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**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD  
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

**Thirty-seventh session**

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**Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and/or on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

**MISSION REPORT**

**Historic Centre of Vienna (C 1033) &  
Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn (C 786) (Austria)**

**17-20 September 2012**

This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:

**WHC-13/37.COM/7B**

## **REPORT**

# **OF THE UNESCO-ICOMOS REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION TO THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES**



**HISTORIC CENTRE OF VIENNA**

**AND**

**PALACE AND GARDENS OF SCHÖNBRUNN**

**AUSTRIA**

**17-20 September 2012**

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Further thanks go to Ms Brigitte Jilka, Director of Urban Planning, Development and Construction and to Ms Silvia Friedrich, Chief Executive Office for International Relations, Mr Hermann Papouschek, Project Director of the Vienna Main Train Station, and their colleagues from the City of Vienna for their valuable inputs.

Moreover, the mission wishes to express its appreciation to Mr Rudolf Zunke, Site Manager of the World Heritage property “Historic Centre of Vienna”, whose assistance and availability throughout the mission is gratefully acknowledged, and to Mr Franz Sattlecker, Site Manager of the World Heritage property “Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn” for his hospitality.

Finally, the mission gratefully acknowledges the constructive dialogue with the representatives from the Österreichische Bundesbahnen (ÖBB) including their Project Director of the Vienna Main Train Station project, Mr Karl-Johann Hartig.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The mission assessed the overall state of conservation of the World Heritage properties “Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn”, inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (i) and (iv), and the “Historic Centre of Vienna”, inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (ii) and (iv), in relation to development pressures, visual impacts on the setting, as well as the densification and modernization of the historic fabric, all of which have been repeatedly identified as the key factors impacting the properties’ authenticity and integrity.

The mission confirmed that the developments around the new Vienna Main Station will no doubt have an adverse impact on the visual context of the immediate and wider neighbourhood. Even after the reduction in height and partial relocation of the proposed high-rise buildings, it can still be said that this ensemble of new constructions considerably changes this part of Vienna.

These changes will be also visible from the Upper Belvedere Castle in the direction of the Main Station area. However, the views *before* development were already not identical to the historic view, no longer showing an originally hilly landscape.

After the new constructions, the view will differ from what was there previously, but the mission did not consider that the changes would be highly detrimental. The potential impact was evaluated during the mission from each of the key viewpoints identified by previous missions. The mission considered that if the development projects were realised with all changes proposed by the State Party based on impact assessments, new additional negative impacts could be avoided.

However the mission would like to clearly state that that some important views that relate to the Outstanding Universal Value ***have already been disturbed***, some of them even before inscription. Therefore, it is not only necessary to maintain the current status with no additional challenges, but it is highly recommended that a long-term policy is developed for the gradual restoration of the integrity of these views.

The City of Vienna uses an advanced 3D modelling technology that allows a proactive evaluation of possible visual impacts of new developments on the existing urban fabric. The mission recommends using this excellent tool more intensively to inform urban development decisions. In this context, the identification of key vistas is essential, considering the attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of Vienna's two World Heritage properties (also taking into consideration ICOMOS' Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties).

This practice, if followed without exception, would avoid launching projects that have a negative impact on the authenticity and/or integrity of Vienna's World Heritage properties at the outset.

Issue no. 46 of Vienna's urban development guidelines addresses high-rise developments. However, this policy could be (and should be) enhanced, preferably in the near future. The identification of areas for the development of tall buildings follows, in the first place, aspirations of modernization, densification, and the creation of new "urban hubs", while the protection of the authenticity and integrity of Vienna's World Heritage properties plays a subordinate role. Therefore, it is recommended to conduct comprehensive visual impact assessments that go beyond looking at one or two "linear" or "static" vistas (visual axes) and identify all angles and distances of visibility. This approach will provide valuable information as to where visual impacts need to be limited or even avoided, e.g. in connection with the protection of the integrity of a World Heritage property.

In spite of considerable efforts made in the assessment of visual impacts through the development and application of 3D modelling technology, the use of the existing tools needs to be more in line with the protection of the World Heritage sites' Outstanding Universal Value as laid out in the Management Plan and associated legal instruments such as local Decrees on protected urban areas (ensembles, buffer zone, etc.) and guidelines on urban development.

It is not sufficient to reach a better, in-depth knowledge on values and contexts; this knowledge has to be implemented. Therefore, there is still a need for:

- increased consideration of Vienna's World Heritage status in the development of new urban projects and the need to sustain the OUV, and
- a better communication of new projects.

The impacts of the urban developments on the city in the years since inscription have already reached a critical level. The accumulation of different interventions is reaching a stage that could begin to undermine both the authenticity and the integrity of the Historic Centre of Vienna. However, the recent measures undertaken by the City of Vienna appear to have the potential, not only to slow down previous processes, but also to stop them and turn them into a sustainable direction. With the strong and definite political will to implement those measures, with no exceptions, and to use the means and tools that are readily available, development in Vienna needs to be managed in harmony with the conservation requirements of the physical attributes that convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

The mission recognized the close personal cooperation between representatives of the administrative bodies involved in heritage conservation. However, it strongly recommends establishing binding (not only personal but also official) mechanisms of cooperation with, in this particular case, the protection of historic monuments being under the responsibility of the Federal State of Austria (Bundesdenkmalamt) and the protection of urban areas being under the responsibility of the City of Vienna. Strengthening this cooperation is even more crucial since the protection of monuments - in the existing legal framework – exclusively refers to protected buildings and has no mandate and means to interfere even with their (closest) environment (which previously resulted in inappropriate interventions in the roofscape of the Historic Centre of Vienna).

Moreover, in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, the mission recommends to report new developments to the World Heritage Centre more regularly and proactively and before irreversible decisions have been made.

## **1 BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION**

At the invitation of the Government of Austria (by letter dated 2 August 2012) and as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session (Decision 35COM 7B.84), a joint UNESCO-ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission was carried out to assess the overall state of conservation of the World Heritage sites of the Historic Centre of Vienna and the Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn and the factors affecting their Outstanding Universal Values, with particular regard to the proposed development of the new Vienna Main Train Station. The mission took place from 17 to 20 September 2012.

### **1.1 Inscription history and World Heritage values**

#### **1.1.1 Historic Centre of Vienna**

Vienna developed from early Celtic and Roman settlements into a Medieval and Baroque city, the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It played an essential role as a leading European music centre, from the great age of Viennese Classicism through the early part of the 20th century. The historic centre of Vienna is rich in architectural ensembles, including Baroque castles and gardens, as well as the late-19th-century Ringstrasse lined with grand buildings, monuments and parks.

The World Heritage property “Historic Centre of Vienna” was inscribed in 2001 as a cultural site under criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi) at the 25th session of the World Heritage Committee in Helsinki, Finland (Decision 25 COM XA). The property has been on the Committee agenda at its sessions in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011. In 2002, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report to the World Heritage Committee.

#### **1.1.2 Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn**

From the 18th century to 1918, Schönbrunn was the residence of the Habsburg emperors. It was designed by the architects Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach and Nicolaus Pacassi and is full of outstanding examples of decorative art. Together with its gardens, the site of the world’s first zoo in 1752, it is a remarkable Baroque ensemble and a perfect example of *Gesamtkunstwerk*.

The World Heritage property “Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn” was inscribed in 1996 as a cultural site under criteria (i) and (iv) at the 20th session of the World Heritage Committee in Mérida, Mexico (Decision 20 COM VIII.C). The property has been on the Committee agenda at its sessions in 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011. In 2008, 2009 and 2011, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report to the World Heritage Committee.

A report on the state of conservation for both properties is due in February 2013 (Decision 35 COM 7B.118).

### **1.2 Integrity/authenticity issues raised in the ICOMOS evaluation report at the time of inscription**

#### **1.2.1 Historic Centre of Vienna**

An ICOMOS expert mission visited Vienna in February 2001. An evaluation of the "Outstanding Universal Value" of the nominated property was provided by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH). Vienna has had three major periods in its history: the medieval period (12th to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries), the Baroque period (late 15th to 18th centuries), and the late 19th to the early 20th centuries. In the

course of these periods the city developed its imperial status as well as its cultural character, particularly in relation to the history of music. Vienna has preserved its authenticity and historic integrity to a considerable degree and has been influential in diffusing the models created to the rest of Europe and the world, including in particular Baroque architecture and the 19th century Ringstrasse. Vienna has also been important in contributing to the development of Jugendstil and Secessionstil, as well as the Modern Movement in architecture. As an ensemble, Vienna is extremely rich in architectural and urban planning terms, including important ensembles of historic buildings and garden layouts.

Vienna is directly associated with artistic and musical developments of outstanding universal significance from the medieval period, becoming a major reference for the history of European music in the High Baroque period, and especially at the time of the Viennese Classicists (Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert), continuing these traditions until the modern period (Strauss, the Neo-Viennese School). While taking note of the fact that there are a number of historic buildings of great importance in the proposed buffer zone, such as the Auersperg and Trautson Palaces, the Piarist Monastery and the Maria Treu Church, ICOMOS, at the time of inscription, concurred with the proposed boundaries of the nominated area and the buffer zone. Recognizing the high quality of the historic fabric and appreciating the effort made at the level of urban planning and management, ICOMOS emphasized the importance of the further development of appropriate instruments for the protection and the control of changes in all structures pertaining to the nominated area.

#### 1.2.2 Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn

An ICOMOS expert mission visited Schönbrunn in January 1996. The expert is President of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Historic Gardens and Sites, and his report contained an evaluation of the cultural significance of the nominated property as well as its management, conservation, and authenticity. The cultural property comprising the Palace of Schönbrunn and its garden is outstanding as one of the most impressive and well preserved Baroque ensembles of its kind in Europe. Additionally, it is a potent material symbol of the power and influence of the House of Habsburg over a long period of European history, from the end of the 17th to the early 19th century.

In view of the importance of Schönbrunn as an outstanding example of *Gesamtkunstwerk*, ICOMOS, at the time of inscription, recommended that the Park be accorded the same level of protection and care as the Palace and the Menagerie. The establishment of a new policy towards the replacement of groups of trees and not simply individual specimens, as these become old or diseased, was proposed. Within the Palace a policy has been adopted of maintaining the shutters of all the windows closed, to conserve the works of art within by maintaining a light level of no more than 60 lux. It is accepted that this is a necessary precaution.

#### **1.3 Considerations by the World Heritage Committee, 35th session (Paris, 2011) as articulated in Decision 35 COM 7B.84**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions 33 COM 7B.89, 33 COM 7B.90 and 34 COM 7B.76, adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party in addition to the 2010 visual impact study;

4. Notes that the Kometgründe project will, if implemented, be carried out according to the request of the World Heritage Committee made at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) and requests the State Party to inform it of any decisions taken in this regard;
5. Also requests the State Party, given the multiplicity of development projects in the properties, their buffer zones and beyond, to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the properties to assess:
  - a) the proposed changes in the design of Vienna Main Station,
  - b) the potential impact of new developments on the properties,
  - c) the integrity of views from within key places of the properties;
6. Further requests the State Party, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, to inform the World Heritage Centre of any additional major urban development projects as well as amendments to current projects that may adversely impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties;
7. Urges the State Party to ensure that future impact assessments consider impact on the Outstanding Universal Value and conform with ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2013, an updated report on the state of conservation of the properties and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

## **2 POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY**

### **2.1 National legislation and policy**

Austria is a federal state composed of 9 “Bundesländer” (i.e. federal provinces). In compliance with the Austrian constitution, the protection of monuments is a matter of federal administration, whereas regional planning, building legislation (including townscape care) and nature protection are generally the concern of the federal provinces. Monuments protection is regulated by the “Denkmalschutzgesetz” (Monuments Protection Act) enacted in 1923 and last amended in 1999. It was promulgated in “Bundesgesetzblatt” (Federal Law Gazette) I No.170/1999.

All immovable and movable objects of historical, artistic and/or other cultural value, created by man, whose preservation is of public interest, are considered as monuments according to the provisions of the above mentioned law. The “Bundesdenkmalamt” (Federal Office of Historic Monuments) is given authority to decide whether such a public interest exists. The protective provisions of the law are valid for individual monuments as well as ensembles (as far as the protection of ensembles is concerned overlapping with townscape care under provincial authority may occur). As far as the protection of historic gardens is concerned, which constitutionally is within the competence of the federal provinces, the 1999 amendment of the Federal Monument’s Act has handed over the protection of a certain number of important gardens, which are named in the law, to federal competence.

The aforementioned amendment 1999 of the Monuments Protection Act also includes the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in Case of Armed Conflict for the first time and establishes a relationship between objects under protection of the Hague Convention and those protected under the Monuments Protection Act. As already mentioned earlier regional planning, building regulation and natural protection are concern of the “Bundesländer” (Federal Provinces) which have therefore their provincial legislation. Drawn

up along the same criteria these legislations are very much alike. Each Federal Province has developed building regulations of its own which in some cases include exceptions for listed monuments. The building regulations enable also local communities to enact additional protective measures for their respective townscape.

In the field of spatial planning, regional planning provisions take into account the implementation of the architectural heritage (i.e. individual monuments, ensembles, historic town centres etc.). As until its amendment in 1978 the Monuments Act did not contain any possibility to protect ensembles, The Federal Provinces took up this matter and enacted "Altstadterhaltungsgesetze" or "Ortsbildschutzgesetze" respectively (Townscape Protection Acts) of their own. In 1967 Salzburg became the first Austrian town to adopt legislation for the protection of the historic centre; a similar law followed in 1974 for the city of Graz. According to these laws, modifications of the exterior of buildings within the boundaries of a certain zone of protection need the permission of the "Altstadterhaltungskommission" (Historic Town Centre Preservation Commission).

Later amendments covered the interior lay-out of the buildings. An "Altstadterhaltungsfonds" (Historic Town Centre Preservation Funds) support preservation measures incurring additional costs exceeding normal building maintenance costs if they result from the obligation to preserve a building. In 1972 the Province of Vienna (Austria's capital is a Federal Province as well) amended its building law in order to include historic town centre protection.

The Land Use Plan and the Urban Development Plans were adopted by the Province of Vienna as planning instruments. The Land Use Plan as a more precise version of the Urban Development Plan on a scale of 1:2.000 divides the metropolitan area into green zones, development zones and infrastructure zones. The Urban Development Plan lays down the spatial dimensions of the protection zones as defined under the Vienna Old Town Conservation Act.

Under section 13 of the "Denkmalschutzgesetz" (Federal Monument Protection Act) "Bundesgesetzblatt" (Federal Law Gazette) I No. 170/1999, reference is made to the Hague Convention.

## **2.2 Institutional framework**

The World Heritage properties of Vienna as well as their buffer zones are protected by various legal instruments at both federal and municipal/provincial level. They include on municipal level the Building Code with its Amendment on Old Town Conservation (Vienna Law Gazette No. 16/1972). Historic buildings are subject to protection under the Federal Monument Protection Act (Federal Law Gazette No. 533/1923, the most recent amendment entered into force on 1 January 2000). Relevant parts of Vienna fall under the regulations of the Vienna Nature Conservation Act (from 1998). Other legal instruments, like the Garages Act and the Tree Preservation Act, are to mention here.

Beside these regulations the Land Use Plan and the Urban Development Plans are adopted by the Province of Vienna as planning instruments. The Land Use Plan as a more precise version of the Urban Development Plan on a scale of 1:2.000 divides the metropolitan area into green zones, development zones and infrastructure zones. The Urban Development Plan lays down the spatial dimensions of the protection zones as defined under the Vienna Old Town Conservation Act.

## **2.3 Management system**

The Management Plan was elaborated in 2002. The plan refers to both World Heritage properties within Vienna (Historic Centre of Vienna, Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn). The plan fulfils the following objectives: formalizing the procedures for the legal protection of cultural properties, defining the urban administrative structures for cultural assets as well as the necessary measures for the preservation of the cultural heritage (heritage which has to meet the requirements of "authenticity", design, material, and artisanship).

About 75% of properties are in private ownership, 18% publicly owned and 7% are owned by the Church.

### 2.3.1 Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn

Schloss Schönbrunn, with its gardens and zoological garden (Tiergarten) is owned by the Republic of Austria. Maria Theresa's Last Will and Testament (1780) formed the basis for the administration of the Palace, whereby the Treasury (Staatskasse) made a distinction between the building itself and its maintenance operations. Since the formation of the Republic in 1918, the Ministry of Economics, today known as the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth, has been in charge of administering the Palace, and until 1992, the entire Schönbrunn complex was administered by the Schlosshauptmannschaft Schönbrunn (a local government body).

The two museum collections of the Imperial Apartments and the Imperial Silver Collection in the Hofburg, as well as the Imperial Furniture Collection, are managed under a lease which obliges Schloss Schönbrunn Kultur- und Betriebsges.m.b.H., a tertiary-sector enterprise, to administer the museums and perform all relevant duties including management operations, wage and salary payment, accounting and marketing. The collections continue to be curated under the auspices of Dr. Ingrid Barta at Dept. 7 of the Ministry of Economics.

The park at Schönbrunn is administered /managed by the Bundesgärten Wien-Innsbruck (Director: Dipl. Ing. Brigitte Mang). The Bundesgärten are responsible for the upkeep of the gardens and also run the Palm House. The cooperation between the two bodies has been reported as harmonious and efficient. The Zoo (inside the property) is administered by Schönbrunner Tiergarten-Gesellschaft m.b.H.

The mission can entirely validate the following (except from the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value): *"The buildings and the gardens are owned by the Republic of Austria. Since 1st October 1992 the property has been managed by the Schloss Schönbrunn Kultur- und Betriebsgesellschaft mbH (Ltd). This company entirely belongs to the State. Maintenance of the gardens is carried out by the Federal Gardens Service (Bundesgärten).*

*The property is protected at Federal and Provincial level. Areas adjacent to the property have been designated as protection zones, and these also delineate the buffer zone. The City of Vienna controls these surroundings by zoning and building regulations. There remains an on-going need to ensure that the skyline of the property and views out are not compromised by tall buildings in its setting. (See 4.1.1.3)*

*The day-to-day professional management of the property is carried out on the basis of agreed budget, staff and investment plans. Following the requirements of the Federal Office for Protection of Monuments and the City of Vienna, these plans are elaborated on and pursued by experts employed by the Federal State. The "Schönbrunn Akademie" (Schönbrunn Academy) also provides training programmes on heritage management and specific technical issues.*

*The operational budgets are financed through earnings achieved by the management's operating company, assisted by the Federal State. In the buffer zone, funds are made available by the City of Vienna."*

### 2.3.2 Historic Centre of Vienna

The body in charge of the management of the Historic Centre of Vienna is part of the Vienna City (federal state of Vienna) Central Administration. Mr Rudolf Zunke (Magistratsdirektion der Stadt Wien, Geschäftsbereich Bauten und Technik, Stadtbaudirektion, Gruppe Planung) is the designated Manager and Coordinator of UNESCO World Heritage property of the Historic Centre of Vienna.

The management of the property takes place in cooperation with several divisions of the Vienna City Central Administration (MA 19 "Architektur und Stadtgestaltung" and its Referat "Architektonische Begutachtung" as well as its Dezernat "Generelle Planung und Grundlagenforschung"; MA 21 "Stadtteilplanung und Flächennutzung" and its Zielgebietskoordinator Favoriten-Hauptbahnhof-Arsenal; MA 41 "Stadtvermessung, Referat 3-D Technologien, EDV und Produktvertrieb") dealing with different issues in connection with architecture, urban development, urban planning, and is supported by recently developed technical tools such as a 3D visualization of possible impacts of planned changes on visual integrity.

The physical maintenance and conservation works inside the World Heritage property are also implemented by the respective divisions and/or institutions of the City Administration (i.e. the upkeep of public areas, historic (public) gardens etc.).

## **3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES / THREATS**

### **3.1 Management effectiveness**

#### 3.1.1 Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn

The overall management is well organized and effectively implemented within the property. For the sake of the property's visual integrity beyond its immediate borders an even stronger cooperation with the City Administration of Vienna is recommended.

#### 3.1.2 Historic Centre of Vienna

The overall management is well organized and effectively implemented. However, the mission noted that some views that relate to the property's Outstanding Universal Value need to be protected more effectively. Some key views have already been disturbed (e.g. by reshaped roofs, additional levels or new fill-in-buildings). Therefore, beyond the protection of the status quo, the development of a long-term policy for the step-by-step restoration of the integrity of these views would be beneficial.

The mission recognized the close personal cooperation between representatives of the administrative bodies involved in heritage conservation. However, it strongly recommends establishing binding (not only personal, but also official) mechanisms of cooperation with, in this particular case, the protection of historic monuments under the responsibility of the Federal State of Austria (Bundesdenkmalamt), and the protection of urban areas under the responsibility of the City of Vienna. Strengthening this cooperation is even more crucial since the protection of monuments, in the existing legal framework, exclusively refers to protected buildings and has no mandate or means to interfere even with the (closest) environment, which previously resulted in inappropriate interventions in the roof scape of the Historic Centre of Vienna.

The mission further noticed a high degree of visual pollution in the main shopping area within the Historic City of Vienna through signboards (e.g. Kärntner Straße, see Annex 6). An exchange with World Heritage cities that face similar challenges could help to address this issue.

### **3.2 Nature and extent of threats to the property, taking into consideration the specific issues outlined by the World Heritage Committee**

#### 3.2.1 Overall state of conservation

##### 3.2.1.1 Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn

The overall state of conservation of the Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn is good *inside* of its borders. The physical attributes supporting the property's Outstanding Universal Value recognized under criteria (i) and (iv) are well kept and managed. Besides the regular continuous maintenance of the property, a systematic process of restoration of elements is in place (e.g. the Roman Ruin in the garden, or specific interiors in the main building, etc.). Concerning the integrity and intactness of views from the identified viewpoints in the area the overall situation is practically acceptable. The only buildings that disturb the view in the Light Avenue at its Meidlinger end (Westbound from the main entrance of the palace), are the so called Forum Schönbrunn.

##### 3.2.1.2 Historic Centre of Vienna

The overall state of conservation of the Historic Centre of Vienna has been challenged almost since the time of its inscription to the World Heritage List. Those challenges are summarized under point b) "specific development projects". As it is stipulated in the proposed retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, recently submitted by the State Party, the property had and still has the character of overlapping historic layers in time and space (c ii, c iv) and "in order to retain its vitality the city must continue to develop". However, this development needs to be managed in harmony with the conservation requirements of the physical attributes that convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Three consecutive periods need to be differentiated when dealing with questions of the overall state of conservation of this property. These periods are:

**The first period** is the situation before and at the time period of inscription. It is important to state that some interventions having possible impacts on the visual integrity stem from before the property's inscription on the World Heritage List. This fact has two consequences: it calls for a long-term vision in the Management Plan concerning the possibility to mitigate or even eliminate those negative impacts. The other logical consequence is to consider those pre-inscription developments when determining "saturation" / limits of acceptable changes.

**The second period** started just after the inscription with the specific case of the "Wien-Mitte" project and lasted at least until last year (or last two years). This period is characterized by several projects and interventions with negative impacts as criticized by professional organizations and local NGOs likewise followed by repeated reactive monitoring missions and Decisions of the World Heritage Committee, and status of conservation reports submitted by the State Party and the City of Vienna (See Annex 9) summary compiled by Mr Rudolf Zunke).

**The third period** is the current one. It is characterized by a more proactive and more efficient conservation approach, for which policy, convincing tools and means have already been developed. This "arsenal" for conservation still has to be properly and more actively

used and, which is even more crucial: there is a need for the strict use of those regulations and tools and it requires the readiness and determined, rigorous political support of this approach. Specific recommendations concerning this issue see in the chapter “Conclusions and recommendations”.

The impacts of the urban developments on the city in the years since inscription have already reached a critical level. The accumulation of different interventions is reaching a stage that could begin to undermine both the authenticity and the integrity of the Historic Centre of Vienna. However, the recent measures undertaken by the City of Vienna appear to have the potential not only to slow down previous processes, but also to stop them and turn them into a sustainable direction. With the strong and definite political will to implement those measures, with no exceptions, and to use the means and tools that are readily available, development in Vienna could be managed in harmony with the conservation requirements of the physical attributes that convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

### 3.2.2 Specific development projects

In both properties - as already identified by previous reactive monitoring missions – the most relevant factors remain the same:

- the development pressure which is translated in many cases into the erection of high-rise buildings;
- the indirect impacts on visual integrity (also from a longer distance from and outside of the property and its buffer zone);
- the densification and modernization of historic fabric e.g. additional levels on top of non-classified buildings; transforming the original authentic roof-scape of the historic city centre (mostly valid for the Historic Centre).

The specific development projects to be dealt with and to be reported on (on the basis of Decision 35 COM 7B.84) are the following:

#### 3.2.2.1 The proposed changes in the design of Vienna Main Station

- a) High-rise site Main Station – SEESTE: several buildings up to 60 m height. Works begin in 2013.
- b) High-rise site Main Station – ERSTE campus: several buildings from 26 m to 50 m height. Construction began in 2011.
- c) Intercity section of Main Station: 55 m and 60 m height. Work started in 2012.
- d) High-rise site Main Station – Österreichische Bundesbahnen (ÖBB) corporate headquarters: work started in autumn 2011.

#### 3.2.2.2 The potential impact of new developments on the properties

- a) Follow up of the Kometgründe-Meidling project, mainly concerning the World Heritage Committee recommendation of 60 metres maximum high.
- b) High-rise construction projects in Central Vienna:

The integrity of views from within key places of the properties, as components of Outstanding Universal Value.

- c) Other foreseen/planned major urban development projects

(For an assessment of these projects, please see below, under point 4)

## **4 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY**

### **4.1 Review of follow-up measures to previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee**

The review of follow-up measures to previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee has been based on Decision 35COM 7B.84 as well as on information previously submitted to the World Heritage Centre (such as the 2010 and 2011 Visual Impact Assessments).

#### 4.1.1 Assessments

##### 4.1.1.1 Assessment of the proposed changes in the design of the Vienna main Station:

- a) High-rise site Main Station – SEESTE: several buildings up to 60 m height. Works begin in 2013.
- b) High-rise site main Station – ERSTE campus: several buildings from 26 m to 50 m height. Construction began in 2011.
- c) Intercity section of Main Station: 55 m and 60 m height. Work could start in 2012.
- d) High-rise site Main Station – Österreichische Bundesbahnen (ÖBB) corporate headquarters: work started in autumn 2011.

These adjacent developments, namely two distinct groups of buildings, including tall buildings of 88 m height, will clearly have impact on the visual context of its closer and wider neighbourhood. After a reduction of height and partial relocation of what were planned to be the highest buildings, it can still be said that this ensemble of new constructions changes considerably this part of the City of Vienna. The mission was given a useful map, indicating the latest locations, volumes and heights of particular buildings (See Annex 5, map 2, “Current design of Vienna train station project”). The two highest buildings (88 m each) foreseen on two sides of the Main Station have been moved out of the Belvedere’s direct visibility area. A group of 54 m, 60 m and 67 m high buildings borders the station and the railways. A third group of buildings, the closer one to the existing urban fabric and the Belvedere ensemble is composed of several 35 m and two 45/48 m high buildings. The gradual construction process allows for further changes in position, form and volumes of the structures to reduce the possible adverse impact on the World Heritage property as recommended.

##### 4.1.1.2 Assessment of the potential impact of other developments on the properties

- a) Kometgründe-Meidling

The World Heritage Committee recommended reducing this building to a maximum height of 60 m. This development project is one of those which are connected to city public-traffic enhancement, especially aiming at better intermodal connection. The vertical emphasis is meant to create a local hub with shopping and office facilities. The construction has not yet started, following information received; the recommended maximum height of 60 m, including super-structural parts (See Annex 9) will be respected.

- b) High-rise construction projects in Central Vienna

#### i. Forum Schönbrunn

Forum Schönbrunn is a completed project in the buffer zone of the World Heritage property “Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn”. The volumes of the first and the second phase of the project are similar in height, but have different architectural features. Their visibility from the Schönbrunn ensemble is a fact; however, it is limited in space: the buildings are visible when moving along the Light Avenue or from a view point in front of the entrance of the main building, and looking toward Meidling. There is a seasonal feature too; the disturbing visibility is stronger when trees have no leaves on (fall/wintertime). It is advisable to explore the possibility of a “green-screen” in between the World Heritage property and Forum Schönbrunn.

#### ii. Vocational Horticultural School Schönbrunn

On 24 April 2012, the renovated school building and the newly built, resource efficient residential school of the vocational Horticultural School Schönbrunn were reopened. They were considered compatible with the World Heritage status by the State Party. Neither the World Heritage Centre nor ICOMOS had been informed about this project at a planning stage.

The situation as assessed on site corresponds to the assessment by the State Party. The new building substituting the previous one can only be seen together with the important parts of the historic ensemble from above, by aerial view. However, it is recommendable to develop and adhere to management principles that equally apply to all parts of the property – also those that are not in direct visual and/or functional connection with the property (e.g. military barracks).

#### iii. Monte Laa

Monte Laa was a proposed project consisting of three high-rise buildings of 65 m, 100 m and 110 m – neither visible from the city centre, and nor interfering with the World Heritage properties according to the State Party. World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS agree with this, despite the project’s impact on the skyline of Vienna in general. Following information received from the State Party, the Monte Laa project has been suspended.

#### iv. Urban Development along the Danube Canal

The whole area along the Danube Canal has a strong impact on Vienna’s visual integrity. Its development with high-rise buildings started prior to Vienna’s inscription on the World Heritage List and continued after that without much consideration of the World Heritage status. The challenge lies in the reconciliation between legitimate ambitions for contemporary city development and the conservation requirements of integrity.

The position of this high-rise cluster with buildings up to of 78 m, immediately outside the buffer zone of the “Historic Centre of Vienna”, is very sensitive because of its proximity and the given geophysical morphology. In spite of efforts made in plating new buildings searching the less disturbing site/position for them, the only way to stop exacerbate the situation is to use strict height limitation without exception and certainly without using illuminated advertising.

#### v. Marillental

The Marillental project in the vicinity of Schönbrunn has been cancelled. This information was confirmed during the mission.

#### 4.1.1.3 The integrity of views from within key places of the properties, as components of Outstanding Universal Value.

Previously suggested views by night and from upper level vantage points:

Existing tall buildings with (licensed) advertising billboards disturb Vienna's night views.

However, recently a new regulation took effect that bans the use of any kind of illuminated billboards that could spoil Vienna's night views.

As for the "upper level vantage points" it is hardly possible to control each and every possible viewpoint throughout the City of Vienna. In this context, the most useful and safe solution is a more detailed identification of key angles of views, based on the application of the recently developed 3D tool.

As a follow-up on the recommendations in the conclusion of Working Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B, the below viewpoints were evaluated using the 3D tool:

View from the Lower Belvedere Palace and its gardens:

The above mentioned 3D study clearly shows points or areas where new or planned constructions will be visible. The level of disturbance varies from case to case. The model shows that in the future no more disturbing elements should be added to the view as the current situation has already reached (at some points almost transgressed) the threshold of supportable changes in connection with the integrity of the property.

View from the western entrance to the station:

This view point was not specifically studied, but the previous statement remains valid in this case.

View from the Prinz-Eugen-Strasse:

This view point was not specifically studied, but the previous statement remains valid in this case.

View from the windows of the Austrian Gallery of the Upper Belvedere Palace Museum:

From the highest level which is open for visitors, it is possible to admire vistas in both directions, but the importance of those vistas is different. The major question is the integrity of the view towards the Historic Centre of Vienna. This view unfortunately has already a lot of disturbing elements, tall buildings, equally from periods before and after the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List.

The argument saying that the outlook from those levels is almost never possible because of museum exhibitions might be acceptable. However, the argument is only valid for the Belvedere's current use and also refers to summertime when the windows are covered by curtains.

**The mission states that this view has already been strongly disturbed.** It is not only necessary to avoid additional disturbing elements, but it was highly recommended to develop a long-term policy to restore the integrity of this view, step by step.

#### 4.1.2 Other foreseen/planned major urban development projects

Urban Restructuring Process in the area of the Hotel Intercontinental – Vienna Ice-Skating Club – Wiener Konzerthaus

The mission welcomed the opportunity to learn about the planned redevelopment of the Intercontinental Hotel / Ice Skating Club area within the Historic Centre of Vienna. The project offers the possibility to improve the quality of the plot used by Ice-Skating Club and

re-contextualize the area with regard to the Beethoven Platz and the fine “Gründerzeit” buildings across the street. It would also entail a new opening to the Wiener Konzerthaus.

With this project being planned, the challenge lies in the visual relationship between the building of the Hotel Intercontinental (volume, height) and Belvedere Palaces and garden. Currently, this hotel (constructed far before the inscription of the Historic Centre of Vienna on the World Heritage List) strongly disturbs the famous view from Belvedere. Therefore, no increase to the buildings height should be aimed at in connection with the redo. On the contrary, it is warmly recommended to use this opportunity to reduce the height of the building and therefore reduce its negative visual impact.

## **5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Visual integrity**

The City of Vienna uses an advanced 3D modelling technology that allows a proactive evaluation of possible visual impacts of new developments on the existing urban fabric. The mission recommends using this excellent tool more intensively to inform urban development decisions. In this context, the identification of key vistas is essential considering the attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of Vienna’s two World Heritage properties (taking also in consideration of ICOMOS’ Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties). This practice would avoid launching projects that have a negative impact on the authenticity and/or integrity of Vienna’s World Heritage properties at the outset.

### **5.2 High-rise developments**

Issue no. 46 of Vienna’s urban development guidelines addresses high-rise developments. However, this policy could be (and should be) enhanced, preferably in the near future. The identification of areas for the development of tall buildings follows, in the first line, aspirations of modernisation, densification, and the creation of new “urban hubs”, while the protection of the authenticity and integrity of Vienna’s World Heritage properties plays a subordinate role. Therefore, it is recommended to conduct comprehensive visual impact assessments that go beyond looking at one or two “linear” or “static” vistas (visual axes) and identify all angles and distances of visibility. This approach will provide valuable information as to where visual impacts need to be limited or even avoided, e.g. in connection with the protection of the visual integrity of a World Heritage site.

In conclusion, in spite of considerable efforts made in the assessment of visual impacts through the development and application of 3D modelling technology, the use of the existing tools needs to be more in line with the protection of the World Heritage sites’ Outstanding Universal Value (authenticity and integrity) as laid out in the Management Plan and associated legal instruments such as local Decrees on protected urban areas (ensembles, buffer zone etc.) and guidelines on urban development.

### **5.3 World Heritage Management**

The mission recognized the close personal cooperation between representatives of the administrative bodies involved in heritage conservation. However, it strongly recommends establishing binding mechanisms of cooperation with, in this particular case, the protection of historic monuments being under the responsibility of the Federal State of Austria (Bundesdenkmalamt) and the protection of urban areas being under the responsibility of the City of Vienna.

Strengthening this cooperation is even more crucial since the protection of monuments—in the existing legal framework —exclusively refers to protected buildings and has no mandate and means to interfere even with their (closest) environment.<sup>1</sup>

Moreover, in line with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the mission recommends to report new developments to the World Heritage Centre more regularly and proactively (including developments such as the Vocational Horticultural School Schönbrunn where an additional wing was constructed without having informed the World Heritage Centre of the Advisory Body).

## **5.4 Recommendations concerning development projects visited during mission:**

### **5.4.1 General findings and statements:**

The investigated projects – mostly on the basis of or following-up on previous Decisions of the World Heritage Committee, have undergone a number of modifications, changes, major restructuring or have been suspended or even cancelled. However, there is still a need for

- increased consideration of Vienna's World Heritage status in the development of new
- urban projects and the respective requirements of authenticity and integrity, and a better communication of new projects.<sup>2</sup>

### **5.4.2 Specific projects**

#### **5.4.2.1 Vienna Main Station and adjacent developments**

The Main Station in itself does not represent any harm or menace concerning the integrity of the World Heritage properties. The location has a history as railway station (East and South Station) and in that sense a perpetuation of purpose can be noticed (given that no architectural and/or historic values they have been demolished). The height of the new station does not differ significantly from the previous situation. The adjacent development, namely the two distinct groups of buildings, including tall buildings of 88 m height, with no doubt does have an impact on the visual context of its closer and wider neighbourhood. The gradual construction process will allow for further changes in position, form and volumes of the structures to reduce the possible adverse impact on the World Heritage property as recommended. During this finalization particular attention needs to be paid to keeping open the view from Upper Belvedere to the new main Station as much as possible, though this direction is not among the most important, protected historic vistas. Concerning the height of new building blocks, it is advisable not to surpass massively the ridge of the hills behind them, even if the view in this direction is not of first importance. Finally, it is recommended to assess again the possible visual impact of 35 m and 45/48 m height buildings (using the 3D tool), forming the closest group to the Belvedere ensemble. The aim of this assessment is to avoid a definite closing of this view from the ensemble.

In order to maintain visual integrity major illuminated advertising boards should be avoided where they impact on World Heritage relevant vistas. Where they exist already since before World Heritage inscription, removal is recommended as soon as possible.

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<sup>1</sup> A result of this issue of jurisdiction are the inappropriate interventions in the roof-scape in the Historic Centre of Vienna that concern unprotected buildings (i.e. not historic monuments), but at the same time have a visual impact on their setting and possible neighbouring historic monuments.

<sup>2</sup> The "Bahnorama" is an exceptional, innovative and useful tool of awareness rising, but its potential is not fully explored in the field of exchanges with all kinds of stakeholders, namely with those interested in the conservation of visual integrity.

#### 5.4.2.2 New developments in the properties

Fill-in-gap buildings in the Historic Centre of Vienna need to have a more concise and more sensitive approach. It is strongly recommended to refrain from demolishing any further building in the property as well as in its buffer zone. Inevitable, necessary remodelling, transformation or addition could be undertaken in the case of nonprotected buildings and this has to be done by using contemporary architectural solutions, but always under consideration of the authenticity and integrity of the properties. To fulfil this requirement it is crucial to identify appropriate criteria for architectural programmes and designs. Inviting world-famous architects alone cannot be seen as a guaranty of a good result.

Based on the recently enhanced regulations explained by representatives of the City of Vienna, a special attention has to be given to the conservation and protection of the historic roof-scape. It is recommended to develop a “house by house” guideline for the use by owners and investors in order to allow them a detailed and proactive orientation before any kind of intervention that might have an impact on the historic building stock (both individually protected buildings and other buildings which are in the protected areas).

It has to be clearly stated that some important views in connection with the Outstanding Universal Value have already been disturbed. Therefore, it is not only necessary to maintain the current status with no additional challenges, but also highly recommended that a long-term policy is developed for the gradual restoration of the integrity of these views.

As for the changes initiated and pushed forward by developers in the Historic Centre, namely some reshaped roofs, additional levels or new fill-in-buildings, the effectiveness of management has to be enhanced.

#### 5.4.3 Progress concerning the draft retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Vienna

The draft retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Vienna has been submitted, completeness-checked and shared with the Advisory Body for evaluation. The mission worked with the preliminary version.

The point which deals with “Authenticity” issues might be further developed and extended also to the buffer zone.

The point about “Protection and management” is rather generic.

### **5.5 Heritage Impact Assessments (in conformity with ICOMOS Guidance)**

The Visual Impact Studies produced by the City of Vienna (on behalf of the State Party) in 2010 and 2011 have been developed in line with ICOMOS' Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties, but were limited to visual impacts. These need to be augmented to allow consideration of all potential impacts of OUV.

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Terms of reference

Based on Decision 35 COM 7B.84 (see Annex I) of the World Heritage Committee concerning the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties “Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn”, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1996, and “Historic Centre of Vienna”, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2001, and taking into consideration the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the mission shall:

1. Assess the proposed changes in the design of Vienna Main Station;
  - New station complex and new urban quarter with offices. Constantly re-evaluated in response to the changing conditions and new designs. The high rise sections nearest the historic centre are:
    - i. High-rise site Main Station – SEESTE: several buildings up to 60 m height. Works will begin in 2013.
    - ii. High-rise site Main Station – Erste Campus: several buildings from 26 m to 50 m height. Construction began in 2011.
    - iii. Intercity section of Main Station: 55 m and 60 m height. Work could start in 2012.
    - iv. High-rise site Main Station – Österreichische Bundesbahnen (ÖBB) corporate headquarters: work started in autumn 2011.
2. Assess the potential impact of new developments on the OUV of the properties,;
  - Follow up of the Kometgründe-Meidling project, mainly concerning the WH Committee recommendation of 60 metres maximum high.
  - High-rise construction projects in Central Vienna:
    - i. Forum Schönbrunn project in the buffer zone of the WH property “Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn”. Follow up of its height and scale, as well as the silhouette.
    - ii. Vocational Horticultural School Schönbrunn: construction of an additional wing, considered compatible with the WH status by the State Party. WHC and AB had not been informed at a planning stage.
    - iii. Monte Laa: construction of 3 high-rise buildings of 65,100 and 110 m. Not visible from the city centre, and nor interfering WH from the point of view of the State Party. AB and WHC agree, despite its impact on the skyline of Vienna in general.
    - iv. Urban Development along Danube Canal: high-rise building of 78 m, immediately outside the buffer zone of the “Historic Centre of Vienna”. The height was reduced to ensure compatibility with the WH status.
    - v. Marillental project: in the vicinity of Schönbrunn. It has been cancelled.
3. Assess the integrity of views from within key places of the properties, as components of OUV.
  - Mainly the previously suggested views by night and from upper level vantage points.
4. Assess progress with the development of retrospective Statements of OUV;
5. Assess progress with developing routine Heritage Impact Assessments in conformity with ICOMOS Guidance.

## Annex 2: Itinerary and programme

Time	Location	Activity	Participants
<b>Monday, 17.9.2012</b>			
<b>12.30</b>	<b>Pickup at Hotel Josefshof and Walk to PalaisStarhemberg (Alberth, Fejérdy)</b>		
<b>13.00-13.40</b>	<b>Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture</b>  <b>Palais Starhemberg,</b> Minoritenplatz 5, Room 120	<b>First Meeting to discuss the Terms of Reference for the mission and the procedure.</b>  <b>Discussion about the aim of the mission and the role of the delegation.</b>	Patricia Alberth TamásFejérdy  Elsa Brunner Lionel Dorffner Michael P. Franz Friedrich Dahm Christoph Hrnrcir Franz Kobermaier Andrea Kreppenhofer Bruno Maldoner Hermann Papouschek Rudolf Zunke
<b>13.40-14.00</b>	<b>Common walk of all participants to City Hall</b>		
<b>14.00-14.30</b>	<b>City Hall,</b> Staircase no. 4, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Room 451	<b>Welcome by Maria Vassilakou</b>  Vice-Mayor and Vice-Governor, Executive City Councilor for Urban Planning, Traffic & Transport, Climate Protection, Energy and Public Participation	Maria Vassilakou Patricia Alberth TamásFejérdy  Elsa Brunner Friedrich Dahm Michael P. Franz Franz Kobermaier Wilfried Lipp Bruno Maldoner Hermann Papouschek Rudolf Zunke
<b>14.30-17.00</b>	<b>Meeting Point:</b> <b>City Hall,</b> Entrance Felderstrasse	<b>Walking Tour City Centre of Vienna „City development and new projects in the World Heritage Area“</b>  Rathaus, Heldenplatz, Hofburg, Michaelaplatz, Josefsplatz, Albertinaplatz, Neuer Markt, Kärntnerstraße (Peek u. Cloppenburg), Himmelpfortgasse, Ballgasse, Franziskanerplatz, Singerstraße, Stephansplatz / Graben, Durchgang zur Bäckerstraße, Alte Universität / Jesuitenkirche, Schönlaterngasse, Heiligenkreuzerhof, Fleischmarkt, Schwedenplatz, Ruprechtsstiege, Judengasse, Hoher Markt, Judenplatz, Am Hof, Freyung, Schottenstift, Mölkersteig, Universität, Rathaus bzw. Hotel Josefshof	Patricia Alberth Tamás Fejérdy  Friedrich Dahm Ronald Franz Robert Kniefacz Franz Kobermaier Wilfried Lipp Bruno Maldoner Rudolf Zunke
<b>19.00</b>	<b>Transfer from the Hotel Josefshof to the restaurant “Motto am Fluss” (Alberth, Fejérdy)</b>		
<b>19.30</b>	<b>Restaurant “Motto am Fluss”, Franz Josefs Kai 2 (Schiffsanlegestelle Twin City Liner)</b>	<b>Dinner at the invitation of the City of Vienna</b>	Patricia Alberth Tamás Fejérdy  Friedrich Dahm Gabriele Eschig Karl-Johann Hartig Brigitte Jilka Franz Kobermaier Walter Krauss Wilfried Lipp Bruno Maldoner Kurt Puchinger Oskar Wawra Rudolf Zunke

<b>Tuesday, 18.9.2012</b>			
<b>9.00-11.30</b>	<b>City Hall,</b> <i>Staircase no. 7, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Mediaroom 425g</i>	<p><b>Possibility to formulate questions from the delegations</b>(Albert, Fejérdy).</p> <p><b>Brief overview of the project Vienna Main Train Station</b> (Papouschek).</p> <p><b>Brief overview about the current design of the Vienna Main Train Station, in particular in connection with heights and volume</b> (Hrncir).</p> <p><b>Brief overview of the milestones of the coordination between the State Party and UNESCO in connection with the World Heritage Sites of Vienna and the Vienna Main Train Station</b> (Zunke).</p> <p><b>Information about the Visual Impact Study for the two world heritage sites (published 2010 and the 2011). Discussion on possible additional steps (e.g. further key places, such as the windows of the museums in Belvedere, views from far away, night-time views)</b> (Dorffner, Kreppenhofer, Zunke).</p> <p><b>Questions and Discussion</b></p>	<p>Patricia Alberth TamásFejérdy</p> <p>Lionel Dorffner Christoph Hrcir Franz Kobermaier Andrea Kreppenhofer WilfriedLipp Bruno Maldoner Hermann Papouschek Rudolf Zunke</p>
<b>11.30-12.00</b>	<b>Transfer for all participants with busses to the Vienna Main Train Station (Restaurant Ringsmuth / infocenterbahnorama)</b>		
<b>12.00-13.30</b>	<b>Restaurant Ringsmuth,</b> <i>10.,Johannitergasse 1</i>	<b>Lunch</b>	<p>Patricia Alberth TamásFejérdy</p> <p>Robert Buchner Michael Hamann Karl-Johann Hartig Hans-Christian Heintschel Christoph Hrcir Wilfried Lipp Bruno Maldoner Hermann Papouschek Rudolf Zunke</p>
<b>13.30-15.30</b>	<b>Infocenterbahnorama,</b> <i>10., Favoritenstraße 51</i>	<p><b>Visit of the infocenterbahnorama</b></p> <p><b>Explanations of the project Vienna Main Train Station and the urban environment with respect to the World Heritage Centre</b></p> <p><b>(e.g. trainstation, housing estates including a park and a school campus, office buildings of the ÖBB-Austrian federal railway, office buildings ofErste Group Immorent AG)</b></p>	<p>Patricia Alberth Tamás Fejérdy</p> <p>Robert Buchner Michael Hamann Karl-Johann Hartig Hans-Christian Heintschel Christoph Hrcir Wilfried Lipp Bruno Maldoner Hermann Papouschek Zsafia Pinter Andreas Schwab Rudolf Zunke</p>
<b>15.30-16.00</b>		<b>Meeting with members of the NGO Citizen Initiative Vienna Main Train Station and NGO against KOMET Highrise Building</b>	<p>Patricia Alberth TamásFejérdy</p> <p>ChristophHrcir Gerhard Hertenberger Wilfried Lipp Bruno Maldoner Wolfgang Mor Claus Süss Walter Papst Rudolf Zunke</p>
<b>16.30</b>	<b>Transfer to Hotel Josefshof(Alberth, Fejérdy)</b>		

19.00	<b>Pickup at Hotel Josefshof and transfer to Herzog's Wirtshaus</b> (Albert, Fejérdy)		
19.30	<b>Herzog's Wirtshaus</b> 15., Sechshauser Straße 120	<b>Dinner at the invitation of Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture</b>	Patricia Alberth TamásFejérdy  Elsa Brunner Friedrich Dahm Gabriele Eschig Michael P. Franz Wilfried Lipp Bruno Maldoner Oskar Wawra Rudolf Zunke
<b>Wednesday, 19.9.2012</b>			
8.30	<b>Pickup at Hotel Josefshof and transfer</b> (Alberth, Fejérdy)		
9.00-10.00	<b>Meeting Point: bahnorama,</b> 10., Favoritenstraße 51	<b>Visit of the construction site Vienna Main Train Station and the urban environment</b>  (walk to the New Museum of Contemporary Art, 21er Haus)	Patricia Alberth Tamás Fejérdy  Robert Buchner Lionel Dorffner Silvia Friedrich Karl-Johann Hartig Hans- Christian Heintschel ChristophHrncir WilfriedLipp Bruno Maldoner Andreas Schwab Rudolf Zunke
10.00-11.30	<b>Meeting Point: New Museum of Contemporary Art (21er Haus)</b>  3., SchweizerGarten, Arsenalstr. 1	<b>Walk along the cultural axis</b>  <b>New Museum of Contemporary Art (21er Haus) – Palace Upper Belvedere – Palace Gardens – Palace Lower Belvedere to the City Centre</b>  (This area is adjacent to the Vienna Main Train Station and partly in the World Heritage Area)	Patricia Alberth Tamás Fejérdy  Robert Buchner Lionel Dorffner Michael P. Franz Silvia Friedrich Karl-Johann Hartig ChristophHrncir Agnes Husslein-Arco WilfriedLipp Bruno Maldoner Andreas Schwab Alfred Weidinger Rudolf Zunke
11.30-12.00	<b>Transfer for participants</b> from Rennweg / Marokkanergasse (Entrance to Belvedere) with busses to Schoenbrunn (Entrance Hohenbergstraße to Park Schoenbrunn)		
12.00-15.30	<b>Meeting point: Café Gloriette, Park Schoenbrunn</b>	<b>Lunch in the Café Gloriette including information about the world heritage site Imperial Gardens and Palace Schoenbrunn. Explanations about the instruments and strategies for the protection of the World Heritage Site.</b>  Afterwards visit of the gardens and the palace.	Patricia Alberth TamásFejérdy  Friedrich Dahm Silvia Friedrich Wilfried Lipp Bruno Maldoner Bettina Nezval Zsafia Pinter Franz Sattlecker Rudolf Zunke

15.30-17.30	<b>Meeting Point: Entrance zu Schoenbrunn at Meidlinger Tor</b> (12., Grünbergstraße / Schönbrunner Straße )	<b>Bustour to current city development projects in the environment of the two World Heritage sites of Vienna</b> (e.g. Forum Schoenbrunn, Vocational Horticultural School Schoenbrunn, Monte Laa, Urban Development along Danube Canal).  The bustour will end at HeurigenWeinhof Zimmermann.	Patricia Alberth TamásFejérdy  Bettina Nezval Zsófia Pinter Bruno Maldoner Rudolf Zunke
about 17.30	<b>Heuriger</b> Mitterwurzer Gasse 20, Neustift am Walde	<b>„After work session“ at Heurigen Weinhof Zimmermann</b>	Patricia Alberth Tamás Fejérdy  Silvia Friedrich Wilfried Lipp Bruno Maldoner Bettina Nezval Rudolf Zunke
<b>Thursday, 20.9.2012</b>			
8.30	<b>Pickup at Hotel Josefshof and transfer</b> (Alberth, Fejérdy)		
9.00-10.15	<b>Konzerthaus Wien,</b> 3.,Lothringerstr . 20	<b>First ideas for the urban restructuring of the area “Vienna Ice-Skating Club-Hotel Intercontinental” adjacent to the Vienna Konzerthaus in the core zone of the World Heritage Site City Centre of Vienna</b>  <b>On-site visit and information about the project and the process to involve all stakeholders in the planningprocedure.</b>	Patricia Alberth TamásFejérdy  Daniela Enzi Bernhard Kerres Franz Kobermaier Bruno Maldoner Rudolf Scheuven Klaus Wolfinger Rudolf Zunke
10.15-13.30	<b>Art nouveau ensemble Steinhof</b>	<b>Visit of the art nouveau ensemble Steinhof (Church and hospital) designed by architect Otto Wagner followed by a farewell lunch</b>	Patricia Alberth TamásFejérdy  Mr Kaiblinger Franz Kobermaier Bruno Maldoner Bettina Nezval Zsófia Pinter Rudolf Zunke

### **Annex 3: Composition of mission team**

**Patricia Alberth**, Europe and North America Section, UNESCO World Heritage Centre

**Dr Tamás Fejérdy**, ICOMOS Expert, National Office of Cultural Heritage Hungary, Vice-President, ICOMOS Hungary, President

### **Annex 4: List of people met**

**Gerald Antonitsch**, Vorstand Erste Group Immorent AG

**Elsa Brunner**, Leiterin der Abteilung IV/3 (Denkmalschutz)  
im Bundesministerium für Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur

**Robert Buchner**, Österreichische Bundesbahnen (ÖBB),  
Gesamtprojektleiter Immobilienprojekt Hauptbahnhof Wien

**Lionel Dorffner**, Stadt Wien, MA 41-Stadtvermessung, Leiter des Referates 3-D  
Technologien, EDV und Produktvertrieb

**Daniela Enzi**, WertInvest, Standortentwicklung „Wiener Eislaufverein & Hotel  
InterContinental“

**Gabriele Eschig**, Generalsekretärin Österreichische UNESCO-Kommission

**Michael P. Franz**, Sektionschef, Leiter der Sektion IV (Kultur)  
im Bundesministerium für Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur

**Ronald Franz**, Stadt Wien, MA 19-Architektur und Stadtgestaltung,  
Referat Architektonische Begutachtung

**Silvia Friedrich**, Stadt Wien, Magistratsdirektion-Geschäftsbereich Europa und  
Internationales

**Friedrich Dahm**, Landeskonservator für Wien, Bundesdenkmalamt

**Michael Hamann**, Projektleiter Erste Group Immorent AG

**Karl-Johann Hartig**, Österreichische Bundesbahnen (ÖBB), Gesamtprojektleiter  
Hauptbahnhof Wien

**Hans-Christian Heintschel**, Magistratsdirektion der Stadt Wien, Geschäftsbereich  
Bauten und Technik, Stadtbaudirektion, Projektleitung Hauptbahnhof Wien

**Christoph Hrcir**, Stadt Wien, MA 21-Stadtteilplanung und Flächennutzung,  
Zielgebietskoordinator Favoriten-Hauptbahnhof-Arsenal

**Agnes Husslein-Arco**, Geschäftsführerin Österreichische Galerie Belvedere

**Brigitte Jilka**, Stadtbaudirektorin, Leiterin der Magistratsdirektion der Stadt Wien -  
Geschäftsbereich Bauten und Technik

**Bernhard Kerres**, Intendant des Wiener Konzerthauses

**Robert Kniefacz**, Stadt Wien, MA 19-Architektur und Stadtgestaltung, Leiter des  
Referates Architektonische Begutachtung

**Franz Kobermaier**, Stadt Wien, Leiter der MA 19-Architektur und Stadtgestaltung

**Walter Krauss**, Stadt Wien, Leiter der MA 21-Stadtteilplanung und Flächennutzung

**Andrea Kreppenhofer**, Stadt Wien, MA 19-Architektur und Stadtgestaltung, Leiterin des  
Dezernats Generelle Planung und Grundlagenforschung

**Wilfried Lipp**, ICOMOS Österreich, Präsident

**Bruno Maldoner**, Referat IV/3b, Koordination Unesco-Welterbe,  
Bundesministerium für Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur

**Wolfgang Mor**, Bürgerinitiative Bahnhof Wien

**Bettina Nezval**, Stadt Wien, MA 19-Architektur und Stadtgestaltung,  
Referat Architektonische Begutachtung

**Hermann Papouschek**, Magistratsdirektion der Stadt Wien, Geschäftsbereich Bauten  
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**Walter Papst**, Bürgerinitiative Bahnhof Wien

**Zsafia Pinter**, Österreichische UNESCO-Kommission, Referentin für Kultur und  
Kommunikation

**Kurt Puchinger**, Planungsdirektor, Magistratsdirektion der Stadt Wien,  
Geschäftsbereich Bauten und Technik, Stadtbaudirektion, Leiter der Gruppe Planung

**Franz Sattlecker**, Geschäftsführer Schloß Schönbrunn Kultur- und Betriebsges.m.b.H.

**Rudolf Scheuven**, Technische Universität Wien, Fachbereich Örtliche Raumplanung,  
Vorsitz Bewertungsgremium Städtebaulichen Verfahren „Wiener Eislaufverein & Hotel  
InterContinental“

**Andreas Schwab**, Magistratsdirektion der Stadt Wien, Geschäftsbereich Bauten und  
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**Clauss Süß**, Bürgerinitiative Bahnhof Wien

**Klaus Vatter**, Magistratsdirektion der Stadt Wien, Geschäftsbereich Bauten und Technik,  
Stadtbaudirektion, Leiter der Stabsstelle Bestands- und Bodenmobilisierung

**Oskar Wawra**, Bereichsdirektor für internationale Beziehungen, Leiter der  
Magistratsdirektion der Stadt Wien - Geschäftsbereich Europa und Internationales

**Klaus Wolfinger**, Konsulent für WertInvest, Immobilienentwicklung „Wiener  
Eislaufverein & Hotel InterContinental

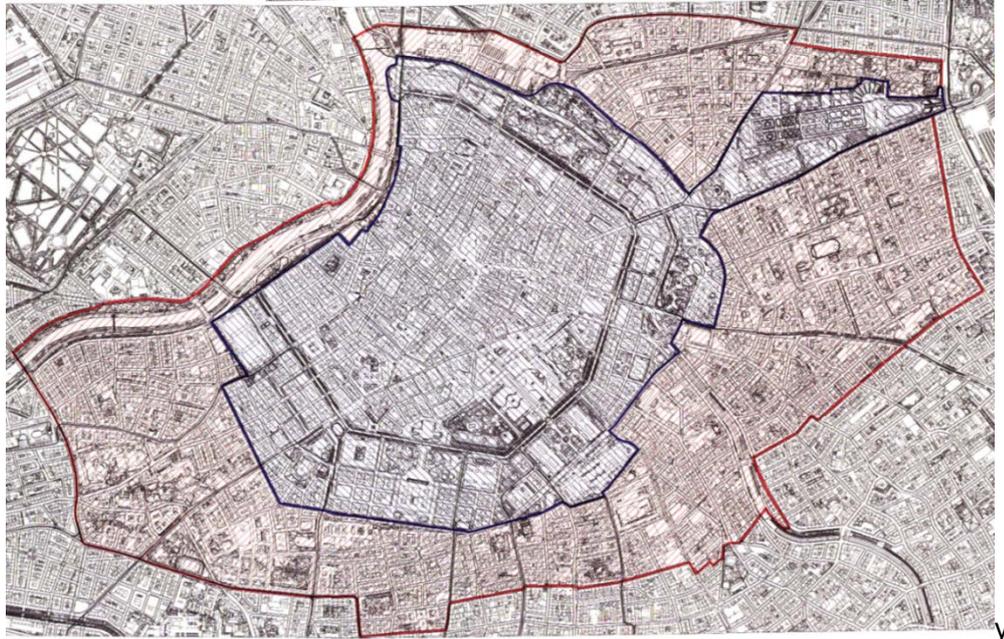
**Rudolf Zunke**, Magistratsdirektion der Stadt Wien, Geschäftsbereich Bauten und  
Technik, Stadtbaudirektion, Gruppe Planung, Koordinator Unesco-Weltkulturerbe Wien

## Annex 5: Maps

### Historic Centre of Vienna



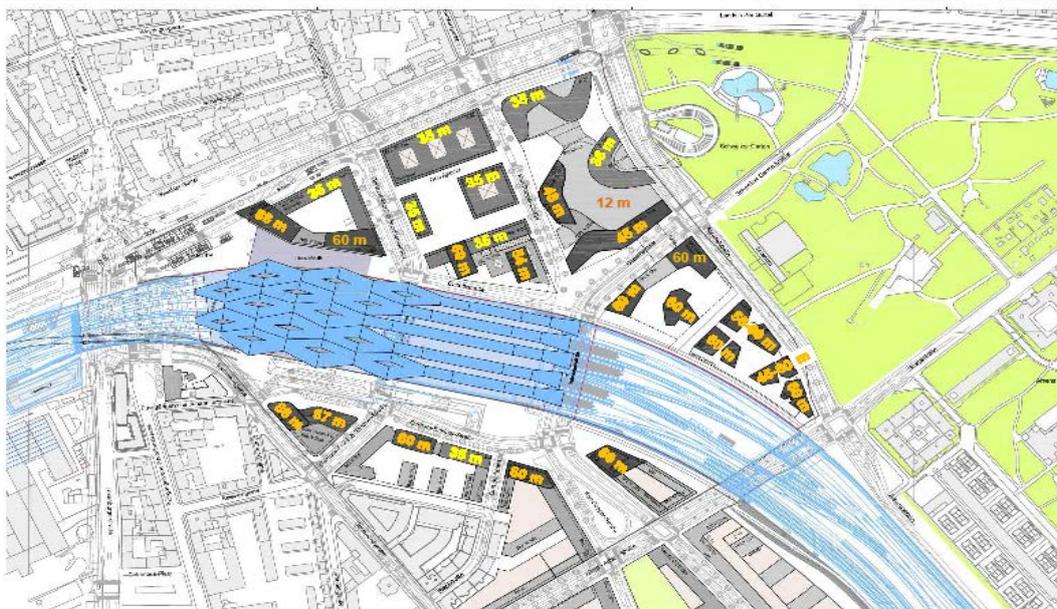
World Heritage property



World Heritage buffer zone

## Current Design of the Vienna Main Train Station project

### Current Design of the Vienna Main Train Station Project Heights in Quartier Belvedere



# Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn



## Annex 6: Photographs



Fig. 1 Forum Schönbrunn seen from the first floor of Schönbrunn Palace



Fig. 2 Vocational Horticultural School Schönbrunn (reopened in April 2012)



Fig. 3 View from the Main Station construction site to Belvedere Palace



Fig. 4 View from the upper Belvedere Palace to the new Vienna Main Station



Fig. 5 Kärntner Straße (Historic Centre of Vienna)



Fig. 6 Intercontinental Hotel / Vienna Ice Skating Club (Historic Centre of Vienna)

## **Annex 7: List of key documents submitted to the mission team**

Buergerinitiative gegen das Komethochhaus: *Fragenkatalog der BI "Komet-Gruende", Meidling zum Gespraech am 5. Oktober 2012*. Vienna. 2012.

City of Vienna: *3D Maps and Videos of Vienna*

City of Vienna: *Ensemble Protection in Vienna. Concept of Visual Axes*. Vienna. 2012.

City of Vienna: *High-Rise Buildings in Vienna*. Vienna. 2002.

City of Vienna: *Our Project of the Century – Vienna Central Station ... more than a railway station*. Vienna. 2012.

City of Vienna: *State of conservation report and Visual Impact Study for UNESCO*. Vienna. 2011.

City of Vienna: *The Historic Centre of Vienna. World Cultural Heritage and Vibrant Hub*. Vienna. 2009.

City of Vienna: *Vienna, World Heritage. The State of the Art*. Vienna. 2006.

City of Vienna: *Visual Impact Study for UNESCO*. Vienna. 2010.

Hauptbahnhof Wien: *Vienna Main Station – More than just a Railway Station*. Vienna.

Initiative Denkmalschutz: *Denkma[il] – Nachrichten der Initiative Denkmalschutz*. Vienna. 6/2010.

Vorrath, Erich: *Vienna on Track. Stations 1837-2015*. Gerold's. 2010.

WertInvest: *Urban Restructuring Process. Area: Hotel InterContinental Vienna - Vienna Ice-Skating Club - Vienna Concert Hall*. Vienna. 2012.



**Our Project of the Century:  
“Vienna Central Station”**

...more than a railway station...

Hermann Papouschek, Project Manager  
Vienna City Administration - Executive Direction for construction and planning

★ **Projektleitung Hauptbahnhof Wien**

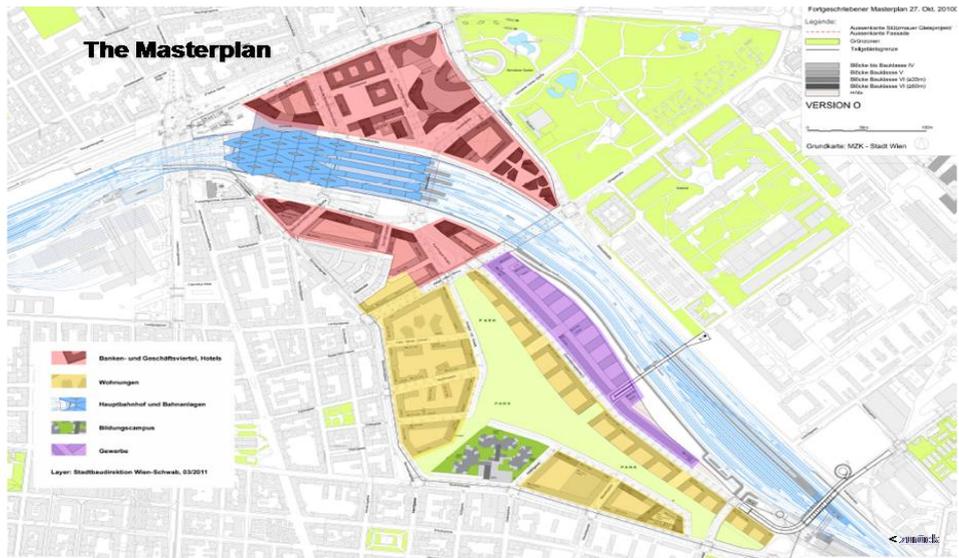
 **StoDt+Wien**  
Wien ist anders.

**Aerial view of the project area in 2009**



★ **Projektleitung Hauptbahnhof Wien**

 **StoDt+Wien**  
Wien ist anders.



\* Projektleitung Hauptbahnhof Wien



## Key facts

- Largest infrastructure project
- Project area: 82 hectares
- 5,000 new homes for 13,000 people
- 20,000 jobs
- 8 hectares of parks
- Modern education campus
- Total investments: € 4 billion (4.000.000.000 €)  
of which City of Vienna capital: € 500 million

Projektleitung Hauptbahnhof Wien



StadT+Wien

## Milestones

- 2003: "Letter of intent"
- 2007: Financing agreement with ÖBB (Austrian Federal Railways)
- 13 Dec 2009: Südbahnhof (Vienna South Railway Station) is closed down
- 9 Dec 2012: parts of new station take up operation
- 2013: the first housing projects are completed
- 2014/2015: Education and training campus opens
- 14 Dec. 2014: Transport station takes up operation
- 2019: Total project is completed

\* Projektleitung Hauptbahnhof Wien



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# bahnorama

## Vienna Central Station - Information Centre

- 200,000 visitors
- **Opened on 19 August 2010**
- Interactive exhibition
- Elevators up to a height of 40 metres
- Tallest climbable wooden tower construction in Europe (67 metres)
- Communication tool



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21 September 2010



★ Projektleitung Hauptbahnhof Wien



StoDt+Wien  
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14 September 2012



\* **Projektleitung Hauptbahnhof Wien**



**StoDt+Wien**  
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\* **Projektleitung Hauptbahnhof Wien**



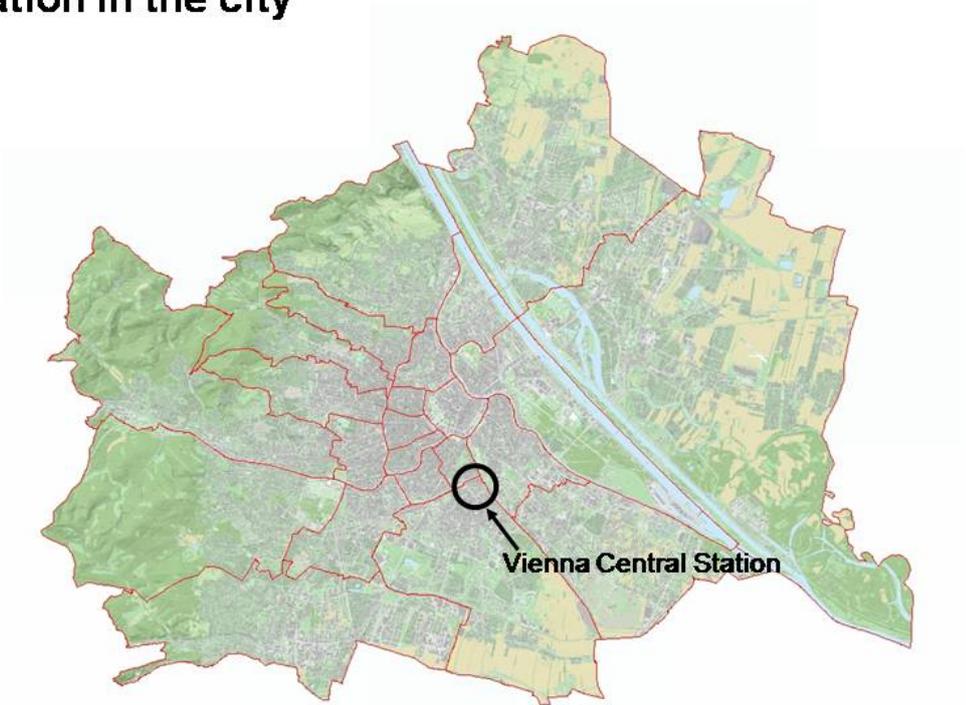
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## Location in the city



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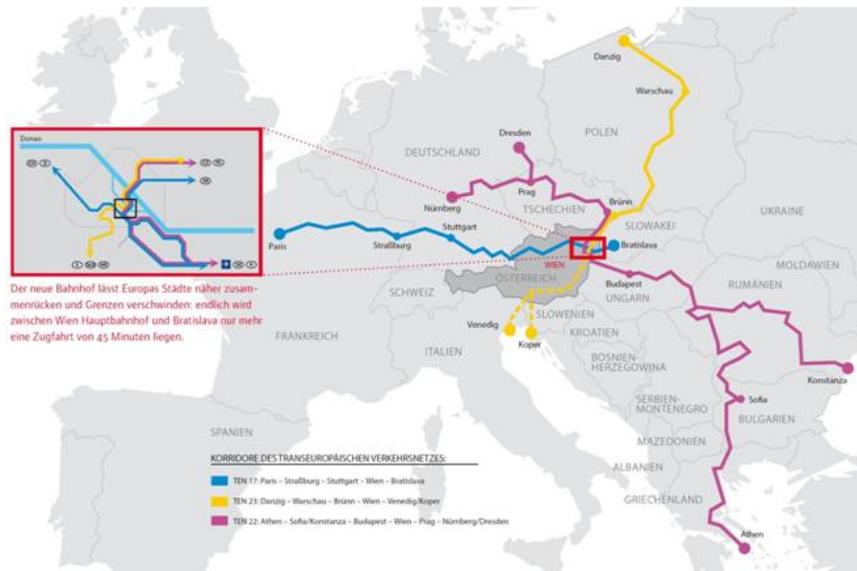
**Südbahnhof (Vienna South Railway Station)  
1961-2009**



★ **Projektleitung Hauptbahnhof Wien**



**The new central station – an international transport hub  
high-performance north-south / east-west railway link**



★ **Projektleitung Hauptbahnhof Wien**



## Aerial view of the project area in 2005



\*

**Projektleitung Hauptbahnhof Wien**



**StadT+Wien**  
Wien ist anders.

## 9 Current Design of the Vienna Main Train Station EGI Süd

Current Design of the Vienna Main Train Station Project  
EGI Süd



- **Investor:** Immorent
- **Function:** Mixed use (Culture)
- **Maximum Height:** 60 m
- **Architects:** Rüdiger Lainer et al.
- **State:** planning



Diel-Jing, Christoph Hmeir, MA 21 B

September 2012