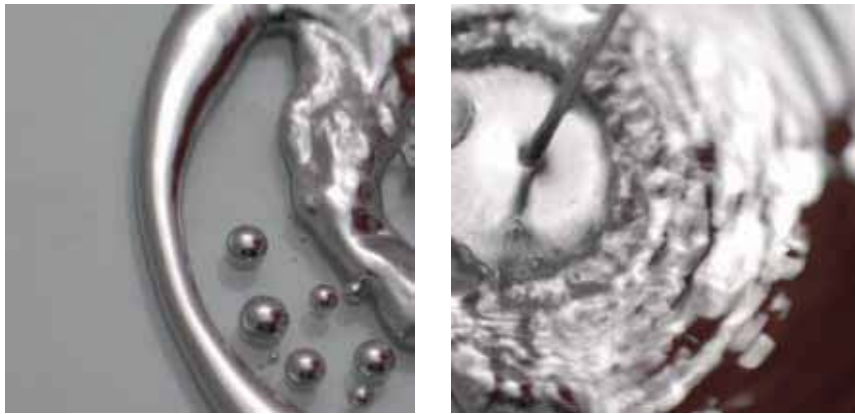


Heritage of Mercury



Almadén Idrija

Additional Information
in line with the ICOMOS letter
ref.: GB/MA 1313rev, of 12 December 2011

February 2012

Contents

■	ICOMOS letter ref.: GB/MA 1313rev, of 12 December 2011	8
■	1. BUFFER ZONES: SPECIFIC FORMS OF PROTECTION & AUTHORITIES IN CHARGE OF APPLYING THEM	
	001 Almadén	12
	002 Idrija	23
■	2. INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMITTEE AS A COMMON MANAGING BODY	34
■	3. BOUNDARY OF THE PROPERTY ON THE VARIOUS PLANS	
	001 Almadén	40
■	4. INCORPORATION OF THE BUFFER ZONE INTO THE TOWN PLANNING MASTER PLAN & STOPPING ANY WORKS INSIDE THE BUFFER ZONE WHICH DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE REGULATION	
	001 Almadén	44

■	5. PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY	
	002 Idrija	54
■	PREPARED BY	176
■	SIGNATURES ON BEHALF OF THE STATES PARTIES	180

**ICOMOS letter
ref.: GB/MA 1313rev,
of 12 December 2011**

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

H. E. Mrs Veronika Stabej
Ambassador
Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Slovenia to
UNESCO
28, rue du Bois le Vent
75016 Paris

Our Ref. GB/MA 1313rev

Paris, 12 December 2011

World Heritage List: Heritage of Mercury. Almadén and Idrija (Slovenia/Spain) – Additional information

Dear Madam,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the World Heritage nomination of "Heritage of Mercury. Almadén and Idrija" and we thank you for your assistance with the recent mission to the property.

As part of our evaluation process, the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel has now reviewed this nomination and identified a few areas where it considers that further information is needed.

We would be pleased if the State Party could consider the following points and provide additional information:

For both properties:

1. State the specific forms of protection which apply in the buffer zones, and the authorities in charge of applying them;
2. Confirm that the International Committee in charge of coordination between the two properties is functioning.

For Almadén:

3. Make sure that the precise boundary of the property is the same on the various plans, particularly in the town planning master plan;
4. Incorporate the buffer zone, with its specific regulations, into the town planning master plan. Stop any works being undertaken inside the buffer zone which do not comply with the regulations in force in this zone.

For Idrija:

5. Make a photographic inventory of the technical elements and industrial buildings which currently exist inside the property.

We will look forward to your responses to these points which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

ICOMOS has no obligation to contact States Parties during the evaluation process. However, with a view to being as transparent as possible, ICOMOS has agreed to approach States Parties in specific cases. This does not prejudice the ICOMOS recommendation on the nomination and should be considered as preliminary information. It also does not prejudice the World Heritage Committee's decision.

We would be grateful if you could provide ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre with the above information by **Tuesday 28 February 2012**.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Yours faithfully



Regina Durighello
Director
World Heritage Programme

Copy to H. E. Mr Ion de la Riva Guzmán de Frutos, Permanent Delegation of Spain
to UNESCO
Ms Spela Spanzel, Ministry of Culture, Ljubljana
UNESCO World Heritage Centre

1. Buffer zones: specific forms of protection & authorities in charge of applying them

001 ALMADÉN

Spanish Municipalities have, according to their urban legislation, authority to dictate and pass initially the general town planning of their own municipality.

1. On 27th May 2010, it took place the initial approval of the Town Planning Master Plan of Almadén (Ciudad Real) and environmental sustainability report.
2. On 15th December 2010, the Provincial Commission for the land regulation and town planning issued a report to fulfill the legal require-

ments, administrative considerations and technical observance liable to the plan, in order to forward the report once it has been corrected and completed for its final approval in the same Commission.

3. Turning to other matters, it should be taken into account the candidacy to the List of World Heritage-UNESCO of the "Heritage of Mercury" which is presented together with Idrija (Slovenia). During the process of the candidacy, the advisory body of the World Heritage Convention which took place last

September, has requested on 12th December 2011, to incorporate the buffer zone in the Town Planning Master Plan as a legally-protected site by means of a new legislation which consists of:

In the Town Planning Master Plan of Almadén (25th May 2010 and the Law Decree 1/2010 in the text of the land regulation and urban activity), appears the following protections rules specified in the plan caption. In the buffer area, the following specific protected areas according to land classification:

CHAPTER II.: LAND CLASSIFICATION AND CATEGORIZATION

Article 8.- Land classification

Almadén land municipality is classified according to current regulations

- Urban land.
- Potential urban land
- Rural land.

Article 11.- Rural Land Categories

The so-called Rural land is classified in the following categories and subcategories as established in the organization plans

1. Special Protection Non Urban Rural Land

- Natural Protection Non Urban Rural Land.
- Environmental Protection Non Urban Rural Land.
- Scenic Interest Protection Non Urban Rural Land.
- Cultural Protection Non Urban Rural Land.
- Infrastructure and Equipment Protection Non Urban Rural Land.

CHAPTER V: LAW REGULATION OF LAND ACTS ON RURAL LAND IN EVERY CLASS AND CATEGORY OF RURAL LAND

Article 83.- Determination of Generic Rural land organization.

1. Rural Land Use acts are subject to the following rules:
 - a) It will be understood as necessity of location in the rural environment or rural land what is specifically determined for each use of the Rural Land regulations
 - b) The socioeconomic cost of its location, will be assessed, regarding to the municipality and the act of the developer.
2. Buildings and constructions will be moved and set back, at least, five meters from adjoining boundaries and 15 meters from roads arteries and access ways.

3. Buildings and constructions will not exceed two floors and will have a height of 8 meters and a half at the most for peak cover, unless it is clearly justified for the specific characteristics of its use.

ARTICLE 84.- Determinations of Urban Organization in Special Natural Protection Non Urban Rural Land.

1. ALLOWED USED ACTS: The following acts will be allowed:
 - a) Agricultural or rural use, that is, any work, construction or installation attached to primary sector which is related to the property rural exploitation irrespective of exceeding 6 meters in height. As well as its renovation or restoration, irrespective of either affecting or not structural elements.
 - b) The restoration or innovation of the existing buildings, which do not affect structural elements, facade or roof, as well as the reposition of carpentry or roof and outdoor finish.
 - c) The restoration or innovation of buildings for isolated familiar residential use, irrespective of affecting structural elements.
 - d) Private use of community services land use.
 - e) Demolition of buildings.
 - f) Opening of new tracks, as well as its modification or pavement.
 - g) The felling of wooded areas will be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment whatsoever the application grounds.
 - h) Community services land uses of public ownership: Works, constructions, installations and all the necessary activities, according to sectorial legislation applicable to the matter, for the establishment, operation, conservation, maintenance and improvement of infrastructures and national, regional and local public services.
 - i) Retail Land Uses:
Commercial uses: Traditional uses.
Rural Tourism
Recreational Uses
 - j) Division, aggregation, land segregation, property division, according to urban legislation and when appropriate the agricultural Legislation of Castilla La Mancha.
 - k) Isolated Familiar Housing.
 - l) Fences with vegetable or metallic elements and wall reposition.
2. FORBIDDEN USE ACTS. Any other use acts will be forbidden

Article 85.- Urban regulation on non urban rural land of special environmental protection

1. ALLOWED USE ACTS. The following acts will be allowed
 - a) Agricultural use or rural use, that is, construction and installation attached to the primary sector which might be related to rural exploitation, irrespective of exceeding 6 meters in height. As well as restoration or renovation irrespective of either affecting or not structural elements.
 - b) Fences with vegetable or metallic elements and wall reposition previously existing
 - c) The restoration or innovation of the existing buildings, which do not affect structural elements, façade or roof, as well as the reposition of carpentry or roof and outdoor finish.
 - d) Private Use of community services land use.
 - e) Demolition of buildings.
 - f) Opening of new tracks, as well as its modification or pavement.
 - g) The felling of wooded areas will be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment whatsoever the application grounds.
 - h) Community services land uses of public ownership: Works, constructions, installations and all the necessary activities, according to sectorial legislation applicable to the matter, for the establishment, operation, conservation, maintenance and improvement of infrastructures and national, regional and local public services.
 - i) Division, aggregation, land segregation, property division, according to urban legislation and when appropriate the agricultural Legislation of Castilla La Mancha.
2. FORBIDDEN USE ACTS. Any other use acts will be forbidden

Article 86.- Urban regulation and special protection on scenic rural land

1. *ALLOWED USED ACTS: The following acts will be allowed:*

- a) *Agricultural use or rural use, that is, construction and installation attached to the primary sector which might be related to rural exploitation, irrespective of exceeding 6 meters in height. As well as restoration or renovation irrespective of either affecting or not structural elements.*
- b) *Fences with vegetable or metallic elements and wall reposition previously existing*
- c) *The restoration or innovation of the existing buildings, which do not affect structural elements, facade or roof, as well as the reposition of carpentry or roof and outdoor finish.*
- d) *Familiar residential use, that is, isolated familiar housing destined to only one family and which is located in a single area, with private access, in territorial areas where there will not be any risk of centre of population formation or urban purpose, because there are neither installations nor the necessary services for urban exploitation.*
- e) *Private Use of community services land use.*
- f) *Demolition of buildings*
- g) *Opening of new tracks, as well as its modification or pavement.*
- h) *The felling of wooded areas will be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment whatsoever the application grounds.*
- i) *Community services land uses of public ownership: Works, constructions, installations and all the necessary activities, according to sectorial legislation applicable to the matter, for the establishment, operation, conservation, maintenance and improvement of infrastructures and national, regional and local public services.*
- j) *Tertiary Uses:*
 - Commercial use: Those of residual character linked on a subsidiary way to the allowed uses on the land.*
 - Catering and hotel, including campsites*
 - Recreational uses: sports facilities, amusement and leisure*
- k) *Division, aggregation, land segregation, property division, according to urban legislation and when appropriate the agricultural Legislation of Castilla La Mancha..*
- l) *Food and agriculture activities and its transformation*
- m) *Road service areas*
- n) *Isolated fuel and gas stations.*

2. *FORBIDDEN USE ACTS. The other use acts will be forbidden*

Article 88.- Urban Law determination on non urban rural land of special cultural protection

1. *Acts and uses on non urban rural land of cultural special protection will be subject to rural land regime of the common rural reserve.*
2. *In any circumstances, the established preventions on the Archaeological Chart will be applied, in the catalogues or any regulation derived of the Heritage legislation, concerning the material action on the land, as well as the administration procedure and reports.*

In particular, the action rules will be carried out as stated in the aforementioned document which is literally reproduced next:

These prescriptions are meant to preserve the Archaeological, Paleontological, Ethnographical and Industrial Heritage in the Almadén municipality.

In compliance with the dispositions of articles 20 and 21, Law order 9/2007, on 29th March 2007, Law order 4/1990 of Castilla La Mancha Historical Heritage, the following specific prescriptions will be developed to protect Archaeological, Paleontological, Ethnographical and Industrial Heritage in the Almadén municipality and its Town Planning Master Plan:

1.2.- Protection and Archaeological Prevention Grounds. *In Almadén Municipal district, in order to observe archaeological protection as defined in articles 21, Law order 9/2007, 29th March 2007, 22 and 23 of Law Order 4/1990 of Castilla La Mancha Heritage Law (added 2), the following archaeological prevention and protection grounds are distinguished:*

1.2.1: Archaeological protection grounds. *Those are areas and places of proven existence of deposits (archaeological, paleontological, cave paintings, industrial and ethnographical) of relevant value. They are included in both archaeological areas declared of Cultural Interest and those included in the Archaeological Chart Inventory.*

Similarly, they include all buildings declared of Cultural Interest and those identified either in the Inventory of Real Estate Properties of the General Directorate of Heritage and Museums as well as in the urban instrument of Protected Properties and Real Estates (catalogues, inventories, etc).

1.2.2: Prevention Archaeological Grounds. *Those are places of proven existence of archaeological remains or places where there exists a considered presumption of appearance of remains. They will be required a previous value verification in order to be assessed so that they could turn into protection grounds and start the inception to be declared Site of Cultural Interest and modify the Archaeological Chart .*

In the Prevention Archaeological Grounds, when positive archaeological results are produced and Real Estate is to be preserved under the consideration of the General Directorate of Heritage and Museums, they will be classified automatically as Protected Grounds, without damages according to other classifications. Archaeological Grounds are defined by a polygonal area where the axis UTM of their vertexes fixes the ground specified area. The existing land value data will be considered valid once the Town Planning Master Plan has come into effect. Any land value change regarding the denomination, addition or segregation or administrative rename of which the Town Council is in full knowledge, will be reported by the council to the General Directorate of Heritage and Museums in order to update the common document for both institutions. The existent Prevention and Protection Archaeological Grounds in Almadén municipality, have been carried out keeping in mind the real and potential archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and industrial value (article 19 of Law 4/1990 of Castilla la Mancha Heritage). Those Grounds will be regulated by the Town Planning Master Plan Law 4/1990 30th May Castilla La Mancha Heritage (DOCM 13th June 1990: BOE 14th September 1990) and Law order 16/1985, Spanish Heritage (BOE 155 29.1.86) and with supplementary character; Royal Law Decree 111/1986, 10th January, Partial development of the law aforementioned (BOE 24, 28.186) and by Law 20th February 1989 where the archaeological and paleontological research in Castilla La Mancha is regulated, as well as any legal disposition established as long as the Town Planning Master Plan is valid.

According to article 20 Law Order 16/1985, Spanish Heritage and according to Law 4/1990 of Castilla La Mancha Heritage, when any archaeological area is declared site of cultural interest, it will be compulsory for the Municipality to draft a special protection plan for the affected area according to the urban legislation and the required measures according to law.

Similarly, as stated in article 2, section a) and b), the European Agreement for the Archaeological Heritage Protection signed in London, 6th May 1969 (ratified by Spain BOE 5th July 1975) where it is established the “delimitation and protection of testimonial materials”

Along those lines article 2 estates, section b, the European Agreement for the Archaeological Heritage Protection, 1992 (signed by Spain and pending of ratification) shows the “constitution of archaeological reserves, even though there does not exist any trace on the surface or under water” in order to preserve material remains which might be studied by future generations”.

Artículo 89.- Determination of Urban regulation on rural reserve land

1. ALLOWED USED ACTS: *The following acts will be allowed:*

- a) Division, addition, land division or property segregation according to Urban Law or Castilla La Mancha Agrarian Law*
- b) Rural Use, that is, any work, construction and installation belonging to the Primary sector which is related to rural exploitation up to 6 meters in height. As well as restoration or renovation irrespective of structural elements.*
- c) Fences with vegetable or metallic elements and wall reposition previously existing.*
- d) The restoration or innovation of the existing buildings, which do not affect structural elements, façade or roof, as well as the reposition of carpentry or roof and outdoor finish.*

- e) *Familiar residential use, that is, isolated familiar housing destined to only one family and which is located in a single area, with private access, in territorial areas where there will not be any risk of centre of population formation or urban purpose, because there are neither installations nor the necessary services for urban exploitation.*
 - f) *Private Use of community services land use.*
 - g) *Demolition of buildings.*
 - h) *Opening of new tracks, as well as its modification or pavement.*
 - i) *The felling of wooded areas.*
 - j) *Community services land uses of public ownership: Works, constructions, installations and all the necessary activities, according to sectorial legislation applicable to the matter, for the establishment, operation, conservation, maintenance and improvement of infrastructures and national, regional and local public services.*
 - k) *Industrial use*
Resource exploitation and extraction activities and first transformation, on the ground, and in the open air of the extracted raw material. Waste and machinery deposit and vehicle parking lot provided it is always done outdoor and they do not require any permanent installation or construction
Industrial and productive classified activities which due to regulation laws or urban laws must be located far away from cities and performance Grounds of industrial use
 - l) *Tertiary uses*
Commercial use:
Recreational uses: sports facilities, amusement and leisure
 - m) *Community service of private equipment, including petrol and gas stations according to sectorial legislation, assimilating the attached motor vehicle services*
 - n) *Agrarian use: Building, constructions and installations belonging to the primary sector or which are related to natural exploitation and which do not exceed 6 meters in height as well as the reformation or innovation, irrespective of affecting structural elements*
2. *FORBIDDEN USE ACTS. The other use acts will be forbidden*

Spanish National and Regional Legislation concerning the protection of Historical, Cultural and Natural Heritage

National Legislation

- The Spanish Constitution of 27 December 1978 (Arts. 9, 44, 46, 48, 50, 148 and 149) and the Organic Acts on the establishment of the Statutes of the Autonomous Communities.
- Act 7/1985 of 2nd April, regulating the Legal System for Local Entities (articles 2 and 25), which has been partly amended and developed by different Acts and Royal Legislative Decrees. Royal Legislative Decree 2/2004 of 5th March has reworded the previous legal measures on the Tax and Financial System of Local Entities.
- Spanish Historic Heritage Act (LPHE) 16/1985 of June 25th (Official State Gazette of June 29th, 1985). Royal Decree 111/1986 of January 10th as a partial development of the said LPHE, partly amended by Royal Decree 64/1994 of January 21st (Official State Gazette of March 2nd).
- Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008 of 20th June on Land Regulations (Official Gazette of 26th June 2008) This kind of national legislation also includes basic regulation on Urban Planning, which shall in any case be adapted and developed by each of the Autonomous Communities. That is to say: it is the competence of the autonomous communities to design and develop their own town-planning policies. The state exercises certain competences related to this field, but must avoid conditioning it insofar as possible.

The main legal measures in Castilla-La Mancha

The contents of Act 16/1985 on Spanish Historic Heritage, article 6 of which specifies the sharing of competences and the administrative bodies responsible for same, are valid throughout Spain and each Autonomous Community, such as Castilla-La Mancha, also applies its own relevant legislation on Historic Heritage.

Therefore, in the Autonomous Community of Castilla-La Mancha, the aforementioned Spanish Historic Heritage Act of 1985 and Act 4/1990, of 30th May, on the Historic Heritage of Castilla-La Mancha are applicable.

Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008 of 20th June on Land Regulations (Official Gazette of 26th June 2008)

This kind of national legislation also includes basic regulation on Urban Planning, which shall in any case be adapted and developed by each of the Autonomous Communities as stated above

Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 18th May 2010, which approves the Reworded Text on Land Regulations and Urban Planning Activity in Castilla-La Mancha (Official Gazette of Castilla-La Mancha of 21st May 2010).

Act 9/1999, of 26th May, on the Conservation of Nature in Castilla-La Mancha (Official Gazette of Castilla-La Mancha of 12 June 1999), amended by Act 8/2007 of 15th March which updates various legal provisions.

Act 4/2007, of 8th March 2007, of Environmental Evaluation in Castille-La Mancha (Official Gazette of 20 March 2007).

Distribution of the regulations and legislation which apply in the Buffer Zone:

a) Non-urban area, special nature protection (ZEPA(Special Birds Protection Area) and Archaeological Chart)

- Spanish Historic Heritage Act (LPHE) 16/1985 of June 25th (Official State Gazette of June 29th, 1985). Royal Decree 111/1986 of January 10th as a partial development of the said LPHE, partly amended by Royal Decree 64/1994 of January 21st (Official State Gazette of March 2nd).
- Act 9/1999, of 26th May, on the Conservation of Nature in Castilla-La Mancha (Official Gazette of Castilla-La Mancha of 12 June 1999), amended by Act 8/2007 of 15th March which updates various legal provisions. The Special Bird Protection Zone (ZEPA) by the name: Sierras de Almadén - Chillón - Guadalmez. Code ES0000155. (ZEPA. Natura Network 2000 (Dir. 79/409 EEC).
- Act 7/1985 of 2nd April, regulating the Legal System for Local Entities (articles 2 and 25), which has been partly amended and developed by different Acts and Royal Legislative Decrees. Royal Legislative Decree 2/2004 of 5th March has reworded the previous legal measures on the Tax and Financial System of Local Entities.
- Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008 of 20th June on Land Regulations (Official Gazette of 26th June 2008) This kind of national legislation also includes basic regulation on Urban Planning, which shall in any case be adapted and developed by each of the Autonomous Communities as stated above
- Act 4/2007, of 8th March 2007, of Environmental Evaluation in Castilla-La Mancha (Official Gazette of 20 March 2007).
- Act of 1985 and Act 4/1990, of 30th May, on the Historic Heritage of Castilla-La Mancha.
- European Directives on Birds (79/409/EEC) and Habitats (92/43/EEC).
- Town Planning Master Plan of Almadén.

b) Non-urban area, special nature protection

- Act 9/1999, of 26th May, on the Conservation of Nature in Castilla-La Mancha (Official Gazette of Castilla-La Mancha of 12 June 1999), amended by Act 8/2007 of 15th March which updates various legal provisions.

- Act 7/1985 of 2nd April, regulating the Legal System for Local Entities (articles 2 and 25), which has been partly amended and developed by different Acts and Royal Legislative Decrees. Royal Legislative Decree 2/2004 of 5th March has reworded the previous legal measures on the Tax and Financial System of Local Entities.
- Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008 of 20th June on Land Regulations (Official Gazette of 26th June 2008) This kind of national legislation also includes basic regulation on Urban Planning, which shall in any case be adapted and developed by each of the Autonomous Communities as stated above
- Act 4/2007, of 8th March 2007, of Environmental Evaluation in Castilla-La Mancha (Official Gazette of 20 March 2007).
- Town planning master plan Almadén.

c) Non-urban area, special landscape protection

- Act 9/1999, of 26th May, on the Conservation of Nature in Castilla-La Mancha (Official Gazette of Castilla-La Mancha of 12 June 1999), amended by Act 8/2007 of 15th March which updates various legal provisions.
- Act 7/1985 of 2nd April, regulating the Legal System for Local Entities (articles 2 and 25), which has been partly amended and developed by different Acts and Royal Legislative Decrees. Royal Legislative Decree 2/2004 of 5th March has reworded the previous legal measures on the Tax and Financial System of Local Entities.
- Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008 of 20th June on Land Regulations (Official Gazette of 26th June 2008) This kind of national legislation also includes basic regulation on Urban Planning, which shall in any case be adapted and developed by each of the Autonomous Communities as stated above
- Act 4/2007, of 8th March 2007, of Environmental Evaluation in Castilla-La Mancha (Official Gazette of 20 March 2007).
- Town Planning Master Plan of Almadén.

d) Reserve

- Act 9/1999, of 26th May, on the Conservation of Nature in Castilla-La Mancha (Official Gazette of Castilla-La Mancha of 12 June 1999), amended by Act 8/2007 of 15th March which updates various legal provisions.
- Act 7/1985 of 2nd April, regulating the Legal System for Local Entities (articles 2 and 25), which has been partly amended and developed by different Acts and Royal Legislative Decrees. Royal Legislative Decree 2/2004 of 5th March has reworded the previous legal measures on the Tax and Financial System of Local Entities.
- Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008 of 20th June on Land Regulations (Official Gazette of 26th June 2008) This kind of national legislation also includes basic regulation on Urban Planning, which shall in any case be adapted and developed by each of the Autonomous Communities as stated above
- Act 4/2007, of 8th March 2007, of Environmental Evaluation in Castilla-La Mancha (Official Gazette of 20 March 2007).
- Town planning master plan Almadén.

e) Residential Zone

- Act 7/1985 of 2nd April, regulating the Legal System for Local Entities (articles 2 and 25), which has been partly amended and developed by different Acts and Royal Legislative Decrees. Royal Legislative Decree 2/2004 of 5th March has reworded the previous legal measures on the Tax and Financial System of Local Entities.
- Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008 of 20th June on Land Regulations (Official Gazette of 26th June 2008) This kind of national legislation also includes basic regulation on Urban Planning, which shall in any case be adapted and developed by each of the Autonomous Communities as stated above
- Town planning master plan Almadén.

f) Urban Zone of sociocultural expansión

- Act 7/1985 of 2nd April, regulating the Legal System for Local Entities (articles 2 and 25), which has been partly amended and developed by different Acts and Royal Legislative Decrees. Royal Legisla-

tive Decree 2/2004 of 5th March has reworded the previous legal measures on the Tax and Financial System of Local Entities.

- Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008 of 20th June on Land Regulations (Official Gazette of 26th June 2008). This kind of national legislation also includes basic regulation on Urban Planning, which shall in any case be adapted and developed by each of the Autonomous Communities as stated above.
- Town planning master plan Almadén.

g) Global Residential

- Act 7/1985 of 2nd April, regulating the Legal System for Local Entities (articles 2 and 25), which has been partly amended and developed by different Acts and Royal Legislative Decrees. Royal Legislative Decree 2/2004 of 5th March has reworded the previous legal measures on the Tax and Financial System of Local Entities.
- Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008 of 20th June on Land Regulations (Official Gazette of 26th June 2008) This kind of national legislation also includes basic regulation on Urban Planning, which shall in any case be adapted and developed by each of the Autonomous Communities as stated above.
- Town planning master plan Almadén.

Legislation which applies and protects the land use in the Buffer Zone:

Other national regulation

- Law 30/1992, 26th November, regarding the Law System of the Public Administrations and the Administrative Common Procedure (LRJPAC), basic national legislation of the Public administrations and its Administrative Common Procedure.
- Decree 242/2004, 27th July, by which it is approved the Rural Land Regulation.
- Law 8/2007, 28th May, of the Land (LS)

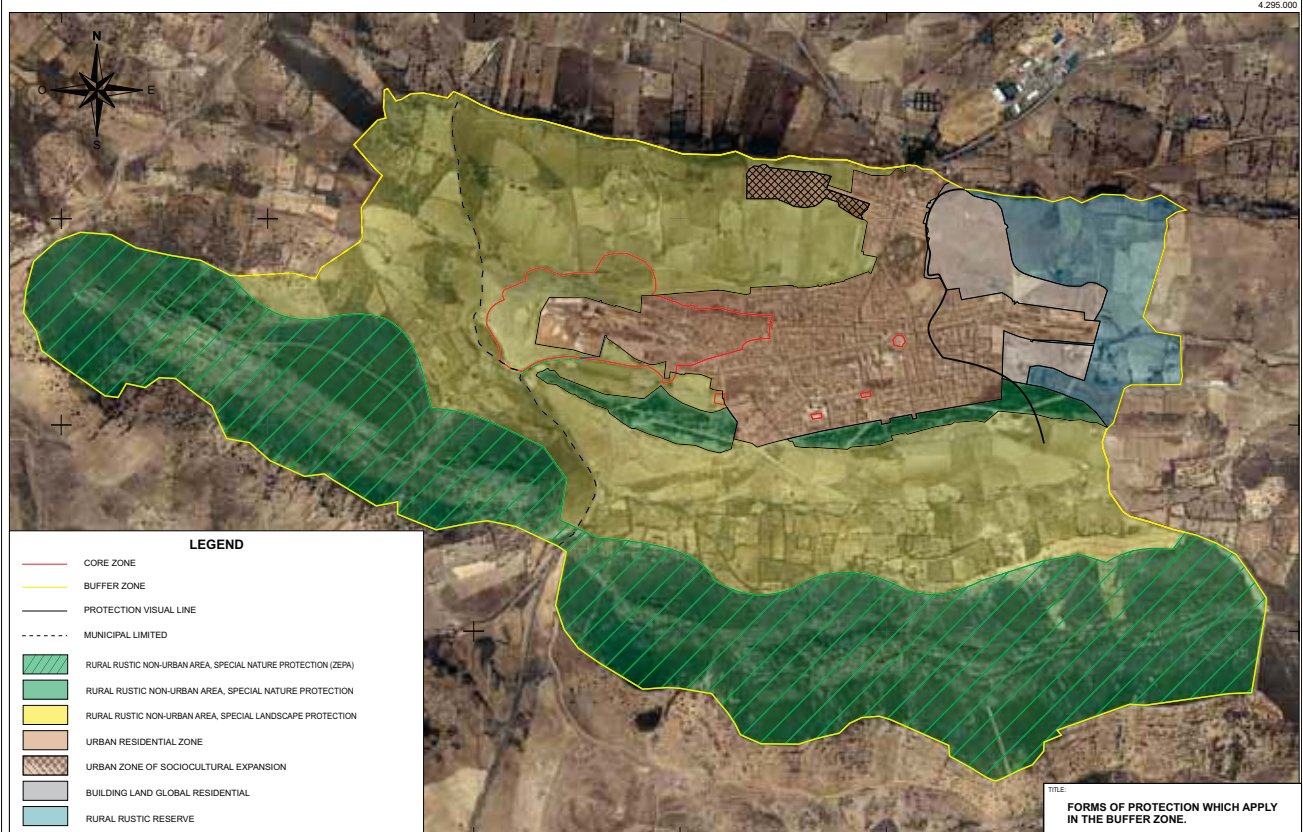
Regional regulation

- Legislative Decree 1/2010, 18th May, by which it is approved the Revised Text of the Land Planning and Urban Activity Law (LOTAU)
- Decree 248/2004, 14th September, by which it is approved the Regulation of the Planning of the Law 2/1998, 4th June, of Land Planning and Urban Activity Law.
- Agreement 25-11-2008, of the Government Council, by which the Historical Mining Ensemble of Almadén is declared Site of Cultural Interest (BIC) (DOCM 246, 1st December 2008).

This legislation protects the westernmost part of the Buffer Zone that is not included in the Municipality of Almadén and belongs to the Chillón Municipality, that has the same qualification and protection as rural land, ZEPA qualification and archaeological Chart. (See annex, provided by the Chillón Municipality.)








Furthermore, besides the local protection included into the Town Planning Master Plan, the ICOMOS recommendations were included again in the Municipality agreement dated on January, the 26th, 2012 (see annex, Plenary Agreement), in order to better protect the site included in the World Heritage candidacy, as well as its Buffer Zone, with the best visual and environmental protection.

The protection levels are varied depending on the zone, due to the fact that in some cases there is a superposition of them because of their national or regional level. The authorities in charge of applying them are the national government, the government of Castilla La Mancha and the Municipalities, as can be seen in the explanatory note of the map.



336.750
4.291.000

TITLE FORMS OF PROTECTION WHICH APPLY IN THE BUFFER ZONE.		
DATE	1 - January -2012	SCALE 1:5.000
SOURCE	Municipality Almadén Mining and Industrial Engineering School of Almadén (E.I.M.I.A.)	NUMBER 1

Type of ground		Specific modes of protection	Authority that concerns itself with the implementation
Rural rustic	Reserve 	Town planning master plan	Municipality. Regional Agriculture.
	Non-urban area, special nature protection 	Town planning master plan	Municipality. Regional Agriculture.
	Non-urban area, special nature protection (ZEPA) 	Town planning master plan Area of special protection for birds (ZEPA) Community interest area (LIC) Archaeological map	Municipality. Ministry of the Environment. Regional Education, Culture and Sports. Regional Agriculture.
	Non-urban area, special landscape protection 	Town planning master plan	Municipality. Regional Agriculture.
Urban	Residential Zone 	Town planning master plan	Municipality. Regional Public Building.
	Urban Zone of sociocultural expansion 	Town planning master plan	Municipality. Regional Public Building.
Building land	Global Residential 	Town planning master plan	Municipality. Regional Public Building.



Ayuntamiento de Chillón (C. Real)

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REGISTRO DE ENTRADA

Ayuntamiento de Almadén

Número: 461 Año: 2012

Fecha: 13.02.2012 Hora: 12:56

**D. JERÓNIMO MANSILLA ESCUDERO, ALCALDE-
PRESIDENTE DEL EXCMO. AYUNTAMIENTO DE CHILLÓN (CIUDAD
REAL)**

CERTIFICO: A solicitud del Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Almadén sobre la zona que afecta al término Municipal de Chillón como zona de amortiguamiento en el Plano de Ordenación Municipal de ese Ayuntamiento, se trata en su totalidad de suelo Rústico (no Urbanizable) según se regula en el Título IV del Proyecto de Delimitación del Perímetro del Suelo Urbano de Chillón, aprobado por la comisión Provincial de Urbanismo de Ciudad Real en sesión del 29 de Abril de 1993, siendo competencia de este Ayuntamiento su aplicación, todo ello previa autorización de la Consejería de Fomento según viene regulado en Decreto Legislativo 1/2004, de 28/12/2004. Por el que se aprueba el Texto Refundido de la Ley de Ordenación del territorio y de la Actividad Urbanística en Castilla-La Mancha. Así mismo se hace constar que la zona afectada está incluida en la Carta Arqueológica del planeamiento urbanístico de Chillón y el Catálogo de Bienes y espacios protegidos de Chillón incluidos en el Proyecto del Plan de Ordenación Municipal de este mismo municipio como ZONA NO URBANIZABLE y con un grado de protección con tipología Patrimonio Arquitectónico de interés histórico artístico provincial, siendo responsabilidad de este Ayuntamiento y de la Consejería de Cultura de la Junta de Comunidades de Castilla La Mancha su aplicación.

Y para que conste y surta los efectos oportunos, expido el presente en Chillón a trece de febrero de dos mil doce.



J. Mansilla

Chillón Municipality (C. Real)
Plaza Constitución, 5
13412 Chillón

MR. JERÓNIMO MANSILLA ESCUDERO, MAYOR-PRESIDENT OF THE CHILLÓN MUNICIPALITY (CIUDAD REAL)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY: Following the request of the Almadén Municipality regarding the zone located in the municipal district of Chillón that includes part of the buffer zone, in the Town Planning Master Plan of this Municipality it is considered totally rural ground (not urban land), as stated in the Title V of the Project for the Delimitation of the Perimeter of the Urban Land of Chillón, approved by the Provincial Commission of Urbanism of Ciudad Real in its session of 29 April 1993, and its implementation is a competence of this Municipality, prior authorization of the Consejería de Fomento (Regional Government for Development) Legislative Decree 1/2004, on 28/12/2004, by which is approved the Revised Text of the Country Planning and Urban Activity Law of Castilla-La Mancha. Likewise, it is a fact that the above-mentioned area is included in the Archaeological Chart of the Municipality and in the urban planning of Chillón, as well as in the Protected Assets and Sites Catalogue of Chillón, included in the Municipality Planning as a NON BUILDING AREA, and it has a high protection level as an Architectural Heritage of Artistic and Historical Interest, under the responsibility of this Municipality and the Consejería de Cultura (Regional Government for Culture) of the Junta de Comunidades de Castilla La Mancha for its implementation.

And to put on record and its effects, I sign the present certificate, on February the thirteen, two thousand twelve.

002 IDRIJA

1. General Information

The principles of cultural heritage protection as well as the conditions for development works in the areas of monuments and their buffer zones, which are included in the applicable Municipal Spatial Plan of the Municipality of Idrija (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 38/11; effective as of 1st June 2011), are completely harmonised with the two decrees on cultural heritage protection in the area of the municipality.

The areas of the cultural heritage monument and their buffer zones, which are shown in the graphic part of the town planning master plan of the Municipality of Idrija on the map entitled »Display of State of Spatiality«, are completely harmonised with the areas of monuments and the buffer zones defined in both legal acts covering the protection of cultural heritage.

Evidence of the reconciliation of town planning master plan of the Municipality of Idrija with the acts on the protection of cultural heritage can also be found in the acquired positive opinion of the Ministry of Culture, no. 3501-48/2008/13, issued on 11 January 2011 within the scope of the preparation of town planning master plan of the Municipality of Idrija.

The authority responsible for the implementation of the provisions of town planning master plan of the Municipality of Idrija is the Municipality of Idrija, Department of Spatial Management and Environmental Protection, Mestni trg 1, SI-5280 Idrija, (Head of Department: Tatjana Benedene Benčina, E-mail: tatjana.bencina@idrija.si, tel. + 386 5 373 45 21).

The implementation of the provisions of legal acts on the protection of cultural heritage is directly supervised and guided by the Republic of Slovenia Public Institution for Cultural Heritage Protection, Regional

Branch Nova Gorica (Head: Ernesta Drole, E-mail: ernesta.drole@zvkd.si, tajnistvo.oenovagorica@zvkd.si, tel. + 386 5 330 84 62).

2. Legal Protection of Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage and its buffer zones included in the nomination are protected by the following two legal acts on protection:

The **Decree on the proclamation of technical heritage in Idrija and its surroundings as cultural monuments of national importance** (Official Gazette of RS, nos. 66/01, 55/02, 16/08-ZVKD-1, 16/08, and 20/09), adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, proclaims the following monuments and areas included in the UNESCO nomination as **monuments and buffer zones of monuments of national importance**:

- Idrija - Smelting plant of the Idrija Mercury Mine (HRN 7460) (referred to in the nomination as: Core Zone 2),
- Idrija - Kamšt water pump with water channel and dam and Joseph's shaft (HRN 187, HRN 3134) (referred to in the nomination as: Core Zone 3),
- Idrijska Bela - Belca klavže water barrier (HRN 12),
- Vojsko - Idrijske klavže water barrier (HRN 189),
- Gorenja Kanomlja - Kanomlja klavže water barrier (HRN 506),
- Idrijska Bela - Putrih's klavže water barrier (referred to in the nomination as: Core Zones 4, 5, 6 in 7).
- impact areas of the following monuments: Idrija - Smelting plant of the Idrija Mercury Mine, Idrija - Kamšt water pump with water channel and dam, Idrijska

Bel a- Belca klavže water barrier, Vojsko - Idrijske klavže water barrier, Gorenja Kanomlja - Kanomlja klavže water barrier, and Idrijska Bela - Putrih's klavže water barrier (referred to in the nomination as the Buffer Zone).

The **Decree on the proclamation of cultural and historical monuments and natural sites in the area of the Municipality of Idrija** (Official Gazette of SRS, nos. 16/86 and 17/88, Official Gazette of RS, nos. 56/93, 45/97, 131/03, 45/07, and 115/07), adopted by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Idrija has proclaimed as a **monument of local importance** the following monument, which is included in the nomination for UNESCO heritage:

- Idrija - historical core with monuments (HRN 182) (designated in the nomination as: Core Zone 1).

The boundaries of the above-mentioned cultural monuments and their buffer zones are specified in the graphic bases of expert surveys.

3. Inclusion of the principles of cultural heritage protection in the municipal spatial plan

The municipal spatial plan is the basic spatial planning document of a municipality. Taking into consideration the policies embodied in national spatial planning documents and strategic plans, the development needs of a municipality and protection requirements, this plan lays down the goals and conceptual bases of spatial development of a municipality. The municipal spatial plan is an extremely important document for the rational and sustainable planning of all development works in the area of a municipality, and also

represents a basis for ensuring quality conditions for the life and work of the population.

The Municipality of Idrija approved and adopted its town planning master plan (TPMP) by issuing the Decree on the municipal spatial plan of the Municipality of Idrija (Official Gazette of RS, no. 38/11) (hereinafter: TPMP of the Municipality of Idrija), which came into effect on 1st June 2011.

The TPMP of the Municipality of Idrija specifies the conditions for development work in the area of monuments and their buffer zones. The specified principles of cultural heritage protection are completely harmonised with both decrees on cultural heritage protection in the area of the municipality.

The areas of cultural heritage monuments and their buffer zones, as displayed in the graphic part of TPMP of the Municipality of Idrija on the map entitled »Display of State of Spatiality«, are also completely harmonised with the areas of monuments and buffer zones defined in both legal acts covering cultural heritage protection.

Evidence of the reconciliation of TPMP of the Municipality of Idrija with the relevant acts covering cultural heritage protection is also embodied in the acquired POSITIVE opinion of the Ministry of Cultural, no. 3501-48/2008/13, issued on 11 January 2011 within the scope of the procedure for the elaboration of the TPMP of the Municipality of Idrija.

The TPMP of the Municipality of Idrija is comprised of a strategic part and an operational part.

The strategic part of the TPMP of the Municipality of Idrija defines the long-term conceptual bases of spatial development and directs the development of activities and the use of space in a manner ensuring ade-

quate conditions for harmonious and sustainable spatial development. Sustainable spatial development is the fundamental principle of the spatial strategy. The significance of ensuring such use of space and spatial management is in the fact that, alongside the protection of the environment, the preservation of nature and the sustainable use of natural resources, as well as the preservation of cultural heritage and other qualities of the natural and living environment, it satisfies the needs of the present generation without threatening future generations.

The operational part of the plan defines the intended use of the space, the spatial implementing conditions for developments, and the areas for which a municipal detailed spatial plan is to be prepared.

A) Inclusion of cultural heritage protection area in the strategic part of the TPMP of the Municipality of Idrija

a) The general guidelines regarding cultural heritage protection in the area of the municipality are specified:

»The Municipality of Idrija has a rich cultural heritage, largely owing to its longstanding mining tradition and the operation of the mercury mine in Idrija and the related way of life. The town of Idrija is an important monument area and is a candidate for inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List. Following the termination of mining activities, a large part of the mercury mine area needs to be rehabilitated in order to enable its development, in particular settlement in the rehabilitated area (Idrija). The facilities and devices dating from the period of mining activities have been preserved as technical heritage and have been included in the development of the area's settlement.«

b) Within the framework of the goals of spatial development in the Mu-

nicipality of Idrija, the »Preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of mercury extraction« is mentioned as a special goal:

»5. Preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of mercury extraction

The preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of mercury extraction and the related way of life in the broader region, which is the basis for the nomination of the town of Idrija for inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List. It is necessary to ensure the preservation of achievements of exceptional importance as the legacy of mining activates in these parts, and at the same time define the methods of rehabilitation of those impacts that have led to the degradation of the environment. The preservation of cultural heritage also represents significant support to the development of tourism in a dimension that is suitable for this area.«

c) Within the framework of the concept of urban development of the settlement of Idrija, the following is written under the concept of urban and architectural design and the preservation of architectural identity:

»Idrija is an important cultural heritage area, which is why the preservation and care of the identity of the mining town is of key importance in the urban and architectural design of the town. Accordingly, the old town core is being designed strictly according to the principles of cultural heritage protection. Generally, built-up structures are preserved and town ambients are not created, the structures being enriched with new additions. A public competition was announced for the narrow town core area, whose results are being taken into account in the elaboration of the Municipal Detailed Spatial Plan (MDSP), a mandatory part of which is the conservation plan.

In the guidelines for urban and architectural design, the old town core of Idrija – Town centre (HRN 182) and the buffer zone are taken

into consideration. The functional, technical, spatial design, living, economic, social, cultural and environmental conditions in the area need to be improved. The overall regeneration of the area is needed and expert surveys should be foreseen for works in the entire monument area, including a conservation plan. Due to the need for the overall regeneration of the cultural monument area in all parts lying close to the old town centre and being visibly exposed, the architectural design is subordinated to the protection of cultural heritage. More independent architectural design is possible in those areas that are not visible exposed, which primarily include the valley of the Nikova stream and its tributaries (upstream from the old town core), part of the area behind the hospital and the Kobal farm, Mejca, Cegovnica, Ljubevč, and the areas in the valley of the Idrijca River towards Spodnja Idrija.

Priority is given to preserving and accentuating the vedutas on the largest historical monuments in the town, i.e. Gewerkenegg Castle, the Lace

School, Anthony's Main Road, as well as other dominant buildings, above all St. Anthony's Church with the Stations of the Cross, and the hospital.

The area of the town centre between the old town core and the Idrijca River; primarily along the main connecting road (Lapajnetova ulica) shall undergo more complex regeneration, possibly with the construction of more important buildings featuring a bolder architectural design.»

B) Inclusion of the cultural heritage protection area in the operational part of TPMP of the Municipality of Idrija

Article 42 of the Decree on the TPMP of the Municipality of Idrija speaks of the protection of cultural heritage. It stipulates the conditions and provisions relating to cultural heritage protection that need to be considered in all development works:

Special attention should be given to item 4 of Article 42, which explicitly stipulates that works on cultural

heritage buildings and in cultural heritage areas are allowed in accordance with legal provisions or the provisions of the relevant preservation decree. Any works in the area of a monument or its buffer zone, as well as on registered cultural heritage, shall be subject to the conditions and approval of the competent authority for cultural heritage protection.

Also relevant is item 15 of Article 42, which specifically refers to the area of the Town centre and its monuments (HRN 182) – referred to in the nomination as »Core Zone 1«. The measures for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage in the area are specified separately, and are taken from the act on the protection of the area, i.e. the municipal decree.

Specified below is the entire wording of Article 42 of the Decree on the municipal spatial plan of the Municipality of Idrija, which speaks of the protection and conservation of cultural heritage to be considered in all development works in the area of the municipality:

Article 42

Conservation of Cultural Heritage

- (1) *The cultural heritage is shown in the display of the state of spatiality (buildings and areas of cultural heritage).*
- (2) *In construction and other development works on the buildings and in the areas protected under cultural heritage protection regulations, the implementing conditions for the integrated conservation of cultural heritage are applicable.*
- (3) *Development works and spatial arrangements on cultural heritage buildings and in cultural heritage areas are allowed if they contribute to the permanent conservation of heritage or to the increase of its value and protect and conserve the heritage in situ.*
- (4) *Works are allowed on cultural heritage buildings and in cultural heritage areas that are proclaimed cultural monuments if such works are in accordance with applicable legal provision or the provisions of the relevant act on the protection of the area.*
- (5) *Development works on registered cultural heritage buildings or in registered cultural heritage areas that are not proclaimed a cultural monument shall not be allowed if the development works or methods of implementing activities affect the protected values as well as the identifying characteristics and material substance being the carriers of values of the registered cultural heritage.*
- (6) *When planning a building and external arrangements in the direct vicinity of a unit of cultural heritage, consideration needs to be given, in the buffer zone of such a unit, to the landscape and architectural typology and morphology, aesthetic aspect, spatial elements and relations; any works that could change the characteristics, substance, form or value of the cultural heritage should be prevented.*

- (7) Works on registered cultural heritage, a cultural monument, a registered archaeological site, the buffer zone of registered cultural heritage or a cultural monument are subject to the conditions and approval of the competent authority for cultural heritage protection.
- (8) Protection regime for registered built heritage
The following protected values are to be preserved:
- layout and altitude gauges,
 - materials (construction materials) and structural design,
 - external design (division of building and facades, shape and inclination of roofs, roofing, doors and windows, facade colours, facade details),
 - functional design of interior of buildings and pertaining external areas,
 - communication and infrastructural connection with the environment,
 - appearance and vedutas (particularly in spatially exposed buildings – churches, castles, shrines, etc.),
 - overall spatial integrity of heritage (adaptation of works in the vicinity to the characteristics of built heritage),
 - roadside shrines and chapels are protected in the buffer zone, in individual cases their relocation is possible in line with cultural protection requirements, where new spatial and implementing solutions support visibility and exposure during communication.
- (9) Protection regimes for registered built-up heritage
The following protected values are to be preserved:
- urban site (land allotment of settlement, communication network, distribution of open spaces of settlement),
 - relations between individual buildings and relation between buildings and open space (position, density of buildings, relation between built-up and unbuilt-up areas, building lines, typical functional units),
 - spatially relevant natural elements within a settlement (trees, watercourses, etc.),
 - identifiable position in space or the landscape (as regards relief characteristics, paths, etc.),
 - natural and other limits to growth, and edges of the settlement,
 - image of the settlement in space (building masses, gauges, roof shapes, roofing),
 - relations between the settlement and the surroundings (vedutas of the settlement and views from it),
 - building fabric (predominant building type, public equipment, street facades, etc.).
- (10) Protection regimes in cultural landscape areas
The following protected values are to be preserved:
- landscape structure and identifiable overall spatial appearance (natural and cultural elements),
 - open space in front of further expansion of settlements,
 - co-natural management in the cultural landscape (traditional land use),
 - typology of landscape elements and traditional architecture,
 - relation between landscape structure or overall spatial appearance and spatial or built-up heritage.
- (11) Protection regimes in garden-architectural heritage sites
The following protected values are to be preserved:
- design composition (form, structure, size, features),
 - cultural components (constructed buildings, park equipment, sculptures),
 - natural components included in the composition (vegetation, water, relief, etc.),
 - functional design in conjunction with built heritage or buildings and surfaces relevant for the functioning of the whole,
 - image in the broader area or relation of the area with the surrounding environment (preservation of identifiable image, typical, historically conditioned and justified boundary),
 - design concept of tree-lined avenues (length, tree species, planting space, planting system, etc.),
 - environmental conditions needed for the development and survival of trees,
 - site,
 - individual trees (prevention of tree trimming, damage, etc.).
- (12) Protection regimes for registered memorial heritage
The following protected values are to be preserved:
- authentic location,

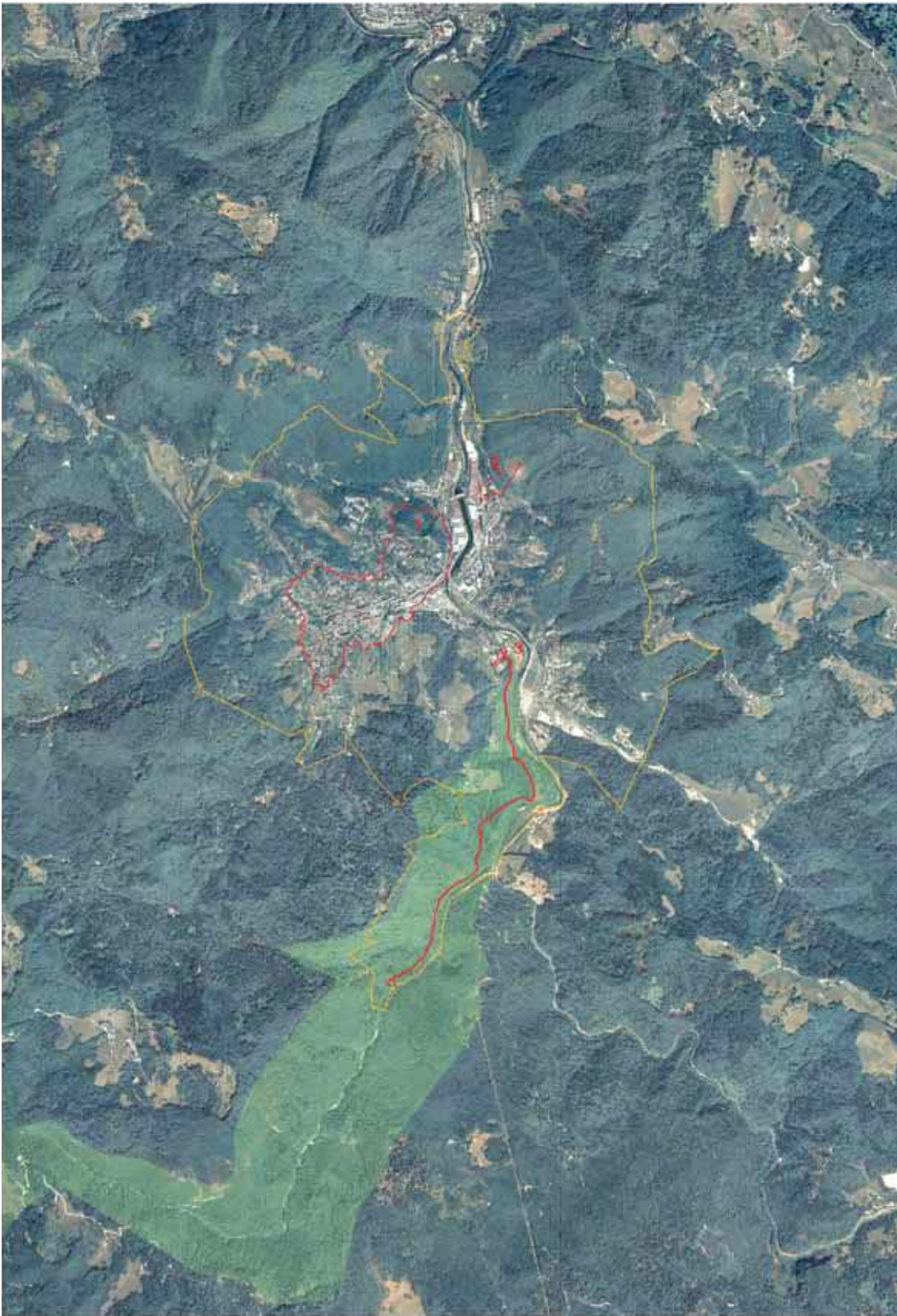
- material substance and physical appearance of building or other immovable property,
 - conceptual and spatial context of area and surroundings, and vedutas,
- (13) Protection regimes in the cultural heritage buffer zone
- the spatial integrity, expressiveness and dominance of the heritage are to be preserved,
 - any arrangements or works that may have negative consequences for the characteristics, significance or material substance of the cultural heritage are prohibited,
 - any arrangements stimulating the development and repeated use of cultural heritage are allowed.
- (14) Protection regime in the registered archaeological site:
- any development works that may damage archaeological remains are not allowed;
 - any works allowed by other provisions of the spatial planning document are exceptionally allowed in registered archaeological sites if one of the following conditions are met:
 - in the phase of preparing documents for the building permit acquisition project or prior to development works not requiring a building permit, archaeological investigations are conducted and the results are taken into account in all further activities (e.g. during preparation of the project, acquisition of building permit, construction);
 - within the framework of the procedure for preparing the MDSP, archaeological investigations are conducted for the purpose of precisely determining the contents and composition of the site.
- (15) Any works in the area of the »Idrija – Town centre« HRN 182 and in its buffer zone are subject to the fulfilment of cultural-protection conditions and the acquisition of cultural-protection approval issued by the competent authority. Exceptions include any investigations conducted by the competent authority or by order of the competent authority.
- In general, the following is to be protected in the area of HRN 182 and in its buffer zone:*
- the historical character of the town, image of buildings, gauges, shapes of roofs, historical roofing, existing architectural details;
 - layout gauges of buildings;
 - relations between individual buildings and the relation between buildings and open space;
 - important spatial natural elements within the town (parks, streams, etc.);
 - relation between the settlement and the surroundings, and the image of the settlement in space (vedutas of the castle, St. Anthony's Church, Francis' Shaft, Joseph's Shaft, and Insaghi's Shaft);
 - the tradition of the Idrija miner's house; new buildings should meaningfully continue the tradition of the Idrija miner's house, taking into account its leaning against the slope;
 - altitude gauges; in new buildings, reconstructions and restorations, these are limited to storey heights that do not exceed a buried basement, the ground floor in its entirety or partly on terrain, and a storey and attic roof without a parapet;
 - roof landscape of the town; the roofs of single-family and duplex houses are constructed with a 40 – 50° inclination and clay tile roofing (clay beavertiles, clay interlocking tiles); in business, apartment and industrial buildings, flat roofs are also allowed in colours ranging from clay red to grey and black, but not in metallic shades..

Enclosed is an extract from the graphic part of the TPMP of the Municipality of Idrija showing the areas in which the monuments are located as well as their buffer zones. The boundaries of cultural heritage areas shown in the extract are completely harmonised with the boundaries of monuments and the buffer zones defined in both legal act on the protection of cultural heritage.

The authorities in charge

The authority directly in charge of implementing the provisions of the TPMP of the Municipality of Idrija is the Municipality of Idrija, Department of Spatial Management and Environmental Protection, Mestni trg 1, SI-5280 Idrija, (Dept. Head: Tatjana Bedene Benčina, E-mail: tatjana.bencina@idrija.si; tel. + 386 5 373 45 21).

The implementation of the provisions of legal acts covering the protection of cultural heritage is supervised and guided by the Republic of Slovenia Public Institution for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Regional Unit Nova Gorica (Head: Ernesta Drole, E-mail: ernesta.drole@zvkd.si, tajnistvo.oenovagorica@zvkd.si, tel. + 386 5 330 84 62).



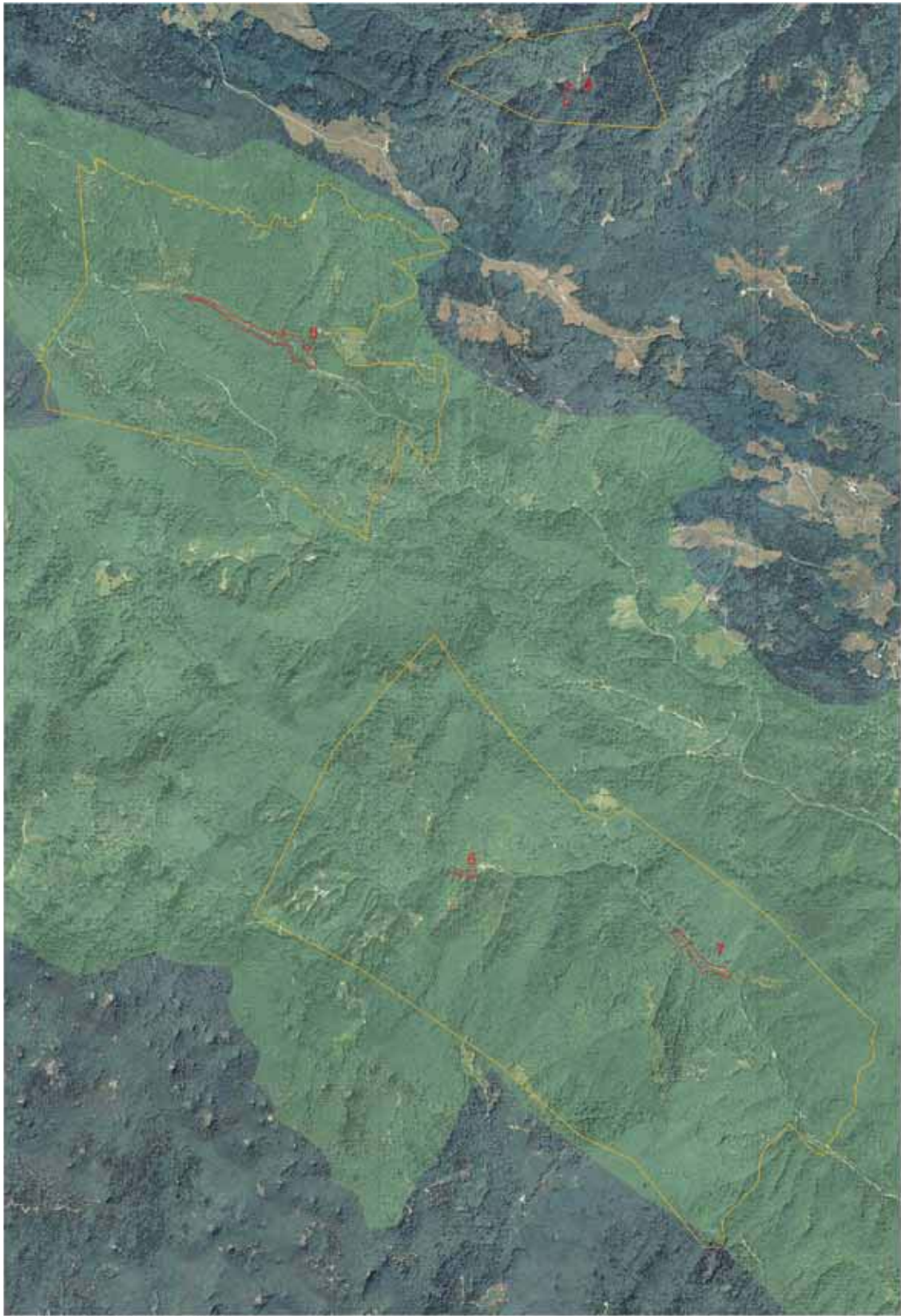
Heritage of Mercury, Almadén and Idrija.
002 IDRIJA

Idrija - eastern part: The Core Zone 1 (The Old Town of Idrija), Core Zone 2 (Smelting Plant) and Core Zone 3 (Kamže water pump with Rake water channel and Kolofa dam) with the Buffer Zone of the Nominated Property

Scale 1:10000
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Core zone
 Buffer zone
 Zgornja Idrija Landscape Park

Scale 1:10000



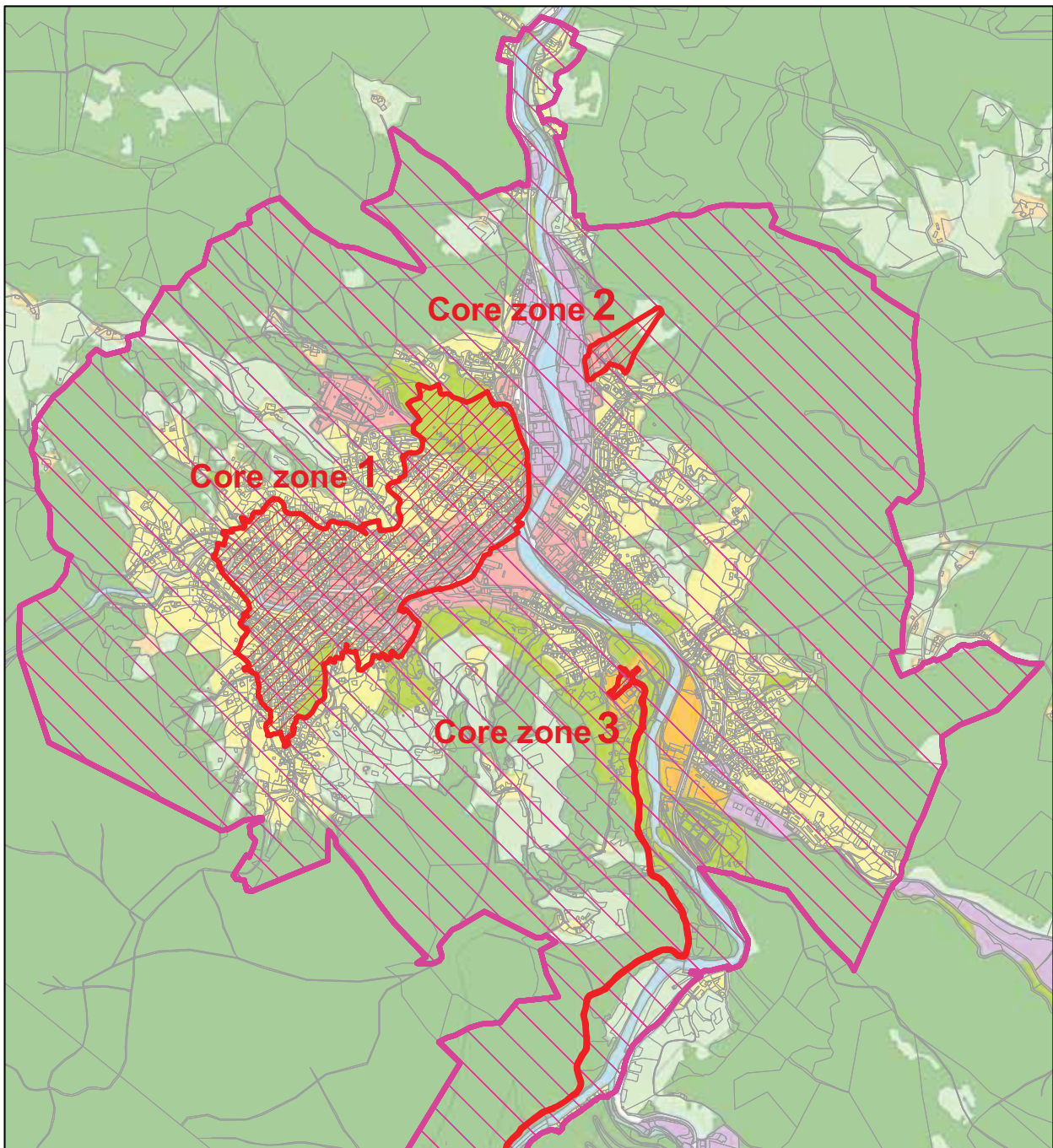
Heritage of Mercury, Almadén and Idrija.
002 IDR11A

Idrija - Western Part: Core Zone 4, Core Zone 5, Core Zone 6 and Core Zone 7 of the Nominated Property (The Klavže Water Barriers)

-  Core zone
-  Buffer zone
-  Zgornja Idrija Landscape Park

Scale: 1:4000
Map source:
© 2011 Ministry of Culture, Republic of Slovenia
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© 2011 Ministry of Culture, Republic of Slovenia
© 2011 Ministry of Culture, Republic of Slovenia

Scale 1:4000 0 1 2 km






MUNICIPALITY OF IDRIJA
Mestni trg 1, 5280 Idrija

**EXTRACT FROM
THE MUNICIPAL SPATIAL
PLAN (MSP) OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF IDRIJA**

k.o. Idrija mesto
Scale 1:16.000

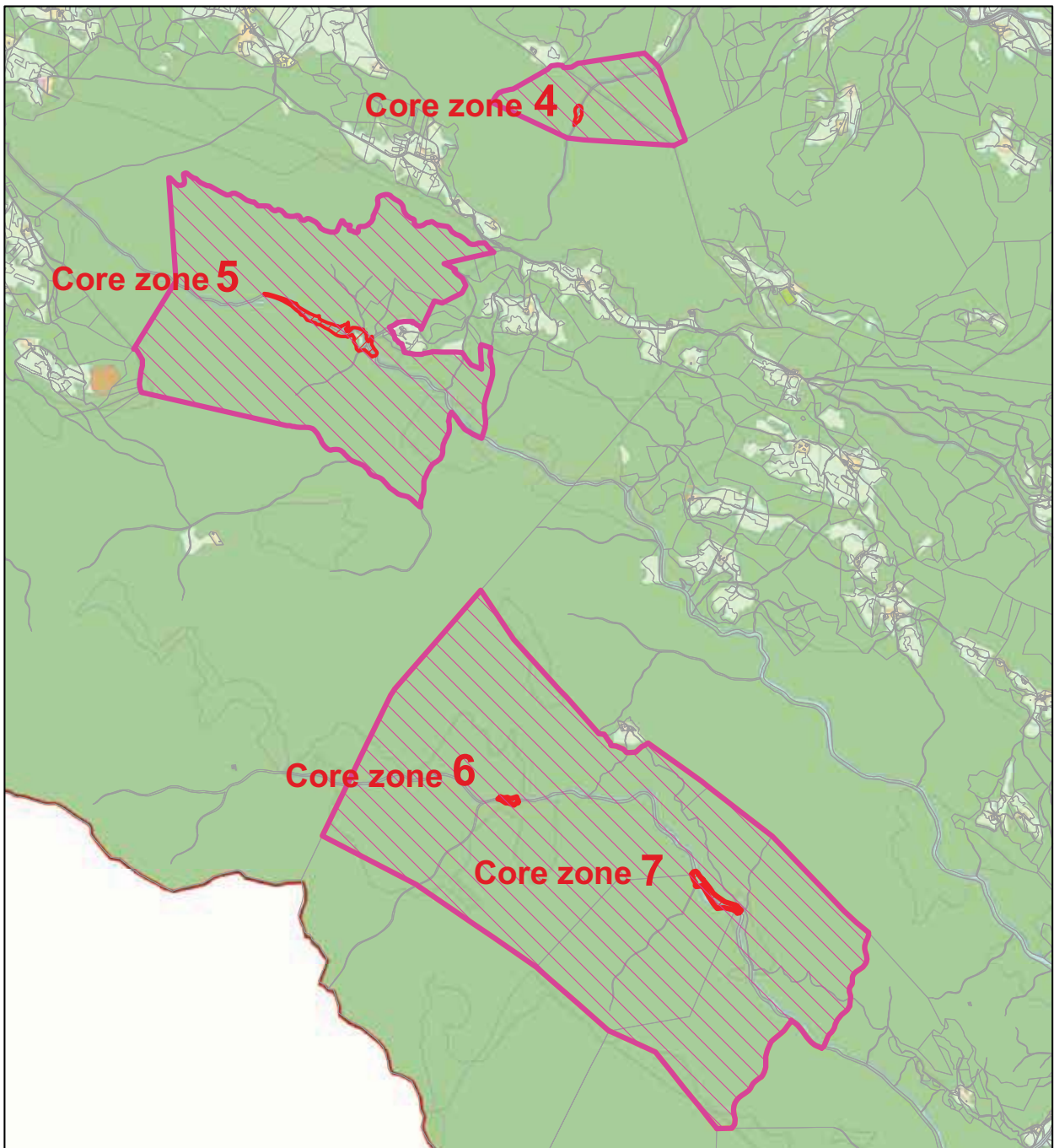
LEGEND

-  Cultural heritage – buffer zone of monument
(referred to in the nomination as the Buffer Zone)
-  Cultural heritage- monument
(referred to in the nomination as: Core Zone 1,2,3)
-  digital land registry map

The areas of cultural heritage monuments and their buffer zones specified in the Municipal Spatial Plan of the Municipality of Idrija are identical to the areas of monuments and their buffer zones specified in relevant acts on the protection of cultural heritage.

Source: land use
Data source: MSP of the Municipality of Idrija,
May 2011; The Municipality of Idrija

Printed: January 2012






MUNICIPALITY OF IDRİJA
Mestni trg 1, 5280 Idrija

**EXTRACT FROM THE MUNICIPAL
SPATIAL PLAN (MSP) OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF IDRİJA**

k.o. Idrija mesto Scale 1:35.000

LEGEND

-  Cultural heritage – buffer zone of monument
(referred to in the nomination as the Buffer Zone)
-  Cultural heritage- monument
(referred to in the nomination as: Core Zone 4,5,6,7)
-  digital land registry map

The areas of cultural heritage monuments and their buffer zones specified in the Municipal Spatial Plan of the Municipality of Idrija are identical to the areas of monuments and their buffer zones specified in relevant acts on the protection of cultural heritage.

Source: land use
Data source: MSP of the Municipality of Idrija,
May 2011; The Municipality of Idrija

Printed: January 2012

2. International coordination committee as a common managing body

A common body responsible for coordinated management of the serial transnational property was established on the basis of the Protocol of intention for the creation of a coordination committee on heritage related to mercury, signed in Ljubljana on 25 January 2008 by the representatives of the participating countries – Spain, Mexico and Slovenia. The official act followed a series of discussions on the establishment of a body responsible for insuring a proper long-term management mechanism for the whole of the nominated property. Moreover, meetings of representatives from Spain, Mexico and Slovenia, both on the bilateral and multilateral levels, had taken place

in connection with the initial idea of the nomination, the joining of partners, and the preparation of the draft nomination file in Madrid, Idrija and Almadén from late 2006 onward.

The Coordination Committee acts as a common body responsible for coordination and cooperation in management of the property and as a permanent mechanism designed to preserve the spirit of cooperation, without prejudice to the conservation and management responsibilities corresponding to each party state individually.

Since January 2008, the members of the Coordination Committee have

met regularly at plenary meetings dedicated to various topics, and have worked together on the most important tasks related to the nomination (such as the recent preparation of the ICOMOS technical evaluation mission in September 2011) through regular contacts via e-mail and phone. The Coordination Committee therefore acts not only as a formal body into which members are appointed and regularly updated from different institutions, but also as a platform for exchanging knowledge and ideas. The latter can be seen in numerous cases of cooperation on the scientific and promotional levels (for example, international conferences and symposia on geology and industrial heritage).

	Place	Date	Event	Participants	Conclusions
	Madrid, Almadén	13-16 November 2006	Symposium	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia, Peru	Spain proposed a common nomination of mercury heritage for inscription on the WH List: leading party – Spain
	Madrid	24-26 January 2007	Meeting at the Ministry of Culture	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia, Peru	Agreement on a common nomination of mercury heritage for inscription on the WH List: bearing party – Slovenia; leading party – Spain.
	Madrid	14-16 March 2007	Meeting of working groups	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia, Peru	Discussion on technical and content requirements for preparation of the nomination dossier and common management of the property.
	Idrija	9-13 May 2007	Meeting	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia	Discussion on a joint coordination body.
	Cuidad Mexico, San Luis Potosí	11-15 June 2007	Congress	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia	Intention to create a coordination committee.
	Madrid	5-8 November 2007	Meeting of working groups with World Heritage Centre	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia	Discussion of working groups with A. Balsamo (World Heritage Centre) on the preparation of the final dossier.
	Ljubljana	25 January 2008	Protocol of intention for the creation of a coordination committee on heritage related to mercury is signed by the representatives of the participating countries – Spain, Mexico, Slovenia.		
1	Idrija	29-30 September 2008	CC meeting	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia	Discussion on joint work: meetings at least once a year, establishment and start-up research centre for mercury in all three countries, twinning of cities.
2	San Luis Potosí	18-21 November 2008	CC meeting	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia	Discussion on the implementation of the Protocol and its statute; Twinning of cities: Idrija – San Luis Potosí and Almadén – San Luis Potosí.

3	Madrid	23 March 2009	CC meeting (technical office)	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia	<p>Discussion on the publication "The Mercury+Silver Binomial", website of the nomination;</p> <p>Slovenia's information on the conference "Environmental and social-economical impact of Mercury extraction and its use", to be held in Idrija on 28-29th May.</p>
4	Idrija	28-29 May 2009	CC meeting	Spain, Slovenia	<p>Conference on cultural-technical and industrial heritage in State Parties;</p> <p>Book of abstracts published in "Additional information in line with the WHC decision 33 COM 8B.26" p. 127-146;</p> <p>Publication of articles - Idrijski razgledi 1/2010.</p>
5	Almadén	23 June 2009	CC meeting	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia	<p>Second meeting on twinning of cities: Almadén-Idrija-San Luis Potosí.</p>
6	Madrid	20 July 2009	CC meeting (technical office)	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia	<p>Content and timetable for the continuation of the nomination (additional information - environmental pollution and human health risks).</p>
7	Madrid	15-16 September 2009	CC meeting	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia	<p>Definition of the property in San Luis Potosí and justification of the OUV linked to the mercury and silver binomial;</p> <p>Name of the property (The mercury and silver binomial: Almadén, Idrija and San Luis Potosí);</p> <p>Concepts of contamination and human health risks derived from the production and use of mercury;</p> <p>Intention to include Huancavelica in the nomination.</p>
8	Madrid	19 November 2009	CC meeting	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia	<p>Analysis of the documentation prepared by three State Parties, in line with the resolutions adopted at the CC meeting on 15 September 2009.</p>
9	Madrid	1 July 2010	CC meeting	Mexico, Spain, Slovenia	<p>Definition of the SLP property (creation of a long-term archaeological study plan which would generate a more extensive mining inventory in the region that was controlled by San Luis Potosí at time);</p> <p>Providing further information on the efforts made to incorporate other sites involved in the mercury-silver amalgamation process;</p> <p>Preparation of delegations for the 34th Session of the World Heritage Committee.</p>
10	Madrid	15-17 December 2010	CC meeting	Spain, Slovenia	<p>Withdrawal of the Mexican partner SLP from the nomination;</p> <p>Decision on the revision of the existing nomination file and continuous cooperation of the two participating countries - Spain and Slovenia;</p> <p>New name, focus and scope of the nomination centring on the heritage of mercury.</p>

11	Paris	13 January 2011	CC meeting	Spain, Slovenia	Discussion and decisions on the most important issues related to the preparation of the revised nomination; Preparation of consultations with the WHC.
12	Paris	27 June 2011 (on the occasion of the 35 th Session of the WH Committee)	CC meeting (technical office)	Spain, Slovenia	Preparation of the ICOMOS technical evaluation mission in Almadén and Idrija, draft programme proposal and logistical arrangements.
13	Ljubljana	7 February 2012	CC meeting	Spain, Slovenia	Preparation of the additional information following the ICOMOS request (ref. GB/MA 13 13rev, of 12 December 2011); Discussion on the future steps in relation to information and promotion activities.

Other activities

Event	Place	Date	Participants	Topic
Exhibition	Idrija (Slovenia)	23 July-30 September 2007	Idrija Municipal Museum	Wealth of Spanish Lace.
Days of Spanish culture in Idrija	Idrija (Slovenia)	June-September 2007		Concerts, Spanish dance workshop, pottery-making workshop in the engoba technique, theater performance ...
9 th International Conference on Mercury as Global Pollutant	Guiyang (China)	7-2 June 2009	Slovenia, Spain	Lectures given by Pablo L. Higuera (University of Castilla-La Mancha, Almadén School of Mines, Almadén, Spain), Tatjana Dizdarevič (Mercury Mine Idrija, Slovenia), Milena Horvat and David Kocman (Jožef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia), Mihael Toman (Biotechnical Faculty of Ljubljana University, Slovenia).
UNEP and UNITAR mission in Kyrgyzstan: Khaidarkan mercury - Addressing primary mercury mining in Kyrgyzstan Environmental Risk reduction for Contaminated Sites at the Khaidarkan Mercury Mine	Bishkek, Osh, Khaidarkan (Kyrgyzstan)	September 2009	Expert Mission of UNEP, UNITAR, ZOI, EPA USA, Almadén Spain, Idrija Mercury Mine Slovenia	Remediation Synthesis Report "Environmental Risk Reduction for Contaminated Sites at the Khaidarkan Mercury Mine" prepared by Pablo L. Higuera (University of Castilla-La Mancha, Almadén School of Mines, Almadén), Bojan Režun and Tatjana Dizdarevič, (Mercury Mine Idrija, Slovenia) Kenneth Davis (Office of International Affairs, US Environmental Protection Agency, USA), Viktor Novikov and Christina Stuhllberger (Environmental Science, Zoi Environment, Geneva, Switzerland).
International Workshop Mercury in contaminated sites: Characterization, impacts and remediation	Piran, Idrija (Slovenia)	10-14 October 2010	Jožef Stefan Institute - Slovenia, National Institute for Minamata Disease - Japan, and National Institute of Biology - Slovenia	Lectures given by Pablo L. Higuera (University of Castilla-La Mancha, Almadén School of Mines, Almadén, Spain), Tatjana Dizdarevič and Bojan Režun (Mercury Mine Idrija, Slovenia), Milena Horvat, David Kocman, Nives Ogrinc (Jožef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia), Mihael Toman (Biotechnical Faculty of Ljubljana University, Slovenia), Alfred B. Kobal (Idrija, Slovenia).
Second session of the Intergovernmental negotiation committee on mercury (INC2)	Chiba (Japan)	23-28 January 2011	Idrija, Almadén, Slovenia, Spain	Presentation of planned activities of the Mercury Mine Idrija designed to contribute to the development and future implementation of the legally binding instrument on mercury. Presentation of planned activities of the Almadén Mercury Mine designed to contribute to the development and future implementation of the legally binding instrument on mercury.
Third session of the Intergovernmental negotiation committee on mercury (INC3)	Nairobi (Kenya)	31 October-4 November 2011	Idrija, Almadén, Slovenia, Spain	Spain introduces the National Technological Centre for Mercury Decontamination.
NIMD forum 2012	Minamata (Japan)	26-27 January 2012	Idrija (Idrija Municipal Museum, Idrija Mercury Mine), Almadén (Institute of Geology of the University of Castilla-La Mancha)	Three lectures were given by Darko Viler (Idrija Municipal Museum, Slovenia), Tatjana Dizdarevič (Mercury Mine Idrija, Slovenia) and Pablo L. Higuera (Institute of Geology of the University de Castilla-La Mancha, Almadén, Spain).
CC meeting "Landscape miners old, new investigations and news works" *	Almadén (Spain)	21-23 March 2012	University of Castilla La Mancha, UNED, Idrija Mine Museum	Lectures.
Comenius Regio "Heritage of Mercury: Almadén and Idrija" *	Almadén-Idrija	June 2012-2014	Municipalities of Almadén and Idrija	Education project Europe.

* planned activities

3. Boundary of the property on the various plans

001 ALMADÉN

In order to do the necessary improvements, the Almadén Municipality is introducing some changes in the Town Planning Master Plan of the Municipality (See Map and captions). In the Plan, there is a protection zone for the most important historical heritage elements and a larger buffer zone around the whole ensemble:

Protection Area of the Town Planning Master Plan corresponding to the Core Zone/ Site (Red and blue line)

The protection area includes the most ancient urban area of Almadén, from the “Mina Vieja” to the Constitution square, as well as the delimitation of specific buildings out of this line: “Plaza de Toros”, “Hospital de Mineros de San Rafael”, “Cárcel de Forzados” (today under the Technical School building) and the “Socavón de la Mina del Castillo” and the “Socavón de la Mina del Pozo”.

The protected elements, which will be regulated by its specific laws of protection in the Historical Center Special Plan of Almadén are delimited by a blue line.

The core zone/site of the nomination “Heritage of Mercury”, to be included in the World Heritage List, is marked by a red line. It is fully included inside the limits of the protection zone of the Town Planning Master Plan of Almadén, marked by a blue line. This

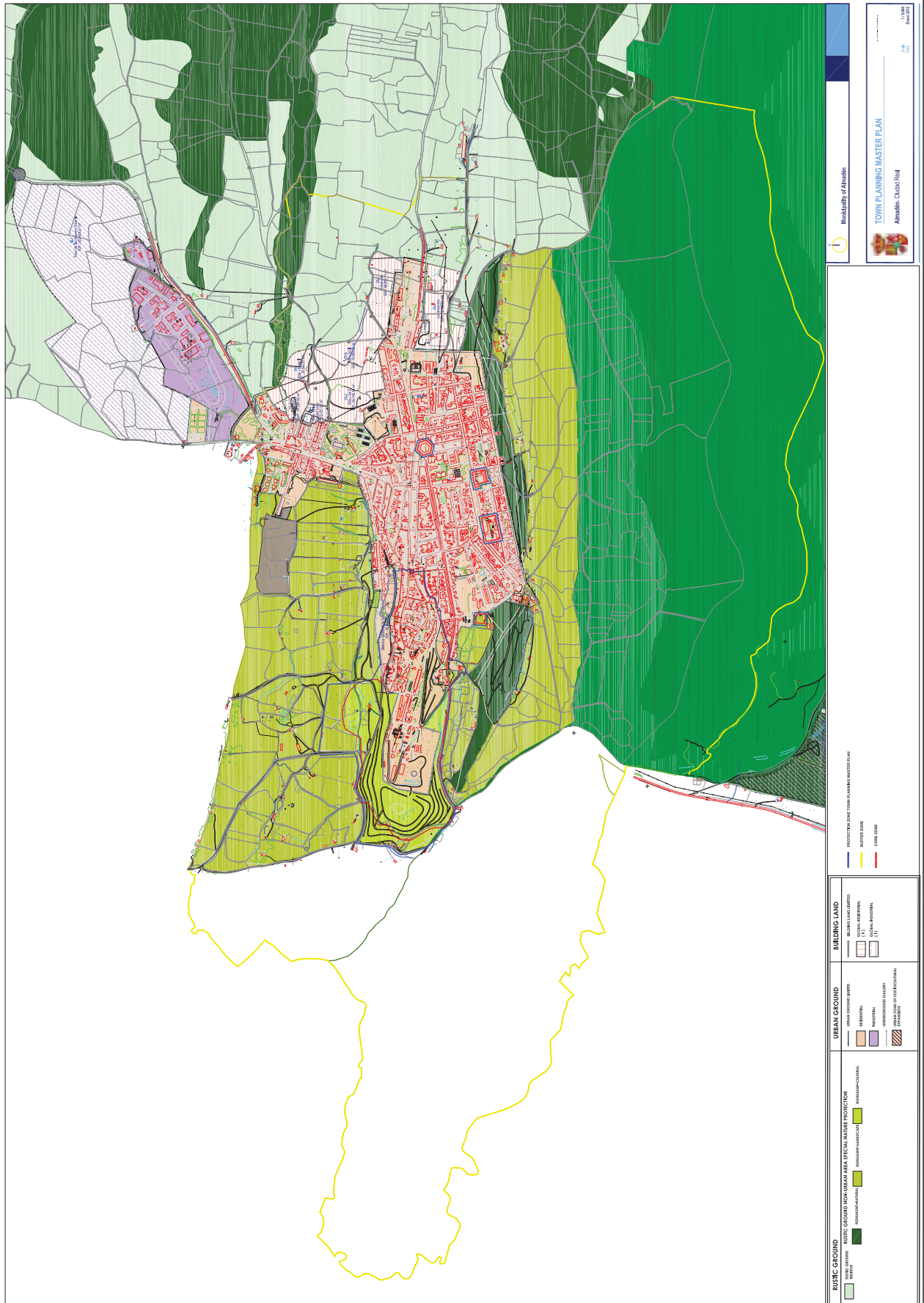
assures a full protection of the nominated site.

Protection Area of the Town Planning Master Plan corresponding to the Buffer Zone (Yellow line)

The wide area of the buffer zone spreads, on the northern limit up to the quartzitic elevations that separate the districts of Almadén and Chillón, the “Fuente Vieja” mountain chain; on the southern limit, up to the elevations of Cordoneros mountain range and “Virgen del Castillo” mountain range (previously declared ZEPa zone – area of special protection of birds), already in the municipal district of Chillón; and finally, the western limit that coincides with the urban area limit.

In this area, delimited by a yellow line, there is the following categorization of the land, in accordance with the proposal that appears in the graphical attached documentation:

RUSTIC NON-URBAN LANDS OF
NATURAL PROTECTION
RUSTIC NON-URBAN LANDS OF
CULTURAL PROTECTION
RUSTIC NON-URBAN LANDS OF
LANDSCAPE PROTECTION
RUSTIC LANDS OF RESERVATION
URBAN LANDS
URBAN RESIDENTIAL LANDS
URBAN ZONE OF SOCIOCULTURAL
EXPANSION



4. Incorporation of the buffer zone into the town planning master plan & stopping any works inside the buffer zone which do not comply with the regulation

001 ALMADÉN

To give answer to what has been requested by ICOMOS, the Plenary Session of the Municipality of Almadén has agreed on January, the 26th 2012, to modify the initially approved document of the Town Planning Master Plan in the detailed arrangement of the affected sector *-Incorporate the buffer zone with its specific regulations, into the town planning master plan-* according to the requirements requested by UNESCO regarding the World Heritage candidacy.

See annex: Plenary Session Agreement of the Municipality, January the 26th 2012.

Currently there is not any works which do not comply with the regulations in force in this zone, established at a national, regional and municipal level.

In order to minimize the visual impact caused by the works of adequacy of urban zones of socio-cultural expansion that appears in the annexed map, there is written a project of environmental integration.

See annex: Report on the rehabilitation through corrective measures of the visual impact on the new urban zone of socio-cultural expansion in Almadén.

MS VIRGINIA LABRADA SANZ, TEMPORARY SECRETARY OF THE ALMADÉN CITY COUNCIL

CERTIFY: That in the plenary of the council meeting, ordinary session, held on the 26th January 2012, the following agreement was reached:

AGENDA

I

ADJUDICATORY PROCEEDINGS

4^o) Council proposal to modify the previously APPROVED document concerning the TOWN PLANNING MASTER PLAN, in the detailed planning scheme of the affected area according to the requirements demanded by UNESCO to obtain the declaration of world heritage

The Secretary reads the Informative Commission report of Urban Planning, Works, Council Services and Environmental Services held on 20th January 2012, which literally states:

“second point.- proposal OF THE COUNCIL to modify the previously approved document concerning the TOWN PLANNING MASTER PLAN in the detailed planning scheme of the affected area according to the requirements demanded by UNESCO to obtain the declaration of world heritage.

The present participants were informed about the Council proposal dated on 17th January 2012 which literally states:

CITY COUNCIL PROPOSAL CONCERNING URBAN PLANNING

Councils have, according to urban legislation, authority to dictate and initially approve the General Planning of its municipality.

The General Development Plan serves to undertake the land classification according to its corresponding legal system, the definition of essential elements in the general structure and land federation of municipalities and provinces, town models and urban settlement, development criteria and determination of elements, spaces and special protection areas.

The relevant agency to initially approve of the Plan is, to the purposes of Law and the documentation required to such purposes by section 22 of the Law 7/1985, of 2nd April, Regulatory of the Grants of Local Rule and section 36.3 of Legislative Decree 1/2010, 18th May, where, the land revised text of the Law and the urban activity of Castilla-La Mancha is approved in Plenary Council meeting, once the proceedings to approve the law have been concluded (enquiries, administrative agreement, public notice, sectorial reports and judgement) and introduction of whatever modifications that might arise, in order to be sent to the corresponding regional government responsible of land regulation for its definitive approval.

Laws to be applied:

- I. Firstly, basic state legislation of the by-law development plan of public administration and common administrative procedure by Law 30/1992 26th November concerning public administrations and common administrative procedure.*
- II. Secondly regional urban legislation, sections 24, 30, 31,34, 36 and 37 of Law Decree 1/2010 of 18th March, where it is approved the Revised Text of the Land Regulation and Urban Activity, and the De-*

cree 248/2004, of 14th September, where it is approved the Plan Regulation of Law 2/1998, of 4th June concerning Land Regulation and Urban Activity.

III. Finally, we should take into account, in compliance with the dispositions in Law 8/2007, of 28th May, about Land and the Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008 of 20th June, where it is approved the Revised Text of the Land Law

ANTECEDENTS OF FACTS

1. On the date 27th May 2010, it took place the initial approval of the Town Planning Master Plan by the City Council of Almadén (Ciudad Real) and environmental sustainability report.
2. On the date 15th December 2010, the Provincial Commission for the Land Regulation and Town Planning issued a report to fulfil the legal requirements, administrative considerations and technical observance liable to the Plan, in order to forward the report once it has been corrected and completed for its final approval in the same Commission.
3. Meanwhile, it should be taken into account the candidacy to the list of world heritage of UNESCO of the "Heritage of Mercury" which is presented together with Idrija (Slovenia). In the assessment process of the candidacy, the advisory organization of the World Heritage Convention which took place last September, has requested on 12th December 2011, to incorporate in the Town Planning Master Plan a special protection of the protected site by means of a new legislation which consists of:
 - 1) Definition of five protection areas, the first of which includes the Old Mine to the west and part of the town center between San Juan Avenue, Constitución Square, Sauco Street, Casas de Florido Street and Libertad Avenue. The other four areas are: Mina del Castillo cross drift, Convict Jail, San Rafael Miner Royal Hospital and Bullfighting Ring
 - 2) These areas are surrounded by an area named "buffer zone" whose definition has required the removal of potential urban land sectors of residential use SR-3 "Fuente Vieja", SR-4 "Camino de Fuente Vieja" and Action Unit UA-1 Avda. Norte.
 - 3) This loss of land is compensated with the extension of urban land for residential use on the East area with two new sectors.
 - 4) Sector SR-8 Juan Gil located to the South of the protected area is also suppressed, due to the expropriation order over the landscape and constituent elements of the Mine enclave
 - 5) The area defined as Detail Study ED-1 becomes public community services land use instead of residential use, it will be used as parking lot and road network for the trade fair park
 - 6) In short, the residential growth is concentrated in the east area, in seven sectors of urban land, to achieve the requirements of the World Heritage Convention, as a criteria to incorporate the protected area in the Plan documents, with specific regulations as stipulated by the legislation to apply in the processing and approval of the Plan
4. It has also been taken into account the new land development plan issued by the Quality General Management and Environmental Impact office related to the urban land proposal of reduction for industrial and residential use. Because of that, the industrial sectors located next to the CM-415, SI-2 and ST-9, are suppressed and sector SI-1 is redefined excluding flood areas near Trampal stream according to the results of the Hydrological Study and Avenue Risks.

All things considered, the urban growth is concentrated in the East zone, concretely in 7 sectors of urban land, in order to comply with the requirements of the Advisory Body of the World Heritage Convention, following the criterion of incorporating the protection area in the documentation of the Town Planning Master Plan with its specific regulations, according with the laws applicable in the Plan procedure.

- 5. With this aim, the team who wrote the plan, has elaborated a document which intends to include all the requirements demanded by the advisory body of the World Heritage Convention, completed with a detailed plan including all the terms required by the implied bodies and in particular environmental bodies.*

To the previous facts, we apply the following

GROUNDS OF LAW

Once the proceedings to pass the initial Plan have concluded, the Plenary Session at the Town Council may introduce modifications and retractions considered appropriate, and once it has been finished and corrected, the plan can be forwarded according to the legal procedure, administrative considerations, technical observance necessary to the Plan in the paper of the Provincial Urban Commission, relevant department office on land development for its final approval.

In the light of the previous precedents and grounds of Law, we submit to the Plenary Session, with previous approval of the land advisory committee, without prejudice of its faculties and sovereignty, the following:

RESOLUTION PROPOSAL

First – To declare of general interest the nomination to the World Heritage List of UNESCO of the site “The heritage of Mercury” which is presented by the Town Council of Almadén and Idrija (Slovenia).

Second – To adopt the strong commitment of fulfilling the UNESCO requirements and the advisory body of the World Heritage Convention of the inclusion of the protected areas in the Town Planning Master Plan and other municipality plans, by means of a new land regulation which consists of:

- 1) Definition of five protection grounds, the first of which includes the Old Mine to the west and part of the town between San Juan Avenue, Constitución Square, Saucó Street, Casas de Florido Street and Libertad Avenue. The other four grounds are: Mina del Castillo cross drift, Convict Jail, San Rafael Miner Royal Hospital and Bullfighting Ring*
- 2) These grounds are surrounded by an area named “buffer zone” whose definition has required the removal of potential urban land sectors of residential use SR-3 “Fuente Vieja”, SR-4 “Camino de Fuente Vieja” and Action Unit UA-1 Avda. Norte.*
- 3) This loss of land is compensated with the extension of urban land for residential use on the East area with two new sectors.*
- 4) Sector SR-8 Juan Gil located to the South of the protected area is also suppressed, due to the expropriation order over the landscape and constituent elements of the Mine enclave*
- 5) The area defined as Detail Study ED-1 becomes public community services land use instead of residential use, it will be used as parking lot and road network for the trade fair park*

6) *In short, the residential growth is concentrated in the east area, in seven sectors of urban land, to achieve the requirements of the World Heritage Convention, as a criteria to incorporate the protected area in the Plan documents, with specific regulations as stipulated by the legislation to apply in the processing and approval of the Plan*

Third – To order to the team who wrote the Town Planning Master Plan and the Special Plan of the Historic Center to incorporate the UNESCO requirements together with the rest of conditions which might derive from sectorial reports and in a particular way, from environmental bodies and land and urban regulations, in order to write finally a revised text of the law which will continue the legal procedure until its final approval

Fourth – To notify this agreement to the Ministry of Culture, together with the document elaborated by the team who wrote the Town Planning Master Plan and the Special Plan of the Historic Center and the detailed plan with the UNESCO requirements and particularly the advisory body of the World Heritage Convention, in order to be forwarded to UNESCO

The Mayor, Mr Carlos Rivas opens the first question and answer session: a member of the Socialist Party Mr Antonio Trenado Zamorano states that the Urban Commission expert, very well known by him, is in favour of these circumstances and explains that in the previous visits the assessor did not object as many things as he did this time. He would like to be handed a copy of the detail plan attached to the proposal, and asks if it is desisted from what was affected by the owners of the real estates.

The Mayor replies he does not know what the assessor asked on his first visit because he was received by the former political team and estates that, as the Secretary may confirm, the assessor demanded some important requirements such as the removal of urban sectors in the fair trade park in order to avoid pressure in this protected site. Regarding the real estates mentioned by the spokesman of the Socialist Party, the President states that the works of the fair trade park has the agreement of almost all the owners of the lands.

In the light of the council proposal and having been informed the assistants, the Urban Advisory Committee, Environmental and Rural Area, the proposal is submitted to the members for its approval, and it is approved unanimously in the afore mentioned terms”.

After the report has been read, a new question and answer turn is opened by the Mayor-President but no one takes the turn.

Once this turn is closed, the Plenary Session of the Municipality of Almadén, according to section 22.2c) of the Law 7/1985, 2nd April, Regulating the Competitions that grants the Law Governing, unanimously (13 votes in favour corresponding to six council members of the Popular Party, four council members of the Socialist Party, two council members of Izquierda Unida and one council member of the Independent Group. There are no votes against the bill and no one abstention.) it agrees:

First – To declare of general interest the nomination to the World Heritage List of UNESCO of the “Heritage of Mercury” presented by the Almadén Municipality together with Idrija (Slovenia).

Second – To reach the strong commitment demanded by UNESCO and the advisory body of the World Heritage Convention to incorporate the Town Planning Master Plan of the protected area by means of a new regulation consisting of:

1) *Definition of five protection areas, the first of which includes the Old Mine to the west and part of the town center between San Juan Avenue, Constitución Square, Sauco Street, Casas de Florido Street and*

Libertad Avenue. The other four areas are: Mina del Castillo cross drift, Convict Jail, San Rafael Miner Royal Hospital and Bullfighting Ring

- 2) These grounds are surrounded by an area named "buffer zone" whose definition has required the removal of potential urban land sectors of residential use SR-3 "Fuente Vieja", SR-4 "Camino de Fuente Vieja" and Action Unit UA-1 Avda. Norte.*
- 3) This loss of land is compensated with the extension of urban land for residential use on the East area with two new sectors.*
- 4) Sector SR-8 Juan Gil located to the South of the protected area is also suppressed, due to the expropriation order over the landscape and constituent elements of the Mine enclave*
- 5) The area defined as Detail Study ED-1 becomes public community services land use instead of residential use, it will be used as parking lot and road network for the trade fair park*
- 6) In short, the residential growth is concentrated in the east area, in seven sectors of urban land, to achieve the requirements of the World Heritage Convention, as a criterion to incorporate the protected area in the Plan documents, with specific regulations as stipulated by the legislation to apply in the processing and approval of the Plan*

Third - To order to the team who wrote the Town Planning Master Plan and the Special Plan of the Historic Center to incorporate the UNESCO requirements together with the rest of conditions which might derive from sectorial reports and in a particular way, from environmental bodies and land and urban regulations, in order to write finally a revised text of the law which will continue the legal procedure until its final approval

Fourth - To notify this agreement to the Ministry of Culture, together with the document elaborated by the team who wrote the Town Planning Master Plan and the Special Plan of the Historic Center and the detailed plan with the UNESCO requirements and particularly the advisory body of the World Heritage Convention, in order to be forwarded to UNESCO

And so that this may be officially recorded for the Ministry of Culture, I sign this certificate of order with the given approval of the Mayor, in Almadén 26th January 2012, for the approval of the corresponding minutes.

Given approval
The Mayor- President,

Signed. Carlos Jesús Rivas Sánchez

THE REHABILITATION THROUGH CORRECTIVE MEASURES OF THE VISUAL IMPACT ON THE NEW URBAN ZONE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL EXPANSION IN ALMADÉN

The construction of new facilities for the socio-cultural expansion (public non-residential land) in the historic centre of Almadén in its North-east area, has provoked a change on the visual characteristics of the urban space from which the new area can be seen, considering the main visibility from the historic centre of the city. In order to minimize the visual impact of this area and to raise the value of this action, the Almadén Municipality, in collaboration with the School of Mining and Industrial Engineering of Almadén (Castilla-La Mancha University), it has been proposed to carry out a project whose principal aim is a series of actions that will limit the impact, through the introduction of corrective measures, and consequently, an estimation or valorisation of them.

The most significant impacts are the vision of the existing building in the socio-cultural expansion area, and the slope created during the construction process.

Corrective measures proposed

Three concrete measures will be adopted:

- a.-** Artificial ageing of the rock on the slope using projection techniques. The technique of ageing is basically employed on the minimization of environmental impacts.
- b.-** Screen formed by the increasing of the slope on the base of the terrace. It will be done increasing 3 meters of the slope, that will be held in its internal side by a wall using the technique of reinforced earth, and growing plants on the external side, using the hidro-sowing technique.
- c.-** Growing of plants on the top of the slope using native plants, like “cornicabra” (horn-shaped plant), “retama” or “iniesta” (broom).

In this way, there will be a global restoration that minimizes the potential visual impact provoked by the before mentioned activities. (See pictures of the current state and the future of the socio-cultural expansion area)



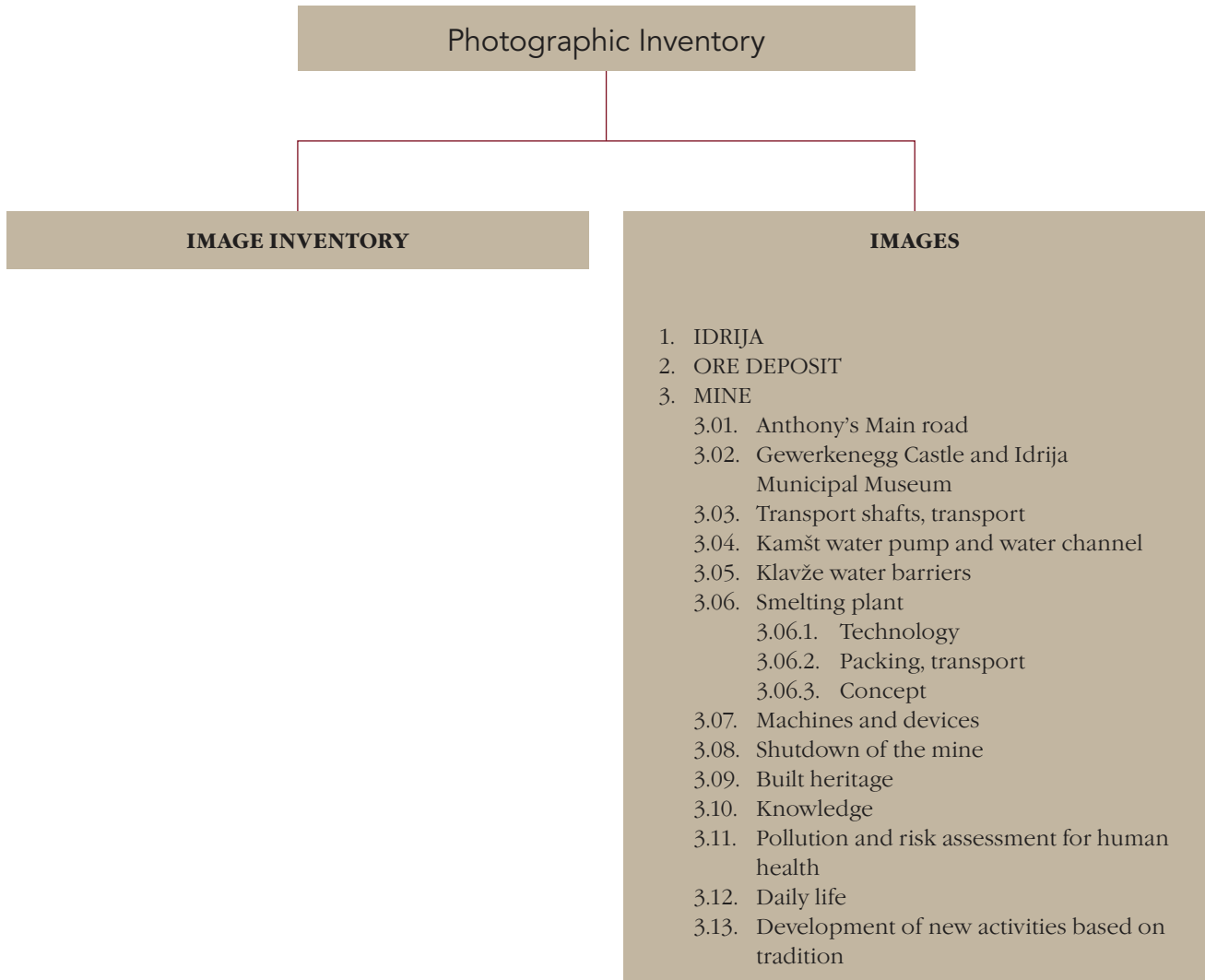
ZONE OF SOCIOCULTURAL EXPANSION TODAY



ZONE OF SOCIOCULTURAL EXPANSION RECOVERED ENVIRONMENTALLY




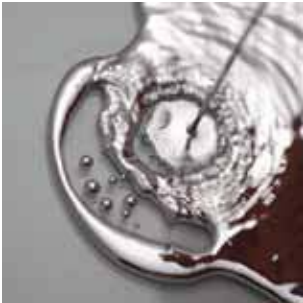
5. Photographic inventory






002 Idrija













For pictures in full resolution, see enclosed DVD.



IMAGE INVENTORY

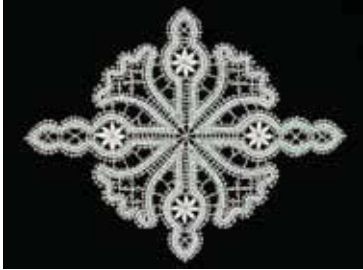




001ii	Idrija is located in a deep basin and surrounded by hills. <i>November 2007</i>	
	Jani Peternelej	
	Municipality of Idrija	
002ii	Syngenetic sedimental cinnabar ore. <i>November 2007</i>	
	Jani Peternelej	
	Municipality of Idrija	
003ii	Opekovka (brick ore), a rich cinnabar ore. <i>November 2007</i>	
	Jani Peternelej	
	Municipality of Idrija	
004ii	Mercury, the only liquid metal on Earth. <i>November 2007</i>	
	Jani Peternelej	
	Municipality of Idrija	






005ii	Main level in the underground Mine Museum. <i>November 2007</i>		
	Robert Zabukovec		
	Municipality of Idrija		
006ii	The majority of the tunnels in the mine are supported by wooden beams. <i>July 1999</i>		
	Idrija Mercury Mine		
007ii	Tide gallery with stone support. <i>May 2003</i>		
	Bogdan Kladnik		
	Idrija Mercury Mine		
008ii	Mine phone and ore transport mine cart with iron undercarriage. <i>November 2007</i>		
	Jani Petrenelj		
	Municipality of Idrija		
009ii	Restored steam piston engines in the technical department of the Idrija Municipal Museum. <i>July 2005</i>		
	Anton Zelenc		
	Idrija Municipal Museum		


010ii	Parts of the transport machine are exhibited alongside the building of Francis's Shaft. <i>November 2007</i>	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
011ii	Joseph's Shaft. <i>November 2007</i>	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	
012ii	The wooden water wheel of the Idrija Kamšt water pump is the largest of the kind in Europe. <i>July 2006</i>	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
013ii	Rake water channel. <i>May 2003</i>	
	Jože Hanc	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
014ii	Brus's Klaže, water barrier on the Belca creek. <i>November 2007</i>	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	

015ii	The lake behind the Kanomlja klavže water barrier. <i>November 2007</i>	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	
016ii	The smelting plant is located in the direct vicinity of the newly-created industrial zone. <i>November 2007</i>	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
017ii	A preserved rotary furnace. <i>October 2004</i>	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
018ii	Restored building of Idrija's Gewerkenegg Castle. In 1954 the castle became the official seat of the Idrija Municipal Museum and the Idrija Music School. <i>July 2006</i>	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
019ii	Reconstructed wall frescoes in the courtyard of Gewerkenegg Castle. <i>August 2007</i>	
	Dušan Jež	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

020ii	Barrel and leather bag for transporting mercury. <i>August 2007</i>	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
021ii	Town Hall, built in 1898. <i>October 2007</i>	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
022ii	Typical Idrija miner's house built in 18 th century , exhibiting the living quarters of a miner's family in the first half of the 20 th century. <i>July 2005</i>	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
023ii	Rudarska ulica – Mining street with residential buildings for miners' families in Idrija. <i>September 2007</i>	
	Dušan Kramberger	
	Municipality of Idrija	
024ii	Young visitors in Anthony's Main Road. <i>May 2003</i>	
	Jože Hanc	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	

025ii	Idrija Lace. Pattern from beginning of 20 th century. <i>February 2007</i>		
	Tomaž Lauko		
	Idrija Municipal Museum		
026ii	Kley's water pump in the headframe of Francis's Shaft was driven by steam. <i>March 2010</i>		
	Anton Zelenc		
	Idrija Municipal Museum		
027ii	Joseph's Shaft and the Kamšt water pump. <i>January 2012</i>		
	Anton Zelenc		
	Idrija Municipal Museum		
028ii	Machinery restoration works in the crushing plant. <i>October 2009</i>		
	Uroš Eržen		
	Idrija Mercury Mine		
029ii	Elements of Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace. <i>September 2008</i>		
	Uroš Eržen		
	Idrija Mercury Mine		

030ii	Control room of Francis's Shaft. <i>July 2011</i>	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
031ii	Switchboard in the engine room of Francis's Shaft. <i>March 2011</i>	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
032ii	Drops of native mercury in Carboniferous shale. <i>November 2007</i>	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	
033ii	Measuring the extent of land displacements above the ore deposit. <i>April 2006</i>	
	Bojan Režun	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
034ii	Detecting mercury concentrations in ambient air with MVI. <i>October 2010</i>	
	Bojan Režun	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	

035ii	The smelting plant area would thus be transformed into a friendly and inviting place linking the present with a rich mining heritage and a new technological future. <i>December 2011</i>	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	

Municipality of Idrija

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Idrija Municipal Museum





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Mercury Mine Idrija Ltd.





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Fax.: +386 5 374 39 34
rudnik.idrija@s5.net

IMAGES





1. IDRIJA






1 003	Slovenia on the world map.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 121	
2	Idrija on the map of Slovenia.	
	Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of Culture	
3 001ii	Idrija is located in a deep basin and surrounded by hills.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
4	Panoramic view of Idrija.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	

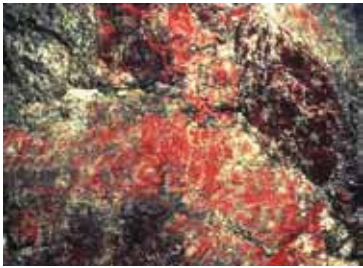



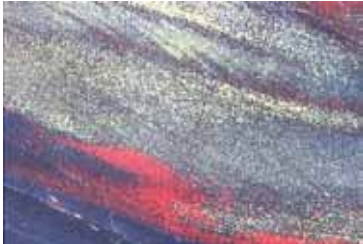
5	Idrija at the beginning of the 21 st century.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
6	Panoramic view of Idrija, 2008.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
7	Idrija as depicted by Slovenian polyhistor Janez Vajkard Valvasor in his book Slava Vojvodine Kranjske (The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola), 1689.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
8	Idrija in 1781 from the book of Balthasar Hacquet: Oryctographia Carniolica.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
9	Idrija as depicted by Goldenstein in the mid-19 th century.	
	Franz Kurz zum Thurn und Goldenstein	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	






10	A panoramic view of Idrija with the “rake” – a wood catching barrier in the front; early 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
11 008a	Idrija coat of arms.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
008a	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 115	
12 083b	Idrija flag.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
083b	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 308	
13 113	Trademark of the Idrija Mercury Mine.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
113	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 308	
14	Hammer and chisel – symbol of the miner’s profession since the 16 th century.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	






2. ORE DEPOSIT


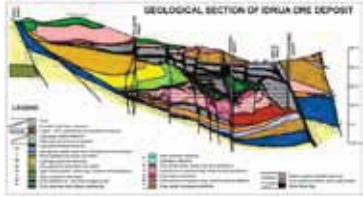
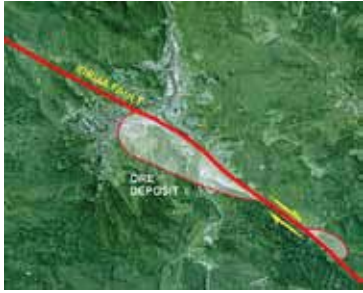

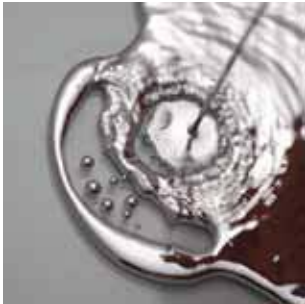
15	A tubmaker finds mercury. Painting, oil on canvas, Janko Trošt, 1953.		
	Idrija Municipal Museum		
	015	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 127	
16	Drops of native mercury in Carboniferous shale.		
	Robert Zabukovec		
	Municipality of Idrija		
17	Native mercury.		
	Bogdan Kladnik		
	Idrija Mercury Mine		
063	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 124		
18	Opekovka (brick ore), a rich cinnabar ore.		
	Jani Peternelj		
	Municipality of Idrija		
003ii			






19	Rich cinnabar ore.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	
20	Rich cinnabar ore.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	
21	Opekovka (brick ore), a rich cinnabar ore.	
	Rafael Podobnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
	068 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 126	
22	Jetrenka (liver ore), a rich cinnabar ore.	
	Jani Peternejl	
	Municipality of Idrija	
23	Jeklenka (steel ore), the richest cinnabar ore.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	067 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 125	



24	Başperh, ore with low mercury content .	
	Bogdan Kladnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
069	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 126	
25	Opekovka (brick ore), a rich cinnabar ore.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
26	Syngenetic sedimental cinnabar ore.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
27	Layered ore in the Skonca beds.	
	Rafael Podobnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
066	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 125	
28	Syngenetic sedimental cinnabar ore.	
	Bogdan Kladnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
064	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 124	

29	Sedimental cinnabar ore.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
30 065	Epigenetic cinnabar ore, conglomerate.	
	Bogdan Kladnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 124	
31	Cinnabar - rich conglomerate.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
32	Mineralised Permian dolomite.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
33 062	Cinnabar crystal.	
	Bogdan Kladnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 123	

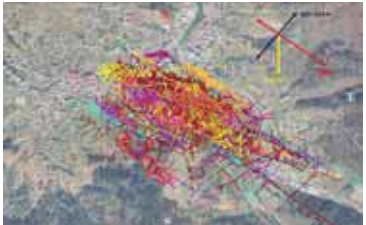
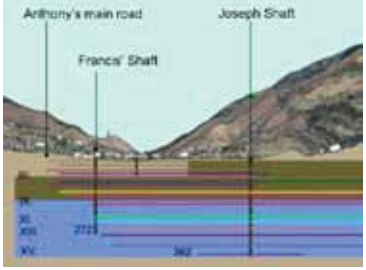


34	Cinnabar crystal.	
	Aleksander Rečnik	
	Aleksander Rečnik	
35	Cinnabar crystal.	
	Aleksander Rečnik	
	Aleksander Rečnik	
36	Coral ore - shells of brachiopods impregnated with cinnabar.	
	Jani Peternejl	
	Municipality of Idrija	
37	Idrialit - a mineral named after Idrija.	
	Jani Peternejl	
	Municipality of Idrija	
38	Epsomite stalactites and stalagmites in an abandoned gallery.	
	Bogdan Kladnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






39	Epsomite crystals covering the side wall of a gallery.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
40	Geological cross-section of Idrija ore deposit.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
061	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 123, 242	
41	Idrija fault divided the ore deposit into two parts.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
42	View of the Idrija fault.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
43	Mercury, the only liquid metal on Earth.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
	004ii	






44	Mercury.	
	Jani Peternejl	
	Municipality of Idrija	
45	Iron ball floating in a vessel with mercury.	
	Matevž Lenarčič	
	Municipality of Idrija	
46	Drops of mercury.	
	Jani Peternejl	
	Municipality of Idrija	
47	Mine geological collection.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
48	Opening of mercury geological collection.	
	Jani Peternejl	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	

49	Geological collection of the Idrija Municipal Museum.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
50	Cinnabar ores in the Idrija Municipal Museum.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

3. MINE






51	Underground mine levels and galleries below the town of Idrija.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
52	Cross-section of the mine with 15 levels.	
	Rafael Bizjak	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
53 005ii	Main level in the underground Mine Museum.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 513	
54 014 006ii	The majority of the tunnels in the mine are supported by wooden beams.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 122, 513	






55	Tide gallery with stone support.	
	Bogdan Kladnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
007ii	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 267	
56	Secondary wooden support.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
57	Typical wooden support in the Idrija Mine.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
58	Support made of concrete blocks typically found in more recent main transport routes.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
59	Circular iron support in unstable rocks.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






60	Iron support adapted to shape of entry gallery leading to Mine Museum.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
61	Carved gallery in compact rock.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
62	Wooden guides in the main transport Francis's Shaft.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
63	Wooden stairs in the Gostiša Shaft on level III.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
64	Drawing of Theresa's Shaft, 1738.	
	Franc Anton Steinberg	
	Austrian State Archives, Vienna	






65	Drawing of the Idrija Mercury Mine, 1766.	
	Bernhard Schaber	
	Austrian State Archives, Vienna	
66	Drawing of the Idrija Mercury Mine, 1803.	
	Joseph Vorauer	
	Austrian State Archives, Vienna	






3.01. ANTHONY'S MAIN ROAD

67	Šelštev – entrance building to the Mine Museum, Anthony's Main Road.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
68	Traditional miner's flag.	
	Iztok Bončina	
	Municipality of Idrija	
69	Miners' check-in room in the entrance building to the museum.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
70	The oldest mine entrance, today the entrance to the underground museum.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
71	Underground Chapel of the Holy Trinity from the mid-18 th century.	
	Matevž Lenarčič	
	Municipality of Idrija	
	017	






72	Meeting of visitors and miners in Anthony's Main Road.		
	117	Bogdan Kladnik	
		Idrija Mercury Mine	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 310		
73	Wooden winch for pumping water and transporting ore.		
		Anton Zelenc	
		Idrija Municipal Museum	
74	Mining with hammer and chisel in the 17 th and 18 th centuries.		
		Uroš Eržen	
		Idrija Mercury Mine	
75	Collecting ore in troughs and filling pit carts.		
		Uroš Eržen	
		Idrija Mercury Mine	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 310		
76	Loading and transporting ore in carts.		
		Jani Peternelj	
		Municipality of Idrija	






77	Woodworking.	
	Samo Trebižan	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
78	Borehole drill for blasting.	
	Arne Hodalič	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
79	A pit surveyor measuring underground galleries.	
	Samo Trebižan	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
80	Miners' break - having lunch on the bench.	
	Jani Peternejl	
	Municipality of Idrija	
81 024ii 139	Young visitors in Anthony's Main Road.	
	Jože Hanc	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 343	






82	Masonry stone and secondary steel supports.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	
83	Masonry stone supports the main Anthony´s gallery, with concrete floor adapted for visitors.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	
84	Steel supports in Carboniferous shales.	
	Jani Peternejl	
	Municipality of Idrija	
85	Wooden declane in tourist mine.	
	Jani Peternejl	
	Municipality of Idrija	
86	Main galleries still open to the public.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	



87	The stairs of Atthems s' declane.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	
88	Šelštev around 1920.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
89	One of the most grandiose holidays in old Idrija was St. Ahacius Day. St. Ahacius was the patron of miners, and this day also commemorates the discovery of rich ore that enabled the flourishing of mining activities in the 16 th century. Beginning of the 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
90	Šelštev.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
91	Šelštev during the flood, 1984.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

3.02. GEWERKENEGG CASTLE AND IDRIJA MUNICIPAL MUSEUM






92 018ii 129	Restored building of Idrija's Gewerkenegg Castle. In 1954 the castle became the official seat of the Idrija Municipal Museum and the Idrija Music School.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 141, 321	
93 019ii 130	Reconstructed wall frescoes in the courtyard of Gewerkenegg Castle.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 321	
94	Facade of Gewerkenegg Castle, which served as a residence for mine administrators and as a mercury and wheat storehouse. Sketch, 1849.	
	Historical Archives in Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
95	Ground plan of Gewerkenegg Castle.	
	Historical Archives in Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
96 127	Mine machinery and equipment has been removed from the courtyard of Gewerkenegg castle, 1989.	
	Samo Bevk	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 318	






97	Side view on Gewerkenegg castle from the direction of Jurij Vega Secondary School Idrija, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
98	The story about the mine and the town presented on the permanent exhibition <i>Milestones of five centuries</i> in Idrija Municipal Museum begins with the image of a tubmaker who finds mercury.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
99	Hundreds of mercury drops in a cube symbolizing the underground treasure of the Idrija Mine. Permanent exhibition in Idrija Municipal Museum.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
100	At the end of the floating system on the Idrijca river were so-called »rakes«. Wooden catching barrier was a true masterpiece comprised of reinforce oak pillars and more than 2500 spruce laths. Detail of the catching barrier.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
101	Drilling machines – detail from the permanent exhibition in Idrija Municipal Museum.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

102	A miner in his workclothes from the mid 17 th century, based on notes written by Edvard Brown (1669) – detail from the permanent exhibition in the Idrija Municipal Museum.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
103	Weighing mercury – detail from the permanent exhibition in Idrija Municipal Museum.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
104	Idrija had a rich social and cultural life at the beginning of the 20 th century – detail from the permanent exhibition.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
105	During the first and the second World War Idrija belonged to Italy. The mine has stagnated. Detail from the permanent exhibition.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
106	Hammer and sickle from Francis' Shaft, a communist symbol that is today an installation at the permanent exhibition <i>Milestones of the 20th Century</i> in the Idrija Municipal Museum.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	






107	Entrance to the permanent exhibition »Idrija Lace, A History Written in Thread« in the Idrija Municipal Museum.	
	Tomaž Lauko	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
108	In 1997 Idrija Municipal Museum received the distinguished Luigi Michelletti Award and was proclaimed the best European Museum of industrial and technical heritage.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	





3.03. TRANSPORT SHAFTS, TRANSPORT



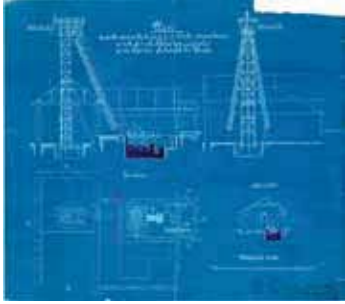


109	Joseph's Shaft.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	
011ii	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 129, 347	
110	Ore-transport tower above Joseph's Shaft.	
	Samo Trebižan	
	Municipality of Idrija	
111	Lift cage of Joseph's Shaft with miners before descending into the pit, early 1990's.	
	Tihomir Pinter, Dušan Jež	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
112	Lifting machine of Joseph's Shaft.	
	Arne Hodalič	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
113	Lifting machine of Joseph's Shaft.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






114	Control room of Joseph's Shaft.	
	Arne Hodalič	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
115	Control panel in the control room of Joseph's Shaft.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
116	Miners' "black" wardrobe (wardrobe with working clothes) in Joseph's Shaft.	
	Arne Hodalič	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
117	Restoration works on mine machinery and equipment, 2001.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	128	
118	A hoist, manufactured by the Breitfeld, Daněk & Co. factory from Prague, 1890. The steam-powered hoist is pictured in Joseph's Shaft.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	142	

119	Miners' "black" wardrobe in Joseph's Shaft at the beginning of the 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
120	Call room of Joseph's Shaft before the First World War.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
121	Joseph's Shaft, around 1900.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
122	Area surrounding Joseph's Shaft, around 1910.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
018	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 130	
123	Partially restored headframe of Francis's Shaft, 2005.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
119	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 130	

124	Parts of the transport machine are exhibited alongside the building of Francis's Shaft.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
125	Tower of Francis's Shaft.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
126	Switchboard in the engine room of Francis's Shaft.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
127	Switchboard in the engine room of Francis's Shaft, detail, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
128	Water rotor resistance in the engine room of Francis's Shaft.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

129	Water rotor resistance in the engine room of Francis's Shaft; preparations for restoration of the device.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
130	Ilgner-Leonard rectifying device in the engine room of Francis's Shaft.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
131	A lifting machine of Francis's Shaft.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
132	Control room of Francis's Shaft, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
133	Control room of Francis's Shaft, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	






134	Control room of Francis's Shaft, 2011.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
135	Signal bell in the control room of Francis's Shaft, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
136	Blueprint of the tower and hoist for Francis's Shaft, 1911.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
	020 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 131	
137	Francis's Shaft, after 1911.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
138	Area surrounding Francis's Shaft, after 1910.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	019 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 130	




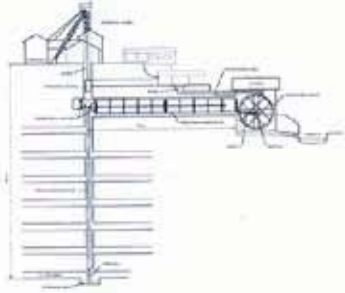
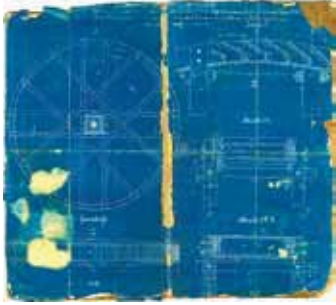
139	Miners before descending into the pit at Francis's Shaft, 1963.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
140	Lift cage of Francis's Shaft with miners before descending into the pit, after 1911.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
141	Engine room of Francis's Shaft.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
142	Inzaghi's Shaft.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
143	Tower of Inzaghi's Shaft.	
	Samo Trebižan	
	Municipality of Idrija	






144	Pulley of Inzaghi's Shaft, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
145	Interior of the engine room of Inzaghi's Shaft, 2005.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
120	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 313	
146	Interior of the engine room of Inzaghi's Shaft.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
147	The engine room of Inzaghi's Shaft houses the Tourist Information Centre.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	
148	The engine room of Inzaghi's Shaft houses the Tourist Information Centre.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	




149	Blueprint of Inzaghi's Shaft, 1890.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
150	Inzaghi's Shaft, 1991.	
	Samo Bevk	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

3.04. KAMŠT WATER PUMP AND WATER CHANNEL





151	Joseph's Shaft and the Kamšt water pump.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
152	The stone buildig of Kamšt water pump.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
153	The stone buildig of Kamšt water pump.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
154	Joseph's Shaft and the Kamšt water pump.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	118	
155	A visit to the drive wheel of the Kamšt water pump.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	140	


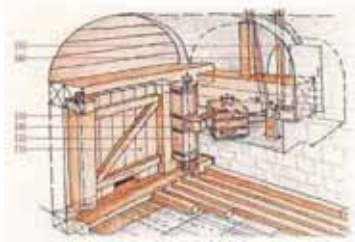



012ii 126	156	The wooden water wheel of the Idrija Kamšt water pump is the largest of the kind in Europe.	
		Anton Zelenc	
		Idrija Municipal Museum	
		Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 269, 317	
	157	An overshot water wheel with cavities.	
		Dunja Wedam	
		Slovenian Tourist Board	
	158	The handle and shaft.	
		Anton Zelenc	
		Idrija Municipal Museum	
	159	Scheme of Kamšt water pump, 2003.	
		Anton Zelenc	
		Idrija Municipal Museum	
	160	Plan for the Kamšt wooden water wheel with 13.6 metres diameter.	
		Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	






161	The Kamšt water pump, around 1900.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
162	The Kobilja dam with the Rake water channel.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
125	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 317.	
163	Detail of Kobilja dam.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
164	Rake water channel.	
	Jože Hanc	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
165	Rake water channel.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






166	Kobila dam in early 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
167	View of wododen Rake water channel, 1744.	
	Jožef Mrak	
	Austrian State Archives, Vienna	
168	View of wododen Rake water channel in the centre of Idrija, 1759.	
	Jožef Mrak	
	Austrian State Archives, Vienna	






3.05. KLAVŽE WATER BARRIERS






169	Map of locations of klavže water barriers in Idrija area.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
170 015ii 026	The lake behind the Kanomlja klavže water barrier, 2006.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 136	
171 124	The restored Kanomlja klavže water barrier are used as a dam for a small hydroelectric power plant, 2005.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 316	
172 034	Ovčjak or Kanomlja klavže water barrier, 2006.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 139	
173	The top of the Kanomlja klavže water barrier is covered with a shingled roof.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

174	The gate-opening mechanism on the Kanomlja klavže water barrier.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
175	The scheme of entire gate-opening mechanism.	
	Cveto Koder	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
176	Kanomlja klavže water barrier. Fireplace for “klavžar” – man who maintained the facility and supervised the floating of timber.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
177	Ovčjak or Kanomlja klavže water barrier was built by the French in 1812.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	033	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 139	
178	Upstream wall of the Kanomlja water barrier, around 1900.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

179	Wood stacks behind the Kanomlja klavže water barrier, ready to be floated, around 1900.	
Idrija Municipal Museum		
025	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 135	
180	Water barrier on the Idrijca river, early 20 th century.	
Idrija Municipal Museum		
028	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 137	
181	Water barrier on the Idrijca river, 2004.	
Anton Zelenc		
Idrija Municipal Museum		
029	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 137	
182	Behind the water barrier on the Idrijca river, 2011.	
Anton Zelenc		
Idrija Municipal Museum		
183	Water reservoir for the new power plant under the Idrijca river water barrier, 2011.	
Anton Zelenc		
Idrija Municipal Museum		

184	Klavže water barrier on the Idrijca river, around 2000.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
185	In late 1980's a small hydropower plant was built below the water barrier on the Idrijca river, 2011.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
186	The first wooden water barrier was built in the 16 th century. Painting by Janko Trošt, 1953.	
	Janko Trošt	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
187	Transport of timber in railcars on flat terrain – the <i>lauf</i> forest railway. Preserved railcar in the Zgornja Idrijca Landscape Park.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
188	The model of first forest railway in Slovenia – lauf – is protected against external influences.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	


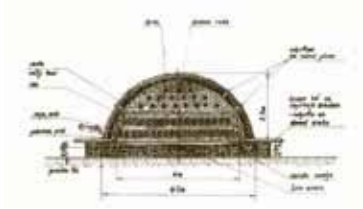


189	Chutes were used for transport of timber from hardly accessible areas.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
190 014ii	Brus's Klazže, water barrier on the Belca creek.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Municipality of Idrija Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 383	
191 031	Brus's klavže water barrier on the Belca creek, downstream side, 2004.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 138	
192	Brus's klavže water barrier on the Belca creek, upstream side.	
	Jani Peternejl	
	Municipality of Idrija	
193	The top of Brus's klavže water barrier is partly covered with a shingled roof.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	


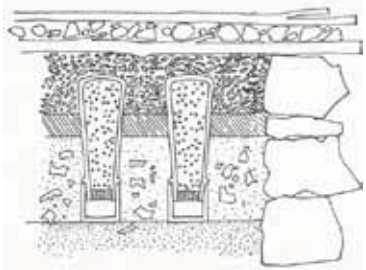



194	The Brus's klavže water barrier on the Belca creek, early 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
030	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 138	
195	Workers on the Brus's klavže water barrier, around 1900.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
196	The Putrih's klavže water barrier on Belca creek, 2004.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
027	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 136	
197	The gorge of Belca creek with Putrih's klavže water barrier.	
	Jani Peternejl	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
198	The top of Putrih's klavže water barrier is covered with a shingled roof.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	





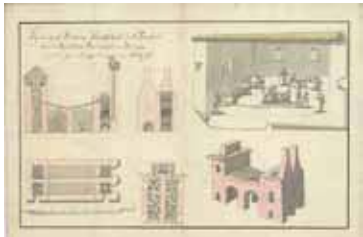
199	Plan of Putrih's klavže, mid-19 th century.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
032	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 139	
200	Putrih's klavže on the Belca creek.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
201	Klavže water barrier on Zala creek. Drawing by Franz Kurz zum Thurn und Goldenstein, in the mid 19 th century.	
	Franz Kurz zum Thurn und Goldenstein	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

3.06. SMELTING PLANT

3.06.01. Tehnology



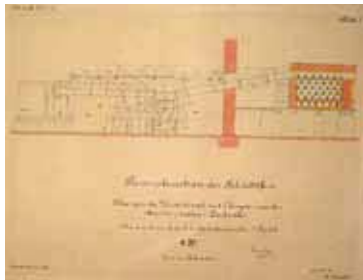

202	Pile for burning cinnabar ore. Painting by Janko Trošt, 1953.	
	Janko Trošt	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
203	Pile for burning cinnabar ore – cross section.	
	Ivica Kavčič, Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
204	Map of old roasting facilities.	
	Jože Čar, Rafael Terpin	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
205	Clay vessels for burning cinnabar ore.	
	Branko Gantar	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	

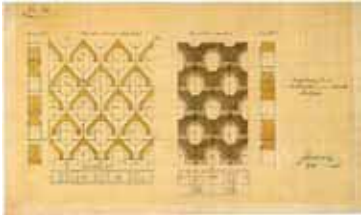
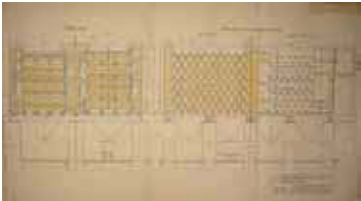



206	Clay vessels for burning cinnabar ore.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
207	Clay vessels for burning cinnabar ore - cross section.	
	Rafael Terpin	
	Rafael Terpin, Idrija	
208	Location of old roasting facility on Pšenk, 2005.	
	Jože Čar	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
209	Rudolf Grund at the location of an old roasting facility on Pšenk, 1911.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
210 076	New smelting plant on Prejnuta in 1746, depicted by Jožef Mrak.	
	Jožef Mrak	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 132	






211	Stampfer's furnace, 1739.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
212	Smelting plant on Prejnuta in 1740, depicted by Jožef Mrak.	
	Jožef Mrak	
	Austrian State Archives, Vienna	
213	Drawing of old and new smelting plants on Prejnuta.	
	Austrian State Archives, Vienna	
214	Spanish aludel furnace.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
215	Drawing of Spanish aludel furnace, 1786.	
	Austrian State Archives, Vienna	




216	Drawing of Leithner's furnace.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
217	Drawing of Leopold's furnace, 1894.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
218	Shaft furnace for burning poor ore.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
219	Drawing of Shaft furnace.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
220	Drawing of Shaft furnace.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	






221	Plan of old and new smelting plant on Prejnuta, 1753.	
	Jožef Mrak	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
222	Horizontal Flame furnace (Fortšauflerica), 1884.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
223	Group of workers in the smelting plant.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
224	Smelting plant, mid-20 th century.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
225	Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	






226	Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
077	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 253	
227	Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace in use.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
228	Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
229	Cross section of reverberatory furnace, 1901.	
	Anton Danihelka Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
230	Čermak reverberatory furnace, 1887.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	

231 078	Scheme of the interior of Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace (1891).	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 133	
232	Scheme of the interior of the Čermak-Špirek's no.3 reverberatory furnace (1947).	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
233	Interior of Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
234	Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace, 2002.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
235	Panoramic view of smelting plant.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

236 121	The smelting plant is located in the direct vicinity of the newly-created industrial zone, 2002.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 314		
237	Rotary furnace, 2008	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 314		
238 137	Development of modern industry in the smelting plant area.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 339		
239	Conveyor belt leading up to the bunker above the rotary furnace.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 315		
240 122, 017ii	A preserved rotary furnace.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 315		

241	Shaker feeder.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
242	A drum made of a 22-mm steel plate, length 36.6-m, diameter 2.1 m.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
243	Dust collector.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
244	Trunnions and thrust rolls, 2011.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
245	Rotary furnace at the last smelting of ore in 1995.	
	Bogdan Kladnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
	079	






246	Condensing system with settling tanks and stack.	
	Branko Gantar	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
247	Return els with pipe supporting rings.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
248	Mercury separation apparatus, constructed by Adolf Exeli.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
249	Smelting plant, 1998.	
	Branko Gantar	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
250	Chimney in use.	
	Jože Rupnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	

251	Reconstructed chimney.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
252	Smelting plant around 1920.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
253	Construction of rotary furnace no. 1.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
254	The first rotary furnace was set up in 1961.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
255	Rotary furnace no.2, set up in 1964.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






256	Rotary furnace – the largest preserved rotary furnace for smelting mercury ore in the world.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
257 058	Cinnabar.	
	Jože Hanc	
	Idrija Mercury Mine Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 237.	
258	Cinnabar, a powdered dye.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
259	Stamp on document by which Emperor Ferdinand I granted in 1836 the right to two annual fairs.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
260	Cinnabar plant in the mid-19 th century.	
	Franz Kurz zum Thurn und Goldenstein	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	






261	Pipes for the sublimation of cinnabar.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
262	Milestones in the cinnabar plant.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
263	Shaking device in the cinnabar plant.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	






3.06.02. Packing, transport






264	Mercury transport routes in the town of Idrija.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
051	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 121	
265	Mercury route inside the town – from the smelting plant to the warehouse in Gewerkenegg castle.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
011	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 233	
266	Mercury route inside the town – from the warehouse in the Gewerkenegg castle to the world.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
012	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 233	
267	Development of transport routes for Idrija mercury to the outside world.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
053	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 191	
268	Transport routes of Idrija mercury to America.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
047	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 230	






269	Transport routes of Idrija mercury.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
049	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 121, 232	
270	Stone slab with engraved Latin sign marking the halfway point on the mercury route between Idrija and Vrhnika.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
013	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 122	
271	Chapel in Žibrše alongside a transport route with a stone slab with an engraved Latin sign marking the halfway point on the mercury route between Idrija and Vrhnika.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
052	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 122	
272	Barrel and leather bag for transporting mercury.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
020ii	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 240	
273	Hauliers, as depicted by polyhistor Janez Vajkard Valvasor, 1689.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
055	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 236	



274	Transport route and later a road from Idrija towards Godovič, alongside the Zala stream.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
054	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 235	
275	The former transport route along the Zala stream is nowadays Idrija's modern link to the world.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
276	Mention of the first five-year contract for the delivery of mercury from Idrija to Spain, 1785.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
046	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 194	
277	Convention between Spain and the Austrian Empire for the delivery of mercury from the Idrija Mine to America, 1791.	
	Archives of the Republic of Slovenia	
048	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 231	
278	Pouring mercury~into flasks, Ilustrierte Zeitung, 10 March 1888.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

279	Steel flask for the transport and sale of mercury.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
060	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 241	
280	Flasks used in the transport and sale of mercury. Permanent exhibition at the Idrija Municipal Museum.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
281	Filling iron mercury flasks, around 1900.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
282	Storage of iron flasks.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
283	The last iron flask was filled in 1995.	
	Branko Gantar	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	

284	In the most prosperous years, twenty thousand flasks were filled annually.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
285	Horse transport of fine-grained ore from the railway end-station to the bunkers of the Čermak-Špirek furnace.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
286	Large wagons with fine-grained ore and small wagons with coarse ore awaiting transport to the smelting plant.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
287	Small electric engine manufactured by Siemens&Halske Wien for transporting ore from Joseph's shaft to the ore separation in the Bašerija building.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	145	
288	Transport of fine-grained ore from the separation plant to the smelting plant.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	






289	Deutz Mannheim petrol engine for the transport of smelting remains, early 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
146	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 153	
290	Petrol-powered Deutz Werke engine in the smelting plant.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
291	A cable car was used to transport ore from Joseph's shaft to the smelting plant after 1957.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
292	A modern ore ropeway was set up in 1957.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
293	End-station of the ore ropeway at the separation plant, 2007.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	





294	Station of the ore ropeway at the separation plant, 2007.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
295	Emptying cart in the separation plant.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
296	Horse wagon.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
297	Restored electrical engine used to transport ore from Joseph's Shaft to the separation plant between 1903 and 1957.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
298	Large electric engine manufactured by Siemens-Halske Vienna.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	



299	Petrol-powered Deutz Werke engine.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
300	Design of petrol engine, 1914.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
	147 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 154	
301	Jenbacher-Werke diesel engine.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	






3.06.03. Concept





302	Area view of smelting plant.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
303	Plan of presentation and renewal of technical heritage, 2010.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
304	From ore to mercury drops – Plan of presentation and renewal of technical heritage, 2010.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
305	From ore to mercury drops – Plan of presentation and renewal of technical heritage, 2010.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
306	New content will be given to the separation plant, 2012.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	

307	Machinery restoration works in the Crushing Plant, 2012.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
308	Machinery restoration works in the Crushing Plant, 2009.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
159	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 314	
309	Machinery restoration works in the Crushing Plant, 2009.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
158	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 314.	
310	Machinery restoration works in the Crushing Plant, 2009.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
311	Machinery restoration works in the Crushing Plant, 2009.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






312	Machinery restoration works in the Crushing Plant, 2009.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
313	Machinery restoration works in the Crushing Plant, 2009.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
314	Ex-miners during machinery restoration works in the Crushing Plant, 2009.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
315	Machinery restoration works in Crushing Plant, 2009.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
316	Impact crusher, 2009.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	





317	Reconstruction works inside the separation plant, 2010.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
318	Some areas shall be devoted to the presentation of mercury, its properties and impact on the environment, 2010.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
319	Preserved wooden tool cabinet, 2012.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
320	Horizontal sieve jigger, 2012.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
321	Conveyor belt in the separation plant, 2012.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






322	Scales for weighing ore.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
323	Separation plant, 2011.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
324	Conservation plan: Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace, 2008.	
	Uroš Eržen, Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
325	Čermak-Špirek's furnace is of exceptional value due to its innovation, uniqueness and preservation on world scale, 2008.	
	Uroš Eržen, Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
326	Conservation plan: Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace, 2008.	
	Uroš Eržen, Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






327	Elements of Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace, 2008.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
328	Element of Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace, 2008.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
329	Element of Čermak-Špirek's reverberatory furnace, 2008.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
330	The smelting plant area would thus be transformed into a friendly and inviting place linking the present with a rich mining heritage and a new technological future, 2012.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






3.07. MACHINES AND DEVICES






332	Šlenger, a heavy hammer with a curved handle, and špica, a bar with a chisel-shaped point functioning as a drill when rotated.	
	Marijan Močivnik	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
333	Trigl, a metal, trough-like vessel; pek, a tool resembling a pick and sharp-pointed on both ends; krutca, a tool resembling a large hoe.	
	Marijan Močivnik	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
334	Diggers filling a cart.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
335	Digers using Siemens-Halske Vienna boring machines before World War I.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
336	Forming a wooden support in the pit.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	



337	Drilling mine boreholes using a pneumatic drill.	
	Bogdan Kladnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
071	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 248	
338	Closure works - drilling of injecting bores.	
	Rafael Podobnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
115	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 309	
339	AM-50 ore-extracting machine of the Austrian factory Alpina.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
340	Filling a mine cart (trugca) with ore.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
070	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 247	
341	Close-up of the "trugca" - ore transport mine cart.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
144	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 151	






342	Mine cart with iron undercarriage and wooden crate, after 1945.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
148	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 155	
343	Mine phone and ore transport mine cart with iron undercarriage.	
	Jani Petrenelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
344	Runners with a main cart.	
	Municipality of Idrija	
345	The "korejc" mine cart used for ore transport after 1954.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
149	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 156	
346	EIMCO pneumatic shovel driven by compressed air.	
	Bogdan Kladnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
072	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 248	






347	Autoloader T2GH.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
348	Electric engine for transporting ore in the pit.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
349	Kley's water pump in the headframe of Francis's Shaft was driven by steam.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
141	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 146	
350	Kley's water pump is being restored and prepared for presentation "in situ".	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
351	Kley's pump is the largest preserved machine of the Idrija Mercury Mine, and the largest preserved steam-powered machine in Slovenia and probably also in Europe.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	


352	Kley's pump in the period of its operation.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
353	Restored steam piston engines in the technical department of the Idrija Municipal Museum.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
354	Feed pump.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
355	Battery steam boiler, manufactured by E. Skoda Pilsen.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
356	Compressor station in the period when production was being cancelled.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
075	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 251	

357	Restored machinery in the main building of Francis's Shaft, 2007.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
358	Restored compressor Breitfeld, Daněk & Co. Prague.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
359	Chicago Pneumatic compressor.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
360	Mine power plant with its diesel engine and water turbine in 1915.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	143 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 149	
361	Mine Hydro power plant Idrija Town - preserved engine room with water turbine.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

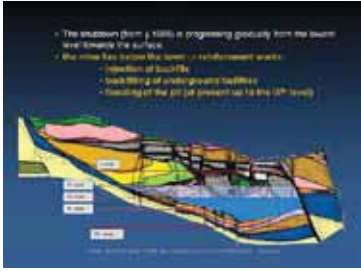
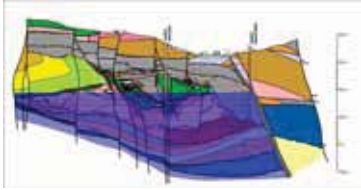



362	Restored processing tools in the main building of Francis's Shaft, 2007.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
363	Restored lathe.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
364	Shaping machine.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
365	Blacksmith's workshop at Joseph's Shaft, 2012.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
366	Blacksmith's tools, 2012.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	


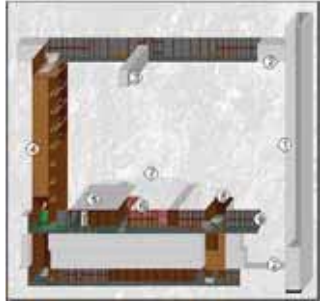



367	Metalworking planer produced by the Vienna machine factory Carl Pfaff.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
150	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 157	
368	Mechanical workshop at the separation plant, 1921.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
369	Interior of joiner's workshop.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
370	Blacksmith's workshop at the separation plant.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
371	Old ventilation station near Inzaghi's Shaft.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	





372	Ventilation station near Ferdinand's Shaft.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
373	New ventilation station near Inzaghi's Shaft, 2010.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
374	Oil lamp.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
157	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 250	
375	"Karbidovka", a carbide mine lamp.	
	Marijan Močivnik	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
376	Accumulator mine lamp.	
	Marijan Močivnik	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

377	Mine telephone, manufactured by Siemens&Halske Wien.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

3.08. SHUTDOWN OF MINE


378	Shutdown (begun in 1988) is progressing gradually from the lowest level towards the surface.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
379	Planned flooding of the lower parts of the ore deposit.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
016	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 128	
380	Increasing number of closed and abandoned shafts in the pit.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
381	Shutdown procedures include the gradual flooding of level XI.	
	Bogdan Kladnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
114	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 308	
382	Backfilling of underground facilities.	
	Arne Hodalič	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	


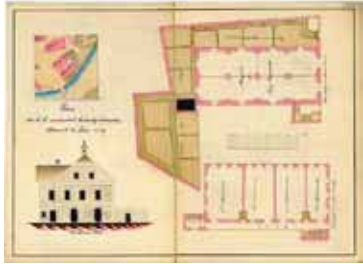



383	Drilling of injection boreholes.	
	Arne Hodalič	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
384	The Idrija drift mining method (1-shaft, 2-mine level, 3-tracing work, 4-blind shaft, 5-backfill stope, 6-active tope, 7-mining field, 8-sliding hole) – by Uroš Bajžel.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
	073	
385	The Idrija drift sublevel mining method using concrete as a reinforced backfill.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
	074	
386	Pipe used in backfilling.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
387	Gallery backfilled with poor concrete.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






388	Gallery filled with injection mass.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
389	Sinking and sliding effects caused by mining, visible on the surface.	
	Andrej Albreht	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
164	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 427	
390	Monitoring the water level in the pit.	
	Arne Hodalič	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
391	Measuring the extent of land displacements above the ore deposit.	
	Bojan Režun	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
392	Environmental rehabilitation of bank at the smelting plant of the Idrija Mine after the cessation of production in 1995.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






3.09. BUILT HERITAGE






393	View of the town of Idrija, 2009.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
394	Magazin – mine granary built in 1769; beginning of the 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	041 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 142	
395	The mine's warehouse.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	131 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 322	
396	Achacius' Square with restored mine granary and mine theatre.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
397	Entrance to restored mine theatre.	
	Matevž Lenarčič	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
	132 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 322	






398	Drawing of mine theatre.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
042	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 143	
399	Restored mine theatre.	
	Matevž Lenarčič	
	Municipality of Idrija	
400	Scopoli Square with »Švica« - Scopoli's house and fountain in front.	
	Jani Peternejl	
	Municipality of Idrija	
401	Fountain with miner's statue from 1868.	
	Matevž Lenarčič	
	Municipality of Idrija	
045	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 145	
402	Facade of restored Idrija's primary school, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	

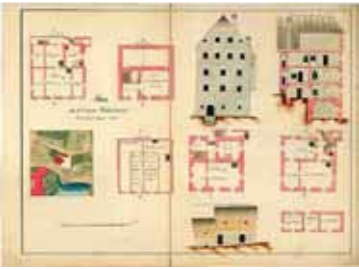




403	Idrija popular school built in 1876, beginning of 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
404	Drawing of popular school.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
405	Detail of facade of Idrija's popular school with Idrija flag in front.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
406	Forest administration building, early 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
407	Former forestry school (1892–1908), early 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	






408	Former building of Idrija Secondary School of Natural Sciences, entirely restored in 2008.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
409	Façade of the Idrija Secondary School of Natural Sciences, 1903.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
043	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 144	
410	Mathematics classroom of the Secondary School for Natural Sciences, before World War I.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
411	Entrance hall of Jurij Vega Secondary School Idrija decorated with sgrafitty Rudi Skočir and Nande Rupnik.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
412	Entrance to Jurij Vega Secondary School Idrija with bust of mathematician Jurij Vega, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	

413	Town Hall, built in 1898.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Municipality of Idrija	
134	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 324	
414	Memorial plate and sgraffito with a mining motif based on a design by painter Ivan Seljak Čopič on the wall of the entrance hall, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
415	Conference room with sgraffiti and painting by Rudi Skočir in the Town Hall, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
416	Statue of a miner on front of the Town Hall, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
417	Typical Idrija miner's house built in 18 th century, exhibiting the living quarters of a miner's family in the first half of the 20 th century.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
022ii 136	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 325.	

418	Miner's house nestled on a slope and surrounded with vegetable gardens.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
419	Miner's house with its front facing the valley, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
420	Table, chairs and »kanape« – wooden bench with a backrest, the heart of the main living area in the Idrija miner's house.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
421	Kitchen furnishings in the Idrija miner's house.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
422	»Kamra«, a sleeping room with parents' bed and a cradle.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	






423	»Hiša«, the main living room in in the Idrija miner's house, middle of 20 th century.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
424	Open fire place in the kitchen of the Idrija miner's house.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
425	The black kitchen of the Idrija miner's house. Drawing by Albin Vončina, 1956.	
	Albin Vončina	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	105	
426	Typical Idrija miner's houses at <i>Pront</i> , middle of 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
427	»Hiša« - the main living area of the Idrija miner's house, middle of 20 th century.	
	Srečo Habič	
	Slovene Ethnographic Museum, Ljubljana	
	044	

428	Drawing of typical Idrija miners' house.	
	Historical Archives Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
102	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 168	
429	View of the town of Idrija with numerous typical miner`s houses, around 1930.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
430	Rudarska ulica – Mining street with residential buildings for miners' families in Idrija.	
	Dušan Kramberger	
103 023ii	Municipality of Idrija	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 169.	
431	Restored miners' block of flats.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
432	»Prhauz« – miners' block of flats from the late 19 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
104	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 170	

433	Restored Church of the Holy Trinity, built on the spot where the tubmaker discovered mercury.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
135	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 324	
434	St. Anthony's Church (1678) and Calvary rising above the town, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
435	Panorama view of St. Anthony's Church, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
436	Restored Church of the Holy Trinity with very symbolic interior featuring historic and modern stylistic elements.	
	Matevž Lenarčič	
	Municipality of Idrija	
437	Mestni trg – main square in Idrija.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
009	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 116	

438	Restoration of the square dating from 2006 is the work of architect Boris Podrecca, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
439	View of Achacius square, the old town square.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
440	Tombstone at Aumetz Square in remembrance of the largest pit accident, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	
441	A cart - mining requisite in front of one of Idrija's pubs.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	

3.10. KNOWLEDGE

442	Wilhelm Neumann, Mine administrator and mercury trader, first half of 16 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 236	
056		
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 160	
443	Joannes Antonius Scopoli, Idrija's surgeon general between 1754 and 1769.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 160	
085		
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 160	
444	Balthasar Hacquet, mine physician between 1766 and 1773.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 204	
087		
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 204	
445	Marko Vincenc Lipold, first Slovenian geologist and mine administrator between 1867 and 1883,2	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 205	
088		
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 205	
446	Josef Kropáč, expert on the Idrija ore deposit.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	



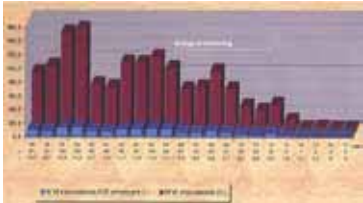
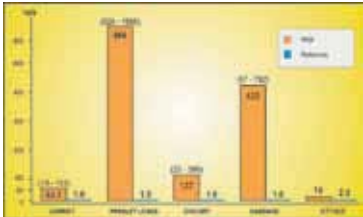
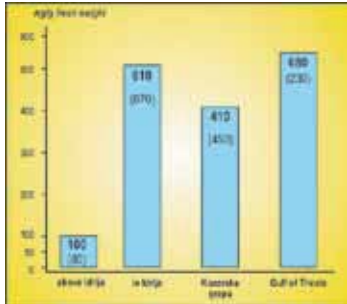
447	Franz Anton Steinberg, mine administrator in Idrija, founder of the first mine surveying school in Slovenia.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
448	Jožef Mrak, a follower of Steinberg and a drawing teacher at the Mine Surveying School.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	099 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 211	
449	Josip Čermak, mine councillor, innovator of Czech origin, designer of the most advanced shaft furnaces for smelting ore in the 1880's.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
450	Vincenc Špirek, smelting master, innovator of Czech origin, together with Čermak designed the most advanced shaft furnaces for smelting ore in the 1880's.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
451	Mihael Arko, a dean in Idrija, wrote a book about the history of the mercury mine and the town of Idrija, »Zgodovina Idrije« (History of Idrija) in 1931.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	



452	Henrik Freyer, pharmacist, botanist and geologist, after 1832 also curator at the Provincial Museum in Ljubljana (Kranjski deželni muzej) and in Trieste.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
453	Franc Hladnik, botanist and founder of the first botanical garden in Ljubljana in 1810.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
454	Ivanka Ferjančič, master lacemaker, first teacher and director of the Idrija Lace School in 1876.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
455	Stanko Bloudek, engineer, designer of cars and aircraft, sports official, and designer of ski-jump in Planica in 1934.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
456	Ivan Hribernik, important, longstanding physician in Idrija from 1927 to 1975.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

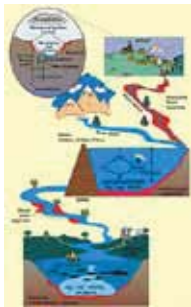




457	Scopoli Memorial Garden near Joseph's Shaft in Idrija, established in 2004.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
458	Scopolia (<i>Scopolia carniolica</i>).	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
459	Placque in the memory of the mine surgeon Scopoli and his correspondence with celebrated Carl von Linné.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
086	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 203 .	


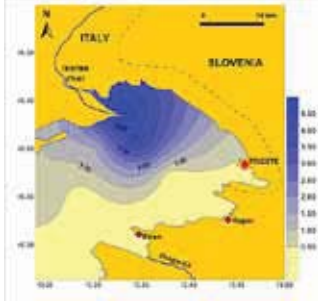
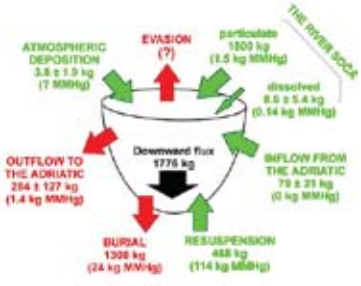

3.11. POLLUTION AND RISK ASSESSMENT FOR HUMAN HEALTH

460	The use of protective masks has reduced the number of occupational diseases only in recent times.	
	Bogdan Kladnik	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
095	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 208	
461	Antidust mask.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
462	Mine rescue team, 1965.	
	Jože Rupnik	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
463	Mine rescue team.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
464	Mine rescue equipment.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	

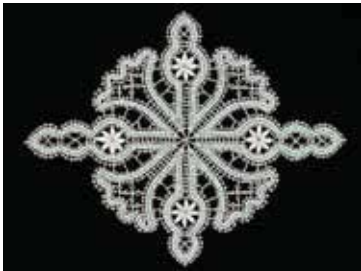






465	Measures Mercury vapours with Mercury vapour Indicator.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
466	Mines' rescue team in action in Idrija, 2011.	
	Uroš Eržen	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
467	The number of workers intoxicated with mercury since 1946. From 1976 onwards, no more workers suffered intoxication.	
	Alfred Bogomir Kobal	
	167	
468	Hg (ng/g) in vegetables...	
	Alfred Bogomir Kobal	
	168	
469	... and fish from Idrija region.	
	Alfred Bogomir Kobal	
	169	






470	Report of mine administrator Anton Hauptmann on the planned employment of the first mine physician Scopoli on 20 th September 1754.	
	Historical Archives in Ljubljana, Unit Idrija	
092	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 162	
471	The first scientific description of mercurialism and the methods for its treatment in the book »De HydragyroIdriensi«.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
093	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 164, 207	
472	Ionisation of miners, a protective measure against mercury poisoning, the first half of the 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
094	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 165, 208	
473	Environmental monitoring is conducted by the laboratory of the Idrija Mercury Mine, Ltd.	
	Jože Hanc	
138	Idrija Mercury Mine	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 340	
474	Detecting mercury concentrations in ambient air with MVI, 2010	
	Bojan Režun	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






475	Hg cycle in the wider Idrija region and environmental pollution with mercury from Idrija to the Gulf of Trieste.	
	Jože Kotnik	
	Jožef Stefan Institute, Department of Environmental Sciences	
160	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 166	
476	Ore smelting residues distributed throughout the town of Idrija.	
	Jože Čar	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
161	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 425	
477	The disposal of ore smelting residues into the Idrijca river in the 1960's.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	
162	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 426	
478	View of the mine's smelting plant and mine incineration flue, winter 1973/1974.	
	Jurij Bavdaž	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
479		
163a	Distribution of Hg ⁰ (ng/m ³) in the air in Idrija in different periods in 2007 and 2008.	
	Jožef Stefan Institute, Department of Environmental Science	
163a	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 427	






480	Distribution of Hg ⁰ (ng/m ³) in the air in Idrija in different periods in 2007 and 2008.	
	Jožef Stefan Institute, Department of Environmental Science	
481	Hg dissolved in the surface waters of the Gulf of Trieste.	
	165 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 429	
482	Mass balance of Hg in the Gulf of Trieste.	
	166 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 429	
483	Brochure about mercury in the environment in Idrija, 2009.	
	Idrija Mercury Mine	






3.12. DAILY LIFE



484	Idrija Lace. Pattern from beginning of 20 th century.	
	Tomaž Lauko	
025ii	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 161.	
485	Idrija lace - bobbin cloth, made in 1960's.	
	Tomaž Lauko	
486	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Božo Uršič	
487	Lacemaker at work. Lacemaking in Idrija Lace School, 2008.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
488	Lacemaker at home, 2008.	
	Božo Uršič	
488	Lacemaker is winding thread onto bobbins.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

489	Detail of lacemaking.	
	Božo Uršič	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
490	Opening ceremony at Idrija Lace Festival, 2006.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	ICRA	
491	Lacemaking competition for adults and children at Idrija Lace Festival, 2006.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	ICRA	
492	Evening dress with lace from the »Slovenian Designers for Miss Slovenia 2006« competition.	
	Tomaž Lauko	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
493	»Harmony of threads« jewellery collection, 2008. Author: Marjanca Lapajne.	
	Urška Bajec	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

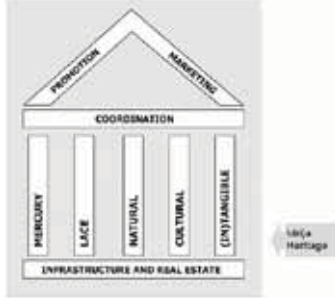




494	Students of the Idrija lacemaking school with their teacher Ivanka Ferjančič, 1877.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
495	Pupils of Idrija Lace School with a teacher Stana Freljih, 2008.	
	Jani Peternelj	
	Idrija Lace School	
496 110	Idrija lacemakers at their activities, early 20 th century.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 175	
497	Museum presentation of preparing »žlikrofi«. Idrija miner's house.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
498	Making typical Idrija dish »žlikrofi«, 2011.	
	Dunja Wedam	
	Slovenian Tourist Board	




499	Typical Idrija dish »žlikrofi« with »bakalca« – sauce made from sheep (wether) meat, 2011.	
	Robert Zabukovec	
	Gostilna Mlinar, Žirovska 4, Spodnja Idrija	
500	The Idrija Brass Band, 1903.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
	108 Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 173	
501	A section of the miners' band, depicted on the map by Jožef Mrak, which also contains the Spanish furnace, 1770.	
	Jožef Mrak	
	109 Slovene Archives in Ljubljana Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 174	
502	Section of the miners' band. Detail from the map of Jožef Mrak, 1770.	
	Jožef Mrak	
	Slovene Archives in Ljubljana	
503	Idrija Brass Band at Idrija Lace Festival, 2006.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

504	Concert of the Idrija Brass Band at Gewerkenegg Castle, 2010.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
505	A tribute to all of Idrija's miners. A painting by renowned Slovenian painter Rudi Skočir, 1990.	
	Rudi Skočir	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
101	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 106.	
506	The members of the General Consumer Society had stringent rules. At the beginning of 20 th century they also minted their own money.	
	Darko Viler	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
107	Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 172	
507	Guidelines by the mine's management for the functioning of the miners' fund - Bratovska skladnica, 6 July 1696.	
	Austrian State Archives, Vienna	
508	Societies of gymnasts were among the most active in Idrija. A performance by the Sokoli (Falcons) group in 1913.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	

509	Gymnasium of the Idrija Secondary School of Natural Sciences, built and equipped in 1903.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
510	Idrija Firefighters' society, 1895.	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
511	Boy and girl scouts camping at Pšenk near Idrija.	
	Iztok Hvala	
	RSK Idrija	

3.13. DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ACTIVITIES BASED ON TRADITION

<p>512</p> <p>170</p>	<p>Idrija Heritage Centre.</p> <p>Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 504, 531</p>	
<p>513</p> <p>171</p>	<p>Information and Research Centre for Mercury.</p> <p>Idrija Mercury Mine</p> <p>Figure was published in the dossier HERITAGE OF MERCURY. ALMADÉN, IDRIJA; page 505, 532</p>	
<p>514</p>	<p>Geological collection and archives of the Idrija Mercury Mine (in liquidation).</p> <p>Uroš Eržen</p> <p>Idrija Mercury Mine</p>	
<p>515</p>	<p>Presentation in Anthony's Main Road.</p> <p>Idrija Mercury Mine</p>	
<p>516</p>	<p>Semi-finished products of the Hidria corporation at the permanent exhibition <i>Milestones of the 20th Century</i> in the Idrija Municipal Museum.</p> <p>Anton Zelenc</p> <p>Idrija Municipal Museum</p>	

517	Electric commutators of the Kolektor Group at the permanent exhibition » <i>Milestones of the 20th Century</i> « in the Idrija Municipal Museum.	
	Anton Zelenc	
	Idrija Municipal Museum	
518	The appearance and construction of Hotel Jožef in Idrija imitates the forms of elements of industrial heritage.	
	Daphne Levac Cornelissen	
	Hotel Jožef Idrija	
519	The new Nursing home, intended for the elderly population of Idrija and surroundings was built with public and private capital.	
	Samo Beričič	
	Samo Beričič Idrija	

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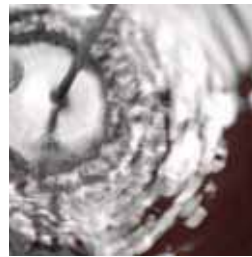
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