

Management Plan

UNESCO World Heritage Site »Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof«



Organisation der
Verenigten Nationen für
Bildung, Wissenschaft,
Kultur und Kommunikation



Altstadt von Regensburg
mit Stadtamhof
Welterbestätte
seit 2006

City of Regensburg Planning and Building Division

World Heritage-Management Plan for the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof

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Foreword from the Mayor

»People are becoming more and more conscious of the unity of human values, regarding ancient monuments as a common heritage. The common responsibility to safeguard them for future generations has been recognised«, is how the *Charter of Venice* defines the central, internationally accepted guidelines for the preservation of historical buildings and monuments. These guidelines not only express our duty to preserve our architectural cultural heritage for future generations, but also makes clear that this is an obligation for all of society and one in which everyone must play their part.

By decreeing the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadthof as a World Heritage Site in 2006, UNESCO was not only acknowledging the outstanding significance of our City in mediaeval times and during the early modern period, but also its exemplary current state of preservation. This award would of course not have been possible without the tremendous dedication of the people of Regensburg to their City, coupled with the painstaking efforts of the City's administrative authorities to manage the historical architectural heritage.

Regensburg's promotion to the »Champions League« of historical cities represents more than just outstanding recognition that will bring with it an increasing number of visitors. The World Heritage appellation also entails certain obligations for the City. Every measure that interferes with the historical structure will have to be extremely carefully considered. Every change will have to be meticulously weighed. The price for this, however, does not mean that all development will be curtailed. Cities are places in which people live and work. And they must be afforded the opportunity to change and adapt. The particular challenge in a World Heritage City such as Regensburg is to establish the perfect equilibrium between conservation and change, between preservation and development.

Let me once again emphasise my commitment to Regensburg's World Heritage title. I also underscore that the management of the World Heritage property is to be governed by the aforementioned *Charter of Venice* as well as by other relevant international treaties and conventions. In equal measure, I commit myself to a vibrant Regensburg, fit for the future. Proof that there is indeed no contradiction between these ideals can be found in this World Heritage Management Plan. It creates a viable future for Regensburg's World Heritage, a future in which conservation and development will maintain an equal, balanced status alongside one another.

Admittedly, of course, the Elaboration of this plan did not come without its occasional problems. However, the result bears testimony to the successful efforts made over the past three years. Through this World Heritage Management Plan, the City of Regensburg has developed a viable programme in which both conservation and a sustainable future development of the UNESCO World Heritage Site Old Town of Regensburg with Stadthof are equally taken into account and harmonised.

My appreciation is due to all of those involved in the Elaboration process—the members of the Management Plan Work Group, all institutions and agencies that lent their assistance and support, my colleagues in the City's administration and, last but not least, all the citizens of Regensburg who took advantage of the World Heritage Dialogue event to contribute their own ideas to the Management Plan.


HANS SCHAIDINGER
MAYOR OF REGENSBURG



Foreword from the Planning and Building Division Officer

We are justifiably entitled to be extremely proud of our World Heritage accolade with which UNESCO has acknowledged the historical significance of Regensburg and its extraordinarily well preserved architecture and mediaeval city structure. However, the World Heritage listing extends far beyond our architectural heritage and the importance of its unique monuments, as well as its picturesque streets, alleys and squares. While we do, of course, acknowledge this aspect, a functioning city consists of much more than stone. Indeed, it is alive and needs to offer attractiveness and a good quality of life for its people.

Our venerable city will only remain vibrant if we succeed in harmonising our task of preserving our heritage with the modern demands made upon the Old City. For this purpose, it is necessary not only to focus on individual aspects of the Old City, but also on plans that best accommodate the multifaceted, varying interests of all stakeholders. The advancement and continuous updating of the World Heritage Management Plan therefore formed one of the central responsibilities of the city administration in relation to the World Heritage Site management.

The City of Regensburg has prepared an integrated concept based on the existing plans and procedures, as well as on new ideas and structures. In this context, the excellent results of projects completed over recent decades have been successfully combined with new approaches in keeping with the World Heritage aspect, producing a thoroughly realistic concept that lays out the future for Regensburg's Old Town with Stadtamhof over the next ten to fifteen years.

One critical cornerstone in the preparatory phase of the World Heritage Management Plan was the Management Plan Work Group. Its members were drawn from public and private institutions connected with the issue of Regensburg as a World Heritage site. Just as important was the involvement of the general public. During the course of the World Heritage Dialogue, citizens were called upon to participate in the development of concrete recommendations of action, which were subsequently examined by the administration with a view to the viability of their implementation.

Valuable input into the preparatory process was provided by the European city network, HerO, of which Regensburg was the Lead partner. Together with eight other cities throughout Europe, management strategies were developed for historical



cityscapes. In an intensive exchange between all partners, the Regensburg Model for World Heritage Site Management repeatedly served as a paradigm and was successfully further developed during the dialogue process.

However, the completion of the planning phase in no way means that the work on the Management Plan is likewise finished. One of the core aspects of the plan is the catalogue of measures, which lists over 60 concrete plans and projects for the World Heritage site. The intent is that these will be realised sequentially over the coming years. Of course it is not possible to implement every single project promptly and as precisely as originally envisioned. Sometimes we are faced with financial parameters that impose limits on our plans and on occasion, there are also legal regulations or planning contingencies. However, the World Heritage guidelines enable us to act in a sensible and structured manner.

Many of the measures described cannot be realised solely through the actions of the administrative authorities, but also demand the commitment of citizens. In this spirit, I hope that all the citizens of Regensburg will contribute to the World Heritage site.

I would like to extend my warmest appreciation to all of those who have contributed to the preparation of this Management Plan. I am truly looking forward to a co-operative effort aimed at tackling the numerous measures described herein and to the continual development and updating of the Management Plan, in dialogue with the participants and other interested parties.

Christine Schimpfermann

CHRISTINE SCHIMPFERMANN
PLANNING AND BUILDING DIVISION OFFICER



Introduction by the World Heritage Co-ordinator

Every UNESCO World Heritage Site is obliged to produce a suitable management system for protecting the outstanding universal value. This is officially stipulated in §108 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The City of Regensburg submitted a Management Plan along with its official application back in 2004, when it sought the title of World Heritage Site. In June 2007, i.e. almost one year after being successfully entered in the UNESCO World Heritage List, the City Council *Stadtrat* resolved to continue advancing the Management Plan.

Until that time, there had been no standardised guidelines for management plans. For that reason, Regensburg developed its own method, which it was ultimately able to apply to advancing the Management Plan. This development process was embedded in the EU HerO Project (Heritage as Opportunity), of which the City of Regensburg was the leading partner. This is a forum in which nine European historic urban landscapes continually exchange ideas, collectively developing a new process, which was then tried and tested on-site.

From the outset, the focus was not only on the protection of World Heritage Sites, but also on their sustainable development – i.e. an integrated method based on the overall Regensburg Management Plan. For this reason, the Management Plan Working Group was formed. It's composition was very broad, not only including public officials, but external representatives, too. In this context, the issue of World Heritage was understood as an issue that cut across the urban community due to the numerous aspects that touch upon the urban environment, a place in which people live. To support the process, the City of Regensburg commissioned the Urban Expert Nils Scheffler. As an external consultant, Mr. Scheffler chaired the Work Group and subsequently also assumed responsibility for moderating the citizen participation process.

Over the three-year preparatory phase of the Management Plan guidelines, targets and measures were successively defined for the UNESCO World Heritage Site Old Town Regensburg with Stadtamhof through a process of direct dialogue between the various parties. This did not come about without occasional conflicts, but was nevertheless extremely well received by the participants. The citizens of our city were also integrated into this preparatory process. To this end, in February 2010, a two-day workshop took place – the World Heritage Dialogue – which, among other things, made evident that the expectations and goals of the citizens corresponded to a large extent with those of the Work Group.

Compared with other planning procedures, the methods employed for the Regensburg Management Plan differed in several aspects:

1. The integrated process was conducted by a wide number of participants who defined the strategies and measures through a direct and ongoing exchange.
2. Based on the selected process architecture, tangible measures were successively defined, together with common objectives.
3. The government of Oberpfalz and the State of Bavaria, as the administrative authorities responsible for funding, were integrated from the very outset.
4. The Management Plan is understood as a practical working basis and is regularly updated. To this end, the Management Plan Work Group convenes once a year. A citizens' participation session is planned for every two years.

Overall, the preparatory process was considered very successful, as indeed was the result. The UNESCO World Heritage aspect in Regensburg was thereby more strongly experienced as a task for the whole community – both within the administration, as well as throughout the entire urban community. One reason for this was certainly the commonly defined guidelines, which suitably accommodated the many various factors. These guidelines after all not only focused on the protection and conservation of the World Heritage aspect, but equally on the interests of citizens as well. The goal was to ensure that Regensburg remains a vibrant and multifunctional location. But the city should also be able to evolve further. To allow for all this, the original concept was superseded by a comprehensive World Heritage Management Plan that is also to be updated in the future as required.

MATTHIAS RIPP
WORLD HERITAGE CO-ORDINATOR



THE MANAGEMENT PLAN WORKING PLAN ON 20TH SEPTEMBER 2011

The World Heritage Management Plan was prepared by the Management Plan Work Group and the participants in the World Heritage Dialogue. The World Heritage Co-ordination Team expresses its thanks to all of the participants for their committed and successful co-operation.

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PRESENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CERTIFICATE ON NOVEMBER 11TH

Introduction

On 13th July 2006, the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof was included into the UNESCO World Heritage List. A tremendous award, but one that comes with responsibilities. So, as a World Heritage City, among its tasks, Regensburg is obliged to present a Management Plan detailing how the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage is to be conserved and preserved.¹

Regensburg has fulfilled this obligation and, regarding the listed World Heritage zone, has prepared a protection and development concept which is as action-orientated as it is integrated. It defines and co-ordinates the central principles, objectives and measures required for the protection, conservation, use and development of the World Heritage asset. The concept also contains a custom-prepared management system, which defines the procedures and procedures as well as the institutions and protection instruments for the World Heritage asset.

The purpose of this World Heritage Management Plan is to provide a fundamental basis upon which the World Heritage asset can be preserved and have its uniqueness safeguarded for the current, as well as future, generations. But another, equally important concern, is to continue to retain the vibrancy and multifunctional quality of the entire World Heritage zone and to promote these aspects over the long-term – both in the interest of its citizens and those of its visitors.

A model World Heritage Management Plan

The Regensburg World Heritage Management Plan is a model plan. This is because it is not just based on the recommendations set by the German UNESCO Commission in its publication *Management Plans for World Heritage Sites – A Practical Guide*. It also integrates the results produced by the URBACT II Urban Development Network »HerO – Heritage as Opportunity«.

A total of nine historical cities in nine European states came together to form the HerO network. Under the leadership of the City of Regensburg, they discuss the importance of such Management Plans for the sustainable development of historical urban landscapes (www.urbact.eu/hero). The result – a useful, and accordingly, successful Management Plan for World Heritage cities. This plan must be both action-based, as well as interdisciplinary, and must also be understood as a process in which all the relevant stakeholders are integrated into the specific steps.

The Regensburg concept is based on the following, collectively determined aspects, providing a model guide for future Management Plans:

Integrated approach: The Regensburg World Heritage Management Plan contains an integrated concept. Clearly stated – it is essential for sustainable city development to focus on both preserving the historical city landscape, as well as developing it further for the future. The Management Plan harmoniously combines these two aspects strategically. To this end, a Work Group was established consisting of representatives from various departments of the municipal administration and the Free State of Bavaria, as well as private organisations. The Work Group defined guidelines, discussed objectives and measures and reconciled these with one another. This Management Plan thereby takes close consideration of much more than the material preservation of the architectural heritage. It is also intended as a set of guidelines for all areas of action relevant for the development of the World Heritage zone as a living, working and leisure location.

Action-based orientation: The Regensburg World Heritage Management Plan is a plan intended to be readily carried out. It formulates principles, aims and structures. It also contains measures for protection and conservation, as well as the use and development of the World Heritage asset on the location that is the Old City with Stadtamhof. These measures are scheduled to be implemented over the next five to ten years.

Participatory preparation process: Numerous citizens and various organisations took part in the development of the Regensburg World Heritage Management Plan. The contents of the concept were reconciled with the interests of the parties involved, as well as the needs of the World Heritage asset. On the one hand, the City was thus able to make important tangible contributions, but, on the other hand, also promoted the identification with Regensburg as a World Heritage location, lending broad support to the Management Plan.

Continual improvement: The intention behind the Regensburg World Heritage Management Plan is to continually improve the circumstances concerning the World Heritage aspect and the Old City location. For this reason, a management system was developed. Special structures and procedures guarantee that there is a continuous effort toward optimising the protection, conservation, utilisation and development of the World Heritage asset. Furthermore, a dedicated monitoring system verifies the implementation of the specific steps and delivers important information to enable the Management Plan to be constantly and expediently developed further.

The guiding principle: Commercial and World Heritage interests in harmony

The guiding principle of this Management Plan is to steer the development of our City in such a way as to equally ensure the preservation of the historical inheritance, on the one hand and commercial viability and development on the other. With its integrated concept, the City of Regensburg is pursuing the following specific aims

- Conservation and sustainable valorisation of the World Heritage asset,
- Promoting awareness and appreciation of the extraordinary value of the World Heritage asset,
- Conservation of the multifunctional quality and attractiveness of the World Heritage zone for its citizens and guests,
- Resolving and finding solutions for conflicts of interest and utilisation,
- Utilisation of the World Heritage listing for a comprehensive urban, commercial development strategy.

From interested citizens to employees of the administration – the concept regards itself as informative guidelines for the entire urban population. It is intended to lend support in planning and promoting activities in harmony with the World Heritage status of our City. The information contained herein will be of particular interest to officials of the municipal administration, as well as private institutions faced with questions concerning the World Heritage aspect and its issues. Last but not least, this Regensburg Management

Plan is also designed to provide information concerning the protection and future perspectives for the World Heritage aspects.

Structure of the Management Plan

The first chapter of the *UNESCO World Heritage Site – Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof* provides a detailed explanation of the outstanding universal value of Regensburg as a World Heritage asset. It relates the current situation and the basic challenges thrown up in this respect. In the second chapter, we tell you about the instruments that serve the preservation of the World Heritage asset and introduce the most important current concepts and programmes for the World Heritage zone.

After having dealt with the collectively prepared guidelines for the World Heritage Site Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof in the third chapter, in the fourth chapter we move on to the implementation of these guidelines. The focus here is only the principles, objectives and key measures relevant for the sustainable development of the World Heritage area. We also introduce additional recommendations here, which were developed during the course of the Management Plan preparation.

In the fifth chapter, we describe the specially prepared management system. Alongside valuable information about the organisational structure and procedure, as well as the responsibilities involved, we also explain the monitoring system that we have developed for the protection and sustainable conservation of the Regensburg World Heritage asset. Those with an interest in the preparatory process underlying the Management Plan can find information in the sixth chapter detailing how the results and findings were developed and derived within a collective process.

And finally, the Appendix, which contains a great deal of information you will find useful concerning aspects such as legal regulations and instruments for the preservation of the World Heritage asset. It also contains a list of the municipal and State-level departments and associations as well as initiatives that are committed to, and have readied themselves for, preserving the architectural heritage of Regensburg. The Appendix also contains a list of the World Heritage-related networks of which the City of Regensburg is a member. You will also find an overview of the monitoring indicators in the Appendix.

¹ The obligation results from Articles 78 and 108 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, implemented in 2005.

A photograph of a stone column supporting a double-arched structure in a stone wall. The column is a simple, fluted shaft with a decorative capital and base. The arches are made of rough-hewn stone. The background is a dark, textured wall. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

1
The UNESCO
World Heritage
Site Old Town
of Regensburg
with Stadtamhof

The City of Regensburg regards the safeguarding of its unique culture heritage as one of its primary responsibilities. At the same time, it is perceived as an extraordinary potential and catalyst for the development of the City. It is therefore necessary to reconcile the safeguarding of the World Heritage assets with the commercial dynamics of the historic city, the varying utilisation interests and the demands this brings with it.

1.1 The World Heritage Area

Regensburg's cityscape survived the Second World War almost untouched and boasts an unusually rich stock of Romanesque and Gothic architecture. The historical density combined with the overall impressive appearance of Old Town architecture, constitutes an ensemble on both sides of the Steinerne Brücke: a mediaeval urban arrangement which can be readily experienced. The area adopted by UNESCO into its World Heritage List encompasses the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof. It embraces 960 individual monuments and listed buildings within an area of 183 hectares.

In 179 A.D., the Romans established a military outpost at the northernmost point of the Danube to secure borders against the Germanic tribes. Following the withdrawal of the Romans as a military force, the outpost developed into a civilian settlement. In the following centuries the town grew into Bavaria's first centre of religion, politics and business before it was compelled to relinquish its political autonomy in 1810, passing into the Kingdom of Bavaria.

By 1320, the town had stretched to the boundaries which it was to retain for over 500 years. The former footprint of the city can still be discerned by the green belt, established in front of the city wall from 1778 onwards. Only in the 19th century did the city spill out over its mediaeval core.

The Stadtamhof district on the northern bank of the Danube was closely linked with Regensburg, even if it never belonged to the Imperial City of Regensburg, but belonged to the State of Bavaria instead. Stadtamhof was incorporated into the City in 1924.

Today the Old City with Stadtamhof is a central and vibrant inner-city area. Here you will find the most diverse usage:



❖ WORLD HERITAGE ZONE – OLD TOWN REGENSBURG WITH STADTAMHOF

private residences and employment, retail stores, culture, services, craftsmanship and gastronomy densely situated above and alongside one another. Looking at the actual figures, the area has approximately 15,000 residents, 21,000 workplaces and over 600 individual retail outlets with about 78,000 square metres of commercial space. Furthermore, the central area of the Old City is largely unencumbered by motorised traffic, being dominated by pedestrians and cyclists.

What makes the Regensburg World Heritage zone so special is the intact Old Town architectural ensemble with its compartmentalised, city structure as well as the palpable immediacy of the city's history, born of the preserved buildings and areas accessible to the public. The balanced multifunctional blend, the detailed arrangement of the retail operations and the transport infrastructure aimed at serving all travellers equally, are some special attractions of the Old Town area.

❖ Topographical situation

North 49° 01' 38.11"

Latitude north

South 49° 00' 51.30"

Latitude north

West 12° 04' 56.49"

Longitude east

East 12° 06' 39.13"

Longitude east

327.5 to 342.5 metres above sea level

❖ Area

World Heritage zone: 182.8 hectares

Buffer zone: 775.6 hectares

Total area: 958.4 hectares

❖ Individual monuments and listed buildings

approximately 960

❖ Population

circa 15,000



➡ GOLDENE-BÄREN-STRASSE

1.2 The Buffer Zone

The entry into the World Heritage List also includes a »buffer zone«. This serves to protect the actual World Heritage site. The buffer zone of the Regensburg World Heritage Site covers an area of approximately 776 hectares. It encompasses those areas in line of view when looking upon the World Heritage zone.

The buffer zone is topographically bordered to the north by the hills of the Winzerer Höhen. Turning clockwise the area to the north-east, bordered by Holzgartenstraße, forms the

break in the urban structure, while in the east the Danube to Westhafen (west port) and the line running from Linzer Straße via Prinz-Ludwig-Straße and Greflingerstraße to Stobäusplatz forms a discernible boundary. To the south-east the Nuremberg-Passau railway line forms a break in the urban arrangement, which is concluded to the south of the buffer area by the slope of the »Eisbuckel«. The buffer zone thereby possesses a unique and distinctive expanse.²

Construction and planning projects in this buffer zone are generally not subject to any special, or even supplementary, approval procedures. Standard procedures and legal regulations are applicable here. The one exception to this are building and planning projects that may potentially trigger a negative influence on the core World Heritage site due to their particular structure or dimensions. Such projects must be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and, where relevant, will require special consent from all departments and offices with responsibility for the protection of World Heritage assets on a national and international level.

1.3 The outstanding universal value of the World Heritage

The ensemble of the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, which has been awarded World Heritage status by UNESCO, has a quite special significance, both historical and culturally, which extends far beyond the national borders. This »outstanding universal value« was a prerequisite for achieving World Heritage status, which must be defined, in writing, based on the following points

- Short description,
- Fulfilment of one or more of the ten specific criteria of the World Heritage Committee
- Integrity and historical authenticity.

For the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, which constitutes our World Heritage ensemble, these points were detailed as follows.³

Short description

The Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof lies on the Danube and constitutes an outstanding example of an inner European mediaeval centre of trade, which is emphasised by the interaction between cultural and architectural influences.

Numerous buildings of extraordinary quality bear witness to its political, commercial and religious importance since the 9th century. The urban structures are a reflection of 2000 years of continuous building development and encompass Roman, Romanesque and Gothic elements. Regensburg's stock of buildings, originating from the 11th to the 13th centuries, continue to imbue the urban landscape with its tall buildings, dark and narrow lanes and strong fortifications. These structures include mediaeval patrician houses and towers, a large number of churches and monastic ensembles, as well as the Steinerne Brücke, which dates from the 12th century. The Old City also bears significance as having been one of the main political gathering venues right up to the 19th century. Numerous buildings bear witness to its history as a centre of the Holy Roman Empire.

UNESCO Criteria

The Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof fulfils three of the ten UNESCO requirements to be classified as an asset with outstanding nature value

Criteria II

The cultural heritage exhibits an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape.

Regensburg's architecture reflects the role of the town as a mediaeval centre of trade and its influence on the region north of the Alps. Regensburg was an important transfer location for continental trading routes to Italy, Bohemia, Russia and Byzantium. The city also had numerous connections to the intercontinental silk roads. This facilitated an intensive

exchange of cultural and architectural influences, which characterise the city to this very day.

Criteria III

The cultural heritage bears exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition.

The Old City of Regensburg bears exceptional witness to the cultural traditions of the Holy Roman Empire. During the High Middle Ages, Regensburg was the preferred meeting place for imperial assemblies. But the city also played an important role in recent European history, serving as the preferred venue for the Perpetual Imperial Diets from 1663 to 1806. The remains of two imperial palaces dating from the 9th century, as well as numerous well-preserved historical buildings, bear witness to the former wealth and political influence of the city.

Criteria IV

The cultural heritage is an outstanding example of a type of building, an architectural or technological ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in human history.

The Old City of Regensburg is an outstanding example of an inner European mediaeval commercial city whose historical stages of development have been well preserved. The development of trade from the 11th to the 14th century is particularly well illustrated.

² A map showing the World Heritage zone and the buffer zone can be found in pages 96/97 of the Appendix.

³ Source Retrospective Statement of outstanding universal value, UNESCO, 2010.

➡ BOATS TIED UP ALONG THE DANUBE, PART OF A CITY SCENE BY H. G. BAHRE, 1630 Source: Museums of the City of Regensburg



➡ IMPERIAL HALL IN THE OLD TOWN HALL



1.4 Conserving the World Heritage asset – a challenge for the City

Cities such as Regensburg are presented with an enormous challenge today. Current developments such as increasing commercial competition, the global climate change and demographic changes but also new, structural, technical requirements on buildings and infrastructures present novel parameters that place particular demands on all cities with historical inner city areas.

In this regard, the City of Regensburg very clearly understands that it is necessary to develop effective strategies that focus upon, and are able to guarantee, both the conservation as well as the continued development of the World Heritage asset. World Heritage zones are confronted with the following particular challenges:

- the conservation of the historical architectural heritage and the visual integrity,
- the conservation of the multifunctional quality of the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof and
- the proper handling of natural risks and environmental forces.

The conservation of the historical architectural heritage and the visual integrity

The architectural heritage entails an obligation to rigorously protect the architectural stock. This protection encompasses continued development together with a cautious approach to making changes in order that Regensburg Old City and Stadtamhof may continue to fulfil the functions assigned in the future. However, a possible contradiction can arise in this respect. On the one hand, the World Heritage is to be preserved, but on the other there are the interests of property owners and users seeking to realise new building projects. This conflict of interest must be resolved in the best possible way and must always include the participation and approval of the listed buildings department and other design prerequisites.

Back in 1975, the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof became a registered »ensemble«, affording it protection under Bavaria's Denkmalschutzgesetz (Historical/Listed Buildings Act). This ensemble fulfils the definition laid down by UNESCO World Heritage zone. All building and modification measures undertaken within the relevant area have been, and will be, subject to Ensembleschutz (ensemble protection) according to the Bavarian Historical Buildings Act.

Such measures therefore require approval from the historical buildings department in accordance with how the planned measures will impact the appearance of the ensemble. Furthermore, with regard to individually listed buildings/monuments located within the ensemble, all measures, including those pertaining to building interiors, must be clarified with the historical buildings department.

The enforcement of the Historical Buildings/Monuments Act can cause conflicts between the interests of historical building/monument protection and those of owners, users or investors. These may be related to the following areas:

- fitting out and altering roof areas (dormers, roof-top recesses, roof-top balconies) that have an impact on the integrity of the roofscape,
- use of materials not conforming to historical building requirements (e.g. PVC windows),
- installation of advertisements, presentation of goods in front of shops or gastronomic outdoor seating, which may affect the visual integrity of the World Heritage asset,
- implementation of current, technical construction requirements (for example fire protection installations, installation of lifts, air venting and conditioning),
- realisation of large and large-area retail outlets in a small-scale structure.

The protection of the uniqueness of the Regensburg urban-scape with its historical roofscape was greatly assisted by the design regulations, as well as by the statutory laws. But also supported by the special municipal regulations for the protection of the Old City of Regensburg.⁴ The outstanding work performed by the historical building protection authorities and the Building Office over the recent decades has been hugely important. However, the challenge remains to harmonise the protection of the World Heritage asset with the interests of property owners, users and investors. For only through such an approach can the architectural heritage, with all its accompanying historical conservation requirements, be adapted in a sustainable manner to current and future demands, and remain protected simultaneously. It is only by this means that the multifunctional quality of the Old City can be preserved over a long term.

⁴ For details of the instruments for protecting the World Heritage asset see Chapter 2 Protecting the World Heritage asset – the instruments.



ROOFSCAPE OF REGENSBURG'S OLD TOWN Source: Nürnberg Luftbild, Hajo Dietz

Integrity and Authenticity

Regensburg is the only substantially preserved mediaeval city in Germany that has continuously functioned as an urban mechanism right up to the present day. The World Heritage property corresponds to the mediaeval footprint of Regensburg since the 14th century. The Old City survived the Second World War extraordinarily well. Due to that, and the efforts undertaken in the 1970s to preserve the historical Old City, a large number of historical buildings have

remained well conserved. This contributes to the historical and visual integrity of the mediaeval trading city. Thanks to the stone construction method employed, the buildings in the World Heritage zone have largely retained their authenticity. The restoration of the buildings is carefully supervised to ensure such works are in line with the statutory regulations and that the original historical substance is duly considered.



→ GASTRONOMY IN UNTEREN BACHASSE

Conserving the multifunctional quality of the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof

Compared with the centres of other cities, the Old City of Regensburg has a distinctive degree of multifunctional quality. Homes and work places, leisure and gastronomy, retail and tourism – such diverse usage within a very confined space is characteristic for the Regensburg World Heritage Site and contributes to its uniqueness. But it is precisely this variety of utilisation and commercial interests that can lead to conflict, which in turn has the potential to jeopardise the multifunctional quality of the World Heritage zone. For this reason, it is especially important that this multifunctional quality be maintained as amicably as possible, without losing sight of the World Heritage aspect and its inherent obligations.

Competition for use

Even though the available space is restricted, there is a need within the World Heritage area to expand the hotel bed capacity, increase the retail and services spaces, as well as to secure the residential aspect and the necessary infrastructure facilities that these aspects entail. This leads not only to competition among the various uses but also creates increasing pressure to commercially exploit and adapt the architectural heritage.

The limited available space can also impair the Old Town area's capability to function as a location for providing services and shopping. One example: retailers and service providers outside the Old City have more options in terms of large-space usage. For that reason, they are shifting away from the Old City and opening shop in cheaper locations close to the centre. If the ensuing vacant spaces are not filled with suitable uses, this would also result in customers drifting

away. This in turn would lead to further vacant spaces in the medium term. The ultimate result would be less investment in the properties in the Old City, which would be detrimental to the conservation of the historical buildings.

The increasing number of tourists also has the potential to squeeze out the residential aspect over the medium to long term. This could happen, for example, if residential spaces or shops that meet the daily needs of residents were to be transformed into tourist-related facilities such as hotels, bed and breakfasts or souvenir shops. Furthermore, an incompatibly high volume of visitors can lead to wear and tear, ensuing in substantial loss of historical building stock.

However, there are no current indications that tourism is having any negative impact on the World Heritage asset. The various developments are being monitored to ensure this remains the case in the future.

Conflicts of interest

Conflicts of interest may arise due to differing interests between residents, investors, gastronomy businesses and tourism. The upshot of this can be that residents are pushed out or that citizens identify less and less with the World

→ TOURISTS IN STADTAMHOF



→ MOBILE FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM IN WERFTSTRASSE, 2011

Heritage asset. It is possible, for example, that due to cultural and retail offerings becoming increasingly »eventful«, and primarily aimed at tourists, the Old City could become significantly less attractive to the citizens of Regensburg, who would ultimately be less likely to accept and frequent this area. The varying requirements of the different interest groups may also lead to conflicts. For example, an incompatibly high concentration of nighttime gastronomy outlets could result in increased noise and other detrimental effects, which in turn could cause the local population to avoid the area.

Property owners and investors frequently have an interest in exploiting their real estate to its maximum commercial extent. This is often accompanied by expensive renovations of residential properties, increasing rents and sale prices. Affordable housing is getting scarcer. This impedes the preservation of a balanced social structure of inhabitants within the Old City, as described in the social plan principles for the upgrading of the Old City.

It is greatly important to the City of Regensburg that the World Heritage area is maintained as an attractive location for living, working and leisure activities. These are not the least of reasons that motivate the City to strive towards a balance, resolving the usage competition and conflicts of interest as described here.

Natural risks and environmental forces

The following environmental forces are of particular significance for the Regensburg World Heritage Site flooding caused by the proximity to two rivers, the air pollution caused by acid rain, which corrodes the limestone of the

historical monuments, and the global climate change which calls for action to adapt to changing climatic conditions.

Flooding

Given the fact that it lies on the banks of two rivers, the Danube and the Regen, the Old Town area has been regularly affected by flooding from time immemorial. The frequently occurring floods only effect the lower-lying areas adjacent to the river banks. Even during the »flood of the century«, only a small part of the Old City of Regensburg was effected. The situation on the Danube Islands and in Stadtamhof is much more serious, however. For this reason, since 2000 the Free State of Bavaria, in conjunction with the City of Regensburg, has been working on a flood protection system for Regensburg.

As part of this project, an interdisciplinary idea and realisation competition was held in 2003 for technical and design solutions for flood protection in the municipal area. The results focused primarily on stationary and mobile solutions as well as combinations of these. In and around the area of the less effected Old Town river bank, mainly mobile metal elements are planned. In the Wöhrden and Stadtamhof areas, both mobile barrier sections, as well as stretches with combinations of stationary plinth walls and mobile barrier systems are planned.

The results of the competition are being implemented section by section, depending on the risk potential and other pending plans. Here, an increasing focus is placed on the use of stationary barrier elements. In realising the flooding protection system, the City is ensuring that these stationary elements do not degrade the visual integrity of the World Heritage asset. Historical sight and view relationships are taken into account and the establishment of visual barriers are avoided as much as possible.

Air pollution

Apart from flooding, the building stock in the World Heritage area is exposed to the usual impacts caused by airborne pollution. Particularly relevant in this regard are airborne contaminants such as sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). These are what cause acid rain, which is particularly corrosive to sandstone and limestone constructions and which accelerate building weathering and damage within the World Heritage area. The air pollution caused by the sulphur dioxide abated significantly in the 1990s and since 2000 has remained at a relatively low level.

The threshold of 40 micrograms per cubic metre for nitrogen dioxide pursuant to the 39th *Verordnung zur Durchführung des Bundesimmissionsschutzgesetzes (39th BImSchG – Regulation concerning the Implementation of the Federal Immissions Control Act)* is not maintained. The measures required for the minimisation of the NO₂ concentration are set out in the Air Purification Plan for the Region of the City of Regensburg, 1st update dated December 2010.

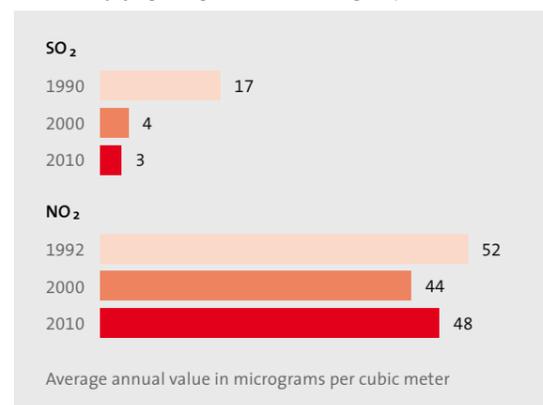
This air pollution presents a quite special challenge in relation to the limestone conservation of important historical buildings and monuments. Over recent years, a new method of limestone conservation has been developed and successfully applied to three of the most significant historical structures – the Porta Praetoria, the Steinerne Brücke and St. Peter's Cathedral (Dom). This method will continue to be used in the future.

Global climate change

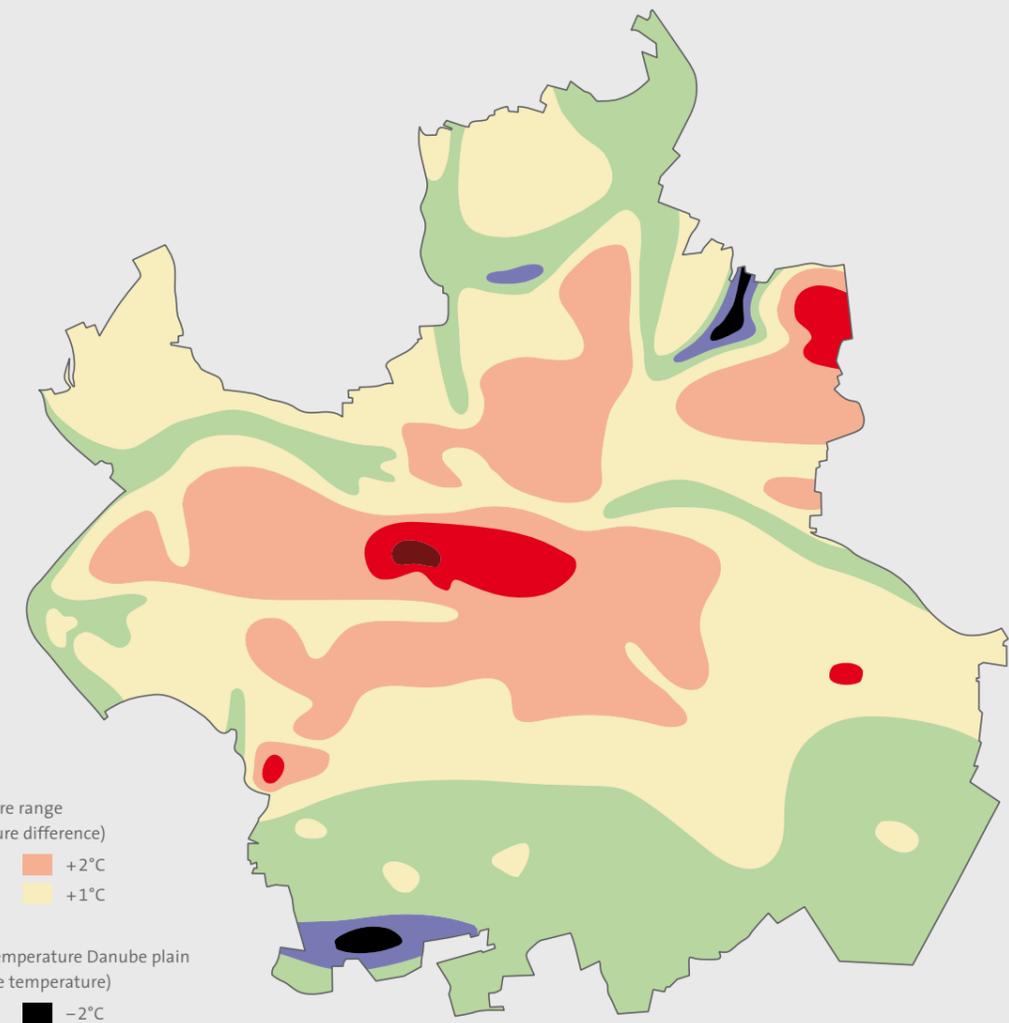
Global climate changes caused by man – particularly global warming – are now clearly evident through time series and trend lines. The extent of consequences for ecosystems, and therefore for human society, are still largely ill-defined. Climate protection and the »Anpassung an den Klimawandel«, (adaptation to climate change), present the two greatest challenges of the 21st century both for society and politics, as well as for science and business.

The »Anpassung an den Klimawandel«, (adaptation to climate change), likewise presents a great challenge to the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof. The special parameters connected with the World Heritage asset: historical architecture, protected historical buildings and monuments, high building density, mean that only very restricted structural interventions are possible for climate protection and climate adaptation. In order to develop strategies and measures, which also harmonise with the necessities of the World Heritage asset, the City of Regensburg is participating in the research programme entitled »Experimenteller Wohnungs- und Städtebau«, (Ex-WoSt – Experimental Residential and

AIR CONTAMINATION VALUES IN REGENSBURG, SCHWANENPLATZ MEASUREMENT STATION
Source City of Regensburg, Environmental and Legal Department



PRESERVATION WORKS ON THE DOM



TEMPERATURE RANGE WITHIN CITY ON CLOUDLESS NIGHTS Source Stadtatlas Regensburg 2006

Municipal Building Construction), which is being conducted by the Federal Ministry for Transport, Building and Urban Development (BMVBS). One of the focal research areas is entitled »Urbane Strategien zum Klimawandel-Kommunale Strategien und Potenziale«, (Urban Strategies for Climate Change – Municipal Strategies and Potential). The objective here is to discover how climate change, particularly the greenhouse effect, will have particular impact on the Regensburg World Heritage asset. This also encompasses the planned initiation of appropriate guidelines and design typologies concerning climate adaptation for green and outdoor areas. The phrase »Anpassung an den Klimawandel«, (adaptation to climate change), as used in the Management Plan will be in relation to this research programme.

The results of the research project will of course be integrated into the World Heritage Management Plan update. The primary focus is on the following questions – how can a pleasant micro-climate be achieved for healthy living and working conditions in the Old City of Regensburg? And how can the World Heritage area be adapted to the consequences of climate change? A significant contribution can be made by outdoor and green spaces (public streets, squares and open areas, inner courtyards, parking facilities and river bank areas). For that reason, it is important to secure and expand these areas and design them with an eye to the future. An equally important task lies in heightening the awareness of all stakeholders of the consequences and risks of climate change within the World Heritage ensemble.



2
Protection of
World Heritage
Site –
the instruments



2.1 International conventions

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (Hague Convention)
Law, dated Apr. 11, 1967 – as revised on Aug. 8, 1971 – on the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. dated May 14, 1954, ratified by the Federal Republic of Germany on Aug. 11, 1967 (Federal Law Gazette 1967 p. 1233 and 1971 p. 1025).

It was determined that the following elements were to be protected structures within the City of Regensburg, the overall local cityscape of the Old City Regensburg, as being a unique collection of mediaeval buildings and distinguished sacred and secular monuments, within the perimeter formed by Prebrunn-Allee, Fürst-Anselm-Allee, Landshuter Strasse, Gabelsbergerstrasse, Villastrasse and the suburbs Oberer Wöhrd, Unterer Wöhrd and Stadthof, as well as 81 individual historical buildings and five museums.

International Charter on the Conservation & Restoration of Monuments & Sites (Charter of Venice)
Approved in Venice in May 1964 by the 2nd International Congress of Architects and Technicians involved in the Preservation of Historical Monuments.

UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural & Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)
Signed in Paris on Nov. 23, 1972. Ratified by the Federal Republic of Germany on Nov 23, 1976.

Charter on Historic Gardens & Landscapes (Charter of Florence)
Drawn up in accordance with a resolution adopted by the International Committee for Historic Gardens ICOMOS/IFLA dated May 21, 1981, registered by ICOMOS on Dec. 15, 1981.

European Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention)
Signed in Granada on Oct. 3, 1985 (as revised on Sept. 30, 2003). Came into force for the Federal Republic of Germany on being published on Oct. 2, 1987 (Federal Law Gazette. II p. 622).

International Charter on the Preservation of Monuments in Historic Cities (Charter of Washington)
Adopted 1987 by the 8th ICOMOS General Conference in Washington in 1987 and published in ICOMOS Information 2.

Charter on the Protection & Management of Archaeological Heritage (Charter of Lausanne)

Adopted 1990 by the 9th ICOMOS General Meeting in Lausanne in 1990.

European Convention for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Malta Convention)
Passed in La Valletta on Jan. 16, 1992. Came into force for the Federal Republic of Germany on being published on Oct. 9, 2002 (Federal Law Gazette II p. 2709).

2.2 German Federal Legislation

Baugesetzbuch – Federal Building Code (BauGB)
In the version promulgated on Sept. 23, 2004, (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2414), last amended by Article 7 of the Act dated July 22, 2011, (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1509).

The Federal Building Code constitutes the legal basis for building construction and development planning with respect to all building projects inside and outside the nominated area. In the interests of simplification, the Federal Building Law (Bundesbaugesetz), 1960, and the Act for the Promotion of Urban Construction, (Städtebauförderungsgesetz), 1971, were combined into a single statute. The old regulations laid down in municipal building law were thereby better aligned towards the present and future tasks of urban construction and the instruments required thereby were improved.

Einkommensteuergesetz – Income Tax Act – (EStG)
The Income Tax Act in the version promulgated on Oct. 8, 2009 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 3366, 3862), last amended by Article 7 of the Act dated June 22, 2011 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1126.)

The tax concessions granted under this federal law indirectly promote measures for preserving and protecting monuments and historic building. In places, it has considerable financial effects such as tax relief. To this extent, there is a direct link between the law and the advanced stage which urban renewal has reached in the nominated area. Certificates for obtaining tax concessions are issued by the Bavarian State Conservation Office, (Bayerische Landesamt für Denkmalpflege), in accordance with Section 7i EStG.

Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege – Bundesnaturschutzgesetz – Federal Law on Nature Conservation & Landscape Protection – Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG)
Federal Nature Conservation Act in the version promulgated on July 29, 2009 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2542), last amended by Article 3 of the Act dated July 28, 2011 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1690.)

This federal law constitutes the basis for the Bavarian Law on Nature Conservation and local regulations on the same. It is relevant to the historical green belt, which forms the perimeter of the nominated area to the south of the Danube, as well as to individual, specially marked zones within the nominated area and in the buffer zone.

2.3 State (Land) legislation

Bavarian Constitution

In the version promulgated on Dec. 15, 1998 (Law Gazette p. 991), last amended by the Act dated Nov. 10, 2003 (Law Gazette p. 817)

Key aspects of preserving historic buildings and ancient monuments are defined as tasks incumbent upon the state in the Constitution of the Free State of Bavaria.

Bayerische Bauordnung – Bavarian Building Regulations – BayBO

In the version promulgated on Aug. 14, 2007 (Law Gazette p. 588), last amended by Article 78 (4) of the Act dated Feb. 25, 2010 (Law Gazette p. 66)

The Bavarian Building Regulations form the legal basis for all building projects inside and outside the World Heritage area. They apply to all building structures and building products.

Gesetz zum Schutz und zur Pflege der Denkmäler – Bavarian Law for the Protection and Preservation of Buildings/Monuments (Historical Buildings/Monuments Act – DSchG)

Dated June 25, 1973 (Law Gazette p. 328), last amended by Article 3 of the Act of July 27, 2009 (Law Gazette p. 385).

The Bavarian Historical Buildings/Monuments Act is the most important legal basis for all alterations of every structure inside the World Heritage area. The provisions for protection in this law are also valid for monuments and monument ensembles and their immediate proximity in the buffer zone.

Bavarian Law on Nature Conservation, Landscape Protection & Outdoor Recreation (Bayerische Naturschutzgesetz – BayNatSchG)

Dated Feb. 23, 2077 (Law Gazette p. 82).

This law forms the legal basis for a number of ordinances at local authority level which affect both the World Heritage area and the buffer zone.

WELL IN THE INNER COURTYARD OF THE OLD TOWN HALL

The protection of the World Heritage area is ensured by way of legal norms and conventions at international, national and local level. At the international level, this is implemented by way of conventions, charters and European treaties. At the national level, the building and environmental protection laws play a significant safeguarding role. However, the tax legislation also influences investment in buildings and is therefore explained here. At the state level, the Denkmalschutzgesetz, (Historical Buildings/Monuments Act), and the Building Regulations are important protective instruments worth mentioning. The Old Town of Regensburg with Stadthof was registered as an »ensemble« in 1975, affording it protection under Bavaria's Denkmalschutzgesetz, (Historical/Listed Buildings Act). In order to protect the entire area, the Bavarian Building Regulations of 1864, last amended in 2008, constitute the building law instrument, while the Bavarian Historical Buildings/Monuments Act of 1973 provides the instruments that protect historical structures. In addition, all the adjoining areas in eyesight of protected individual or ensemble structures, and which are relevant from a visual perspective, are embraced within the definition of »Nähe« (proximity). This means that building and modification measures in the vicinity of the ensemble and its protected structures require approval from the historical buildings department.⁵ Among the local protection regulations, the Satzung über örtliche Bauvorschriften zum Schutze der Altstadt von Regensburg (Altstadtschutzsatzung), (Statutes concerning the Local Building Ordinances for the Protection of the Old Town of Regensburg (»Old Town Preservation Statutes«), are of particular relevance for the World Heritage area.

The following sets out the protective instruments relevant for the World Heritage area of the City of Regensburg.⁶

⁵ As determined by Article 6 DSchG.

⁶ Applicable as of September 2011.

Preserving Local History in Counties (Landkreise), Towns not integrated into Counties (Kreisfreie Städte) & County Towns (Kreisstädten)

Joint publication by the Bavarian State Ministry of Education and Culture and the Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior dated Feb. 17, 1981 no. IV/2–7/92 079 and no. 1 B 1–3003–1/1.

The voluntary curators advise and assist the conservation authorities and the Regional Conservation Office in issues involving the preservation and protection of historic buildings and ancient monuments. This publication contains recommendations for the appointment and tasks of local curators in these locations.

2.4 Local Regulations

By-Laws on Local Building Regulations for Protecting the Old City von Regensburg (Altstadtschutzsatzung)

Dated Dec. 14, 2007 (Local Gazette. no. 50 of Dec. 10, 2007); adopted by way of Article 91 (1) no's 7 and 4 (2) no. 7 of the Bavarian Building Code (BayBO).

The preservation and renewal of the cityscape of the Old City centre of Regensburg is a matter of architectural, cultural and social significance that has high priority and is in the public interest. The City of Regensburg has therefore issued By-Laws for protecting the Old City centre on the basis of Art. 91 (1) nos. 2 and 4 and Art. 91 (2) no. 1 of the Bavarian Building Code. The aim is to ensure that when the Old City centre of Regensburg's cityscape—which has been created over the centuries—continues to develop in keeping with the times, the historic buildings, local characteristics and traditional set-ups are taken into account in order to preserve the unique appearance and atmosphere of this city.

By-Laws on Using Public Roads & Spaces in the City of Regensburg for Special Purposes (Sondernutzungssatzung)

Adopted Dec. 18, 2000 (Official Gazette no. 52 dated Dec. 27, 2000) and amended in the By-Laws dated Dec. 2, 2009 (Official Gazette no. 57 dated Dec. 14, 2009); adopted by way of Article 23 sentence 1, Article 24 (1) no. 1 and (2) sentence 2 of the Municipal Code (Gemeindeordnung) for the Free State of Bavaria, Article 18 (2a), Article 22a of the Bavarian Roads and Highways Act (BayStrWG) and Article 8 (3) of the National Highways Act (Bundesfernstraßengesetz—BStrG).

Since the 1996 by-laws on using space for special purposes did not include any obligations with regard to displays of goods and movable advertisements, the number of which

was increasing sharply, particular in the Old City centre, an extended version was issued in 2000. Some aspects of this were corrected in 2003 so as to be able to better protect the historic cityscape from a flood of displays of goods and advertisements.

By-Laws on Advertising in the City of Regensburg (Werbeanlagensatzung)

Dated July 21, 2003 (Official Gazette issued on the basis of Art. 91 (1) nos. 1 and 2 of the Bavarian Building Code in the version published on Aug. 4, 1997, Law Gazette p. 434), last amended in the law dated Dec. 14, 1999 (Law Gazette p. 532).

Since by-laws on Protecting the Old City Centre already contain detailed effective rules on the appearance of advertising inside the nominated area, these by-laws are relevant in particular to advertising in the buffer zone.

City of Regensburg's Ordinance on Fixture of Notices, in particular Posters and Visual Projections (Posters Ordinance—Plakatierverordnung)

Dated June 30, 1992 (Official Gazette no. 29 dated July 20, 1992); issued under Art. 28 (1) and (2) of the State Penal & Ordinance Law.

This ordinance, which applies to both the nominated area and the buffer zone, regulates methods of advertising which are not fully covered by the Advertising by-laws and the by-laws on the protection of the Old City Centre.

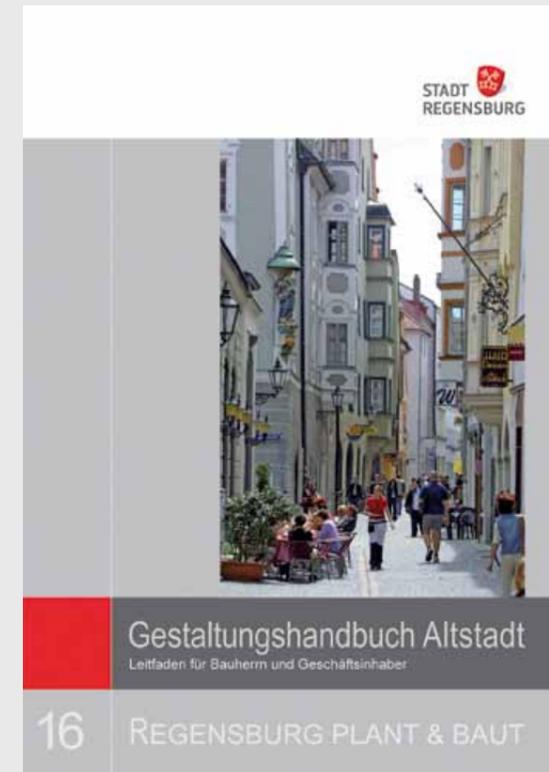
The City of Regensburg's Guidelines on the Appointment, Legal Status and Tasks of the Curator of the City of Regensburg

Dated Jan. 30, 1986, amended under the city council's resolution dated Mar. 3, 1994.

This guideline is to implement Art. 13 of the Bavarian Law on the Preservation of Historic Buildings & Ancient Monuments. It also relates to the joint notice issued by the Bavarian State Ministry of Education & Culture and the Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior, dated Feb. 17, 1981, on preserving local heritage in counties, towns not integrated into counties and county towns. As far as the everyday practical side of preserving heritage is concerned, the curator's significance lies in the fact that, in disputed cases in particular, he plays an important role in the municipal authorities, being an independent expert and advisor not bound by regulations.

Guidelines for Granting Special Permits for Serving Food & Beverages Outdoors in the Old Town

Dated May 25, 1993, last amended by a resolution of the Committee for Town Planning, Transport, Environmental and Residential Matters of Dec. 1, 2009.



Old City Design Manual (Gestaltungshandbuch)

All local regulations concerned with the issue of the design of public spaces within the World Heritage area are listed and explained in the Old City Gestaltungshandbuch (Design Manual). This design manual for the Old City of Regensburg is intended as a guide for commercial operators, planners and investors, contributing to the conservation of the tangible culture heritage and to appropriate treatment of public streets and squares in the Old City of Regensburg, therefore also to the protection of the World Heritage asset.

This design manual is available from the Building Office of the City of Regensburg.

Source: City of Regensburg, Building Office

These internal guidelines are for implementing the by-laws on using public roads & spaces in the City of Regensburg, whereby protection of the cityscape is given priority over commercial and tourist interests.

Formal Definition of Restoration Areas under Federal Building Code Section 142 (BauGB)

In accordance with Section 142 BauGB, the restoration areas are to be formally defined (Restoration by-laws). In the World Heritage area there are currently five restoration areas

- Restoration Area III »Westnerwacht« (Official Journal no. 22 of June 2, 1986),
- Restoration Area IV »west of Bachgasse« (Official Journal no. 79 of Jan. 5, 1995),
- Restoration Area V »Stadtamhof« (Official Journal no. 33 of Aug. 11, 2003),
- Restoration Areas VI + VII »north of Ostengasse« (Official Journal no. 77 of Mar. 8, 2004),
- Restoration Area VIII »Obermünster district« (Official Journal no. 29 of July 18, 2011),

An overview map with all Restoration Areas in the Old City Area and explanations of the individual Restoration Area by-laws, can be found in the Appendix on page 98.

Land usage plan

Land usage plan of the City of Regensburg of Jan. 21, 1983 (Official Journal no. 5 of Jan. 31, 1983), updated including the announced amendment of Aug. 10, 2010.

In accordance with Section 1 (2) and (3) BauGB (Building Code), local communities must prepare a site Management Plan for the development and order of urban planning. In this context, the land usage plan (as the preparatory development plan) is to set out the type of land usage intended—by the municipal authorities—for the entire municipal area through urban development.

The legally binding land usage plan of the City of Regensburg was originally drawn up on Jan. 31, 1983 and has been continually updated since that time, having been amended and/or expanded for particular areas. The planning documentation consists of the following maps:

- Land usage plan
- Specialist supply and disposal plan and
- Landscape map.

Added to this are explanatory reports and statements concerning the land usage plan and the landscape plan, including the individual change procedures. The special supply and disposal plan and the landscape plan are integral parts of the land usage plan.

By way of the ca. 40 completed change procedures implemented since 1983, all three plans have been separately amended, while the applicable explanatory reports and statements have been summarised. These changes each concerned spatially delineated continuations and updates of the objectives pursued by the development plan and were implemented by way of »parallel procedures«, performed alongside the urban development plan procedure.

In the autumn of 2009, the municipal council commissioned the municipal administration to conduct the procedure for the comprehensive amendment and the updating of the land usage plan. One significant task in this respect was the integration of the landscape plan, both from a planning and a cartographic perspective.

Development plans (binding land usage plans)

In accordance with Section 8 BauGB, development plans are to be developed on the basis of the land usage plans. They contain the legally binding findings for the organisation of urban planning. The following legally binding development plans lie within the World Heritage zone⁷

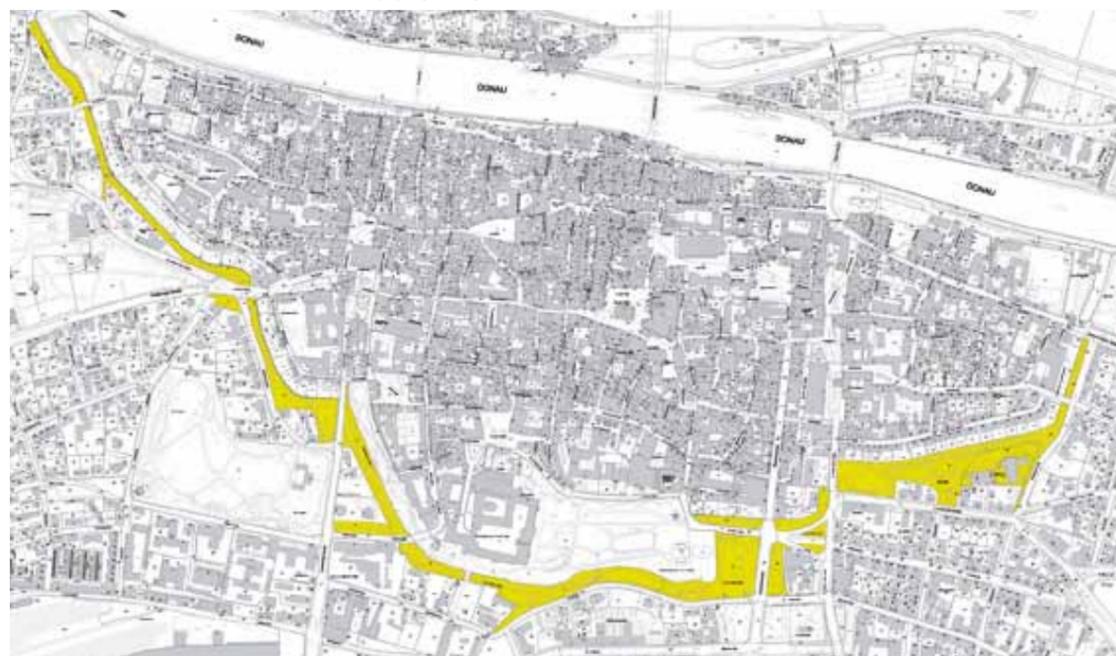
- Local by-law regulating development in the area between Schottenstraße, Kumpfmühler Straße, Augustenstraße,

- Liskircherstraße, Dechbettener Straße, Scharnhorststraße, Prüfeninger Straße, Lohgraben, Hochweg, Hans-Sachs-Straße, Herrichstraße, Gumpelzhaimerstraße, Prebrunnstraße, Stahlzwingerweg, Jakobstraße; protected residential area (Official Journal no. 38 dated Sept. 19, 1952),
- By-laws dated Dec. 1, 1955 on the type of building development for the area between Prinzenweg, Ostengasse, Am Stärzenbach and Minoritenweg; regulations for side-buildings (Official Journal no. 1 dated Jan. 6, 1956),
- Development plan (no. 2/1) for part of the restoration area I (Official Journal no. 11 dated Mar. 17, 1967),
- Development plan (no. 2/2) for developing the restoration area I (Official Journal no. 38 dated Sept. 27, 1971),
- Development plan no. 140 »Maximilianstraße« (Official Journal no. 50 dated Dec. 12, 2005),
- Development plan no. 85/1 »Unterer Wöhrd« (Official Journal no. 47 dated Nov. 21, 1983),
- Development plan no. 206 for the restoration area »Roter-Lilien-Winkel« (Official Journal no. 22 dated May 28, 1984) and
- Development plan no. 240 »Thundorferstraße« (Official Journal no. 26 dated June 26, 1995),

A map with an overview of the approved development plans in the World Heritage area, as well as a listing of all the development plans in the buffer zone, can be found in the Appendix from page 102 onwards.

⁷ copy listing, as of December 2011.

RESTRICTED DISPOSITION AREAS Source City of Regensburg



2.5 Areas Subject to Restricted Disposition in the Green Belt Surrounding the City of Regensburg

On February 10, 1880, the Kingdom of Bavaria transferred to the City of Regensburg the green belt avenue, (Allee), which surrounds the mediaeval city on the side opposite the Danube. The transfer contract provides that the entirety of the Allee area be reserved for use by the public. Changes in substantive aspects or disposals require the approval of the Free State, as set out in the transfer contract. The contract is still valid today and is thus of major importance to the nominated World Heritage area.

2.6 Local planning instruments

Alongside the legal regulations and contracts, the City of Regensburg possesses numerous other instruments to enable it to secure the organised development of the World Heritage asset. These offer stakeholders possible measures in keeping with the World Heritage aspect and raise awareness of the World Heritage asset's needs.

The most important of these are the historical building plans (Baualterspläne), the urban development plan »Regensburg Plan 2005«, the urban planning framework concept for the inner-city area and the municipal lighting plan, which will be presented here. Details of all other relevant instruments can be found in the Appendix on pages 104 to 106.

Historical building plans

The historical building plans provide details of a structure's age and the construction phases of the existing building stock. The inventory of the building stock constitutes an important basis for budgeting investment, for restoration planning and the development of historical protection and urban planning concepts.

The historical building plans of the City of Regensburg are contained in ten volumes, which were published from 1973 to 1993. Volumes I to IV, which describe the core of the Old Town



SHOPPING DESTINATION OLD TOWN OF REGENSBURG

with its most significant protected historical buildings and monuments, reflect the research performed in the 1970s and should be updated and expanded. This will provide historical monument officials, town planners, architects and investors with an updated working basis for the future.

Shopping Experience Old City of Regensburg 2020 – guidelines for the retail trade

As a shopping and leisure destination, the Old City is an important means by which Regensburg can transport its image. Therefore, it must be accorded a very high priority for the future development of the entire city.

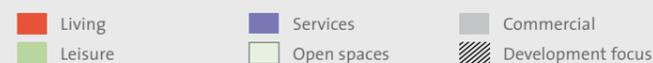
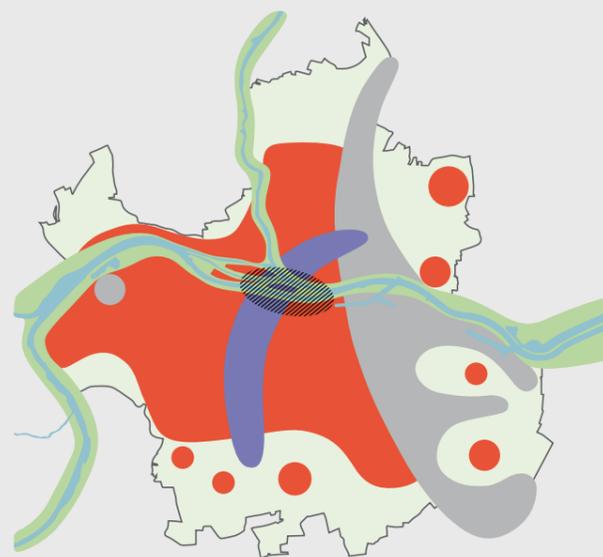
A participation process was conducted in order to ensure the Old City will be sustainable. The central question in this respect arises – how can the retail aspect be made commercially viable, mobility and transport be made compatible, residential and working aspects made contemporary, public space made attractive and vibrant, the tourism remain authentic and the tangible cultural heritage integrated and preserved? The subsequent, collectively prepared guidelines now provide a road map for the further development of the retail aspect in the Old City of Regensburg.

 REGENSBURG BY NIGHT

Concept for the design of streets and squares in the Old City

In 1982 an idea and realisation competition was conducted for the streets and squares in the Old City. Since then, it has been possible to redesign numerous streets, alleys and squares of the Old City. The network of these newly accessible, public spaces has been continually augmented and expanded.

Back then, the decisive tracks were laid by remodelling the traffic-friendly Old City into an attraction that would draw visitors to its profound ambience with a high level of living, working and shopping quality. The rearrangement of the public spaces is based on historical continuity, with a respectively restrained attitude toward design, turning away from flash in the pan trends. The design principles formulated via competition participants, are now taken as the basis for each new planning phase. One example of this is the use of natural stone paving stones, the restrained use of greenery in the core area of the Old City and the careful use of lighting.


 SPATIAL MODEL IN THE REGENSBURG PLAN 2005
Source City of Regensburg, Urban Development Office


Cultural development plan of the City of Regensburg

To direct the cultural-political tasks, a cultural development plan will be prepared by the end of 2013, which will form an integrative element of the City's political goals. Its implementation will boost further improvement in the quality of life offered by the City, its competitiveness and sustainable development.

This cultural development plan for Regensburg contains objectives and a future-orientated list of guidelines for the City's cultural policy for the coming years. In the interests of a widely varied cultural programme, it embraces all social groups in the discussion on the future of culture – those who provide cultural offerings, organisational and funding bodies and the consumers of culture themselves. In 2012, through a broadly aimed citizen participation process, the people of Regensburg were ultimately provided with the opportunity to add their own opinions and to actively contribute to the creation of a cultural development plan.

Regensburg Plan 2005

An important instrument for the long-term plan is found in the urban development plan. It contains guidelines and

objectives aimed toward various issues such as working and living, leisure and social infrastructure. For Regensburg the urban development plan is also a cornerstone for the conservation of the cultural heritage.

The first Regensburg urban development plan was passed by the municipal council back in 1977 and for two decades it served as the basis for future development. But even this early plan contained a separate chapter that formulated and emphasised the crucial role the Old City played in presenting an identity for the whole of Regensburg. The amalgamation of Stadthof and the Old City – forming one Old Town ensemble – the Old City was recognised as an important multifunctional location and the need not to archive the Old City of Regensburg as a kind of museum, but instead to develop it as a place for living, working, shopping, experiencing culture and leisure were all aspects known, named and defined in writing way back in 1977.

Time brings change to the parameters. New priorities were also defined, so that it became necessary to update the urban development plan. For that reason, in 2005 the municipal council adopted a new urban development plan – the Regensburg Plan 2005. While it indeed contained

newly defined objectives, many of the goals set down in 1977 were incorporated and updated. So the Old City with Stadthof retained its prominent position in the Regensburg Plan 2005. The Regensburg urban development plans document how very dependent the title »UNESCO World Heritage Site« is on continuous and careful planning, as well as decades of concentrating funds and means and measures on the Old City.

City lighting plan

The Regensburg city lighting plan is a comprehensive illumination concept – one that is designed to place the city in the »right (night) light«. This concept is intended to accommodate the safety of citizens on the one hand, and high aesthetic standards on the other.

The Regensburg city lighting plan is based on an analysis, which assigns the appropriate lighting mood to the various areas of the city. The historical core of the city is lent an »old« light, focusing on the historical sites. Account is taken of both long-term and short-term effects. The Regensburg urban lighting plan was adopted by the municipal council as the basis for future illumination projects.

Urban Planning Framework Concept for the Inner City 2025

The sustainable development of the Regensburg city centre presents a special challenge to the urban planners. Firstly, the protection and conservation of the historical cultural centre must be secured. The established, detailed outline of the city, the protected historical buildings, monuments and ensembles as well as their utilisation by society bear historical testimony and are our cultural heritage. Secondly, the city centre is also a living space used by people in their everyday lives. It is therefore necessary to have a comprehensive plan that seeks to attain a balance between conservation and development.

In May 2009, the Planning Committee commissioned the municipal administration with preparing a concept for the urban development of the Regensburg city centre. The objective being an urban framework concept that creates spatial-planning prospects for the Regensburg city centre until the year 2025. This concept is to combine a vision with action-based objectives, including planning and design principles. Test designs will be prepared for the new arrangement of each of the developmental areas.

The urban planning framework concept is to serve as a basis and orientation aid for architectural and functional design elements in relation to the concrete realisation and detailed planning.

City Silhouette Study

As elsewhere, in Regensburg the question arises: Are high-rise constructions in the proximity of the historical city centre compatible with the image of the city? In the City Silhouette Study, (*Studie Stadtsilhouette*), urban planning principles are being formulated for the development of profile-defining locations outside of the World Heritage area as well as sight lines and height thresholds for these locations, so that the visual integrity of the Old Town of Regensburg with *Stadtamhof* is not impaired.

Several constructive workshops met in preparation for this study. In the dialogue between representatives from the municipal administration, specialist public departments and public interest groups, as well as expert planners, the fundamental parameters for high-profile buildings in Regensburg were laid.

2.7 Other fundamentals

Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention aim to facilitate the implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. They set forth the procedures for the inscription of properties onto the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger (red list). They also describe procedures for the protection and conservation of World Heritage properties. The operational guidelines also define and regulate the granting of International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund and the mobilisation of national and international support favouring of the Convention.

Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties

Large-scale construction of planned projects, infrastructure projects, high-rises, bridges, etc., can have a negative impact on the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage aspect of the World Heritage area. ICOMOS therefore developed these guidelines which assess the impact on the outstanding universal value by such large-scale projects. The guidelines therefore offer assistance in the systematic evaluation of interference with cultural heritage sites and the preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments.

The Red List

Pursuant to Article 11 of the World Heritage Convention, sites that are seriously threatened as a result of armed conflict or natural disasters, through abandonment or through large-scale public or private projects, are to be entered into the »List of World Heritage in danger«. Entry onto the »Red List« is the method by which the World Heritage Committee seeks to arouse the attention of the responsible political figures and to generate public interest in protecting endangered cultural and natural heritage sites. The List of World Heritage in Danger is reviewed annually at the meeting of the World Heritage Committee.

2.8 Funding World Heritage – funding and financing programme

Alongside the statutory regulations, formal and informal plans, financial investments in the building stock contribute significantly to preserving the historical city centre, assisting in the conservation of the World Heritage asset. There is a primary role to be played here by the urban development grant programmes. These are vehicles for providing Federal and State funds, co-financed with city fund sand are particularly designed to enable preservation and modernisation of buildings, as well as the improvement of the residential environment for the revitalisation of the Old City.

The structural programme of the European Union is also becoming more important in Regensburg when the issue concerns specific restoration and maintenance projects. Alongside these are one-time funding programmes such as the Federacy Investment Programme for funding national World Heritage sites. And there are, moreover, numerous private and public initiatives and private individuals dedicated to the conservation of World Heritage assets. One example here is the Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz.



→ BLAUE-LILIENGASSE, MID-1950S
Source City of Regensburg, Development Funding Office



→ PROPOSED DESIGN FOR REARRANGEMENT OF COURTYARD AND OPEN AREAS KEPLERSTRASSE / EINHORN GASSCHEN. END OF 1970S
Source City of Regensburg, Development Funding Office

Restoration of the Old City

At its core, Regensburg's Old City district is a mediaeval large city that survived the Second World War practically untouched. But in this post-war period this great fortune presented the City with other challenges that, too, were considerable. Whereas in other places widespread destruction called for new building on a large-scale, in Regensburg the need was to improve the quality of the available edifices, which were largely in districts that were centuries old. Numerous buildings had been neglected for decades. The improvement of the people's living conditions who lived in the Old City, as well as the creation of an attractive City centre, particularly from the economic point of view, were the most pressing tasks of peacetime.

Regensburg commenced the restoration of the Old City back in the 1950s. This made Regensburg one of the first cities in the Federal Republic to undertake the strategic renewal of its Old City, which at the time required no little courage.



❖ ANDREASSTADEL PRE AND POST THE RESTORATION

The restoration of the Old City was, after all, not a burning issue at that time—neither from a social nor an urban planning perspective. There were no relevant statutory regulations since the entire funding machine was directed towards new construction or the restoration of cities and towns that had been destroyed. The German Academy for City Construction and Regional Planning—Regional Group of Bavaria developed appropriate guidelines in 1956/57 for the restoration of Old Cities. The aim, then stated, was to preserve the existing external walls and the proportions of the buildings and to use them as the basis for the continued planning. People were also requested to act responsibly with regard to the existing building structures.

The statutory basis for the restoration of the city and for the preservation of monuments was improved with the passing of the City Development Funding Act in 1971 and the Bayerische Denkmalschutzgesetz (Bavarian Protection of Historical/Listed Buildings Act) in 1973. In particular, legally binding criteria were formulated for the protection and preservation of monuments.

The protection of the individual object has had top priority in monument protection since 1974, whereby the measures for preservation and restoration are carried out on a legal basis. Here, it is not just a matter of preserving Regensburg, a historic ensemble that is more than two thousand years old. All the more, residents and visitors should be able to experience the architectural substance of former eras as an integral component of a living city mechanism. For this reason, in 1977, the municipal Council adopted several basic regulations concerning restoration

- Top priority is the preservation of the historical Old City as a whole, both in terms of its overall topography, as well as its design in detail and the preservation of valuable substance.
- The structure of the land development in the Old Town must be maintained.
- As a rule, existing residential buildings shall have priority. They may not be forced out by other uses.
- The small-scale ownership structure should be maintained.

- The continued existence of shops and smaller service and handicraft workshops must be ensured.

Based on the City Development Funding Act, which was adopted into the Building Code in 1986, the City of Regensburg has formally defined seven restoration areas, as well as two other »investigation areas« (see map on page 98 of the Appendix). Two of the restoration areas—the »Restoration area Donauwacht« and the »Restoration area Roter-Lilien-Winkel« have already been normalised.

The »building by building« restoration strategy has proved to be extremely successful. It will therefore be maintained and developed further. The primary aim of this restoration strategy is the improvement of the residential environment, to further enhance the residential function of the Old Town. At the same time, it is necessary to maintain a focus on the central functions that the Old City has for the city as a whole. Furthermore, when defining the restoration areas, the socio-economic data of the particular district is analysed. The Social Plan produced on this basis serves to avoid hardship cases within the group of people affected by the restoration effort.

Approximately half of all the buildings in the nominated area have now been restored. The current estimation—assuming that Federal tax relief for restoration work is continued—decrees that all houses in the nominated area will be restored in about 20 years.

Comprehensive, scientifically based, fundamental principles for conducting the restoration of the Old Town are now at hand. The following are among the most noteworthy publications

- *Denkmalliste der Stadt Regensburg,*
- *Baualterspläne zur Stadtsanierung,* ten volumes, Munich 1973-1993 (is currently being updated, see Chapter 2.6),
- *Stadt Regensburg. Ensembles-Baudenkmäler-Archäologische Denkmäler (Denkmäler in Bayern. Denkmaltopographie der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Vol. III. 37, Munich 1997).*

Since 1971 over 80 million euros of urban development fund resources have been invested in the restoration of the Old City. These funds have specifically gone towards preparing the restoration works, restoring works of private properties, student accommodations and old peoples' homes, improving the residential environment and redesigning public spaces.

Programme for Städtebaulicher Denkmalschutz (Urban Development Historical Preservation)

The Urban Development Historical Preservation Programme aims to secure and preserve historical city centres with building stock worthy of protection. This federal-state programme is directed towards the protection and preservation, as well as the modernisation and sustainable development, of architecture and ensembles. It also embraces the conservation and adaptation of streets and squares with historical, artistic and urban development significance located in historical city centres.

In 2011, this project generated around one million euros of funding for projects in Regensburg. The funds were, in part, designated for the restoration of the Prebrunnenturm and the maintenance of the Steinerne Brücke. In coming years, Regensburg will again apply to the programme for funds for projects in the World Heritage area.

Programme for Aktive Stadt- und Ortsteilzentren (active city centres and urban district centres)

The aim of the federal-state »Aktive Stadt- und Ortsteilzentren« Programme is designed to prepare and implement measures for regenerating and developing central supply areas, which are frequently prone to functional decline and non-utilisation. The focus of the programme is on measures to preserve and further development of these areas, as locations for commerce and culture, as well as places in which to reside, work and live.

The special feature of this programme lies in activating and including the efforts of private individuals and generating private financial resources, too. This is designed to establish a co-operative partnership between the public authorities and non-public stakeholders. These parties will define the objectives for the area, development suitable measures and projects and ultimately, carry them out.

The Obermünster quarter was adopted into the programme in the summer of 2011. The aim is to fundamentally raise the value of the location, promoting measures and projects that import identity. With its location in the corridor from the House of the Princes Thurn and Taxis and the Old Town, there is a high degree of potential here, that has gone unused until now. With the funds from the Aktive Stadt- und Ortsteilzentren Programme, a district management programme has already been successfully initiated in the Obermünster quarter. Various other funding-worthy measures are projected for the coming years.

❖ PFARRERGASSE IN THE OBERMÜNSTER QUARTER





DOCUMENT SCHNUPFTABAKFABRIK



DOCUMENT NIEDERMÜNSTER
Source State Building Office Regensburg (altfoto.de)



PERMANENT INSTALLATION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE VISITOR'S CENTRE, SALZSTADEL

EU Funding



Promotion of investment measures

The European Union contributes to a series of policies and initiatives for the sustainable development of towns and cities. The cohesion policy of the European Union, with its diverse financial instruments such as the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), plays a key role in supporting the development and revitalisation of urban spaces. For example the Bavarian ERDF programme »Regional Wettbewerbsfähigkeit und Beschäftigung« (Regional Competitiveness and Employment) funds highly targeted measures for sustainable urban development, such as the restoration of historical buildings and monuments and the establishment of tourist infrastructures.

During the current funding period, with the support of the ERDF, the City of Regensburg has been able to fund numerous projects for the conservation and development of historical and cultural heritage properties, enabling it to divert other resources to the World Heritage area. The funded projects in the Old Town include the maintenance of the Steinerne Brücke, the World Heritage Visitor Centre, the document Schnupftabakfabrik and the modification of the tourist information office making it accessible for the disabled.

Since the urban dimension is anchored in the funding period of the EU cohesion policy beginning 2014, the City of Regensburg will continue to apply for funds from the EU structural fund pots for the projects in the World Heritage area.

Promoting exchange

The EU initiates action programmes to promote international co-operation, form networks and inspire the exchange of ideas between towns and communities on issues of urban development. During the period between 2008 to 2011, the City of Regensburg headed up HerO (Heritage as Opportunity), a network of cities funded by the EU, organised under the auspices of the URBACT II programme, in which nine European cities developed joint strategies for the sustainable development of historical cityscapes. During the exchange between the partner cities and other urban development actors, innovative and pragmatic solutions were developed to contribute to the promotion of urban development. Within this framework, dialogue with administrative funding bodies were also intensified. The City of Regensburg intends to continue exchanging their practical experience and empirical findings with findings from other cities throughout Europe.

PARTNER CITIES OF THE HERO NETWORK
Source URBACT Secretariat, Paris



Investment programme for national UNESCO World Heritage sites



In 2009, the Federal Ministry for Transport, Building and Urban Development established a programme for the funding of investments in national UNESCO World Heritage Sites. For the period between 2009 and 2014, this funding programme intends to facilitate urgently required investments for the conservation of historical sites. At the same time, the programme seeks to make an important contribution to the sustainable urban development of World Heritage cities, acting as a catalyst for employment and growth in the region. The rate of funding amounts to up to two-thirds of the total requisite investments.

The Federacy (Bund) makes around 220 million euros in funding available. Of that sum, the City of Regensburg is granted with about 10 million euros for projects involving public and private stakeholders. The funded projects are described below.

World Heritage Visitor Centre

The Visitor Centre, opened in 2011, is a public facility providing information on the entire World Heritage asset. It provides citizens, as well as guests, with a place where they can obtain comprehensive information about the UNESCO World Heritage Site, as well as the city and the wide range of cultural events offered.

The permanent exhibition housed in the visitors centre consists of five areas. Commencing with the World Heritage inscription of Regensburg, the exhibition provides an over-

view of the city's special features and illuminates its history. An information desk, a multifunctional zone, a space for special presentations and service areas are also available within the visitors centre.

document Niedermünster

The archaeological excavation site under the Romanesque Niedermünster Church is the largest of its kind in a sacred building in Bavaria and one of the largest archaeological excavation sites in the country. It has been accessible to the public since 1970. Its presentation is now being thoroughly reworked, both in relation to the content and the information it provides. At the same time, measures to ensure conservation and restoration continue.

Visitors can see the remaining foundations of the Roman military quarters, dating from 179 A.D., the rebuilding of the settlement that took place during the Migration Period, as well as the ruins of one of the very first monumental churches in Bavaria, the Palatine Church for the Bavarian dukes in the 10th century. An innovative lighting concept, together with films and 3D animation, describe the establishment of the historical sites and the environment in which they were founded. The document Niedermünster was reopened in 2011.

Energy extraction from waste water at the Donaumarkt

The energy supply for the new buildings planned at the Donaumarkt is intended to be as environmentally friendly as possible. Waste water provides an ideal source of energy for heating and cooling buildings. The core of the heat extraction system, which will be in place at the Donaumarkt by 2012, is a 100-metre long heat exchanger that extracts the energy from waste water and a thermal heat pump, which utilises this energy for heating and cooling buildings.



➤ FORMER PRESIDENTIAL PALACE AT BISMARCKPLATZ

Haus der Musik

The building that formerly served as the police headquarters will be the home to a »Haus der Musik« (house of music) by 2014. It will accommodate various institutions such as the City's choral and music school, a small concert hall, a music library as well as seminar and study spaces. The Haus der Musik will also house administrative offices and an archive. This usage will be supplemented by a cafeteria.

Restoration of the Neupfarrkirche

Built in the 16th century and completed in the 19th century, this Evangelical Lutheran Church is being thoroughly restored. Funding from the World Heritage programme is designated for the restoration of the plinth and the facade which is being carried out between 2010 and 2012.

Repairing the Steinerne Brücke

This old stone bridge is one of Regensburg's landmarks and is a protected historical monument of European class. Built between 1135 and 1146, this natural stone arched bridge is suffering under the impact of the environment and the traffic it bears. The masonry has been particularly damaged due to the penetration of dampness, combined with salt and frost corrosion.

The Steinerne Brücke has been undergoing thorough repairs since 2009. The most important objective is to prevent the penetration of water. This requires complete renovation of the bridge surface, including the parapets and the damaged wall elements. The damaged and displaced natural stone is also being restored in a sustainable manner, in keeping with the protected status of the structure. The ramp superstructure leading to the Obere Wöhrd is being restored according to its historical heritage.

Conservation of the frescoes in St. Kassian

The interior of the St. Kassian Church is currently undergoing restoration. Following the completion of these works, the Church will once again host holy services. Restoration of the frescoes on the walls and ceiling of the Church is expected to be completed by 2014, funded by the World Heritage programme.

Restoration of walls in Villapark

The Villapark was constructed, in conjunction with the Royal Villa, between 1854 and 1856. The park walls have deteriorated and are being restored. At the same time the courtyard between the Villa and the bastion walls is being constructed, the balustrade on the northern side of the Villa is being augmented and the bastion wall and moat walls are being restored. The wall restoration work was completed in 2011.

➤ INTERIOR OF THE ST. KASSIAN CHURCH



Roman World Heritage

The aim of the »Roman World Heritage« project is the careful restoration of the remaining ancient building stock of the Roman military outpost. At the same time, an information network system is being created to convey the extraordinary historical value of Regensburg's Roman structures. Restoration and the information system are expected to be completed by 2013.

Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz Funding

The mission of the privately funded Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz (German Foundation for Historical Preservation) is to salvage and restore threatened historical buildings and monuments, returning them to a use appropriate to its historical status. The financial funding from the Foundation supplements funding from the public purse. The funds are primarily used for the preservation and restoration of historical buildings and monuments owned by municipally owned institutions, parishes, communes or private individuals.



DEUTSCHE STIFTUNG
DENKMALSCHUTZ

The Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz has recently become more active in Regensburg. Its funding supports the restorations of churches such as the Dreieinigkeitskirche, the Stiftspfarrkirche St. Kassian and the Neupfarrkirche. But the Foundation has also contributed to public projects such as repairing the Steinerne Brücke.

At a time when public funding is becoming increasingly constricted, the City of Regensburg also relies on support from private sources in preserving its historical architectural heritage and welcomes the commitment of the Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz to the World Heritage Site Regensburg.

REPAIR OF THE STEINERNE BRÜCKE
Source: Nürnberg Luftbild Hajo Dietz



Other providers of funds and financing incentives

Alongside the fund providers described above, many other private and public initiatives provide financial support to the conservation and restoration of the historical architectural heritage. Particularly noteworthy in this regard is the Bayerische Landesstiftung (Bavarian State Foundation) and the compensation fund set up in accordance with the Historical Buildings/Monuments Act, as well as the »Welterbe Kulturfonds Regensburg – die Förderer e.V.« association, which support numerous projects in Regensburg.

The tax relief regulations currently in force also provide significant aid in the conservation of the World Heritage asset by creating effective investment incentives for historical building owners.

VIEW INTO THE VILLAPARK



DREIEINIGKEITSKIRCHE





3
**The Vision for the
World Heritage
Site Regensburg**



In 2005, in Vienna, a UNESCO conference was held dedicated to the topic of »World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape«. One of the aspects made clear by the participants at the conference was that the historic urban landscape could in no sense be regarded as a mere collective of important historic buildings and monuments. More importantly, it was necessary to view it as a living environment that is continually changing for and by its inhabitants. The results of the conference were summarised in the *Vienna Memorandum*:

»The historic urban landscape acquires its exceptional and universal significance from both a gradual evolutionary and an intentional territorial development over a relevant period of time. It emerges through procedures of urbanisation, incorporating environmental and topographic conditions, expressing economic and socio-cultural values pertaining to its societies.«⁸

In line with this principle, the City of Regensburg developed a vision for its World Heritage including guidelines, objectives, measures and a management system to enable both safeguarding of the World Heritage and facilitating a sustainable development of the World Heritage site.

The vision presented here for the Regensburg world heritage site is a collective vision how the World Heritage should develop, what should be ultimately achieved and which condition should be maintained. This vision provides a framework of orientation from which consequently objectives, measures and decisions are to be derived.

⁸ Vienna Memorandum World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape, Vienna 2005, p. 3.

Vision for the UNESCO World Heritage Site – Old Town of Regensburg with Stadttamhof

Regensburg is proud of its World Heritage and aware of the responsibility that it brings along – also for future generations. The UNESCO-World Heritage Site Old Town of Regensburg with Stadttamhof is one of the most significant location factors for the City of Regensburg and its region.

It is

- a witness to European history,
- an attractive residential and working environment for over 15,000 people,
- the cultural centre,
- a national and international tourist magnet,
- the central location for business and commerce,
- a fascinating environment for leisure and discovery for citizens and guests,
- our carrier of identity and image, within and beyond the area.

In order to safeguard and further enhance this significance and purpose for the city and region, the vision for the UNESCO-World Heritage Site Old Town of Regensburg with Stadttamhof seeks to achieve – harmoniously balancing the diverse usage interests – the following:

The unique UNESCO-World Heritage Site Old Town of Regensburg with Stadttamhof – centre of European history – must be safeguarded in its substance and be made accessible for all citizens and guests to experience.

AND

The unique UNESCO-World Heritage Site Old Town of Regensburg with Stadttamhof is to be preserved and further developed as a multifunctional and vibrant place for all citizens, businesses and guests.



4
Objectives and
Measures – guide-
line for action



4.1 Field of action – tangible cultural heritage

Principle

»World Heritage – also in the future.«

The Ensemble Old City with Stadtamhof, its streets, alleys and square, as well as numerous individual historical buildings/monuments, is the most valuable cultural heritage of Regensburg. Its authenticity and integrity must be preserved. The World Heritage area must be preserved with sustainable development, while taking changing requirements into account. In this respect, particular consideration must be given to compatibility with the protected historical aspects.

➤ FIELDS OF ACTION OF THE REGENSBURG MANAGEMENT PLAN Source: City of Regensburg, World Heritage Co-ordination

How can the collectively developed vision for the Regensburg World Heritage Site be successfully implemented? Which concrete issues are of central importance for the World Heritage and its further development? –During the course of the development of the World Heritage Management Plan eight issues were specified and defined as central fields of action:

1. Tangible cultural heritage
2. Culture and tourism
3. Economic development
4. Housing
5. Mobility
6. Urban planning and development
7. Environment and leisure
8. Awareness raising and research

Concrete measures and objectives were formulated for all eight fields of action to be beneficial for both the World Heritage and the needs of the citizens. In the first stage the question arose what precisely can the fields of action contribute to the realisation of the vision? And how and to what extent can each field of action contribute to the safeguarding of the World Heritage assets and the usage and development of the World Heritage area? The actual outcome: guidelines, objectives and measures for each field of action were defined and co-ordinated among each other.

To ensure that it is possible to verify if a new concept, plan or project is in accordance with the vision and is, on the whole, relevant to the World Heritage, a superior principle was developed for each field of action. While these principles have

a kind of controlling function, the objectives themselves specify what is to be achieved in the long term and the key measures state how these objectives are to be achieved.

For the successful implementation of the World Heritage Management Plan, it is of crucial importance to perceive the principle, the objectives and key measures, which were developed for each field of action, within its particular context and as one unity. A given measure to be properly implemented has to be interpreted within the context of its objectives and guideline. Regarding the actual implementation, key measures are implemented with top priority within a time range of five to ten years. The implementation of these measures takes place in close cooperation between all parties concerned and affected.

In the following sections, we describe the single fields of action with their principles, objectives and measures. The sequence and numbering of the key measures does not in any way indicate the priority among each other. All key measures inscribed in this list of measures labelled (B) arose from the civic participation process.

Along the key measures, further measures were proposed to support the objectives. These are not pursued as priorities for the Management Plan. But they should be implemented, depending on the capacity and financial situation.

Some of the key and further measures have been already fully or partially implemented during the preparatory phase of the Management Plan. These measures are duly indicated.

Objectives	Measures	Comments
I. Safeguarding the tangible cultural heritage The City of Regensburg employs and develops effective instruments to actively pursue the objective of conserving the architectural heritage. Buildings requiring restoration, particularly historical buildings/monuments at risk, will be carefully renewed. Appropriate funding should be acquired from both private and public sources for this effort.	1. Verification of restoration by-laws for particular areas of Old City Regensburg	
	2. Use of urban development funds for repair and preservation of public and privately-owned building stock in restoration areas and other individual projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of funds for building restoration See Residential Measure II.1
	3. Establishment of a support programme for supporting private home owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme for private house owner • Flexible uses of funds • Strengthening citizen involvement
	4. Identifying exemplary private restoration projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awarding exemplary restorations with the Architecture Prize • Owner's prize awarded by Historical Cities Consortium (B)
	5. Identifying loft conversions, etc. with high historical protection value, as well as use of customised restoration products, instead of mass products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of legal instruments Historical Buildings/Monuments Act, Old Town Preservation by-laws (B)
II. Safeguarding the urban landscape The visual integrity of the World Heritage will be ensured by appropriate instruments.	1. Analysis of the urban development with regard to visual integrity	

(B) Measure from civic participation process

Objectives	Measures	Comments
	2. Preparation of a sight axis study and deviation of preservation instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Systematic examination of sight lines and »viewing locations«</i>
	3. Studies on landmark buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Examination of possible effects on the cityscape in individual cases (i. e., cityscape impact assessment)</i>
	4. Acknowledgement of <i>Charter of Venice</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If already regulatory implemented</i>
III. Sustainable use and development The architectural heritage will be designated for compatible, sustainable uses. Innovative and customised solutions will be sought in managing possible conflicts between preserving the tangible cultural heritage and contemporary demands for use.	1. Operation of an active and projected plan of use (before protected historical buildings become vacant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implement concepts for flexible building uses</i> • <i>Heighten commitment of public property owners</i>
IV. Documentation and monitoring The documentation of the building stock will be continued, updated and improved with respect to its »usability«. The World Heritage monitoring will be continued and improved.	1. Establishment of a continual inventory and documentation of the historical buildings/monuments, including informative data-preparation for public and administrative perusal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Continuation of Historical Building Plans</i>
V. Protection from natural risks and »adaptation to climate change« Keeping focus on the historical preservation aspect, the World Heritage area will be protected from natural risks and the consequences of climate change.	1. Implementation of flood plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Detailed future development</i> • <i>Keep impact on cityscape to lowest possible minimum</i> <p><i>See Urban Design Measure I.1 and Environmental issues and leisure Measure II.1</i></p>

(B) Measure from civic participation process



NEUE WAAG

Further proposed measures

Safeguarding of the tangible cultural heritage

- Establishment of a central information and advice desk for the careful restoration of historical buildings and funding options for private owners
- Restoration of the »Roman World Heritage« (See page 42)

Safeguarding of the urban landscape

- Examination of the city lighting plan for compatibility with subsequent measures realisation

Documentation and monitoring

- Introduction of a World Heritage monitoring system as described in Chapter 5.3

Protection from natural risks and »Adaptation to climate change«

- Development of measures for protection of the World Heritage area during summer days and hot days⁹

Acquisition of financial funds

- Funds and other third-party resources will be more intensively acquired and diverted to the World Heritage area. The funds will be designated for all fields of activity.

⁹ Summer day: Day on which the daily peak temperature reaches, or exceeds, 25 °C. Hot day: Day on which the daily peak temperature reaches or exceeds 30 °C.

4.2 Field of action – Culture and tourism



GUIDED TOUR AT DEM RATHAUSPLATZ



JAZZ FESTIVAL

Principle

»The World Heritage is and will remain authentic.«

The cultural aspect is one important factor in the attractiveness of the World Heritage area, which is equally beneficial to the citizens of Regensburg and its visitors, as well. At the same time, the World Heritage forms a special architectural and thematic component of the cultural aspect.

Tourism represents an important economic factor within the World Heritage area. It contributes to enlivening the World Heritage area, focusing on the authentic experience. The tourism trade is compatible with the World Heritage asset and takes account of all uses, particularly those of the inhabitants. Tourism also serves to convey the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage asset. The World Heritage asset supports the promotion of tourism and will be emphasised in the tourism marketing.

Objectives	Measures	Comments
<p>I. Expansion of cultural activities Cultural activities are aimed at citizens and visitors. They will be augmented by the integration of the World Heritage aspect. Additional events will be developed, particularly for children and young people.</p> <p><i>See Culture and Tourism Objective V and Awareness raising objectives and research Objectives II and III</i></p>	<p>1. Preparation of a cultural development plan</p> <p>2. Updating and implementing the museum plan</p> <p>3. Creation of a Cultural and Congress Centre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial equalisation of cultural and artistic activities • Activities referring to World Heritage • Accommodation of international requirements • Examination of standardisation of opening times
<p>II. Art and culture in public space Artistic, social and cultural events in public space will be promoted. This will take place, particular regarding the interests of residents.</p> <p><i>See Urban planning Objective II as well as Environmental issues and relaxation Objective III</i></p>	<p>1. Preparation of a concept for art in public space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine where art is desirable and feasible in public space • Implementation in partnership with regional artists

^(B) Measure from civic participation process

Objectives	Measures	Comments
<p>III. Increasing visitors' duration of stay The duration of stay and the number of overnight stays will be extended by enhancing the touristic attractiveness of the World Heritage area and the feel-good factor for guests. Taking residents' and customers' interests into account there will be an improvement in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tourist infrastructure and available offer, • seasonal imbalance, • service quality and • development of brand and image. 	<p>1. Preparing a tourist concept</p> <p>2. Installation of public toilets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of public toilets • Subject-based measures Internationality, visitor management and equalisation visitor-flow • Installation of public toilets in the Old City • »Nice Toilets« campaign negotiations with cafe and restaurant owner to allow public access to toilets in return for a fee <p>^(B)</p>
<p>IV. Improvement of visitor management Information and directions for visitors in and around the World Heritage area will be improved by way of an integrated approach (transport, tourism, retail outlet). The tourist routes and the visitor management will be optimised to preclude conflict points between residents, shoppers and visitors.</p>	<p>1. Development of a bi-lingual World Heritage Route (Ger/Eng)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating of the existing information system • Co-ordination with the historical house signage • Combination with touch models for persons with visual disabilities <p>^(B)</p>
<p>V. Consideration of international requirements In relation to cultural and touristic services, the international aspects will be better accommodated and observed.</p> <p><i>See Culture and Tourism Objective I, as well as awareness raising and research Objectives II and III</i></p>	<p>1. Preparation and implementation of the »Regensburg international« action programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops on intercultural interaction skills for service providers • Adaptation of the offer to align with international requirements • Multi-lingual capability in hotels, gastronomy, retail and museums

^(B) Measure from civic participation process



CONCERT IN THE THON-DITTMER-PALAIS

Further proposed measures

Art and culture in the public space

- Holding a competition for art in the public arena at the Donaumarkt

Increasing visitors' duration of stay

- Annual updating of the marketing concept with outlook towards the next year
- Creation of an image campaign and economic impact study
- Encouraging service providers in the World Heritage area to take part in the »Servicequalität Deutschland in Bayern« campaign

Improvement of visitor management

- Development of a visitor management concept for tourist highlights, without impairing the attractiveness of the World Heritage area for the residents
- Co-ordination of guided tours to avoid agglomeration of tourists at one place and time

Consideration of international requirements

- Improvement of services for tourists in shops card payment, tax-free service and goods delivery services

Further objective: development of hotel capacities

The development of hotel capacities in the World Heritage area will be supported in accordance with the hotel plan and take quality aspects into account.

- Investigation of the range of offers in all price categories and the basic quality of the hotels, irrespective of their number of stars
- Monitoring the development of hotel bed capacity with regard to the target values of the hotel concept
- Regular updating and continuation of the hotel concept

4.3 Field of action – Economic development

Principle

»A sustainable economy in a setting steeped in history.«

The Old City is the primary shopping and commerce centre for Regensburg and the region. Its business activities make a significant contribution to the multifunctional quality of the World Heritage area. With its special atmosphere, the World Heritage area offers a unique location for businesses and workshops, as well as attractive and individual retail outlets and multifaceted services for residents and visitors. Future development will seek to find a suitable balance of historical preservation and commercial interest.

Objectives	Measures	Comments
I. Improvement of range and diversity of offers The Old City will be strengthened as the primary retail and supply site through maintenance and enhancement of the range and diversity of offers. Good quality of local supplies will be ensured.	1. Support and realisation of the »Schäffner quarter« project with the focus on retail and »Obermünster quarter« with the focus on identity and image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schäffner quarter advising owners and investors • Obermünster quarter Involvement in the »Aktive Stadt- und Ortsteilzentren« (active city and local centres) programme
	2. Ensuring compliance and implementation of the retail framework concept and the retail vision in the Old City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observance of the stipulations of the retail framework concept in designating retail spaces and stipulating product and service ranges • Measure controlling Total documentation of the retail outlet numbers at regular intervals (every five-years) • Political support required for vision and the framework concept
	3. Establishment of a groceries retailer in the south and east of the Old City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferred locations Donaumarkt, Petersweg car park
II. Effective exploitation of expansion potentials Expansion potentials for commercial use to increase overall attractiveness are reaped. Vacancies will be reduced and – if expedient – a suitable commercial use will be allocated.	1. Strengthening and future development, of vacancy management and monitoring in relation to the retail trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure already being implemented

^(B) Measure from civic participation process

Objectives	Measures	Comments
<p>III. Promoting the feeling of »us together« A sense of »community« will be upheld among the relevant stakeholders, particularly among retailers. A common »Old City brand« will be established and actively marketed to the outside world.</p>	<p>1. Consolidate and expand the »The World Heritage shopping experience – revealing the flair of history«</p> <p>2. Preparation of a special shopping and restaurant guide for the Old Town with Stadtmahof</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief profile on buildings and businesses for retail operations in protected historical buildings • Membership is linked to standards of quality. <p>• Route for Regensburg specialties retail outlets, restaurants and historical buildings</p> <p>• Support within the »Shopping Guide« concept</p> <p>ⓑ Measure already implemented</p>
<p>IV. Specialist stores and branches Support will be given to balancing the arrangement between proprietor-run specialty outlets and branch shops.</p>	<p>1. Development of suitable measures to support proprietor-run specialty shops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Old Town marketing, Old Town curators and the »Aktive Stadt- und Ortsteilzentren« programme • Boosting retail in the Obermünster quarter <p>ⓑ Measure already implemented</p>
<p>V. Supporting start-ups Start-ups and new business ideas to be supported, particularly smaller-sized businesses.</p>	<p>1. Continuation of the »Regensburger Startkapital« start-up programme</p>	<p>ⓑ</p>

ⓑ Measure from civic participation process

Further proposed measures

Improvement of range and diversity of offers

- Creation of a future scenario »Retail trade in the Old City of Regensburg 2030«

Promoting a feeling of »us together«

- Appointment of an »Old Town manager« to co-ordinate the various interests groups in the Old City (measure already implemented)
- Continuation of the Regensburger Immobilienforum (property owners association) and establishment of a »Handel im Welterbe« (trade within the World Heritage asset) association
- Creation of an integrated, city-wide information and guidance system for, among other aspects, shopping and stopping options
- City-based initiative to encourage private actors to establish business-financed child-care facilities within the World Heritage area (e.g. crèches open to 9 pm)
- Development of concepts for storage/stowage options for shopping, goods and baggage in retail outlets

- Development of new retail space, particularly larger shop units in the Old City and establishment of magnet businesses, in accordance with the framework retail concept
- Bring about establishment of retail outlets or magnet businesses in the event of changes of use in large-sized buildings

Further objective: Securing and development of workplaces

Securing existing workplaces and developing new ones, particularly the highly frequented sites such as university, churches, public and private service providers, science and culture will be supported to strengthen the multifunctional quality of the World Heritage area.

- Creation of a concept based on a selected mapping of workplaces in the Old City and derivation of corresponding measures

➡ BUSINESSSES IN THE WAHLENSTRASSE



Further objective: Profiling

The profiling of specific streets and quarters, as well as the purposeful boosting of neighbouring retail facilities, in accordance with the retail outlet concept.

- Supporting establishment and upgrading measures in the main retail area (particularly 1A and 1B locations) and the settlement of arts and crafts outlets outside of the primary and neighbouring shopping facilities
- Preparation of a feasibility study on the development of a creative, handicraft-orientated retail outlet quarter in Westnerwacht and in the Osten quarter
- Conducting an overall utilisation mapping of the Old City, in particular a handicraft and service map (measure already implemented)
- Creation of a brand concept and the introduction of a daily market and high quality street markets
- Upgrading Maximilianstraße with regard to the large-scale, available retail outlets and improving quality to extend lengths of visits

Further objective: Expansion of the offered space

The space available for retail will be increased in accordance with the framework retail concept. In this respect space will also be created for large retail outlet operations with magnet function, taking the Old City structure into consideration. Radical interventions in the structure of the Old City may only be undertaken in those areas in which urban development interference is already ongoing.

➡ MAXIMILIANSTRASSE



4.4 Field of action – Housing

Principle

»Residing and living in the World Heritage area – for young and old.«

The residential aspect within the World Heritage area contributes greatly to the urbanity and vitality. Securing the residential aspect within the World Heritage area will be correspondingly ensured and the idea of suitable residential space, in a residential environment, will be supported to achieve an intersociety and cross-generation blend. In this context, the aim will also be to achieve a suitable balance between the interests of persons and bodies active in preserving historical property and the interests of owners and potential tenants.

Objectives	Measures	Comments
I. Securing the housing function Residential usage will be secured in the World Heritage area. It will be supported as an alternative use for unsuitable commercial sites. Existing residential space in suitable residential properties can be replaced by other uses.	1. Spatially differentiated analysis of the deficits in relation to the potential loss of residential usage and consequent derivation of measures and definition of residential hubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential choice for different population strata and groups No noise-intensive establishments in residential hubs
II. Promotion of differentiated housing forms The creation of differentiated residential forms, particularly family-friendly and price-effective residential forms, to encourage a social blend.	1. Examination of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> financial assistance aimed at specific groups, promotion of rented property modernisation and promotion of consolidation of residential properties for families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of social plan procedure in specific cases in accordance with Building Code <p>See Tangible cultural heritage Measure I.2</p>
III. Improvement of residential environment and infrastructure The district-based improvement of the quality of the residential environment in the World Heritage area will be particularly aligned to the needs of families and senior citizens. The social and technical infrastructure will be modified, particularly for families and senior citizens and augmented as required.	1. Improve residential environment through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding greenery to public and private inner courtyards, Concept for no-barriers accessibility in harmony with the requirements of the World Heritage aspect, Integration of play zones 	<p>See Environmental issues and relaxation Measures I.1 and I.2</p>

(B) Measure from civic participation process

Objectives	Measures	Comments
	2. Reducing nighttime noise level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of practical measures, such as the »Fair Feiern!« (party fairly) action initiative
IV. Mitigating use conflicts The multifunctional character of the World Heritage area will be retained, while conflicts of use will be diffused by establishing profiles for quarters.	1. Develop a district-based focal use concept to upgrade attractiveness of the World Heritage area (strengthening multifunctional character) and reduction of conflicts in use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept as starting basis for tangible measures Reduction of noise disturbance without impairing multifunctional quality and mobility

(B) Measure from civic participation process

Further proposed measures

Securing the housing function

- Thoroughly examine the extent to which new developments can be reconciled with residential use; supporting measures to strengthen residential use
- Support establishment of residential follow-up uses through instruments such as landlord information, conversion premiums and development plans
- Creation of a checklist for the evaluation of a »no barrier« concept in harmony with the requirements of the World Heritage asset in order to support the residential function in the World Heritage area

Improvement of residential environment and infrastructure

- Implementation of the requirements plan for child-care for infants under the age of three
- Develop a concept for no barriers in public spaces and buildings in harmony with the requirements of the World Heritage

➔ CAFÉ AL FRESCO IN THE ALTSTADT



4.5 Field of action – Mobility

Principle

»The World Heritage is open to all transport users.«

In order to heighten awareness of the World Heritage asset and secure the multifunctional quality of the World Heritage area, accessibility to and mobility within the area are prerequisites. All transport users should be attracted to feel welcome in the World Heritage area, regardless of their mode of transport. For that purpose, all modes of transport and accessibility to the World Heritage area are to be guaranteed, whereby the environmental association (pedestrians, cyclists, local public transport) will be given priority. Measures for accessibility and mobility improvement must interfere as little as possible with the perception and experience of the World Heritage asset.



DANUBE PROMENADE

Objectives	Measures	Comments
I. Improvement of the connection to the entire World Heritage area (Old City and Stadtamhof) The connection to the World Heritage area, with links to the rest of the urban community and their surroundings, via public transport must be preserved and improved where possible.	1. Conduct an »accessibility marketing«	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved communication of the available offer Communication concept for the demolition and new construction of the Petersweg multi-storey car park
	2. Secure and improve the connection between the Old Town and the City and region with local public transport hubs at the Main Train Station and the Central Bus Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented via regional/local public transport plan for Regensburg
II. Improvement of the accessibility of the entire World Heritage area (Old City and Stadtamhof) The establishment of internal access routes within the World Heritage area by the Umweltverbund (pedestrians, cyclists and regular bus services) will be improved with particular care to no-barriers accessibility and compatibility.	1. Replacement of current Old Town buses with smaller buses with alternative motorisation forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation to take place as soon as suitable vehicles become available
	2. Implement the measures in the cycle traffic plan for improvement of conditions for cycle traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performed by way of cycle traffic plan
	3. Preparation of a parking facility concept for bicycles including expansion of parking systems and lockable bike boxes	

(B) Measure from civic participation process

Objectives	Measures	Comments
III. Optimisation of moving and parked car traffic Motorised personal transport (MPT) in the Old City will be reduced to avoid through traffic. Adequate parking options on the Old City's fringe, (no parking in square/core centre) as well as district parking garages will be provided. Lost parking capacity will, if possible, be adequately and promptly replaced.	1. Provision of district parking garages for Old Town residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation based on available examination by private investors
	2. Establishment of information points for mobility inquiries, placed in or on parking facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service and information on all aspects of mobility and accessibility (Old Town bus, »Elektromobile Old City«, left luggage/baggage) Pilot project the multi-storey car park
	3. Reduction of through traffic on the Thundorferstraße-Keplerstraße axis (Donauparallele), Petersweg-Marschallstraße, Eck zum Vaulschink and D.-Martin-Luther-Straße between Dachauptplatz and Landshuter Straße while allowing necessary objective and source traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium term reduction of through traffic in the Old City based on the Old City traffic calming plan The through traffic in the Thundorferstraße-Keplerstraße (Donauparallele) axis has already been reduced with a new traffic control system.

(B) Measure from civic participation process

Further proposed measures

Improvement of the connection to the entire World Heritage area (Old City and Stadtamhof)

- Secure existing bus lines and ensure equivalent alternatives to the (supra) regional network of local public transport within the terms of the regional local transport plan for Regensburg
- Establish a Danube crossing near the Old City for local public transport and to secure the Old City bus line connection from the north and north-west

Improvement of the accessibility of the entire World Heritage area (Old City and Stadtamhof)

- Prepare a concept for bus disembarkation stops for tourists
- Optimise the local public transport hubs, Arnulfplatz and Dachauplatz
- Functional improvement and design upgrade of transfer hub Hauptbahnhof/Albertstraße, including its immediate surroundings
- Creation of a model solution for no-barrier Old City stops, taking urban planning and transport aspects into account
- Interlinking the Obere Wöhrd with the Old City for pedestrians and cyclists as well as the Untere Wöhrd to the north of the city
- Examine opening up one-way streets for cyclists in both directions (measure already implemented)

Optimising moving and parked car traffic

- Further development of the parking space concept with co-ordinated commercial management and marketing concepts

- Reduction of the car traffic volume in the Domplatz and in Maximilianstraße (South) (measure already implemented)
- Optimisation and restoration of the existing multi-storey car parks (measure already being implemented)

Further objective: Further development of an integrated guidance system

The traffic management, information and guidance systems for all transport users will continue to be developed within an integrated framework (transport, tourism, retail). This takes place with special attention given to the initial situation. See Culture and tourism Objective V.

- Further development of the integrated traffic guidance system including a dynamic parking management system, with information and guidance for all transport users
- Preparation of English-language information for local public transport use

Further objective: Optimisation of commercial traffic

To avoiding non-essential journeys, the commercial traffic will be optimised in accordance with the City Logistics Concept (RegLog).

- Furthermore, development of the city logistics by directly addressing other retailers and improving RegLog advertising and marketing

4.6 Field of action – Urban planning and development

Principle

»Safeguard the heritage and design the future.«

The cityscape and public space give character to the World Heritage asset and reflect the history of Regensburg. They convey to the citizens the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage asset. The cityscape and public space must – in harmony with contemporary requirements – be accordingly designed and developed, whereby the design of public space must be especially attuned to the needs of the citizens of Regensburg. Attractiveness and utility are to be combined.

Objectives	Measures	Comments
<p>I. Taking into account the history of the location In redesigning and further developing the public spaces, location history must be appropriately taken into account in terms of design and – where practicable – in terms of use, as well.</p> <p><i>See awareness raising and research Objective IV</i></p>	<p>1. Rearrangement of various spaces on the banks of the Danube (wooded and vineyard areas, etc.) and design of the riverbank promenade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of location history in all square and street designs in the Old City area • Successive implementation of measures in terms of Old City flood protection <p><i>See tangible cultural heritage Measure I.7 and Environmental issues and leisure Measure II.1</i></p>
<p>II. Improvement of the quality of public spaces Arrangement, amenity value, safety, cleanliness and easy access to public spaces will be improved. Detrimental commercialisation of public areas or of the World Heritage asset will be avoided.</p> <p><i>See Culture and tourism Objective II and Environmental issues and relaxation Objective III</i></p>	<p>1. Establishment of green areas and provision of seating on squares and paths (benches, for example)</p> <p>2. Development of a concept for cleanliness, including supply and waste disposal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve availability of benches during the course of redesigns • Examine if additional benches can be erected along the west-facing roadside of Maximilianstraße • Provide adequate number of litter bins • Examine container locations • Uniform design • More public toilets • Introduction of »Nette Toilette« system • If possible, citizens' participation in the removal of graffiti

^(B) Measure from civic participation process

➔ BUS STOP AT FISCHMARKT



Objectives	Measures	Comments
III. Integration of contemporary architecture and Stadtreparatur (urban repair service) New buildings must fit in with the World Heritage ensemble. A contemporary form of architecture for the further development of the cityscape will be supported in this regard. The Stadtreparatur, which accounts for all components of Old City environment, as well as more recent developments in urban structure, will be subsidised.	1. Organise architectural competitions for building projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular architectural competitions are planned and being implemented for planned public works Influence to promote the same procedure for private projects that affected the cityscape <p>(B) <i>Is already being regularly implemented</i></p>
	2. Information and participatory events will be organised for urban planning and development projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the guidelines on citizens' participation issued by Planning and Building Dept. Exhibition of current urban planning models and projects <p>(B) <i>Is already being regularly implemented</i></p>

(B) Measure from civic participation process

➤ BISMARCKPLATZ



➤ NEUPFARRPLATZ

Further proposed measures

Improvement of the quality of public spaces

- Urban development and functional upgrading of the areas between the train station, (Bahnhof) and the Old City
- Upgrading distinctive urban spaces and street areas, (functional and design), on the Donauinseln (Unterer and Oberer Wöhrd) and in Stadtamhof
- Implementation of sophisticated illumination in the World Heritage area, based on the city illumination plan
- Continuation of the alliance for safety and order in the Old City, as well as development of a safety concept

- Development of a concept for no-barrier accessibility for public space and local public transport

Integration of contemporary architecture and urban repair system

- Recording and documenting all urban development disruptions and the subsequent development of recommendations to deal with these situations
- Retaining existing instruments and committees such as the Gestaltungsbeirat (Design Committee) for co-ordinating projects

4.7 Field of action – Environment and leisure



DÖRNBERGPARK

Principle

»Green spaces are a fundamental element of life in the World Heritage area.«

The green spaces and riverbanks constitute a valuable asset worthy of protection within the World Heritage area and the buffer zone. They provide space for residents and guests to relax, contributing enormously to the attractiveness of the World Heritage area. They also ensure better air quality, producing a pleasant microclimate within the World Heritage area and are therefore an important factor in »adaptation to climate change«.

In terms of sustainable development, a balance will be sought between the preservation of historical assets and environmental interests.

Objectives	Measures	Comments
I. Expansion of green spaces The green areas will be secured and expanded where possible.	1. Development and implementation of a programme to promote de-paving. Installation of greenery and vegetation in private courtyards and public spaces, improving the urban climate and supporting »adaptation to climate change«	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building upon the research project »Urban strategies on climate change – communal strategies and potentials« Taking garden areas and trees into consideration in restoration concepts See Residential concerns Objective III.1
	2. Advising private individuals on green spaces installation in courtyards, facades and rooftop gardens (facing inner courtyard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building upon the research project »Urban strategies on climate change – communal strategies and potentials« See Residential concerns Objective III.1
	3. Continuing the existing concept to maintain the public and private tree stock in the World Heritage area and preparation of maintenance concepts or an action programme for endangered trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking garden areas and trees into account in restoration concepts

^(B) Measure from civic participation process

Objectives	Measures	Comments	
II. Qualitative upgrading A quality upgrade will be conducted to transform green areas, the green zones alongside the river and the Oberen Wöhrd into leisure and relaxation space, taking flood protection measures into account.	1. Implementation of the riverside concept plus extension and upgrading the riverbank promenades design, including the Wöhrde area (city/river landscape)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking account of spatial requirements for flood protection See Tangible cultural heritage Measure V.1 and Urban Planning Measure I.1	
		See Culture and Tourism Objective I and Urban planning Objective II	
III. Temporary green spaces High quality, short-lived green installations in the World Heritage area add to its attractiveness and will be promoted where possible, taking traditional urban planning situations into account.	1. Preparation of a concept in which areas in the World Heritage area are capable of having temporary greenery installed	See Culture and Tourism Objective I and Urban planning Objective II	
		See awareness raising and research Objective V	
IV. Increasing energy efficiency The energy efficiency of the World Heritage area and its buildings will be increased, e.g. through use of innovative energy supply concepts and individual solutions for the energy-efficient restoration of buildings with World Heritage compatible techniques.	1. Implementation of the research project »Urbane Strategien zum Klimawandel – Kommunale Strategien und Potenziale« (Urban Strategies for Climate Change – Municipal Strategies and Potential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of measures for managing heat islands Examine renewable energy use Energy extraction from waste water at Donaumarkt 	
		2. Establish a central advice desk relating to energy-efficient restoration of historical buildings, for example at the energy agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-topic advice Building law, conservation of historical monuments, renewable energies
		3. Control of heat radiators prohibition	Measure has already been implemented in public area, more action required in private area

^(B) Measure from civic participation process



WALKING AND CYCLE PATH ALONG THE DANUBE

4.8 Field of action – Awareness raising and research

Principle

»World Heritage for all – get to know, understand, communicate.«

The World Heritage asset transports an important image and identity, from both within the city and beyond it. A focal issue in this respect is to convey the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage asset Regensburg from both the inside and the outside. Initiatives and co-operation in activities concerning the World Heritage asset and scientific research are to be welcomed, supported and promoted, to secure the positive parameters for the World Heritage asset.

Objectives	Measures	Comments
I. Information about benefits Residents and owners will be informed, in specific groups, of the benefits historical assets and the World Heritage ensemble contribute to City development and its citizens.	1. Leaflet for property owners in the World Heritage asset	
II. Conveying the cultural value Citizens and visitors will be informed, in multilingual groups, about the Regensburg World Heritage asset and its outstanding universal value, as well as its historical and current importance for Regensburg.	1. Educating city guides, conducting World Heritage guided tours based on the World Heritage map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information about the World Heritage asset and on current developments in the World Heritage area
See Awareness raising and research Objective III and Culture and tourism Objectives 1 and V	2. Creation of a building signage concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating the signage of selected historical monuments In co-operation with the Welterbe Kulturfonds e.V. association where relevant
	3. Hosting series of academic lectures	

^B Measure from civic participation process

Further proposed measures

Expansion of green spaces

- Investigation into potential green spaces and water areas within the public space of the World Heritage area
- Development of a »Green Model« taking current basis into consideration

Temporary green spaces

- Presentation of design possibilities (e.g. plant containers, green space proposals) taking the requirements of the World Heritage asset into consideration (*Design Manual Old City*)

Further objective: Conserving nighttime dark zones

River landscapes, park areas and green belt will be preserved as night-time no lighting zones for flora and fauna.

- Implementation of suitable near-ground illumination in the proximity of main connecting corridors close to the river – based on city illumination plan

Protection of typical flora and fauna

- Protection of typical flora and fauna in the World Heritage area
- Creation of a programme for preservation of typical flora and fauna in the World Heritage area



→ ST. KATHARINEN SPITAL ARCHIVE Source City of Regensburg, Uwe Moosburger



→ CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF REGENSBURG



→ GUIDED TOUR FOR CHILDREN

Objectives	Measures	Comments
<p>III. Educational services for children and young people Special educational services will be developed for children and young people in order to convey information about the Regensburg World Heritage and its outstanding universal value.</p> <p><i>See Awareness raising and research Objective II and Culture and tourism Objectives 1 and V</i></p>	<p>1. Jugendbauhütte (Youth Mason's Lodge) and World Heritage (B)</p> <p>2. Canvass for a school to become a UNESCO Project School</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teaching young people as part of the voluntary social service year
<p>IV. Improvement of the legibility and ability to experience The legibility and ability to experience of the World Heritage will be improved for citizens and visitors, taking the multi-lingual aspect into account.</p> <p><i>See Urban Planning Objective 1</i></p>	<p>1. Develop GPS or internet-based mobile World Heritage city guide as well as a World Heritage audio guide (B)</p>	
<p>V. Research about the World Heritage Researchers and scientific institutions will be activated for the interests and sustainable development of the World Heritage asset. In this context, particular attention will go to initiating research projects, identifying solutions for balancing historical conservation with owner and user interests in the World Heritage assets (monument conservation and energy efficiency, for example).</p> <p><i>See Environmental and leisure Objective IV</i></p>	<p>1. Develop a list of relevant research issues (B)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact to research institutions Offer subjects for academic dissertations

(B) Measure from civic participation process

Further proposed measures

Information about benefits

- Conducting informative events with the Haus- & Grundbesitzerverein (owners association).

- Preparation of a marketing and image concept
- Implementation of a national and international image campaign

Conveying the cultural value

- Establish a visitor centre for the World Heritage asset (measure already implemented).
- Organisation of »Open Monument Day« and World Heritage Day activities for list buildings and monuments (measure already regularly implemented).

Further purpose: Involvement in networks

The City of Regensburg is a member of various networks concerned with the »Historical city« theme. These promote the exchange of ideas and, with strategic lobbying, they also improve the financial and political parameters. The City of Regensburg works particularly hard at improving the statutory framework conditions for historical cities.

Educational services for children and young people

- Education on World Heritage.
- Child-suitable services in relation to permanent exhibition in the World Heritage visitor's centre.
- Guided tours for children and school children on the of World Heritage issue.

- Establishment of a UNESCO-Welterbe-Altstädte (World Heritage old cities) work group at the Deutsche Städtetag (German Association of Cities) (measure already implemented)
- Establishment and maintenance of contacts to Bund, Land and other relevant organisations
- Bundled presentation of network activities and their effects for Regensburg

Improvement of the legibility and ability to experience

- Further development of tourist management system and inter-linking with other municipal guidance systems.
- Presentation of touch models for visually disabled.
- Implementation of lighting measures for legibility and to enhance understanding of the World Heritage area at night-time, in accordance with the city lighting plan

Further objective: Promotion of citizens' involvement

Citizens' involvement with the World Heritage asset is most welcome. Residents and other interested parties will be called upon and encouraged to co-operate in World Heritage relevant issues and initiatives.

Research about the World Heritage

- Creation of a study to increase energy efficiency in historical buildings and monuments

- Regular information concerning activities and associations for the preservation of the World Heritage asset
- Development of a project on the issue of »Integration and World Heritage« with the aim of informing immigrant citizens about the World Heritage asset Regensburg

Further objective: World Heritage inscription as image and identity bearer

Common strategies will be developed for marketing the World Heritage asset as an image and identity bearer.



5
The Management System

But who, precisely, is responsible for ensuring that the individual goals and measures will be carried out? What are the actual steps taken to implement the Management Plan, preserving and developing the World Heritage asset sustainable for the future? It is precisely these aspects that are defined by the management system. It defines all the procedures, but also all the institutions and bodies responsible for carrying out the objectives and measures for the conservation of the World Heritage asset and representing World Heritage asset needs in the event of conflict of interest.

The management system pursues two primary objectives based on the vision already formulated. First of all, the safeguarding of the World Heritage has been ensured, not only by early identifying risks to the World Heritage, but also by co-ordinating safeguarding and development-related needs for a multifunctional and vibrant World Heritage area. Secondly, support should be given to the implementation and updating of the Management Plan. These primary objectives are decisive for the responsibilities and the procedures as defined by the management system.

Another significant element of the management system is the monitoring, by which an objective overview is maintained about World Heritage development. On the one hand, a systematic method of monitoring can provide objective data for controlling the implementation of the Management Plan; which is also an important basis for the updating of the plan. On the other hand, monitoring provides an optimal basis to assure that the safeguarding of the World Heritage and the development of the World Heritage area are ensured and correspond to the UNESCO stipulations.

5.1 Responsibilities

The communal and state-level bodies are primarily responsible for co-ordination and decision-making. They are the contact points for all issues and plans relating to the World Heritage area. Noteworthy examples here are the World Heritage co-ordination committee, the Building Office and the agencies for the preservation of historical buildings and monuments. Whereas the World Heritage co-ordination committee is the point of co-ordination and contact for all issues concerning the UNESCO World Heritage, the Building Office procedures the planning applications pertaining to the World Heritage area. The agencies for the preservation of historical buildings and monuments are responsible for attending to historical preservation aspects.



➔ INSIDE OF THE ST. EMMERAM BASILICA

Alongside these communal and state-level offices, there are numerous associations and citizen initiatives that work for the benefit of the tangible cultural heritage in Regensburg. They are particularly present in the education and information role and thereby make a significant contribution to the conservation and the preservation of the Old City of Regensburg. For example, the »Welterbe Kulturfonds Regensburg – die Förderer e.V.« is involved in organising projects and events aimed at bringing the citizens of Regensburg closer to the World Heritage asset. Another example is the »Freunde der Altstadt Regensburg e.V.« association, which, with its informational ambit, also contributes to the preservation the historical Old City.¹⁰

¹⁰ These and other actors and associations of the City of Regensburg dedicated to working on behalf of the historical heritage, are listed in the Appendix

5.2 Structural organisation and procedures

During the preparation of the management system, it proved expedient to build upon the established administrative structures – namely, those of historic building preservation and the building regulations. With an eye to the applicable primary objectives, the City of Regensburg has now developed procedures for the following overriding purposes and which are described in detail below:

1. Guiding the building development in the World Heritage area

- Approval of building projects, taking the interests of the World Heritage asset into account

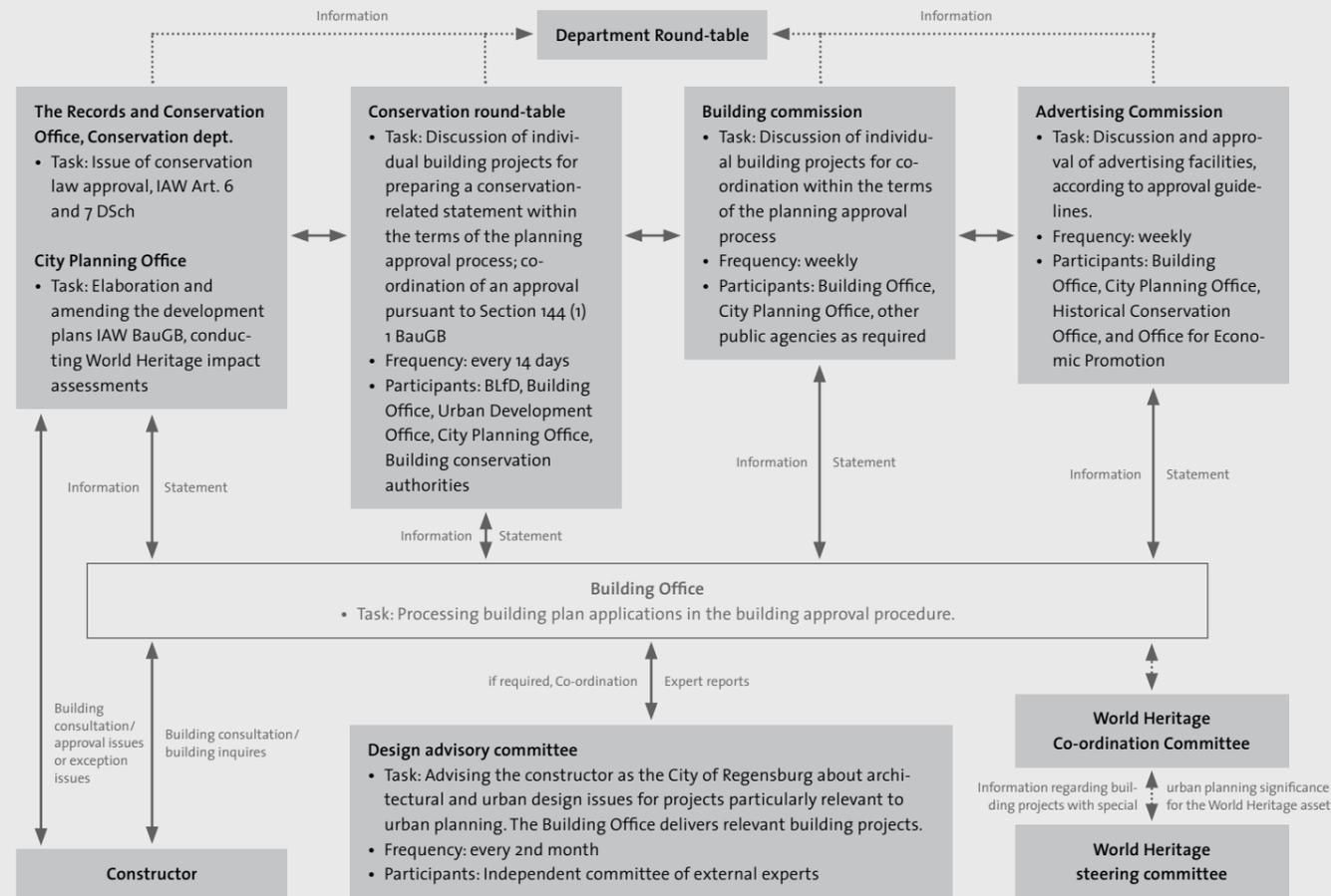
- Prompt and inter-departmental reconciliation of projects of relevance to the World Heritage asset
- Solution of conflicts

2. Controlling the implementation of the Management Plan

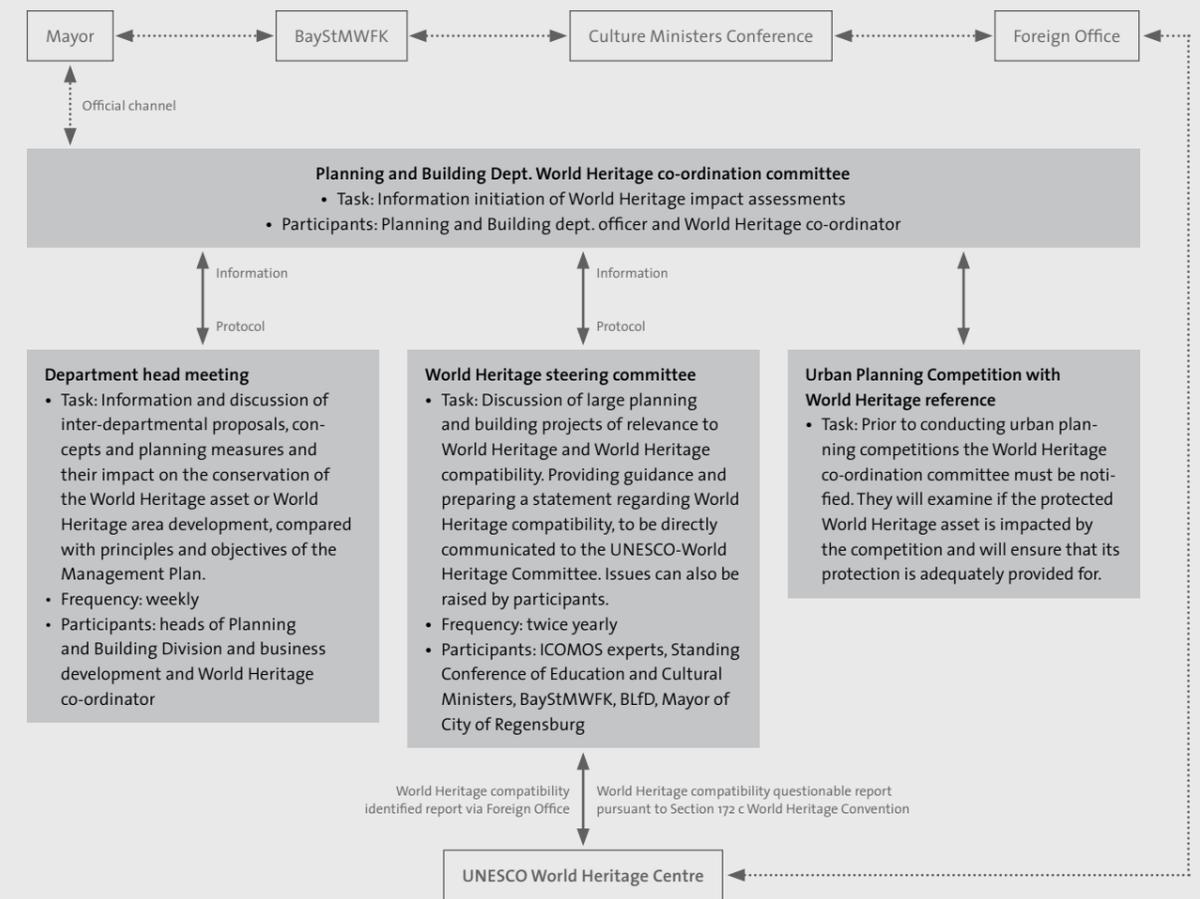
- Review of compliance with the principles and objectives of the Management Plan
- Monitoring the implementation of the key measures of the Management Plan
- Adaptation and continuation of the Management Plan in terms of continuous process improvement

The way in which the relevant requisite procedures are practically organised has been set down in organisational charts, as explained below.

Objective: Preservation of the World Heritage asset through (early) risk detection for the World Heritage asset, Conflict resolution support, Approval of building projects



Objective: Preservation of the World Heritage asset through (early) risk detection for the World Heritage asset, Conflict resolution support, Planning and building projects



Guiding the building development in the World Heritage area

➤ Approval of building projects compatible with the World Heritage

The Building Office is responsible for processing construction plan applications within the construction plan application procedure. Construction consulting sessions are also offered to constructors, to preclude possible conflicts from the outset. When a plan application is submitted, the Building Office will collect statements from, according to the plan being considered for approval, the conservation round-table, the building commission and/or the advertising commission.

While the conservation round-table examines the proposal and drafts a conservation statement, the building commission discusses the proposal within the relevant municipal agencies. If the construction project concerns a World Herit-

age property, a statement will also be required of the World Heritage commission. If discrepancies appear, or the plan application cannot be unanimously approved, the design advisory committee may be called upon. They will provide advice on architectural and urban design issues and prepare an expert assessment, which forms the decision-making basis to approve the plan application, making further stipulations before approval.

If the proposal is of special urban development significance, the World Heritage co-ordination committee can also call upon the World Heritage control committee (see graphic).

If, according to the Bavarian Building Regulations, the building proposal is in the Old City Ensemble and not subject to the mandatory approval procedure, constructors are required to obtain an approval pursuant to Section 6 and Section 7 of the Protection of Historical Buildings/Monuments Act. This is issued by the *Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde* (Municipal Building/Monument Conservation authorities).

➤ Early and inter-departmental coordination of projects relevant to the World Heritage

➤ Solution of conflicts

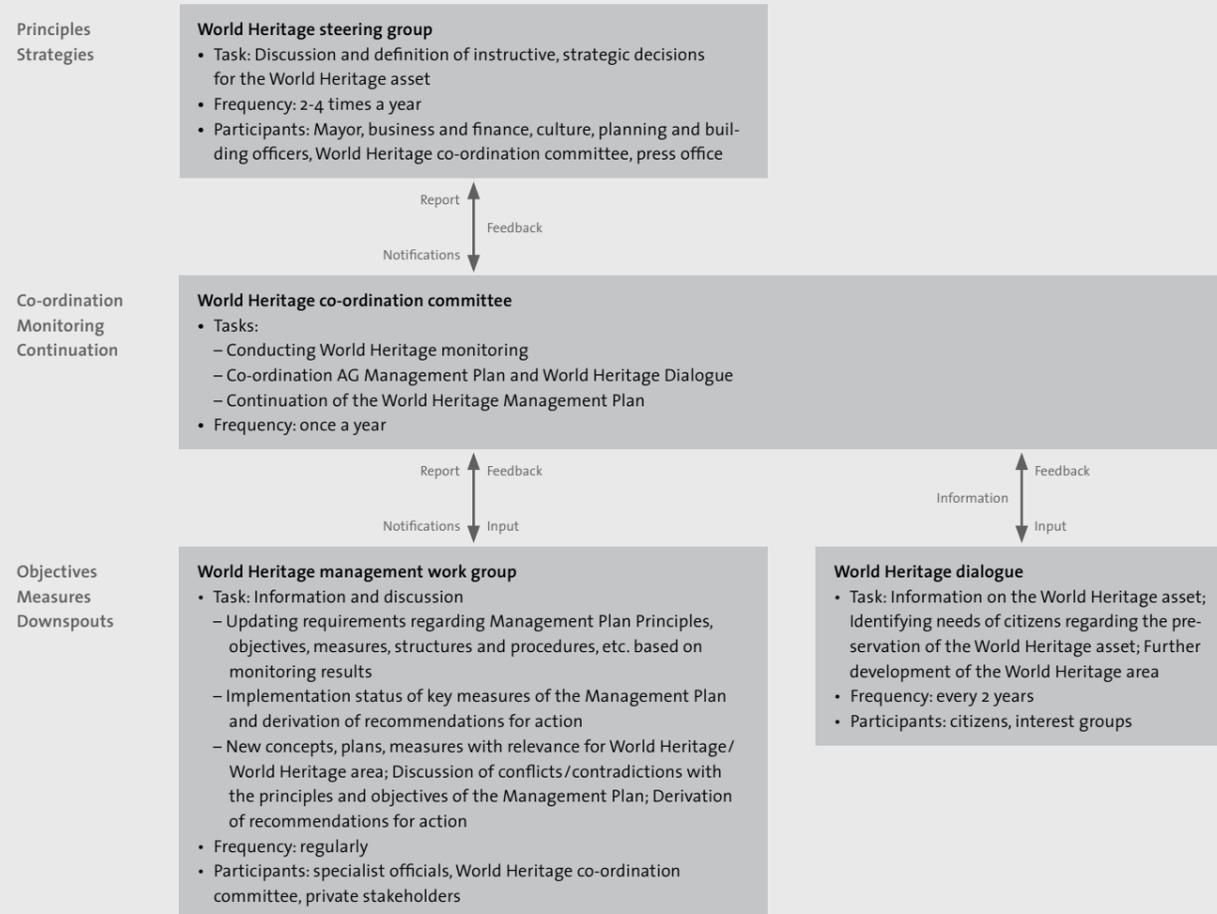
In the department heads round-table, inter-departmental information is circulated concerning new proposals, concepts, plans and measures, which are then discussed from the perspective of the impact on the conservation of the World Heritage asset and the development of the World Heritage area, compared with the principles and objectives of the Management Plan. In consultation with the head of the planning and building department, the World Heritage co-ordination committee will transfer all proposals, which are not clarified, from a World Heritage compatibility perspective to the World Heritage steering committee.

The World Heritage steering committee discusses plans with a view to their World Heritage compatibility and draft an expert assessment. If a proposal is classified as being World Heritage compatible, the statement will be delivered directly

via the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. If a proposal is not classified as World Heritage compatible, the assessment will be passed on, *in accordance with No.172 Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

Furthermore, any urban development competitions with a reference to the World Heritage asset will be sent to the World Heritage co-ordination committee for consultations prior to being awarded. It will examine if the protected World Heritage asset is impacted by the competition and will ensure that its protection is adequately provided for in the arrangement of the competition.

In consultation with the head of the Planning and Building Division, the World Heritage co-ordination committee will transfer all proposals, which are not clarified from a World Heritage compatibility perspective, to the World Heritage steering committee, or arrange for the preparation of World Heritage impact assessments.



Controlling the implementation of the Management Plan

- Supervision of compliance with the principles and objectives
- Monitoring the implementation of the key measures
- Updating in an continuous improvement process

The World Heritage co-ordination committee is responsible for updating the World Heritage Management Plan. Together with the Management Plan Work Group it monitors the World Heritage asset regularly.

The Management Plan Work Group examines the findings of its monitoring, determines the current status, the state of key measures implementation and determines to which extent the Management Plan has to be updated. The members of the Work Group also discuss new concepts, plans and

measures, which are of relevance to the World Heritage asset. But there is also a presentation and comprehensive discussion of those proposals that, in the opinion of the Work Group, do not accord with the principles and objectives of the Management Plan. When required the Work Group will finally issue concrete recommendations for action as to how the Management Plan should be updated and how concepts, plans and measures can be adapted.

Another important instrument is the World Heritage Dialogue forum. This informative event provides information to citizens about the World Heritage asset and identifies citizens' issues, regardless if these concerns are connected with the conservation of the World Heritage asset or the future development of the World Heritage area. All these results will be taken into account in the updating of the Management Plan. If strategic decisions are to be made for the World Heritage asset, these will be discussed in the World Heritage steering group.

5.3 Monitoring

As already mentioned, the monitoring function delivers objective data about the respective state of the World Heritage asset development. This data is used for a variety of purposes:

- **UNESCO-compliant monitoring**
Preparation of monitoring reports in accordance with UNESCO guideline
- **Continuous monitoring**
Continuous monitoring of the preservation of the UNESCO World Heritage property and the development of the World Heritage area in order to detect problematic developments early and to identify their causes
- **Success evaluation**
Monitoring and measuring Management Plan success, as well as the functional capacity of the structures and procedures
- **Updating the Management Plan**
The necessity for updating the Management Plan will be

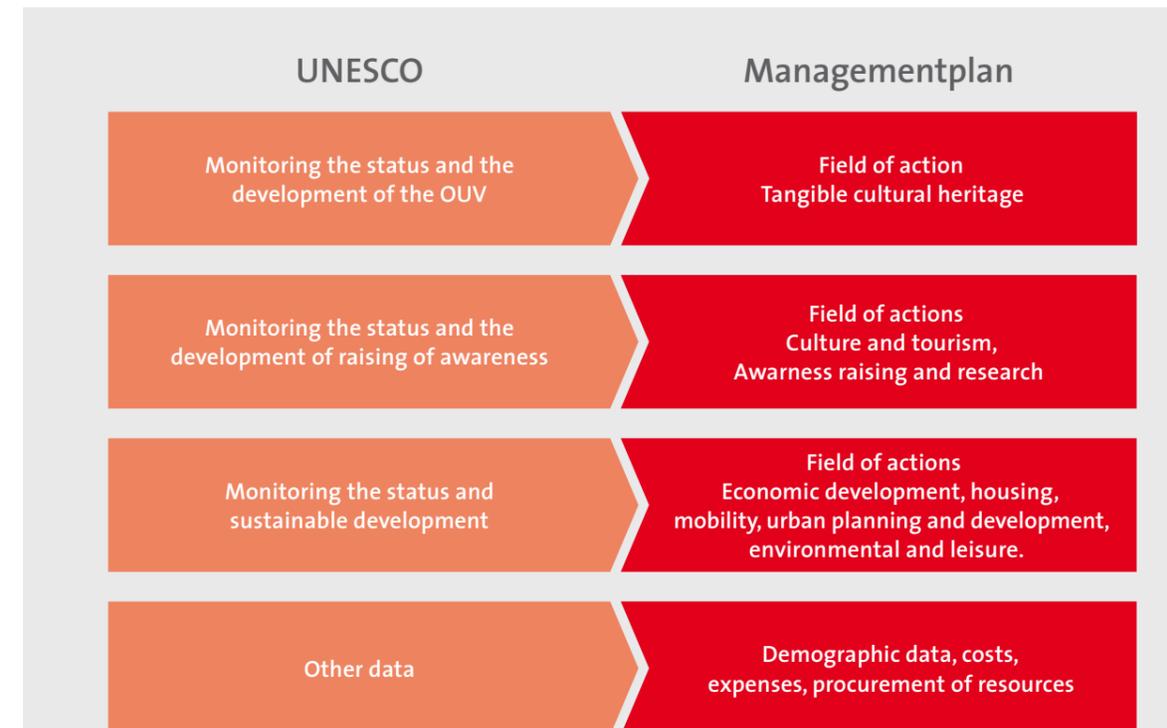
determined on the basis of continuous monitoring and success evaluation monitoring and the success evaluation (e.g. adaptation of the principles, objectives measures or even the bodies and procedures)

Data recording areas

What specific areas can be recorded with the assistance of monitoring? –The periodic reporting demanded by UNESCO concerns several defined areas, which are to be continuously monitored and which also correspond with those objectives and fields of action as defined in the World Heritage Management Plan.

According to UNESCO, the most important point is the conditions and development of the outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity. In the Regensburg Management Plan, this area is covered by the tangible cultural heritage field of action, which is aimed at conserving the authenticity and integrity of the World Heritage asset.

STRUCTURE OF THE MONITORING PROGRAMME Source Julia Aufnger





→ SCULPTURE IN THE ALLEENGURTEL

It is equally important to continuously monitor the extent to which raising the general public's awareness of the World Heritage asset has been successful—among the citizens of Regensburg, as well as among visitors. It is necessary to raise awareness of World Heritage, not merely among the people of Regensburg. Visitors too, should have their appreciation of the value of the World Heritage asset increased. This task is covered by the Regensburg Management Plan with the fields of action, culture and tourism, as well as awareness raising and research.

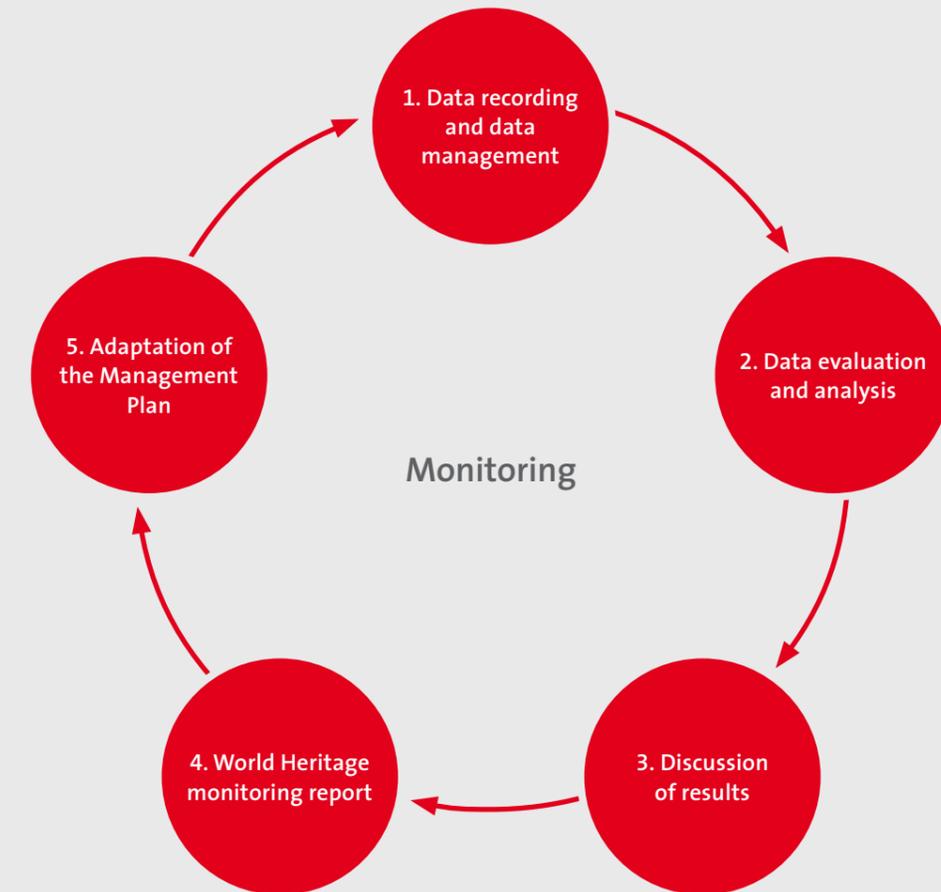
Another important issue is the monitoring and examination of the preservation status and the sustainable development. This area is covered in the Management Plan by the fields of action, economic development, residential concerns, mobility, urban planning and development as well as environmental issues and relaxation. Combined, all these fields of action focus on sustainable development.

From the range of issues mentioned, the periodic report demands that general data also be recorded in relation to demographics and costs. This data is expressly recorded for the purpose of periodic reporting.

Indicators

In future meetings of the Management Plan Work Group, one or more indicators should be defined for the individual objectives of the fields of action for monitoring purposes.

These should assist in measuring and verifying the implementation of the objectives. A target range should be defined for each of the indicators, which would allow a check to be performed to ascertain if there has been a positive change compared to the previous year or the previous two years.



→ MONITORING CYCLE Source Nils Scheffer, Urban Expert

Implementation

Beginning in 2012, monitoring will be performed once a year by the World Heritage co-ordination committee. It will be carried out in five steps:

1. Data recording

Once a year, the World Heritage co-ordination committee will request the relevant contact persons to deliver the data concerning the indicators.

2. Data analysis

The World Heritage co-ordination committee will analyse the data to identify any possible problematic developments and trends, using a traffic light system for this purpose. If developments are apparent that do not correspond with the desired objective, these will then be discussed with the relevant institution and their causes analysed to identify any further need for action. The results will be set down in a preliminary World Heritage monitoring report.

3. Discussion of the results

The preliminary World Heritage monitoring report will be passed on to the members of the Management Plan Work Group. At their monitoring meeting, they will discuss the need for adaptation of the World Heritage Management Plan, adaptation of the key measures, or supplementation of objectives.

4. World Heritage monitoring report

Based on the monitoring meeting, the Management Plan Work Group prepares the final World Heritage monitoring report and describing the need for action by the World Heritage co-ordination committee and then forward it to the relevant institutions.

5. Updating the World Heritage Management Plan

Based on the World Heritage monitoring reports, the Management Plan will be updated as required by the World Heritage co-ordination committee.

An aerial photograph of a historic town, likely Regensburg, Germany, showing a dense cluster of buildings with red-tiled roofs. A prominent stone tower with a conical roof is visible on the left. The town is surrounded by green hills and a river in the distance.

6 Elaboration Process of the Management Plan



➤ PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN HARMONY Source Nils Scheffer Urban Expert

One thing became clear to those in charge very early on—the World Heritage Management Plan needed to be prepared within a participatory process. Representatives from various interest groups, as well as committed stakeholders, should be actively integrated into the preparation process in order to produce a final concept that was persuasive—a concept that would not only be generally admired, but one that could almost reckon with the broadest possible support and a high level of identification.

The basis for this participatory process was a resolution adopted by the municipal councils¹¹, a resolution initiated by the World Heritage co-ordination committee. This resolution stated that the Regensburg Management Plan should be an integrated and action-based planning and action concept. The political and administrative officials agreed on the importance of the role to be played by working together with public and private interest groups; particularly those,

the needs and suggestions of whom, were to be sustainable balanced with the World Heritage asset. The ultimate aim of this collective preparation method was to achieve the following objectives:

- there should be an increase in the awareness of the needs and opportunities presented by the World Heritage asset, as well as its significance for the development of the Old City.
- the multifaceted interests of users, residents, as well as the administrative actors had to be co-ordinated and balanced with the needs of the World Heritage asset.
- realistic measures and activities had to be developed, which were orientated equally towards the necessities of the World Heritage asset and those of the City and its population.

In the initial step, the Management Plan Work Group was formed. It was comprised of public and private stakeholders who were to assist throughout the entire preparatory process.

In order to ask the opinions of the widest possible population group, so as to obtain the widest range of feedback, the citizens of Regensburg were invited to participate in the World Heritage Dialogue. For an entire weekend, those attending discussed the future of the World Heritage asset, with questions ranging from issues concerning the tangible cultural heritage to matters pertaining to tourism and the development of the City. The upshot was a good insight into the individual needs of the population, as well as concrete proposals emanating from the citizens as to the measures that should be undertaken in relation to the World Heritage asset.

The political decision-makers were of course kept up to speed and were provided with information about new developments. They were to be afforded the opportunity to suggest concrete ideas, express reservations or make corrective suggestions. The Committee for Town Planning, Transport, Environmental and Residential Matters regularly received significant interim results—such as the drafted Model for the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof and the principles, objectives and measures that had been developed.

6.1 Preparation

In order to create a well-grounded World Heritage Management Plan, which was fit to accommodate the complex requirements of the quite varied nature of this World Heritage property, the following preparatory steps were agreed upon—the formation of a Work Group, the inclusion of an external expert with a chairmanship function and the creation of an end analysis.

The Planning Committee of the Regensburg municipal council agreed with this approach and the formation of a Management Plan Work Group.¹² This Work Group was staffed by representatives from public and private institutions. There was an emphasis on inviting stakeholders who had shown long-term commitment to the development and the preservation of the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof.

¹¹ Joint meeting of the Committee for Town Planning, Transport, Environmental and Residential Matters, the Cultural Committee and the Committee for Business and Tourism on 3.7.2007.

¹² Meeting of the Committee for Town Planning, Transport, Environmental and Residential Matters on 26.5.2009.



»The interests of the conservation of historical buildings and monuments were included in the Management Plan to the same degree as those of business. The Management Plan thus provides a good prospect for developing the World Heritage asset of Regensburg over the coming years. Now it must be implemented.«

➤ UTE HICK
HEAD OF CITY PLANNING OFFICE



»To me, the strategy underpinning the Management Plan is precisely right. It deals with maintaining a balance in Regensburg between conservation and development. This has been very successfully done with the Management Plan.«

➤ PETER WEBER
DIRECTOR OF LEGAL HUMAN RESOURCES, FINANCES DEPT. IHK REGENSBURG FOR OBERPFALZ/KELHEIM



»As I see it, the Management Plan constitutes a type of toolbox. It contains numerous measures and projects critical for the development of the Old City and Stadtamhof. It provides the right instruments for wholly different and sometimes novel issues.«

➤ RUDOLF FRÖSCHL
HEAD OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPT. OBERPFALZ GOVERNMENT



→ SPONSOR PATE KLAUS MOCK



→ SPONSOR ALFRED HELBRICH CHAIRING THE WORLD HERITAGE DIALOG

→ The World Heritage Management Plan Godfathers

The World Heritage Management Plan has a total of eight fields of activity. A »sponsor« was nominated for each these fields of action. During the preparation of the Management Plan, these individuals acted as contact persons for questions concerning their particular field of action and they assumed reporting roles. During the preparatory process, they headed up smaller groups and chaired the Work Groups of citizens during the World Heritage Dialogue. The »godfathers« of the fields of action are:

→ PETER ITTLINGER

Deputy Head of Building Office, godfather for the field of action Tangible cultural heritage

→ SABINE TEISINGER

Head of Tourist Information, RTC godfather for the field of action Culture and tourism

→ ALFRED HELBRICH

Altstadtkümmerner (City curator), Office of Business Development, godfather for the field of action Economic development

→ HANS-JÜRGEN POSCHENRIEDER

Head of Urban Development Dept., Office for Urban Development godfather for the field of action Housing

→ HANS-JOACHIM PFEIFF

Deputy Head of Traffic and Transport Planning, Stadtplanungsamt (City Planning Office), godfather for the field of action Mobility

→ JONAS DÖRFLER

Deputy Head of Stadtplanungsamt (City Planning Office), godfather for the field of action Urban Planning and Development

→ KLAUS MOCK

Department of Technical Environment Protection/Climate Protection, Environmental and Legal Office, godfather for the field of action Environmental issues and leisure

→ MATTHIAS RIPP

World Heritage co-ordinator, Planning and Building Dept., godfather for the field of action Awareness raising and research

→ THE SPONSORS JONAS DORFLER, HANS-JOACHIM PFEIFF AND HANS-JÜRGEN POSCHENRIEDER (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT)



→ PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPT. OFFICIAL CHRISTINE SCHIMPFERMANN CHAIRS A MEETING OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN WORK GROUP. TO HER LEFT IS THE EXTERNAL CHAIRMAN NILS SCHEFFLER.



→ Image top KICK-OFF MEETING OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN WORK GROUP Image below RUDOLF FRÖSCHL AND JOSEF KAGERER, GOVERNMENT OF THE BAVARIAN REGION »OBERPFALZ« (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT)

It may be assumed that they will also retain responsibility in the future for the implementation of the measures prepared for the World Heritage asset. In order to ensure that the Work Group is effective, to guarantee the functional capability and to guarantee an intensive exchange of ideas, the number of participants was limited to 18 institutions, alongside the World Heritage co-ordination committee. Subsequently, following the World Heritage Dialogue in February 2010, the Management Plan Work Group was complemented by two more independent actors from the ranks of the general population, who were to represent the citizens' interests. The agencies participating in the Work Group are:

- Aktionsgemeinschaft Altstadt e.V.,
- The Records and Conservation Office,
- Office for Urban Development,
- Office of Business Development,
- Building Office,
- Bavarian State Conservation Office,
- Bavarian State for Business, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology,
- Main Press and Public Relations Dept.,
- IHK Regensburg (Chamber of Trade and Industry),
- Cultural Office,
- Oberste Baubehörde im Bayerischen Staatsministerium des Innern (State Building Authority, Bavarian Ministry of the Interior),
- Environment and Legal Office,
- Regensburg Tourismus GmbH,
- Oberpfalz Government
- Stadtmarketing Regensburg (City Marketing Assoc.),
- Stadtplanungsamt (City Planning Office),
- Welterbe Kulturfonds Regensburg – die Förderer e.V.,
- World Heritage co-ordination committee and
- One male and one female representative from among the inhabitants.

Each agency could have several representatives attending meetings. Thus, for the work in small groups, it was possible to have representation from every interest group for every issue. Furthermore, a competent decision-maker for each agency had to be present in order to be ready to make

decisions at each meeting. This agreement also guaranteed continuity in the working partnership.

The first two meetings took place in 2009. These were used to create a common working basis and to clarify the guidelines for a constructive working partnership. The goals, task and working schedule of the Work Group were formulated. There was also agreement on the objectives and contents of the World Heritage Management Plan to be drafted and the fields of actions to deal with were defined.

In the next step, an external expert was called upon to ultimately draw up the World Heritage Management Plan. His professional know-how, as well as his neutral position, were of enormous benefit for moderating between the various interest groups, as well as for the preparatory process as a whole. The task given to him was to prepare and follow-up meetings, to plan, chair and record them.

Because there were copious concepts, plans and instruments already in place for the World Heritage asset ensemble, it was expedient at the very outset to obtain an overview by way of an initial analysis. What objectives and measures were already formulated for the World Heritage zone? What instruments were already in place for the preservation of the World Heritage asset? Together, the Work Group discussed the need for action and co-ordination of the sustainable development and protection of the World Heritage area. For each field of action, the need for action was specified, but the need for co-ordination was also determined between the individual fields of action (conflicts of objectives and measures). Based on this analysis, it was clear which challenges and potentials were connected with the Regensburg World Heritage property.

In the following six meetings, the following points could be strategically worked out by also including the results of the World Heritage Dialogues:

- the Vision for the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof
- principles, objectives and measures,
- management system for the preservation of the World Heritage asset.

Vision

= Vision/desired future.
What do I want for myself?

Principles

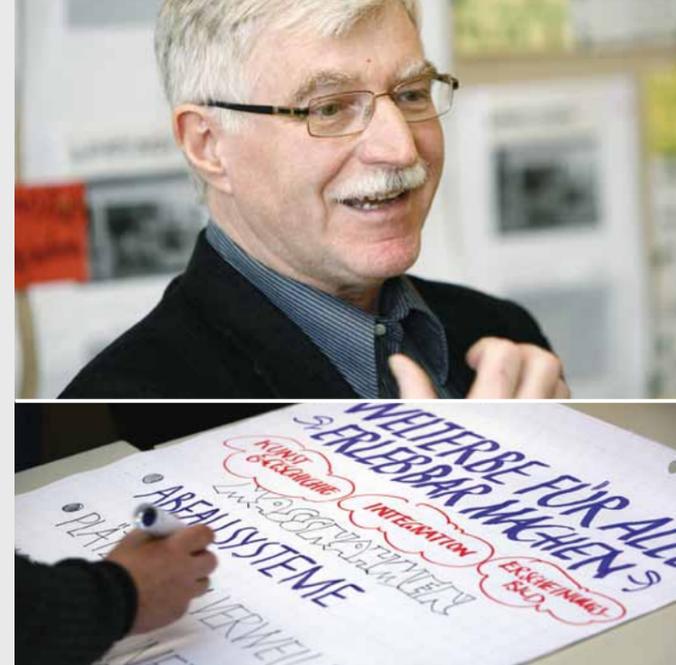
= Road map/decision-making aid.
What must I be aware of?

Objectives

= goal, measurable status.
What, specifically, do I want to achieve?

Measures

= Activities for achieving goals.
What do I have to do?



EXPLANATION OF TERMS Source Nils Scheffer, Urban Expert

CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION WORLD HERITAGE DIALOGUE IN FEBRUARY 2010

6.2 From vision to principles and objectives

Once the first draft of the vision for the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof was developed and collectively discussed, the members of the Work Group were then to communicate this within their immediate milieu – as a trial run, so to speak. The feedback obtained in this way flowed into the conclusive vision (see Chapter 3 for details), which was presented to the Planning Committee in October 2009.

The next step was to develop the principles and objectives for the individual field of actions. An initial draft of these,

prepared by the external expert on the basis of the results to date, was detailed and supplemented by the members of the Work Group. Potential areas of conflict between the individual objectives were also specified and discussed in this context. During this phase of work when the substance was tackled, the periphery of members was integrated. The feedback from those questioned, together with the further results of the discussions of the Work Group, was fed into the subsequent formulation of the principles and objectives, which were presented to the Planning Committee in October 2009.

6.3 Joint definition of measures

Together with the external experts, who already had prepared the first draft, the Management Plan Work Group then developed a list of measures as to how the objectives for the individual field of actions could be achieved. Each activity was worked through in special small groups. Each small group also nominated one person to head the Work Group, document the results and act as point of contact for the World Heritage co-ordination committee and be an external co-ordinator.

One initial step was to discuss, supplement and modify the measures with respect to the following aspects:

- actuality and relevance of the measures,
- determining the co-ordinating agency for the implementation of the measure in question,
- important comments, additions and requirements in relation to the measure and

- development of other important measures to support the objectives of the field of action.

In a subsequent step, each small group defined the relevant key measures for the respective field of action.

All results were of course recorded, collectively discussed and, if required, supplemented. The decision was made to retain the proven approach to ask the members of the Work Group to present the crucial results and proposed measures for discussion within their own milieus and to relay the feedback to the World Heritage co-ordination committee and the external expert – always with a eye to the fact that this participatory process is a significant factor in achieving a Management Plan capable of having consensus

6.4 World Heritage dialogue – involving citizens

The principle of participation led naturally to the initiation of the World Heritage Dialogue. Over a weekend in February 2010, the citizens of Regensburg discussed the future of the World Heritage asset. They also suggested their own proposals for measures, not only aimed towards the conservation of the World Heritage asset, but always at contributing to the attractiveness and quality of life offered by the Old City. Through this two-day event it was also possible to identify the needs of citizens in relation to the World Heritage area.

In order to reach the broadest possible cross-section of the public, the World Heritage co-ordination committee conducted various campaigns to encourage participation in the World Heritage Dialogue:

- infos and invitation to attend the World Heritage Dialogue on the City of Regensburg website,
- stands with flyers and postcards placed in the city,
- press release, entry in the events calendar and interview in the Mittelbayerischen Zeitung newspaper,
- information evening and information booth in the pedestrian zone, where details about the World Heritage Management Plan were presented and invitations to the World Heritage Dialogue were extended,
- announcement of the World Heritage Dialogue at external events,
- written invitations to members of the Stadtentwicklungsforum (city development forum).

The event was attended by over 70 citizens, as well as representatives from various interest groups. For two days, intensive discussions were held and small groups worked on various aspects – producing ultimately impressive, high quality results.



»It was important to actively include the citizens into the planning process. The World Heritage Dialogue unearthed many good ideas and greatly enriched the Management Plan.«

DR. PETER MORSBACH
PUBLICIST AND ART HISTORIAN



»I give high marks to the co-operation and exchange between the internal and external partners in honing the World Heritage Management Plan. One particular plus point in all of this was the high quality and target structure of the process across the entire working phase.«

THERESA APPOLTSHAUSER
CULTURAL OFFICE, CONCEPTS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS



»The preparation of the Management Plan also provided a good opportunity to touch base with the various parties and to make them aware of the issue of protection and conservation of historical assets.«

→ DR. MICHAEL SCHMIDT
AREA DIRECTOR REGENSBURG,
BAVARIAN STATE CONSERVATION OFFICE



»In Regensburg, the World Heritage inscription is closely linked with tourism. I am delighted that this too has been reflected in the World Heritage Management Plan.«

→ SABINE TEISINGER
HEAD OF TOURIST INFORMATION,
REGENSBURG TOURISMUS GMBH



»I found the discussions conducted in the Work Group to be very fruitful. There was a constant prevailing atmosphere of trust and a common interest in achieving consensus, even in disputed topics.«

→ PETER ITTLINGER
DEPUTY HEAD BUILDING OFFICE

A chaired Work Group was established for each field of action. On the first day, the needs of the participants were identified with regard to the World Heritage area. Requests for improvements were discussed in order to determine the most important issues. On the second day, the Work Groups developed potential measures for meeting these needs. The most significant measures were thereafter defined as key measures—a result that proved thoroughly expedient and necessary for the subsequent consolidation of the World Heritage Management Plan.

Part of the task of the Management Plan Work Group was to take proposed measures, identified via the World Heritage Dialogue and verify if and how these could be realised and present them to the upper administrative and political echelons for further clarification. The proposals capable of implementation were integrated into the World Heritage list of measures before being presented to the Planning Committee. The resolutions and underlying reasons—including those for proposals that were rejected—have been recorded in common with all the other relevant information and can be viewed on the City of Regensburg World Heritage website. For each key measure it is also planned to create a data sheet in which to enter the objective, result, co-ordination, planned period of realisation, the relevant stakeholders and the designated budget.

6.5 Considerations for the management system

After the objectives had been formulated and the associated requisite measures had been defined, it was then necessary to concentrate on practical arrangements as to how the implementation would actually proceed and who should be responsible for the realisation of the individual measures.

Put simply—the next step was to define the management system that would describe procedures, procedures and responsibilities and which primarily would encompass the areas of structural and procedural organisation, responsibilities and monitoring.

Together with the external experts, the Management Plan Work Group defined the procedures and the committees, which were to have future responsibility for the implementation and upholding of the World Heritage Management Plan. Parallel to this, a system of indicators were prepared, through which it was possible at any time to examine the degree to which objectives for the individual field of action had already been fulfilled. In this way, it would also be possible at any time to optimally describe the concrete procedures used in the implementation of the monitoring system.

6.6 Looking ahead

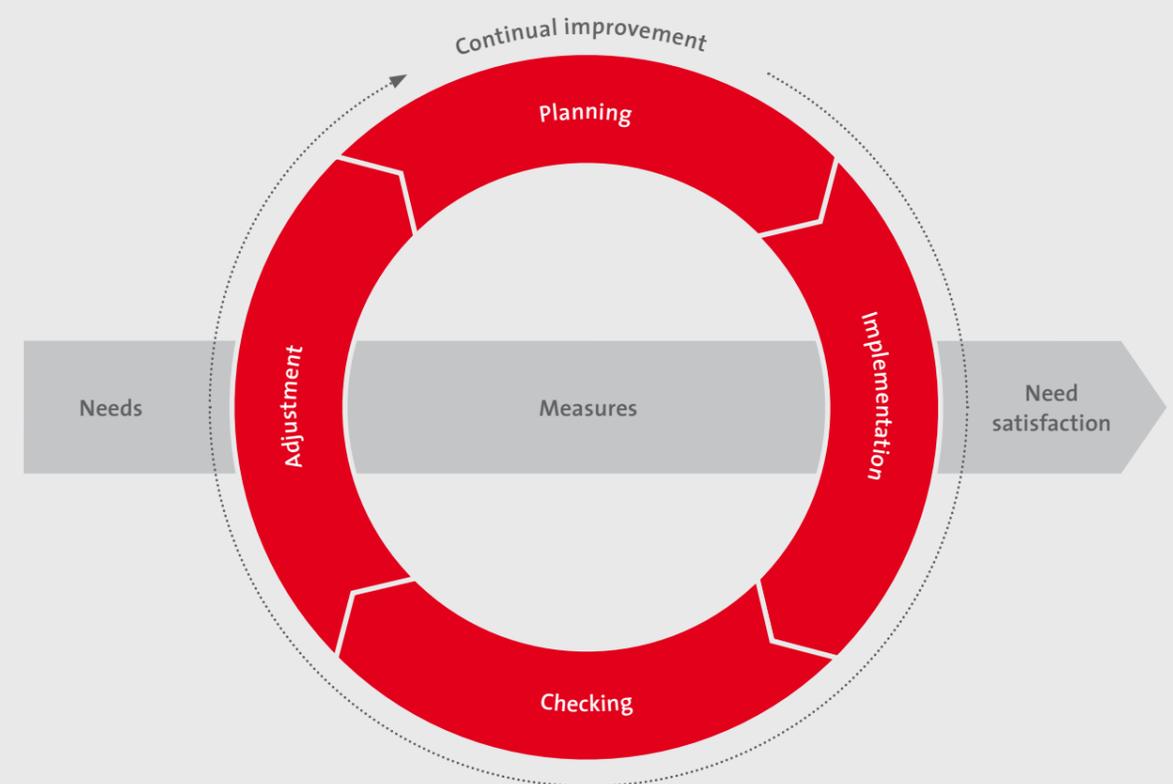
In all questions concerning the conservation and further development of the World Heritage asset, the Management Plan Work Group has proven to be an important link to the administration and the urban community. The successful performance of the World Heritage Dialogue also resulted in numerous important contributions, thanks to public commitment.

This potential should also be exploited in the future. Public and private institutions, as well as citizens should also be integrated into the future debate concerning the development and the preservation of the Regensburg World Heritage asset. So agreement was reached to reconvene the World Heritage Dialogue every two years. It has also been decided to continue the Management Plan Work Group meetings. Its task—the concrete implementation of the Management

Plan, with a permanent eye towards progressing the list of measures. It is also responsible for guiding the monitoring of the Management Plan and to support the future updating with its know-how.

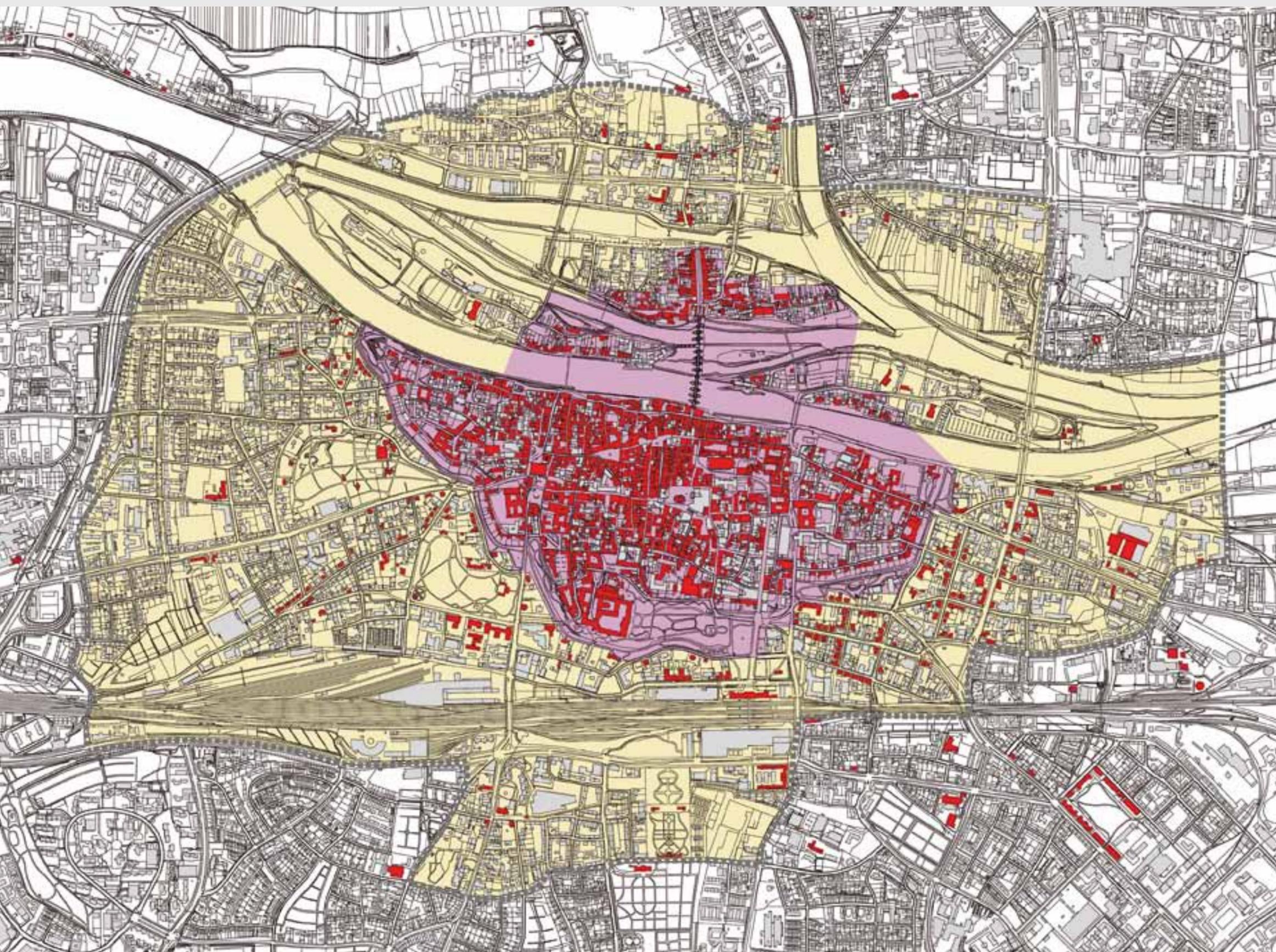
One crucial aspect is to continue to inform the people of Regensburg about progress and about the development and implementation of the Management Plan. People should continue to have the opportunity to actively contribute to the development of the World Heritage asset. The World Heritage Dialogue has proven itself to be a successful instrument in this respect. For that reason, the plan is to ensure there continues to be a forum for talks and discussions, not just about the interests of the World Heritage asset, but those of citizens, too. Interested individuals and persons already involved are all warmly welcome.

→ PHASES OF A MANAGEMENT SYSTEM Source Nils Scheffer, Urban Expert



Appendix





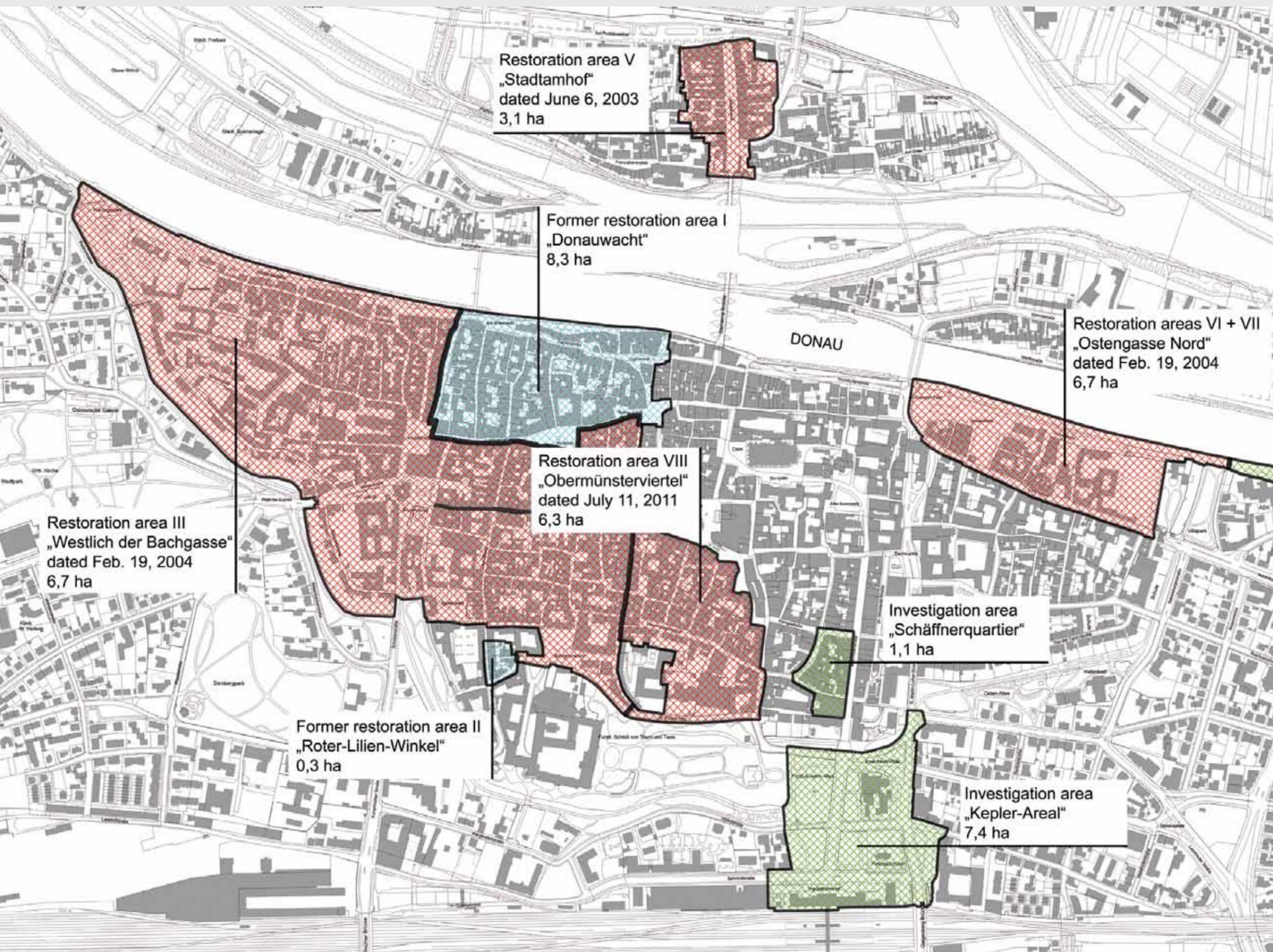
1 World Heritage zone and buffer zone

- World Heritage core zone/Old Town ensemble World
- Heritage buffer zone
- Protected historical buildings

Not to scale



WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY –
OLD TOWN REGENSBURG WITH STADTAMHOF
Source Stadtplanungsamt (City Planning Office)



2 Restoration and investigation areas in the World Heritage area

See Chapter 2.4, page 29.

Not to scale



Updated December 2011

3 Restoration by-laws in the World Heritage area¹³

See Chapter 2.4, page 29

By-laws for the formal definition of the restoration area »Westnerwacht«

Dated 14.5.1986 (Official Journal no. 22 dated June 2, 1986.); adopted by the City of Regensburg based on Section 5 of the City Development Funding Act in the version promulgated on 18.8.1976 and Article 23 of the Municipal Code of the Free State of Bavaria of 25.1.1952, approved by the Government of Oberpfalz on 11.3.1986.

Following the restorations of the Donauwacht and Roter-Lilien-Winkel areas, the municipal council resolved to define approximately 20 hectares of the surrounding Westnerwacht as a restoration area, as this adjoins the Donauwacht restoration area and to the largest adjacent residential area of the Old City of Regensburg. The property was largely in small parcels in private ownership. More than 50 percent of the assets were defined as individual protected historical buildings.

By-law of the City of Regensburg for the formal definition of the restoration area »Westlich der Bachgasse«

Dated May 2, 1995 (Official Journal no. 19 dated May 8, 1995.); adopted by the City of Regensburg on basis of the Section 142 of the Building Code (BauGB).

This area of almost 14 hectares was selected because it adjoins three pre-existing restoration areas. At the time of definition, despite visible, private restoration activities almost 25 percent of the buildings were in a poor to very poor condition. In addition, there were deficiencies in the residential environment and in the design of the public spaces.

By-law of the City of Regensburg for the formal definition of the restoration area »Stadtamhof«

Dated June 1, 2003 (Official Journal no. 33 of Aug. 11, 2003); adopted by the City of Regensburg on basis of the Section 142 of the Building Code (BauGB).

This restoration area lies outside the Old City of Regensburg and encompasses the core area of the former Bavarian town of Stadtamhof. Despite its special historical and urban development position, it lies within the area inscribed in the World Heritage List.

By-law of the City of Regensburg for the formal definition of the restoration area »Ostengasse Nord«

Dated Feb. 19, 2004 (Official Journal no. 11 of March 8, 2004); adopted by the City of Regensburg on basis of the Section 142 of the Building Code (BauGB).

There are urban development deficiencies particularly to the west of the area indicated, caused in part by war damage and by subsequent planning failures. The urban development set-aside area of the Donaumarkt is in particular need of repair.

By-law of the City of Regensburg for the formal definition of the restoration area »Obermünsterviertel«

Dated July 11, 2011 (Official Journal no. 29 of July 18, 2011); adopted by the City of Regensburg on basis of the Section 142 (1) of the Building Code (BauGB).

Many areas of the Obermünster quarter possess urban development qualities and a potential little exploited as yet. The primary reason for this is the relative marginal situation in the Old City of Regensburg as well as the structural circumstances. This has created a low level of development dynamic, it has not been possible to boost momentum to match development witnessed in the core Old City of Regensburg.

¹³ Updated: Dezember 2011.

➔ GARGOYLE AT CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER



5 Other local legal regulations with relevance for the World Heritage asset

By way of supplementing Chapter 2.4, this section lists all local legal regulations in the buffer zone.¹⁴

5.1 Development plans in the buffer zone

- Local by-law for regulation of development of area between Sternbergstraße, Furtmayrstraße, Hermann-Geib-Straße and the railway line dated Dec. 27, 1949 as a pure residential area (Official Journal no. I from Jan. 5, 1950)
- Development plan no. 8 »An der Galgenbergstraße (former brewery)« (Official Journal no. 7 dated Feb. 14, 2005)
- Development plan no. 77 for the area bordered to the east by the western boundary of Heitzerstraße, in the south by the southern boundary of the property lot no. 3600, to the west by the eastern wall of the spectator stand of SSV Jahn, to the north by the northern boundary of the property lot no. 3600 (Official Journal no. 12 dated Mar. 22, 1968)
- Development plan no. 85 for the sub-area west of »Auf der Grede« Strasse (Official Journal no. 11 dated Mar. 13, 1973)
- Development plan no. 85 I for amendment of the development plan no. 85 for the Dultplatz square area, pertaining to property lot no. 100 and sub-plots from lot no. 95, 95/2,100/1,101 and 99, District of Steinweg (Official Journal no. 47 dated Nov. 19, 1979)
- Development plan no. 93 for the sub-area between Böhmerwald-Nordgastr., Holzgartenstr. and the planned Naabstraße (Official Journal no. 15 dated Apr. 13, 1970)
- Development plan no. 111 »Holzgartenstraße« (Official Journal no. 16 dated Apr. 14, 2000)
- Development plan no. 123 for the area between Theodor-Körner-Straße and Umlandstraße (Official Journal no. 37 dated Sept. 16, 1974)
- Development plan no. 123/1 for amendment of development plant no. 123 (Official Journal no. 48 dated Nov. 28, 1983)
- Development plan no. 156 for an area both sides of Günzstraße (Official Journal no. 50 dated Dec. 14, 1981)
- Development plan no. 181 for a sub-area south of Frankenstraße and north of Holzgartenstraße in the area of the existing property Holzgartenstraße no. 25/47 as well as parcels 167/1 and 167/2 of the district of Reinhausen (Official Journal no. 47 dated Nov. 23, 1981)
- Development plan no. 224 »Am Galgenberg« (Official Journal no. 39 dated Sept. 30, 1991)
- Development plan no. 227 for the Gartenfreunde and Ratisbona permanent gardening lot area (Official Journal no. 12 dated Mar. 23, 1993)
- Development plan no. 229 for the permanent gardening lot area north of Kirchmeierstraße (Official Journal no. 20 dated May 18, 1992)
- Development plan no. 239 »Stobäusplatz« (Official Journal no. 40 dated Oct. 4, 1993)
- Development plan no. 255 »Friedenstraße« (Official Journal no. 11 dated Mar. 12, 2001)

5.2 Local boundary definition by-law in the buffer zone

Local boundary definition by-law Am Pfaffensteiner Hang
Dated Feb. 22, 1979 (Official Journal no. 23 dated June 4, 1979).

By-law pursuant Section 34(2) Federal Building Law (Bundesbaugesetz) for the definition of the boundaries for the associated development sub-area »Am Pfaffensteiner Hang«

5.3 Inclusory by-law in the buffer zone

Inclusory by-law Spitalkellerweg-West
Dated Apr. 14, 2011 (Official Journal no. 26 dated June 27, 2011).

By-law pursuant to Section 34(4) no. 3 Building Code (BauGB) in conjunction with Section 10 BauGB for the inclusion of individual external spaces in the associated developed Steinweg sub-area

5.4 Preservation by-law in the buffer zone

By-law pursuant to Section 39 h Federal Building Law (BBauG) for the Eisbuckel area (Preservation by-law no. 1)
Dated May 14, 1986 (Official Journal no. 5 dated June 2, 1986.); adopted by the City of Regensburg based on Section 39h of the Federal Building Law (BBauG) and Article 23 of the Municipal Code of the Free State of Bavaria approved by the Government of Oberpfalz on Jan. 16, 1984.

The area known as the Eisbuckel is located on the southern part of the buffer zone (bordered by Bischof-Konrad-Straße to the south, Gutenbergstraße to the north, Fikentscherstraße to the west and Rotteneckstraße to the south). Its structure is largely influenced by the railway residences built in the 1920s. Due to its slope location, the development of this area is of special significance for the silhouette of the City.

6 Other instruments for preservation of the World Heritage asset

By way of supplementing the instruments described in Chapter 2.6, the following other important concepts, plans and programmes for the World Heritage area are listed.

6.1 Urban development

Sub-regional report on Regensburg City/environs

City / environs development report with guidelines and proposed measures. With respect to the World Heritage area findings were obtained including the creation of near-natural areas along the

Danube, on the improvement of the inner City local public transport system, as well as about retail trade in the Old City.

Concept for a Regensburg Cultural and Congress Centre on Ernst-Reuter-Platz

The City of Regensburg plans to construct a Cultural and Congress Centre on Ernst-Reuter-Platz, the purposes of which would include boosting the urban development and functional aspects of the Old City–Main Station corridor. The planning area is labelled an investigation area pursuant to Section 142 BauGB.

Preparatory examination of Schöffner quarter

In the Schöffner quarter, preparatory examinations have been conducted in accordance with Section 142 BauGB. In conjunction with the investigation report, the first conceptual findings have been determined regarding possible future use, structure and urban design of the quarter.

Heritage Impact Assessments

To ascertain the effects of planned projects and measures on the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage ensemble prior to implementation, and where required, a Heritage Impact Assessment will be conducted. In this context the visual and physical impact on the appearance of the World Heritage site will be examined to assess the degree to which the outstanding universal value of the property will be affected. Heritage Impact Assessments have been prepared for the Alternative Danube Crossing and the Ostenturm (eastern tower).

6.2 Business

Development concept »Commercial development space« for the City of Regensburg

This concept contains recommendations for the development of commercial space for the City as a whole, not including retail outlets, hotels and restaurants. The findings for the Old City include that it is an important and attractive location, particularly for highly knowledgeable locations and business service providers. It has also been determined, that there should be support for the establishment of smaller arts and crafts spaces, which, to date, have tended to be situated in the less attractive marginal areas of the Old City.

Outline concept for the development of retail trade in Regensburg until 2020

This outline concept provides a framework guide for the development of retail trade until 2020. For the Old City, the aim is to retain and strengthen it as a central shopping location, with a multifaceted and attractive stock of retail stores and a pleasant environment for the shopping experience.

6.3 Tourism

Marketing plan of Regensburg Tourismus GmbH

Every year, Regensburg Tourismus GmbH (Regensburg Tourism, Ltd) updates its marketing strategy for Regensburg: objectives, target groups, activities, and marketing highlights. The aim is to ensure that tourism continues to boost the vibrancy of the Old City.

Location and requirements analysis for the hotel and accommodation industry in Regensburg (Hotel Concept)

This analysis examines the projected hotel capacity and demand in Regensburg until 2012. Recommendations were given for the hotel industry and inner city areas with potential hotel sites were evaluated.

6.4 Mobility

Expert assessments on district garages

These assessments examine the need for locally available garage space, the potential rent income, the evaluation of potential sites, as well as their type and size in the Old City, to improve the car-parking situation for residents and companies in the Old City.

Cycle plan

The revised cycle plan will present a network and measures concept for cycle traffic in Regensburg. As one of the most important objectives at city level for cycle traffic, a self-contained concept will be developed for the promotion of cycle traffic in the Old City.

Regional and local public transport plan for Regensburg

This plan sets out a vision, together with objectives and measures, for the region and City of Regensburg, with respect to local public transport. Measures pertaining to the World Heritage area include opening up access to the central Old City area, including Old City bus services, bus transport via the Danube crossing and/or substitute routes for the Steinerne Brücke, the improvement of the connection hubs and central bus stops such as the Main Train Station and Arnulfplatz, as well as the development of model bus stops for various categories and location situations.

Standardised delivery times in pedestrian zone

By limiting the delivery times in the Old City pedestrian zone, the volume of traffic will be reduced. Thereby ensuring improved perception of the World Heritage asset.

¹⁴ Updated December 2011.

6.5 Living

»Living in the city«-directive for the family support programme in relation to the construction and purchase of owner-occupied homes and apartments

This directive regulates the granting of subsidies for purchasing an owner-occupied home or apartment, in new and existing buildings, or the construction of a family-occupied house. This directive applies to the entire city.

6.6 Social issues

Requirements plan for child-care of infants under the age of three

This requirements plan provides details on the number of child-care places required for children under three years old. Within the inner city, a supply rate of 18 percent has been achieved, the goal being 25 percent by 2013, but it must be said that, due to its central location, the need for child-care places is higher here than elsewhere in the city, due to its attractiveness for residents and workers.

The City of Regensburg – child and family-friendly

This concept contains guidelines, objectives and measures to ensure that the City of Regensburg is child and family-friendly. With regard to the Old City, it is prescribed that public spaces will be designed in a child and family-friendly manner. Elements and areas should be designed so that children find them stimulating and challenging. Safety, cleanliness and no-barriers accessibility will be promoted. With regard to the redesigning of public spaces, the aim should be to entice them to play and interact with one another.

6.7 Environment

Energy extraction by exploiting wastewater

This study examines the potential for extracting heat energy from drained wastewater. The study also states that the Stadttheater and the Donaumarkt are potential suitable locations within the World Heritage area. Economic viability, feasibility and the impact on the effectiveness of purification plants are to be examined in more detail for these two sites.

Danube-Regen riverside concept

As part of the flood protection plan for Regensburg, the »Flussraumkonzept Donau-Regen«, (Danube-Regen riverside concept), was drafted. It sets out objectives and measures for the river-side meadows, which will be bordered by the flood protection channels that will cross the World Heritage area between the Old City and Stadtamhof. Apart from water management objectives such as creation of retention space, ensuring and improving the drainage of flood waters and development of meadow areas, it also contains urban development, urban planning, landscape planning and design-related objectives such as urban development, conservation of nature, conservation of historical buildings and

monuments, leisure and relaxation usage, as well as third-party objectives, which include shipping and port management and interest group representatives.

Flood Protection Concept for Regensburg

Flood protection is a joint task of the Free State of Bavaria and the City of Regensburg. Funding for the project comes from the Free State. The Flood Protection Plan for Regensburg came about by way of an interdisciplinary, two-phase competition held in 2003/04 for a technical and design solution for flood protection in and around the City. Following the competition, in 2005–06, an optimisation phase was conducted with the competition winner, the result of which was issued in the form of a recommendation. The results focused primarily on stationary and mobile solutions, as well as combinations of these. In and around the area of the less affected Old Town riverbank, it is planned to mainly deploy mobile metal elements. In the Wöhrden and Stadtamhof areas, it is planned to have both mobile barrier sections, as well as there being stretches with combinations of stationary plinth walls and mobile barrier systems. The result of the optimisation phase is planned for realisation in 18 steps until 2020.

7 Stakeholders involved in the UNESCO Regensburg World Heritage property

There are numerous persons and bodies contributing to the conservation and development of the World Heritage asset Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof. The most significant public and private institutes are set out below. Alongside those named, are numerous other initiatives, institutions and private individuals dedicated to working on behalf of the Regensburg World Heritage asset, thereby making a valuable contribution.

7.1 Stakeholders at a local level

7.1.1 Departments of the City of Regensburg

World Heritage Co-ordination Committee

Planungs- und Baureferat
D.-Martin-Luther-Straße 1
93047 Regensburg
email: welterbe@regensburg.de

The World Heritage co-ordination committee, in the Planning and Building Dept. (Planungs- und Baureferat) of the City of Regensburg, is the co-ordinating body and point of contact for issues concerning the UNESCO World Heritage property. It performs public relations work: explaining and educating about the World Heritage asset, promoting the scientific exchange of ideas, the formation of networks with other World Heritage cities, carrying out the UNESCO monitoring requirement and is responsible for continuing and updating the Regensburg World Heritage Management Plan.

Amt für Archiv und Denkmalpflege

Abteilung Denkmalpflege
Domplatz 3
93047 Regensburg
email: denkmalpflege@regensburg.de

The Conservation dept., (Abteilung Denkmalpflege) in the Records and Conservation Office, is the Municipal Building/Monument Conservation Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde) in the City of Regensburg. It is administratively and technically responsible for all protected historical buildings and monuments in accordance with the Bavarian Monument Conservation Law, given that these properties are not owned by the Federation, the Free State of Bavaria or the regional authorities (Bezirke).

By enforcing the conservation laws, the Conservation dept. ensures the responsible and proper treatment of protected buildings, monuments and mobile assets. It also provides advice in questions relating to the protection of historical buildings and monuments and offers various services such as information concerning the historical buildings and monuments of the City of Regensburg.

Stadtplanungsamt (City Planning Office)

Abteilung Innenstadt (Inner City Dept.)
D.-Martin-Luther-Straße 1
93047 Regensburg
email: stadtplanung@regensburg.de

The Stadtplanungsamt (City Planning Office) prepares the fundamental bases for the preparation, regulation and support of the built and commercial development of the City. The focus of the department's work lies in planning concerns of relevance to the World Heritage asset as well as the surrounding areas of the entire City. Its objective is to preserve the World Heritage asset as a protected historical ensemble and a vibrant City organism and to develop it to be sustainable. Its task extends to the guiding and planning projects from an urban development perspective, the design of public spaces as well as the evaluation of legal planning and general urban development issues.

Building Office

Abteilung Bauordnung (Building Regulation Dept.)
D.-Martin-Luther-Straße 1
93047 Regensburg
email: bauordnungsamt@regensburg.de

The Building Regulation Dept. is the Municipal Building Supervisory Authorities (Untere Bauaufsichtsbehörde) within the City of Regensburg. The process of planning applications and the conducting of other regulatory planning procedures also forms part of the core task of the Building Regulation Dept of the Building Office. The department is also responsible for examining the World Heritage property, the exceptional use of goods displays and for buildings statistics. The Building Regulation Dept. also provides information and advice on building law, building techniques and the design advisory committee of the City of Regensburg.

7.1.2 Institutions and agencies at local level

Design Advisory Committee of the City of Regensburg

City of Regensburg
Geschäftsstelle des Gestaltungsbeirats (Design Advice Dept.)
Tanja Flemmig
D.-Martin-Luther-Straße 1
93047 Regensburg
email: flemmig.tanja@regensburg.de

The design committee of the City of Regensburg is an independent committee comprised of experts. Its members are five prominent architects who advise architects, constructors and the City of Regensburg on architectural and urban design issues connected with public and private construction projects of special urban development significance.

IHK Regensburg (Chamber of Trade and Industry)

D.-Martin-Luther-Straße 12
93047 Regensburg
www.ihk-regensburg.de
email: info@regensburg.ihk.de

The IHK Regensburg for Oberpfalz/Kelheim represents the interest of about 75,400 businesses in Oberpfalz, (Upper Palatinate), and the municipality of Kelheim. The IHK committees are staffed by 600 business people and 2500 auditors who lend their efforts on a voluntary basis.

The business people elected to the IHK general assembly and the IHK committees represent the business interests of the region. Apart from assuming numerous official activities, the IHK also assists companies through services and products that it has personally developed and it generally helps to improve the strength and competitiveness of the region and, subsequently, the Germany economy.

IHK Regensburg has established a special strategy group for the World Heritage area, Old City of Regensburg and Stadtamhof. Members of the strategy group include retailers and representatives from the City of Regensburg, the city marketing office and the IHK itself. Focal issues in this regard include the multifunctional quality and accessibility of parking space in the World Heritage area.

City Curator of Culture and History

Dr. Werner Chrobak
c/o Amt für Archiv und Denkmalpflege, Abteilung Denkmalpflege
(The Records and Conservation Office, Conservation dept.)
Domplatz 3
93047 Regensburg
www.stadtheimatpfleger-regensburg.de
email: Chrobak.Werner@regensburg.de

The city curator is an independent, autonomous expert in the field of urban culture and history. He advises and supports the City of Regensburg in relation to all significant aspects of history and cultural affairs, for all planning and development questions and, particularly, in the enforcement of the Bavarian Monument Conservation Law.

Welterbe-Steuerungskomitee (World Heritage steering committee)

*c/o Planungs- und Baureferat
World Heritage Co-ordination Committee
D.-Martin-Luther-Straße 1
93047 Regensburg
email: welterbe@regensburg.de*

The task of the steering committee is to examine and assess the building and planning projects presented to it for their compatibility with the World Heritage status. In this way, they help to promptly identify potential conflicts between urban development projects and the World Heritage asset and to ensure the World Heritage compatibility of building projects in the core and buffer zone. The steering committee contains representatives from all administrative levels relevant for the Regensburg World Heritage asset. The steering committee office is situated alongside the World Heritage co-ordination committee of the City of Regensburg.

7.1.3 Associations and citizens' initiatives**Aktionsgemeinschaft Altstadt e.V.**

*c/o Ingo Saar Marketing Konzept
Neupfarrplatz 16
93047 Regensburg
www.faszination-altstadt.de
E-Mail: info@faszination-altstadt.de*

The purpose of the Aktionsgemeinschaft Altstadt e.V. is to actively design the Old City. Furthermore, it seeks to positively enhance the interaction of citizens with retail, gastronomic and cultural aspects. Alongside numerous discussion forums, the noteworthy projects of the Aktionsgemeinschaft Altstadt e.V. include the online shopping guide, the Old City bonus ticket, shopping voucher systems and parking information for the Old City.

Historischer Verein für Oberpfalz und Regensburg e.V.

*Keplerstraße 1
93047 Regensburg
www.hvor.de
email: info@hvor.de*

The Historische Verein für Oberpfalz und Regensburg e.V., (historical association), concerns itself with exploring the history of the Ober-pfalz, (Upper Palatinate), and the City of Regensburg. It aims at propagating historic knowledge and heightening the awareness of the general population for historical issues. This not only includes the historical aspect, but the preservation of buildings and monuments as well. The association was formed on November 20, 1830 in Regensburg and has been publishing an academic newsletter since 1831.

KultTouren e.V.–Verband der Regensburger Gästeführer

*Karin Hetzenecker
Iglauer Straße 24
93197 Zeitlarn
www.kulttouren.de
email: karin.hetzenecker@kulttouren.de*

KultTouren e.V. is the voluntarily led association of 120 freelance tourist guides who offer guided tours in Regensburg.

Stadtmarketing Regensburg e.V. (City Marketing Assoc.)

*Bruderwöhrdstraße 15 b
93055 Regensburg
www.stadtmarketing-regensburg.de
email: info@stadtmarketing-regensburg.de*

The Stadtmarketing association is an alliance of more than 120 members who aim to successfully develop and market Regensburg. Together with the Gemeinschaftsinitiative, (Common Initiative), comprised of representatives from the areas of business, commerce, education, culture and public administration, the Stadtmarketing e.V. seeks to directly improve performance, the power to attract and thereby strengthening the image of the City.

Vereinigung Freunde der Altstadt Regensburg e.V.

*Dr. Peter Morsbach
Zum Theresienhain 3
93128 Regenstauf
www.altstadtfreunde-regensburg.de
email: info@altstadtfreunde-regensburg.de*

The purpose of the Vereinigung Freunde der Altstadt Regensburg e.V. (Association of Friends of the Old Town of Regensburg), is the sensible preservation and conservation of the Old City of Regensburg. This objective is achieved through public information campaigns and with the closest possible co-operation with all agencies, which are committed to the preservation of the Old City.

Welterbe Kulturfonds Regensburg–die Förderer e.V.

*Michael Wingenfeld
Dr.-Leo-Ritter-Straße 45
93049 Regensburg
www.welterbe-kulturfonds-regensburg.de
email: michael.wingenfeld@welterbe-regensburg-die-foerderer.de*

The Welterbe Kulturfonds Regensburg–die Förderer e.V. (World Heritage Cultural Fund of Regensburg–the Promoters Association) has the purpose of promoting the Regensburg World Heritage, bringing it closer to the citizens of Regensburg. For this purpose, various projects are carried out and events connected with the Regensburg World Heritage are organised.

7.2 Stakeholders at Land level**7.2.1 Agencies of the Free State of Bavaria****Bavarian State Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts**

*Department B 4
Salvatorstraße 2
80327 Munich
www.stmwfk.bayern.de
email: poststelle@stmwfk.bayern.de*

The Ministry is responsible for all Bavarian universities, for arts and culture in the Free State, as well as numerous research institutions in Bavaria. The Ministry is also the supreme agency for the conservation of historical properties and it collects and procedures UNESCO-related issues arising in Bavaria.

Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology

*Department III/1
Prinzregentenstraße 28
80538 Munich
www.stmwivt.bayern.de
email: poststelle@stmwivt.bayern.de*

The task of the State Ministry embraces economic affairs, transport and technology policy, as well as the statewide implementation of the provisions set out in the Federal Regional Planning Act (Raumordnungsgesetz). The Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology is the funding manager of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in Bavaria. ERDF-financed measures are aimed to ensuring balanced regional development throughout Europe.

Bavarian State Department of Historical Monuments

*Department Official (Gebietsreferent) for conversation of historical buildings culture for the City of Regensburg
Dr. Michael Schmidt
Hofgraben 4
80539 Munich
www.blfd.bayern.de
email: michael.schmidt@blfd.bayern.de*

*Department Official for Conservation of Monuments for the City of Regensburg
Dr. Silvia Codreanu-Windauer
Adolf-Schmetzer-Straße 1
93055 Regensburg
email: silvia.codreanu@blfd.bayern.de*

The Bavarian State Department of Historical Monuments is the central specialist agency for the conservation and preservation of historical buildings and monuments in Bavaria. The task of this agency is to ensure the proper recording, preservation and research of historical buildings and monuments. It procures, evaluates, procedures and provides all data required in this context and designates public funds. Alongside the research and recording of historical buildings and monuments, the State Department's central tasks include the expert evaluation of planned projects with a historical building/monument reference, as well as providing expert advice to owners, constructors and architects.

The agencies for the preservation of historical buildings and monuments consult with the Bavarian State Department of Historical Monuments regarding specialist issues, particularly where the matter concerns a conservation statement connected with planning approval procedures and the autonomous approval process, pursuant to Article 6 and 7 of the Monument Conservation Law.

Oberste Baubehörde im Bayerischen Staatsministerium des Innern (State Building Authority, Bavarian Ministry of the Interior)

*Franz-Josef-Strauß-Ring 4
80539 Munich
www.stmi.bayern.de/bauen
email: poststelle@stmi-obb.bayern.de*

The State Building Authority steers, manages and promotes state building development in Bavaria. Its subordinate agencies attend to the cost-effective and scheduled completion and of all planning, construction, and preservation and maintenance tasks assigned to them. It serves as an interface for all parties involved in building development.

Its task is reflected in its organisational structure. The department for interdisciplinary, central affairs and the technical departments not only assist state-level development, but also municipal and private development projects in Bavaria.

Oberpfalz Government

*Department 34 Urban Development
Emmeramsplatz 8
93047 Regensburg
www.regierung.oberpfalz.bayern.de
email: poststelle@reg-opf.bayern.de*

With regard to planning and building affairs, the Oberpfalz Government is the approval agency for the City of Regensburg, functioning as a superior historical buildings and monuments conservation authority. It is commissioned by the State Building Authority, Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, to act as the department responsible for approving urban development funds provided by the EU, the Bund (Federacy) and the Land for financing urban development renewal measures and institutions at Land level.

State Monument and Historical Buildings Conservation Advisory Board

*Department at State Ministry for Science, Research and the Arts
Dr. Andreas Baur
Salvatorstraße 2
80327 Munich
email: andreas.baur@stmwfk.bayern.de*

The task of the Advisory Board is to advise the Bavarian State Government and to participate in important issues concerning the conservation of historical buildings and monuments. It may be requested to issue a statement by the Bavarian State Government on particular issues, or it may on its own initiative issue advise on all matters connected with the protection and conservation of historical buildings and monuments.

The Advisory Board (Landesdenkmalrat) is made up of representatives from the political parties, alongside representatives from interest groups directly concerned with the conservation of historical property, such as the communes, churches, private owners of historical buildings and monuments, architects, the Bavarian Academy of Fine Arts, the Landesverein für Heimatpflege (Bavarian State Association for the Preservation of Local Traditions) and other experts from various areas.

7.3 Stakeholders at federal level

7.3.1 Federal agencies

Permanent Standing Conference of Education and Cultural Ministers of the Länder (Kultusministerkonferenz)

In Germany, the provision of protection to and the conservation of historical buildings and monuments are the responsibility of the Länder. Matters relating to the Regensburg World Heritage asset will initially be attended to by the City of Regensburg, in co-operation with the State Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts. Further communication with the internationally integrated agencies will then be bundled and relayed via the Permanent Standing Conference.

7.3.2 Nationally active institutions and associations

German National Committee on the Protection of Monuments

Dr. Andrea Pufke
Graurheindorfer Straße 198
53117 Bonn
www.dnk.de
email: andrea.pufke@bkm.bund.de

The German National Committee on the Protection of Monuments is highly influential in forming conservation policy in Germany, functioning as a political committee and interface between experts, governments and the administration. It is a forum for current technical issues and, based on international treaties, it uses its contacts for the improvement of the parameters for the tangible cultural heritage. Formed in 1973 for the European Year of Protection of Historic Monuments in 1975, it is largely due to this Committee that historic cultural properties are now so highly esteemed.

German National ICOMOS committee

Maximilianstraße 6
80539 Munich
www.icomos.de
email: icomos@icomos.de

The German National ICOMOS committee works at national and international level for the conservation of historical buildings and monuments, ensembles and cultural landscapes. It advises and informs specialists and the general public, promoting public interest in the protection and conservation of historical buildings and monuments. It is also actively involved in the monitoring of German historical buildings and monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List, as well as the organising and hosting of international colloquiums and conferences. It also publishes policy papers on historical buildings and monuments conservation.

German Commission for UNESCO

Claudia Brincks-Murmann
Colmantstraße 15
53115 Bonn
www.unesco.de
email: brincks-murmann@unesco.de

The German Commission for UNESCO is involved in foreign cultural policy. It functions as a link between State and science, as well as a national point of contact for all working areas of UNESCO. Its task is to advise the Federal Government and the other competent departments and agencies in UNESCO affairs, to participate in the realisation of the UNESCO programme in Germany, to inform the public about the work of UNESCO and to bring institutions, specialist organisations and experts into contact with UNESCO.

The implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Germany is one of the focal responsibilities of the German Commission for UNESCO. In this context, it works closely together with agencies competent for the World Heritage asset.

UNESCO-Welterbestätten Deutschland e.V.

Kornmarkt 6
06484 Quedlinburg
www.unesco-welterbe.de
email: info@unesco-welterbe.de

The UNESCO-Welterbestätten Deutschland e.V. (UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Germany Association) is an amalgamation of the German World Heritage Sites and the relevant tourist organisations. The purpose of the association is to raise awareness about the German World Heritage Sites, improve the co-ordination of conservation and tourism and to advise the World Heritage Sites in relation to issues concerning tourist marketing.

Representatives from all the German World Heritage Sites meet once a year at their annual conference, which the association organises in co-operation with the German Commission for UNESCO. The association was formed in September 2001. It is based in Quedlinburg.

7.4 International stakeholders

UNESCO World Heritage Committee

World Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
whc.unesco.org
email: wh-info@unesco.org

The World Heritage Committee is the decision-making body for the UNESCO World Heritage programme. It is comprised of delegates from 21 Member States. The most important task of the World Heritage Committee is approving inscription of new sites into the World Heritage List and managing the list of World Heritage Sites at risk (the Red List). It also approves financial support for World Heritage Sites from the World Heritage Fund.

The World Heritage Committee convenes once a year at interchanging locations. The World Heritage Centre is the administration office of the World Heritage Committee.

ICOMOS International

49–51, rue de la Fédération
75015 Paris
France
www.icomos.org
email: secretariat@icomos.org

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) was established in 1965. ICOMOS is the international, non-governmental organisation dedicated to the conservation of the world's monuments and sites. ICOMOS is involved in the work of the World Heritage Committee, functioning as an adviser and appraiser and other aspects concerned with the fulfilment of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

8 National and international networks

Given its historical cultural heritage and urban development, the City of Regensburg is closely involved in international and national networks. Alongside the exchange of relevant specialist information, the City also lobbies at various levels on behalf of the interests of World Heritage cities.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Historische Städte

Contact at the City of Regensburg
Office for Urban Development
Katja Lemper
Minoritenweg 10
93047 Regensburg
email: lemp.katja@regensburg.de

Originally entitled »Ba-Lü-Re«, this consortium of historical cities was established in 1973 by the cities of Bamberg, Lübeck and Regensburg. These three West German cities committed themselves to identifying solutions and providing proposals with regard to harmonising the preservation of historical cities with current economic and social developments. Following the reunification of Germany in 1991, the consortium expanded to include the eastern German historical cities of Görlitz, Meißen and Stralsund.

Arbeitskreis UNESCO-Welterbe-Altstädte beim Deutschen Städtetag

Contact at the City of Regensburg
Planungs- und Baureferat (Planning and Building Division)
World Heritage Co-ordination
email: welterbe@regensburg.de

The UNESCO World Heritage Old Cities Work Group was founded in 2010 at the German Association of Cities at the initiative of the World Heritage cities of Regensburg and Wismar and is composed of the six World Heritage cities in Germany. The purpose of the work group is to improve the political, financial, organisational and administrative conditions for UNESCO World Heritage Cities.

They work towards a stronger integration of national responsibility for World Heritage status of extensive Old City properties over the medium and long term, as well as a continuous exchange of ideas concerning the management of World Heritage assets. The work group strives towards projecting a common external identity, entering into the exchange of ideas and the Elaboration of common positions.

OWHC

Organization of World Heritage Cities
15, rue Saint-Nicolas
Québec (Québec)
Canada G1K 1M8
www.ovpm.org
email: secretariat@ovpm.org

The Organisation of World Heritage Cities (OWHC) is an international, non-profit, non-governmental organisation, which was formed in 1993. The OWHC is comprised of more than 200 member cities located around the world. Admission to the organisation requires that the city have been inscribed in UNESCO's World Heritage List. The OWHC is particularly dedicated to encouraging an international exchange of information and expertise between all World Heritage Cities.

Deutsch-Österreichisches URBAN-Netzwerk

Contact at the City of Regensburg
Office for Urban Development
Minoritenweg 10
93047 Regensburg
email: stadtentwicklung@regensburg.de

The aim of the German-Austrian URBAN Network is to support its cities with the implementation of revitalisation plans. The emphasis is on organising an intensive exchange of empirical knowledge and information concerning urban renewal activities at a EU, Bund and Länder level. The Network is also active in an information and expertise exchange with other city networks and institutions involved in urban development issues within Europe – such as URBACT – undertaking information campaigns and public relations work. The Network also supports and advises its members in the implementation of development measures financed by the EU Structural Funds, facilitating contacts to partners on a European, national, regional and local level. The City of Regensburg joined the URBAN Network in 2011.

For further information about the UNESCO World Heritage
Old Town of Regensburg with Stadthof please contact

**City of Regensburg – World Heritage Co-ordination
Committee Planning and Building Dept.**

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As of 1945, Regensburg is the only wholly preserved mediaeval German city to continuously function to the present day. The Old City of Regensburg is an extraordinary witness to cultural traditions during the Holy Roman Empire and is a stunning example of a mediaeval inner European trading city, whose historical stratigraphy is still evident in the cityscape to this very day.

Bearing outstanding testimony to human history, the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof was inscribed in the World Heritage List of UNESCO in 2006. This is a confirmation of the profound natural value of this historical urban landscape, which is worthy of preserving for the good of all mankind.

The World Heritage Management Plan provides a framework for managing conservation and development in the World Heritage area over the long term. The challenge herein is to control the development of the Old City with Stadtamhof in such a way as to ensure the substantial conservation of the World Heritage, while creating opportunities for its sustainable development. The Management Plan sets out principles, objectives and measures to provide guidance over the next 10 to 15 years for the future development of the UNESCO World Heritage property Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof.

Planungs- und Baureferat

Planning and Building Division

World Heritage Management

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