated property. The plans analyse all structures of the area irrespective of their monument status. Based on these plans, which were supervised by the State Office for Cultural Heritage Baden-Württemberg, the monument list was updated in 2017. It also provides a basis for updating binding land-use plans and developing a design guide for new building additions in the area.

Survey of the spa landscape of *Baden-Baden*, its elements, condition and significance for the spa town, 2017

The survey lists and analyses all historic elements of the historic spa landscape around the city of *Baden-Baden*. These elements include historic paths, monuments, belvederes, mountain huts, wayside shrines, historic restaurant destinations, specific landscape elements and natural phenomena (rocks, waterfalls e.g.) and cultural historical sights, also panoramas and viewsheds.

Water, spring and nature protection

The monitoring for the thermal springs in *Baden-Baden* includes every ten years a large medicinal water analysis and every two years a small medicinal water analysis (hygienic examination of the healing springs, control analysis of each healing water with quantitative recording of the most important components and assessment from balneological point of view). The thermal springs protected areas are annually monitored (control analysis and result of the hygienic examination).

At the level of the lower nature conservation authority, monitoring is required only when needed. In the case of major intervention projects, it is required to monitor the production and development of the required compensatory measures. The monitoring intervals to be determined are based on the respective compensatory measure.

9. *Bad Kissingen*

The monument list is regularly updated and controlled by the Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege). The list is updated according to the results of researches. In the case of destruction or major alterations of listed buildings reducing their significance the objects are deleted from the monument list.

For internal purposes the City of *Bad Kissingen* and the Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege) commissioned an external pre-analysis on *Bad Kissingen's* historic centre. This analysis, developed in 2014, describes the current condition of the urban heritage and analyses the impact of modern architecture on the historic urban pattern. The report is part of the inventory of the municipal department of culture.

A mapping of significant buildings was conducted in 2018 in order to prepare the extensions of the areas “Altstadt” and “Erweiterungsgebiet der Altstadt” of the re-development plan “Am Mühlbach”. This mapping indicates buildings which are not listed as monuments but however contribute to the specific urban structure and landscape.

The monitoring for the healing mineral springs in *Bad Kissingen* includes every ten years a large medicinal water analysis and every year a small medicinal water analysis (hygienic examination of the healing springs, control analysis of each healing water with quantitative recording of the most important components and assessment from balneological point of view). The thermal springs protected areas are annually monitored (monitoring and perpetration).

10. *Montecatini Terme*

ITALY

At present there is a regular monitoring system implemented by the authorities responsible for conservation and maintenance (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities - MIBAC, Tuscany Region, Municipality of Montecatini). MIBAC is responsible for monitoring the state of conservation of cultural heritage and landscape identified by the national laws. The Region is responsible for monitoring the mineral water springs. The municipality is responsible at local level for maintenance of public areas, and for monitoring the effectiveness of local planning instruments. The site is not subject to other international agreements, so previous reports on the state of conservation of the whole site do not exist

11. *City of Bath*

UNITED
KINGDOM

The existing *City of Bath* World Heritage Site has been monitored as part of UNESCO Periodic Reporting. This has been done jointly by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport, Historic England and the World Heritage Manager in Bath and North East Somerset Council. Reports were completed in 2006 and 2013 and are available on the UNESCO World Heritage Centre website.

Grade I and II* Listed Buildings considered to be at risk are identified and published in Historic England’s Heritage at Risk Register (issued annually since 1998). In the present 2018 Register are:

- The King Edward’s School in Broad Street;
- Cleveland Baths in Hampton Row.

Development proposals that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the existing City of Bath World Heritage Site are carefully scrutinised by the World Heritage Manager and the Development Management Team in Bath and North East Somerset with officers from Historic England. Where appropriate the State Party reports these development proposals to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in accordance with para 172 of the Operational Guidelines.

Preventive monitoring is undertaken in two ways by monitoring the condition of the city and, by monitoring implementation of actions set out in the Management Plans.

Bath and Northeast Somerset Council monitors the condition of the city for a wide range matters associated with its responsibilities and work. Maintenance indicators include:

- Information on Listed Buildings at Risk collected by Historic England and the Council's Planning and Conservation Team;
- Traffic Counts undertaken by the Council's Highways Department;
- The water flow through the hot springs by the Council's Building Control Department;
- The condition of individual monuments in Council ownership such as the Roman baths and Guildhall are monitored by Council staff through routine maintenance activity;
- The condition of trees, parks and gardens are monitored by Council staff through routine maintenance activity.

The Bath Business Improvement District monitors shop vacancies in the city centre. Bath Tourism Plus monitors statistics of tourists visiting and staying in the City. Initiatives and actions set out in the existing *City of Bath* World Heritage Site Management Plan are reviewed biennially and reported to the World Heritage Site Steering Group. This approach will be used for actions in the Management Plan for Bath as a spa component of *The Great Spas of Europe*. There were 71 actions in the 2010 Management Plan for the *City of Bath* World Heritage Site and 46 in the 2016 plan. The Management Plan is reviewed regularly and the third iteration was completed in Autumn 2016.

The biennial report to the Steering Group has proved an efficient and effective method of monitoring. It is intended to continue this process with the 2016 Management Plan for the *City of Bath* and *The Great Spas of Europe* Local Management Plan. Preventive monitoring is undertaken in two ways by monitoring the condition of the city and, by monitoring implementation of actions set out in the Management Plans.

