

# Application for the extension of the UNESCO World Heritage Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau



Nominated objects:

VI Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau-Roßlau

VII ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau bei Berlin

State Party: Federal Republic of Germany

**Application for the extension of the UNESCO World Heritage  
Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau**

Nominated objects:

VI Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau-Roßlau

VII ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau bei Berlin



### Extension of the Bauhaus World Heritage Sites by means of the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau and the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau

Between 1919 and 1933 the Bauhaus revolutionised the architectonic and aesthetic approaches to building as well as to design and construction methods. The architectures built and furnished by the Bauhaus masters founded a modern movement that continues to influence much of world architecture today. For this reason the Bauhaus sites in Weimar and Dessau were added to the World Heritage List in 1996, thereby acknowledging the exceptional universal value of both the conceptual and pedagogical ideas and the built architecture.

Now, twenty years later, we firmly support the nomination at hand for an extension of the Bauhaus World Heritage. A complete picture of the achievements and artistic accomplishments of the Bauhaus cannot be gained without the architecture of its second director, Hannes Meyer, who provided critical impulses for the revolution in twentieth century architecture. The Houses with Balcony Access on the Dessau-Törten Estate and the school of the ADGB (confederation of German Trade Unions) in Bernau were built under his leadership. They testify to two key aspects of the Bauhaus idea, which we consider vital to the universal value: firstly, social housing as a field of action for the school of design and, secondly, the requisite collaboration of students and professors in all building phases as a pedagogical desideratum.

The perception of the Bauhaus is frequently informed by the "white modernism" of its founder, Walter Gropius. This should now be enhanced by the architectural vocabulary of the Bauhaus under Hannes Meyer with its radical orientation towards function and cost, exposed materiality and scientific foundations, without which an understanding of the worldwide influence of the Bauhaus as a common heritage of humankind is hardly possible.

Only the extension of the Bauhaus World Heritage by means of the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School gives a complete picture of the Bauhaus as one of the most important and influential centres of modern design and architecture in the twentieth century.

We would therefore like to thank all the institutions and individuals who for years have contributed to the application at hand. We wish the candidature the greatest possible success and take this opportunity to thank all the bodies of UNESCO and ICOMOS for their careful consideration. We hope that this nomination helps to raise awareness of the Bauhaus in all its diversity as the birthplace of international modern architecture.



Stephan Dorgerloh

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs  
of the State of Saxony-Anhalt



Prof. Dr.-Ing. Dr. Sabine Kunst

Minister of Science, Research and Cultural Affairs  
of the State of Brandenburg



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## Executive Summary

<b>State Party</b>	Federal Republic of Germany
<b>State, Province or Region</b>	Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt; Federal State of Brandenburg
<b>Name of the serial property</b>	<p><b>The Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau</b></p> <p>Names of the nominated components:</p> <p>VI Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau-Roßlau</p> <p>VII ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau bei Berlin</p>
<b>Geographical coordinates to the nearest second</b>	<p>VI Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau-Roßlau: N 51° 48' 3" / E 12° 14' 39"</p> <p>VII ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau bei Berlin: N 52° 42' 22" / E 13° 32' 37"</p>
<b>Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated properties</b>	<p><b>VI Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau-Roßlau:</b></p> <p>The Houses with Balcony Access are a group of five individual buildings in a residential area of Dessau. Three of the buildings are situated on the Peterholzstraße at house numbers 40, 48 and 56 and two on the Mittelbreite at house numbers 6 and 14. To the rear of each house there are a washhouse and a garden. The boundaries of the grounds are also the boundaries of the nominated component.</p> <p><b>VII ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau:</b></p> <p>The ADGB Trade Union School is located in a woodland area north of Bernau bei Berlin. The complex consists of school building at Hannes-Meyer-Campus 1 and a row of houses at Hannes-Meyer-Campus 5–11 with a transformer hut. The boundaries of the buildings are the boundaries of the nominated property.</p>
<b>A4 size map of the nominated properties, showing boundaries and buffer zones</b>	See page 10–11
<b>Criteria under which properties are nominated (itemised criteria)</b>	<p><b>Criterion (ii):</b></p> <p>The Bauhaus building in Dessau is a central work of European modern art, embodying an avant-garde conception directed towards a radical renewal of architecture and design in a unique and widely influential way.</p> <p><b>Criterion (iv):</b></p> <p>The Bauhaus itself and the other buildings designed by the masters of the Bauhaus are fundamental representatives of Classical Modernism and as such are essential components of the image of their period of the 20th century. The Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau and the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau are unique products of the unity of theory and practice to which the Bauhaus aspired.</p>

**Criterion (vi):**

The Bauhaus architectural school was the foundation of the Modern Movement which was to revolutionise artistic and architectural thinking and practice in the 20th century.

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**Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

Between 1919 and 1933, the Bauhaus School, based first in Weimar and then in Dessau, revolutionised architectural and aesthetic concepts and practices. The buildings created and decorated by the school's professors (Henry van de Velde, Walter Gropius, Hannes Meyer, László Moholy-Nagy and Wassily Kandinsky) launched the Modern Movement, which shaped much of the architecture of the 20th century and beyond. Component parts of the property are the Former Art School, the Applied Art School and the Haus Am Horn in Weimar, the Bauhaus Building, the group of seven Masters' Houses and the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau and the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau. The Bauhaus represents the desire to develop a modern architecture using the new materials of that time (reinforced concrete, glass, steel) and construction methods (skeleton construction, glass facades). Based on the principle of function, the form of the buildings refuse the traditional, historical symbols of representation. In a severely abstract process, the architectural forms – both the subdivided building structure and the individual structural elements – are reduced to their primary, basic forms; they derive their expression, characteristic of Modernist architecture, from a composition of interpenetrating cubes in suggestive spatial transparency. The Bauhaus was a centre for new ideas and consequently attracted progressive architects and artists. The Bauhaus School has become the symbol of modern architecture for both its educational theory and its buildings throughout the world and is inseparable from the name of Walter Gropius. Hannes Meyer, his successor as director of the Bauhaus, realised the idea of collective work within the framework of training in the Bauhaus's building department. These buildings' architectural standards testify to the scientifically founded design methodology and the functional-economic design with social objectives.

The Bauhaus itself and the other buildings designed by the masters of the Bauhaus are fundamental representatives of Classical Modernism and as such are essential components of the image of their period of the 20th century. Their consistent artistic grandeur is a reminder of the still uncompleted project for "modernity with a human face", which has sought to use the technical and intellectual resources at its disposition not in a destructive way but to create a living environment worthy of human aspirations. For this reason, they are important monuments not only for art and culture, but also for the historic ideas of the 20th century. Even though the Bauhaus philosophy of social reform turned out to be little more than wishful thinking, its utopia became reality through the form of its architecture. Its direct accessibility still has the power to fascinate and belongs to the people of all nations as their cultural heritage.

**Integrity**

The Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau includes all elements necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, reflecting the development of Modernism, which was to have worldwide influence in the visual arts, applied art, architecture, and urban planning. The seven component parts are of adequate size to ensure protection of the features and processes which convey the significance of the property.

### **Authenticity**

Although the three buildings in Weimar have undergone several alterations and partial reconstructions, there is no reason to dispute their authenticity (apart from the reconstructed murals in the two Schools). Similarly, despite the level of reconstruction, the Bauhaus building in Dessau preserves its original appearance and atmosphere, largely thanks to the major restoration work carried out in 1976. As for the Masters' Houses, the restoration work carried out was based on thorough research and may be judged to meet the test of authenticity. The Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School are to the greatest extent preserved in their original conformation in terms of form, design, material and structure. They are the only authentic built proof of the legacy of the Bauhaus's building department.

### **Protection and management requirements**

The two former Art Schools, the Applied Art School and the Haus Am Horn in Weimar are protected by listing in the Register of Historical Monuments of the Free State of Thuringia as unique historical monuments, under the provisions of the Thuringian Protection of Historic Monuments Act of 7 January 1992. The Bauhaus, the Masters' Houses and the Houses with Balcony Access are listed in the equivalent Register of the State of Saxony-Anhalt (Protection of Historical Monuments Act of 21 October 1991). The ADGB Trade Union School is listed in the Register of Historical Monuments under the provision of the Protection of Historic Monuments Act of the State of Brandenburg of 22 July 1991. The Bauhaus and the Masters' Houses are used by the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, a public foundation. In Weimar, Dessau and Bernau the status of registered historic monuments guarantees that the requirements for monument protection will be taken into account in any regional development plans. There is also a buffer zone, reflecting a monument zone, for the protection of the World Heritage property. The buildings that make up the property are owned by the Free State of Thuringia (former School of Art and former School of Applied Arts), the Municipal corporation of Weimar (Haus Am Horn) and the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation (Bauhaus and Masters' Houses). The Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG (Housing Cooperative Dessau eG) is the owner of the five Houses with Balcony Access. The State of Brandenburg and the Handwerkskammer Berlin (Chamber of Crafts Berlin) as the tenant under a building lease are the holders of the right of disposal for the ADGB Trade Union School. The plot of land is owned by the city of Bernau.

Overall responsibility for protection of the Weimar monuments is with the State Chancellery of the State Thuringia, for those in Dessau with the Ministry of Culture of the State of Saxony-Anhalt, and in Bernau with the Ministry of Science, Research and Culture of the State of Brandenburg. In all cases operating through their respective State Offices for the Preservation of

Historical Monuments. Direct management is assigned to the appropriate state and municipal authorities, operating under their respective protection regulations. In Dessau, the site of the Bauhaus itself and the Masters' Houses are managed by the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation (Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau).

The German Federal States' respective monument protection laws ensure the protection and maintenance of the objects and define fields of action and instruments. As the aims, rules and principles of these laws are mostly identical they provide a uniform legal basis for the administration of the components at their different locations. A steering group with representatives of the authorities and owners involved will act as a communication platform and coordinate overarching activities that concern the World Heritage Convention or that serve the research into and presentation of the World Heritage.

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**Name and contact information of  
official local institution/agency**

Organisation: Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau Foundation  
Address: Gropiusallee 38  
06846 Dessau-Roßlau  
Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 340 – 6508 - 250 / fax: +49 (0) 340 – 6508 - 226  
e-mail: [direktor@bauhaus-dessau.de](mailto:direktor@bauhaus-dessau.de)



## VI The Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau-Roßlau



property: 0,97 ha

buffer zone: 3,71 ha

N 51° 48' 3" / E 12° 14' 39"

Peterholzstraße 40, 48, 56; Mittelbreite 6, 14

06849 Dessau-Roßlau

 nominated component part  
 buffer zone

0 50 100 m

map no. 02



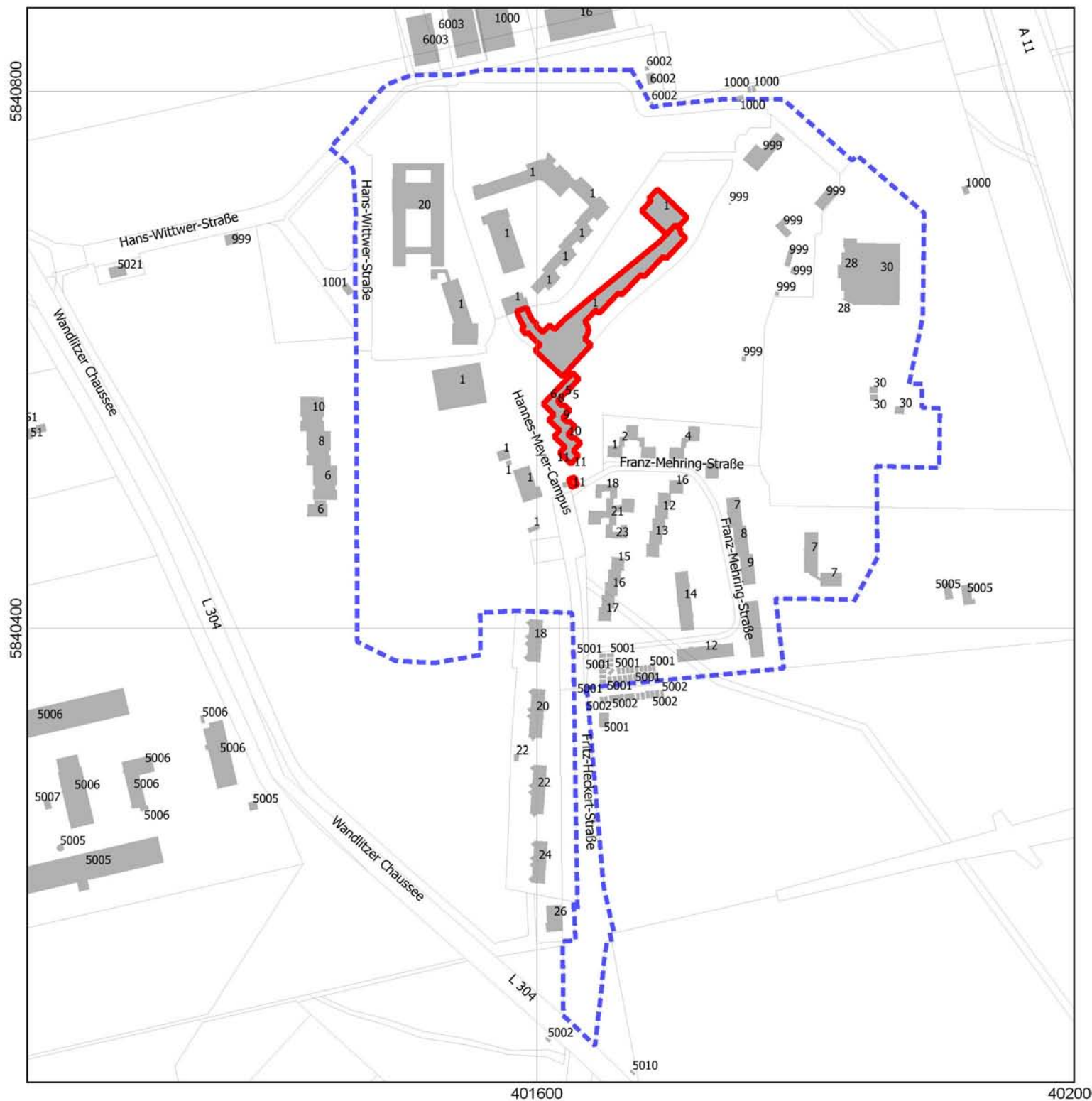
Spatial reference: ETRS89 / UTM Zone 32 N (EPSG 25833)

Base map: Automated Real Estate Map (© LVerGeo LSA 2013, 010213 )

Date: 16 September 2015

Scale: 1:4000



Fig. 1: Overview Houses with Balcony Access, map no. 02



## VII The ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau bei Berlin

property: 0,37 ha  
buffer zone: 17,24 ha  
N 52° 42' 22" / E 13° 32' 37"  
Hannes-Meyer-Campus 1, 5 -11  
16311 Bernau bei Berlin

Date: 16 September 2015  
Scale: 1:4000  
Spatial reference: ETRS 89 / UTM Zone 33 N  
Base Map: Real Estate Map (© GeoBasis-DE / LGB 2015)

 nominated component part  
 buffer zone

0 50 100 m



map no. 06

Fig. 2: Overview ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau bei Berlin, map no. 06



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## 1. Identification of the property



## 1.a Country

Federal Republic of Germany

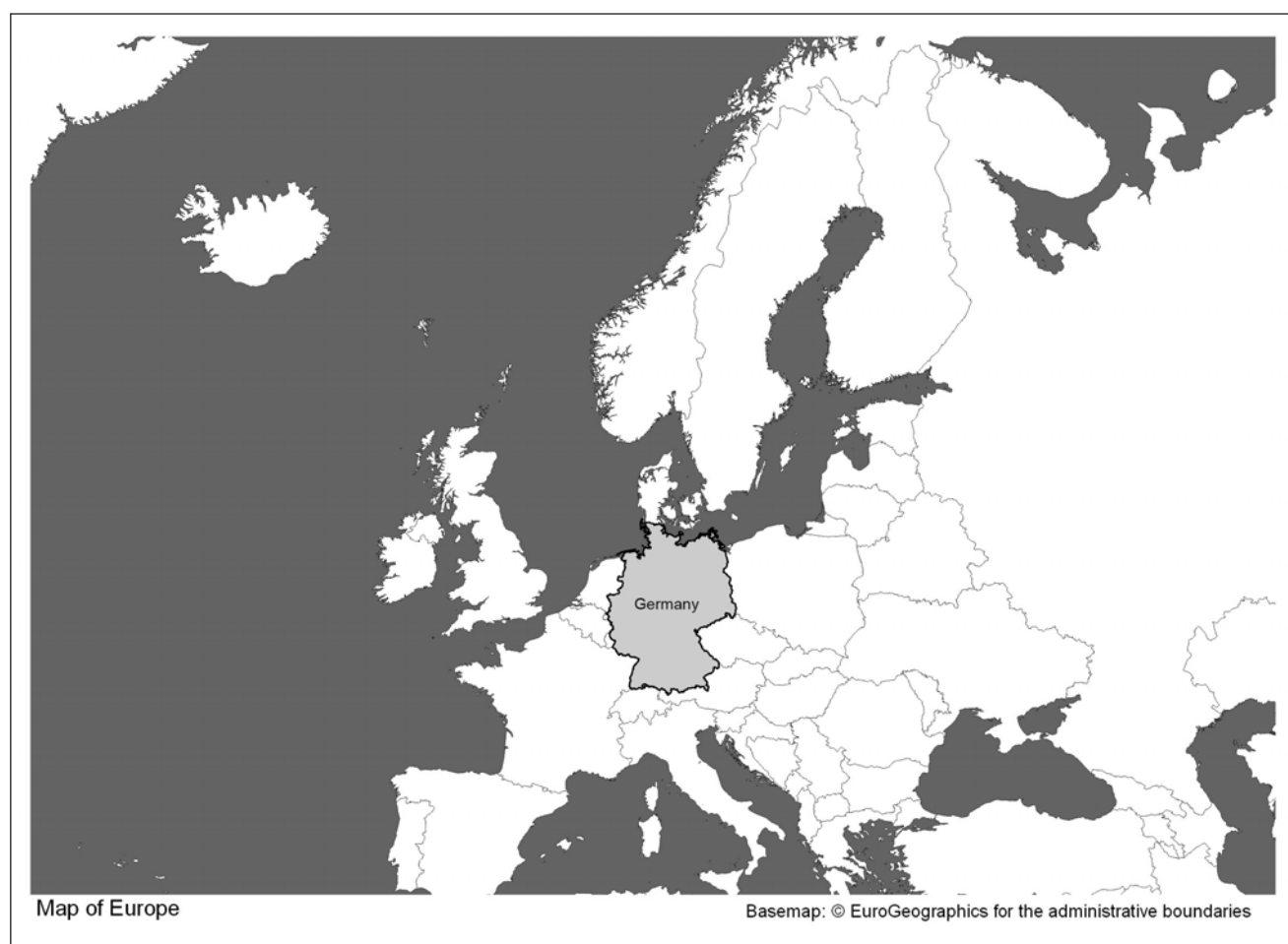


Fig. 1: Map of Europe

## 1.b State, province or region

Federal State, Free State of Thuringia

Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt

Federal State of Brandenburg

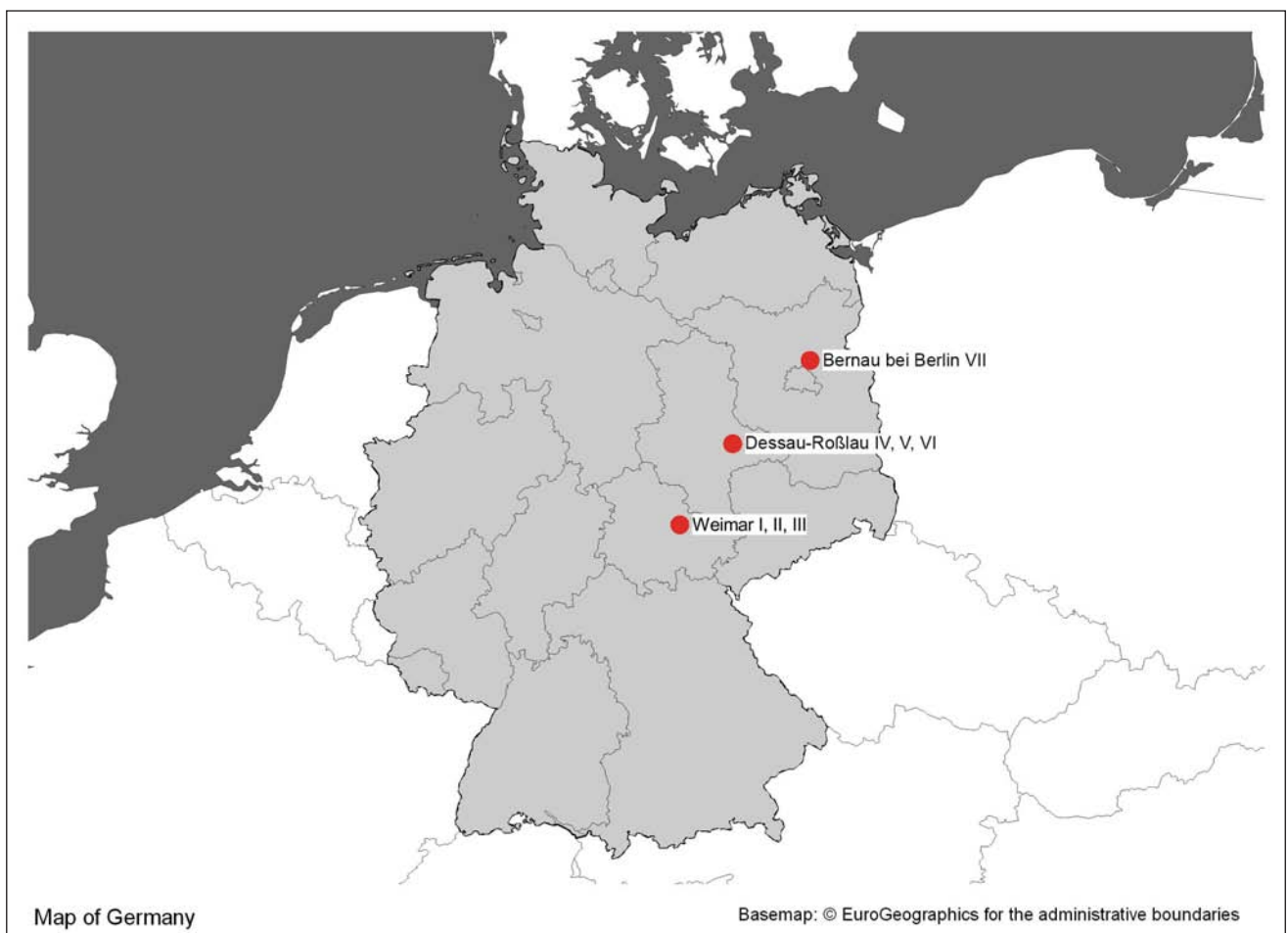


Fig. 2: Map of Germany

### **1.c Name of property**

The Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau

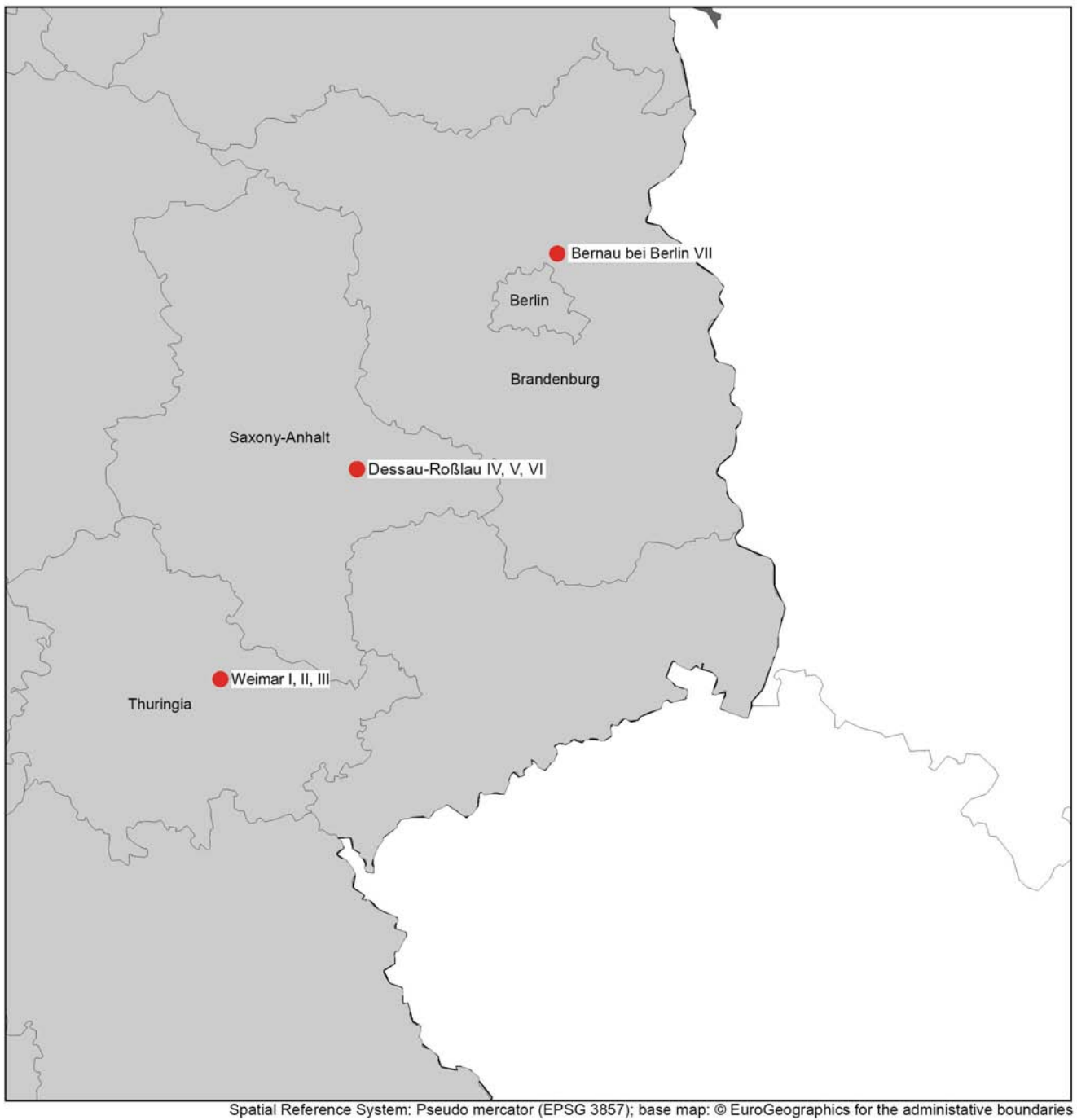


Fig. 3: Map of the German federal states with sites of nominated components and components already entered in the World Heritage List.

### 1.d Geographical coordinates, area of nominated properties (ha) and proposed buffer zones (ha)

ID no.	Name of the component	Site(s)	Region(s)	Coordinates of the central point of component	Area of nominated component (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Map N°
I	The Former School of Art	Weimar	Thuringia	N 50° 97' 5" / E 11° 33'	0.24 ha	Common buffer zone components I and II: 2.40 ha	08*
II	The Former School of Applied Art	Weimar	Thuringia	N 50° 975" / E 11° 32' 9"	0.27 ha	9.5 ha	08*
III	The House Am Horn	Weimar	Thuringia	N 50° 973" / E 11° 33' 9"	0.25 ha	9.50 ha	09*
IV	The Bauhaus	Dessau	Saxony-Anhalt	N 51° 83' 94" / E 12° 23' 13"	1.73 ha	4.05 ha	10*, 11*
V	The Masters' Houses	Dessau	Saxony-Anhalt	N 51° 84' 31" / E 12° 22' 17"	1.26 ha	3.44 ha	10*, 12*
<b>VI</b>	<b>The Houses with Balcony Access</b>	<b>Dessau</b>	<b>Saxony-Anhalt</b>	<b>N 51° 48' 3" / E 12° 14' 39"</b>	<b>0.97 ha</b>	<b>3.71 ha</b>	<b>01*, 02, 03, 04</b>
VI.1	House with Balcony Access	Peterholzstr. 40	Saxony-Anhalt	N 51° 48' 1" / E 12° 44' 42"	0.19 ha	Common buffer zone components VI.1, VI.2, VI.3: 2.2 ha	01*, 02, 03
VI.2	House with Balcony Access	Peterholzstr. 48	Saxony-Anhalt	N 51° 48' 1" / E 12° 44' 48"	0.19 ha		01*, 02, 03
VI.3	House with Balcony Access	Peterholzstr. 56	Saxony-Anhalt	N 51° 48' 1" / E 12° 44' 55"	0.19 ha		01*, 02, 03
VI.4	House with Balcony Access	Mittelbreite 6	Saxony-Anhalt	N 51° 48' 8" / E 12° 44' 38"	0.21 ha	Common buffer zone components VI.4, VI.5: 1.51 ha	01*, 02, 04
VI.5	House with Balcony Access	Mittelbreite 14	Saxony-Anhalt	N 51° 48' 7" / E 12° 44' 44"	0.19 ha		01*, 02, 04
<b>VII</b>	<b>The ADGB Trade Union School</b>	<b>Bernau bei Berlin</b>	<b>Brandenburg</b>	<b>N 52° 42' 22" / E 13° 32' 37"</b>	<b>0.37 ha</b>	<b>17.24 ha</b>	<b>05*, 06, 07</b>
VII.1	School building	Hannes-Meyer-Campus 1	Brandenburg	N 52° 42' 24" / E 13° 32' 39"			05*, 06, 07
VII.2	Teacher residences	Hannes-Meyer-Campus 5–11	Brandenburg	N 52° 42' 21" / E 13° 32' 37"			05*, 06, 07
VII.3	Transformer hut	Hannes-Meyer-Campus 11	Brandenburg	N 52° 42' 19" / E 13° 32' 38"			05*, 06, 07
<b>Total area (in hectares)</b>					<b>5.09 ha</b>	<b>40.34 ha</b>	

Table 1: Names, regions, coordinates and areas of the nominated components (black) or those already entered (grey) in the World Heritage List, area of the buffer zones, total area including nominated components

\*See appendix

## 1.e Maps and plans showing the boundaries of the nominated properties and buffer zones

Map-no.	Title	Content	Scale	Publication date
01 (see appendix)	VI Houses with Balcony Access Dessau-Roßlau	Land register map The Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau-Roßlau	1:1000	19 November 2015
02	VI Houses with Balcony Access Dessau-Roßlau	Land register map The Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau-Roßlau	1:4000	16 September 2015
03	VI Houses with Balcony Access Dessau-Roßlau; Houses VI.1, VI.2, VI.3	Land register map The Houses with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 40, 48, 56, Dessau-Roßlau (VI.1, VI.2, VI.3)	1:1000	19 November 2015
04	VI Houses with Balcony Access Dessau-Roßlau; Houses VI.4, VI.5	Land register map The Houses with Balcony Access at Mittelbreite 6, 14, Dessau-Roßlau (VI.4, VI.5)	1:1000	19 November 2015
05 (see appendix)	VII The ADGB Trade Union School Bernau bei Berlin	Land register map The ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau bei Berlin	1:1000	19 November 2015
06	VII The ADGB Trade Union School Bernau bei Berlin	Land register map The ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau bei Berlin	1:4000	16 September 2015
07	VII The ADGB Trade Union School Bernau bei Berlin; VII.1 School building, VII.2 Teacher residences, VII.3 Transformer hut	Land register map The ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau bei Berlin School building, teacher residences, transformer hut (VII.1, VII.2, VII.3)	1:1000	19 November 2015
<b>Retrospective Inventory</b>				
08 (see appendix)	Retrospective map: I Former School of Art, Weimar II Former School of Applied Art, Weimar	Land register map former School of Art and former School of Applied Art Weimar, boundaries of the components (I, II)	1:2000	2 February 2015
09 (see appendix)	Retrospective map: III The House Am Horn, Weimar	Land register map Haus Am Horn, Weimar, boundaries of the component (III)	1:2500	2 February 2015
10 (see appendix)	Retrospective map: IV, V The Bauhaus Building and the Masters' Houses	Land register map Bauhaus Building and Masters' Houses, Dessau-Roßlau, overview boundaries of the components (IV, V)	1:2500	13 January 2015
11 (see appendix)	Retrospective map: IV The Bauhaus Building in Dessau	Land register map Bauhaus Building, boundaries of the component (IV)	1:2000	9 January 2015
12 (siehe Anhang)	Retrospective map: V The Masters' Houses in Dessau	Land register map Masters' Houses, boundaries of the component (V)	1:2000	9 January 2015

Table 2: Maps showing the nominated components and their buffer zones; maps of components already entered in the World Heritage List

## **1.f Area of nominated properties (ha) and proposed buffer zones (ha)**

### **(VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau:**

Address: Peterholzstraße 40, 48, 56;

Mittelbreite 6, 14, 06849 Dessau-Roßlau

Nominated component, total area: 0.97 ha

VI.1 House with Balcony Access Peterholzstraße 40: 0.19 ha

VI.2 House with Balcony Access Peterholzstraße 48: 0.19 ha

VI.3 House with Balcony Access Peterholzstraße 56: 0.19 ha

VI.4 House with Balcony Access Mittelbreite 6: 0.21 ha

VI.5 House with Balcony Access Mittelbreite 14: 0.19 ha

Buffer zone, total area: 3.71 ha

Buffer zone Peterholzstraße: 2.2 ha

Buffer zone Mittelbreite: 1.51 ha

Coordinates, central point: N 51° 48' 3" / E 12° 14' 39"

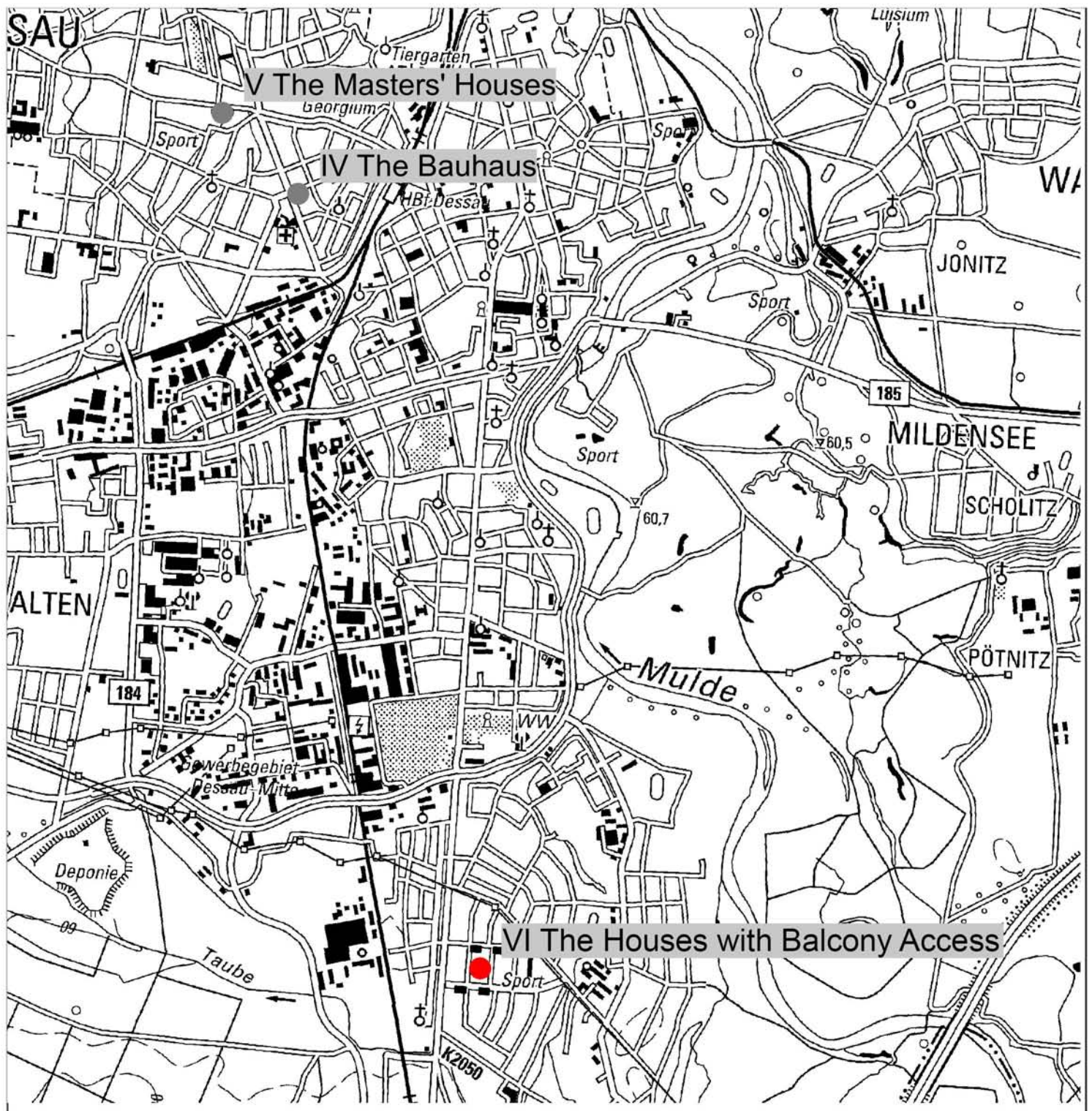
VI.1 House with Balcony Access Peterholzstraße 40: N 51° 48' 1" / E 12° 44' 42"

VI.2 House with Balcony Access Peterholzstraße 48: N 51° 48' 1" / E 12° 44' 48"

VI.3 House with Balcony Access Peterholzstraße 56: N 51° 48' 1" / E 12° 44' 55"

VI.4 House with Balcony Access Mittelbreite 6: N 51° 48' 8" / E 12° 44' 38"

VI.5 House with Balcony Access Mittelbreite 14: N 51° 48' 7" / E 12° 44' 44"



## Dessau-Roßlau, City Map

- nominated component part
- listed component part

Date: 19 November 2015

Base map: Topographic Map 1:50.000 (© LVerGeo LSA 2013, 010213 )

Spatial reference system: ETRS89 / UTM Zone 32 N (EPSG 25833)

Scale: 1:30000





Fig. 4: City map Dessau-Roßlau with the nominated components and the components already entered in the World Heritage List



## VI The Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau-Roßlau

property: 0,97 ha  
 buffer zone: 3,71 ha  
 N 51° 48' 3" / E 12° 14' 39"  
 Peterholzstraße 40, 48, 56; Mittelbreite 6, 14  
 06849 Dessau-Roßlau

 nominated component part  
 buffer zone

0 50 100 m

map no. 02



Spatial reference: ETRS89 / UTM Zone 32 N (EPSG 25833)  
 Base map: Automated Real Estate Map (© LVerGeo LSA 2013, 010213 )

Date: 16 September 2015  
 Scale: 1:4000

Fig. 5: Overview Houses with Balcony Access, map no. 02



Fig. 6: House with Balcony Access, Dessau-Roßlau, photo 2015, Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau, Martin Brück



## VI The Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau-Roßlau

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| VI.1 | Peterholzstraße 40, 06849 Dessau-Roßlau<br>N 51° 48' 1" / E 12° 44' 42"<br>property: 0,19 ha |
| VI.2 | Peterholzstraße 48, 06849 Dessau-Roßlau<br>N 51° 48' 1" / E 12° 44' 48"<br>property: 0,19 ha |
| VI.3 | Peterholzstraße 56, 06849 Dessau-Roßlau<br>N 51° 48' 1" / E 12° 44' 55"<br>property: 0,19 ha |

Spatial Reference: ETRS 89 / UTM Zone 32 N; base map: Cadastral Map (© LVermGeo LSA 2013, 010213)

Fig. 7: Houses with Balcony Access Peterholzstraße 40, 48 and 56, map no. 03



nominated property  
 buffer zone



0 50 100 m

scale: 1:1000  
date: 19 November 2015

map no. 03



12° 14' 40" E

## VI The Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau-Roßlau



VI.4 Mittelbreite 6, 06849 Dessau-Roßlau  
N 51° 48' 8" / E 12° 44' 38"  
property: 0,21 ha

VI.5 Mittelbreite 14, 06849 Dessau-Roßlau  
N 51° 48' 7" / E 12° 44' 44"  
property: 0,19 ha

Spatial Reference: ETRS 89 / UTM Zone 32 N; base map: Cadastral Map (© LVermGeo LSA 2013, 010213)

Fig. 8: Houses with Balcony Access Mittelbreite 6 and 14, map no. 04



 nominated property  
 buffer zone



0 50 100 m

scale: 1:1000  
 date: 19 November 2015

map no. 04

**(VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau**

Address: Hannes-Meyer-Campus 1, 5–11,  
16311 Bernau bei Berlin

Nominated property, total area: 0.37 ha

VII.1 School building, Hannes-Meyer-Campus 1: 0.30 ha

VII.2 Teacher residences, Hannes-Meyer-Campus 5–11: 0.067 ha

VII.3 Transformer hut, Hannes-Meyer-Campus 11: 0.002 ha

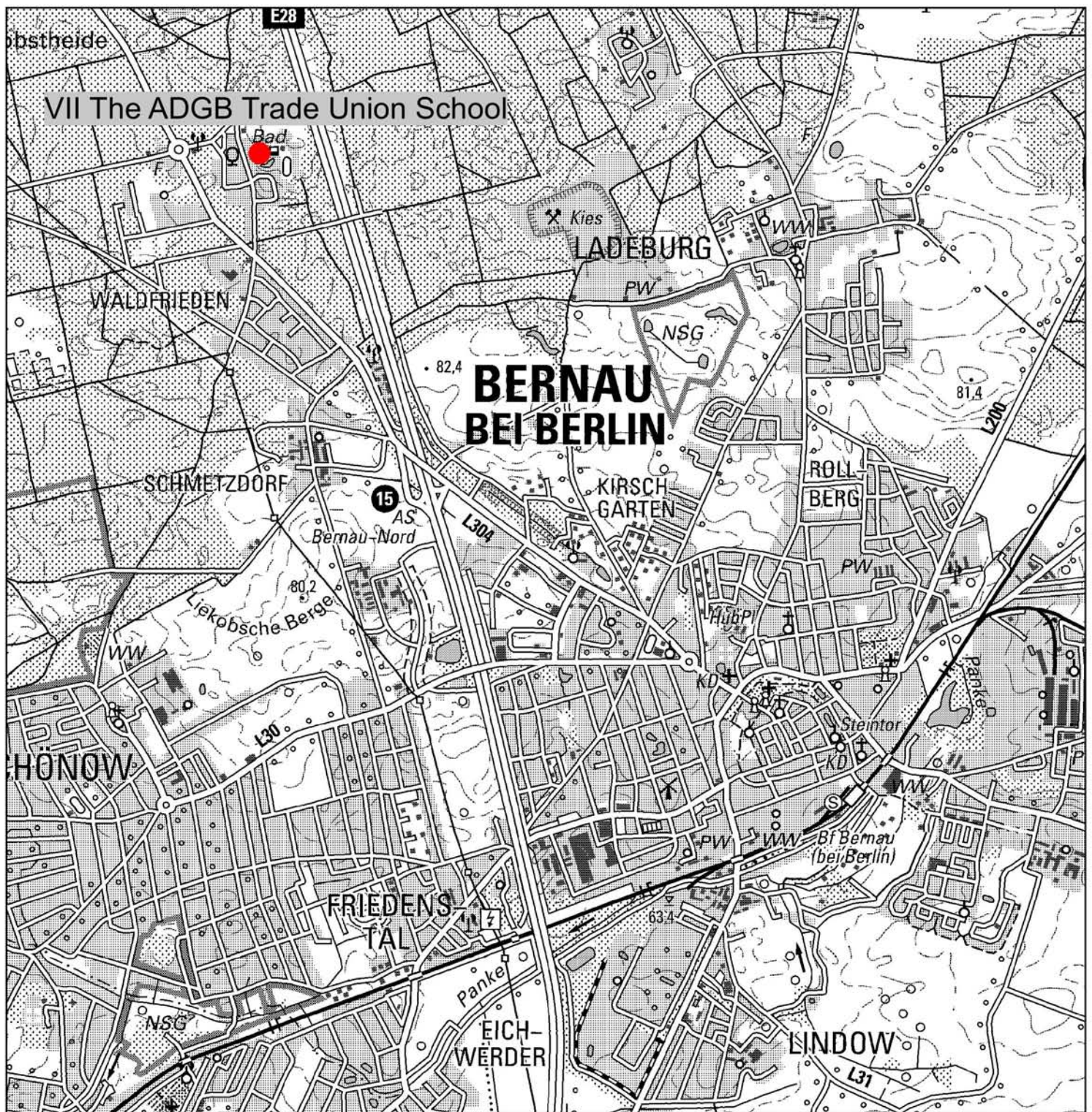
Buffer zone: 17.24 ha

Coordinates, central point: N 52° 42' 22" / E 13° 32' 37"

VII.1 School building, Hannes-Meyer-Campus 1: N 52° 42' 24" / E 13° 32' 39"

VII.2 Teacher residences, Hannes-Meyer-Campus 5–11: N 52° 42' 21" / E 13° 32' 37"

VII.3 Transformer hut, Hannes-Meyer-Campus 11: N 52° 42' 19" / E 13° 32' 38"



## Bernau by Berlin, City Map

● nominated component part

Date: 16 September 2015  
 Base map: Topographic map 1:50.000 (© GeoBasis-DE / LGB 2015 )  
 Spatial reference system: SWEREF 99 TM (EPSG 3006)  
 Scale: 1:30000

0 500 1000 m



Fig. 9: City map Bernau bei Berlin with the nominated components

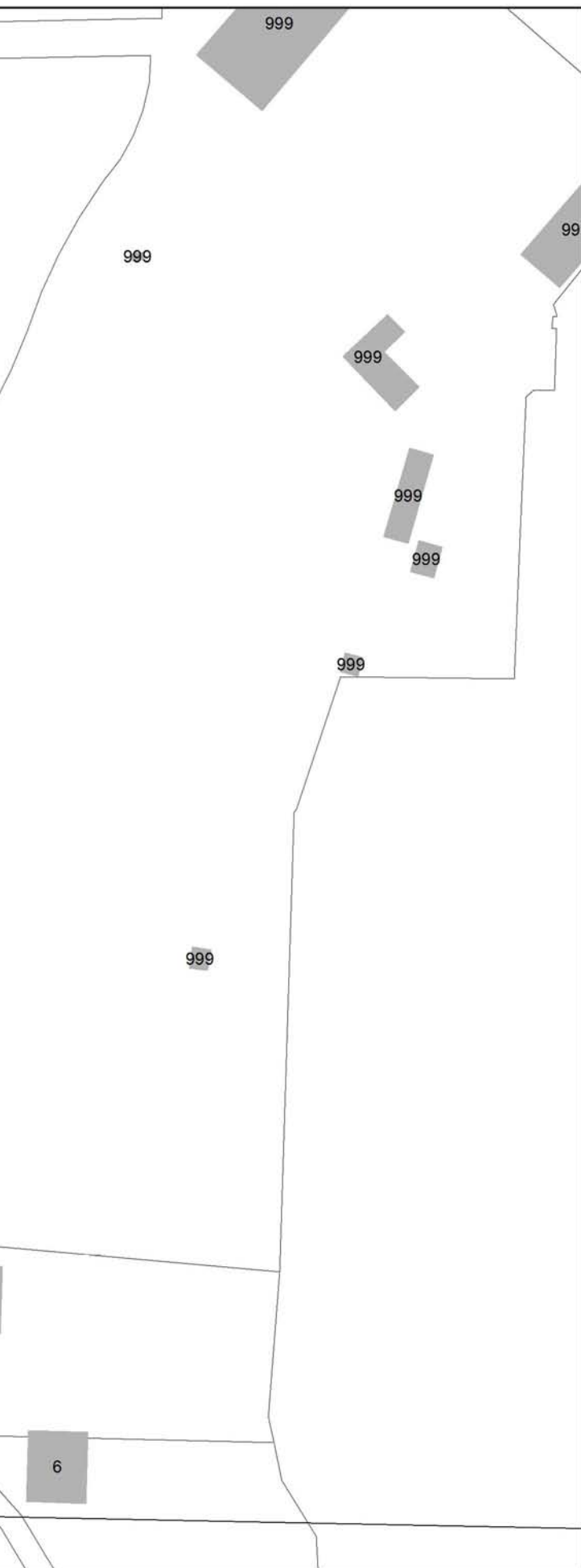




Fig. 11: ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau bei Berlin, photo 2007, Brenne Architekten



Fig. 12: ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau bei Berlin, nominated objects, map no. 07



## VII The ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau bei Berlin

- VII.1 School building  
Hannes-Meyer-Campus 1  
16311 Bernau bei Berlin  
N 52° 42' 24" / E 13° 32' 39"  
property: 0,30 ha
- VII.2 Teacher residences  
Hannes-Meyer-Campus 5–11  
16311 Bernau bei Berlin  
N 52° 42' 21" / E 13° 32' 37"  
property: 0.067 ha
- VII.3 Transformation hut  
Hannes-Meyer-Campus 11  
16311 Bernau bei Berlin  
N 52° 42' 19" / E 13° 32' 38"  
property: 0,002 ha

buffer zone of the whole property  
see maps no. 05 and 06

 nominated property



scale: 1:1000

date: 19 November 2015

map no. 07

Spatial Reference: ETRS 89 / UTM Zone 33 N;  
base map: Cadastral Map (© Geo-Basis-DE (LGB 2015))

52° 42' 20" N



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## 2. Description



## 2.a Description of the nominated properties

### (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

The five Houses with Balcony Access, each of which includes 18 small flats, are situated in a residential area in the southeast of Dessau and were built in 1930 based on plans by the Bauhaus building department under Hannes Meyer. The brickwork housing blocks were designed on the basis of a development plan also created by the building department on behalf of the city of Dessau. They form part of an extension of Walter Gropius's Dessau-Törten Estate. The part of the settlement area planned by Gropius comprises a semi-rural development with 314 terraced houses situated to the east of the north-south axis formed by the Heidestraße and ends in a quadrant with numerous residential streets. Although various conversions have altered

the appearance of the two-storey houses, which are rendered and painted white and have large gardens, the urban layout is largely preserved. The centre point of Gropius's estate is marked by a cooperative local supply facility for residents, the multi-storey Konsum building also rendered in white. Today, this serves as a documentation centre and info-point for the Dessau-Törten Estate.

Hannes Meyer and the building department planned the settlement expansion which abuts the southern end of the Dessau-Törten Estate in a strict north-south orientation. The multi-storey ribbon developments and single-storey terraced houses successfully blend diverse urban development and social solutions. Two different types of Houses with Balcony Access were envisaged. Of the first type with three storeys, the Bauhaus building department built five of the original ten planned houses. Instead of the second type, ribbon



Fig. 1: Aerial photo of the Dessau-Törten Estate and the Houses with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße, photo 2013, Thomas Ruttko

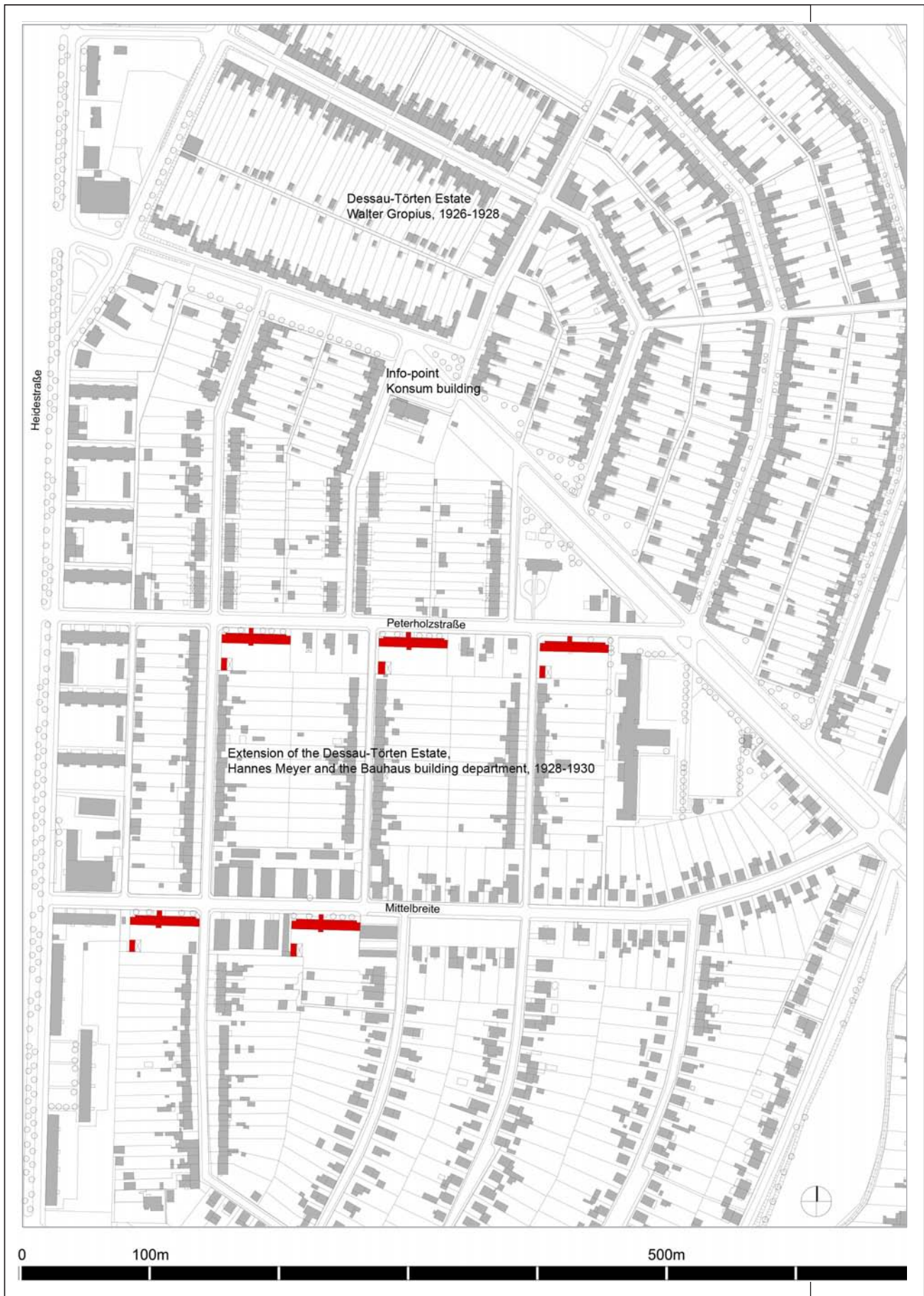


Fig. 2: The building department's Houses with Balcony Access, part of the extension of the Dessau-Törten Estate to the north, plan 2015, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Brenne Architekten

developments with conventional access were built in 1931 based on plans by Richard Paulick (1903–1979). By now, these have undergone significant alterations. The single-storey terraced houses were erected from 1935 using traditional building methods and design. The access plan set out in 1930 is largely conserved in its original state. From the Heidestraße, two main axes lead at right angles into the estate: the Peterholzstraße in the north and, to the south of that, the Mittelbreite. Around these two axes running from east to west small residential streets running from north to south also link up with the Gropius-designed part of the estate. The urban context clearly shows the original structure; it suffered no significant war damage and has not been altered in any meaningful way.

The Houses with Balcony Access are located on the Peterholzstraße at numbers 40, 48 and 56 and on the Mittelbreite at numbers 6 and 14.

The five ribbon developments are identical in structure and still exhibit the lean, functional and distinctive design that the Bauhaus aspired to under Hannes Meyer. Because the Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG (Housing Cooperative Dessau eG) and its predecessor institutions have owned them continuously, modernisation measures have been applied in a controlled and uniform manner.

All of the Houses with Balcony Access are situated south of the access roads with balcony walkways facing north so that the living rooms with large windows face the gardens to the south. The plain cubic buildings are defined on the north-facing side by avant-corps-like jutting staircase towers and filigree balcony walkways. The lockers for bicycles, pushchairs and so on in the cellars of the buildings are directly accessible from the road.

The distinctive structure and consistent design of the complex preserves an outstanding testament to the Bauhaus's conception of architecture and design under Hannes Meyer: The simple cubic structures are brought to life by the materiality of the red brickwork and exposed concrete and by the arrangement of windows, balcony walkways and

avant-corps staircases combined with the radical rejection of additional decorative elements. The decisively functional-economical planning thereby results in an exceptionally minimalist if not modest appearance that, thanks to its succinct and functional design, has lost none of its conviction today.

### **(VI.1) House with Balcony Access Peterholzstraße 40**

The house at Peterholzstraße 40 remains largely in its original condition and features a flat with original furnishings and fittings, which is open to visitors. This house is described below, standing as an example of the five buildings. To the rear of the block there is a rectangular garden area, which is available to the residents of the small flats for outdoor activities, as a meeting place and to dry laundry. The area is planted with shrubs, equipped with benches and fenced in. The historic washhouse found on the southwestern edge of the plot still features the original facades, room layout, windows and doors. This one-storey outbuilding comprises two rooms, each of which has a separate entrance on the east-facing side. Here, a catslide roof forms a lean-to over an entrance and drying area.

A simple path running parallel to the long side of the building leads to the washhouse and to the basement floor, the entrance to this being situated about half way along the south-facing facade.

The utilisation of unrendered architectural elements exposes the materials of the load-bearing structure; this combined with the colours and surface structures of the materials defines the design of the facades. The structural frame of the building is based on a longitudinal axis, whereby the ceiling slabs extend from external wall to external wall. The internal walls are thereby non-load-bearing. The cellar features a reinforced concrete ribbed ceiling, while the floors and roof structure are constructed with hollow-core slabs based on the Ackermann system. Concrete edge beams are constructed on the supports along the longitudinal sides, which are incorporated as horizontal strips in the exposed brickwork of the facades. These elements serve simultaneously as window lintels, since the windows are mounted flush with the ceilings.



Fig. 3: House with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 40, photo 2012, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Yvonne Tenschert



Fig. 4: South facade of the House with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 40, garden, right: the washhouse, photo 2012, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Yvonne Tenschert

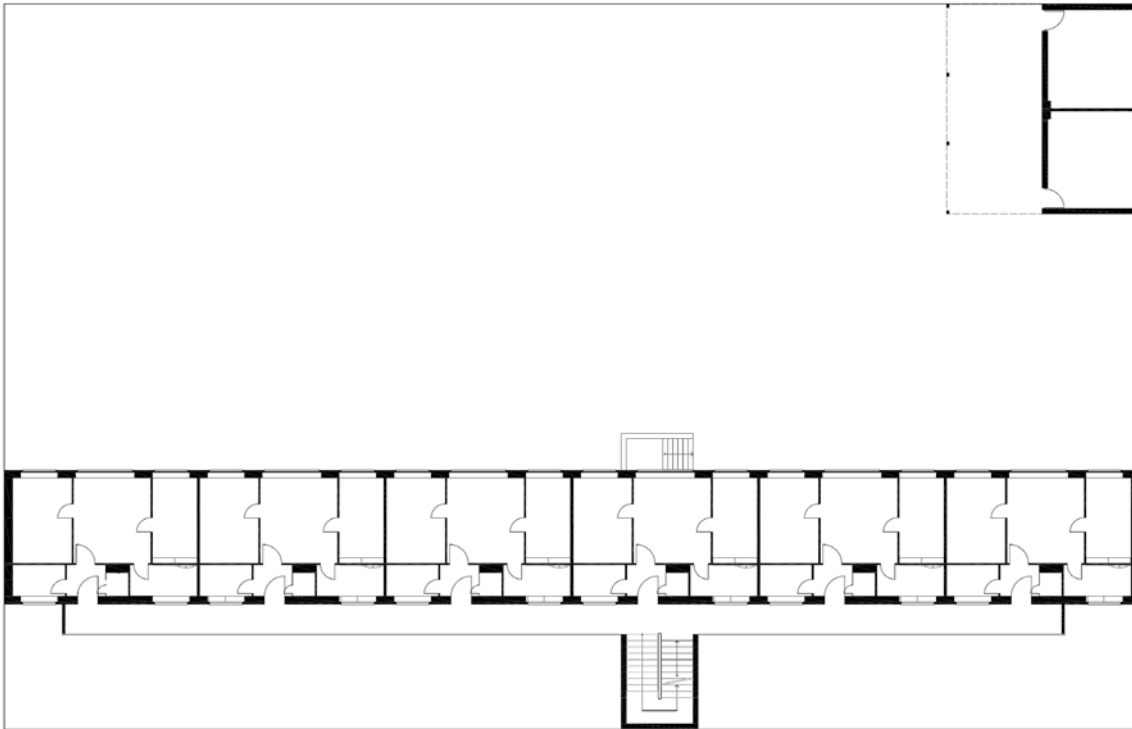


Fig. 5: House with Balcony Access and plot boundary, layout of flats and washhouse 1930, plan 2006, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation



Fig. 6: North elevation 1930, plan 2006, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation



Fig. 7: South elevation 1930, plan 2006, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation

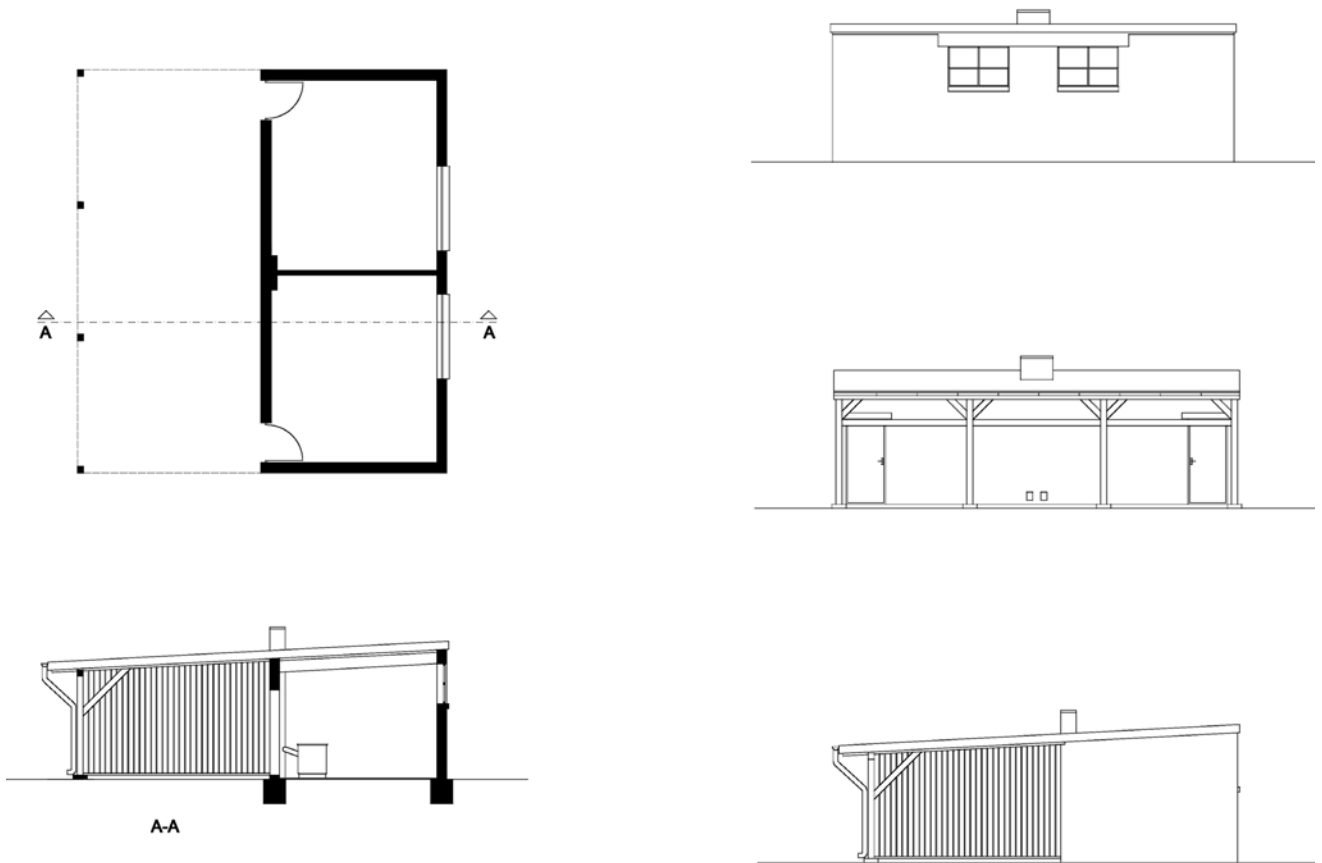


Fig. 8: Washhouse 1930, plan 2006, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation

The design of the north facade of the building is surprisingly sculptural: the blocks are dynamically structured by the jutting staircase towers and the filigree balcony walkways. Situated like a freestanding tower in front of the block, the staircase projects far beyond the building line of the residential part. The main entrance to the building is located on the western side of the staircase tower; the staircase is lit by a narrow steel and glass facade integrating four by four vertical format windows facing the street, as may be seen on the house at Peterholzstraße. On the inside, too, the distinctive design of the staircase is characterised by a manifold materiality. It has no additional decorative elements and therefore exemplifies the functional-economical design concept characteristic of the Bauhaus under Hannes Meyer: the double-return stairs with a pedestal with an edge trim of

grey artificial stone along the exposed brickwork internal wall feature a finely bush-hammered surface. The original stairwell banister consists of steel framework elements inset with woven wire mesh and a round handrail painted red that sets a fresh accent.

The delicate balconies extend to the entrance door of the last flat and comprise thin, jutting exposed concrete slabs, which are connected to the edge beams. Distinctive details such as the grooves on the inside edges, the visible structure of wooden formwork on the soffits or the characteristic drainage channel in the staircase highlight the Bauhaus's meticulous attention to detail and its programmatic use of exposed materials. The wire mesh-inset frames mounted on steel uprights are fixed to the outer edge of the bottom



Fig. 9: Washhouse in the garden of the House with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 40, photo 2015, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Martin Brück



Fig. 10: Drainage channel in stairwell, photo 2004, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Bettina Lietz

slab of the balconies. The lockers in the basement are closed with wooden doors and visually create a pedestal for the house.

The diverse design of the facades complies with the internal functional breakdown: Access areas and utility rooms such as bathroom and kitchen are orientated northwards towards the balcony walkway, the living rooms southwards towards the gardens. Thus the living rooms with large windows open to the south, while in the bedrooms the smaller windows with higher sills afford extra space for furniture. All windows allow the rooms to be ventilated as required by means of opening casements of various dimensions. The smaller format has a small upper opening casement, its function



Fig. 11: Stairwell in the House with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 40 restored to its original condition with full facade glazing, photo 2012, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Yvonne Tenschert

being to cross ventilate the flats. On the facade on the garden side of the building, these functions are illustrated in a repetitive but diverse rhythm. The windows on the northern side with the balcony walkways provide light for the utility rooms. The identical format of these and the small windows on the southern side met the demand for an economical construction method. The original windows in the building on the Mittelbreite had steel frames, those on the Peterholzstraße, wood. This was the only formative difference that could be ascertained in the original fittings of the individual houses.

All the windows are in their original positions and feature the original formats and partitions, also where they have been renewed. Preserved original windows are stored in

the Archive of the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation. The location and format of the entrance doors to the flats comply with the original version. The wooden doors are dark brown and varnished; a transom window in a grey painted steel block frame tops each one. In the model flat restored to its original state, the entrance is preserved in the version of ca. 1930. Shortly after completion a second door was fitted flush in front of each of the entrance doors. Both doors are wooden, painted with a clear varnish and fitted with peepholes; the outer door also has a letterbox and a doorbell.

The entire roof over both block and staircase is a slightly inclined monopitch roof with a bitumen surface. The roof structure is distinguished by stepped edge beams on the coping of the narrow sides of the building and the low angle of the sheet zinc roof edge. The ceilings in the flats on the top floor are therefore sloped in line with the pitch of the roof.

The 90 flats, each of which measures 47 m<sup>2</sup>, are functionally arranged according to exposure to sunlight. The high standard of living in the small flats is facilitated by the optimisation of the room layout and good technical installations with bathroom (originally including an enamelled bathtub) and central heating (originally with coal storage facilities). In addition, the residents have access to cellar spaces, bicycle lockers and gardens as well as communal washhouses with drying area. Collectively used spaces, minimised private spaces and the exterior hallways as meeting places for the residents bring the communal character of the Houses with Balcony Access to the fore. As such, the houses also testify to the social objectives pursued by the Bauhaus under Hannes Meyer.

In the museum flat at Peterholzstraße 40 the original room layout, historic surfaces and a significant part of the original fittings have been preserved. A distinctly functional zoning plan means that the living rooms face south and that the small kitchen and secondary spaces such as the hallway, the bathroom and the space for the central heating system, face the balcony walkway to the north. The flat is accessed through a small hallway; the bathroom is to the left, the



Fig. 12: Staircase barrier with handrail painted red, interior design with exposed materials, photo 2015, Brenne Architekten

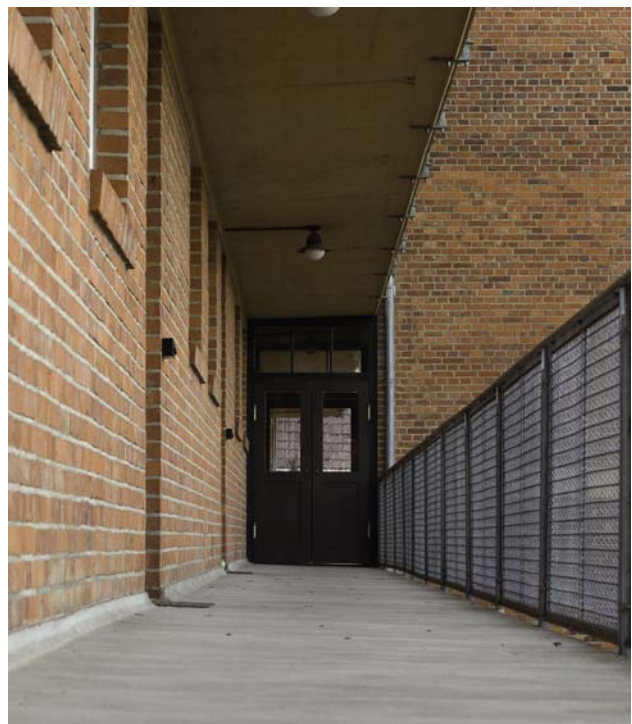


Fig. 13: Balcony walkway with woven wire mesh parapet, photo 2008, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Doreen Ritzau

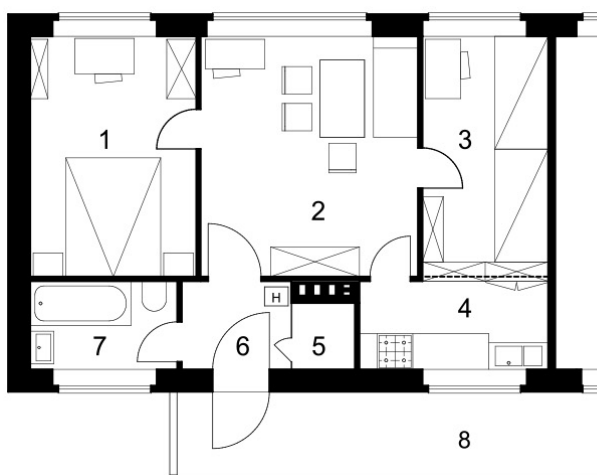


Fig. 14: Opening for spyhole in the outer entrance door to the flat, photo 2008, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Doreen Ritzau

coal-fuelled heating system with coal store separated by a half-open wall and a steel door to the right. The dirt generated by the coal is therefore prevented from entering the living areas. The whole flat was heated by the central hot water heating system. The kitchen is situated next to the coal store, but accessed through the living room. Both bathroom and kitchen have a window facing on to the balcony walkway.

The living room is located south of the entrance hall, the bedrooms either side of it; it is distinguished by the large south-facing window, which allows light into the room and a view of the garden. The bedrooms and the kitchen are accessed through the living room. The minimised access area represented by the small entrance hall again points to the Bauhaus's social aim of creating affordable housing by rationalising living space.

The built-in furniture in the flats was designed in the Bauhaus workshops and is brought to life in the model flat. Originally the carpentry workshop, part of the Bauhaus's fitout workshop, produced prototypes of functional, durable furniture designed specifically for the low-income



- 1 bedroom
- 2 living room
- 3 bedroom
- 4 kitchen
- 5 central heating, coal box
- 6 hallway
- 7 bathroom
- 8 balcony access



0 5 10 m

Fig. 15: Rationalised flat layout with suggested furnishings dating from the construction period. The access area is reduced to a small entrance hall (6), Bauhaus Dessau Foundation/Brenne Architekten

inhabitants of the Houses with Balcony Access. The original work and space saving built-in furniture in Peterholzstraße 40 is based on the plans of the Bauhaus and optimised the usage of space in the small flats. Thus, the kitchen features original cupboards, of which one was built into the outer north-facing wall and serves as an air-cooled food cupboard with wooden sliding doors. The partition to the adjoining bedroom is a solid structure from floor to half-height and from there on up to the ceiling consists of a cupboard, part of which is closed by double doors. An original air outlet covered with wire mesh in the upper part of the wall remains in place. The sanitary facilities in the bathroom consist today of a simple hand basin, a WC and a bathtub installed on the original pedestal. In the course of the overhaul of domestic installations throughout the building, the water, electrical and heating installations in the model flat were also renewed. The original heating system, coal store and the associated radiators and pipes remain in situ.

The wall painting workshop of the Bauhaus had designed a colour concept which it partly executed itself in some blocks of the Houses with Balcony Access and which by means of

a colour restoration analysis could be identified in all its constituents. Based on these findings, it was possible to recreate the colour concept in the model flat.

The smooth, flush closing door leaves in their small-dimensioned steel frames are original, as are the steel door handles with flat round rosette. The original integrated “Odarra” lock first patented in 1930 provides a graphic example of cost-efficient construction through the reduction of materials, in that the lock is integrated in the handle. The flooring in the living rooms is an unpigmented xylolite screed; all other rooms feature flooring made of terrazzo to which some “Ulmer Weiß” was added to give it a light tone. Concave skirting boards are fitted throughout. All the original flooring in the flat is therefore preserved.

#### (VI.2) House with Balcony Access Peterholzstraße 48

The House with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 48 is largely preserved in the original condition. The structure and design of the building and its outdoor areas correspond with the description above. The originally fully glazed north-facing side of the staircase was closed in with exposed

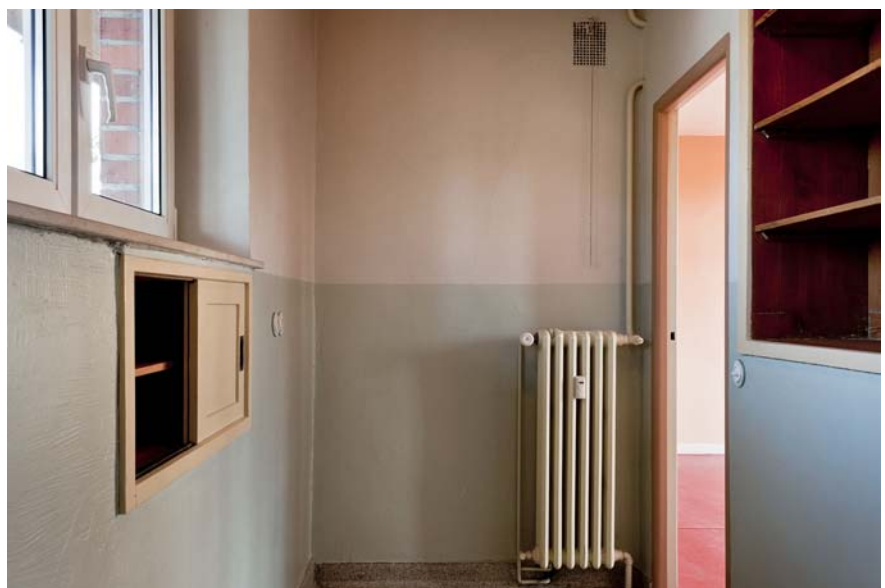


Fig. 16: Flat Entrance of the museum flat with coal store and coal-fired central hot water heating, photo 2012, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Sebastian Gündel

Fig. 17: Kitchen of the museum flat, left: fitted cupboard with cooling function, right: partition wall to children's bedroom with fitted cupboard, photo 2012, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Sebastian Gündel

brickwork in the 1950s, in which three horizontal ribbon windows are integrated. The washhouse is preserved in the original state. The House with Balcony Access is used as a residential building.

#### **(VI.3) House with Balcony Access Peterholzstraße 56**

The House with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 56 is largely preserved in the original condition. The structure and design of the building and its outdoor areas correspond with the description above. The originally fully glazed north-facing side of the staircase was closed in with exposed brickwork in the 1950s, in which three horizontal ribbon windows are integrated. The House with Balcony Access is used as a residential building.

#### **(VI.4) House with Balcony Access Mittelbreite 6**

The House with Balcony Access at Mittelbreite 6 is largely preserved in the original condition. The structure and design of the building and its outdoor areas correspond with the description above. The originally fully glazed north-facing side of the staircase was closed in with exposed brickwork in the 1950s, in which three horizontal ribbon windows are

integrated. The House with Balcony Access is used as a residential building.

#### **(VI.5) House with Balcony Access Mittelbreite 14**

The House with Balcony Access at Mittelbreite 14 is largely preserved in the original condition. The structure and design of the building and its outdoor areas correspond with the description above. The originally fully glazed north-facing side of the staircase was closed in with exposed brickwork in the 1950s, in which three horizontal ribbon windows are integrated. The House with Balcony Access is used as a residential building.

The flats in the Houses with Balcony Access have been occupied by low-income residents continuously since their construction. Over the years, they have therefore had to be adapted to meet new domestic standards. These changes mainly apply to technical installations, room sizes and surface finishes.

Today, the Houses with Balcony Access collectively planned at the Bauhaus carry conviction as a social housing complex



Fig. 18: Living room with restored colour scheme, museum flat, photo 2012, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Sebastian Gündel

Fig. 19: The original xylite screed in the living room of the museum flat is covered by red linoleum; in the kitchen, hall and bathroom, the terrazzo flooring remains in situ, photo 2012, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Sebastian Gündel

of lasting quality based on a consistently rational design. The urban and social mix, the intelligent organisation of layout and furnishings in the affordable flats and the communal areas also – with circumspect adjustments – meet contemporary requirements. The distinct design which is consistently informed by its function and its utmost reduction of materials and building components yields an outstanding architectural quality.



Fig. 20: Original door handle with Odarra lock with integrated keyhole, photo 2012, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Sebastian Gündel

### (VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau

The campus of the former Bundesschule des Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes (ADGB, school of the confederation of German trade unions) in Bernau bei Berlin is located in a wooded area northwest of the town. It is accessed from the Fritz-Heckert-Straße, around which the complex comprising the actual school and dormitory building, the separate row of teacher residences and a small transformer hut stand. Although the complex was originally built in a then undeveloped wooded area, a number of additional buildings have been erected there since WW II. These are primarily used as educational and sports facilities.

Although the area around the school was mostly cleared during the construction phase, solitary groups of trees and shrubs and above all a small groundwater pond surrounded

by trees create an appealing landscape setting. On the eastern boundary there is a 50-metre open-air swimming pool with changing facilities. This was part of the original plan for the outdoor area, albeit then surrounded by woods. The school and dormitory building is separated from the row of teacher residences by a narrow path that runs along the main building. This leads to the gymnasium to the rear of the school building and to the other outdoor sports facilities.

Paths from the small transformer hut to the south and the gardens of the teacher residences in the north-east lead to the small fishpond and to the sports facilities. An access road with roundabout lies in front of the main entrance to the school. To the west is the connecting section to the 1950s building extensions designed by the architect Georg



Fig. 21: Aerial photo of the entire complex of the ADGB Trade Union School (marked in red), north-orientated. In the east: sports complex with open-air swimming pool, sports hall, playing field and tennis court; in the northwest: grammar school and college centre, photo 2014 Geobasisdaten © GeoBasis-DE/LGB 2015



Waterstradt (1915–1990), the eastern section of which sympathetically echoes the offset structure of the dormitory buildings opposite. Facing the connecting wing, there is an outdoor terrace with seating.

The group of buildings with yellow brick facades are arranged in echelons on the slightly inclined plot following a more or less Z-shaped southwest-northeast layout that adheres to the line of the landscape and a rigorously functional principle: Each type of usage is accommodated in a different building; these buildings are connected with one another in a logical sequence. The school is entered through the cubic head-end building; from here an axis formed by a corridor with a glass facade leads first to the five dormitory blocks the first of which is used as a communal room and



living space for staff and students while the following four are used as dormitories for the students. The axis finally leads to the two-storey school complex with the single-storey flat roofed library building in front of it.

The structure of the ADGB Trade Union School combines reinforced concrete and load-bearing masonry elements. The facade features horizontal exposed concrete lintels and ring beams and a sculptural, sedate vertical structure comprising masonry columns and shear panels. All the original masonry columns feature the ochre also used on the brickwork; the ceilings are concrete floors with hollow tile. The window designs differ according to spatial use: Ribbon windows are used in areas such as classrooms or corridors; dormitories feature punctuated facades with multi-paned, almost square windows; sanitary facilities have translucent but non-transparent glass brick surfaces. The glazing units in the access corridor and conservatory stand flush with the floor and create light and airy communal spaces. Most



Fig. 24: Main facade of the extensively modified head-end building, view from the south; left: extensions dating from the 1950s with connecting corridor, photo 2013, Brenne Architekten

of the buildings feature monopitch roofs covered with bitumen roofing felt, with sheet copper on the lower roof edges. Only the teaching block has a shallow pitched roof.



Fig. 25: Left: student housing blocks; right: school building with glass facade on the ground floor and seminar area on the first floor with glazed staircase in the northeast of the complex, photo 2007, Brenne Architekten

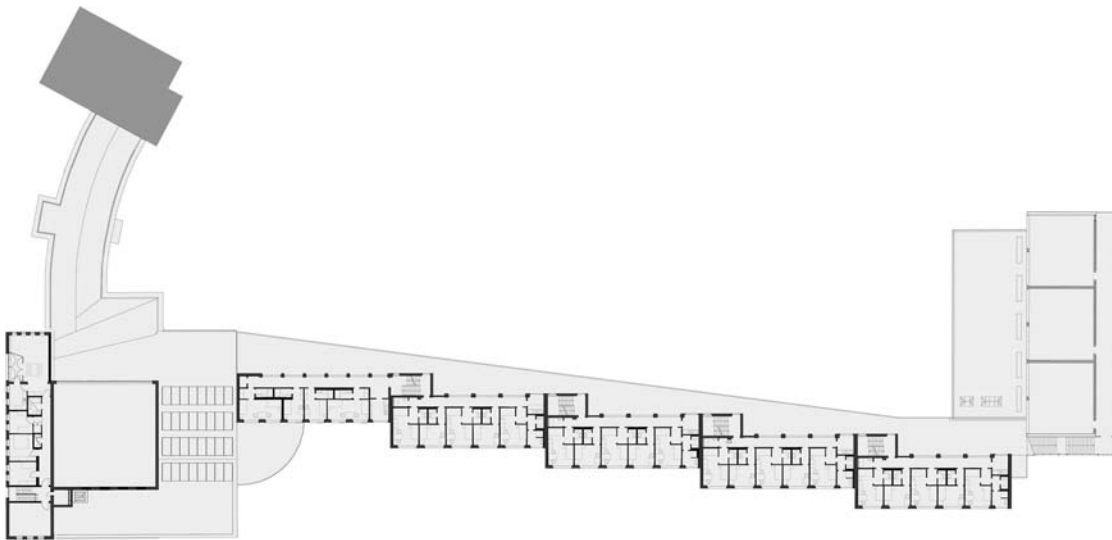


Fig. 26: Groundplan, upper floor of the school building in current condition 2015, plan 2015, Brenne Architekten

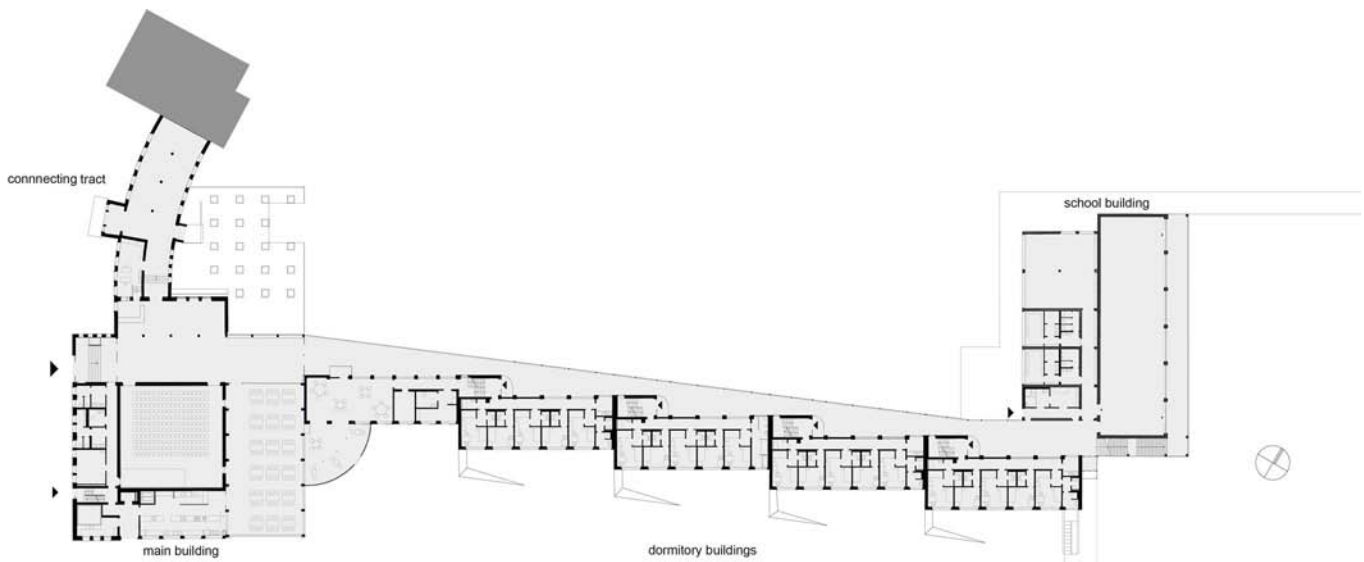


Fig. 27: Groundplan, ground floor of the school building in current condition 2015, plan 2015, Brenne Architekten



Fig. 28: Southeast elevation of the school building in current condition 2015, plan 2015, Brenne Architekten



Fig. 29: Northwest elevation of the school building in current condition 2015, plan 2015, Brenne Architekten

With its red brickwork facade, the entrance building has differed from the original building components since its redevelopment in the 1950s. Over the course of the renovation measures implemented from 2002 to 2008, changes were made to this building in order to re-establish the axial access to the school: A vertical section provides access to the building, at the same time this is where on the upper floor the glazed loggia of the flat is located. A second glazed section in the southern part of the main facade houses the two-storey building's staircase.

In the renovation from 2002 to 2008 the original internal layout and substance of the building was repaired, enhanced or reconstructed in line with heritage conservation. The entrance building has a rectangular floor plan and comprises foyer, auditorium, canteen with adjoining kitchen, an administration area on the ground floor and a caretaker's flat on the upper floor. The vestibule enters into the elongated

foyer that extends to the northeast and is laid with Solnhofen limestone tiles. Adjoined on the left hand side is the aforementioned slightly curved connecting tract which leads to the later extensions. East of the foyer a corridor with attached sanitary and utility facilities leads to the kitchen and to the staircase that runs from cellar to upper floor.

The closed dividing wall with fibre cement tile cladding separate the foyer from the auditorium to the east. With its virtually square floor plan, this forms the centre of the front head-end building. Its structural shell easily dominates the two-storey administration and residential block in front of it. It is lit by large skylights on the western side.

The area to the rear of the foyer is lit by three large arrays of glass bricks. To the right is the access to the canteen, which is partitioned off by a glass wall. Straight ahead is the connecting corridor leading to the dormitories and school tract.



Fig. 30: Foyer with view of the connecting corridor to the student housing blocks, photo 2007, Brenne Architekten

Distinctive here are the visible, light grey, bush-hammered exposed concrete girders, which structure the foyer by means of their slightly tapered downstand beams and in part freestanding buttresses. In the adjoining canteen too, a rhythmic dynamic is established by the series of reinforced concrete frames, which also divide the glass brick roof into sections. The light that enters through the external walls, through the internal partitions to the conservatory and foyer and through the roof creates an airy, friendly effect and establishes a close connection with the outdoor space. The canteen is equipped with long tables each of which seats ten persons; this complies with the size of the groups in which the union students originally lived in the dormitories.

Northeast of the canteen, separated by an internal glass wall, is the adjoining small quadrant-shaped “conservatory” with direct outdoor access. The red steel and glass structure

was destroyed during the GDR-era expansion and was rebuilt according to the original design. This structure is immediately eye-catching and relieves the high-ascetic appearance of the school, which is established to a great extent by the exposed materials.

The dormitory blocks are reached via the axial access corridor, which follows the natural incline of the grounds. The corridor reiterates the steel and glass construction of the conservatory, but is preserved here in its original form, which has been repaired. The unrendered internal brick walls of the dormitory block are broken up at regular intervals by pilasters; the ceiling girders and the glass facade take up this structure.

The five identical buildings that make up the dormitory tract are offset and staggered in height in the sloping grounds.



Fig. 31: Canteen with skylights, photo 2008, Brenne Architekten



Fig. 32: Conservatory in the foreground, view to the dormitories, photo 2007, Brenne Architekten



Fig. 33: Connecting corridor with glass facade flush with the floor and widened meeting areas, photo 2007, Brenne Architekten

This gives the buildings their characteristic serriform design, which then again provides the glass corridor with widening free scope.

To aid orientation, the internal walls in each of the four dormitories are painted a specific colour: first blue, then yellow, green and red. Narrow horizontal stripes in the respective glass colours are also found near the door handles on the four external doors in the glazed corridor and on the entrances to the staircases leading to the dormitories. The internal walls and floors of the individual hallways also feature the dominant colour of each building, becoming increasingly lighter in tone up to the third floor. The colour concept is thus maintained from the largest area down to the smallest detail and thereby brings to life the consistent design concept of the Bauhaus under Hannes Meyer.

The visible brickwork lesenes show the load-bearing structure of the external walls to striking effect. Each floor includes three single rooms and two double rooms, all of which are now fitted with a wetroom. Originally, each floor was equipped with a communal bathroom. One such

bathroom has been documented and conserved in its original state and is useable. Apart from the tiled bathrooms, all the living spaces have grey linoleum flooring. Modest colour accents on the walls reflect the colour concept.

To the east we find large, multi-paned insulation glass windows with narrow, grey steel frames. These are reconstructions, because the original windows in the living quarters had already been replaced by wooden windows prior to 1990. These take up the arrangements, opening mechanisms and frame and colour design of the original windows.

The corridor with glass facade widens before connecting to the two-storey sports and teaching tract at a 90 degree angle. From here students could walk to the open-air swimming pool with sports area to the north and the green area to the west. Continuing in the direction of the corridor, one arrives at the distinct staircase, the upper half of which is glazed, which continues into the protruding balcony walkway on the rear facade of the teaching tract. Each of the original grey, steel-frame pivot windows on the sloping

axis of the staircase may be opened. Round wooden handrails typical for the building are fixed to the internal brick wall. The appearance of the gymnasium, which forms the northern end of the block on the ground floor, is characterised by the supporting structure of reinforced concrete girders and supports, the exposed yellow brickwork building components and the room-high glazing facing the grounds. Internally, a second layer of ball-proof glass was mounted in front of this original glass front, which remains intact in situ. One part of the structure may be opened by means of hinged doors, thereby accommodating Meyer's original intention of opening up the gymnasium to the outdoor area.

The former library rooms next to the gymnasium currently used as exercise rooms are lit by large steel-frame windows situated on the southern side. In the existing spatial structure

of the library, two WC facilities and an internal corridor were integrated over the course of the conservation-orientated restoration measures. These receive light from the original glass superstructures set into the monopitch roof.

The seminar rooms on the upper floor are distinguished by their "butterfly" ceilings, which slope downwards towards the room's central axis. This means that light from the ribbon windows at the top of the longitudinal walls is directed downwards and no shadows are formed. The windows may be opened by means of a visible crank mechanism. The south-facing facade also features a narrow row of windows at eye level so that the seated students can see outside.

Of note are the carefully considered details that demonstrate the planners' engineering and construction know-how, such as the concave skirting boards in the rooms with linoleum



Fig. 34: Corridor in the colour-coordinated housing blocks for the student dormitories, photo 2007, Brenne Architekten  
Fig. 35: Living room in the "green" housing block, photo 2007, Brenne Architekten



Fig. 36: Detail of new windows in the living rooms reconstructed based on the original models, photo 2007, Brenne Architekten



Fig. 37: Staircase up to the seminar rooms, trapeze-shaped windows with axial pivoting opening mechanisms, photo 2007, Brenne Architekten



Fig. 38: Sports hall with exposed concrete construction and room-high glazing facing the outdoor area, photo 2011, Brenne Architekten



Fig. 39: Seminar room with side ribbon windows and "butterfly ceiling" for optimal natural lighting, photo 2007, Brenne Architekten



Fig. 40: Southwest view of the teacher residences, photo 2011, Holger Herschel, Brenne Architekten

covered floors. Here, a strip of wood integrated in the brickwork meant that the linoleum could be fixed joint-tight at the edges. This saved effort and damage in the cleaning process. Also worthy of note are the well-conceived opening mechanisms on the pivot windows and especially the fixing mechanisms on the windows in the staircase next to the gymnasium.

Following the course of the access road and set at an angle to it there are four teacher residences on an L-shaped plot, as well as two semidetached bungalow-type buildings further east. Although the houses are one-storey structures on the side facing the street, in order to compensate for the height differences in the grounds the rear sections of the buildings, facing north and overlooking the gardens, are raised on pilotis. The lower floor therefore opens into the garden, whereby the terrace is partly covered by the upper

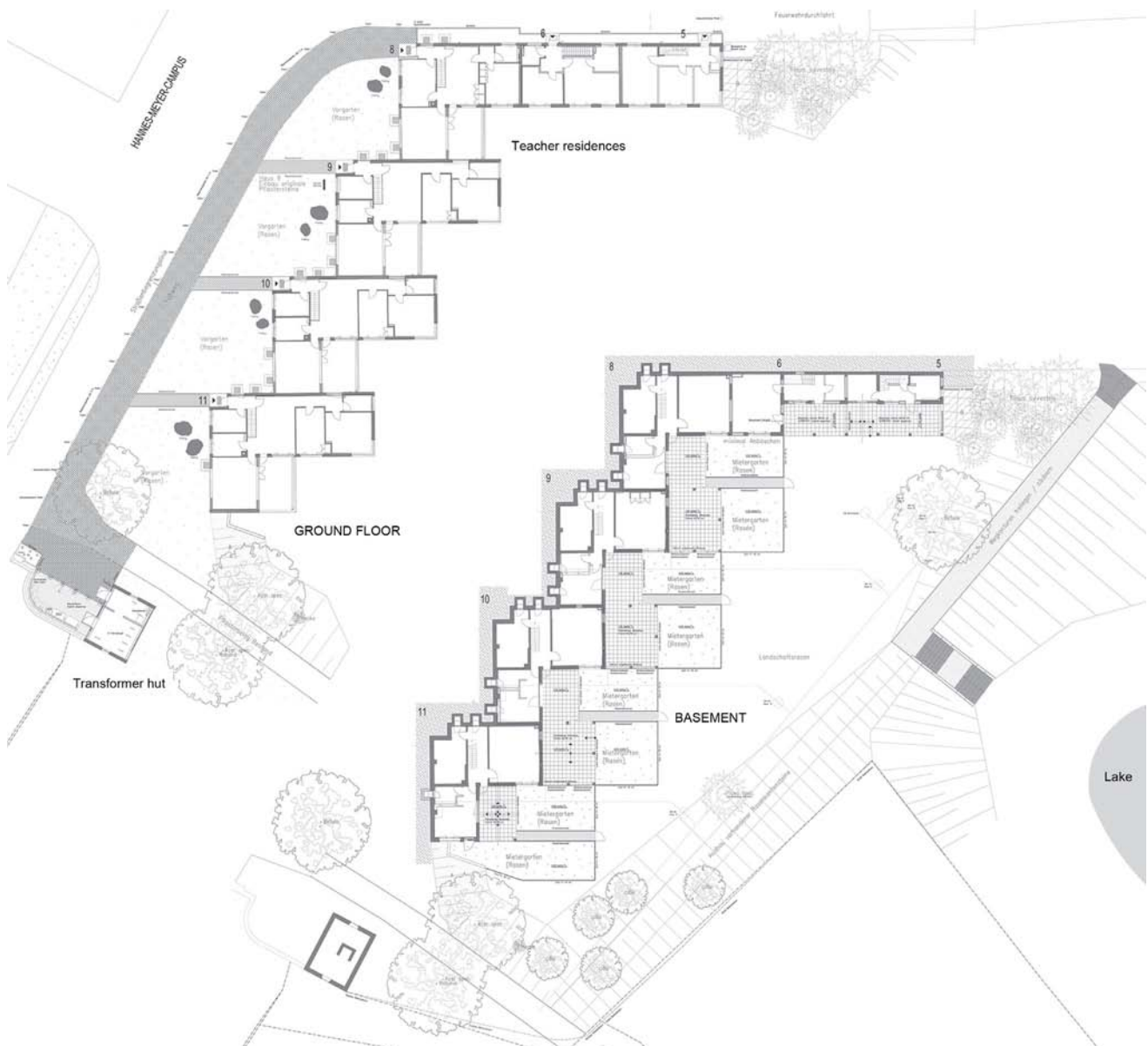


Fig. 41 Teacher residences and transformer hut, groundplans of upper floor and lower floor, condition 2015, plan 2015, Brenne Architekten

floor. Privacy screens separate the neighbouring gardens, each of which is still surrounded by the original low metal fence.

The choice of forms and materials is influenced by those of the main building: characteristic here too is the yellow brickwork structured by exposed concrete girders and uprights. Here as in the school building, the choice of windows demonstrates a clear principle. Glass bricks light the entrance hall where light is desired, but a view unnecessary. There is just one row of windows facing the street in the ground floor living room, but the balcony side is extensively glazed.

The corner windows above the terraces on the enclosed garden side of the plot characteristic of New Architecture

are remarkable. The roof area comprises shallow monopitch roofs with a bitumen surface and a sheet copper roof edge.

The projecting monopitch roof acts as an awning over the entrance area with wooden front door. A glass brick wall on the left hand side lights each small hallway. A central room on the ground floor, from which the other rooms are accessed, structures the L-shaped houses. Two bedrooms are situated off the entrance axis; to the right, we find a small workroom facing the street, the kitchen and a living room with access to the elevated balcony. Worthy of note are the steps down to the lower floor that opens on to the garden, which are separated off by a wired glass wall.

The small transformer hut set next to the teacher residences along the access road – a yellow brick structure with an



Fig. 42: Garden view of the teacher residences with garden access from lower floor, photo 2011, Holger Herschel, Brenne Architekten

exposed concrete ring beam, glass bricks in the upper section and a monopitch roof – likewise echoes the design vocabulary of the other buildings. Abutting the transformer hut is a half-height wooden fence with door, which encloses a space for refuse bins.

The fully rationalised building complex of the ADGB Trade Union School pursues a rigorous constructional and functional logic. Furthermore, the successful adjustment to the topographical context – the height difference between head-end building and teaching tract is after all six metres – and the extensive, well-conceived use of windows, especially in the canteen, conservatory, balcony walkway and rear of the teacher residences, create a clear connection between interior and exterior, between architecture and nature. Specific applications beyond the structurally necessary

exposed building elements on the well-proportioned adjoining buildings were deliberately eschewed. In general the design, also of the interiors, aimed to avoid purely decorative embellishments. Visible downpipes in the corridor with glass facade or the intentionally exposed load-bearing structure lay bare the functional parts of the building. To avoid damage to surfaces, for the most part extremely robust materials were used: hard-fired bricks, steel window frames, steel-frame doors, sheet glass and glass bricks. All the construction work, from large-scale construction down to the smallest detail of the various materials put to use, attests to an exceptionally meticulous approach and skilled craftsmanship which characterises the architecture of the Bauhaus.



Fig. 43: Original transformer hut with partition for refuse collection area added at a later date, photo 2011, Holger Herschel, Brenne Architekten

## 2.b History and development

### (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

The Houses with Balcony Access originated as a collective project for the training of architects in the Bauhaus building department under Hannes Meyer. The design and construction project served to provide an education that directly linked theory and actual building practice and was described by Meyer as “our building department’s first collectively designed construction project”.<sup>1</sup> Students engaged with design, site management and accounting and were paid for their work. The functional optimisation of the ground plans resulted in a straight-forward design that, with the minimisation of materials and building components, yielded architecture of the highest standard.

Walter Gropius called Hannes Meyer to the Bauhaus in 1926/27, proposing that he build up and direct the building department. Gropius had already envisaged classes in architectural theory as well as practical work in a building office when he founded the Bauhaus in 1919, and he had formulated the credo “the ultimate aim of all artistic activity is building”<sup>2</sup>; nonetheless, a building department was in fact first set up in 1927. Meyer took up his post in Dessau on 1 April 1927. Exactly one year later Meyer took over as director and began to develop a proper training programme for the study of architecture, which could be completed in nine semesters and was rewarded with a Bauhaus diploma.

Meyer’s aim with regard to the training offered at the Bauhaus was to combine scientific and artistic work with practical, productive work. Through their work on actual projects, students from all disciplines were to not only apply their acquired knowledge, but also at the same time raise funds that would essentially safeguard teaching activities. For Meyer this was more than just a means to an end: the work of the students, who in association with the teachers

were directly involved in production in the Bauhaus workshops, was an integral part of his inclusive educational concept. In the process, the principle of so-called vertical brigades was applied, meaning that young, inexperienced students would work together on these training projects with more advanced fellow students and learn from them.

Meyer introduced a weekly timetable, in which two days were spent on either artistic or scientific work, and three days in the workshops on productive, practical work on Bauhaus contracts, for which the students were paid. The teaching was to be rounded off by sporting activities held on a regular basis to compensate for the intellectual effort. Meyer hoped that this form of inclusive education would give shape to “harmonious individuals”.<sup>3</sup>

Walter Gropius had already realised several building projects for the city of Dessau with his private architecture office, such as the semi-rural Dessau-Törten Estate built from 1926 to 1928. After the change in leadership at the Bauhaus in 1928, as director of the Bauhaus Hannes Meyer was commissioned by the city of Dessau to plan the expansion of this estate. Hannes Meyer took an exemplary approach to this commission and to the plans for the Houses with Balcony Access, both realised in association with the building department. Thus, the Bauhaus’s educational goal became reality: students collaborating responsibly to realise a real project.

In the “vertical brigades” supervised by Meyer, groups of students with varying levels of knowledge and from different departments worked on all the different planning stages up to site management. Accordingly, Hannes Meyer describes the work on the Houses with Balcony Access as “collaboration by the Bauhaus students”.<sup>4</sup> The school’s collective work on this project is well documented. The work groups included among others Hans Volger, Hubert Hoff-

<sup>1</sup> Hannes Meyer: “Mein Hinauswurf aus dem Bauhaus.” In: *Das Tagebuch*, 11, no. 33 (1930): 1307

<sup>2</sup> Gropius, W.: *Manifesto and Programme of the State Bauhaus*, Weimar 1919

<sup>3</sup> Cf. “Hannes Meyer über das Bauhaus” In: *Anhaltische Rundschau* (23 November 1928), quoted from: *Der Architekt Hannes Meyer. Anschauungen und Werk*, K.-J. Winkler, Berlin 1989: 80

<sup>4</sup> *Bauhaus Dessau während der Leitung unter Hannes Meyer 1928–1930*, exhibition catalogue, Moscow 1931

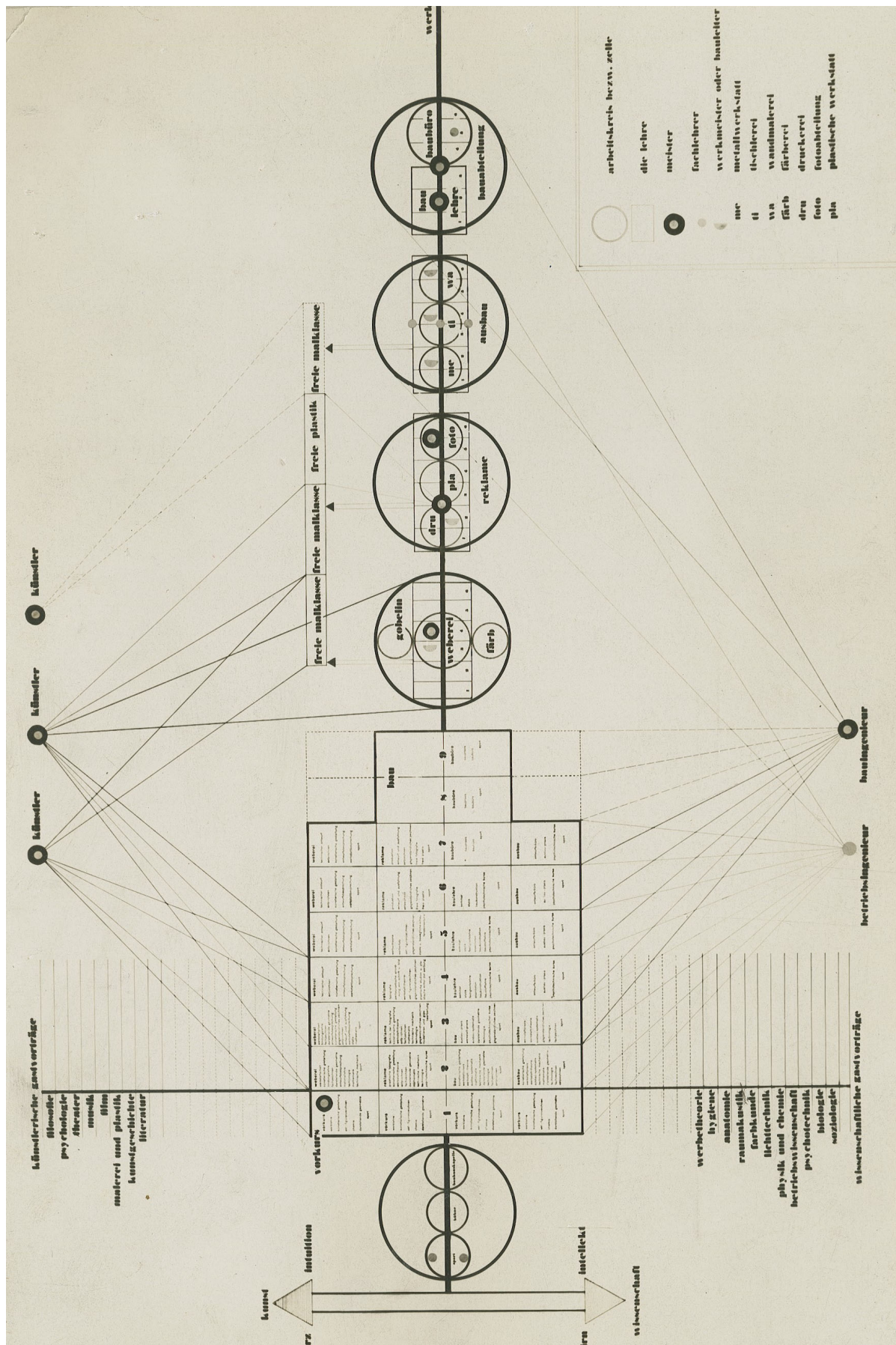


Fig. 44: Hannes Meyer: organisational structure of the Bauhaus Dessau; illustrated in the four circles (right): the four "work circles" weaving, advertising, fitout and building department in which the individual workshops were combined from 1928, reproduction from ca. 1987 of the Hochschule für Architektur und Bauwesen Weimar, Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Archiv der Moderne

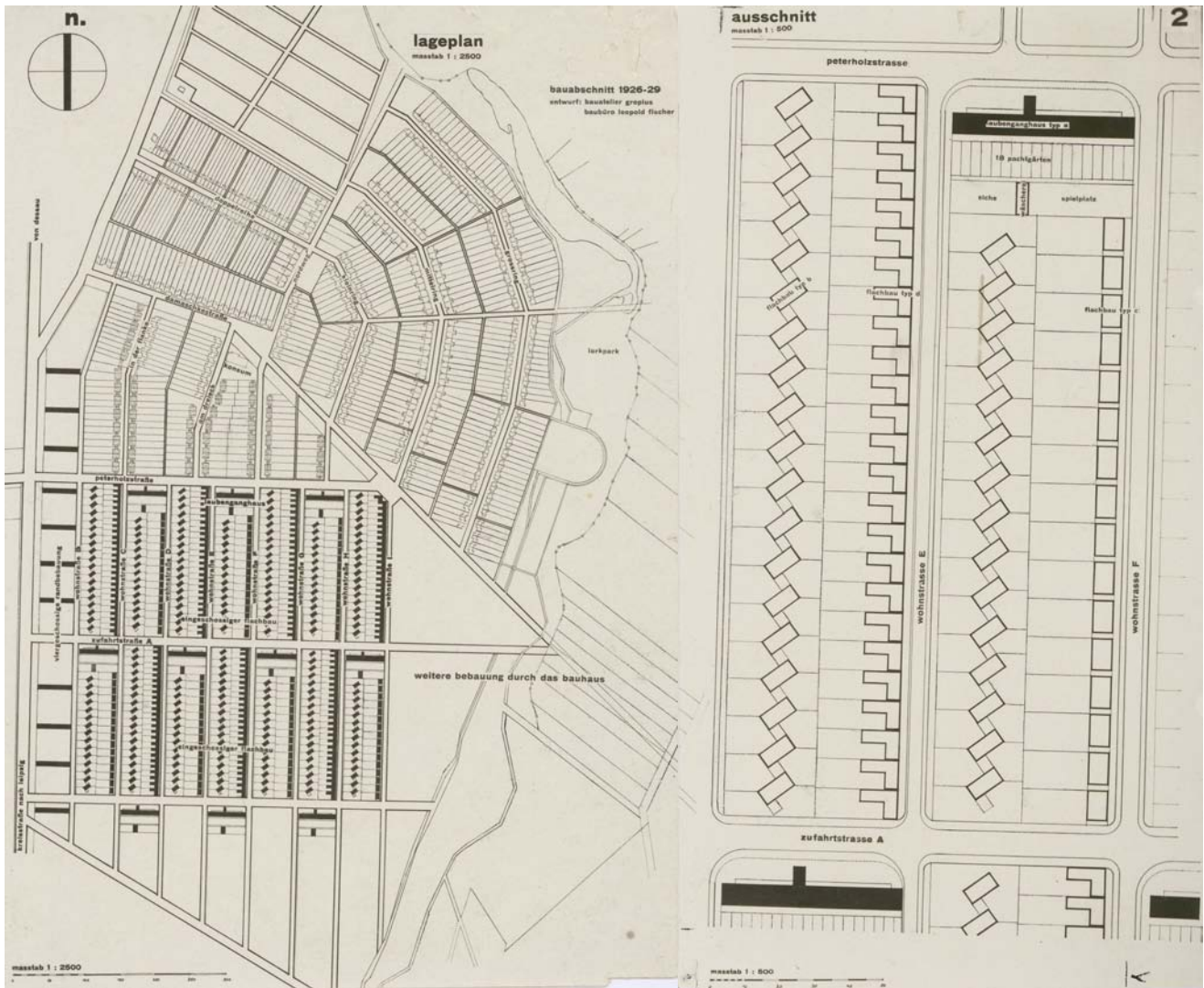


Fig. 45: Site plan of the Dessau-Törten Estate and section of the estate with mixed development, plan 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

mann and Bela Scheffler; Konrad Püschel produced detail drawings and Philipp Tolziner served as manager of works. The income from the building department's work was allocated as follows: 40 % went to the students, 10 % to the building department as a whole, 10 % to the Bauhaus as an institution and 40 % to the master.<sup>5</sup>

Groups were formed for, respectively, the urban development master plan, the development of diverse prototype designs for single-family homes and the effective conceptualisation of multi-family homes. The students developed the design methodology in collaboration with Meyer. All the design criteria and problems were scientifically analysed and substantiated by the students. For instance, studies

were made of the daily routines of various residents: "this yields the functions diagram for father, mother, child, toddler and fellow beings. [...] we study the contact between people and animals and the garden. we ascertain the annual fluctuations in ground temperature and calculate on this basis the heat loss through the floors and the depth of the foundation block."<sup>6</sup> This process yielded diagrammatic, graphic and conceptual illustrations of the design project, which were assessed in discussions among the students and with their teachers. Meyer's aim thereby was to teach the students to work in an independent, collectively orientated way. This communal, scientifically founded design process was programmatic at the Bauhaus and led as a result to equally programmatic buildings.

<sup>5</sup> Hannes Meyer: "Letter to the lawyer Roetter." 14 March 1931, DAM 82/1 406 (1), quoted from Magdalena Droste: "Unterrichtsstruktur und Werkstattarbeit am Bauhaus unter Hannes Meyer." In: Hannes Meyer 1889–1954. Architekt, Urbanist, Lehrer, exhibition catalogue, eds. Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin, Deutsches Architekturmuseum, ETH Zurich, Berlin/Frankfurt 1989: 134–165

<sup>6</sup> „Hannes Meyer." In: bauhaus 1 (1929), quoted from: Der Architekt Hannes Meyer. Anschauungen und Werk, K.-J. Winkler, Berlin 1989: 82

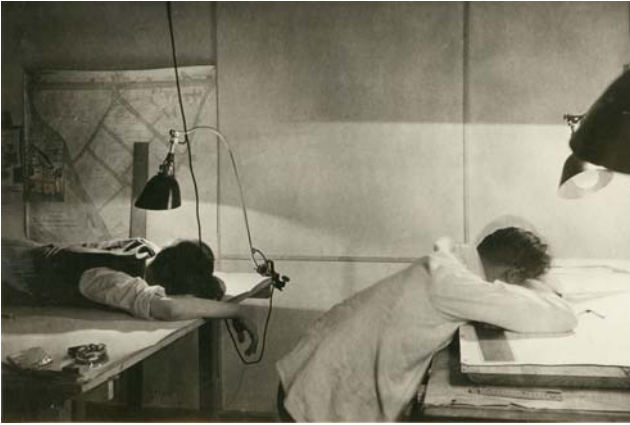


Fig. 46: Students of the building department, photo 1928, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

A mixed development was planned for the site in the south of the city: On the one hand the alternation of single- and multi-family residences, of single and multiple storey buildings was designed to break up the often monotonous effect of ribbon developments – an idea that also preoccupied Walter Gropius and Ludwig Hilberseimer (1885–1967), who had been appointed to teach urban planning at the Bauhaus. On the other, the aim was to create a deliberate social mix for this new residential area.

Hannes Meyer describes this as follows: “Socially, an attempt to purposely mix two social strata in one settlement area through urban development: white collar workers in one-storey flat-roof buildings ... blue collar workers in three-storey

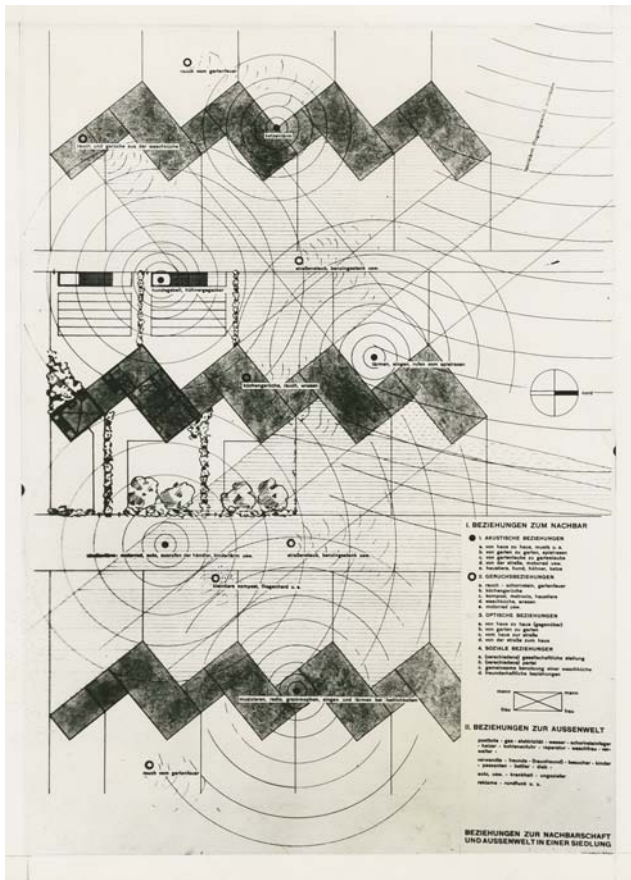


Fig. 47: Relation to the neighbourhood, student project by Siegfried Giesenschlag, sketch 1930, Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Archiv der Moderne

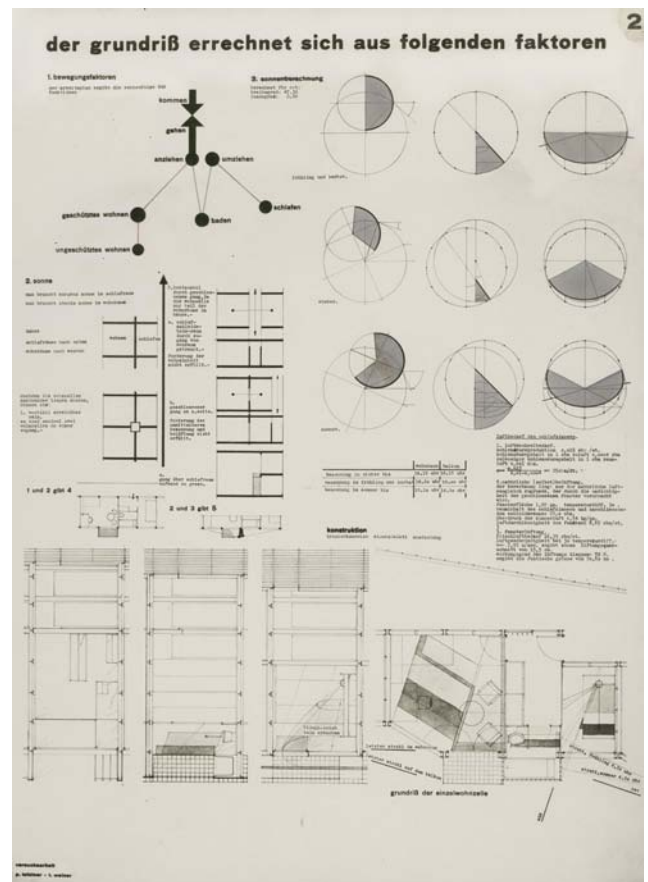


Fig. 48: Factors that influence the layout of a flat, experimental work by students Tibor Weiner and Philipp Tolziner for a shared house for factory workers in a socialised state, sketch 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

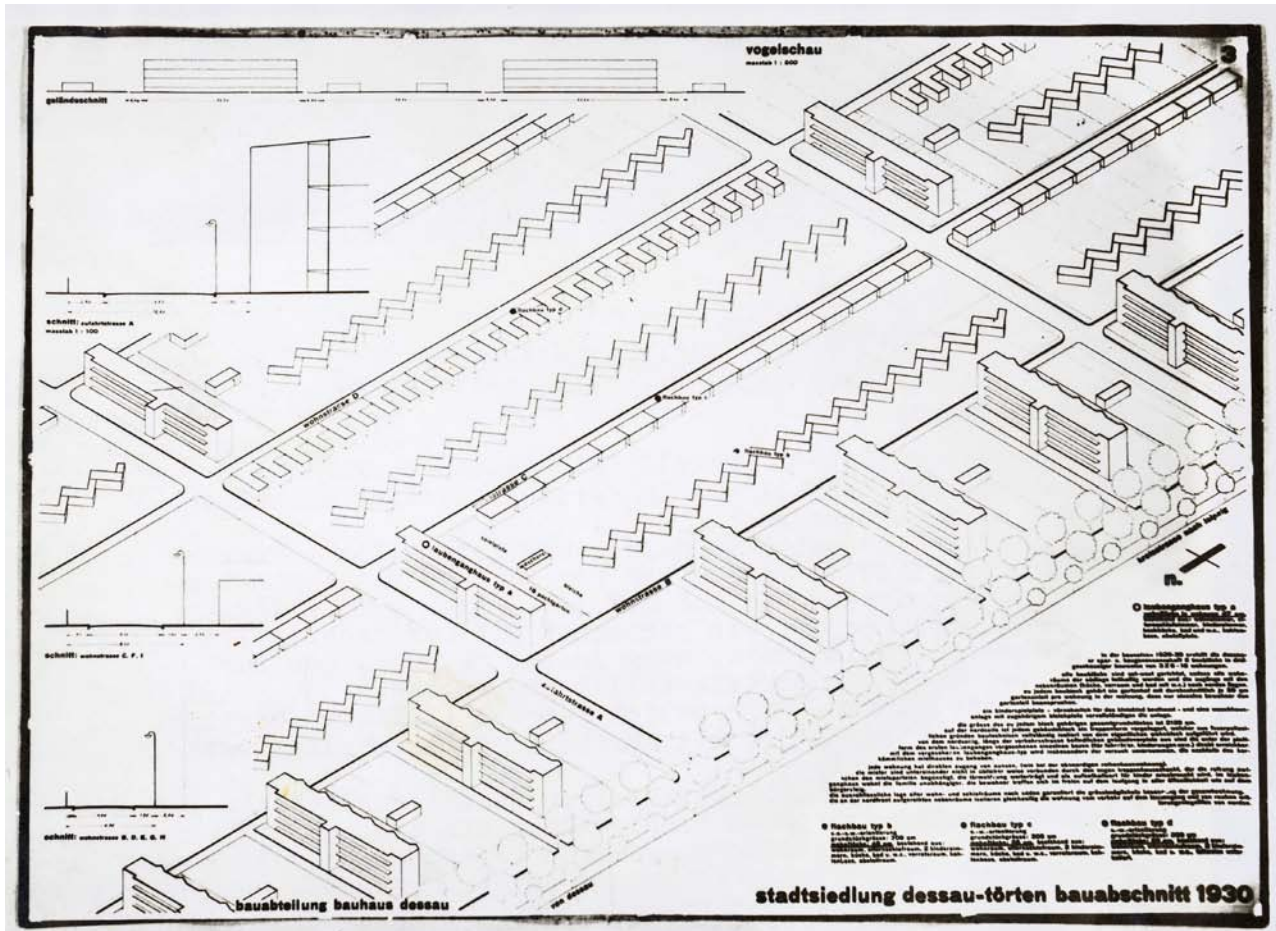


Fig. 49: Axonometric projection for the extension of the estate. The mixed structure of multi-storey ribbon developments and flat roof single-family houses is shown clearly, view from the northwest, plan 1930, Bundesarchiv

houses with balcony access.”<sup>7</sup> In view of the growing political tensions in the municipal council of Dessau, Hannes Meyer found it difficult “to convince the city’s officials of the validity of this mixed development in the social sense”.<sup>8</sup> The planned mix in the expansion of the estate ultimately also addressed environmental standards: residents in the multi-storey buildings would benefit from more light and sun owing to the lower neighbouring buildings.

Lord Mayor Fritz Hesse who as the chairman of the board of the Dessauer Spar- und Baugenossenschaft (savings and building cooperative) was also the representative of the owners, negotiated with the Bauhaus over the construction programme, while managing objections from both the city council and the Landesversicherungsanstalt (public insurance corporation). The latter provided a building cost subsidy, which secured the financing for the project. In the winter of 1929/1930 the city council authorised the sale of the municipally owned development land to the

<sup>7</sup> Hannes Meyer, 1938, estate Hannes Meyer, Deutsches Architekturmuseum, Frankfurt am Main, Inv. No. 82/1–6.21, quoted from: Hannes Meyer 1889–1954 – Architekt, Urbanist, Lehrer, exhibition catalogue, eds. Bauhaus-Archiv, Deutsches Architekturmuseum Frankfurt/Main, ETH Zürich, Berlin/Frankfurt 1989: 228

<sup>8</sup> Letter from Hannes Meyers to Mart Stam, 9 July 1928, Archiv Hannes Meyer, quoted from: Die Bauhausbauten in Dessau, eds. C. Engelmann and C. Schädlich, Berlin 1991: 89

Dessauer Spar- und Baugenossenschaft, which paved the way for the initial construction of five Houses with Balcony Access, but only definitely approved the urban development and infrastructure plans for the expansion of the estate on 21st October 1930. The five Houses with Balcony Access were already completed in July 1930. The choice of this building type was informed by its recent rediscovery; numerous variants of this type date as far back as the Renaissance. Due to its economic efficiency, it was deemed particularly appropriate for developments with small flats for low-income residents. The Viennese architect Anton Brenner, brought to Frankfurt am Main by Ernst May, had also already designed houses with balcony access for the Praunheim estate, built from 1928 to 1930, and in Berlin, when Meyer invited him to lecture and work with the Bauhaus building department's students. Meyer emphasises the advantages of this building type: "the tenants are not connected with one another in the usual manner by the narrow stairwell that fosters conflict between them, carries

noise and is misused by the children who play in it. in the house with balcony access, the family lives with greater independence."<sup>9</sup>

The Bauhaus students were involved not only in the planning for the Houses with Balcony Access, but also in construction and project management. The Bauhaus student Philipp Tolziner vividly describes his experiences as site manager as follows: "When we had laid the hollow-core slab for the first house, a delegation of construction workers came to me and asked what was going to be done about the 'topping out ceremony' ... I ordered the beer in the site canteen and we celebrated – the 'delegation' and I were photographed on the roof." At a later visit to the Houses with Balcony Access Tolziner also noted: "You can still see today that under our conscientious supervision all the building work was carried out to a high standard. Hannes Meyer knew this too and, overburdened with other work, he never needed to show up on site."<sup>10</sup> Students from other Bauhaus

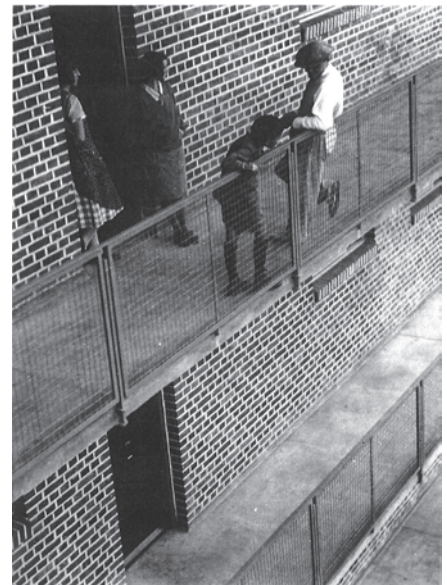


Fig. 50: View of the Houses with Balcony Access from the northwest, photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

Fig. 51: Balcony walkways, probably shortly after completion, photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation

<sup>9</sup> Project description from the estate of Hannes Meyer, 1938, Deutsches Architekturmuseum, Frankfurt am Main, NL HM, Inv. No. 82/1–6.21.

Quoted from: Hannes Meyer 1889–1954 – Architekt, Urbanist, Lehrer, exhibition catalogue, eds. Bauhaus-Archiv, Deutsches Architekturmuseum Frankfurt am Main, ETH Zürich, Berlin/Frankfurt 1989: 231

<sup>10</sup> Bauhaus-Archiv, Deutsches Architekturmuseum Frankfurt/Main, ETH Zürich (eds.): Hannes Meyer 1889–1954 – Architekt, Urbanist, Lehrer, exhibition catalogue, Berlin/Frankfurt 1989: 242

workshops were likewise involved in work on the buildings: The carpentry workshop designed built-in kitchen cupboards, and the wall painting workshop assumed responsibility for some of the finishing jobs such as whitewashing the washhouses in Block III, varnishing doors and painting fences.

The five Houses with Balcony Access uniquely attest to the conceptual orientation of the Bauhaus under Hannes Meyer: the buildings were designed on the basis of scientific-economic analyses. To meet the demand for social housing for the subsistence minimum, the living areas were optimised to create small flats of 47 m<sup>2</sup> with functional layouts based on their exposure to sunlight. The high standard of living in the airy, friendly flats was facilitated by the optimisation of floor plans, the minimisation of access areas and then above-standard technical installations: bathroom with enamelled bathtub, Junkers gas heater, central heating with coal storage and a waste disposal system. The kitchens were fitted with Askania-made "Corona" brand family cookers and with extractors. The residents also had access to cellar spaces, bicycle lockers, their own garden plots, communal wash-houses with drying area and a children's playground. The buildings testify not only to the social and functional goals, but also to the convincing design solutions that were developed at the Bauhaus under Hannes Meyer. The simple housing blocks are brought to life by the materiality of the brickwork and exposed concrete, by the arrangement of windows, balcony walkways and avant-corps staircases and by the radical eschewal of additional decorative elements. The decidedly functional-economic planning thereby resulted in a simple, exceptionally minimal design with a succinct and sober aesthetic that still carries conviction today.

Three flats were furnished with prototype furniture designed by the Bauhaus workshops in order to demonstrate the principle of rational and likewise affordable design. Hannes Meyer focused on designs for wooden furniture rather than the tubular steel furniture that is now often associated with the Bauhaus. Tubular steel, at the time an experimental material, was expensive to work with and this was reflected in the cost of the furniture. Hannes Meyer, who pressed for



Fig. 52: Philipp Tolziner, site manager, on site at the Houses with Balcony Access, photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin



Fig. 53: Topping out ceremony with P. Tolziner (right) on the roof of one of the Houses with Balcony Access, photo ca. 1927, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin



Fig. 54: Houses with Balcony Access shortly after completion, photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin, Collection Kieren

“Volksbedarf statt Luxusbedarf”<sup>11</sup> (the needs of the people instead of the need for luxury), therefore opted for wood, a less expensive material, in order to design modern and seemingly lightweight furniture.

In 1929, a year prior to the completion of the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau, the “Volkswohnung Bauhaus” (Bauhaus people’s flat) was exhibited at the opening of the Grassi Museum in Leipzig. This engaged precisely these principles: “The Bauhaus flat is economical in its exceptionally good utilisation of space, minimal dimensions and time-saving, practical furnishing.”<sup>12</sup> The prototype furniture

made for the flats in the Houses with Balcony Access is not documented, but it appears to have similarities with the furniture for the “Volkswohnung”. The local press also reports “that [...] the appropriate, pleasing furniture is cheaper for the resident to install than other standard domestic furnishings”.<sup>13</sup> The optimal utilisation of space applied especially to the kitchen fittings, which consisted of built-in cupboard beneath the kitchen window designed to keep food fresh and a large kitchen cupboard on the partition wall to the children’s room. Some of these had a visible wood finish while others were painted.

<sup>11</sup> Meyer, Hannes: “Mein Hinauswurf aus dem Bauhaus.” In: Das Tagebuch, 11, no. 33 (1930): 1307 ff., quoted from: Hannes Meyer: Bauen und Gesellschaft. Schriften, Briefe, Projekte. Dresden 1980: 69

<sup>12</sup> Bauhaus 3, no. 4 (1929): 22, quoted from: Die Bauhausbauten in Dessau, eds. C. Engelmann and C. Schädlich, Berlin 1991: 94

<sup>13</sup> “Die Laubenganghäuser bezugsfertig.” In: Volksblatt für Anhalt, 25 July 1930



Fig. 55: Prototype furniture for the "Volkswohnung" by the fitout department exhibited in the Grassi-Museum Leipzig, 1929, Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Archiv der Moderne



Fig. 56: Residents on the balcony walkways, ca. 1930, private collection

The Houses with Balcony Access were well received by the press, who generally followed the Bauhaus's activities with great interest. "What has been achieved here on 48 m<sup>2</sup> in terms of an intelligent use of space, light-filled rooms and comfortable domesticity is purely down to the skill of the architects, which the Bauhaus as the developer of the designs can be very pleased about. Friendly spaces with almost unusually large windows that let in an over-abundance of light are equipped with the domestic requirements of the modern age: gas, electric lights, hot water heating system and bathrooms. Despite balcony walkway and staircase, the tenants live more autonomously here than is the case in the old-style tenements [...]"<sup>14</sup> In view of the housing shortage, the convincing, spatially minimised, rationally organised, airy and friendly flats with a high standard of comfort were well received. The monthly rent of 37,50 RM was comparatively affordable, even though the tenants also had to pay a cooperative fee and a building cost contribution. Subsequent to their completion in August 1930 the flats were let for the most part to low-level employees, skilled tradesmen and workers.

Changes were made to the buildings while they were still being finished and immediately thereafter. In order to prevent heat loss, for instance a second door complete with letter slot and spyhole was mounted in front of the already existing entrance doors to the flats.

The completion of the Houses with Balcony Access coincided with Hannes Meyer's dismissal from his post as director of the Bauhaus in summer 1930, among other things due to allegations that he supported communist factions at the Bauhaus and therefore put its political neutrality at risk – a fact that illustrates a shift to the right among the political forces in Dessau's municipal authorities. Meyer's successor as director of the Bauhaus, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886–1969), was unable to prevent the closure of the Bauhaus Dessau in 1932. The dictatorship of the National Socialists heralded a period in which the Bauhaus in Dessau was generally received with disapproval and disdain, and in which the buildings were neglected.

In the years thereafter more buildings were built, which though based on the Bauhaus's development plan were not designed by the Bauhaus. In 1930/31, seven four-storey housing blocks were built to the west on the Heidestraße based on plans by Richard Paulick. He had already realised the experimental Steel House on the edge of the Dessau-Törten Estate in association with Georg Muche (1895–1987) in 1926 and had also worked in Gropius's architecture office. Rendered ribbon developments utilising a modern design vocabulary including flat roofs were built, which were accessed by conventional staircases and featured delicate balconies. In 1935 the flat roofs were replaced by pitched roofs. As a result of development measures carried out up to 2000, these buildings have been completely changed.

From 1935 to 1944 one- and two-storey houses were built on the expansion area of the Dessau-Törten Estate as envisaged by the Bauhaus building department's development plan. The basic ideas of fostering the social mix in the quarter and of cost-efficient and rational construction were also pursued in the realisation of the estate known as the Junkers-siedlung, built for the employees of the Junkers factory in Dessau. The buildings were however realised using a politically opportune, traditional building method and design that was far removed from the design vocabulary of the Bauhaus.

The Houses with Balcony Access survived World War II largely intact, although reports by those who lived in them at the time indicate that some damage was caused by the demolition of a nearby high-rise bunker in the immediate postwar period. The damages in the external walls the large glass facades of the staircases and windows were presumably caused by shrapnel. Due to the postwar shortage of materials, the window openings in the staircases were largely bricked in until 1951, leaving only three narrow ribbon windows.

In the early 1950s the waste disposal units at the western end of the balcony walkways were dismantled and the narrow edges completely closed with glass bricks. In order to protect the balcony walkways from drifting snow and ice, the wire mesh barriers were replaced by a solid concrete

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.



Fig. 57: Top: Multi-storey ribbon developments by Richard Paulick, centre and bottom: Houses with Balcony Access, historic postcard



Fig. 58: Street view from the northwest, House with Balcony Access between conventional houses, photo ca. mid-1930s, Stadtarchiv Dessau

parapet. The entrances to the balcony walkways from the stairwell were fitted with double wooden swing doors with a glass panel, which protected the staircases from the winter weather and from draughts and dirt.

In 1977 the Dessau-Törten Estate with the Houses with Balcony Access was listed in the monuments register of the Halle region as a property of urban development heritage. Ten years later it was listed on the monuments register of the city of Dessau. The five buildings were managed continuously by the Dessauer Spar- und Baugenossenschaft, a savings and building cooperative, during the post-war period by their successively reformed legal successors. After the German reunification of 1990 this became the Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG, which remains the owner of the buildings today.

Because of their uninterrupted residential use, all of the buildings were adapted to meet new domestic requirements. These changes primarily involved the removal of partitions between small rooms and changes to surface finishes. Windows were gradually replaced, partly as a result of war damage or the aforementioned demolition of a high-rise bunker.

According to the reports of residents the flats were consistently popular, especially because of the domestic installations, which with central heating and bathroom with enamelled bathtub were of a very high standard for the time, but also due to the structural concept of the balcony access building type. In comparison with blocks of flats with internal staircases, the separate entrances on the balcony walkways meant far less exposure to noise and smells. The balcony walkways were also used as places to communicate with other residents and as ersatz balconies. The brightness of the flats owing to the large south-facing windows, the garden, the communal washhouse and the storage lockers accessible from the outside contributed likewise to the popularity of the buildings.

When the windows in the flats were exchanged in 1993, the original formats and division of panes were retained. At

the time some of the original windows were handed over to the Archive of the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation.

In 1994 a design statute was drafted not only for the terraced houses designed by Walter Gropius for the Dessau-Törten Estate, but also for the Houses of Balcony Access. This is still in use today. The design characteristics considered worthy of conservation include among other things the appearance of the facades of the buildings: changes to the heights of eaves and base and facing the exposed materials on the external walls are not permitted. The original window formats and divisions must be retained. The intention is to return the balcony parapets covered with concrete to their original condition and to restore the uninterrupted glazing, and therefore appearance, of the original staircases.

The buildings were comprehensively renovated from 1996 to 1998. This project was realised based on a detailed analysis of the existing properties and an action plan developed in close cooperation with the heritage conservation authorities. The simple wire mesh railings on the balcony walkways were restored according to the original model.

Structural maintenance measures were also carried out on the load-bearing reinforced concrete elements and the brick facade. The original glazing on the staircase of the house on the Peterholzstraße 40 was rebuilt and the roof was covered with a new bituminous roofing paper. The original six chimneys per house were demolished when the heating system was renewed. The interiors of the flats were adjusted to today's needs; some lightweight partition walls and built-in cupboards in the kitchens were thereby removed. New linoleum flooring and tiles were fitted, wall finishes were redone and internal doors were replaced. Wooden doors based on the original models replaced the double front doors. Electrical, sanitary and heating installations were renewed.

The garden, which was up to this point still divided into individual plots for the tenants, was also redesigned to create a practical communal garden with benches. All the tenants may still use the washhouses and gardens today.

In the course of the renovation measures, one model flat at



Fig. 59: House with Balcony Access with concrete parapets prior to restoration, photo 1996, Brenne Architekten

Peterholzstraße 40 was maintained in its original condition. Here, the surfaces of the walls and floors were analysed by restorers. Original elements such as the xylolite flooring, the entrance door, the built-in cupboards in the kitchen, the central heating with coal stove, the radiators and the historic doors including fixings remain in place. The colouration of the walls was recreated based on the findings of restoration research and a small section of the wall was left exposed in order to show the different layers of paint.

The Houses with Balcony Access proved themselves as tried and tested, credible realisations of the social aspirations of the Bauhaus. Gropius's credo of "building as the design of life processes"<sup>15</sup> was refined by Meyer's "building is the considered organisation of life processes"<sup>16</sup>. Design was to evolve from collaborative work based on the functional-economical programme and not from the architect's personal ambition. Building also had an explicitly social dimension. Meyer called for "Volksbedarf statt Luxusbedarf" (the needs of the people instead of the need for luxury); in the context of the thriving processes of industrialisation and urbanisation he thereby emphasised the significance of architecture as a means to combat the housing shortage for people with low incomes and the extensive sanitation crisis caused by cramped living conditions. Unlike the Dessau-Törten Estate designed by Gropius, the plans for the Houses with Balcony Access were collectively designed by the building department and embodied the Bauhaus's response to the issues of social housing in the form of actually built architecture. The buildings lack the experimental character of the prototype House am Horn in Weimar and, unlike the Dessau-Törten Estate, they were not produced by Walter Gropius's private architecture office. They are located in the context of an actual building project of socially controversial dimensions; they thereby realised the hitherto utopian ideas of the Bauhaus.

In his restructuring of training at the Bauhaus Meyer pursued the "development of the science of building through work on a real project".<sup>17</sup> The entire project, from urban design to site management, was realised by the building department's students and was thus, according to Meyer, the Bauhaus's "first collectively designed building project".<sup>18</sup> He adds that the building project "came about under my conceptual guidance but was independently implemented by a group of young students".<sup>19</sup> This touches upon a further aspect

<sup>15</sup> Walter Gropius: "bauhausbauten dessau." In: Bauhausbücher, 12, Mainz 1976: 92

<sup>16</sup> Hannes Meyer: "bauen." In: bauhaus, zeitschrift für gestaltung, 2, no. 4 (1928): 12 f., quoted from: Bauen und Gesellschaft. Schriften, Briefe, Projekte, Hannes Meyer, Dresden 1980: 49

<sup>17</sup> Hannes Meyer: "Bauhaus Dessau. Erfahrungen einer polytechnischen Erziehung." In: Edificación 5 (1940), quoted from: Bauen und Gesellschaft. Schriften, Briefe, Projekte, Hannes Meyer, Dresden 1980: 79

<sup>18</sup> Hannes Meyer: "Mein Hinauswurf aus dem Bauhaus." In: Das Tagebuch, 11, no. 33 (1930): 1307 ff., quoted from: Bauen und Gesellschaft. Schriften, Briefe, Projekte, Hannes Meyer, Dresden 1980: 67

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.



Fig. 60: House with Balcony Access after restoration, photo 2011, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Christoph Petras

that notably characterises the building projects and workshop products realised under Hannes Meyer: They attest to an exceptionally high standard of construction and execution. The good state of conservation of the Houses with Balcony Access testifies to the low susceptibility to damage of the chosen materials and structures. Despite their continuous use, the largely conserved original substance of the buildings proves that their interior structure still satisfactorily serves its purpose today. This is not necessarily true of the buildings of New Architecture, as numerous examples that prove the opposite show.

The Houses with Balcony Access are unique reminders of the work of the Bauhaus; they exemplify Meyer's scientifically and analytically founded, highly functional and cost-efficient concept of architectural design. Their history of origin exemplifies the progressive pedagogical principle of cooperative learning in the context of a real building project. The buildings not only experiment with the Bauhaus's social and design ideas and put them to the test; these are also actualised by the students in independent, collective work in the scope of their training in the building department and the workshops.

### (VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau

The school and dormitory complex was built from 1928 to 1930 based on plans by the Swiss architect and second Bauhaus director Hannes Meyer and with the collaboration of the Bauhaus building department. As intermittent head of the building department, Meyer's longstanding collaborator and fellow countryman Hans Wittwer (1894–1952) had a significant role to play in the project.

As a consequence of the new constitution of 1919 Weimar Germany's trade unions were authorised to act as workers' representatives, and this paved the way for the foundation of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (ADGB), an umbrella organisation for the free trade unions in Germany. In the period from 1919 to 1938 this would become the largest national confederation of trade unions in the world. For the training and further education of the unpaid trade unionists, only two trade union schools were initially envisaged for the entire German Reich. Besides the actual educational content, which was to enable the trade unionists to carry out their practical duties as workers' representatives in the companies and also prepare higher functionaries for academic careers, the time spent at the school was also supposed to allow the members to relax and pursue communal leisure activities. The trade union schools were to be established "not only as educational institutions, but also as places to live".<sup>20</sup>

In 1927 a competition was initiated, which attracted entries from several well-known architects: Max Berg, Aloys Klement, Willy Ludewig, Erich Mendelsohn and Max Taut. The design drafted by Hannes Meyer together with the Bauhaus building department was deemed a clear winner by the jury comprising Heinrich Tessenow, Professor at the Technical University in Berlin-Charlottenburg, head of Berlin's municipal planning and building control office Martin Wagner, the architectural critic Adolf Behne and representatives of the ADGB. The competition entries are notably



Fig. 61: Group portrait taken at the building site of the ADGB Trade Union School with (from left): Hans Wittwer, Thomas Flake (Bauhaus student), Hannes Meyer and Hermann Bunzel (Bauhaus student and site manager), photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

characterised by the attempt to accommodate diverse functional components such as classrooms, residences for teachers and students and recreational facilities in one cohesively structured building. This often resulted in compact, formally arranged building complexes with "rigid geometric figures".<sup>21</sup> These were usually organised along hierarchical lines so that secondary functions, residential and school tracts were grouped around a central structural component with communal functions. The design Meyer and Wittwer created with the Bauhaus stands out clearly in the context of this design canon. The idea of concentrating all functional areas in one building in the conventional formal sense is superseded here by a more open arrangement of diverse components, which follows the slight incline of the landscape.

Based on Meyer's belief that "building is the considered organisation of life processes"<sup>22</sup> what the users do in the building is not pressed into a given form, but the form is defined by the specifics of what the users do. The entrance and the shared facilities of auditorium, canteen and common areas

<sup>20</sup> Jahrbuch des Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes, 7, (1928): 173

<sup>21</sup> Steen Eiler Rasmussen: "Hannes Meyers Gewerkschaftsschule in Bernau bei Berlin." In: Wasmuths Monatshefte. Baukunst und Städtebau, 1, January 1932

<sup>22</sup> Hannes Meyer: "bauen." In: bauhaus. zeitschrift für gestaltung, 2, no. 4 (1928): 12 f.



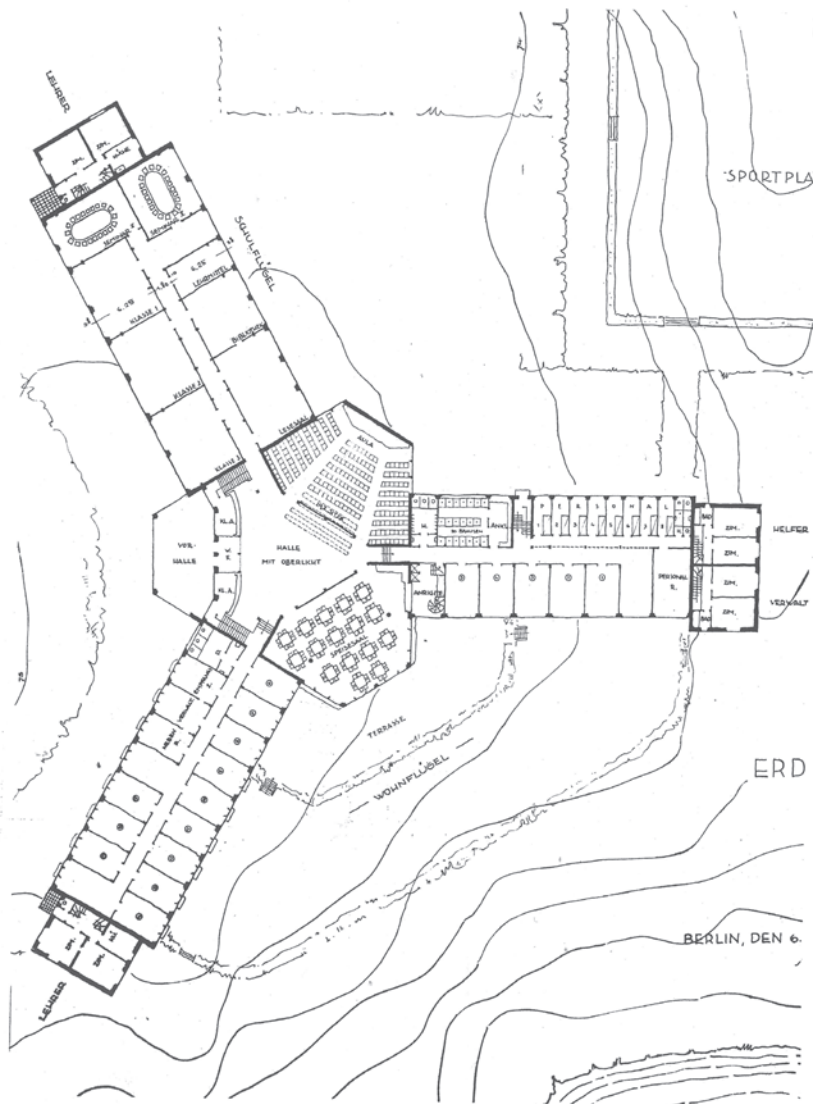
Fig. 62: Aerial photo of the ADGB Trade Union School, view from the east, photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

are accommodated in the head-end building. Attached to this are the offset three-storey student dormitories which are accessed through the one-storey corridor with glass facade that also connects to the school tract. The school's teachers are accommodated separately in rows of bungalow-like dwellings near the head-end of the building complex. The complex procedures involved in the use of the school are therefore reflected in the diverse building structure.

The design principle for a community-orientated institution such as this had to express a collective concept of humankind. Meyer based his design approach on the socio-pedagogical model of the "small group" introduced by the Swiss Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746–1827), an early

proponent of the progressive education movement, who propagated an integrated approach toward an education fostering independence and self-reliance. The reflection of social and pedagogical considerations in the design and structure of the complex is firmly established by the dimensions of the student dormitories: 120 students are grouped in twelve units, each comprising ten students. Each of the groups occupied one floor in one of the dormitory blocks. This allocation determined the dimensions of all other spatial frameworks, from the seminar room to the group-sized tables in the canteen.

Adolf Behne, competition juror and architectural critic, observed: "His [Meyer's] unit is not made up of an individual, but of groups of ten students that remain as a group



Nr. 3 29 Punkte

*Max Taut in Berlin.*

Fig. 63: Max Taut's centrally organised design for the ADGB Trade Union School, plan from Bauwettbewerb, 1928, no. 33, Bundesschule des ADGB: 19

while studying, in free time and as company at table."<sup>23</sup> It comes as no surprise that in his teaching at the Bauhaus, Meyer identified the collective idea as one of the main guiding principles of architecture: "building is collaboration between craftsmen and inventors [...]. that way building as matter concerning only one person becomes [...] a collective matter of the compatriots."<sup>24</sup>

The then rather unconventional design is moreover decisively influenced by its close connection with the landscape, which slopes gently downwards to border on a woods. Unlike the other competition entries, the Bauhaus's concept engages with the topography and exploits it as a formative factor. Meyer makes his respect for the surroundings clear when he writes: "the character of such a 'school in the woods'

<sup>23</sup> Adolf Behne: "Die Gewerkschaftsschule in Bernau bei Berlin." In: Zentralblatt der Bauverwaltung 48, no. 25 (1928): 397–402

<sup>24</sup> Hannes Meyer: "bauen." In: bauhaus. zeitschrift für gestaltung, 2, no. 4 (1928): 12 ff., quoted from: Bauen und Gesellschaft. Schriften, Briefe, Projekt, Hannes Meyer, Dresden 1980: 47



Fig. 64: Canteen with tables arranged in small groups, photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

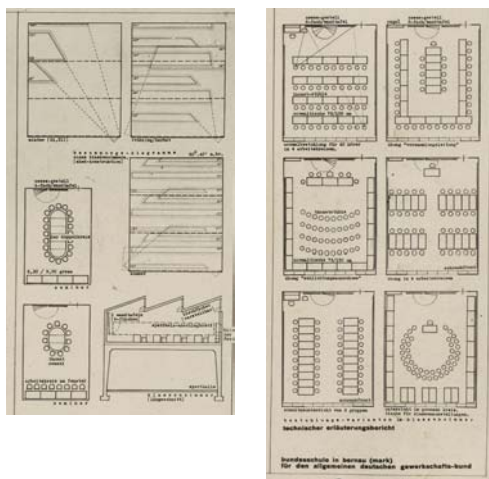


Fig. 65: Design studies on group size and exposure to sunlight for classes and seminars in the ADGB Trade Union School, plan 1927, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin



Fig. 66: Workers and building department students together on the building site of the ADGB Trade Union School, photo ca. 1929, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation



Fig. 67: View from the southeast to the gardens of the teacher residences; in the background, the three chimneys of the head-end building and the housing blocks of the student dormitories, photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

makes any change whatsoever to the structure of the landscape [...] seem absurd. The natural undulations of the ground on the banks of a small forest lake support the [...] structural components for living, learning, exercise, dining and togetherness.”<sup>25</sup> Building as a “biological process” is manifested not only in the “design of life processes”<sup>26</sup> but also in the symbiosis with natural conditions.

The features and execution of details adhered to the formula “(function times economy)”, which Meyer in his 1928 treatise “building” also linked with his then internationally topical research into and implementation of modern materials. The load-bearing structure is rendered visible by the reinforced concrete building components on the window lintels and ceilings of each building level. The facades are not rendered, because “the sheer structure is both foundation and feature of the new design world”.<sup>27</sup> The school was also equipped to what was at the time a high standard. The auditorium was fitted with innovative technological media equipment with a push-button system to control the lighting. The

weaving and fitout departments of the Bauhaus directly accepted commissions, for instance for the light-reflecting wall covering in the auditorium. The three markedly high chimneys in the head-end part of the school testified to the



Fig. 68: Head-end building of the complex with the three characteristic chimneys and the fly roof above the entrance, photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

<sup>25</sup> Handwritten manuscript from the estate of Hannes Meyer. Deutsches Architekturmuseum Frankfurt am Main. IV. 4 (1) 82/1–455, quoted from: Der Architekt Hannes Meyer. Anschauungen und Werk, K.-J. Winkler, Berlin 1989

<sup>26</sup> “Hannes Meyer über das Bauhaus”. In: Anhaltische Rundschau (23 November 1928), quoted from: Der Architekt Hannes Meyer. Anschauungen und Werk, K.-J. Winkler, Berlin 1989: 80

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.



Fig. 69: Auditorium with stage and then state-of-the-art media technology, photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

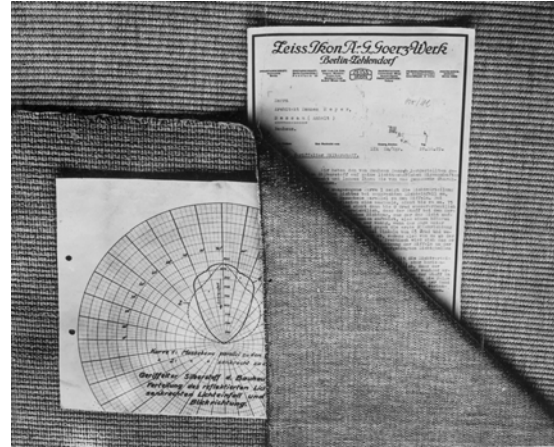


Fig. 70: Ribbed cloth wall covering by Anni Albers from the Bauhaus weaving workshop with expert assessment of its light reflecting properties by the Zeiss Ikon company, photo 1929/30, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

planners' knowledge of modern building systems, which were incorporated in the design. An oil heating system, a recent innovation at that time, was installed in the school.

The design of the ADGB Trade Union School may be interpreted on the one hand as the building owners' statement on modern society. On the other, it is certainly an exceptionally



Fig. 71: Lecture theatre with butterfly ceiling on the upper floor of the school building, photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

consistent manifestation of the main principles of the Bauhaus under Meyer's leadership. No other building articulates in such a formative way Meyer's socio-pedagogical convictions and the functional-economical and collective approaches to teaching at the Bauhaus between 1928 and 1930.

The construction contract was awarded on 25 April 1928 and the school opened on 4 May 1930. However, the school was able to serve its original purpose as a trade union school for just three years.

After the dissolution of the German trade unions in 1933 the ADGB Trade Union School was confiscated by the National Socialists. From 1936 it was used as a school by the NSDAP and the German Labour Front and, towards the end of World War II, by the SS and the SD, an NS intelligence service. Top NS functionaries were now instructed and trained at the school. Here among other things the "Gleiwitz incident", the attack on the radio station in today's

Gliwice and elsewhere, was planned and tested; this was used as a pretext for the attack on Poland and thereby marked the beginning of World War II. As a site of the crimes of the NS regime the building therefore also serves as a reminder of the darkest chapter in German history.

It is astonishing that very few structural changes were made to the school in this period, given that such changes were propagandised and implemented on ideological grounds in other Bauhaus buildings like the Masters' Houses in Dessau. Only towards the end of the war was the school given a camouflage finish, the subsequent removal of which entailed some damage to the building.

Following a short period as a Red Army military hospital the Soviet occupying forces returned the building complex in 1946 to the trade unions. A year later it was able to open again as the "Theodor Leipart" school of the Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB). From 1950 the school was



Fig. 72: Deployment of members of the SA and SS for the inauguration of the "Führerschule" of the NSDAP, 16 June 1933, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München/Bildarchiv

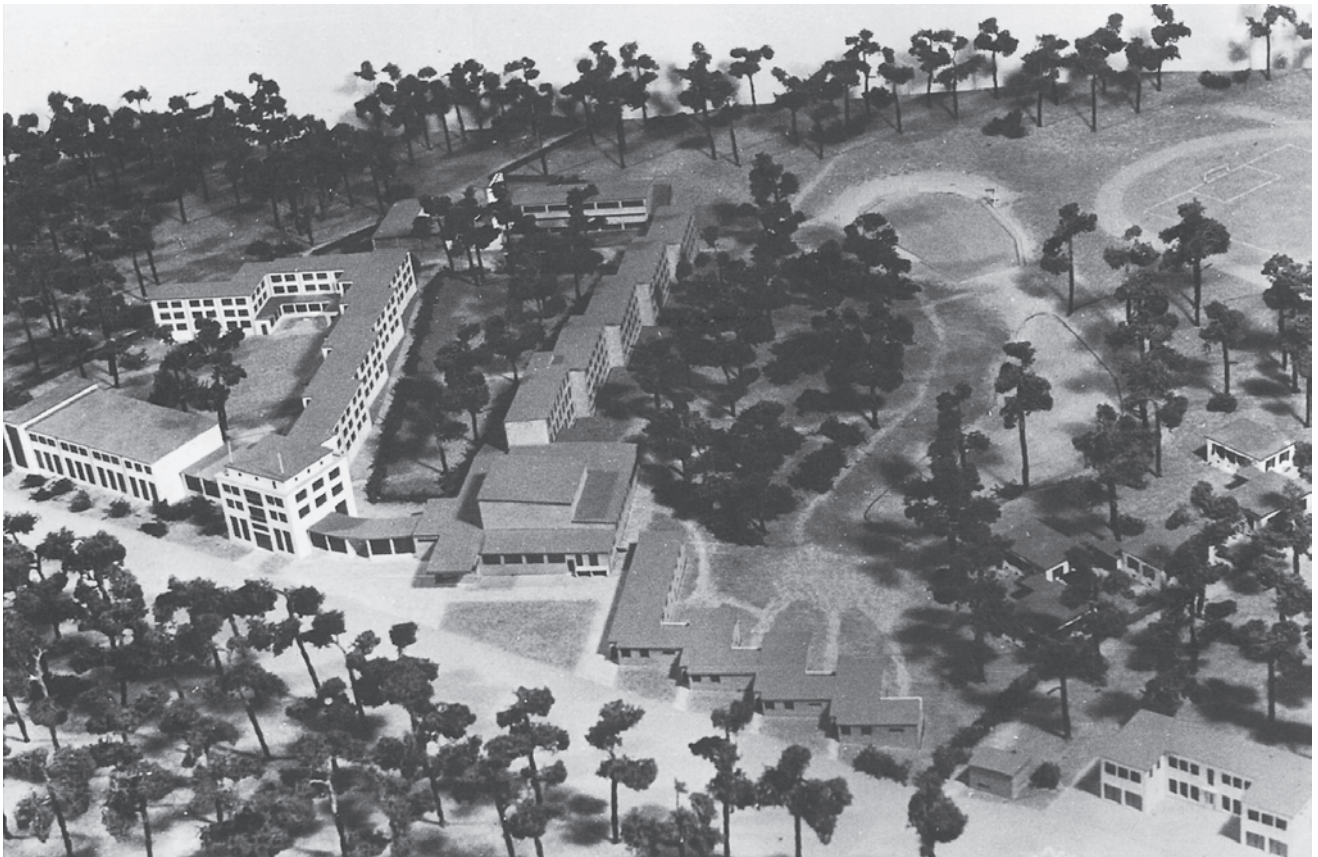


Fig. 73: Model of the ADGB Trade Union School subsequent to the developments of the early-1950s (shown in a lighter shade), photo 1956, *baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e. V.*

adapted to become a university-like institution for the FDGB; in 1952 it was renamed the “Fritz Heckert” school.

Based on plans by architect Georg Waterstradt, the complex was extended from 1950 to 1954 by the construction of an administration building and a connecting tract to the old school wing, a new teaching building with a main lecture hall and seminar rooms, and a building tract with four dormitory blocks and an institute wing.

The arrangement of these new buildings follows the distribution and formation of the existing buildings. The new residential buildings, for example, are built more or less parallel to the student dormitories of the ADGB Trade Union School. The expansion does not, therefore, seem inharmonious or out of place. The only radical change is found in the entrance area. The distinctive single-pitch roof and the three



Fig. 74: View of the extension buildings of the FDGB school, right: the reshaped head-end building of the ADGB Trade Union School with the one-storey connecting building, photo 1956, *baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e. V.*

chimneys disappeared and the entrance was relocated in the one-storey, slightly curved connecting corridor, which was built where four garages had previously stood. These changes to the original head-end building wrought by the expansion of the canteen and the kitchen represent the most significant intervention in the original building substance. In the course of the renewal of the technical installations, the heating system hitherto installed in the basement of the head-end building was relocated in a new heating plant at the gable of the seminar tract. The auditorium was no longer used; here, a new ceiling was installed in order to gain room for the too-small kitchen. Additional areas were created by adding extra floors to the head-end building. The dimensions of the auditorium, hitherto apparent from the outside, were thereby almost completely changed.

Waterstradt's extensions were built at the time of the "debate about formalism" in the fledgling GDR and Waterstradt was criticised for the functional design vocabulary which complies with the original buildings. Accordingly, as a response to this disapproval, the entrance to the new connecting building features a plain stone relief, a concession to the so-called National Traditionalism.

The GDR's first heritage protection law was passed in 1975, and the ADGB Trade Union School was listed in 1977. However, the ongoing changes made to the original complex after that indicate that its protected status was largely ignored. Over the following years numerous extensions were added, which virtually overran the original buildings and which were based on no recognisable overall concept. This may have been partly due to the situation in the GDR, where shortages prevailed, but also partly to the gradual loss of the users' awareness of the building's quality.

The school was used until 1990 to educate trade union functionaries, who studied in two- and three-year courses to further their full-time careers in the FDGB along the state-decreed lines of policy in the GDR. In this sense the complex therefore also stands as an example of East Germany's political development during and after the postwar period. The special historical significance of the former ADGB Trade

Union School is underpinned by the complex's continuous use as a place of education across three completely different political systems.

Post-1990 the ownership of the entire complex was transferred to the city of Bernau bei Berlin. This transferred the buildings per leasehold agreement to the Federal State of Brandenburg, which from 1992 to 1998 used parts of it as a university of applied sciences for public management. During that time no architectural interventions or preservation measures were taken. The complex was subsequently abandoned for three years.

In 2001 the leasehold for the school and dormitory buildings was transferred to the Chamber of Crafts (HWK) Berlin; the leasehold for the teacher residences was retained by the Federal State of Brandenburg. The HWK reached an agreement with the State Office for the Preservation of Monuments to run the school as the Training and Innovation Center (BIZWA) and to implement a renovation project that would conserve the original building substance. That way it was possible to find a use for the school that largely complies with the original purpose of the complex.

It is due to the great commitment of the association *baudenkmal bundesschule bernau (bbb) e. V* that the condition of the building complex has not deteriorated further. This association was founded in 1990, and from the very start its members endeavoured to find an adequate approach to saving the complex. In 2011 a foundation was set up to further research into the complex and to foster public relations; its members include representatives of the city of Bernau, its sponsors the bbb, the HWK, the municipal authorities, the administrative district of Barnim and the bank Sparkasse Barnim.

The renovation project was based on the master plan developed in 1998 and comprised fundamental maintenance measures and partial restoration based on a detailed analysis of the existing complex. This was preceded by an assessment of the condition and conservation value of the building substance. Contamination, solidity and building physics

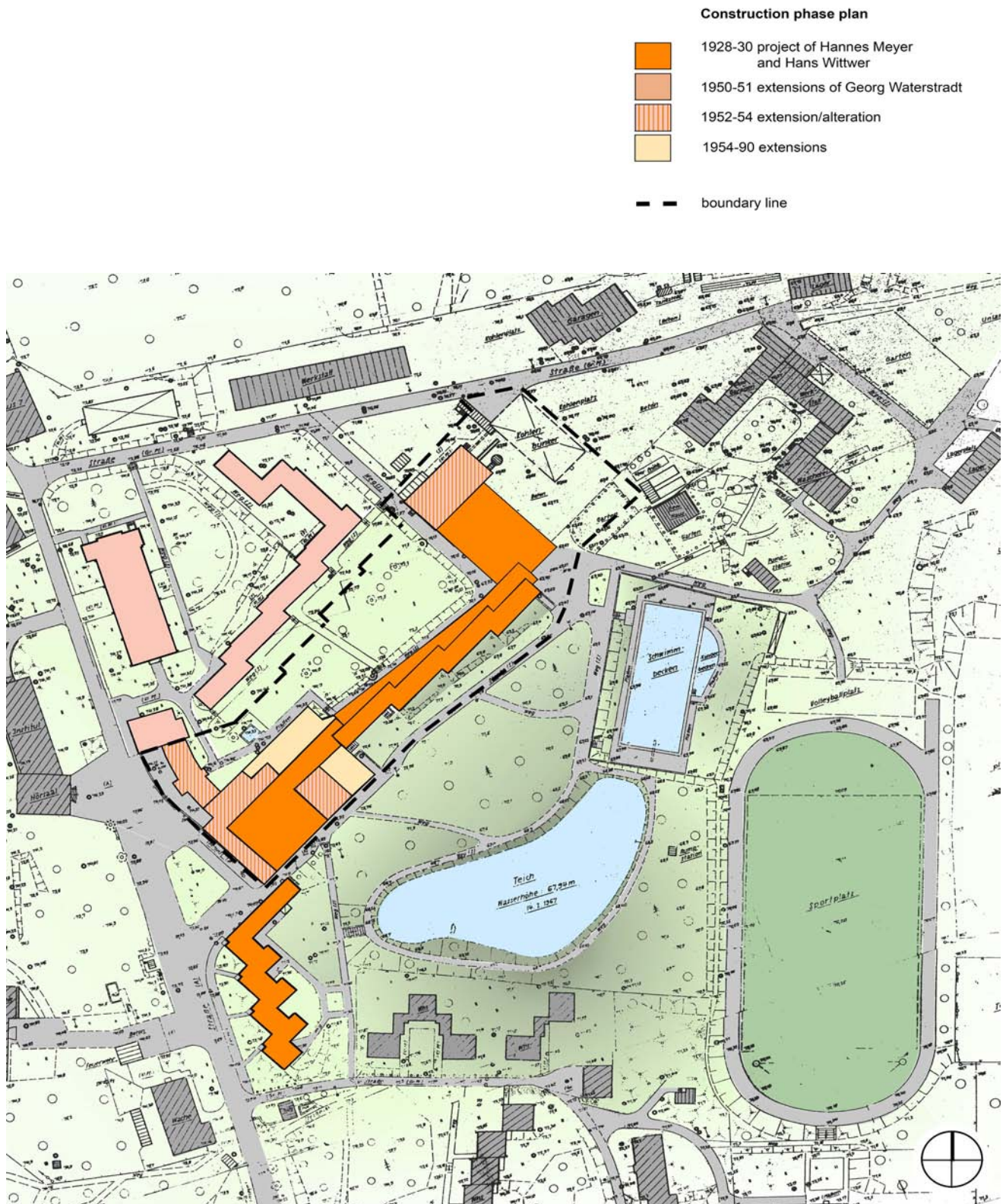


Fig. 75: Construction phase plan, plan 2015, Brenne Architekten

surveys and a building damage assessment were commissioned and integrated in the renovation plan. The intention was to expose the original building structure and thus bring to life the original concept of Meyer, Wittwer and the Bauhaus building department. Some fundamental conceptual decisions were reached in the process, especially in respect of the approach to the 1950s buildings and the appearance of the remodelled head-end building.

Because Waterstradt's early-1950s extensions changed the form of the main building on the one hand, but on the other represent the only conceptually organised, respectful expansion in the history of the ADGB Trade Union School, they were considered as worthy of conservation.

This likewise listed building complex – clearly distinguishable from the later expansions – is a relevant part of the overall complex in terms of its usage history and its integration as regards urban development. A decision was therefore made not to reconstruct the three original chimneys. However, in order to recreate an important aspect of the main concept of the school, i. e. the axial access leading directly from the main entrance to the connecting corridor, the main entrance was relocated to its original position. As a result, the interior of the foyer was also redesigned. The wall flanking the auditorium was clad with fibre cement tiles with a dark grey pattern that reiterates the dominant colours of the dormitory buildings. By leaving a recess in the new cladding the original foundation stone, complete with the date in which it was laid, was kept visible.

Further measures chiefly concerned the removal of later extensions in order to reveal the original building, e. g. the extension to the canteen where the now reconstructed conservatory stands, the café and common room on the northwest side of the foyer, the demolition of the boiler room attached to the school tract and the restitution of the original internal structure and role of the auditorium. Building components removed over the course of the many expansion measures, such as the glass brick wall in the foyer, were reconstructed in line with the original model.

The archive materials and plans for the buildings, coupled with the findings of restoration research, allowed precise conclusions to be drawn about the original state of most of the building components. Decisions were also reached regarding careful adjustments designed to meet contemporary standards in respect of structure, building physics and functionality. Thus new steel windows with insulating glass were integrated in the dormitories, school, common areas and teacher residences; by keeping the dimensions of the frames to a minimum, it was thereby possible to uphold the characteristic narrow, industrial look of the windows. The building engineering requirements that came along with the new windows necessitated the addition of insulation to the window reveals; insulation was also fitted to the roofs and especially to the floor in the school tract's sanitary facilities, which were integrated in the existing layout during the renovation process.

New wetrooms were also installed in the student dormitories, which required adjusting the location of some of the doors to the corridors. While the original shared bathrooms were added to the adjoining larger double rooms and those rooms' internal layouts adapted accordingly, the aim was to maintain one of these bathrooms in its original condition. Defining elements such as the Bauhaus's colour design for the walls and flooring were restored where this was possible according to the documentation gained during restoration re-search. Structural elements were carefully and conservatively restored where the solid way of building allowed for that. As such the narrow copper strip along the roof edge was kept and subsequent to the removal of the retrofitted facing, the steel and glass facade of the connecting corridor was restored. The renovation of the exposed concrete supports and ring beams was critical to restoring the external look of the complex. Here as with all the renovation measures, the conservation of the original building substance was prioritised.

Also relevant to the original concept is the approach to the outdoor areas, which had in part been significantly transformed over the course of their intensive use in the GDR era. Green areas were planted where the extensions

northwest and southeast of the main building were demolished. Spoil heaps distorting the topography of the lawns to the northwest were removed. The terrace formed in the process closely approximates the original. A plane tree that is assumed to date back to the construction of the complex remains in situ. The paved area in front of the gymnastics hall was relinquished in favour of a lawn. Paths were removed; intrusive trees and shrubs were cleared. The overall appearance of the school thus closely approximates Meyer's concept of a building complex set in a natural environment defined by the landscape.

Since 2008, apprentices have been taught again at the former ADGB Trade Union School. Some of the courses run by the HWK are residential, meaning that the students live and also engage in sports and leisure activities on the school grounds as originally intended. An exemplary use has thus been found that complies with Meyer and Wittwer's concept and highlights the currency and thereby the outstanding quality of this unique and multiform complex of buildings.<sup>20</sup>

**For sources of citations and a detailed list of images refer to chapter 7.a.**



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### 3. Justification for inscription



### 3.0 Preface

The complexity and global impact of the Bauhaus cannot be fully understood without addressing the work of the Bauhaus director Hannes Meyer. He reformed the Bauhaus and, by leading and developing the building department, influenced the way in which architects were taught. The buildings that originated in Meyer's building department express his radical, functional-economical and scientifically founded understanding of architecture. Thus, they must be recognised as essential for the global significance and influence of the Bauhaus, as an enhancement of World Heritage.

The late critical and scientific appraisal of Hannes Meyer's oeuvre and his work as director of the Bauhaus, first explored in depth in a 1989 exhibition held to commemorate the centenary of his birth, initially meant that the public reception of the Bauhaus centered on the work of the founder of the Bauhaus, Walter Gropius.

The extension of the World Heritage Site with the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School adds elements that create a shift in the general perception and reception of the Bauhaus as one of the most important and influential centres of modern architecture and design in the 20th century. The basic social and educational approach of the Bauhaus under Meyer, who introduced a progressive, practice-based educational model and sharpened the productive profile of the workshops, is revealed in a singular way in the architecture built under his tenure. The widespread view of the Bauhaus hitherto characterised by the "white modernism" of Gropius's Bauhaus buildings was now furthered by the radical architectural language of the Bauhaus under Hannes Meyer with its exposed materiality which was functional, cost-conscious and scientifically founded.

This had a far-reaching impact on the architecture and work and design concepts of modernity in all its diversity and depth and, furthermore, illustrates the history of the Bauhaus in all its specifics and complexity. In this way the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau and the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau shed light on the productive development of the Bauhaus, from its romantic-visionary beginnings after World War I to the "white modernism" of the 1920s (under Walter Gropius) through to an organic-functionalistic, scientifically grounded architecture (under Hannes Meyer). Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Hannes Meyer's successor as director of the Bauhaus, must be hailed as a visionary modern architect, yet his work with the Bauhaus students did not yield any comparable architectural testimonies.

The following statements on Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and the comparative analysis are based on the findings of an intensive specialist workshop for international experts in the fields of modern architecture and Bauhaus research, carried out in the framework of the application. Based on inspections of the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School, the participants were able to assess the integrity and authenticity of the buildings. The methodical and content-related approach of the Comparative Analysis formed one central aspect for the assessment of the nominated properties. Together, the workshop participants selected comparative factors and drew up a comprehensive list of comparative objects worldwide.

### 3.1.a Brief synthesis

Brief synthesis (based on “Long Description” [<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/729>], effective 24 July 2015)

The Bauhaus is an outstanding example of the Modern Movement, which revolutionized artistic and architectural thinking and practice in the 20th century and in particular of the progressive architectural concepts of the Jugendstil. Based on an autonomous, practice-based approach to education and a scientifically reasoned, functional-economical design method, the Bauhaus building department realised seminal, pioneering buildings.

In 1919 the Schools of Art and of Applied Arts of the Grand Duchy of Saxony were combined to form the State Bauhaus of Weimar. The building of the former had been constructed in two phases, in 1904 and 1911, to the designs of Henry van de Velde (1863–1957), replacing the original structure of 1860.

The new building is representative of the progressive architectural concepts of the Jugendstil in the transitional phase between Historicism and Modernism. The building was decorated with murals painted by Herbert Beyer in 1923 following the internationally famous Bauhaus exhibition. Van de Velde was responsible for the design of the former School of Applied Arts (1905–6), also in the Jugendstil tradition. Oskar Schlemmer added wall sculptures in 1923, which had disappeared, but have been replaced by copies.

The Haus am Horn was built to a design by Georg Muche in 1923 as a model building and exhibit, the first practical statement of the New Building Style of the Bauhaus. Annexes (a gatehouse, more rooms, a verandah, and a terrace facing the garden) were made in 1925; however, the original appearance is unchanged. It is the only original Bauhaus building remaining in Weimar.

The Weimar Bauhaus was obliged to close in 1925 for political reasons. Walther Gropius found support for his cultural and political stance in Dessau, along with the opportunity to create a number of large-scale new buildings. These were

situated on the outskirts of the town and comprise the Bauhaus itself and the Masters' Houses (Meisterhäuser), all commissioned by the Municipality of Dessau and built in 1925–26. The latter were the residences of the successive directors of the Bauhaus and some of its distinguished teachers.

The Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau were built from 1928 to 1930 by students of the building department, which was established in 1927 and directed by Hannes Meyer. They made an autonomous, functional, cost-efficient and outstandingly well-conceived contribution to the nascent social housing movement of the 1920s. Five three-storey multi-family brickwork housing blocks were built, based on a development plan drafted at the Bauhaus.

The ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau, a school and residential complex for the confederation of German trade unions (ADGB), dates from the same time period and was designed by Hannes Meyer with Hans Wittwer and students of the building department. The diverse complex comprises schoolrooms, residential areas and communal spaces made of brickwork.

The two properties are the only ones realised for external clients, from design through to completion, with the Bauhaus building department. They are testaments to Meyer's further development of teaching through applied practice and cooperative learning in “vertical brigades” and to scientifically founded, functional-economic design planning. They gain their conviction through their distinct, functional and minimalist design.

From 1928 then until 1932 the institution enjoyed its most influential period in its struggle for the renewal of artistic and industrial design. It attracted world-famous artists such as Feininger, Kandinsky and Moholy-Nagy to its teaching staff. The Bauhaus was closed down in 1933, the building itself being used for other purposes. The interior was completely destroyed in a 1943 air raid, and no renovation was carried out until 1956.

The former School of Art is an extended tripartite building with an east wing on four axes. The central portion is triaxial and there is an irregular triaxial West wing, as well as an extension to the south with a hall lit from above. The centrally oriented crown with an air dome on the ventilation system is structured as a ridge turret. The Van de Velde building (the former School of Applied Arts) is an angular structure with division created by plaster strips under a traditional attic, given rhythmic form by dormer windows. The south gable has a monumental quality resulting from its arches of natural stone and has window openings traversed by unmasked steel bearers. The Haus am Horn is a cubic building; set back on the flat roof is a raised structure covering the high central living room with skylights and only one window at eye-level, set in a niche.

The School building itself is composed of three cubes in an asymmetrical arrangement, with all the sides of equal significance. On the north are the technical teaching rooms, a municipal trade school not administratively related with the Bauhaus. The two school blocks were given distinctive appearances. On the east, connected with the workshop block by a cross-wing housing a canteen and auditorium, is the five-storey studio and residential building for students. The complex of Meisterhäuser consists of one detached house and three semi-detached, each of two units. Their external form is determined by their internal function.

The Houses with Balcony Access are five three-storey buildings with 90 flats for low-income families that successfully meet this requirement with a rationalised layout, sensible and space-saving interior design and a low-cost but durable construction method designed to last.

The functional layout of the ADGB Trade Union School complex is articulated according to its functions and is based on scientific analyses of the design criteria and harmonious integration in the landscape. The systematic design process also addressed the then latest advances in psychology and sociology, which aimed to bring together housing, learning and life for groups in a larger community.

#### **3.1.b Criteria under which inscription is proposed**

##### **Criterion (ii):**

The Bauhaus building in Dessau is a central work of European modern art, embodying an avant-garde conception directed towards a radical renewal of architecture and design in a unique and widely influential way.

The Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School bear unique witness to the conception of architecture that prevailed at the Bauhaus under Hannes Meyer. They have a discrete architectural vocabulary that attests to the Bauhaus's manifold contribution to avant-garde modernism in the 20th century. The radically functional and austere design principle of the organisation and conception of the buildings is based on a scientific-analytical and functional-economic principle and manifests itself in its materiality and construction. The complexity and depth of the architectonic design throughout is still reflected today in its emphatic functionality, outstanding structural quality and rigorous design concept, which is applied from the urban planning level down to the smallest detail.

##### **Criterion (iv):**

The Bauhaus itself and the other buildings designed by the masters of the Bauhaus are fundamental representatives of Classical Modernism and as such are essential components of the image of their period of the 20th century.

The Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School are singular products of the unity of research, practice and teaching that the Bauhaus strove to achieve and exemplify the realisation of the Bauhaus's ideas for the improvement of living conditions. In the process, they meet a key requirement of modern architecture in the first half of the 20th century. The Houses with Balcony Access are a groundbreaking example of the highly rationalised and purpose-orientated planning that prevailed during the pioneer phase of social housing construction in the late-1920s in Europe. The ADGB Trade Union School, the design of which is informed throughout by social and pedagogical factors,

is the architectural manifestation of a new, inclusive educational concept.

Both properties thereby highlight essential aspects of the radical, new image of humanity that was propagated in the first half of the 20th century.

#### **Criterion (vi):**

The Bauhaus architectural school was the foundation of the Modern Movement which was to revolutionise artistic and architectural thinking and practice in the 20th century.

The Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School exemplify the ideas of the Bauhaus and of modern architecture about the transformation of individual and society and the improvement of social conditions. The buildings testify to a radical departure from traditional design and work methods. The application of science in the design process and the unity of theory and practice in training were innovative achievements for the Bauhaus and its director Hannes Meyer, which were to provide crucial impulses for the future development of its design methodology and educational concept. Furthermore, the outstanding architectural quality that evolved from this approach is characterised by a distinct aesthetic discipline.

As consistently functional and Bauhaus projects, the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School serve as singular products of collective work as part of the education at a school of design, realised within the framework of an actual construction contract.

### **3.1.c Statement of integrity**

#### **Integrity of the serial property**

The Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau and Bernau includes all elements necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, reflecting the development of Modernism, which was to have worldwide influence in the visual arts, applied art, architecture, and urban planning. The seven component parts are of adequate size to ensure protection of the features and processes which convey the significance of the property.

#### **Integrity of the component parts**

##### **(VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau**

The Houses with Balcony Access as a wholeness are in a good state of conservation with regard to their urban development, spatial and design attributes. The design concept of a highly rationalised architecture based on scientific analyses that evolved at the Bauhaus under Hannes Meyer is brought to life with complete clarity. The continuous usage by low-income residents and the cooperative management system still convincingly attest to the social and cooperative thinking of the Bauhaus building department which informed the entire planning process from the process of urban planning to the design of the complete furniture.

##### **(VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau**

The remarkably well-preserved original substance of the ADGB Trade Union School clearly and uncompromisingly conveys in its wholeness the design and pedagogical concept developed by Hannes Meyer with Hans Wittwer and students of the building department. The entire complex, as regards urban development and landscape design as an organically developed organisation of individual buildings with few hierarchical structures based on the life processes of students and teachers as well as the sophisticated, well-conceived and long-term resolution of details, bring to life in architecture the social and pedagogical principles that Meyer advocated at the Bauhaus.

### 3.1.d Statement of authenticity

#### Authenticity of the serial property

Although the three buildings in Weimar have undergone several alterations and partial reconstructions, there is no reason to dispute their authenticity (apart from the reconstructed murals in the two Schools). Similarly, despite the level of reconstruction, the Bauhaus building in Dessau preserves its original appearance and atmosphere, largely thanks to the major restoration work carried out in 1976. As for the Masters' Houses, the restoration work carried out was based on thorough research and may be judged to meet the test of authenticity.

The Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School largely preserve their original state in terms of form, design, material and substance and thereby provide an impressive testimony to the only architectural legacies of the Bauhaus building department.

#### Authenticity of the component parts

##### (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

The characteristic attributes of the Houses with Balcony Access as a collective achievement under Hannes Meyer are well preserved. The continuity of use and ownership attests to the functionality of the general concept, irrespective of political and socio-historical changes. Adaptations to meet contemporary domestic requirements have been kept within the bounds of compatibility. The social aspiration of the Bauhaus in the sense of "the needs of the people, instead of the need for luxury" (Meyer) singularly manifested in the buildings, the interiors and their configuration as regards urban development and sociology, is vividly brought to life.

The external appearance of the buildings and facades as well as the architectural environment is largely preserved in the original state. The intention to create an architectural and social mix on the estate is evident. The attributes of the distinct design with its radical focus on material and construction, functionality and economic efficiency are largely

preserved and identifiable. The structure of the buildings with high-quality rationalised small flats accessed from balcony walkways, washhouse and garden facilities are absolutely apparent. At house Peterholzstraße 40 a model flat largely preserved in its original condition was established as a museum piece. The original design is thus brought to life down to the smallest detail.

##### (VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau

The ADGB Trade Union School authentically conveys the Bauhaus idea as influenced by Hannes Meyer in cooperation with Hans Wittwer and students of the building department. Not only the buildings and development concept, but also more specifically the largely preserved layout, facades and details testify to Meyer's inclusive, organic-functional architectural concept. Subsequent to the comprehensive removal of later annexes the complex once again embodies the key functional, social and pedagogical concepts that underpin the architecture realised jointly by Hannes Meyer, Hans Wittwer and the students of the Bauhaus building department. Thanks to the excellent standard of construction, the original substance is for the most part preserved.

The expansion of the complex in the 1950s by architect Georg Waterstradt demonstrates a respectful affinity with the concept of the original school and marks a significant phase in its usage history. The relocation of the entrance and the redevelopment of the head-end building over the course of this expansion was redressed in the subsequent renovation by means of carefully applied interventions and bought back into line with the original concept.



Fig. 1: South view of a House with Balcony Access, photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin



Fig. 2: Student dormitories of the ADGB Trade Union School, photo ca. 1930, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin

### 3.1.e Protection and management requirements

The two former Art Schools, the Applied Art School and the Haus am Horn in Weimar are protected by listing in the Register of Historical Monuments of the Free State of Thuringia as unique historical monuments, under the provisions of the Thuringian Protection of Historic Monuments Act of 7 January 1992. The Bauhaus, the Masters' Houses and the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau are listed in the equivalent Register of the State of Saxony-Anhalt (Protection of Historical Monuments Act of 21 October 1991), the Bauhaus building and the Masters' Houses are used by the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, a public foundation. The ADGB Trade Union School is registered on the monuments list of the Federal State of Brandenburg and is therefore protected by its law for the protection and conservation of historical monuments. In Weimar, Dessau and Bernau the status of registered historic monuments guarantees that the requirements for monument protection will be taken into account in any regional development plans. There is also a buffer zone, reflecting a monument zone, for the protection of the World Heritage property. The protection of the surrounding area regulated by the Monuments Protection Act of Saxony-Anhalt ensures the conservation of the general layout and appearance of the Houses with Balcony Access in their urban environment. The buildings and their buffer zone are granted additional protection by urban planning legislation that incorporates a maintenance and design statute for the Dessau-Törten Estate and the Houses with Balcony Access. This formulates precise requirements for the approach to the property and its surroundings.

A monumental area statute that safeguards the integrity of the ADGB Trade Union School as regards urban development regulates the architectural and landscape design. The geographical area covered by the statute also defines the boundaries of the buffer zone.

The buildings that make up the property are owned by the Free State of Thuringia (former School of Art and former School of Applied Arts), the Municipal corporation of Weimar (Haus Am Horn) and the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation (Bauhaus building and Masters Houses). The Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG (Housing Cooperative Dessau eG) is owner of the five

Houses with Balcony Access. The designated authorities for the ADGB Trade Union School are the Federal State of Brandenburg and the Handwerkskammer (Chamber of Crafts) Berlin as tenant under a building lease. The city of Bernau is the landowner. Overall responsibility for protection of the Weimar monuments is with the state chancellery of the Free State of Thuringia, for those in Dessau with the Ministry of Culture of the State of Saxony-Anhalt and for those in Bernau the Ministry of Science, Research and Cultural Affairs of the state of Brandenburg, in all cases operating through their respective State Offices for the Preservation of Historical Monuments. Direct management is assigned to the appropriate state and municipal authorities, operating under their respective protection regulations. In Dessau, the site of the Bauhaus itself is managed by the Foundation Bauhaus Dessau (Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau).

#### Overall management framework and site management plans

The Bauhaus World Heritage is protected by national laws and international agreements. Of particular relevance to the World Heritage Site are the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954) and the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1985). These have been recognised by the Federal Republic of Germany and are implemented within the framework of existing legislation.

For all objects of the Bauhaus World Heritage the respective Monuments Protection Act of these states apply; these ensure the protection and conservation of the objects and identify areas and means of action. The aims, principles and regulations of these acts are virtually identical and thereby establish a uniform legislative basis for the management of the components at the different sites.

The participating authorities and the owners of the World Heritage work together in a steering group for the overarching coordination of the Bauhaus World Heritage. This group consults cooperation partners as and when required and serves as a platform for exchange between the partners. It contributes to decisions concerning compliance with the World Heritage Convention and coordinates activities for the research and presentation of the World Heritage Site.

## 3.2 Comparative analysis

### 3.2.1 Introduction

Typological, chronological-regional and thematic categorisation according to the criteria of the ICOMOS analysis “Filling the Gaps”

Selection of comparison criteria

Methodology

### 3.2.2 Categorisation according to building typology

Houses with Balcony Access

ADGB Trade Union School

### 3.2.3 Comparison with properties of the World Heritage and Tentative Lists

Initial selection (properties left out of consideration)

Selection table – Properties of the World Heritage and Tentative Lists

Evaluation based on comparison criteria

Evaluation according to the typological criteria of the ICOMOS analysis “Filling the Gaps”

### 3.2.4 Comparison with properties not represented on any of the lists

### 3.2.5 Summary

### 3.2.1 Introduction

#### **Typological, chronological and thematic categorisation according to the criteria of the ICOMOS analysis “Filling the Gaps”**

The Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School derive their unique and outstanding international significance from their context of origin at the Bauhaus. They are therefore not nominated for entry as stand-alone objects but as elementary component parts of the existing World Heritage. The buildings are inherently relevant to a full appreciation of the World Heritage Site Bauhaus. In their distinct, unique quality they are moreover integral to a diverse and credible World Heritage List, as the following comparative analysis demonstrates.

A comparison of the nominated properties initially calls for a categorisation according to the “typological, chronological-regional and thematic frameworks” of the 2004 ICOMOS analysis “Filling the Gaps”. According to this, the Bauhaus World Heritage may be clearly identified as “modern heritage”. As a landmark of contemporary and especially cultural and architectural relevance, the Bauhaus is not only a creative expression of modernism, but also establishes its artistic and architectonic content worldwide in a manner unparalleled to this day by any other comparable institution. This applies to the existing World Heritage as well as to the properties extending the ensemble. It is therefore an iconic representative of the “modern movement” (according to the definition of Docomomo).<sup>1</sup>

In the “chronological-regional” sense, the Bauhaus World Heritage with the nominated properties may likewise be clearly ascribed to the “modern world”, although the international character of modernism is to be noted here.

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.docomomo-us.org/register/how\\_to\\_evaluate](http://www.docomomo-us.org/register/how_to_evaluate); effective 3 June 2015: “The Modern Movement was an artistic and architectural movement that embodied the unique early twentieth century notion that artistic works must look forward to the future without overt references to historical precedent. Modern design emphasized expression of functional, technical or spatial properties rather than reliance on decoration. Modern design was conscious of being modern: it purposefully expressed the principles of modern design.”

Manifestations of modernism are characterised by their broad disengagement from the nationalistic, culturally specific or traditional characteristics, which would justify a regionally specific perspective. Many of the Bauhaus's students came from countries other than Germany. The Bauhaus is inextricably linked with and has influenced the modern history of ideas of the 20th century, the nature of which is explicitly international. For a comparative analysis manifestations of modern tendencies worldwide must therefore be considered. In the evaluation of the properties however, the specific contemporary, cultural and regional contexts must be addressed when these are identifiable as initial flashpoints for a ubiquitous development or movement. In this context, there is evidently a clear and close connection between the two nominated properties and the flourishing cooperative and trade union movements in Germany and Europe as a response to the global socio-economic development caused by industrialisation, mechanisation and urbanisation. Furthermore, the particular political situation in the Weimar Republic between the two World Wars is not solely regionally specific. In respect of the Bauhaus's remarkable global influence on modern architecture in the USA, Mexico, Israel or the USSR following its enforced closure by the National Socialists, it is to be recognised as a national case with momentous global significance.

The analysis "Filling the Gaps" compares the representational quality of the UNESCO World Heritage List and the national Tentative Lists according to these categories in order to identify deficits. It thereby transpires that insufficient attention is paid to all forms of "modern heritage" properties worldwide, except in architectural and scientific circles, and that the protection and management measures for objects often threatened by demolition or neglect are therefore frequently inadequate. The analysis "Identification and Documentation of Modern Heritage" published by UNESCO following the specialist conference on this topic in 2003 describes in detail the problems of modern heritage and the strategies to improve the public awareness and protection of this cultural property. In order to identify modern World Heritage the analysis points to the universal character of the modern movement, which in the first instance is not to be understood

as an architectonic or design style but as an overarching way of thought that influenced all cultural and social sectors on an international dimension in the 19th and 20th centuries. Accordingly, as stated on page 10 of the analysis: "In [the] case of modern heritage more consideration should be given to cultural processes rather than always taking a monumental approach." The organisation Docomomo, which specialises in the protection, conservation and research of modern heritage, notes that the concepts of the modern movement in particular must be emphasised and conveyed in order to do justice to its inherent history of ideas. Thus, the inclusion of the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School in the World Heritage List is also hugely relevant in view of their role as testimonies to the concepts and ideas of the modern movement.

The third category of the analysis "Filling the Gaps" categorises the nominated properties in a thematic framework, whereby the buildings of the Bauhaus clearly belong to the "monuments" group as "creative responses and continuity". The Houses with Balcony Access are examples of "domestic habitat" and specifically demonstrate everyday culture on the subsistence minimum in the broader context of the Depression of 1929. While the ADGB Trade Union School may be categorised as "educational and public welfare architecture", its usage profile indicates a very broad interpretation of this term. As a monument, the building also conveys socio-cultural and political contents. In the context of Outstanding Universal Value a relatedness to the category "Cultural Associations" is also apparent: Since both objects are the product of a unique teaching method and the ADGB Trade Union School communicates this educational approach in its architecture, they can be seen as impressive examples of the modern dissemination of knowledge at the Bauhaus ("developing knowledge, education"). In this sense a comparison of the nominated properties with all comparable objects must also always take into account the cultural backgrounds as well as the methodological aspects of design and modes of practice.

The congruity of the thematic areas that affect both properties, albeit with different focal points, is notable. In respect of

pedagogical background, both properties serve as examples of applied teaching practice. The ADGB Trade Union School however, especially due to its design concept, must also be specifically connected with Hannes Meyer's ideas of integrated learning in the field of tension inherent to community and individual, function and life processes, building and reference to nature.

Both objects testify to a scientifically justifiable design methodology that Hannes Meyer had established at the Bauhaus and which informed the design process of subsequent generations. Thus, the building department analysed functional processes and marginal conditions as constituent bases for the designs of both buildings.

While the common social component is clearly apparent in both buildings, in detail different aspects come to the fore: The Houses with Balcony Access are viewed as the Bauhaus's architectonic response to the challenge of "building for the subsistence minimum" in the context of cooperative organisation. As a special example of its type the ADGB Trade Union School epitomises the egalitarian aim of a socio-politically active mass organisation. A fundamental concept of cost-effective design for all, already established by Gropius but until then never consistently implemented, is realised in both of the nominated properties. The Bauhaus's aim, formulated by Meyer in the slogan "Volksbedarf statt Luxusbedarf" (The needs of the people instead of the need for luxury) likewise applies to the furnishing of the building. No longer was elegant but expensive tubular steel furniture designed but inexpensive furniture made from wood. This marks the development in the production at the Bauhaus, which now may be measured against the building department's external commissions for building projects. It results in architecture that through the topic of the building projects, their progressive conceptualisation and realisation and their successful achievement of sustainable, qualitative and functional aims occupy centre ground in the engagement with New Architecture and the social developments of the late 1920s. The complex of themes of the scientifically justifiable design methodology, of the pedagogical and the social as some of

the objectives of the Bauhaus are thus represented in remarkable substantive depth by both properties, awarding them a particular significance.

### **Selection of comparison criteria**

The comparative analysis permits the identification of the "Outstanding Universal Value" of the nominated properties in a broadly defined international comparison. It will look at similar properties that are already on the World Heritage List, which have been accepted on the Tentative Lists of the States Parties or which are not found on either of the Lists. To ensure that the entry of properties on the World Heritage List is rooted in logic, the parameters for comparison must first be established. Based on these the defining characteristic or possible similarities between the nominated buildings and other objects will be identified.

Here, a comparison of the building typologies of both components will be undertaken so that these may be categorised in their art historical and usage-specific context and can be assessed in the broader overall context of the Bauhaus World Heritage. While the building typology only defines the uniqueness of the objects to a limited extent, it does bring their importance and their singular features to the fore. This especially applies to the socio-historical backgrounds of the properties, both of which present in different ways an explicit record of the modern movement's global search for solutions to the social questions of the day in the political context of industrialisation and urbanisation. Both properties are phenomena of the socio-politically active institutions or facilities rooted in the idea of a community based on solidarity that emerged as a direct counter-response to the negative social developments of the early 20th century. At the time, trade unions and cooperative organisations were on the rise worldwide and laid the foundations for socio-political participation in civil society. In this important chapter in history, both properties may be categorised and highlighted as pioneering landmarks.

The buildings derive their particular significance from their process of origin at the Bauhaus in the particular form it

took under Hannes Meyer. They are testimonies to the work of the Bauhaus which had a seminal influence on 20th century architecture.

In order to identify the Outstanding Universal Value of both properties the comparison of building typologies must also consider the Bauhaus's social, pedagogical and aesthetic ideas as well as its methodological approach to design. As such, the comparison will look beyond the purely typological analysis to the special conceptual processes that underpin the objects and which are representative of the globally influential concepts of the Bauhaus.

The Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School are realised, actual building projects, which bring to life in a unique manner the teaching, working and design methods of the Bauhaus during Hannes Meyer's reign as director from 1928 to 1930. Comparative objects and factors will therefore be sought where productivity was the educational objective of a school of design or architecture whose practical application of educational content is realised in built architecture. Buildings created as products of modern educational institutions for architecture or design featuring a suitably functional architectural idiom with a global resonance, based in the aforementioned meaning on a material aesthetic and a systematic analysis of design parameters, are therefore given priority as comparative objects.

In terms of their design character, the buildings are likewise relevant in the context of New Architecture. Meyer influenced the Bauhaus with his functional, interdisciplinary-analytical and process-based design principles, which were based on group-orientated, cooperative work. This yielded an autonomous organic-functionalistic design vocabulary which is pursued from urban planning through to the smallest detail, creates a non-hierarchical architecture free of formalism and representational meanings and which has lost none of its currency today. By deliberately employing materials and exposed structural elements as means of design the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School exemplify a radical further development of "white modernism". A modern approach to material and construction in the

architecture of comparable properties is therefore key to their suitability as an object of comparison.

The comparative analysis must also consider the proximity in time of origin or effective period as well as the adequate significance and authenticity of the comparative objects. A notable presence and plausibility are essential for them to qualify as comparison objects. To this end, see Chapter 3.1c) and d).

#### **Methodology**

First the properties will concisely be discussed under the aspects of a building typology comparison. This elucidates the relevance of modern architecture's approach to the core theme of socially motivated building in the first half of the 20th century. It also sheds light on the uniqueness and significance of the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School as the Bauhaus's response to the social problems of this era.

Subsequently, the properties entered on the World Heritage List and the national Tentative Lists that are suitable for a comparison based on the typological, chronological-regional and thematic selection criteria described above will be identified. The criteria underpinning the inclusion of the properties on the World Heritage List as well as the effective period or, respectively, the time of origin will likewise be taken into account.

Objects that are not entered on either of the lists will then be considered.

The main core of this analysis comprises an international comparison with buildings built in places of education or training, which have pursued an educational approach similar to that of the Bauhaus. The point of time and the de facto realisation of the "educational projects" are the decisive factors here.

The selection of the comparison criteria is informed by the deliberations mentioned above and discussed in Chapter 3.3, based on the following aspects:

a) The buildings testify to an analytical, integrated design methodology and a resultant autonomous, modern design vocabulary which comprises the use of materials and construction motivated by functionality and economy and is geared to sustainability, based on social-psychological, environmental and physical analyses.

b) The buildings testify to a modern educational principle: they are the result of a productive and cooperative educational concept that includes a strong link between theory and practice and fosters cooperation between students; the ADGB Trade Union School also embodies the architectural realisation of the ideas of inclusive education.

c) The buildings testify to the ideas of the Bauhaus in modernity's approach to the social issues of housing and the mass-appropriate improvement of living conditions and in the development of an autonomous design vocabulary under the motto "Realisation of a modern utopia". The significance of the comparative properties of the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists is not questioned in respect of their inherent Outstanding Universal Value. This evaluation is relevant for the comparison of objects, which are not represented on any of the Lists.

The following evaluation matrix facilitates the systematic identification of comparable properties based on the aforementioned aspects:

	a) Testifies to an analytical, integrated design methodology and a resultant autonomous, modern design vocabulary: use of materials and construction motivated by functionality and economy and geared to sustainability based on socio-psychological, environmental and physical analyses	b) Testifies to a modern educational principle: result of a modern "productive pedagogy"	c) Testifies to the ideas of the Bauhaus in the modern approach to the social issues of housing and the mass-appropriate improvement of living conditions
Comparable, i.e., correlation in comparison	Fully applicable	Fully applicable	Fully applicable
Partly comparable, i.e., partial correlation in comparison	Partially applicable	Partially applicable	Partially applicable
Not comparable, i.e., no correlation in comparison	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 1: Evaluation matrix of comparison aspects

The ADGB Trade Union School and the Houses with Balcony Access both cover these thematic areas as described above, albeit with different focal points. In the case of a detailed comparison with possible objects, both properties will be analysed individually.

Should the evaluation result in an object of comparison being “fully comparable” or “partly comparable”, the reasons will be outlined in the ensuing explanation.

One important aspect of the comparison is the chronological categorisation of the objects according to their build year or effective period. The development and mutual influence of diverse modern ideas and concepts in architecture and design occurred at such a pace in the 20th century that an evaluation of the outstanding characteristics of the nominated properties can only take place based on comparative objects that originated in close chronological and art-historical proximity.

Thus, the modern buildings of the 1920s are only to a certain degree comparable with the international modernism of the postwar years, on the one hand because the technological framework had changed and on the other because the political and social motivations that influenced the architecture are often radically different.

### **3.2.2 Categorisation according to building typology**

The key typological aspect of the nominated properties is their quality as original products of the Bauhaus's systematic approach to education, based on practical training. The decisive typological indicator will accordingly be defined in the subsequent comparison with properties on the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists (3.2.3) as well as those not represented on any list (3.2.4) by their evaluation as productive modern educational institutes for architecture and design.

The comparison with similar building types is supposed to facilitate an understanding of the contentual backgrounds and thematic categorisation of the properties. This perspective informed by building typology does not by definition represent an evaluation of the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School as singular pioneers or founders of a modern building typology as an aspect of Outstanding Universal Value.

Although the building typologies do not define the rating system, the categorisation according to the time of origin of these building types, based on comparative objects, permits the identification of a range of attributes that are relevant to a further aspect of the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated properties. With the realisation of the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School the Bauhaus placed a focus on the social role of the architect and on the systematically developed modern design as an integral and pivotal component of its way of thinking and teaching.

#### **(VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau**

The Houses with Balcony Access address the complex, multi-faceted task of building affordable housing for the subsistence minimum at a time of rapid urbanisation marked by significant social tensions – a task that occupied and challenged the renowned architects of the New Architecture movement.

The developments in housing construction in European cities played a role in this: after a long period of growth brought

about by industrialisation, these were struggling with huge housing shortages. Before World War I (1914–1918) rental properties were designed to maximise profits, but the rapidly rising population growth led to unbearable, unsanitary housing conditions. Due to the worsening economic situation in the context of the Depression of 1929, this situation deteriorated further. Mass unemployment resulted in the impoverishment of large sections of society. The demand for affordable housing for low-income groups became a matter of preserving social order.

The economic efficiency of the balcony access building type presents a significant advantage because in this form of development, more flats with a consistent floor plan can be accessed by an external staircase than in a traditional multi-storey building with an internal staircase. At the same time however this form of development is only appropriate for small flats of 30 to 60 m<sup>2</sup>, since the longer walkways required for access to flats with larger floor plans reduce economic efficiency.

The layout of such a flat relied on a radical, functional zoning plan. Secondary rooms with little need for daylight or sun were positioned on the balcony side, living rooms and bedrooms on the quiet and sunny side away from the balcony access walkway. The interiors were equipped with built-in cupboards, the space-saving kitchens and bathrooms designed to fit the minimised living space.

The Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau-Törten meet these requirements in a variety of ways: On the minimised floor space of 47 m<sup>2</sup> the fully equipped kitchen and bathrooms are not only extremely space-saving but also exceptionally functional. All areas are accessed from the small entrance area. Unlike most of the comparative objects however, the Bauhaus building department's layout for the flats features three completely separate rooms. This meant that the flats also appealed to families and in the process also did justice to the idea of social housing for the subsistence minimum. Because the layout was structurally flexible, two rooms could easily be turned into one. Nothing therefore prevented the future adaptation of the flats to meet new requirements.

The high standard of living in the small flats resulted from the good technical facilities including a bathroom with an enamelled bathtub, central heating with space for coal storage and a waste disposal system. Access to cellars, bicycle lockers, gardens, communal washhouses with a drying area and a children's playground provided an exceptionally high standard of living for low-income tenants. Although every tenant was obliged to pay a cooperative fee, the rent of 37.50 RM was comparatively low for Dessau. The construction costs of 8000 RM per flat can also be described as exceptionally low.<sup>2</sup> This provides proof of the Bauhaus's search for modern solutions geared to the improvement of living conditions for the masses in the sense of the term "Volksbedarf" (people's needs) coined by Meyer – in this case, the "Volkswohnung" (people's flat).

The balcony access is an older form of development that already appeared on multi-storey buildings in Renaissance architecture. One particular example is the "familistère" by the French industrialist Jean-Baptiste André Godin, which was built in La Guise in the mid-19th century. The access galleries of the four housing units thereby face on to a roofed inner courtyard, which was used by the cooperatively organised residents as a communal space and for events. It realises Godin's early socialist ideas and is deemed to be an early example of social housing.

Examples of housing accessed by balconies are however also found in pre-World War I housing built for the workers of large industrial enterprises. Early examples are also found in England and in the Netherlands, such as the Spangen Quarter housing complex with gallery walkway in Rotterdam-Spangen, designed by Michiel Brinkman and built 1919 to 1921. This extensive complex of housing blocks comprises small affordable flats as well as other functions of communal life such as a kindergarten, shopping facilities and a laundry shop. This comprehensive project does not yet fully demonstrate the functional characteristics of New Architecture, but is instead influenced by the expressionism of the early

<sup>2</sup> Cf. K.-J. Winkler: *Der Architekt Hannes Meyer. Anschauungen und Werk*, Berlin 1989: 91

1920s; nonetheless, it is an effective manifestation of functional social housing. The balcony access building type was used in public social housing from around 1926. It became especially widespread in the larger cities of Central Europe, but was also employed in the USSR and the USA.

CIAM (Congrès International d'Architecture Moderne) in particular addressed social housing in 1929, placing a focus on "building for the subsistence minimum". In numerous designs, the balcony access building was thereby also viewed as a groundbreaking solution.

In addition to individual examples in various European cities such as Basel, Paris or Warsaw, Frankfurt am Main deserves a special mention. In the course of the large-scale urban planning project Neues Frankfurt spearheaded by Ernst May various versions of this type were built from 1925 to 1930. Architects such as Mart Stam and Werner Moser, Anton Brenner or Bernhard Hermkes drafted various designs for houses with balcony access and, despite a plethora of economic restrictions, brought the type's diversity to the fore.

Several houses with balcony access were also built in Hamburg. Here, the leaders in the field were the brothers Hermann and Paul A. R. Frank, who established the *Gemeinnützige Kleinhausbau Gesellschaft* (non-profit association for the construction of small houses) during the city's large-scale housing development programme of 1925. Many of these buildings in Hamburg feature exposed brickwork, which was a manifestation of the local construction method. Small flats in houses with balcony access were thereby realised in relatively large-scale building complexes, as the Heidhörn estate in Hamburg-Barmbek (1926–1927) proves.

In Berlin there are examples by the architects Paul Mebes and Paul Emmerich, who at times also worked together with Anton Brenner as in the case of the house with balcony access in Neuchateller Straße (1928–1930).

From 1928, Walter Gropius also designed seminal examples of houses with balcony access, for instance in the Dam-

merstock housing development in Karlsruhe (1928) and in Siemensstadt in Berlin (1929–1930).

The Ledigenwohnheim (a house for unmarried men) designed by Hans Scharoun for the German Work Federation's 1929 exhibition WUWA in Wrocław is an outstanding example in the canon of the rediscovery of this building type. Here, two housing blocks linked by a central block form an S-shaped figure. The design was based on the idea of a hotel as a residence for single men or professional couples and also features communal amenities such as a restaurant and terraces. The flats feature a split-level layout. Although this example does not permit a direct comparison with the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau – the functional concept, target group and design differ too widely – Scharoun's Ledigenwohnheim stands as an example of the plurality of modern solutions in the field of social housing construction. A number of different floor plans were designed for the houses with balcony access.

The experimental character of the rediscovery and the introduction of this typology in urban environments in the latter half of the 1920s usually entailed a functional architectural idiom with different articulations and concepts of New Architecture. Often the buildings are rendered a simple white, although the aforementioned example by Mebes, Emmerich and Brenner in Berlin features a coloured facade. In the Dammerstock housing development, Gropius even experimented with methodically planted vegetation on the wire mesh railings of the external walkways and on parts of the facade.

The utilisation of this housing type reached a high point in the late 1920s; the rise to power of the National Socialists interrupted the particularly advanced development of the building form in Germany as well as the productive further development of the Houses with Balcony Access. It was only during the postwar period of reconstruction that the number of small flats being built increased and this building type was taken up once again.

A further development of this housing typology came about with the Bergpolderflat in Rotterdam, a nine-storey housing

block with access over external walkways designed by architects Willem van Tijen, Johannes Andreas Brinkman and Leendert Cornelis van den Vlugt and built from 1932 to 1934. This was equipped with state-of-the-art technical facilities and, with the placement of flats for workers in a high-rise, anticipated the developments in social housing in the postwar era. Le Corbusier's Unité d'Habitation, built 1947 in Marseille, must also be mentioned in this context as a social housing project of great renown. This will be explored in greater depth in chapter 3.2.3.

In this context the Bauhaus building department's project proves to be a discrete proponent, in terms of both design and content, of the balcony access housing type. In its radical consistency and clarity, its logical design methodology as well as its resultant distinct aesthetic, the Dessau project is an outstanding example of this architectural assignment. The references that may be drawn from this typology, which at the time was still a "young" modern manifestation, attest to its being an important, distinctive step in the development process of New Architecture. The key points of the design, which result from the access by way of external walkways – functional zoning, rigorously space-saving layout and interior design, maintenance of the private sphere between the neighbours who were connected by the walkway – is predicated on an intensive, multi-faceted analytical study of the processes in this living environment and the needs of its inhabitants. It is precisely this process of scientifically grounded design and the consistently developed, distinct aesthetic that it yields that Meyer teaches his students in the Bauhaus's building department as an integral guiding principle of architectonic design. It is therefore only logical that this typology in particular was used and realised in exemplary, high-quality fashion in the expansion of the Dessau-Törten housing complex. The use of this still largely untested building type as a practical educational example also testifies to the Bauhaus's identity as an innovative school of design and to the radical affirmation of modern design.

### **(VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau**

The ADGB Trade Union School was a multi-functional adult education institution similar to a boarding school, which pursued a robust approach to progressive education. Architecture was envisioned not only as a purely functional infrastructure, but also as a means to improve living and learning conditions. At the same time, the extraordinary architectural idiom of the building must be considered and placed in relation to other buildings.

The layout unites a range of different functions: Seminar rooms and classrooms, library, communal areas such as auditorium or canteen, sports facilities like the gymnasium and the outdoor swimming pool that originally belonged to the school and, moreover, students' accommodation and an offset row of teacher residences. The object is therefore difficult to categorise and cannot be defined according to one single typology, least of all as a school building. After all neither content, target group nor educational framework complied with those of the usually government organised traditional school or university, in which mainly young people are educated. In the appealing rural setting, individuals who usually arrived from the cities to study in the training programmes could also participate in sports in the gymnasium or outdoor pool or make use of the library. This brings to life a balanced provision of physical and intellectual activity as part of an inclusive way of living and learning as well as the growing importance of sport in the 1920s. During their stay, which mostly lasted from four to six weeks, the modern residential buildings allowed the students a temporary respite from their own cramped living conditions.

Alongside teaching therefore relaxation and the communal experience in a healthy natural environment were prioritised and showed the social aspirations of the ADGB (confederation of German trade unions). The ADGB Trade Union School was an institution for adult education with the declared goal of making life together at the school a special social experience for the participating workers.

The ADGB Trade Union School originated in the context of the educational reform that was on the rise in Germany and

other European states and would then spread worldwide. It was acknowledged that the building form prevalent prior to World War I, that is, a representative, intimidating school building as an embodiment of an authoritarian society, was no longer in keeping with the period in view of a wealth of groundbreaking insights in the fields of hygiene, psychology, social and educational research and the transformed political landscape.

Here, too, the explosive growth of urbanisation played an important role and had a grave effect on sanitary conditions in the homes of the people who flooded into the cities. Not only public health but also public education, which was now to be made accessible to low-income social groups, became significant fields of action for education, politics, science and architecture. The ideas of scientifically grounded public welfare culminate in the progressive school building of the day and make it a key project in the modern history of ideas. The idea of reform is governed by various approaches, among them being taught to learn independently, the development and purposeful fostering of personal interests, increased relevance to life in learning content, a connection between school education and nature, art and music, physical exercise and a departure from the purely authoritarian teaching style. The learning atmosphere also gains importance in the process, for successful education can only occur in an environment that suits and stimulates the students.

In practical terms the new educational objective required school buildings with more space because the enhanced syllabus meant that teaching aids were increasingly needed in the classroom. Critically, this meant that functional rooms equipped with technology for example for biology or physics lessons took the place of the traditional classrooms. This principle was adopted as a rationalist influence from the USA, where it was already established in so-called platoon schools. Priority was also given to rooms full of light, air and sun as well as to sporting activities.

The brothers Max und Bruno Taut are notably two of the renowned architects who addressed modern educational architecture in Germany in the 1920s. In 1921 the latter drafted a utopian design for the Folkwangschule Essen, a type of visionary campus with various teaching and communal buildings, a museum, a central, monumental "House of Worship" and extensive grounds. Here, the guiding principles of solidarity and inclusive education come to fruition. In the 1920s Bruno Taut worked closely with the Berlin-based schools and education expert Fritz Karsen, who as a public official pushed for the construction of a comprehensive school, which was to unite all secondary level schools. In association with Taut this was to become the (never realised) design concept for the Dammweg school in Berlin-Neukölln.

By contrast, from 1927 to 1935 Bruno Taut's brother Max was able to realise one of Germany's largest school complexes of its day in Berlin-Lichtenberg. This combined a middle school, a grammar school and a vocational school in one building complex. The centre of this large-scale facility was occupied by an auditorium, which not only played a multifunctional role for the three schools, but also proved beneficial as an events venue for the workers' quarter Lichtenberg. The basic form of the development consists of a dominant quarter-cylinder-shaped main building flanked by symmetrical wings. Max Taut was Gropius's competitor in the design competition for the ADGB Trade Union School. For the building in Bernau he again planned a central building with communal functions that connect uniformly with the wings. Here, he adheres to a geometric formal principle that contrasts with Meyer's organic approach, which rarely gives shape to structural hierarchies.

Parallels between the two architects are also evident in their approach to materials and the tendency towards a stark, functional design vocabulary. Taut utilises yellow and red bricks without any ornamental additions. In spaces with structures spanning large volumes, such as the gymnasium, Taut leaves the materials used in the interior – the reinforced concrete girders and the brickwork wall surfaces – exposed. Like Meyer, he thereby purposely relies on the naturally constitutive effect of the materials.

Two examples of school buildings in France likewise adopt an approach that sees architecture as a means of improving living conditions: The Karl Marx Middle School in the Parisian suburb of Villejuif by architect André Lurçat (built 1933) and the Open Air School in Suresnes by architects Eugène Beaudouin und Marcel Lods (built 1931–1935) both place architecture entirely in the service of good health. Light, air and sun were to have their healing, cleaning effect on the children, most of whom were working class. The concept of the Open Air School in Suresnes is directly connected with steps to combat tuberculosis. The facility consists of a functional building with showers and washrooms, kitchen, canteens and dormitories and several simple cubic pavilions with windows on three sides which could be opened completely. It was therefore possible to teach in the open air, which was regarded as a preventative measure against tuberculosis.

Here too, an integral architectural concept is discernible, which embraces the environmental influences of sun and nature and incorporates diverse functional areas in the school building – in this case in the form of an arrangement of pavilions. The architects moreover employed technically innovative constructions, as is shown by the steel windows, which may be dropped into the floor or folded away to save space.

In this context and owing to the integrated approach to life and learning realised here, the ADGB Trade Union School proves itself to be an unusual and exceptional architectonic testimony to the efforts to improve living conditions in the modern age. The functional-economic building method, the rigorously analytical rationale of the design and a pedagogical concept based on human and social needs make it a unique type of school building. In the building complex, the great value that the Bauhaus placed on communal life and learning, also as a pedagogical concept, comes into its own in an inimitable way.

### 3.2.3 Comparison with properties of the World Heritage and Tentative Lists

#### Initial selection (properties left out of consideration)

The selection of comparative objects represented on the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists is based on the current World Heritage List and the documents *What is OUV? Defining the Outstanding Universal Value of Cultural World Heritage Properties* (2008) and *Modern Heritage (19th and 20th Centuries)* on the World Heritage List (2011). To begin with, an initial selection was made of the properties of “modern heritage”.

In doing so, a number of the properties were excluded due to the fact that they can in no way be associated with the “modern movement” or exhibit no typological, close chronological or thematic affinity with the nominated properties. 19th-century buildings in particular are not considered in this selection.

#### Selection Table – Properties of the World Heritage and Tentative Lists

The following two tables document the selection of possible comparable properties on the World Heritage List and the national Tentative Lists. An evaluation is already being made according to the criteria described above, which justify the Outstanding Universal Value of the two nominated properties. An outcome of this comparison is thereby generated which will subsequently be explored in greater depth.

OBJECT	WHC Criteria	a. Analytical, inclusive design methodology: autonomous modern design vocabulary	b. Evidence of a modern teaching principle, "productive pedagogy"; evidence of modern pedagogical ideas	c. Social goal; mass-appropriate improvement of living conditions	Build year	Finding:
COMPARISON WITH PROPERTIES OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST (STATUS 2015)						
AUSTRALIA Sydney Opera House (2007)	(i)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	1973	Not comparable  Other typology; not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; no social goal; build year significantly later
BRAZIL Brasilia (1987)	(i), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1956–1960	Not comparable  Other typology; not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; build year significantly later
CZECH REPUBLIC Tugendhat Villa in Brno (2001)	(ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	1929–1930	Partly comparable  not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background
FRANCE Le Havre, the city rebuilt by Auguste Perret (2005)	(ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1945–1964	Not comparable  Other typology; not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; build year significantly later
GERMANY Berlin Modernism Housing Estates (2008)	(ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Comparable	1910–1933	Partly comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; significant social goal
GERMANY Fagus Factory in Alfeld (2011)	(ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1910	Not comparable  Other typology; not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; build year significantly earlier

OBJECT	WHC Criteria	a. Analytical, inclusive design methodology; autonomous modern design vocabulary	b. Evidence of a modern teaching principle, "Productive pedagogy"; evidence of modern pedagogical ideas	c. Social goal; mass-appropriate improvement of living conditions	Build year	Finding:
<b>COMPARISON WITH PROPERTIES OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST (STATUS 2015)</b>						
ISRAEL The White City of Tel-Aviv – the Modern Movement (2003)	(ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1930–1950	Partly comparable Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; build year slightly later
MEXICO Luis Barragán House and Studio (2004)	(i), (ii)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	1948	Not comparable Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; build year later
MEXICO Central University City Campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (2007)	(i), (ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1949–1952	Not comparable Build year significantly later
NETHERLANDS Rietveld Schröderhuis Utrecht (Rietveld Schröder House) (2000)	(i), (ii)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	1924	Partly comparable Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background
VENEZUELA Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas (2000)	(i), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1940–1960	Not comparable Not a structural manifestation of a design school; use as an educational institution; build year significantly later

Table 2: Comparative overview of properties represented on the UNESCO World Heritage List

OBJECT	WHC Criteria	a. Analytical, inclusive design methodology: autonomous modern design vocabulary	b. Evidence of a modern teaching principle, "productive pedagogy"; evidence of modern pedagogical ideas	c. Social goal; mass-appropriate improvement of living conditions	Build year	Finding:
<b>COMPARISON WITH PROPERTIES OF THE NATIONAL TENTATIVE LISTS (STATUS 2015)</b>						
ARGENTINA Casa Curutchet	(i), (ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1949–1953	Not comparable  Other typology; not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; no social goal; build year later
BELGIUM Oeuvre architecturale de Henry Van de Velde	(i), (ii)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	1895	Not comparable  Other typology; not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; no social goal; build year earlier
BRAZIL Palais de la Culture, ancien siège du Ministère de L'Education et de la Santé, Rio de Janeiro	(i), (ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	1937–1945	Not comparable  Other typology; not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; build year later
COLOMBIA University City of Bogotá	(i), (iv)	Partly comparable	Partly comparable	Partly comparable	1936–1946	Partly comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; pedagogically motivated design concept
CUBA National Schools of Art, Cubanacán	(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1962	Not comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; build year significantly later
CZECH REPUBLIC Haus Müller by Loos/Lhota as part of the Extension of the World Heritage Site „Historic Centre of Prague“ with the important Monuments in its Vicinity	(i), (ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	1928–1930	Partly comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background

OBJECT	WHC Criteria	a. Analytical, inclusive design methodology; autonomous modern design vocabulary	b. Evidence of a modern teaching principle, "Productive pedagogy"; evidence of modern pedagogical ideas	c. Social goal; mass-appropriate improvement of living conditions	Build year	Finding:
<b>COMPARISON WITH PROPERTIES OF THE NATIONAL TENTATIVE LISTS (STATUS 2015)</b>						
<b>CZECH REP./SLOVENIA</b> The timeless, humanistic architecture of Jože Plečnik in Ljubljana and Prague	(i), (ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1928–1942	Not comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; highly regional; only limited modern architectural language
<b>ERITREA</b> The Historic Perimeter of Asmara and its Modernist Architecture	(i), (ii), (iii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	1930–1941	Not comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; national architecture in a colonial context
<b>FINLAND</b> Paimio Hospital Alvar Aalto	(i), (ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1930–1933	Partly comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; significant social goal
<b>FRANCE/GERMANY</b> L'oeuvre architecturale de Le Corbusier	(i), (ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1923–1956	Partly comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; social goal
<b>GERMANY</b> Darmstadt Artists' Colony Mathildenhöhe	(ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Partly comparable	Partly comparable	1901–1914	Partly comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; pioneer of modernism
<b>INDIA</b> Urban and Architectural Work of Le Corbusier in Chandigarh	(i), (ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1951–1965	Not comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; build year significantly later

OBJECT	WHC Criteria	a. Analytical, inclusive design methodology: autonomous modern design vocabulary	b. Evidence of a modern teaching principle, "productive pedagogy"; evidence of modern pedagogical ideas	c. Social goal; mass-appropriate improvement of living conditions	Build year	Finding:
<b>COMPARISON WITH PROPERTIES OF THE NATIONAL TENTATIVE LISTS (STATUS 2015)</b>						
ISRAEL Degania and Nahalal	(v), (vi)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1921	Partly comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; significant social goal; highly regional
ITALY Ivrea, industrial city of the 20th century	(ii), (iv), (vi)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1930–1960	Partly comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; significant social goal
JAPAN The Main Building of the National Museum of Western Art	(i)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	1958–1959	Not comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; build year significantly later
MEXICO Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo's Home-Study Museum	(i), (iv), (vi)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	1929–1931	Partly comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; no social goal
MOROCCO Casablanca, Ville du XX <sup>e</sup> siècle, carrefour d'influences	(ii), (iv)	Not comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1920–1965	Not comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; colonial background
NETHERLANDS Sanatorium Zonnebaai	(i), (ii), (iv)	Partly comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1926–1931	Partly comparable  Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background; significant social goal; workers' union background

OBJECT	WHC Criteria	a. Analytical, inclusive design methodology; autonomous modern design vocabulary	b. Evidence of a modern teaching principle, "Productive pedagogy"; evidence of modern pedagogical ideas	c. Social goal; mass-appropriate improvement of living conditions	Build year	Finding:
COMPARISON WITH PROPERTIES OF THE NATIONAL TENTATIVE LISTS (STATUS 2015)						
USA Frank Lloyd Wright Buildings	(i), (ii)	Partly comparable	Comparable	Not comparable	1908–1969	Partly comparable Applied teaching in the context of inclusive education
URUGUAY Architecture Moderne du XX <sup>e</sup> siècle de la Ville de Montevideo	(ii), (vi)	Not comparable	Not comparable	Partly comparable	1915–1965	Not comparable Not a structural manifestation of a design school; design concept with no pedagogical background

Table 3: Comparative overview of properties represented on the national Tentative Lists

The comparison with the properties represented on the World Heritage List and the national Tentative Lists yields a heterogeneous outcome. All properties that demonstrate a relevant connection with the “modern movement” have initially been included in the tables. The separate consideration of specific comparative aspects involves a further selection of the objects that come into question, which is briefly outlined in the following overarching review:

#### **Evaluation based on the comparative criteria**

**Aspect a)** presents at least a reference point for all properties given that all the objects demonstrate an architectural idiom that puts into practice different manifestations of various modern design principles. Examples such as the Tugendhat Villa or the Rietveld Schröder House likewise present new, groundbreaking ideas in the classical modern canon and are therefore comparable in terms of their individuality and radicalism. However, it is not possible to establish an explicit, direct comparison with the modern architectural idiom of Hannes Meyer and the building department, which is based on a functional-organic collectively developed design concept informed by an interdisciplinary analysis of the design factors and which explicitly shows construction and material in exposed form.

**Aspect b)** It is evident that this aspect can only be applied to a few objects. The Central University City Campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and the University City of Caracas present only an indirect, general reference to pedagogical content which derives from the buildings being used for educational purposes. The University City of Bogotá was created as part of an overall urban design plan and according to progressive educational ideas. A connection to practice-based teaching at a school of architecture or design cannot be established in either of the cases above. The only exception here is Frank Lloyd Wright's School of Architecture at Taliesin. The principle of productive education was also pursued here, but in contrast to the buildings of the building department a primary social objective cannot be ascertained. Furthermore, Wright's architectural studio is not in the first instance an official school.

**Aspect c)** An engagement with social themes and the improvement of living conditions for large population sectors through architecture may be established especially in examples of city and housing estate planning and university and healthcare buildings. There are however no objects that were designed as part of the education in a school of architecture. The specific aspects of this criterion will be addressed in the following exposition.

Objects such as the Sydney Opera House or the universities in México, Caracas and Cubanacán, the Luis Barragán House, the postwar works of Le Corbusier and urban development complexes and settlements such as Brasília or Le Havre may be seen as examples of modern postwar architecture. The solutions of the 1920s stimulated and provided points of departure for countless developments in the decades thereafter. Thus, for example, all the aforementioned objects benefited from the optimised technical possibilities of construction with reinforced concrete, the development of which had proceeded rapidly from the late 1920s into the postwar era.

The fundamentally different chronological, social and political backgrounds of the situation after World War II as well as a context that was in part closely associated with national developments also mean that a comparison with the nominated properties based on the selected criteria yields an outcome which may be defined as a unique position.

#### **Evaluation according to the typological criteria of the ICOMOS analysis “Filling the Gaps”**

A classification of the selected objects according to the categories of the analysis “Filling the Gaps” facilitates the further evaluation. In the typology of ICOMOS all properties may be ascribed to the classes “monuments” or “groups of buildings”. Both of the properties nominated for extension the World Heritage Sites – as products of the Bauhaus pedagogy – may also be valid as expressions of “cultural association” in the sense of “developing knowledge and educating”. It must be noted that none of the following examples complies with aspect a). A connection with pedagogical content is rarely present. A comparative object originating as a systematic

product of education for architects or designers is not found on the World Heritage List. The only exception to this rule is the work of Frank Lloyd Wright: in his studio at Taliesin he offered training in architecture, which was based on collaboration on real-life building projects.

Since this is not the only criterion for the comparison with the nominated properties given that aspects b) and c) must also be considered, an evaluation is made of the following selection of properties. These are classed according to the typology of the analysis “Filling the Gaps”, based on their thematic aspects.

#### i) Domestic habitat

The Tugendhat Villa in Brno  
The Rietveld Schröder House  
Müller House in Prague  
Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo's Home-Study Museum

These examples are modern architectural landmarks and attest to the intensive and radical engagement of the proponents of New Architecture with not only domestic habitats and new design objectives, but also new materials and structures. Each individual building represents an independent understanding of modern architecture. The buildings are however designed as single-family dwellings, the concepts of which did not address the question of housing for the subsistence minimum and which in no way bear witness to the social architecture of the first half of the 20th century.

The Tugendhat Villa designed by architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Hannes Meyer's successor as director of the Bauhaus, demonstrates a masterful approach to the design of functions, integration in the landscape and the application of structure and material. A similar evaluation may be made of Müller House by Adolf Loos. His ideas for a spatial plan that dispenses vehemently with decoration in favour of the purposeful implementation of selected materials and a colour concept convey a universal understanding of the diverse means of design and pursues the building's integration in the landscape.

Both the Rietveld Schröder House by Gerrit Rietveld and Frida Kahlo's Home-Study Museum are examples of the avant-garde domestic architecture of the 1920s and take a radical approach to the central questions of a modern understanding of design.

All four objects were built at around the same time as the works of the Bauhaus building department.

It is clear that all the aforementioned comparative properties pursue a specific approach to the modern understanding of architecture and express this in different ways. They are therefore seen to have a place within a general canon of the “modern movement”, which elucidates the various conceptual and content-related core themes in the work of these architects. From this overarching perspective, the Bauhaus building department's work with Hannes Meyer and Hans Wittwer may be seen as a specific contribution within the modern architecture movement and of equal value in relation to the buildings that were built at the same time. As single-family dwellings for private persons however, all of the aforementioned objects contrast sharply with the social, cooperative Houses with Balcony Access, which were designed explicitly for the subsistence minimum. The comparative objects make no reference to the issues of social housing, which were central themes for modern architects in the 1920s. None of the objects makes any reference to teaching or education or has a direct connection with the architectural approach to pedagogical ideas.

#### ii) Educational and public welfare architecture

University City of Bogotá  
Darmstadt Artists' Colony Mathildenhöhe  
Paimio Hospital Alvar Aalto  
Sanatorium Zonnestraal, Jan Duiker, Hilversum

This typology is characterised by two groups of building projects: educational and public welfare architecture. However, all differ fundamentally from the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School in terms of concept, execution and design.

The University City of Bogotá, which was built in 1936 and is based on the urban development and functional plans of the German nationals Fritz Karsen and Leopoldo Rother, is South America's first university campus. It established the foundations for further university projects like the University City of Caracas in Venezuela – urban development projects were modelled chiefly on university campuses in North America. Built in the 1930s and 1940s the university buildings are characterised by a sober, functional architecture. The layout concept of the University City is based on a rigorous analysis of university structures by the German school reformer Fritz Karsen. As an employee of the Prussian Ministry of Culture in Berlin Karsen had previously worked on the modernisation of school education in the Weimar Republic and was a lecturer for comparative educational studies at Berlin's Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität before he emigrated to South America. Karsen, who in the 1920s had already worked with the German architect Bruno Taut on a design for a reform school, was active in an official capacity and took a fundamental approach of productive collaboration with the participation of students, thereby laying the foundations for the concept of comprehensive schools. This approach corresponds broadly with Meyer's ideas of cooperative, practical and non-hierarchical learning at the Bauhaus, although Meyer advocated this in a far more radical form, as the two nominated Bauhaus properties clearly attest.

In the case of the University of Bogotá, the architectonic expression of pedagogical ideas and Karsen's influences on school reform must be sought in the overarching urban development concept and functional organisation of the university's institutes and facilities. Although the architecture of the university building itself may be described as thoroughly functional and modern, unlike the ADGB Trade Union School it is based on an integration of the functions in a preconceived, symmetrical form. The same applies to the development structure of the campus, which is based on concentric circles around a main access axis. The white rendered facades also characterise this architecture as "white modernism". In the case of the ADGB Trade Union School, Meyer's educational ideas are reflected in an exaggerated way in the human scale of the architecture. The deliberate utilisation

of exposed materials and structural components presents one fundamental distinction. Further important and obvious differences must be noted: the construction or planning of a university or campus, the later period of planning and construction, the university as a pioneering project of a South American state government. Progressive educational concepts for schools that are expressed in architecture are to be seen as a common thread.

The Darmstadt Artists' Colony Mathildenhöhe presents an earlier comparative example. This differs from the Bauhaus in that it is not a school of architecture and design, but an artists' colony based on art patronage. Here, a group of German artists brought together by the Grand Duke of Hesse constructed buildings, some of them temporary, as case studies and showed them in a series of exhibitions. These were expected to stimulate the economy and development in the region. The artists' houses were also constructed in this context. The sober, forward-looking architectural idiom of the art nouveau buildings presents an excellent example of the beginnings of modern architecture. However, the differences are plain to see: The Bauhaus was a school of design and not an artists' colony; teaching and education were not key aspects at Mathildenhöhe; the effective period of the artists' colony in Imperial Germany prior to World War I was dependent on completely different socio-political conditions.

The two public welfare facilities Paimio Hospital (Finland) by Alvar Aalto and Sanatorium Zonnestraal (Hilversum, NL) by Jan Duiker were built at around the same time as Hannes Meyer and Hans Wittwer's buildings with the Bauhaus building department. At the time both buildings were deemed to be urgent projects due to the still significant death rate caused by the high incidence of tuberculosis in the densely populated industrial cities. In association with the social hygiene movement, the construction of hospitals was a key theme of the modern age in that it prioritised the improvement of living conditions.

Sanatorium Zonnestraal, commissioned by the Dutch Diamond Workers' Union, shows remarkable parallels with the ADGB Trade Union School. As a public welfare building for

the union's members, its social objectives had a significant influence on the architecture. The functional, rational design vocabulary was closely intertwined with the building's purpose and was designed to promote healing by way of a scientifically founded, optimal ambience. The symmetrical facility with one main building and four pavilion-like wings for patients appears quite formal; however, the arrangement of these individual wings, each consisting of two two-storey blocks in which the patients were looked after in small groups of up to twelve persons, follows a principle similar to that of the "small groups" of the ADGB Trade Union School.

Duiker's approach to design and questions of style also shows similarities with Meyer's approach. His principles include the economic use of materials in construction and the development of form and design as functional processes. However, the appearance of Sanatorium Zonnestraal, which is largely rendered in white, places the design of its facade closer to that of Gropius's Bauhaus building. Meyer's rigorous use of exposed materials is not apparent in Duiker's architecture, and the sanatorium was not built as a collective project in the framework of education in a school of design.

Alvar Aalto's sanatorium in Paimio, Finland, adheres to a similar philosophy of healing architecture that engaged with the life processes and specific problems of the patients – a general principle that, transferred to the students, also applies to the ADGB Trade Union School and which Meyer advocated in his teaching. Unlike the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School, the facade design of Aalto's building places it within the canon of "white modernism".

### iii) Urban/Rural settlements

Berlin Modernism Housing Estates

The White City of Tel Aviv

Degania and Nahalal

Ivrea, industrial city of the 20th century

These modern properties also differ fundamentally from the buildings that emerged from the Bauhaus building department. Due to the broad nature of the typology of estates and ur-

ban development monuments, only a limited comparison is possible, also in terms of the authenticity and integrity of the objects.

The Berlin Modernism Housing Estates have a chronological affinity with the nominated properties. They embody modern architecture's struggle to improve living conditions in Europe's rapidly growing cities in the first half of the 20th century, based on the Berlin example. These estates originated from a public welfare-orientated desire, fostered by building cooperatives, to establish decent living conditions. In the process enclosed, densely packed housing blocks in the city centre were replaced by open plan housing developments such as the garden city, estates with freestanding multi-story houses and open blocks or ribbon developments.

With their cooperative roots, the Houses with Balcony Access may be categorised within this development. The Bauhaus's overarching aim, especially under Meyer's influence, to create affordable, fit-for-purpose and durable design and architecture with a high utility value for low income groups must be seen in the context of the development of social housing. In this respect the Berlin Modernism Housing Estates and the nominated properties share an important substantive context. Nonetheless, the estates were realised by professional architects and were not the result of collective work within an educational programme.

The White City of Tel Aviv comprises a number of inner-city residential properties and building ensembles located in three largely circumscribed urban areas. It represents a milestone in the urban development of Tel Aviv, a city that was undergoing rapid expansion in the 1930s due to a rise in the immigration of European Jews. The architectural idiom of these buildings, usually designed as blocks of flats, portrays an impressively homogeneous local manifestation of "white modernism" by way of ribbon windows, rounded balconies and flat roofs. Although Tel Aviv was in the throes of an acute housing shortage in the 1930s due to the influx of Europeans, the White City heritage cannot be seen as a major example of social housing construction: the flats in these

inner-city houses were usually realised as private building projects designed primarily for middle-income residents.

The Hod Apartments are an exception. These workers' cooperative dwellings were designed by the architect Arie Sharon, who during his studies at the Bauhaus had become a construction manager for the ADGB Trade Union School. Sharon was greatly influenced by his work with Hannes Meyer; his early work as an architect in Israel was informed especially by his fundamentally socialist motivations but also by the idea of building as an organic, interdisciplinary process. The Hod Apartments were built for a cooperative from 1934 to 1936 and explicitly addressed a low-income target group. Developed for a competition with the participation of six architects, the design was characterised by functional layouts and an economically efficient approach to the overall complex. Nonetheless, this project too may be classified as an example of the regional variant of prewar modernism in Israel: typical characteristics of this architecture include ground floor zones elevated on pilotis and deeply recessed balconies that ensured shaded and cool interiors. Naturally the facades of the Hod Apartments are rendered white.

A direct comparison therefore cannot be made between Arie Sharon's project and the Houses with Balcony Access, even though the former is underpinned by similar motivations and maintains a connection with cooperative architecture. However, it demonstrates the far-reaching influence of the ideas that were conveyed in the Bauhaus building department under Hannes Meyer.

Noteworthy in a similar context is Kibbutz Nahalal, which was designed in 1921 by Richard Kaufmann as an ideal form of rural settlement. Because this deals with a planning approach with firmly regionally specific framework conditions, at best the collective aspect, the development of a functionally informed type of organisation for a community, may be highlighted – tendencies of which entered into education in the Bauhaus building department as a consequence of Meyer's cooperative background. There is however no direct comparison to be made with either of the nominated properties.

The industrial town of the office equipment manufacturers Olivetti in Ivrea near Turin was built with the aim of optimising productivity by improving its workers' living and working conditions and fostering their integration in the company. It may be defined as an example of socially motivated modern town planning and architecture in the unique context of Olivetti's industrial development. This development's heyday however only began in the 1930s and manifested itself in the company's headquarters, built in 1938 with a glass facade, which is similar in character to Gropius's Bauhaus building. There was a distinct affinity between Olivetti and the Bauhaus and its design, also apparent in the former's appointment of Bauhaus alumnus Alexander "Xanti" Schawinsky as a graphic designer in 1931. The architecture of the industrial town of Ivrea therefore shows a close affinity with the Bauhaus in terms of both chronology and design. It is not possible however to ascertain a directly comparable correlation with the nominated properties. The town's modern buildings were not built on the basis of collective work in the context of education in a school of design, but for a private concern.

#### iv) Works of individual architects

##### Le Corbusier

Le Corbusier's oeuvre, which is to be considered in the light of diverse contemporary historical backgrounds and examples of which may be found worldwide, represents a milestone in the history of architecture. Buildings such as the Villa Savoye in Poissy (1929–1931), the Unité d'Habitation in Marseille (1946–1952), the chapel of Notre Dame du Haut in Ronchamp (1950–1955) and the Chandigarh government buildings are established icons of modern architecture on the world stage.

In the engagement with the modern movement from 1928 to the 1950s Le Corbusier emerged as a dominant pioneer in the Congrès International d'Architecture Moderne (CIAM), his diverse and visionary written works having an unparalleled influence on the development of New Architecture. In terms of concept and realisation both of the Bauhaus buildings are greatly influenced by the views and teachings of Hannes

Meyer, which informed and decisively directed the collective work of the students. In the case of the ADGB Trade Union School the talents of Hans Wittwer, who had already previously worked with Meyer, complement these aspects. A comparison of the nominated properties with the work of other architects must therefore prioritise this connection, which is also reflected in Meyer's written works.

Their in-depth study and analysis of the social conditions, technological advances and architectural developments of the day and the causal relationship between these and their architecture link Meyer and Le Corbusier. Both pointed to the critical role housing and the living conditions affected by architecture played for social harmony. Both departed from an architecture fraught with embellishment and outdated ideas of decoration and a historicising "style", which had especially defined the pre-World War I years. Both advocated a design based on human life processes and developed a dynamic, organic functionalism that perceives of the dwelling as a "machine for living"<sup>3</sup> (Le Corbusier) or a "biological apparatus serving the needs of body and mind"<sup>4</sup> (Meyer). They thereby also single out the process-orientated aspect of this line of thought: Le Corbusier sees the spatial movement of individuals through the architecture as a "promenade architecturale" while Meyer sees instead the dynamic field of tension between individual and society and the associated processes, which are portrayed in the architecture.

While both saw standardisation and typing in architecture as contemporary and necessary, Le Corbusier takes a more radical approach to industrial methods of construction. As early as the 1920s he designed Dom-ino House as a rationalised construction model for mass-produced and therefore affordable building. The economic feasibility of this method was of course restricted at the time by the lack of adequate production resources. Particularly in his realised buildings, Meyer complied with the actual resources and economic requirements of the day and chiefly utilised tried

and tested construction methods and materials for both shell construction and interior fittings. The exposed, almost raw way in which these were implemented as defining characteristics identifies Meyer on the other hand as an innovative modern designer and planner. Their notions of art thereby present a further difference in their perceptions of architecture. For Le Corbusier architecture is "the play of masses brought together in light".<sup>5</sup> Thus, he clearly brings to life the poetic, emotional aspect that codetermines design and concept. For Meyer however, architecture is pure organisation and is to be strictly separated from art as an aesthetic discipline.

These backgrounds define the comparison with the nominated properties and shed light on how Le Corbusier and the achievements of the Bauhaus take up independent design positions in the history of New Architecture. Both cultural properties must therefore be acknowledged as important drivers of modernism with different concepts and their own design vocabulary. It is thereby important not to lose sight of the fact that Meyer's work and Wittwer's contribution as head of the building department should not be limited solely to their architectural legacy. Paramount is the influence that Meyer in particular as director and teacher could exert on the Bauhaus students, which in turn had a great impact on their own work. His work in Dessau lasted no more than three years, but in the context of the Bauhaus World Heritage it represents an independent, intensive and especially productive phase of the school of design that was to have a lasting resonance.

#### Frank Lloyd Wright

A specific place in the evolution of modernism in the 20th century must also be reserved for the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. His early work puts him among the proponents of the Prairie School of the American Mid-West at the start of the century, but his conceptual and unconventional work increasingly influenced a design method that is essential to our current understanding of architecture. With buildings

3 Cf. Le Corbusier: *Towards an Architecture*, London 1927: 10

4 Hannes Meyer in: *Bauhaus*, 1 (1929), quoted from: *Der Architekt Hannes Meyer. Anschauungen und Werk*, K.-J. Winkler, Berlin 1989: 81

5 Cf. Le Corbusier: *Towards an Architecture*, London 1927: 31

such as the house Fallingwater (1935–1937) near Pittsburgh or the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York (1956–1959) Wright made his mark on the concept of “organic” architecture, which had existed since 1910. His designs for buildings unite environment and human expression; in doing so, Wright’s architecture is characterised by a design grounded in the experience of space and a wealth of materials that generally refer to nature or place.

In 1932 the architect established the Frank Lloyd Wright School of Architecture at Taliesin in Wisconsin as an institute for his 23 students. With this he built a school that still exists today, which sees architecture as a multifaceted, universal task. Wright himself formulated the school’s goal as one of “learning by doing” and also applied this principle to everyday activities. In addition to design and practical building projects, the curriculum for the “apprentices” included dance, theatre and music. In this, Wright also developed an inclusive vision of education and adopted contemporary ideas of progressive schooling. In 1935 he built the school’s winter quarters at Taliesin West in Scottsdale, Arizona, with his students, who collaborated on a number of the projects that originated from this productive studio. After completing their studies some of them remained in Taliesin, continued to work in the studio and became members of the group of “resident foremen” that supervised new apprentices. With his studio, Wright became one of the most influential American architects of the time.

Initially, remarkable similarities become apparent between Taliesin as an architecture studio and the principles of integrated, interdisciplinary education pursued by the Bauhaus building department. Instruction geared to production based on actual building projects strike at the core of Wright’s concept of “learning by doing”. The communal working method and the broad spectrum of educational content also indicate many parallels.

But there are essential differences: The Bauhaus was publicly funded and it was thus not only financially dependent, but also subject to a certain degree of public control regarding content. Neither was it purely a school of architecture, since it offered interdisciplinary instruction in a number of work-

shops. The building department first established in 1927 was the smallest department in the Bauhaus. After the reform of the syllabus in 1928 separate fields such as the workshops for wall painting, metal and wood were combined to form a fitout workshop. This was complemented by the advertising workshop, which covered photography, sculpture and printing. Although the Bauhaus had liberated itself from the formal obligations and traditional methods of conveying information practiced in other contemporary institutes of higher education, following a trial period it nonetheless developed a programmatically structured curriculum as instituted by the Bauhaus “Manifesto” of 1919.

Frank Lloyd Wright offered his students workshop-like, universally orientated training that prepared them for work as architects. During his lifetime he oversaw this teaching himself, assisted by his wife Olgivanna and the “resident foremen”. This gave the training in Taliesin a very personal character. The studio was first awarded accreditation as a government-approved school of architecture in the 1980s.

The architectural idiom and the programmatic aims of the Bauhaus also differed sharply from Wright’s architecture and building projects. The teaching of design was informed by social concerns even in Gropius’s day, although this was only consistently pursued during Meyer’s period as director. Not only the work of the building department, but also the design of furniture or utility objects was geared to affordability, practicality and durability. Meyer underlined this premise with the call for the „Volkswohnung“ (people’s flat).

Wright’s work did not have a primary social, mass-orientated aspiration, even if, with Usonia, he did design a utopia of the USA as an ideal democracy, which was based on the decentralised suburban principle of Broadacre City. With the apprentices at Taliesin West he mainly realised private dwellings or commercial or cultural projects. His architectural idiom also has a strong personal character. Despite a fundamental functionalism that underpins his designs, Frank Lloyd Wright saw the fine arts as important sources of inspiration for architecture; this presents a contrast with Meyer, whose approach rejected this.

### 3.2.4 Comparison with properties not represented on any of the lists

The reference to Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin deals already with one of properties pivotal to the comparison with the Bauhaus and its productive, practice-orientated approach to teaching. The following analysis focuses on other school of architecture or design that also pursued the principle of practical teaching through work on actual building projects and outlines the activities of these institutions in chronological order.

#### The "aktives Bauatelier" of the State Academy Weimar (1926–1930)

After the Bauhaus's politically enforced departure from Weimar, a successor institution was established in 1926. From then on the Staatliche Hochschule für Handwerk und Baukunst (State Academy of Crafts and Architecture) directed by the architect Otto Bartning offered a mainstream course in architecture.

Appointed as professor and head of the building department was Ernst Neufert, who had studied at the Bauhaus Weimar and subsequently worked together with Walter Gropius in his architecture office as site manager for the Bauhaus building in Dessau. In association with Bartning Neufert, who was to later become known worldwide for his theory of architectural design, he set up the "aktives Bauatelier" (active building studio) in which students could put their theoretical knowledge to the test in practical building projects. There were also workshops, in part adopted from the Bauhaus, which served as both classrooms and productive units and developed product samples for industrial production. In this way the State Academy followed a principle that the Bauhaus had formulated in a similar way for itself in 1919, but which it was never possible to realise in Weimar: the unification of the different crafts disciplines in the building. It was no coincidence that several former Bauhaus students such as Erich Dieckmann or Wilhelm Wagenfeld now taught at the State Academy Weimar. The political pressure that had already driven the Bauhaus out of Weimar was however so great that the State Academy consequently advocated a

moderate modernism with less radicalism and hardly any programmatic objectives in its teaching.

Between 1928 and 1930 the "aktives Bauatelier" realised several university buildings in Jena. The Abbeum, an institutional building for the optical and mathematical department of the university, may serve as an example for this. The simple cubic building is based on an L-shaped structure with lecture theatres integrated in the north wing and individual institute rooms in the longer southern transversal wing which are accessed from a central corridor. The edges of the ceilings project to align with the facades and support the yellow brick window breastwork. The supporting framework is therefore visible on the external shell. The multipart horizontal windows with tilting transom windows were designed following complex deliberations in respect of usage and building technology. The institute is organised along exceptionally rational and functional lines and also boasts a well-conceived engineering concept.

The design similarities in construction and material between the Abbeum and the ADGB Trade Union School become very apparent in the facade. The institutional building's concept displays its functional requirements. The collaboration of students on this building project stands as a successful example of the principle of application-orientated teaching. This demonstrates the conceptual connection between the architectural principles of the Bauhaus and the State Academy. Nonetheless it must be emphasised that the Abbeum lacks a radical progressive educational approach. Although the choice of architectonic means and principles is comparable, that progressiveness in the understanding of teaching and learning is not conveyed by the building in Jena. This is due partly to the specialised task of building a universal research institute, but also to the less avant-garde aims of the State Academy. The State Academy of Crafts and Architecture had to be discontinued in this form in 1930.

The content and architectonic design taught at the school was never able to develop the intense and forward-looking, frequently utopian dynamic of the Bauhaus. There were no

manifestos or programmes, and polemic was rejected. The reserved and moderate modern public image of the State Academy was influenced by the polarised political landscape in Thuringia.

The Bauhaus in Dessau on the other hand was able, only due to its artistic freedoms and pointed programmatic, to become a unique institution with a radical commitment to modernism that still has an impact today.

#### **Black Mountain College (1933–1957)**

After the closure of the Bauhaus both teachers and students were forced to re-orientate. Many emigrated, some remained in Europe, but the USA had a significant drawing power. Thus Josef and Anni Albers, who had been active at the Bauhaus for many years, accepted an invitation to the USA.

John Andrew Rice and Theodore Dreier had been developing an experimental school project in the hills of North Carolina since 1933 and invited the teachers to participate. The idea of establishing a modern college was motivated by disappointment with the institutionalised structure of Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida, where Rice had previously taught and which was directed by bureaucratic powers rather than by skilled scientific and educational staff. The college accepted students and teachers of both sexes and, in opposition to the prevailing policy of racial segregation in the USA, also accepted some ethnic students. The college offered courses in both the sciences and the arts. There was no curriculum. The pedagogical objective was inclusive and taught the individual to be an independent and responsible member of society.

Funded by donations and characterised from the start by a cooperative, communal way of life, this experimental school model soon began to notably attract European immigrants. In addition to Joseph and Anni Albers, who remained in Black Mountain College until 1949, Walter Gropius served the school in an advisory capacity for many years. The stage artist and former Bauhaus student Alexander "Xanti" Schawinsky taught courses in theatre and art. In later years the architect Richard Buckminster Fuller, dancer Merce

Cunningham and composer John Cage also worked at Black Mountain College.

In 1940 a plot of ground was acquired nearby and an own school building planned. Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer drafted a design for the new building. However, a more modest plan was eventually realised by the architect Lawrence Kocher, who was also active at Black Mountain College as a Professor of Architecture. The Studies Building provided rooms and studios for students and lecturers as well as common rooms. Although Kocher was head of the building project, it was coordinated by a democratically selected work committee of students and teachers. It was largely built by internal labour with only limited assistance from local craftsmen.

The building realised was a rectangular block pointing at one end to the lake on which it stood. At this end, part of the structure was elevated. The structure above this contained study rooms for teachers and students, classrooms and two flats. Kocher ensured that the building plan was economical and that it could be realised by the students and teachers of Black Mountain College, most of whom were unskilled. Subsequently, various prototype buildings and building projects, some for agricultural use, were also built on the thus realised college campus near Lake Eden. These projects were often initiated by individual students and built with the help of the teachers.

In comparison with the Bauhaus buildings nominated for inclusion on the World Heritage List, the aspect of the active collaboration of students on actual building projects is therefore satisfied. However, differences may also be discerned here: The Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School were building projects for external clients, built in a real economic context and not for private use. The Studies Building was built not only for the college, but also largely by the practical efforts of its affiliates. This does not fully apply to the buildings of the building department: only a few Bauhaus students completed a building apprenticeship on the building site of the ADGB Trade Union School. Kocher's guiding design ideas were

also different: the priority was the realisation of the building with minimal means, with a workforce largely unskilled in construction. This was also predicated on an accommodation of the functions in a compact building. In Meyer and Wittwer's design with the building department, the organic arrangement of buildings based on a complex interdisciplinary analysis and the configuration of the life processes occurring within them emphasises another qualitative, professional focus.

Due to its autonomy from government-run institutions, Black Mountain College offered an opportunity for development and an artistic freedom that attracted numerous renowned artists and academics. This constitutes an important difference from the Bauhaus, which as a publicly financed institution had throughout its lifetime been affected by tensions between its progressive ideas and external political influences and hostilities. A practical involvement with the social background, as in the case of the Houses with Balcony Access in the context of social housing construction, and with the requirements of a real building project, did not take place with this kind of intensity at Black Mountain College.

It must be emphasised that this school project would not have been possible without the ideational influence and active collaboration of a number of former Bauhaus teachers or students. In 1933 John Andrew Rice and Theodore Dreier deliberately sought out Josef and Anni Albers, who had many years of experience at the Bauhaus, although they did not know them personally. This attests to the international influence that the Bauhaus already had at the time, owing to not only its work in art and design but also its fundamental approach to education.

### 3.2.5 Summary

The Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau and the ADGB Trade Union School are the only original products of architectural training at the Bauhaus and therefore exemplify the design, social and educational ideas of one of the most influential schools of design and architecture in the 20th century. The design of the buildings arises from an objective-

analytical, functional-economic design methodology, a progressive, practice-based and collectively organised teaching principle and a social objective and provides answers to the core questions of modern architecture in the 1920s and 1930s. The analysis shows that no building with a comparable chronological and thematic background can convey this multifaceted combination of modern content and, at the same time, had a comparable influence on architecture and design worldwide.

Although objects on the World Heritage List have a similar socially relevant background in some respects, they lack the pedagogical components, such as the Berlin Modernism Housing Estates, or are embedded in a thoroughly regional context as in, e.g., the White City of Tel Aviv, both of which only show few components of serial production. Especially with regard to the "urban settlements" category, in such cases the authenticity and integrity of these individual objects must be analysed based on their "Outstanding Universal Value". Frequently, in the greater context of the ensemble property, the evaluation of their importance prioritises other significant criteria, for example their overall impact as regards urban development.

This finding also largely applies to the analysed objects on the national Tentative Lists. The work of Frank Lloyd Wright is a notable exception. His training studio was built at around the same time as the Bauhaus and realises the principle of "learning by doing", which as a part of Wright's inclusive pedagogy boasts significant parallels with the productive teaching method of the Bauhaus. The buildings produced by Wright's studio however lack the social character, lead to a different design vocabulary and were influenced less by the collective than by his personality.

The deliberate search for comparable objects that originated as products of institutes for design and architecture yields a straightforward result.

With the "active building studio" of the State Academy Weimar Ernst Neufert realised actual building projects for the university in Jena during the same period. Their architecture speaks a similar, functional language and the facade design

in particular shows a similar approach to the use of material and structural elements as means of design. Yet these buildings lack the rigorous programmatic radicalism and consistency of design. In this context it must be remembered that Bartning's building studio was built on the crucial infrastructural and personal foundations established by the Bauhaus.

Black Mountain College also not only succeeds the Bauhaus chronologically, but also intentionally refers to its school model and further develops this experimentally. Collaborative work – whether in the relation to teaching or self-sufficiency – became in itself a teaching content; the focus thereby was more on the process than the result. The Studies Building and the many individual projects that were realised at Black Mountain College represent an educational model that targeted self-sufficiency and self-reliant engagement with society. The lack of a fixed curriculum and the school's substantial freedom from political influence highlight its methodological and pedagogical autonomy – something that was not possible on such a scale at the Bauhaus. Both institutions successfully attracted renowned modern artists and academics from all over the world and developed, also after their closure, an intensive progressive influence that is still tangible today. Architecture however played a secondary role at Black Mountain College, and it did not realise any external building projects.

Measured against the architectural evidence, some further differences may be ascertained: the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School were built under the conditions of real building projects. Economic and time constraints during planning and realisation could not be influenced or regulated internally. Both building projects must be judged on their quality and efficiency.

The Studies Building and the model buildings of Black Mountain College, which were built in the 1930s and 1940s on Lake Eden, lacked these external benchmarks. The priority instead was to be able to realise these projects with minimal means by way of internal labour. They thereby attest to the school's seclusion within its own world as an inclusive, pedagogical and social life model.

The comparison shows that the enhancement of the Bauhaus World Heritage by way of the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau and the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau is essential in order to be able to understand the Bauhaus in its entirety with its influences on the art and architecture of the 20th century. The social and pedagogical, methodological and design concepts of both properties convey the essential ideas of modern architectural and cultural history and thereby make a significant contribution to the integrity and balance of the World Heritage List.

### 3.3 Proposed statement of Outstanding Universal Value

#### Brief synthesis

Between 1919 and 1933, the Bauhaus School, based first in Weimar and then in Dessau, revolutionised architectural and aesthetic concepts and practices. The buildings created and decorated by the school's professors (Henry van de Velde, Walter Gropius, Hannes Meyer, Laszlo Moholy-Nagy and Wassily Kandinsky) launched the Modern Movement, which shaped much of the architecture of the 20th century and beyond. Component parts of the property are the Former Art School, the Applied Art School and the Haus am Horn in Weimar, the Bauhaus Building, the group of seven Masters' Houses and the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau and the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau. The Bauhaus represents the desire to develop a modern architecture using the new materials of that time (reinforced concrete, glass, steel) and construction methods (skeleton construction, glass facades). Based on the principle of function, the form of the buildings refuse the traditional, historical symbols of representation. In a severely abstract process, the architectural forms – both the subdivided building structure and the individual structural elements – are reduced to their primary, basic forms; they derive their expression, characteristic of Modernist architecture, from a composition of interpenetrating cubes in suggestive spatial transparency. The Bauhaus was a centre for new ideas and consequently attracted progressive architects and artists. The Bauhaus School has become the symbol of modern architecture for both its educational theory and its buildings throughout the world and is inseparable from the name of Walter Gropius. Hannes Meyer, his successor as director of the Bauhaus, realised the idea of collective work on a building project within the framework of training in the Bauhaus's building department. These buildings stand for an architectural quality that derives from the scientifically founded design methodology and the functional-economic design with social objectives. The Bauhaus itself and the other buildings designed by the masters of the Bauhaus are fundamental representatives of Classical Modernism and as such are essential components of the image of their period of the

20th century. Their consistent artistic grandeur is a reminder of the still uncompleted project for "modernity with a human face", which has sought to use the technical and intellectual resources at its disposition not in a destructive way but to create a living environment worthy of human aspirations. For this reason, they are important monuments not only for art and culture, but also for the historic ideas of the 20th century. Even though the Bauhaus philosophy of social reform turned out to be little more than wishful thinking, its utopia became reality through the form of its architecture. Its direct accessibility still has the power to fascinate and belongs to the people of all nations as their cultural heritage.

#### Criterion (ii):

The Bauhaus building in Dessau is a central work of European modern art, embodying an avant-garde conception directed towards a radical renewal of architecture and design in a unique and widely influential way.

#### Criterion (iv):

The Bauhaus itself and the other buildings designed by the masters of the Bauhaus are fundamental representatives of Classical Modernism and as such are essential components of the image of their period of the 20th century. The Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau and the ADGB Trade Union School are unique products of the Bauhaus's goal of unity of practice and teaching.

#### Criterion (vi):

The Bauhaus architectural school was the foundation of the Modern Movement which was to revolutionise artistic and architectural thinking and practice in the 20th century.

#### Integrity

The Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau includes all elements necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, reflecting the development of Modernism, which was to have worldwide influence in the visual arts, applied art, architecture, and urban planning. The seven component parts are of adequate size to ensure protection of the features and processes which convey the significance of the property.

#### **Authenticity**

Although the three buildings in Weimar have undergone several alterations and partial reconstructions, there is no reason to dispute their authenticity (apart from the reconstructed murals in the two Schools). Similarly, despite the level of reconstruction, the Bauhaus building in Dessau preserves its original appearance and atmosphere, largely thanks to the major restoration work carried out in 1976. As for the Masters Houses, the restoration work carried out was based on thorough research and may be judged to meet the test of authenticity. The Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School largely preserve their original state in terms of form, design, material and substance and thereby provide authentic evidence of the only architectural legacies of the Bauhaus building department.

#### **Protection and management requirements**

The two former Art Schools, the Applied Art School and the Haus Am Horn in Weimar are protected by listing in the Register of Historical Monuments of the Free State of Thuringia as unique historical monuments under the provisions of the Thuringian Protection of Historic Monuments Act of 7 January 1992. The Bauhaus, the Masters' Houses and the Houses with Balcony Access are listed in the equivalent Register of the State of Saxony-Anhalt (Protection of Historical Monuments Act of 21 October 1991). The ADGB Trade Union School is registered on the monuments list of the Federal State of Brandenburg and is therefore protected by its law for the protection and conservation of historical monuments of 22 July 1991. The Bauhaus building and the Masters' Houses are used by the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, a public foundation. In Weimar, Dessau and Bernau the status of registered historic monuments guarantees that the requirements for monument protection will be taken into account in any regional development plans. There is also a buffer zone, reflecting a monument zone, for the protection of the World Heritage property. The buildings that make up the property are owned by the Free State of Thuringia (former School of Art and former School of Applied Arts), the Municipal corporation of Weimar (Haus Am Horn) and the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation (Bauhaus and Masters' Houses).

The Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG is the owner of the five Houses with Balcony Access. The Federal State of Brandenburg and the Handwerkskammer (Chamber of Crafts) Berlin hold the right of disposal over the ADGB Trade Union School. The city of Bernau owns the property.

Overall responsibility for protection of the Weimar monuments is with the state chancellery of the Free State of Thuringia, for those in Dessau with the Ministry of Culture of the State of Saxony-Anhalt and in Bernau with the Ministry of Science, Research and Culture of the State of Brandenburg, in all cases operating through their respective State Offices for the Preservation of Historical Monuments. Direct management is assigned to the appropriate state and municipal authorities, operating under their respective protection regulations. In Dessau, the site of the Bauhaus itself and the Masters' Houses are managed by the Foundation Bauhaus Dessau (Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau).

The respective monument protection acts of the Federal States ensure the conservation and maintenance of the objects and clarify areas and means of action. The largely identical aims, regulations and principles of these acts establish a uniform legislative basis for the management of the components at the different sites. A steering group with representatives of the owners and the authorities involved will act as a communication platform and will coordinate overarching activities concerning compliance with the World Heritage Convention or the research into and the presentation of the World Heritage.





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#### 4. State of conservation and factors affecting the property



#### 4.a Present state of conservation

##### (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

The substance and key features of the Houses with Balcony Access are presently in a good state of conservation. They have been used continuously as living spaces and have been cared for by the owners. The cubature of the boldly designed buildings has not been changed. The facades comply with the original appearance and the supporting structure of brickwork and hollow-core slab ceilings is intact. With their functional and practical design they are an outstanding example of collective planning at the Bauhaus under Hannes Meyer. The wholeness and integrity of the buildings is maintained.

The extensive glazing on the staircases was destroyed on the occasion of the demolition of a high-rise bunker and replaced by ribbon windows during the postwar period of shortages. On one of the houses, these have already been replaced by reconstructions of the originals. In 1993 all the other windows were replaced, but their location, format and arrangement were maintained. In 1994 the roof membranes were renewed on all the buildings. On the inside, the structure of the small flats was preserved although over the years adaptations based on usage were made to the interiors of the flats. As such, some lightweight partition walls and wall cabinets in kitchens were removed and technical installations were renewed.

A comprehensive restoration of the buildings was realised from 1996 to 1998. This was planned on the basis of substance and damage assessments as well as the findings of restoration research. The measures were implemented in close coordination with the heritage conservation authorities and on the basis of the 1994 conservation and design statutes for the Dessau-Törten Estate. The objectives were to safeguard or restore the original appearance, to maintain the building substance and to make usage-based adaptations. The following measures were implemented: careful facade cleaning, renovation of concrete in line with the regulations of heritage conservation, restoration of the original state of the balcony walkways. To secure long-term residential use a conservative adaptation was undertaken in order to meet

contemporary domestic requirements: the entrance doors to the flats were replaced, new heating and sanitary facilities were installed, and floor and wall surfaces were renewed. In the gardens a lawn was laid out and fenced in. Tenants use it for recreational purposes and to dry laundry.

As part of the renovation project a museum flat in the building at Peterholzstraße 40 was restored. This is accessible to visitors on guided tours. The surfaces and colouration of walls, floors, ceilings and fittings were largely re-established based on the findings of restoration research. The original fittings, i.e., built-in furniture in the kitchen, central heating, radiators and original doors were meticulously refurbished. The flat is in an excellent condition and convincingly conveys the historic spatial experience.



Fig. 1: Staircase barrier with handrail painted red, interior design with exposed materials, photo 2015, Brenne Architekten

By virtue of the good sources and comprehensive documentation, all alterations to the original state of the building are discernible and for the most part reversible. A number of historic building components such as windows, radiators or doors are safeguarded in the Archive of the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation and are available for documentation purposes or reinstallation. In the ongoing maintenance by the housing association, the initiation of measures is preceded by expert evaluations, and the planned measures are coordinated in detail with the heritage conservation authorities.

#### **(VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau**

From its construction in 1930 to the present the ADGB Trade Union School has served continuously as an institute of education or further education. This demand for space across diverse utilisation phases spared the building from gross neglect and vacancy; it also did not suffer any significant war damage. Nonetheless, the ongoing expansion of the school complex especially post-1954 put the building at risk because the new developments entailed no prior planning and, at times, losses of the original building substance. This development could at first not even be prevented by the building complex's being placed on the GDR monument register in 1977. After the German reunification in 1990 another twelve years passed before a successful way was found to give the building a new use that would secure its conservation.

A conservation master plan drafted in 1998 – based on comprehensive analyses of the condition and substance of the building – ascertained the areas comprising original substance worthy of preservation and the ones where damage and imperfections were present. It also suggested how to deal with the additions, changes in usage and spatial adaptations of later years. This was supported by a detailed analysis of the Bauhaus's original plan and by the appraisal of extensive documentation and archival materials. For specific areas that featured little or none of the original building substance the historic construction and the materials used were researched in depth, and a precise reconstruction was realised. This applied to the entrance area, which had lost the original clarity of the axial access through the building



Fig. 2: Glass corridor and entrance area to the gymnasium of the ADGB Trade Union School, photo 2009, Brenne Architekten

due to the extensions. This quality was regained by means of a conservative intervention that respected not only the existing original substance, but also the later 1950s additions by Georg Waterstradt. Areas such as the conservatory in the southeast of the building or the glass brick wall in the foyer were restored to their original condition following a detailed analysis of the original plans. Necessary changes in usage or based on building code regulations were implemented with the greatest possible consideration to-wards the original building substance. Among these were the installation of bathrooms in the students' dormitories and the conversion of the library into a gymnastics hall. This process ensued in close coordination with the heritage conservation authorities. The building complex as a whole is intact.

The renovation of the school complex from 2001 to 2008 according to this master plan remains the reason for the building's good state of conservation, because all the damage patterns occurring up to this point in time have been identified and remedied in a preparatory analysis. This also applies to the renovation of the teacher residences implemented up to 2010.

Current problems with rising damp in some areas of the cellar or the formation of individual fissures in the flooring in the foyer are being monitored and dealt with in the framework of the ongoing, diligent servicing and maintenance programme. These faults have been detected over the years subsequent to the completion of the renovation of the school and dormitory building in 2008.

Thanks to the designated authorities for the ADGB Trade Union School, the Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften und Bauen (Brandenburg State Agency for Properties and Construction, BLB) and the Handwerkskammer (Chamber of Crafts) Berlin, ongoing maintenance in line with heritage conservation is ensured. This will focus not only on the removal of defects, but also on determining potential operational and maintenance savings.

## 4.b Factors affecting the properties

### (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

The housing association Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG (Housing Cooperative Dessau eG) is committed to a conservation of the buildings in line with heritage conservation and the continuous, long-term letting of flats in the Houses with Balcony Access. This takes place in close collaboration with the heritage conservation authorities and the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation and ensures the ongoing conservation of the buildings. Nonetheless, there are factors that have a direct or indirect influence on the condition of the buildings and the outdoor facilities.

#### (i) Development pressures

In the ongoing process of conservation-orientated maintenance all requirements for the long-term upkeep of the building and its usage are collated and evaluated, and coordinated recommended actions are formulated. In this framework a necessary reduction of energy losses is envisaged. In view of the design and characteristic constitution of the facade with exposed materials, an external insulation of the buildings is ruled out. On an urban planning level no notable building activities are expected. Conceived by the building department with Han-nes Meyer, the mixed urban planning structure of the Houses with Balcony Access as multi-family buildings set among primarily single-storey, single-family dwellings is extensively preserved. Residential use dominates and is subject to a healthy continuity.

#### (ii) Environmental pressures

Environmental influences pose no known significant risk to the state of conservation of the residential properties.

#### (iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness

No natural disasters are to be expected in this area of Dessau. The buildings are not at risk of flooding or fire.

#### (iv) Responsible visitation at World Heritage Sites

The city of Dessau-Roßlau, the Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG as owner and the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation recognise the Houses with Balcony Access as important

testimonies to the history of the Bauhaus and present them accordingly in public. The Bauhaus Dessau Foundation's guided tours of the Dessau-Törten Estate include visitation at the House with Balcony Access in Peterholzstraße 40 and provide detailed information about the conceptual background, architectural history and distinctiveness of these buildings as testimonies to the building department of the Bauhaus as well as about Hannes Meyer as its director. These guided tours show consideration for the residents of the houses in the way they are realised and the size of the groups, so that conflicts are not expected to arise. Located near the Houses with Balcony Access is the Konsum building, built in 1928 by Walter Gropius as a cooperative supply facility for the Dessau-Törten Estate. Today this houses an info-point operated by the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation which by way of events and a permanent exhibition draws general attention to the history of the estate, the concepts of those who built it and the ideas of the Bauhaus. The number of visitors to the info-point and participants in guided tours is expected to rise. This does not however pose a risk to the historical site.

(i) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

The Houses with Balcony Access have a total of 90 two- to three-room flats, currently housing 103 residents. 179 persons are currently resident in the buffer zone of the Houses with Balcony Access (status 31 May 2015, source: city of Dessau-Roßlau, municipal statistics office).

## (VII) ADGB Trade Union School

A stable development is to be expected for the building in respect of its usage, the continuity of efforts for its conservation and its structural condition. With the Training and Innovation Center (BIZWA) the Handwerkskammer Berlin operates an institution designed to last, which has become established in apprenticeship training and adult education not least due to its attractive location. The rental of the teacher residences as attractive living quarters by the Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften und Bauen (BLB) is also secured long term. Nonetheless, there are factors that have a direct or indirect influence on the condition of the building and outdoor facilities.

(i) Development pressures

Although the renovation of the building complex also meant adjustments to meet the contemporary technological standards, the energy balance and operating costs are far removed from the current standards for new buildings. To date, the economic efficiency of the running of the school has not been a priority. The user deliberately accepts a significant financial cost in order to do justice to the historic-cultural value of the building complex. In view of the steady increase in development near the ADGB Trade Union School, which originally stood alone on the forestland plot, urban integration and the creation of a heritage conservation environment present a challenge. Since the expansions of the 1950s the main usage of the school has shifted emphatically to the northwest; then important communal functions such as, for instance, the auditorium were also relocated to these new buildings. Building projects in the GDR era further confused the original urban planning situation. In 2013 a landscape planning concept in the form of a master plan for the outdoor facilities was drafted on behalf of the foundation Baudenkmal Bundesschule Bernau in cooperation with the city of Bernau and the relevant heritage conservation authorities. The objective is to establish the original open space plan of the Bauhaus under Hannes Meyer with Hans Wittwer as an area close to nature, serving the need for relaxation and physical fitness whilst taking into account the new usage requirements. As a consequence of this development the municipal council of Bernau passed

a statute for the protection of the heritage conservation area "Bauhausdenkmal Bundesschule Bernau" which evaluates the surroundings of the former ADGB Trade Union School as regards urban development and formulates targets for the protection of the individual component parts which are relevant in terms of heritage conservation. The area covered by the statute also simultaneously serves as a buffer zone for the World Heritage. Coordinated by the designated authorities and the heritage conservation authorities, a mutual, integrative continuation of maintenance in line with the precepts of heritage conservation is envisaged. The efficiency, development and savings potentials and the situation as regards urban development of the building complex will thereby be analysed and recommendations for action formulated that take into account its conservation and protected status.

(ii) Environmental pressures

There are no known environmental influences that would pose a risk to the state of conservation of the complex.

(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness

No natural disasters are to be expected in the Bernau region. Likewise, there is no particular fire risk.

(iv) Responsible visitation at World Heritage Sites

The building is currently essentially accessible from the outside; guided tours of the interiors are available. A permanent exhibition is installed in one of the teacher residences. Guided tours and exhibitions are organised by the foundation and the association of *baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e. V. (bbb)*. If an increase in visitor numbers is to be expected, the infrastructure and provisions for tours and information transfer may require some improvement. However, consideration must be shown in respect of the overlap with the training programmes of the Chamber of Crafts. Because the boarding students live in the building, and a need for privacy is therefore given, opening the building without restrictions is not advisable. The documentation and publicity resources for the property are currently afforded by the exhibition in one of the teacher residences and external signage with an information board. In the framework of the

landscape planning concept of 2013, a visitor centre and the planned provision of parking spaces is envisaged in the location of the vacant refectory building.

(v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

The area north of the ADGB Trade Union School is primarily used as an educational location; residential use is also found to the south along Fritz-Heckert-Straße. The teacher residences currently have 15 inhabitants (source: *Liegenschaftsamt Stadt Bernau bei Berlin*, status 29 July 2015).





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## 5. Protection and management of the property



## 5.a Ownership

The five Houses with Balcony Access at numbers 40, 48 and 56 Peterholzstraße and at 6 and 14 Mittelbreite are the property of the housing association Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG (Housing Cooperative Dessau eG). The purpose of this mutual association is to provide its members, first and foremost, with good, secure and socially responsible residential accommodation. The apartments are rented out to tenants who must have acquired membership and paid a mandatory stake into the mutual association.

The principal heritable building right holder and hence the holder of disposition rights over the building complex of the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau bei Berlin is the Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften und Bauen (Brandenburg State Agency for Properties and Construction, BLB) on behalf of the State of Brandenburg, while the Berlin Chamber of Crafts holds a subsidiary heritable building right over the school building. For all essential changes to the buildings, the city as landowner has to give consent.

No.	Site	Location	Owner/s
VI	Houses with Balcony Access	Dessau-Roßlau	Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG Wolfgangstraße 30, 06844 Dessau-Roßlau
VII	ADGB Trade Union School	Bernau bei Berlin	<p><b>Landowner:</b> City of Bernau bei Berlin</p> <p>School building:</p> <p><b>Principal heritable building right holder/buildings owner:</b> State of Brandenburg represented by the Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften und Bauen (Brandenburg State Agency for Property and Construction, BLB), Niederlassung Bernau, Hans-Wittwer-Straße 10, 16321 Bernau</p> <p><b>Subsidiary building right holder/buildings owner:</b> Handwerkskammer Berlin (Berlin Chamber of Crafts), BIZWA, Wandlitzer Chaussee 41, 16321 Bernau bei Berlin</p> <p>Teacher residences, transformer hut:</p> <p><b>Landowner:</b> City of Bernau bei Berlin,</p> <p><b>Principal heritable building right holder/buildings owner:</b> State of Brandenburg represented by the Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften und Bauen (Brandenburg State Agency for Property and Construction, BLB), Niederlassung Bernau, Hans-Wittwer-Straße 10, 16321 Bernau</p>

Table 1: Owners of the individual properties

## 5.b Protective designation

No.	Site	Protective designation	Year of designation	Legal basis
VI	<b>Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau</b>	Entry in the monuments register of the district of Halle	1977	Monument Conservation Act (Denkmalpflegegesetz, DPfIG) of the GDR dated 19 June 1975
		Entry no. IV-1 (34) in the monuments register of the city of Dessau	1987	Monument Conservation Act (DPfIG) of the GDR dated 19 June 1975
		Entry in the list of cultural monuments, group of houses, object no. 09440122	1994	Monuments Protection Act of Saxony-Anhalt (Denkmalschutzgesetz des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt) dated 21 October 1991 (GVBl. LSA P. 368), last amended by Article 2 of the Third Investment Relief Act dated 20 December 2005
		Entry in the list of cultural monuments, single monuments, no. 094 40122 001 000 000 000, 094 40122 002 000 000 000, 094 40122 003 000 000 000, 094 40122 004 000 000 000, 094 40122 005 000 000 000	1994	Monuments Protection Act of Saxony-Anhalt (Denkmalschutzgesetz des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt) dated 21 October 1991 (GVBl. LSA P. 368), last amended by Article 2 of the Third Investment Relief Act dated 20 December 2005
		Conservation and Design Statutes: Statutes of the city of Dessau for the preservation of the city's singular urban planning and for the protection of the appearance of the estate and houses of the Bauhaus housing estate Dessau-Törten including the Houses with Balcony Access in Peterholzstraße and Mittelbreite and the L. Fischer houses in Großring	2015	Federal Building Code (Baugesetzbuch, BauGB) § 172 para. 1; Building Law of Saxony-Anhalt (Bauordnung des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt, BauO LSA)
VII	<b>ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau</b>	Entry in the monuments register of the GDR	1977	Monument Conservation Act (DPfIG) of the GDR dated 19 June 1975
		Entry in the monuments register of the State of Brandenburg, no. 09175434	1991	Law for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments in the State of Brandenburg of 22 July 1991, last amended by the Law to Revise Monument Protection Law in the State of Brandenburg, dated 24 May 2004 (Brandenburgisches Denkmalschutzgesetz, BbgDSchG)
		Statutes for the Protection of the Monumental Area "Bauhaus Monument: ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau" Entry in the monuments register of the State of Brandenburg, no. 09175942	2014	Local Constitution of the State of Brandenburg (BbgKVerf) dated 18 December 2007 Law for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments in the State of Brandenburg of 22 July 1991, last amended by the Law to Revise Monument Protection Law in the State of Brandenburg, dated 24 May 2004 (BbgDSchG)

Table 2: Survey of legal bases guaranteeing the protected status of the World Heritage Site

## **(VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau**

The nominated property consisting of the five Houses with Balcony Access at numbers 40, 48 and 56 Peterholzstraße and at 6 and 14 Mittelbreite is designated as an architectural monument according to the Monuments Protection Act of Saxony-Anhalt [DenkmSchG LSA § 2 (1) in conjunction with § 18 (1)]. In September 1994 the "Conservation and Design Statutes of the city of Dessau for the preservation of the city's singular urban planning and for the protection of the appearance of the estate and houses of the Bauhaus housing estate Dessau-Törten, including the Houses with Balcony Access in Peterholzstraße and Mittelbreite and the L. Fischer houses in Großring" entered into force, regulating maintenance, structural measures and alterations to the Houses with Balcony Access. The buffer zone of the Houses with Balcony Access comprises the adjacent buildings or plots of land and is safe-guarded by environs protection within the meaning of the Monuments Protection Act of Saxony-Anhalt [DenkmSchG LSA § 1 (1)].

## **(VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau**

The ADGB Trade Union School is listed as an architectural monument on the register of monuments of the State of Brandenburg pursuant to the Monuments Protection Act of Brandenburg [BbgDSchG § 2 (2) in conjunction with § 3 (1)]. Entry no. 09175434 in the state register of monuments reads: "Hannes-Meyer-Campus 1, 1a, 5, 6, 8–11: ADGB Trade Union School (including teacher residences) with additional structures from the 1950s".

Further, the buffer zone is a monumental area covered by monumental area statutes in accordance with the Brandenburg Monuments Protection Act (BbgDSchG). The Statutes for the Protection of the Monumental Area „Bauhaus Monument: Trade Union School, Bernau“ were published in the Official Gazette for the city of Bernau bei Berlin, dated 17 November 2014 p. 9–14. They also include protection of a larger urban planning context, the physical scope of which is specified and the outer limits of which simultaneously define the site's buffer zone.

## **5.c Means of implementing protective measures**

Protection of the objects nominated for addition to the World Heritage List is regulated by laws, directives and conventions at international, national, regional and municipal level. As a result, the comprehensive protection of the components and the comprehensive site is assured.

### **International treaties**

The convention for protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (World Heritage Convention) was ratified by UNESCO on 16 November 1972 and came into force in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1977. As the most significant international instrument, the World Heritage Convention ensures the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage of mankind. By signing the Convention, the States Parties pledge to protect and conserve World Heritage Sites situated within their national boundaries for future generations. The operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the latest version of July 2015 outline the goals of the World Heritage Convention and regulate all related matters.

The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 14 May 1954 was ratified by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1967. This international treaty specifies measures and objectives to safeguard and respect movable and immovable cultural property during armed conflicts, which are also to be adhered to in peace time. Responsibility for promulgation, monitoring of and adherence to the Hague Convention resides with UNESCO. The Venice Charter passed by ICOMOS in 1965 articulates internationally recognised guidelines for the conservation and restoration of monuments. Consequently, it is a pivotal reference for the treatment of the fabric of historic structures. The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) was signed by the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1985 and came into force on 1 December 1987. The European Convention aims to strengthen policies for the conservation and enhancement of architectural

heritage in Europe and supports practical cooperation between the signatory states. It sets out principles for a “coordinated European monument conservation policy”.

#### Federal Laws

The Federal Building Code (BauGB), the Federal Regional Planning Act (ROG) and the Federal Land Use Ordinance (BauNVO) combine to form the spatial planning and urban planning law of the Federal Republic of Germany. This incorporates the major provisions on urban development and construction projects, defines parameters for urban land-use planning, conservation and design statutes, among other things, and designates the responsibilities of the permit-granting authorities. Both legislative systems form the main basis for the protection of urban architectural heritage.

#### State Laws

The Regional Planning Laws of the German Federal States set out the legal principles on the organisation, tasks, procedures and instruments of regional planning policy and regional planning in Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg. The state development plans of the respective federal states constitute an overall strategy on their regional planning and development. They form the basis for planning controls over diverse land-use claims and are concretised through regional and local plans (cf. chapter 5.d). The conservation of cultural landscapes and historic sites with multiple cultural monuments is an important pillar in the development plans of both German Federal States, which is adopted and refined in the regional development plans (see also chapter 5.e).

The regional development plans for the planning region Anhalt-Bitterfeld-Wittenberg (2010, for Dessau-Roßlau) and for the planning region Uckermark-Barnim (2006, for Bernau) is currently being revised so as to adapt the objectives to the current regional development plans. These objectives are made more specific in the urban development planning of the cities of Dessau-Roßlau and Bernau. The building ordinances of the States of Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg regulate the construction, alteration and demolition of built structures and the procedures in building law (including building permit procedures). The Houses with Balcony

Access and the ADGB Trade Union School are designated as architectural monuments. In the Federal Republic of Germany, monument protection is the responsibility of the individual federal states. Each federal state has its own law governing the protection, maintenance, conservation and study of cultural monuments. The federal state monument protection laws contain provisions stating the objectives, principles, institutional structures and responsibilities of monument conservation authorities and other entities entrusted with protection as well as the general instruments and procedures for protection and preservation. In addition, they set out the rights and duties of monument owners as well as possibilities of financial support and funding of monument conservation measures, also stipulating consequences in penal law in the event of any violation of legally regulated monument protection.

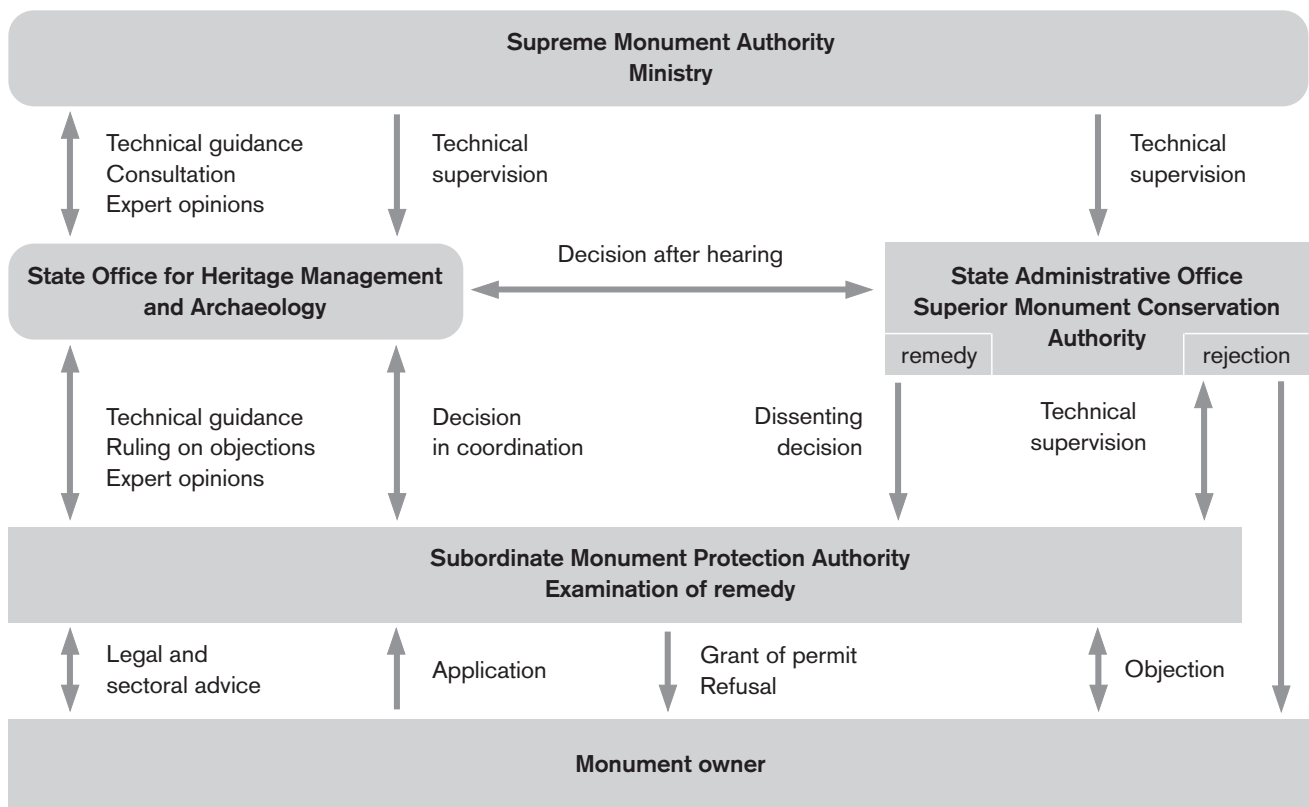
#### Municipal Planning and Statutes

Apart from the protection measures defined by the monument protection laws of the States of Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg, individual, locally applicable protection regulations for the components nominated as Bauhaus World Heritage have been drawn up in the given locations. The conservation and design statutes applicable to the Houses with Balcony Access and the monumental area statutes for the ADGB Trade Union School additionally regulate the preservation of the buildings and the implementation of structural measures at the nominated components as well as in their environs (buffer zones).

They are drafted and ratified by the local authorities in consultation with the specialist monument authorities of the federal states.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>International Treaties</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Convention Concerning the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>German Federal Laws</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Federal Building Code (Baugesetzbuch, BauGB)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Federal Regional Planning Act (Raumordnungsgesetz, ROG)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Federal Land Use Ordinance (Baunutzungsverordnung, BauNVO)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Laws of the Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt</b></p> <p>Monuments Protection Act of Saxony-Anhalt (DenkmschG LSA)</p> <p>Regional Development Act of Saxony-Anhalt (Landesentwicklungsgesetz Sachsen-Anhalt, LEntwG LSA)</p> <p>Regional Development Plan Saxony-Anhalt (Landesentwicklungsplan, LEP LSA)</p> <p>Regional Development Plan (Anhalt-Bitterfeld-Wittenberg)</p> <p>Building Law of Saxony-Anhalt (Bauordnung Sachsen-Anhalt, BauO LSA)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Laws of the Federal State of Brandenburg</b></p> <p>Law for the protection and conservation of Monuments in Brandenburg (BbgDschG)</p> <p>Regional Development Plan Berlin-Brandenburg (Landesentwicklungsplan Berlin-Brandenburg, LEP B-B)</p> <p>Regional Development Plan (Uckermark-Barnim)</p> <p>Brandenburg Building Ordinance (Bauordnung Brandenburg, Bbg BO)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Municipal Statutes or Planning Concepts:</b></p> <p>Preparatory land-use plan/Landscape plan (Flächennutzungsplan, FNP)</p> <p>City of Dessau-Roßlau Development Guideline</p> <p>Integrative Urban Development Concept (Integriertes Stadtentwicklungskonzept, INSEK)</p> <p>Centres Strategy</p> <p>Master Plan Bauhaus City</p> <p>Conservation and Design Statutes (Erhaltungs- und Gestaltungssatzung)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Municipal Statutes or Planning Concepts:</b></p> <p>Preparatory land-use plan/Landscape plan (Flächennutzungsplan, FNP)</p> <p>Monumental Area Statutes (Denkmalbereichssatzung)</p>

Table 3: Legal bases for protection of the nominated components; planning instruments



Organisation chart 1: Permit procedure under the Monuments Protection Act of the State of Saxony-Anhalt

#### (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

The Monuments Protection Act of Saxony-Anhalt (DenkmSchG LSA dated 21 October 1991, in the current version of 20 December 2005) regulates the conservation and maintenance of cultural heritage. Section I describes the principles and objectives of monument protection and monument conservation; Section II governs the organisation and responsibilities; Section III explains the protection and preservation of cultural monuments; Sections IV and V describe procedural regulations as well as preconditions for expropriation and compensation; Section VI goes into funding; Section VII deals with criminal acts and administrative offences in connection with monument protection.

§ 1 sets out the principles of the law: "It is the duty of monument protection and conservation to comply with statutory requirements by protecting, preserving, maintaining and conducting scientific research on cultural monuments,

which are sources of knowledge on and bear witness to the history of mankind and are defining features of the cultural landscape. Protection extends to the entire substance of a cultural monument including its environs to the extent that these are of importance (...)." "The concerns of monument protection and conservation must be taken into account when public planning and construction work is undertaken" [§ 1 (3)]. "Cultural monuments should be made accessible to the public where this is possible and reasonable" [§ 1 (4)]. Cultural monuments are defined as „monuments which bear physical testimony to the human life of former times (...) of particular historic, cultural/artistic, scientific (...) or architectural importance" [§ 2 (1)]. This is deemed to apply, for instance, to architectural monuments comprising buildings or parts of built structures, along with fittings and fixtures if these are considered integral to the architectural monument as a whole. Owners of monuments and others with rights of disposition over them are obliged, within

economically reasonable bounds, to protect, preserve and maintain cultural monuments in accordance with monument conservation principles and to make them publicly accessible where possible [§ 9 (2)]. “Interference” within the meaning of the law means “changes to the substance or use of cultural monuments which might seriously compromise the quality of the monument or lead to its destruction” [§ 10 (1)]. Any such interference should be kept to a necessary minimum. If an owner or other party with rights of disposition fails to meet obligations under the Monuments Protection Act, the monument protection authorities can intervene and carry out measures to prevent any endangerment of the monument [§ 9 (6)]. Likewise, in the event of any damage to a cultural monument the authorities may order cessation of these measures and reinstatement of the monument to its earlier condition or some other remedial maintenance of the property [§ 9 (8)].

§ 14 regulates permit obligations: to carry out remedial maintenance, reconfiguration and alteration or change of use of a cultural monument, permission must be obtained from the monument protection authorities. This still applies if the “direction, removal or addition of structures” in the environs result in alteration, compromise or destruction of the monument’s integrity and appearance [§ 14 (1)]. The authorities can demand that work carried out on a monument is documented [§ 14 (9)]. The party with rights of disposition is obliged to notify the monument protection authority without delay of any damage or defects [§ 17 (2)]. If the integrity or appearance of a cultural monument is endangered, it can be expropriated by the monuments authority [§ 19 (1)].

The permit-granting authority for the Houses with Balcony Access is the subordinate monument protection authority for the city of Dessau-Roßlau. In the event of building proposals or measures relevant to the law on monuments, it makes decisions in accordance with the Monument Protection Act of the State of Saxony-Anhalt in consultation with the specialist monument office, the Saxony-Anhalt State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology. The superior monument protection authority, represented by the Saxony-Anhalt State Administrative Office, reaches decisions

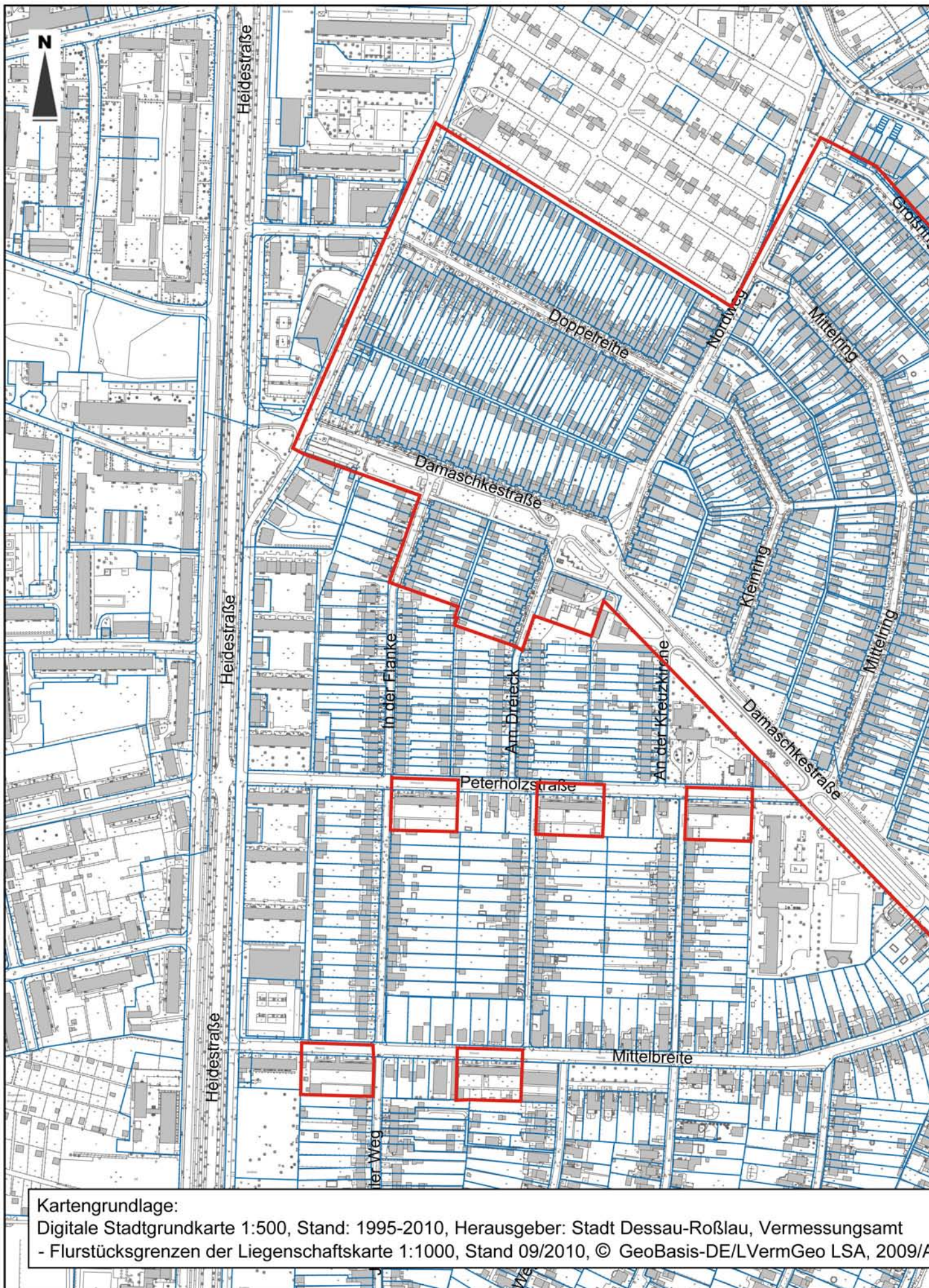
after a hearing with the specialist monument office [§ 8 (1)]. It is responsible for applications for demolition affecting architectural monuments [§ 14 (10)]. Moreover, the superior monument protection authority exercises technical supervision of the subordinate monument protection authority. This is especially relevant in cases in which the subordinate monument protection authority intends to make a dissenting decision from that of the specialist office [§ 4 (2)]. Furthermore, it rules on objections if the subordinate monument protection authority is unable to redress the objection. The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs as the supreme monument conservation authority is the legislating instance and, during the permit-granting procedure, exercises technical supervision of the superior monument protection authority and the Saxony-Anhalt State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology.

The Building Law of the State of Saxony-Anhalt (BauO LSA of 10 September 2013) applies to built structures and the use of construction products. Construction projects or alterations of buildings must be carried out in such a way as not to endanger “public safety and order, particularly life, health and the natural resources” [§ 3 (1)]. At the same time, the Building Law sets out requirements for fire protection, traffic safety, structural stability, use and design. Structures should not disfigure the existing streetscape, townscape or landscape. The display of outdoor advertising or vending machines on buildings is also regulated to this effect. Permit obligations and the procedures for obtaining a building permit are laid down in the Building Law. Decisions on any deviation from the requirements under the Monuments Protection Act to use specific building products for architectural monuments can be taken by the subordinate building control authorities on a case-by-case basis. Where the measures affect cultural monuments, the subordinate monument protection authorities are also involved.

On 26 September 1994 the Conservation and Design Statutes of the city of Dessau for the Bauhaus housing estate Dessau-Törten including the Houses with Balcony Access in Peterholzstraße and Mittelbreite and the L. Fischer houses in Großring entered force. This instrument was adopted by

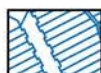
the municipal council of the city of Dessau on the basis of the Federal Building Code and the BauO LSA in order to control the design of construction measures and the preservation of the typical appearance of the Dessau-Törten Estate, independently of the existing permit obligations for construction projects. The scope of the statutes extends to the Dessau-Törten Estate planned by Walter Gropius as well as the five Houses with Balcony Access. Specific requirements are in effect governing the design of the different building types in the area covered by the statutes. Regarding the Houses with Balcony Access it is stipulated that any rendering, cladding or sealing of the external walls is prohibited. When windows are replaced, the sizes and partitioning of the windows are to be retained; in the event of works on the stairwell, the full-height glazing is to be reinstated. Sun-blinds or privacy blinds on the outsides of windows are not permitted. Replacement apartment entrance doors and access-balcony lighting must be reinstated in conformity to the original design.

Fig. 1: Extract from the Statutes for the Protection of the Monumental Area „Dessau-Törten Estate“, purview of the Statutes December 2010, Stadt Dessau-Roßlau





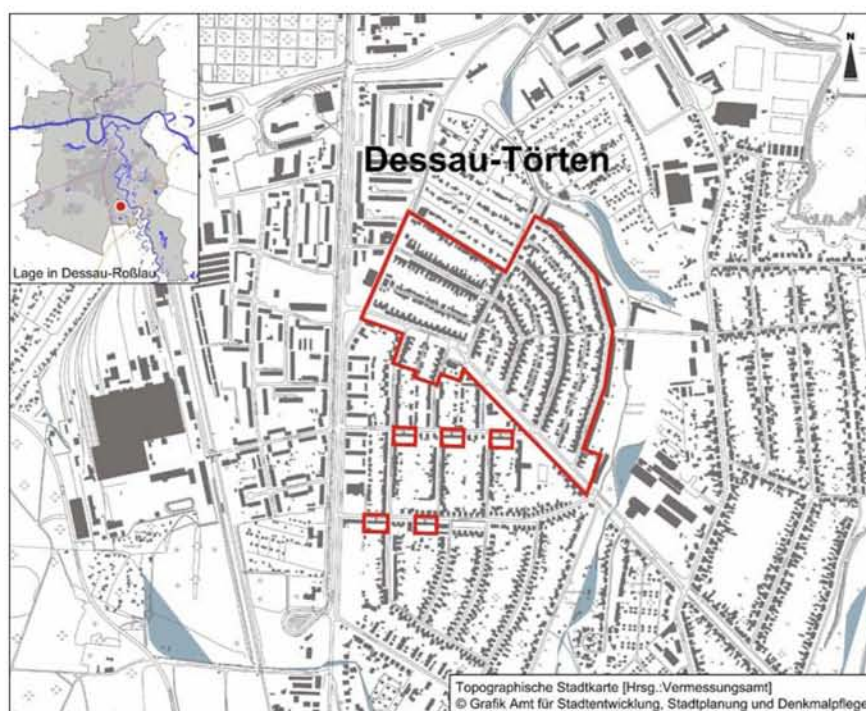
 Geltungsbereich

 Flurstücksgrenzen

 Plangrundlage

Dezernat für Wirtschaft und Stadtentwicklung  
Amt für Stadtentwicklung, Stadtplanung und Denkmalpflege  
Finanzrat-Albert-Straße 2  
06862 Dessau-Roßlau

Tel.: 0340 - 204 2061  
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E-Mail: [stadtplanung@dessau-rosslau.de](mailto:stadtplanung@dessau-rosslau.de)  
Internet: [www.dessau-rosslau.de](http://www.dessau-rosslau.de)



## STADT DESSAU-ROSSLAU

### Gestaltungssatzung

für das Gebiet der Bauhaussiedlung Dessau-Törten, einschließlich der Laubenganghäuser in der Peterholzstraße und Mittelbreite sowie der L.-Fischer-Häuser im Großring

18-214-2009-7

gedruckt: Dezember 2010



### **(VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau**

The Law for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments in Brandenburg (BbgDSchG of 22 July 1991, last revised on 24 May 2004) regulates the tasks, object and organisation of monument protection in the State of Brandenburg. It contains general protection regulations (Sections 1 and 2) and a description of the organisation and procedures in monument protection (Section 3) and of the measures for implementing monument protection (Sections 4–6). Essentially the law contains the following provisions for the conservation and protection of monuments in Brandenburg:

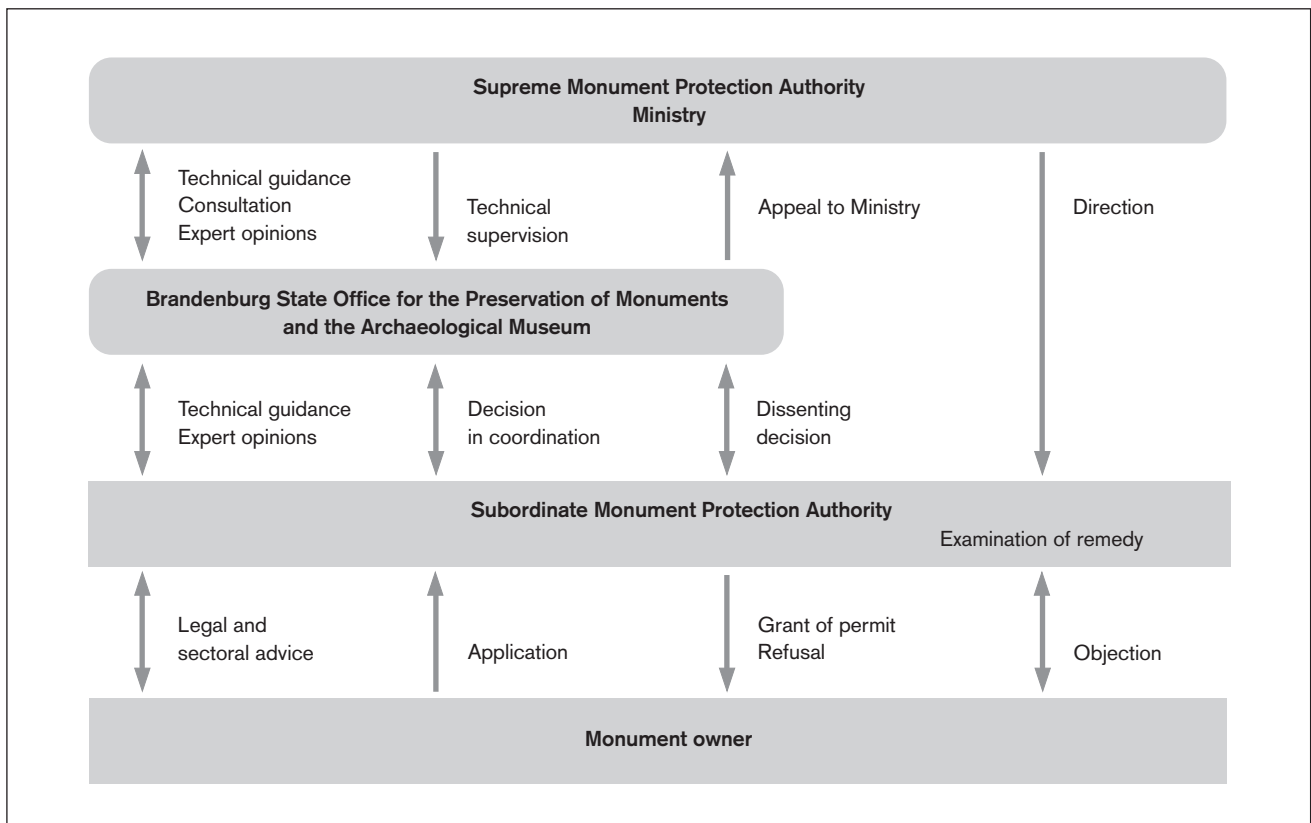
The owner of a monument, as the party with rights of disposition, is obliged to protect, conserve and maintain it within the bounds of what is reasonable. Use of the monument should facilitate lasting conservation and guarantee some public access within compatible bounds [§ 7 (1–2)]. At its own reasonable discretion the monument protection authority may oblige parties with rights of disposition over a monument to undertake measures to protect it if any endangerment of the monument occurs and the party with disposition rights is not fulfilling its statutory conservation obligations [§ 8 (2)]. In the event of immediate endangerment of the monument, the monument protection authority may also carry out appropriate protection measures unilaterally at the expense of the party with disposition rights [§ 8 (3)]. Equally, in the case of measures carried out illegally, or deliberate or negligent damage, the monument conservation authority may order measures for the remedial maintenance or reinstatement of the monument to its original state [§ 8 (4)]. Permission is obligatory for remedial maintenance measures, alterations to the appearance, changes of use or the erection of structures in the immediate environs of the monument or indeed destruction of the same [§ 9 (1)]. As a condition of approval, such measures must be carried out in accordance with monument conservation principles. All works must be appropriately documented in consultation with the monument protection authority. Furthermore, approval of the measure may be tied to ancillary provisions which may specify that works may only be carried out according to a scheme requiring obligatory authorisation, only by specialists or under the management of experts [§ 9 (2–4)].

In the case of building projects requiring permission under building law, permission under monument protection law forms part of the building permit.

The parties with disposition rights have a duty of disclosure requiring them to give immediate notification of any damage or defects [§13 (1–2)]. Furthermore, parties with disposition rights are obliged to supply the monument protection authority with the information it requires in order to fulfil its tasks. Beyond this, representatives of the monument protection authority have to be granted timely access to land, buildings and apartments, particularly to grant them the opportunity for specialist scientific study of monuments [§ 14 (1–2)]. The permit-granting authority for the ADGB Trade Union School is the subordinate building control authority of the administrative district of Barnim, represented by the subordinate monument protection authority. It makes decisions both on procedures subject to building control law within a building project and on measures subject to monument protection permits pursuant to the BbgDSchG [§ 19 (3)].

These decisions are taken in consultation with the specialist monument office, the Brandenburg State Office for the Preservation of Monuments and the Archaeological Museum. As the supreme monument protection authority, the responsible ministry is authorised to make a decision if the subordinate monument authority and the specialist monument office fail to act in concert. It also exercises technical supervision of the Brandenburg State Office for the Preservation of Monuments and the Archaeological Museum.

The Building Ordinance of the State of Brandenburg (BbgBO) of 17 September 2008 regulates the requirements for construction projects and the use of building products, including with regard to fire protection, traffic safety, structural stability and use. Its scope essentially covers all built structures and building products (§ 1). It states that the design of built structures may not have a disfiguring impact on townscapes, streetscapes or landscapes and is to be brought into harmony with their environments. The same rules apply to the installation of advertising structures (§§ 8–9).



Organisation chart 2: Permit procedure under Brandenburg's Monument Protection and Conservation Law

The Building Ordinance unmistakably lays down which building projects are subject to obligatory permits from the responsible authorities and which procedures may be used (§§ 51–72). Decisions on deviations or exemptions from the provisions of the Building Ordinance, which may arise for instance from application of the BbgDSchG, are taken by the supreme building control authority in the course of the approval procedure (§ 72).

The Statutes for the Protection of the Monumental Area „Bauhaus ADGB Trade Union School Bernau“ were passed on 4 September 2014 by Bernau municipal council as a concrete planning instrument aimed at protection. The built structures characterising the appearance of the complex, the adjacent sports grounds historically attached to the ADGB Trade Union School and the design of the external spaces between and around the structures including the so-called fish-pool are thereby protected as a monumental area. The

legal bases for this are based on the Local Constitution of the State of Brandenburg and on the Monuments Protection Law described above. The monumental area encompasses the nominated component and its buffer zone in their entirety.

The statutes contain detailed descriptions of the design characteristics of the external spaces. Thus the scale, the materiality of the roads, the resulting access routes, and the hard and soft landscaping associated with opening up the pool are cited as the distinctive attributes of the monumental area. Particular mention is also made of the building lines of the development along the approach road and the visual axis lines from the residential area to the sports grounds. The outdoor swimming pool, which has undergone extensive renovation in recent years, is described as a special feature of the urban planning context because of its reference to the forest swimming pool originally executed by Meyer.

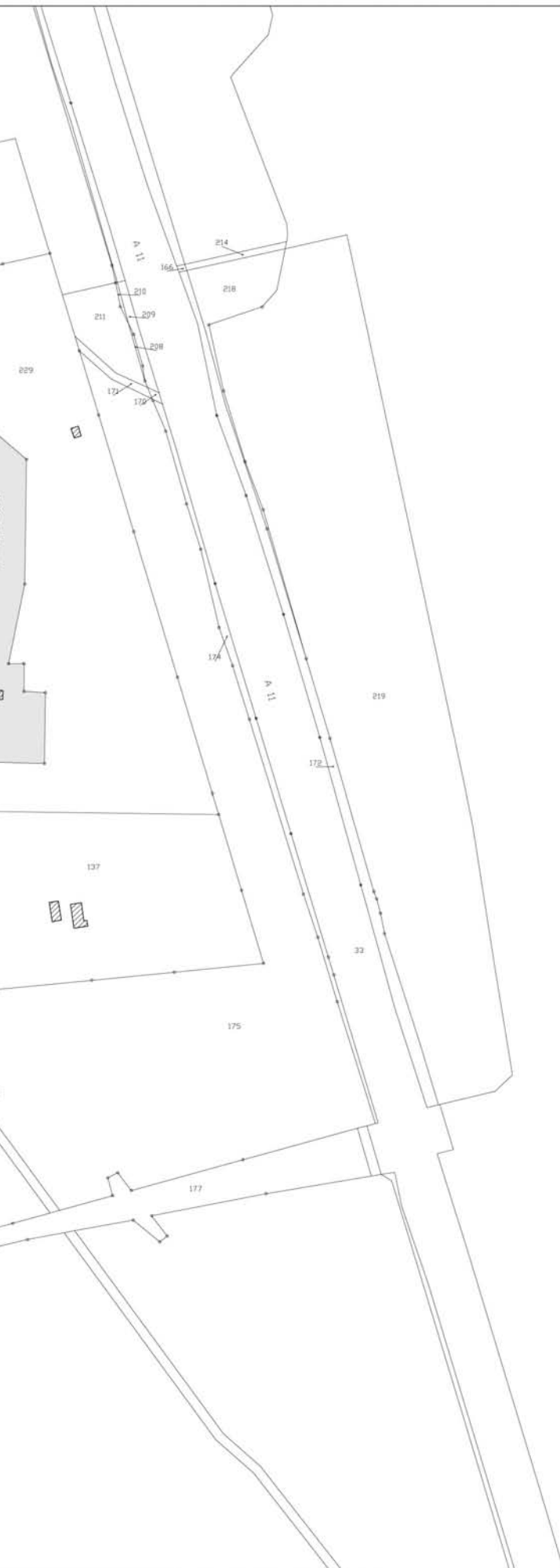
Beyond this, the scope of the statutes also includes the school architecture itself, of course, with its specific characteristics. Of particular significance here are the staggered heights of the connected building parts and the structural composition of the functionally diverse areas. Furthermore, even a part of the neighbouring residential development to the south of the ADGB Trade Union School falls within the scope of the statutes.

Extensive analysis is supplied of the particular historical, urbanistic, architectural-historical and scientific significance of the ensemble conceived by Meyer, Wittwer and the building department of the Bauhaus, which constitutes the rationale for protection of the monumental area.

Fig. 2: Extract from the Statutes for the Protection of the Monumental Area „Baudenkmal Bundesschule Bernau“, purview of the Statutes July 2014, Stadtverwaltung Bernau bei Berlin

# Anlage 1 zur Satzung

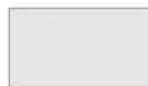




## Schutzzumfang:



Baudenkmal



Denkmal mit  
Flächencharakter

## Planunterlage:

Liegenschaftskarte, Stand Mai 2014



Gebäude



Flurstücksgrenze  
mit Flurstücksnummer

**Bernau bei Berlin**

## Satzung zum Schutz des Denkmalbereiches "Bauhausdenkmal Bundesschule Bernau"

Juli 2014



M 1:2.500

W.O.W. Kommunalberatung  
und Projektbegleitung GmbH

Tel.: 033 38 / 75 66 00  
Tel.: 0 33 38 / 75 66 02  
e-mail: info@wow-bernaeu.de

## **5.d Existing plans related to the municipality and region in which the proposed component parts are located**

### **(VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau**

Mention is made of the following municipal instruments and planning strategies for development of the city of Dessau-Roßlau:

#### **Preparatory land-use plan**

On 24 October 1990 the Dessau Municipal council resolved to draw up a preparatory land-use plan. It was developed within the framework of the council's planning authority with due regard to the overall objectives of spatial planning as well as planning on regional and state levels. As a foundational preparatory urban development plan it lays down the type of land use that results from the intended urban development, in accordance with the predictable needs. This plan shows which areas within the municipality are designated for building use, which areas are to be kept free of development and which spatial and functional relationships these are intended to have towards each other and towards the surrounding landscape area. It is the outcome of a thorough professional planning process with comprehensive involvement of the public. The current preparatory land-use plan for Dessau-Roßlau came into effect on 26 June 2004. According to this plan, the Houses with Balcony Access and indeed the entire Dessau-Törten Estate are located within a residential area. For the area around the Houses with Balcony Access there is no land-use plan.

#### **City of Dessau Development Guideline**

In an integrated process in which urban actors, city administrations, political representatives and technical experts were actively involved the city of Dessau-Roßlau prepared a Development Guideline which articulates the municipality's self-concept and future strategy. It was adopted by the municipal council on 2 February 2011. Its four vision statements describe the priorities which determine how the city's future will be shaped. It identifies the core economic areas and acknowledges commitment to the education and research sector as a location factor. Citizen participation

and interdisciplinary cooperation ventures represent important instruments for the successful urban redevelopment of Dessau against a backdrop of shrinking cities in Eastern Germany and of demographic change. In adopting the slogan "The Bauhaus City where modernity is traditional" the city expressly affiliates itself with the Bauhaus Dessau as the impetus for its identity and urban development. The UNESCO World Heritage Bauhaus and its Sites is rated as an essential component in the municipality's cultural and tourism sector and one with supraregional and international significance. The same is true of the nominated Houses with Balcony Access. The city administration has established a coordination office for the purpose of embedding and ensuring the implementation of the Development Guideline.

#### **Integrated Urban Development Strategy**

The Integrated Urban Development Strategy (INSEK) for the city of Dessau-Roßlau has the status of an urban planning scheme within the meaning of the Federal Building Code (§ 1 para. 6 no. 11 BauGB). By its legal nature it constitutes an informal plan. It is a document from which urban planning objectives and city development projects with a strategic character can be derived and justified. The INSEK was adopted by the Dessau Municipal Council in July 2013. The Integrated Urban Development Strategy analyses the city's development and location factors in the regional and urban planning context, evaluates these and formulates objectives and strategies for controlling urban development in the context of sociodemographic, economic and social background conditions. Proposed measures from various sectoral plans are integrated. This interdepartmental mode of operation enables a sustainable deployment of resources. Only with an adopted Integrated Urban Development Strategy can funds from urban development funding be claimed and used to support structural renovation, development or monument protection within the urban planning sector. Likewise, an Integrated Urban Development Strategy is a prerequisite for the granting of support funding from the Structural Fund of the European Union.

Within the INSEK framework the Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz and the Bauhaus sites designated as UNESCO

World Heritage are expressly identified as development potential for the city. They are valued as part of a regional cultural landscape within Saxony-Anhalt which offers high potential for tourism from beyond the region.

#### Centres Strategy

The Centres Strategy serves as a guideline for the targeted development of attractive infrastructural and commercial amenities throughout the city and for reinforcement of the city centre of Dessau-Roßlau in particular. It is to be seen against the backdrop of the process of shrinkage and structural change that has persisted since German reunification in the cities within the territory of the former German Democratic Republic. The strategy is aimed at controlling processes of local supply and infrastructure development which are necessary in order to maintain the functionality and attractiveness of the individual city districts. The competitiveness of the city centre is a vital factor for the significance of Dessau-Roßlau as a regional centre in central Germany. The cultural context of the Bauhaus, underscored by the new building planned for the Bauhaus Museum Dessau in the city centre, is a highly significant means of imparting identity. The Centres Strategy was adopted on 10 June 2009 by the municipal council of Dessau-Roßlau.

#### Master Plan Bauhaus City

Commitment to the cultural legacy of the Bauhaus is the understood purpose of the city of Dessau-Roßlau's Master Plan Bauhaus City. It came into force on 6 June 2012. The charisma of the innovative art and design school in its day is acknowledged as a reference point for defining the city as a modern, forward-looking and innovative location for culture and urban development. In comparison to other distinctive cultural aspects, the Bauhaus and its UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Sites are singled out as the strongest factor for the municipality's self-concept and national and international image. This master plan is a statement of objectives for the management and development of Dessau-Roßlau as the "Bauhaus City". It was developed in consultation between the city and the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, and makes provision for interdepartmental cooperation between these and additional partners. The objectives consist in

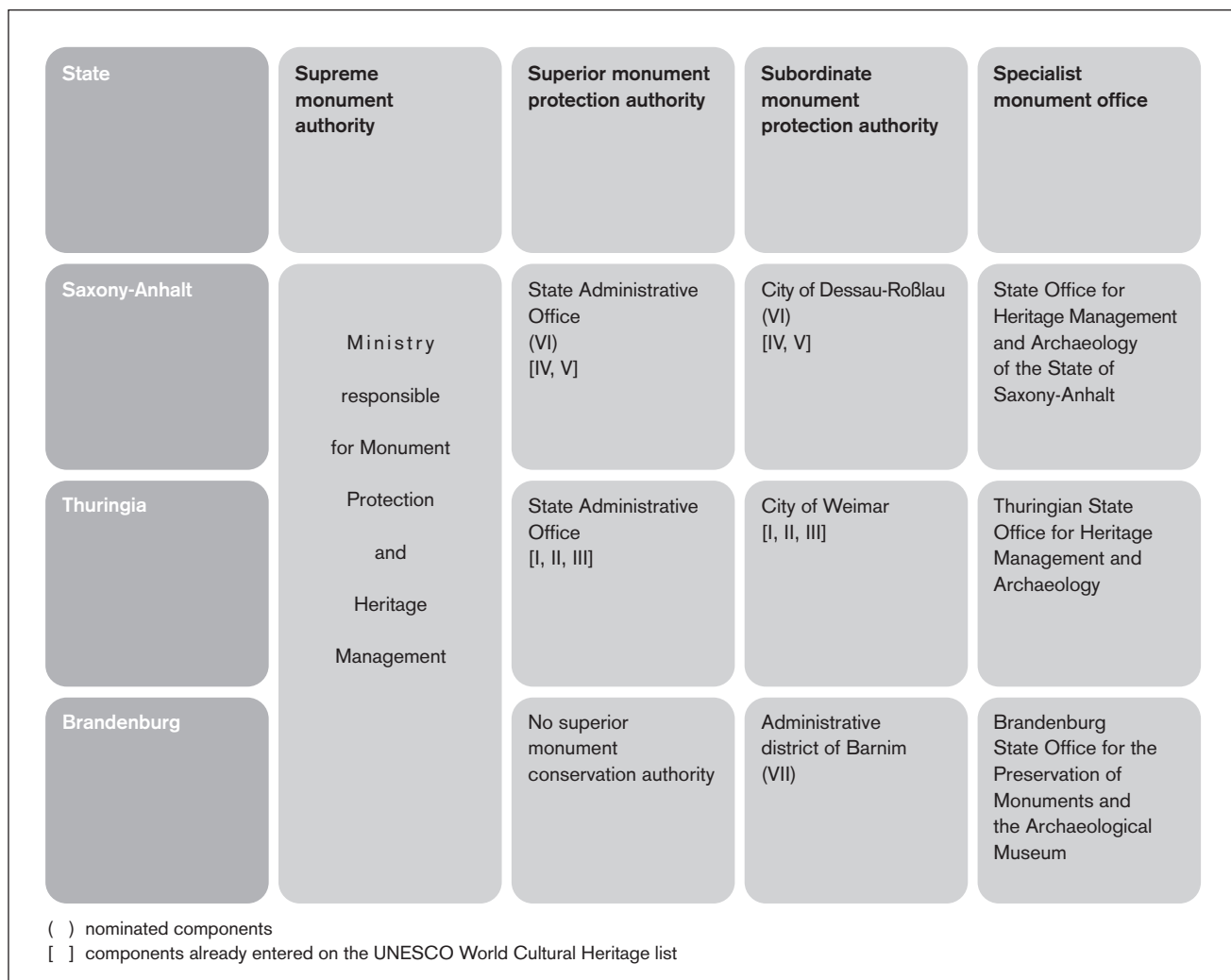
realising the Bauhaus Museum Dessau project as an exhibition centre for the Foundation's collection and in continuing to link up the sites and buildings with a Bauhaus connection that are scattered across the city. The addition of the Houses with Balcony Access to the UNESCO World Heritage listing of Bauhaus sites is enshrined in the Master Plan Bauhaus City. Further details of the content of this master plan which are relevant for public relations work and responsible visitor management are set out under 5.e, h and i.

#### (VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau

The following municipal planning instruments are applicable in relation to the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau:

##### Preparatory land-use plan; landscape plan

A preparatory land-use plan for the city of Bernau was drawn up in November 2007 and entered force on 15 September 2008. It has since been revised and updated on a continuing basis. In this plan, the grounds of the former Trade Union School are classified as institutional building land within an existing development and with an educational use. The adjacent areas belonging to the buffer zone are designated as residential areas with apartment buildings and, in the case of the green space to the northeast, as a park facility with a sports ground and outdoor swimming pool. These designations coincide with the entries in the landscape plan, which was developed in 2007 in conjunction with the preparatory land-use plan and presents and explains the rationale for local objectives, requirements and measures for nature conservation and landscape management. It is valid in its own right as a sectoral plan for nature conservation and landscape management, and it is integrated into overall area planning. No land-use plan exists for the grounds of the ADGB Trade Union School. Building permits are therefore granted by the subordinate building control authority of the administrative district of Barnim, with due regard to the stipulation on blending with the immediate environment in the Federal Building Code and to the Building Ordinance of the State of Brandenburg.



Organisation chart 3: "The Bauhaus and its Sites", monument authorities of the three federal states of Thuringia, Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg

## 5.e Property management plan or other management system

### 1 Management system of the entire World Heritage Site (including the nominated components)

### 2 Management system of the nominated components

#### 2.1 (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

- a) Tasks and instruments of protection
- b) Action areas
  - General heritage conservation plan
  - Securing usage and financing
  - Promotion and public acceptance
  - Inspections and monitoring
- c) Actors
  - The owners
  - The residents
  - The Bauhaus Dessau Foundation
  - Competencies and specialists
  - Administration and policies

#### 2.2 (VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau

- a) Tasks and instruments of protection
- b) Action areas
  - General heritage conservation maintenance plan
  - Master plan outdoor area
  - Securing usage and financing
  - Promotion and public acceptance
  - Inspections and monitoring
- c) Actors
  - The designated authorities/leaseholders
  - Administration and policies
  - The users
  - Foundation and association
  - Competencies and specialists

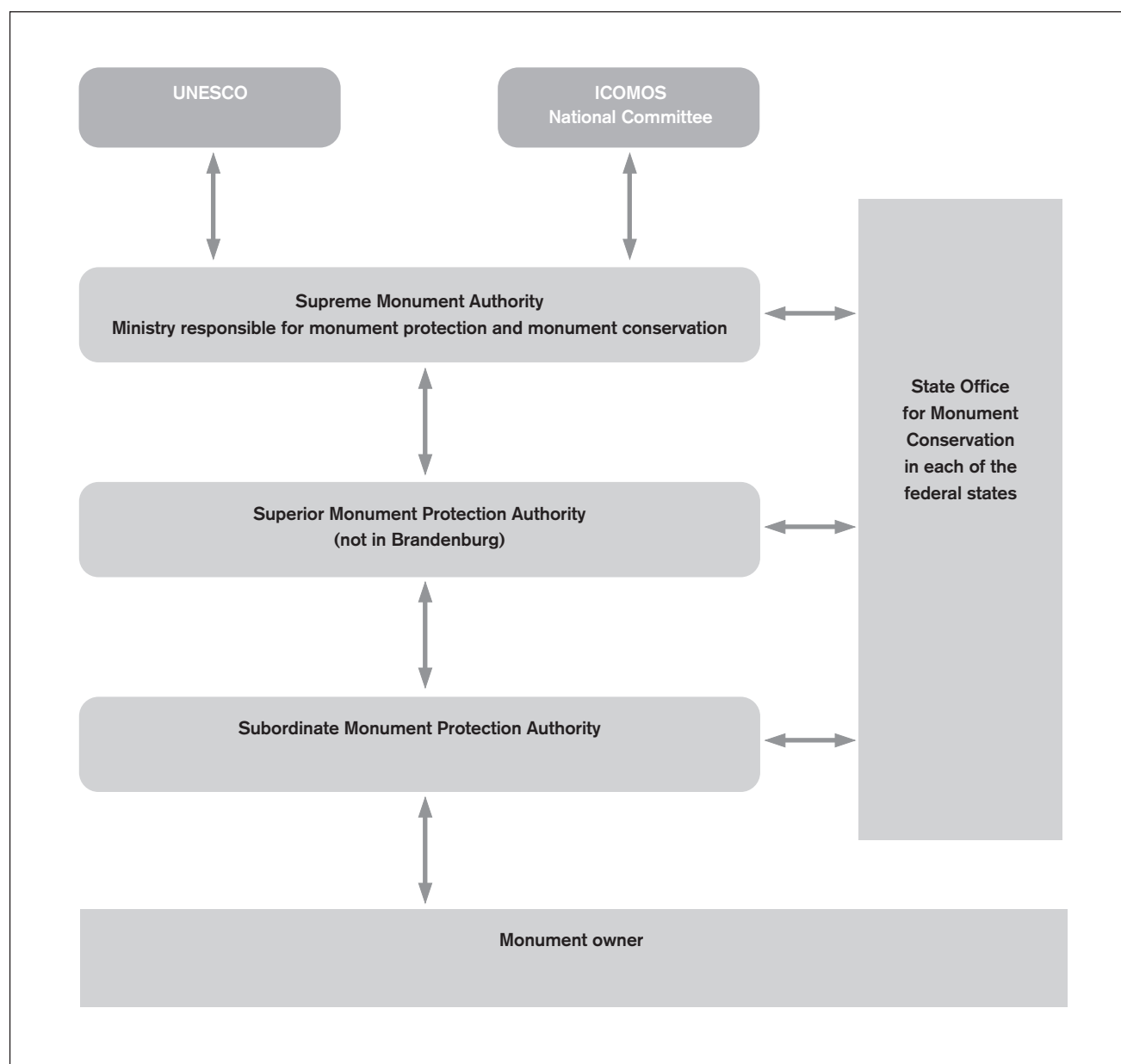
### 1 Management system of the entire World Heritage Site “The Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau” (including the nominated components)

Management is for the purposes of protection, use, maintenance and successful continuing development of the World Heritage Site. It gives due regard to the significance and rationale for its outstanding universal value and the acknowledged characteristics of its authenticity and integrity. It analyses and assesses the current condition of the site continuously. On this basis, objectives and strategies for sustainable practices are defined and policies are stated on monitoring, on conservation and restoration strategies, on opening up access for tourism, on event management and on strategies for use.

Those responsible for the management system consider the activities within the World Heritage Site coherently and systematically. This not only concerns the fabric of the buildings and their use, with an eye to the integrity and authenticity of the World Heritage Site, but also anything possibly detrimental to the perception of the buildings. In this way, the acceptability of individual measures can always be assessed in line with the requirements of the World Heritage Convention.

The locations of the UNESCO World Heritage Site “The Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau” – including the nominated components – are spread across three of Germany’s federal states. The buildings are managed by their five owners (see chapter 5.a) and a steering group which coordinates cross-cutting issues for the complete World Heritage Site.

The legal systems described below as part of the existing management system, particularly the layers of public authorities prescribed by the monument protection laws as well as the procedures they lay out for the protection and maintenance of cultural monuments, apply equally to the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site The Bauhaus in Weimar (components i, ii, iii) and Dessau (components iv, v) and have stood the test of time since 1996 when those sites were designated.



Organisation chart 4: Monument Authorities

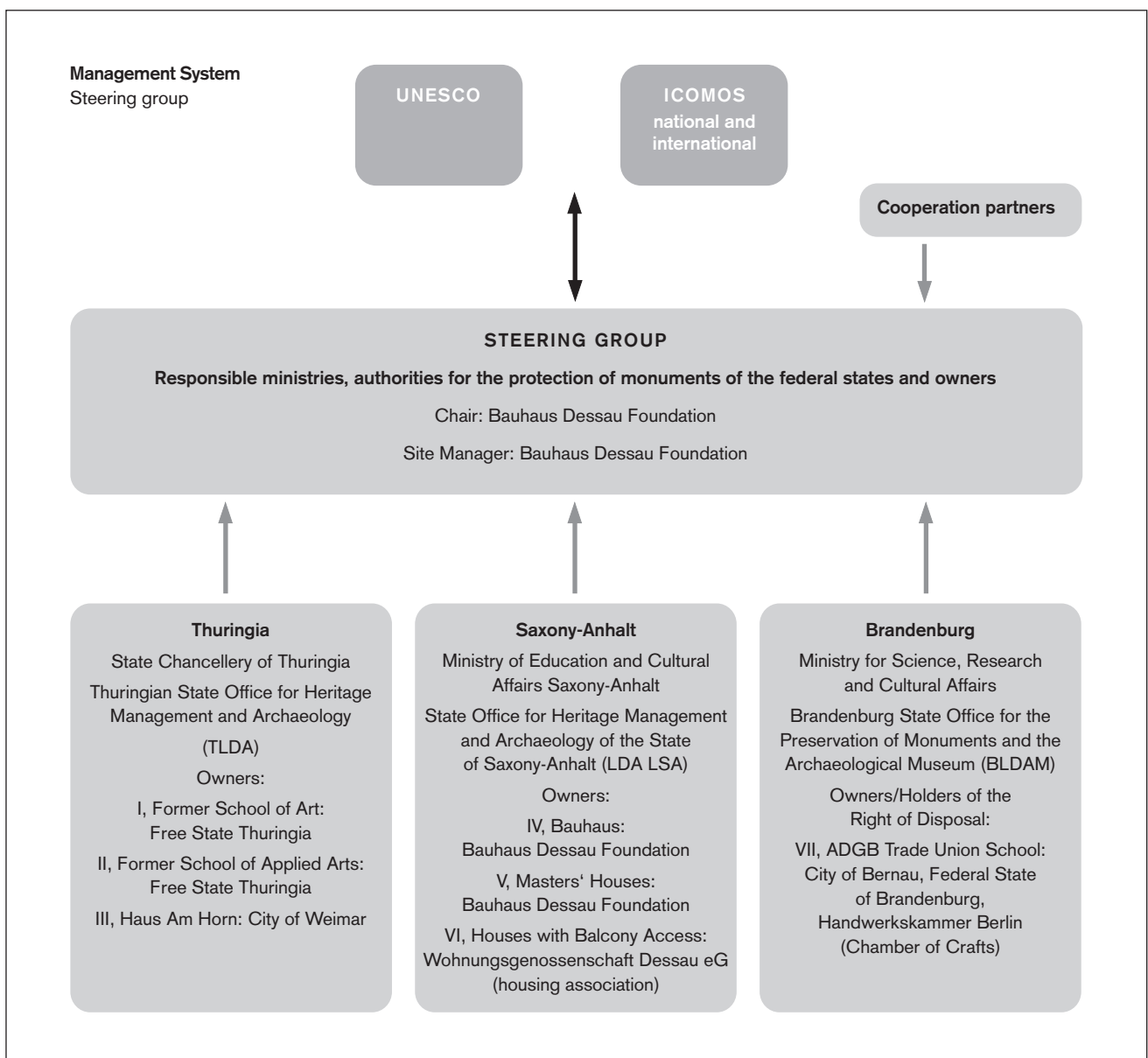
## 2 Management system of the nominated components

By means of the existing management system, the integrity and value of the nominated components are sustainably preserved in keeping with the World Heritage Convention. The protection, conservation and restoration of the nominated components are obligations under the Venice and Granada

Charters. For both the nominated components, it is of particular importance to safeguard their long-term dependable use. This guarantees financial stability, which not only facilitates structural upkeep and the preservation of cultural value but also prevents these from being neglected. The continuous ownership of the Houses with Balcony Access by the housing association Wohnungsgenossenschaft eG and their continuous use as apartments ever since they were

built are important elements of their authenticity. By running the ADGB Trade Union School as a residential school and training centre for the Handwerkskammer (Chamber of Crafts) Berlin and by renting out the teacher residences as accommodation, a successful use was found which is in keeping with the original thinking behind the complex of buildings and perpetuates it.

Owners, users, participating institutions and the authorities are integrated into the existing management system so that they are part of a solid, well-coordinated network. The central concern of the management system is the preservation of the outstanding features and values of the nominated components of World Heritage. Hence the protection, maintenance and development of the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School and their



Organisation chart 5: Steering group, role and composition

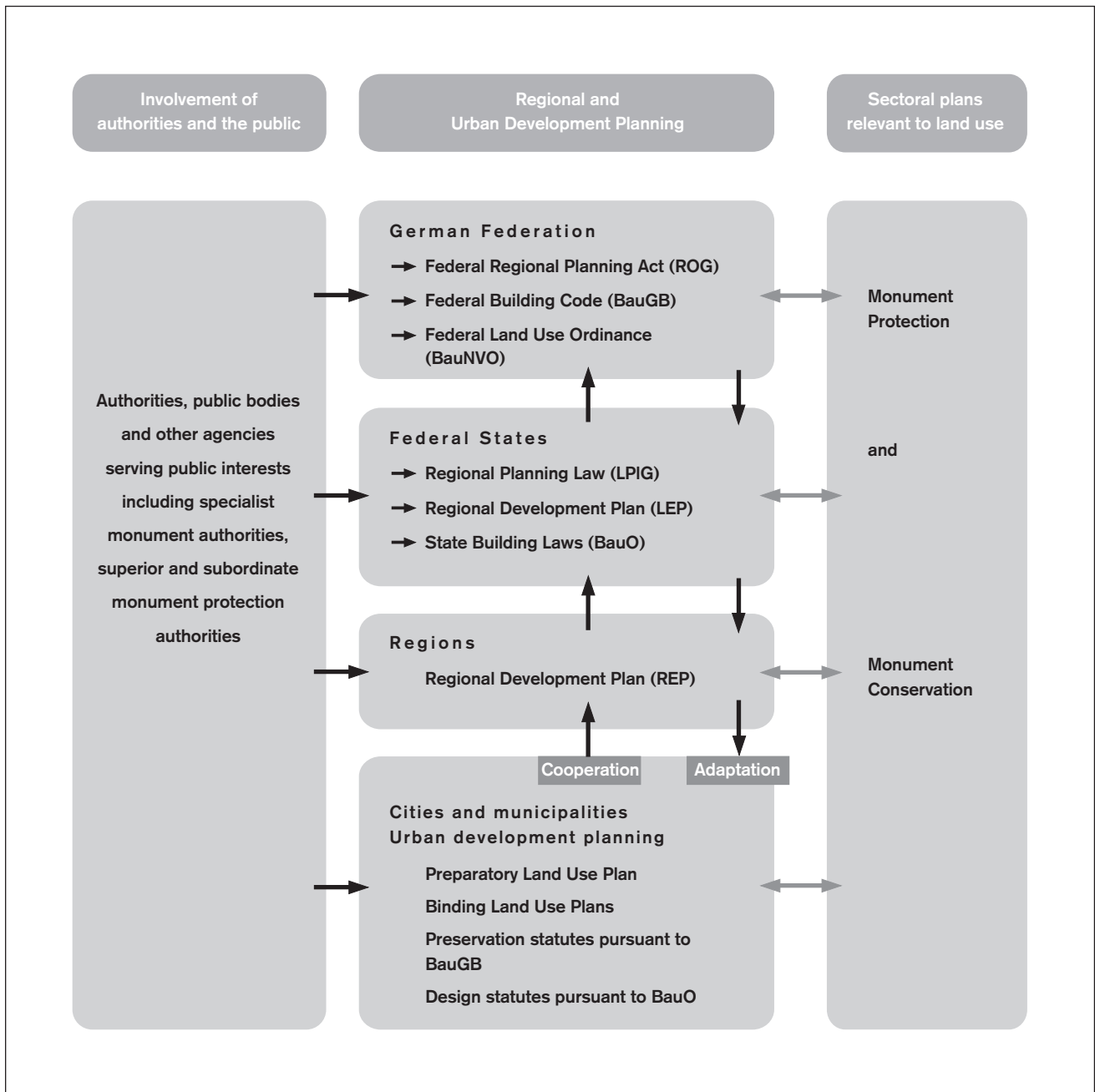
respective urban planning configurations rank among the core tasks of the existing management system. A further important set of tasks encompasses public relations work and fulfilment of the educational mission associated with World Heritage in relation to the ideals of UNESCO. The management system presented below for the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School details fundamental tasks and the most important actors, action areas and instruments for the execution of structural works and for cross-cutting cooperative projects. In years of ongoing collaboration between actors for the existing and nominated components of the World Heritage Site, a stable network has been shaped that, subsequent to the inclusion of the nominated components on the World Heritage List, will be carried over into a steering group which will meet on a regular basis biannually or as required. This group coordinates cross-cutting activities for the complete Bauhaus World Heritage Site and acts as a communication platform for all actors involved. It contributes to any decision-making which has implications upon adherence to the obligations arising from the World Heritage Convention, develops and coordinates cross-cutting projects and the presentation of the Bauhaus World Heritage Site as a whole, provides suggestions and support for cultural education in relation to the objectives of UNESCO and promotes academic research relating to the Bauhaus theme. The steering group is composed of representatives of the ministries responsible for the protection and maintenance of monuments and the specialist monument offices of the participating federal states as well as the owners of the seven World Heritage components. The Bauhaus Dessau Foundation holds the chairmanship and simultaneously fulfils the site manager role. Cooperation partners and experts are brought in depending upon the themes to be dealt with, e.g. representatives of the Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, the Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin – Museum für Gestaltung, or Docomomo).

Carrying out structural works is essentially the task of the owners. Nevertheless, it is subject to a strictly regulated official permit-granting process (see also chapters 5.a, 5.b and 5.c) and is the object of the official planning and design mandate (see chapters 5.a and 5.d).

Due to their listing on the monument lists of the States of Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg, the monument protection regulations set out in the given monument protection laws are of special importance. Although the states of Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg have passed their own monument protection laws, in essence the aims, principles and regulations on enforcement of the laws are identical, since all monument protection laws in the Federal Republic of Germany are founded on consistent implementation of internationally binding legal bases and internationally valid standards (see chapter 5.c). On the basis of the fundamental duty to preserve architectural monuments, the proviso that permission must be obtained under monument protection law is attached to all alterations. The body responsible for granting permits under monument protection law is the subordinate monument protection authority (of the city of Dessau-Roßlau, of the administrative district of Barnim). This in turn reaches its in cooperation with the specialist monument office for the given locality. In the event that consensus cannot be reached, in Saxony-Anhalt the superior monument conservation authority may conduct a supervisory examination of the procedure and issue a particular direction to grant a permit under monument protection law.

In Brandenburg the ministry directly responsible for monument protection may issue such a direction. The specialist monument offices are responsible for providing technical guidance to all monument protection authorities and monument owners and provide expert opinions on monument protection issues. In both federal states, the supreme monument authority is responsible for technical supervision of the specialist monument office. Through the ministries constant contact is maintained or is initiated for specific reasons with UNESCO and the German National Committee of ICOMOS. Additionally, the monument authorities provide information on possible tax concessions and support monument owners in accessing sources of project-specific funding.

Monument conservation is also the purpose of other laws passed at national and federal-state level (Federal Regional Planning Act [ROG], Federal Building Code [BauGB], re-



Organisation chart 6: Regional and Urban Development Planning in the Federal Republic of Germany with reference to monument preservation and maintenance

gional development laws and plans, and state Building Ordinances [BauO]; see chapter 5.c) as well as the acts passed by the responsible municipal authorities for their enforcement in the areas of urban development planning, urban planning schemes and building ordinances (preparatory

land-use plans [FNP], conservation and design statutes, monument statutes and building permits; see chapters 5.c and 5.d).

The protection of cultural property is specified as a basic principle of Germany's general regional planning legislation

(ROG): "Historical and cultural relationships and regional affiliations shall be maintained; the characteristic features and the cultural and natural monuments of evolved cultural landscapes shall be preserved" [§ 2 (2) No. 13 ROG]. In these terms the Federation has issued a specific mandate for action for the regional planning laws of the federal states. The aims and principles of regional planning are set out for the territory of Saxony-Anhalt in the State Regional Development Plan and for the planning region Anhalt-Bitterfeld-Wittenberg in the Regional Development Plan.

Brandenburg is covered by the Regional Development Plan Berlin-Brandenburg and the Regional Plan Uckermark-Barnim.

The aims and principles of the Regional Development Plans are incorporated into the urban development planning of the municipalities.

The Federal Building Code (BauGB) defines the most important instruments in urban planning law for the steering of regulated urban development. The urban development planning of the cities and municipalities (preparatory land-use and zoning plans) are part of the legal system of general urban planning legislation and regulate the use of land in a municipality for building and other purposes [§ 1 (1) BauGB].

In the preparation of urban development plans, attention is to be paid to „the interests of architectural culture, preservation and maintenance of historic monuments, to local centres, streets and public spaces of historical, artistic or architectural importance which warrant preservation and to the shaping of the townscape" [§ 1 (6) BauGB]. Furthermore the Federal Building Code deals with the legal system of special provisions in urban planning law and empowers municipalities to use preservation statutes to designate areas in which, inter alia, "in order to preserve the specific urban character of an area deriving from its urban pattern [...] permission is required for demolition, alterations and changes in use in respect of physical structures" [§ 172 (1) BauGB]. In these areas the erection of physical structures

is also subject to local authority permission, in order to preserve the structure and character of the area. The authorities, public bodies and other public agencies affected by the plan are involved in the given planning procedure. These include the subordinate and superior monument conservation authorities and the specialist monument offices. In the preparation of plans, the applicable principles are that each subordinate planning level cooperates with the next highest level and that subordinate planning is adapted to the level above it (principle of countervailing influence). The combined effect of the laws on regional planning and urban development planning serves to regulate the development and shaping of regions and cities. These legal systems are therefore important additional instruments for ensuring monument protection in urban architectural contexts. They are indispensable, in particular, for supporting the protection of the environs and here especially the buffer zones of the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School. The planning and permit-granting authorities engaged in regional planning and urban development are proven elements of the management system for the nominated components including their buffer zones.

## **2.1 (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau**

### **a) Tasks and instruments of protection**

The main objective of the management system, comprising the regionally effective steering committee and the structure of monument protection, spatial planning and urban development authorities, is to conserve the outstanding features and merits of the Houses with Balcony Access as nominated component parts of the Bauhaus World Heritage. The key tasks of management thereby include the protection, conservation and development of the existing historic buildings. The urban development structure is a constituent part of the overall appearance of the five Houses with Balcony Access in the Dessau-Törten Estate, and its main features are to be preserved. The scale, design and usage of new buildings in the buffer zones are to be brought into line with the building heritage of the Houses with Balcony Access. Necessary modernisation or renovation measures on the five buildings will be implemented in such a way that

they safeguard the integrity and authenticity of the existing buildings and the associated open spaces. Efforts are thereby made to ensure stable ongoing usage and financing. By means of targeted promotional measures, scientific work and research the actors make a significant contribution to the communication of this eminent cultural property and in doing so fulfil the educational mission associated with World Heritage in relation to the ideals of UNESCO.

#### b) Action areas

The legal framework for the implementation of the objectives and tasks of the management system for the Houses with Balcony Access is broadly defined by the legal structure of the owner as a registered housing association, more specifically by the Monuments Protection Act of Saxony-Anhalt (see chapters 5.b and 5.c). Structural changes to the buildings must be authorised within the framework of this Act, as must construction measures in the surrounding area. In the case of major structural works or change of use, planning permission must also be sought. The conservation and design statutes are a further tool for the protection of the appearance of the Dessau-Törten Estate and, in the case of new building projects or renovations, the design constraints or guidelines for new designs set out therein must be observed (see chapters 5.a, c and d). Residential use throughout the Dessau-Törten Estate is secured by the preparatory land-use plan of the city of Dessau-Roßlau.

#### General heritage conservation concept

The protection and conservation of the buildings is underpinned by the inventory of the properties by the specialist monument offices of Saxony-Anhalt (see chapter 7.c). In collaboration with owners, monument protection authorities and where applicable other experts building measures are preceded by preparatory specialist surveys. A long-term plan produced in the framework of the general heritage conservation plan ensures the ongoing preservation and use of the buildings. On this basis, future investment and renovation and building maintenance measures can be planned and implemented and the available funds put to optimal use. Over the course of the renovation works of

1998 the condition of the buildings was extensively documented; these records are still in use today as reference resources for maintenance measures. With regard to a future development of the properties, this documentation is ongoing.

#### Securing usage and financing

Pursuant to the Monuments Protection Act of Saxony-Anhalt the owner is responsible for the maintenance and renovation of the buildings within reasonable financial limits. The housing cooperative Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG finances the maintenance of the buildings and the renovation of the existing flats from ongoing rental incomes. Project-specific funding may be sourced in the framework of numerous funding programmes. Foundations under private law also grant funding for the maintenance and conservation of cultural monuments (see chapter 5.f).

#### Promotion of information and public acceptance

The history and heritage of the Bauhaus are firmly fixed in the public consciousness in Dessau, effectively shape the external image of the town and therefore present a valuable tourist attraction. With guided tours, exhibitions or press releases and other activities the Houses with Balcony Access have a significant presence in specialist circles and among the general public. The scientific research into the buildings is being continuously developed in the scientific work carried out by the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation and other institutions (see chapter 5.i).

#### Inspections and monitoring

By monitoring the condition, usage and the implemented maintenance and renovation measures over extended periods, changes and possible defects are discovered early. The compliance with basic principles in the approach to the existing properties is thereby evaluated and documented (see chapter 6).

#### c) Actors

The main actors for the protection, conservation and development of the Houses with Balcony Access are the owner

Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG, the steering group of the complete Bauhaus World Heritage, the responsible heritage conservation authorities, the specialist monument offices of Saxony-Anhalt and the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation. Other important partners include the municipality with its planning and building authorities and institutions with special competencies in the conservation of modern buildings, such as Docomomo and ICOMOS.

#### The owner

The owner and lessor Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG is responsible for the maintenance and care of the Houses with Balcony Access and thereby covers the costs of ongoing management. All measures are taken in close coordination and consultation with the heritage conservation authorities. The housing association also receives specialist support from the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation. The Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG plays a key role in communications with the residents; this can help foster a broad-minded attitude among the residents, especially in relation to the communication of themes and backgrounds relevant to heritage conservation. It is also an important partner in the process of liaising with the media and the public. As a source of up-to-date information about the state of conservation and financial management of the buildings, it plays a pivotal role in the monitoring process.

#### The residents

Due to the impact of their requirements, the residents have a significant influence on the state of conservation of the building substance. The further development of the existing flats in the Houses with Balcony Access relies heavily on the residents' acceptance of the specific, conservation-worthy characteristics of these buildings, and their attitude contributes to the public perception of the buildings. The collaborative, informed involvement of the residents in the development and management of the flats forms an important cornerstone of the management of the buildings.

#### The Bauhaus Dessau Foundation

Pursuant to its foundation law and its statutes the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation is obliged to preserve and pass on the

legacy of the historic Bauhaus and to make this accessible to the public. The collection, conservation, research into and presentation of evidence of the development and impact history of the Bauhaus also covers the Bauhaus buildings. Because the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School are not owned by the Foundation, its activities pertain to public relations, cooperation and consultation. The Bauhaus Dessau Foundation's master plan of 2012 explicitly refers to the duty to communicate the World Heritage idea and to promote the World Heritage Sites to the general public. The Bauhaus Dessau Foundation is the owner of the Bauhaus buildings in Dessau that were registered in the World Heritage List as early as 1996, is familiar with the tasks and challenges associated with World Heritage status and serves as a consultant for the Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG. It uses its special competence as a public institution with a research and education mandate to carry out research into history, meaning and contemporary relevance, to find solutions for practical issues concerning the correct approach to heritage conservation or to provide an international forum for effective publicity in the form of exhibitions, specialist debates or publications. As such, a research project on the work of Hannes Meyer, „the co-op principle – hannes meyer and the concept of collective design“, has been completed in 2015. Objects and documents pertaining to the Bauhaus and the Bauhaus buildings, including the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School, are stored in the Archive of the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation. It also plays an important role in various urban development processes in the municipality of Dessau-Roßlau and thereby contributes concepts and ideas for the integration of the Bauhaus in the urban landscape. Furthermore, it is an important partner in the communication of the ideas and the history of the Bauhaus and, by integrating the Houses with Balcony Access in its outreach work, makes an active contribution to the management of visitors to the site.

#### Competencies and specialists

The management of the Houses with Balcony Access is able to rely not only on the professionals employed by the owners, but also on the subordinate heritage conservation

authorities with their well-qualified staff. These competencies are further enhanced by the superior heritage conservation authorities. Competent restorers, surveyors, planners and other specialists are of pivotal importance for the generation of restoration-related studies, status analyses and conservation concepts, but also for the planning and implementation of measures applied to the historic substance or the reconstruction of building components in line with heritage conservation guidelines. The wealth of experience and ideas that these partners command can also be of great help in finding solutions to conflicts arising during the realisation of management processes. They work however in close coor-dination with the specialist monument offices of Saxony-Anhalt and the subordinate heritage conservation authorities. The Houses with Balcony Access are integrated in the activities of the network for the existing Bauhaus World Heritage Sites, which ensures a high standard of maintenance, development and communication for the buildings (see also chapter 5.g). For consultation or direct cooperation in this respect, the Bauhaus-Universität Weimar with its focus on education in architecture, media, design and art and the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation with its duty to research, cultivate and conserve the Bauhaus heritage are available as competent partners. Above and beyond this a number of universities, colleges and institutions in the region are also on hand as competent cooperation partners in the fields of heritage conservation, modern building research and World Heritage management (see chapter 5.g).

#### Administration and policies

The development and conservation of the Bauhaus World Heritage and its Sites is of particular interest to the municipality of Dessau-Roßlau: this cultural legacy plays an important role not only for the city's image of itself, but also for its image on a national and international level. Across policy and management areas, the municipal administration is involved in the various task areas of the management of the nominated components and thereby draws on its rich experience in dealing with the existing Bauhaus World Heritage Sites.

This sphere of action calls for special attention and financial flexibility in budgeting terms, for example for conservation

measures, development or publicity. Such a commitment to the cultural heritage is verified by a growing regional appeal and a confident public image of the municipality as a whole.

### 2.2 (VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau

#### a) Tasks and instruments for protection

The management system of the ADGB Trade Union School prioritises the conservation and protection of the original building substance as well as the entirety of the building complex in the framework of its usage structure to date. Therefore, maintenance and modernisation measures are to be implemented in a way that safeguards the integrity and authenticity of the building complex, its integration in the landscape and its entire constellation as regards urban development. In 2005 the participating actors resolved to draw up a maintenance plan which formulates specific recommendations for action. By means of scientific work, research, publicity and diverse activities on site, the ADGB Trade Union School is presented as a valuable testimony to the Bauhaus and made accessible to the general public. The main legal framework for the realisation of objectives and tasks for the management of the ADGB Trade Union School is the law for the protection and conservation of monuments in Brandenburg (BbgDschG). Because of the listed status of the buildings, structural changes must be authorised by the monument protection authorities of Brandenburg. In the case of major structural works or changes of use, planning permission must also be sought.

The monumental area statutes (chapter 5.c) are designed to safeguard the integrity of the ADGB Trade Union School complex as regards urban development. Their purview simultaneously defines the boundaries of the buffer zone. The original concept thereby provides the main point of departure for the itemisation of protection and conservation measures. The connection with the landscape, the design of the outdoor area and the organic arrangement of the buildings as per the Bauhaus concept are thereby taken into account.

Structural adaptations and new buildings in the buffer zone are to be brought into line with the urban development plan,

the overall structure of the grounds and the building heritage of the ADGB Trade Union School. This applies to function, design and scale.

#### b) Action areas

##### General heritage conservation maintenance plan

Based on the already renovated primarily original state, a maintenance plan was drawn up as an overarching planning tool for concrete protection measures and long-term management by the designated authorities – the Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften und Bauen (BLB) and the Handwerkskammer Berlin – in association with heritage conservation authorities. In the process, the requirements of building maintenance in line with heritage conservation, the recovery of the outdoor area and urban development qualities and further usage requirements such as, for instance, improved energy efficiency, will be integrated in a concept of measures. Ongoing usage as an education and training institute with residential resources for students and guests and the maintenance of high-quality living in the rented teacher residences is thereby envisaged. The drafting and realisation of the maintenance plan will involve all important management partners.

##### Masterplan/outdoor area concept

The master plan drafted in 2014 is a forward-looking plan for the design of the outdoor area with the character of a declaration of intent. Its contents are taken into account in the drafting of the maintenance plan.

The master plan integrates the existing original properties and envisages the maintenance of the outdoor area on the basis of the well documented concept for the ADGB Trade Union School developed by Meyer, Wittwer and the Bauhaus building department. The original qualities of the complex will thereby be revived. Deficiencies in the current situation as regards urban development and landscape planning as well as changes around the building complex will thereby be addressed. In the process, the prerequisites for a functional usage infrastructure and for the intelligent development of the cultural property for tourism will be

established. The monument area statutes deliver the legal framework for the master plan for the conceptualisation of the outdoor area. The restoration of the outdoor area of the ADGB Trade Union School puts forward as a guiding principle Meyer's concept of the harmonious integration of the building ensemble in the natural landscape. The time stratum of Georg Waterstradt's 1950s buildings and the characteristic impact they had on the outdoor area as well is part of the development history of the complex and is as such part of the landscape conservation model. This comprises the reintegration of the school buildings in the landscape and the reestablishment of the visual relationships, i.e., the visual axes between internal and external areas. The creation of an adequate access situation and the recovery of the original routes of roads and pathways present the basis for an integration of modern usage requirements such as a visitor centre with parking places. In detail, the concept comprises the following:

- Demolition of mainly unused structures with low architectural and conservation qualities, the resulting open areas to be planted with trees

- Recreation of the original widths and routes of roads; the conservative integration of street furniture including lighting, benches and bicycle stands

- Planning of a low, single-storey transparent building as a visitor centre with lecture and exhibition space, café, sales stand for publications and visitor WC on the site of the canteen building to the northwest of the ADGB Trade Union School

- Creation of a visual axis between the ADGB Trade Union School and the woodland pond by means of the selected clearance of large trees

- Recreation of the path around the woodland pond

- Creation of visitor car park in front of the "Hannes Meyer Campus"

- Creation of a car park behind the visitor centre location for persons accommodated in the dormitory building; dismantling of parking spaces (other than disabled parking spaces) in the immediate vicinity of the building

Fig. 3: Master plan for the outdoor area concept,  
Dr. Jacobs and Hübinger, 2014

# bundesschule bernau



Denkmalgrenze

versteilt legende PKW Stellplätze Besucher u. Hotelgäste

Grüne Pufferzone

- Solitärbaum, Bestand
- Solitärbaum, Neupflanzung
- Gehölzgruppen Bestand
- Vegetationsflicken
- Rasen
- Gussbeton
- Asphalt
- Pflaster
- wg. Decke
- Gebäude, denkmalgeschützt
- Gebäude, neuzeitlich
- ||||| Fahrradboigel
- Sitzbank
- Informationsstiel
- ⊕ Außenmastleuchte, Bestand
- ⊕ Außenmastleuchte, Neuaufstellung
- △ Außenfassadenleuchte, Neuaufstellung

1. Zufahrt Wandlitzer Chaussee / Fritz-Heckert-Strasse

- Ziel: Herstellung eines denkmalgerechten Umfelds durch:
- Wiederherstellung urspr. Waldsaum Ostseite
  - Aufheben der Parkplätze und Mülleimerstandorte
  - Anpflanzung der maroden Garagen und des Trafchauses
  - Einheitsliche und gestalterisch denkmalgerechte Hinweisschilder

2. Einfahrtssituation

- Erhalt der Mauerschleiben, Entfernen Aufsatzleuchten und Torflügel
- Rücknahme Vegetation Westseite vor ehem. Wachgebäude
- Entfernen Vegetation und Schilderwald vor Toranlage
- Abriss ehem. Wachgebäude
- Hinter dem Eingang Ausweisung einer kleinen Fläche als Informationsort

3. Hannes-Meyer-Campus

- Wiederherstellung ehem. Waldsaum Westseite als grünes Pendant zu den hist. Gebäuden
- Aufhebung der dortigen PKW-Stellplätze und Neuanlage Gehweg in hist. Flucht
- Rückführung grünes Mittelrandell Vorkort auf ursprüngliche Gestalt, Entfernen Mülleimer und Wiederaufstellung von zwei Fahnenmasten an orig. Standorten
- Im Fall der notwendigen Sanierung Fahrflächchen: Neubau als Belondecke mit ausgeprägten Dehnungsfugen nach hist. Vorbild
- Abriss des maroden Mensagebäudes
- Ausweisung potentieller Standort zukünftiges Besucherzentrum gegenüber Meyer-Wittwer-Bau, zurückgesetzt hinter wiederherzustellenden Waldsaum
- Neu anzulegende PKW-Stellplätze zwischen möglichem Standort Besucherzentrum und Hans-Wittwer-Strasse

4. Wiederherstellung Pergolenanlage unter Einbeziehung der ausgewachsenen Platane

5. Landschaftlicher Bereich zwischen Meyer-Wittwer-Bau und See

- Ziel: Wiederherstellung räumlicher Zusammenhang und Blickbeziehung zwischen Gebäude und See
- Freistellung der Grotto, Roden von Wildaufwuchs und der ausgewachsenen Strauchschicht
  - Wiederherstellung des Übergangswegs um den See als gering befestigter Waldweg
  - Erhalt des Zugangswegs von Hannes-Meyer-Campus zum Schwimmbad als grüner Weg



AUFTRAGZEILE	bauDenkmal bundesschule bernau e.V.
	Hannes-Meyer- Campus 9
	16321 Bernau bei Berlin
OBJEKT	bundesschule bernau
PROJEKT	Denkmalgerechte Instandsetzung Außenanlagen
PLANSTADIUM	Masterplan Außenanlagen
PLANUNG / BEARBEITUNG	Büro Dr. Jacobs & Hübinger
	Passauer Straße 4, 10789 Berlin
MASSSTAB	1 : 500
DATUM	21.11.2013

### Securing usage and financing

Pursuant to the law for the protection and conservation of monuments in Brandenburg (BbgDschG), the owner is responsible for the maintenance and renovation of the objects within reasonable financial limits (see chapter 5.f). The owners can write off against tax measures for the conservation or meaningful usage of the monuments.

The State of Brandenburg represented by the Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften und Bauen (BLB) as tenant under a building lease in association with the Handwerkskammer (Chamber of Crafts) Berlin as subsidiary tenant under a building lease assumes responsibility for drafting a maintenance plan for the existing property of the ADGB Trade Union School for the next ten years. The BLB and the Handwerkskammer Berlin share the financial burden arising therefrom. The Handwerkskammer Berlin is thereby responsible for measures for the protection, conservation and maintenance of the buildings of the ADGB Trade Union School. It covers the operational, conservation and maintenance costs for the listed complex from the incomes derived from the management of the educational institution and the leasing of rooms to external users for educational purposes and events. In the case of the teacher residences, the BLB covers the arising costs from the rental incomes.

In July 2015 1,2 million Euro were granted for the development of the ADGB Trade Union School in accordance with heritage conservation guidelines from the programme „Nationale Projekte des Städtebaus“ (National urban development projects) of the Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit (Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety; BMUB). Furthermore the City of Bernau contributed 600.000 Euro to this.

A usage focusing on work in education and the availability of housing and recreational facilities in the scope of the complex's capacity as a residential school are safeguarded. Continuity in the use of rooms for educational and training purposes contributes significantly to the conservation of the functional authenticity of the ADGB Trade Union School.

The use of the teacher residences as dwellings and the maintenance of a high living standard therein must also be upheld. A secure long-term usage suited to the existing buildings thereby ensures financing for building maintenance and for the stable future development of the school complex and teacher residences.

### Promotion of information and public acceptance

Public awareness of the ADGB Trade Union School as a testimony to the building department and the progressive ideas of the Bauhaus form an important foundation for the conservation, care and communication of heritage conservation issues. Targeted public relations work fosters identification among the residents, the neighbouring educational institutions and the people of Bernau. The international reputation of the Bauhaus as an outstanding cultural property gives the ADGB Trade Union School a significant role in the national prominence of both city and region; this is reflected in the marketing of the location.

The communication of the outstanding value of the ADGB Trade Union School as Bauhaus World Heritage builds on the commitment of the foundation Baudenkmal Bundes-schule Bernau and the association baudenkmal bundes-schule bernau e. V. Guided tours are available, events such as the Heritage Open Days take place on local and regional levels and a wide range of websites provide information about the historical contexts, architects and designers of the Bauhaus as well as events and exhibitions (<http://www.bauhaus-denkmal-bernau.de/>).

The pedagogical background of the school complex and its facilities, which are ideally suited for events and conferences, attract a wide audience beyond the regional catchment area. Thus, the complex becomes a place that multiplies the ideas of the Bauhaus, the conservation of modern buildings and the World Heritage. Close collaboration between all the management system's network partners thereby ensures the successful planning and organisation of tourism and the communication of the cultural property.

The master plan for the outdoor area formulates a number of steps that, taking into consideration the monumental area statutes, improve the tourism infrastructure in a way that does not compromise but moderately complements the original state. This also includes the construction of the visitor centre and the reorganisation of car parking facilities.

### Inspections and monitoring

By monitoring the condition of the buildings and the implemented maintenance and renovation measures over extended periods, both the compliance with set guidelines in the approach to the existing properties and their qualitative changes are assessed and documented.

The designated authorities thereby collect data on a continuous basis and generate feedback that is as conclusive as possible about the condition of the buildings. This may be complemented by inspections and surveys by the heritage conservation authorities. While the work involved in these surveys is kept within reasonable limits, they yield a good picture of the state of the buildings. The monitoring is thereby limited to key indicators that identify the condition of the buildings and possible subsequent changes (see chapter 6).

### c) Actors

#### The designated authorities/leaseholders

The BLB as principal tenant under a building lease and the Handwerkskammer Berlin as subsidiary tenant under a building lease are responsible for the conservation, protection and development of the existing property. The responsible heritage conservation authorities, the municipal administration and the responsible political bodies supervise these processes. The users of the buildings are also to be seen as management partners.

The BLB as a state-owned enterprise and the Handwerkskammer Berlin are the main actors in the management process and together organise the financing for and direct the measures taken to conserve, protect and develop the building complex. The Handwerkskammer Berlin is responsible for the management of the school and residential (dormitory)

complex. The BLB as lessor is accountable for the maintenance of the teacher residences and assumes the important task of maintaining communications with the tenants. Both partners have a key role to play in public relations work. Their collaboration in the monitoring process is also of pivotal importance.

### Administration and policies

It is in the interests of the city of Bernau to successfully develop the ADGB Trade Union School in the sense of an appropriate approach to the monument, the successful use of the complex as part of the educational site in the Waldfrieden area of Bernau and the strengthening of local and regional awareness. The permission of the municipality as the owner of the grounds must be sought for all significant changes to the buildings. With a range of administrative departments, the municipality is an important partner keeping up a successful management system and for the integration of all contributors. Flexibility is thereby called for in relation to the management of the financial budget so that the management objectives may be realised. In return for these endeavours, the city and region benefit from the increasing appeal that the cultural property generates in and beyond the region.

### The users

Based on the original concept of the Bauhaus, the Handwerkskammer Berlin offers a range of educational, training, residential and recreational provisions for apprentices, some of whom live on site. Other temporary events take place in the building, such as training days, conferences and examinations for apprenticeship or master certificates.

These heterogeneous users are fully informed about the relevant historico-cultural backgrounds and singularity of the Bauhaus's design concept and about the protection and conservation of the complex. This establishes the foundations for a responsible approach to the buildings and safeguards its material and conceptual value. In the process, the conservation of the buildings of New Architecture is also conveyed as an important cultural task. The lessees of the teacher residences are important partners and initiators for the cultivation and

development of the ADGB Trade Union School as a cultural property and are to be integrated in the processes.

### Foundation and association

The association *baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e. V.* has engaged in committed and valuable work since 1990 in researching, communicating, conserving and protecting the ADGB Trade Union School. It therefore assumes a pivotal role as an active contributor to the management plan. It brings the ADGB Trade Union School to life as a cultural property by means of numerous publications, an exhibition and guided tours by volunteers (see chapter 5.i).

The foundation *Baudenkmal Bundesschule Bernau* that evolved in 2011 from the association *baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e. V.*, in combination with the municipal council, the *Handwerkskammer Berlin*, the administrative district of Barnim and the bank *Sparkasse Barnim*, also provides financial support for research into and the communication and promotion of the monument. As motivated partners with a great awareness of the singular value of the monument, with their commitment both bodies – the *baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e. V.* and the foundation *Baudenkmal Bundesschule Bernau* – contribute significantly to the protection, conservation and development of the existing property and play key roles in the management process.

### Competencies and specialists

The heritage conservation authorities have access to adequately trained associates by means of the professional staff employed by the owners and to a certain extent by the users.

The planning and implementation of measures applied to the original substance or to component parts of the complex are responsible tasks that must be realised by the relevant specialists. Their wealth of experience and ideas is to be engaged also in the management of conflicts. The ADGB Trade Union School is integrated in the activities for the already existing Bauhaus World Heritage Sites, which ensures a high standard in relation to the conservation, development and communication of the buildings.

For consultation or direct cooperation in this respect, the Bauhaus-Universität Weimar with its focus on education in architecture, media, design and art and the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation with its duty to research, cultivate and conserve the Bauhaus heritage are available as competent partners. Above and beyond this a number of universities, colleges and institutions in the region are available as competent cooperation partners in the fields of heritage conservation, modern building research and World Heritage management (see chapter 5.g).

## 5.f Sources and levels of finance

The monument protection laws of Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg both state that the owners of cultural properties are obliged to conserve, maintain and protect said properties within the bounds of what is reasonable and in line with heritage conservation guidelines [§ 9 (2) DschGLSA and § 7 (1) BbgDSchG]. Measures for the conservation and meaningful use of a monument may be offset against tax in accordance with the applicable income tax law.

In the case of the Bauhaus building and the Masters' Houses in Dessau and the sites in Weimar publicly funded education and research institutions assume a central role. In the case of the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School their commercial use must be taken into account.

There are numerous project-based funding programmes available to both monuments. Foundations under private law also grant funds for the maintenance and conservation of cultural monuments

### (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

The owners finance the ongoing building maintenance of the Houses with Balcony Access. This is in turn essentially financed by incomes raised from renting the flats. The Houses with Balcony Access are used exclusively as rental properties. Their current use to rent out relatively small, affordable flats ensures a basic level of building maintenance. This continuous, long-established usage is safeguarded and legally bound by the housing association's statutes. Steps are taken to ensure that the quality of the housing is not compromised by third-party usage or an increase in the density of the estate, which can lead to vacancies or social instability and thereby put the financing of building maintenance at risk.

### (VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau

The Handwerkskammer Berlin finances the maintenance costs for the school and dormitory buildings of the ADGB Trade Union School. Refinancing is covered in part by the operations of the Education and Innovation Centre (BIZWA) of the Handwerkskammer Berlin. The building maintenance for the teacher residences is financed by the BLB. The funds are raised from the rental income from flats in the teacher residences. The restoration of the outdoor area according to the 2013 concept of the ADGB Trade Union School is funded by the programme "Nationale Projekte des Städtebaus" (National urban development projects) of the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety. This funding was awarded in July 2015. The City of Bernau contributes its own share to this.



Fig. 4: Canteen of the ADGB Trade Union School, photo 2007, Brenne Architekten

## 5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

The scientific specialist staff of the respective heritage conservation authorities, i.e. qualified art historians, architects, landscape architects or restorers, manage the conservation and maintenance of World Heritage Sites in all locations. In each federal state the respective Council for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Monuments serves as an external specialist body that is summoned by the supreme heritage conservation authority. This comprises honorary representatives of the scientific disciplines with qualified heritage conservation competencies and representatives of social groups with experience that provide support in relation to heritage conservation issues or concrete planning matters.

As component parts of the Bauhaus heritage the Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School are integrated in the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation's programme for the research, conservation and communication of the Bauhaus heritage. With its archive materials and the specialist knowledge of its employees, the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation is available as a consultation partner. Both sites have resource to partnerships and cooperation projects with the regional universities, universities of applied sciences, research centres and competence centres that have specialised departments for the research and conservation of modern buildings. Nearby Berlin has a wide range of competence centres, museums and universities that specialise in the protection and conservation of modern cultural heritage. Some universities of applied sciences offer courses focusing on research into and specialised approaches to modern historic buildings. Noteworthy examples include the postgraduate programme in monument conservation or the Center for Metropolitan Studies at the Technische Universität Berlin. The Department of History and Cultural Studies of the Freie Universität Berlin, the Institute for Art and Visual History of the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, the Department of Architecture of the Berlin University of the Arts (UdK) and the Department of Architecture and Urban Development of the University of Applied Sciences Potsdam have already indicated an interest in cooperation.

The Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin – Museum für Gestaltung holds a comprehensive collection of original Bauhaus objects and is conducting intensive research into the school's history. With numerous exhibitions, events and publications, it contributes significantly to the dissemination of knowledge about the Bauhaus.

Various universities and universities of applied sciences in the Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia and Brandenburg region likewise have special competence in the conservation of modern cultural heritage or in World Heritage management. Of note here are the Faculty of Architecture of the Anhalt University of Applied Sciences, which has collaborated with the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation for a number of years now, the Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus-Senftenberg with its Faculty of Architecture and specialised World Heritage Studies programme and the European University Viadrina in Frankfurt (Oder) with its European Cultural Heritage masters programme.

### (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

Skilled professionals employed by the housing association Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG, generally qualified as architects or engineers, are responsible for maintenance and renovation measures in the Houses with Balcony Access. They are integrated in a local network comprising planners and skilled craftspersons with a wealth of experience in dealing with seminal modern Bauhaus buildings gained through work on the Bauhaus building, the Masters' Houses, the Dessau-Törten Estate, the former Employment Office designed by Walter Gropius and other Bauhaus buildings in the city of Dessau (see also chapter 5.e Competencies and specialists).

### (VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau

The Handwerkskammer Berlin and the BLB are responsible for dealing with the existing properties in Bernau according to the heritage conservation guidelines. Both have experience in the appropriate building maintenance measures and contacts to the relevant qualified partners. Maintenance measures have to date been entrusted to planning offices, restorers, surveyors and specialised companies with exten-

sive experience in the field of heritage conservation. A wide range of suitable companies is found in nearby Berlin. The association *baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e. V.* also brings together a number of committed, qualified staff, some from interdisciplinary backgrounds. The founding members in 1990 included architects, trade unionists, university lecturers, journalists and cultural scientists, who have since organised a wide range of specialist events on the history and usage of the school, on the development of the historico-cultural background and on the future approach to the school (see also chapter 5.e Competencies and specialists).



Fig. 5: Partial view of the House with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 40, photo 2008, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Doreen Ritzau

## 5.h Visitor facilities and infrastructure

### (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

The Bauhaus Dessau Foundation has set up a visitors centre in the Bauhaus building, where visitors can access information about the Houses with Balcony Access and other Bauhaus buildings in Dessau. It also offers regular daily guided tours of the buildings. On the Dessau-Törten Estate in the centrally located Konsum building, the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation has set up an info-point that brings to life the history of the origins and development of the estate by way of models and exhibits. The museum flat at Peterholzstraße 40 may be viewed in the framework of guided tours of the estate. The Bauhaus Dessau Foundation collates visitor data on a regular basis.

### (VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau

Visitation at the ADGB Trade Union School is managed by the association *baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e. V.*, which offers guided tours of the complex on five fixed dates per year and on the basis of individual agreements. It also has an exhibition about the complex and its usage history in one of the teacher residences and information boards accessible to the public in the school grounds, in the foyer and in the connecting corridor of the school building.

## 5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

### (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

The city of Dessau-Roßlau has various concepts at its disposal that serve as a framework for municipal development and in which guidelines and focal points for action are formulated. The city is thereby committed to the innovative and creative heritage of the Bauhaus and takes the title „Bauhaus City“ (see chapter 5.d). This yields diverse potentials and action areas in the field of city marketing and the promotion and development of tourism. The master plan Bauhaus City (see chapter 5.d) envisages a medium-term, broad-based programme for the promotion and communication of the Bauhaus cultural heritage. Here, the municipal administration and the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation are the main actors, who on the basis of a cooperation agreement adopt numerous measures for the presentation of the Bauhaus World Heritage in the cityscape, in the media and online. In addition to improving the network between the Bauhaus-associated buildings in Dessau by way of a traffic guidance system and a decentralised exhibition, the main focus of the master plan is the construction of a museum in the city centre, in which the collections of the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation can be exhibited. The time horizon for this project is determined by the centenary of the foundation of the Bauhaus in 2019. The application for the addition of the Houses with Balcony Access to the UNESCO Bauhaus World Heritage is also an explicit component of the master plan. The Houses with Balcony Access are integrated as Bauhaus heritage in the programme of the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation insofar as this affects presentation and promotion on the basis of the Foundation's legal framework, statutes and master plan. The Houses with Balcony Access are viewed by numerous visitors during events such as the annual nationwide “Tag des offenen Denkmals” (Heritage Open Days) and others.

### (VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau

The committed work of the association *baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e. V.* has yielded services for visitors and a

series of scientific publications. The association also commissioned the preparation of the master plan and the outdoor area concept. A website with information about the building, its history, the aforementioned association and the Foundation that evolved from it has also been set up (<http://www.bauhaus-denkmal-bernau.de/>).

The following selection of projects were realised between 2010 and 2015:

- Installation of large format information panels outside various parts of the historic building complex

- Publication of an information brochure “Bauhaus Denkmal Bundesschule Bernau” in German and English (various editions since 2009)

- Making of the documentary film “Die Bundesschule Bernau – Denkmal der Moderne” as an introductory film for visitor information

- Commission for the development of a 3-D animation to show the structural changes made to the historical building from 1930 until today

The association's commitment to the ADGB Trade Union School was honoured in 1997 with the Brandenburgischer Förderpreis für Denkmalpflege (Brandenburg advancement award for monument preservation) and in 2008 with Germany's highest accolade for the communication of matters of heritage conservation, the “Silberne Halbkugel” of the Deutsches Nationalkomitee für Denkmalschutz (German National Committee for Monument Protection).

The heritage conservation authorities also support public relations work on a scientific level with specialist contributions and the nationwide “Tag des offenen Denkmals” (Heritage Open Days). The Handwerkskammer Berlin as the designated authority runs the residential school for apprentices. In the course of its operations, public events such as exhibitions and concerts are held in the building, which explicitly promote the heritage conservation status of New Architecture and the historico-cultural connection with the Bauhaus. As such, this usage helps to promote the complex to a wider audience.

## **5.j Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)**

The heritage conservation authorities responsible for both of the objects have at their disposal graduate and postgraduate level art historians, architects, landscape architects and restorers who are able to adopt a responsible approach to the listed properties and reach decisions independently.

### **(VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau**

The Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG has at its disposal a satisfactory team of architects, engineers and in-house technicians, who competently plan and implement building maintenance measures and are integrated in the network of the Bauhaus City Dessau. The Bauhaus Dessau Foundation engages and trains freelance staff to work with visitors, hold guided tours of the Dessau-Törten Estate and the model flat in the House with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 40 and to supervise the exhibition in the Konsum building.

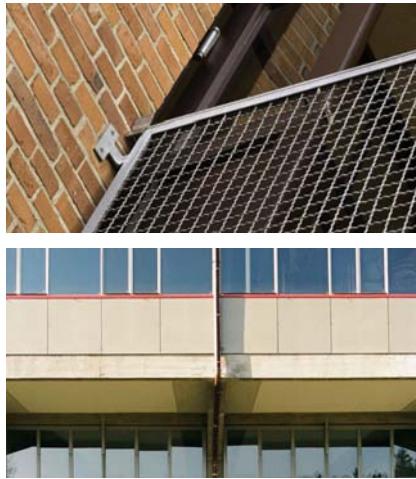
### **(VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau**

The Handwerkskammer Berlin has its own building management system for the maintenance of the ADGB Trade Union School. The teacher residences are maintained and cared for by the building management department of the BLB. Both institutions have access to competent engineers, in-house technicians and skilled craftspersons. Visitor services in the ADGB Trade Union School are currently supplied on a voluntary basis by members of the association *baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e. V.*, who supervise the exhibition space in one of the teacher residences and regularly organise guided tours on request.



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## 6. Monitoring



### **6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation**

To ensure the conservation of the monumental properties and to ensure that structural maintenance and renovation measures are carried out according to monument conservation principles and criteria, provision is made for monitoring of the World Heritage Sites with reference to key indicators. Monitoring is carried out jointly by the state monument authorities and ICOMOS on a regular cycle, during which the indicators are surveyed. This results in a picture of the given state of conservation and a record of the requisite data. As a result of their different histories of use and conservation, heterogeneous key indicators apply to the individual properties. Surveys of the relevant data are spread across a variety of authorities, users and owners who participate in the monitorings. ICOMOS Germany is in charge of producing regular reports.

Site	Indicator	Monitoring method	Cycle	Data collection, responsibility
<b>VI Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau</b>	Maintenance and conservation status of the buildings and open spaces	Visual monitoring	Regular	Owner, monument authority, ICOMOS
	Urban development in the environs	Official permit-granting procedures	As needed	Building control authority, monument authority, ICOMOS
	Use	Data collection	Annual	Owner
	Financial resources	Data collection	Annual	Owner
	Visitor numbers	Data collection	Continuous	Bauhaus Dessau Foundation
	Staff resources	Data collection	Annual	For conservation: owner, for public relations work: Bauhaus Dessau Foundation
	Events	Data collection	Annual	Owner, monument authorities, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation
	Publications	Data collection	Annual	Owner, monument authorities, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation
<b>VII ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau</b>	Maintenance and conservation status of the buildings	Visual monitoring	Regular	Owner, monument authority, ICOMOS
	Development of open space and urban planning	Official permit-granting procedures	As needed	Building control authority, monument authority
	Use	Data collection	Annual	Parties with disposition rights
	Financial resources	Data collection	Annual	Parties with disposition rights
	Visitor numbers	Data collection	Continuous	Parties with disposition rights
	Staff resources	Data collection	Annual	Parties with disposition rights
	Events	Data collection	Annual	Parties with disposition rights, monument authorities
	Publications	Data collection	Annual	Parties with disposition rights, monument authorities, association "baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e. V.", Bauhaus Dessau Foundation

Table 1: Overview of the indicators for determining the state of conservation

## (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

Regular inspection of the structural condition is undertaken by the housing association Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG (Housing Cooperative Dessau eG) in its capacity as owner of the property. The key factors for determining the state of conservation are the integrity and authenticity of the existing buildings and open spaces with particular regard to the characteristic cubature, arrangement, material and the surfaces of the facades. The urban planning scheme interspersing linear buildings with individual houses gives the World Heritage component its distinctive appearance and is therefore another indicator to be monitored. Areas of damage caused by cracks in the reinforced concrete sections of the access balconies have been monitored since they were detected by the housing association. Other indicators seen as important for safeguarding the use and financing of the historic buildings in the long term are the responsible management of the buildings as rental accommodation. Both academic research and exchange among experts as well as the communication of the cultural historical importance of the Houses with Balcony Access to a broad public are important contributions to cultural education in keeping with the World Heritage idea.

Contact details of authorities in charge of monitoring:

### Owner:

Wohnungsgenossenschaft eG Dessau (WG)  
Wolfgangstraße 30  
06844 Dessau-Roßlau/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 340 260 22 0  
fax: +49 (0) 340 260 22 911  
e-mail: info@wg-dessau.de

### Authority for the protection of monuments:

Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie  
Sachsen-Anhalt (LDA LSA)  
Richard-Wagner-Straße 9  
06114 Halle (Saale)/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 345 5247 580  
fax: +49 (0) 345 5247 351  
e-mail: poststelle@lda.mk.sachsen-anhalt.de

### Building control authority:

Stadt Dessau-Roßlau (SD)  
Der Oberbürgermeister  
Postfach 1425  
06813 Dessau-Roßlau/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 340 204 0  
E-Mail: info@dessau.de

### Site manager:

Bauhaus Dessau Foundation (SBD)  
Gropiusallee 38  
06846 Dessau-Roßlau/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 340 6508 250  
fax: +49 (0) 340 6508 226  
e-mail: direktor@bauhaus-dessau.de

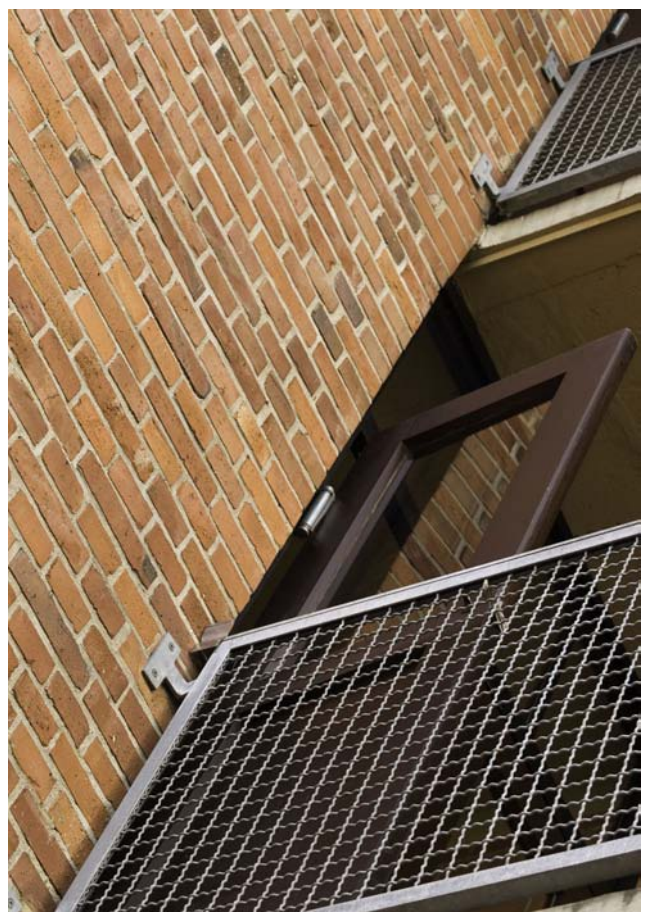


Fig. 1: Balcony walkways, House with Balcony Access, photo 2008, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Doreen Ritzau

### (VII) The ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau

The monitoring of the structural condition and the commissioning of interventions are the responsibility of the Berlin Chamber of Crafts and the Federal State of Brandenburg's real estate and property management company Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Bauen (Brandenburg State Agency for Properties and Construction, BLB). The key indicators for monitoring consist of the authenticity and integrity of the structure of buildings, of open spaces and use and of the fabric of the historic buildings, particularly the facades, roofs, design of interior spaces and fittings.

Areas of damage caused by localised penetration of damp in the cellar, the cracks in the floor slab of the foyer and the loose natural stone slabs have been subject to regular inspection by the Berlin Chamber of Crafts since they were detected. The master plan for the outdoor areas of 2013 envisages that in future the urban planning and open space situation around the school ensemble will be reinstated as closely as possible to the design from the original construction period. The access situation will be optimised by reclaiming original street and footpath routes, also factoring in new usage requirements in the form of improved visitor infrastructure. Beyond this, the management of the training and residential education facilities of the ADGB Trade Union School as well as the rental accommodation of the teacher residences represents an important yardstick for monitoring, since this is the means of refinancing the upkeep measures. Publications and events to publicise the cultural heritage make a valuable contribution to public relations work in keeping with the idea of World Heritage.

Contact details of authorities in charge of monitoring:

Holder of the right of disposal:

Handwerkskammer Berlin (HWK)  
 Bildungs- und Innovationszentrum (BIZWA)  
 Wandlitzer Chaussee 41  
 16321 Bernau/Germany  
 phone: +49 (0) 3338 39 44 0  
 fax: +49 (0) 3338 39 44 13  
 e-mail: bizwa@hwk-berlin.de

Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften und Bauen (BLB), Niederlassung Bernau  
 Hans-Wittwer-Straße 10  
 16321 Bernau/Germany  
 phone: +49 (0) 3338 701  
 postal address: Postfach 11 84, 16311 Bernau

Authorities for the protection of monuments:

Brandenburgisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologisches Landesmuseum (BLDAM)  
 Ortsteil Wünsdorf, Wünsdorfer Platz 4–5  
 15806 Zossen/Germany  
 phone: +49 (0) 33702 712 00  
 fax: +49 (0) 33702 712 02  
 e-mail: poststelle@bldam-brandenburg.de



Fig. 2: Facade of the school building of the ADGB Trade Union School, photo 2010, Brenne Architekten

Building control authority:

Stadt Bernau bei Berlin (SB)  
Der Bürgermeister  
Marktplatz 2  
16321 Bernau bei Berlin/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 3338 365 0  
fax: +49 (0) 3338 365 105  
e-mail: stadtverwaltung@bernaui-bei-berlin.de

Site manager:

Bauhaus Dessau Foundation (SBD)  
Gropiusallee 38  
06846 Dessau-Roßlau/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 340 6508 250  
fax: +49 (0) 340 6508 226  
e-mail: direktor@bauhaus-dessau.de

## **6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring the property**

The official monument authorities are responsible for the cyclical monitoring of all Bauhaus properties listed as World Heritage. ICOMOS Germany produces an annual report on the state of the World Heritage Site. The Periodic Report on the state of the World Heritage Site is produced every six years and sent to UNESCO. The parties involved in the monitoring exercises are the owners or parties with rights of disposition and the responsible authorities. The basis for these surveys are the key indicators included in monitoring checklists and other assessments of status such as photographic documentation and planning documents, as the case may be. The monitoring checklists are reviewed and updated whenever required by current conditions.

## **6.c Results of previous reporting exercises**

The available reports and documents, expert site reports with photographs, and analyses of findings containing comments on the state of conservation of the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau and the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau are considered in Chapter 4.a and listed in Chapters 7.b and c.

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## 7. Documentation



## 7.a Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form

No.	Format	Content	Date taken (month/year)	Picture credits/ photographer	Copyright (if different from photographer) see below for contact details	Non exclusive cession of rights
1f06	jpg	House with Balcony Access	11/2015	Martin Brück	SBD	YES
1f12	jpg	ADGB Trade Union School	03/2007	BA		YES
2a01		Aerial photo of extension of estate	05/2013	Thomas Ruttke		NO
2a02		General Plan Dessau-Törten	10/2015	BA	SBD/BA	NO
2a03		House with Balcony Access PH40, north	04/2012	Yvonne Tenschert	SBD	NO
2a04		House with Balcony Access PH40, south	03/2012	Yvonne Tenschert	SBD	NO
2a05		Original layout	11/2006	SBD		NO
2a06		Elevation, north	11/2006	SBD		NO
2a07		Elevation, south	11/2006	SBD		NO
2a08		Plan, washhouse	11/2006	SBD		NO
2a09	jpg	Washhouse	10/2015	Martin Brück	SBD	YES
2a10		Drainage channel, staircase	01/2004	Bettina Lietz	SBD	NO
2a11		PH40, staircase glazing	03/2012	Yvonne Tenschert	SBD	NO
2a12	jpg	Staircase handrail	07/2015	BA		YES
2a13	jpg	Balcony walkway	11/2008	Doreen Ritzau	SBD	YES
2a14		Detail, entrance door	11/2008	Doreen Ritzau	SBD	NO
2a15		Floor plan, flat	07/2015	BA	SBD/BA	NO
2a16		Flat entrance, coal store	09/2012	Sebastian Gündel	SBD	NO
2a17	jpg	Kitchen	09/2012	Sebastian Gündel	SBD	YES
2a18		Living room	09/2012	Sebastian Gündel	SBD	NO
2a19		Bedroom	09/2012	Sebastian Gündel	SBD	NO
2a20		"Odarra" lock	09/2012	Sebastian Gündel	SBD	NO
2a21		Aerial photo, ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau	2014	LGB	Geobasisdaten: © GeoBasis-DE/LGB 2015	NO
2a22		Site plan 1930	1930	DAM		NO
2a23	jpg	Library and dormitories	03/2007	BA		YES
2a24		Head-end building, Trade Union School	09/2013	BA		NO
2a25	jpg	NE-corner of entire complex	02/2007	BA		YES
2a26		Layout, first floor	10/2015	BA		NO
2a27		Layout, ground floor	10/2015	BA		NO
2a28		Southeast elevation	10/2015	BA		NO
2a29		Northwest elevation	10/2015	BA		NO
2a30		Foyer, school building	01/2007	BA		NO
2a31	jpg	Canteen	10/2008	BA		YES
2a32		Conservatory and student dormitories	03/2007	BA		NO
2a33	jpg	Glass corridor along student dormitories	05/2007	BA		YES
2a34		Corridor, student dormitories	09/2007	BA		NO
2a35		Living room	10/2007	BA		NO

No.	Format	Content	Date taken (month/year)	Picture credits/ photographer	Copyright (if different from photographer) see below for contact details	Non exclusive cession of rights
2a36	jpg	Window detail	05/2005	BA		NO
2a37		Staircase	04/2007	BA		YES
2a38		Gymnasium	01/2011	BA		NO
2a39		Seminar room	10/2007	BA		NO
2a40		Exterior, teacher residences	11/2011	Holger Herschel	BA	NO
2a41		Layout, teacher residences	10/2015	BA		NO
2a42		Gardens, teacher residences	11/2011	Holger Herschel	BA	NO
2a43		Transfomer hut	11/2011	Holger Herschel	BA	NO
2a44		Organisation chart, teaching		AdM	AdM, SBD	NO
2b45		Site plan Dessau-Törten	1930	BHA, Hannes Meyer	SBD	NO
2b46		Building department, students	1928	BHA, Erich Consemüller	Dr. Stephan Consemüller	NO
2b47		Relations to the neighbourhood and environment of a housing estate, building department/Hannes Meyer	1930	AdM		NO
2b48		Building department Hannes Meyer, project by Tibor Weiner und Philipp Tolziner	1930	BHA		NO
2b49		Axonometric projection, Hannes Meyer, building department	1930	BA Koblenz	SBD	NO
2b50		Houses with Balcony Access	1929–1930	BHA, Siegfried Giesenschlag (?)		NO
2b51		Balconies	ca. 1930	Eberhard Renno (Reproduktion)		NO
2b52		Dessau-Törten Estate: Philipp Tolziner in front of a building site signboard	ca. 1930	BHA		NO
2b53		Dessau-Törten Estate, topping out ceremony: Philipp Tolziner with builders	ca. 1927	BHA		NO
2b54		Houses with Balcony Access from southeast	1930	BHA, Collection Kieren/ Hannes Meyer	SBD	NO
2b55		Bauhaus people's flat, view from living room into bedroom and kitchen	1929	AdM, Walter Peterhans	Nachlass Walter Peterhans Museum Folkwang, Essen	NO
2b56		Residents, House with Balcony Access	ca. 1930	private collection		NO
2b57		Historic postcard		private collection		NO
2b58		Houses with Balcony Access in the Dessau-Törten Estate	mid-1930s	SAD/Schneider		NO
2b59		Staircase and balconies	1996	BA		NO
2b60		Staircase tower	08/11	Christoph Petras	SBD	NO
2b61		Group portrait on building site	ca. 1930	BHA/Erich Consemüller	Dr. Stefan Consemüller	NO
2b62		Aerial photo 1930	1930	BHA/Junkers Luftbildzentrale		NO

No.	Format	Content	Date taken (month/year)	Picture credits/ photographer	Copyright (if different from photographer) see below for contact details	Non exclusive cession of rights
2b63		Layout for competition entry for the ADGB Trade Union School by Max Taut	1928	Bauwettbewerb 1928, Heft 33, Bundesschule des ADGB, p. 19		NO
2b64		Canteen	ca. 1930	BHA	SBD	NO
2b65		Plans seminar rooms	1927	BHA/Hannes Meyer	SBD	NO
2b66		Builders and students	ca. 1929	SBD		NO
2b67		Gardens, teachers residences, southeast	ca. 1930	BHA/Arthur Redecker		NO
2b68		Head-end building	ca. 1930	BHA/Walter Peterhans	Nachlass Walter Peterhans, Museum Folkwang, Essen	NO
2b69		Auditorium	ca. 1930	BHA/Arthur Redecker	SBD	NO
2b70		Wall covering by Anni Albers	1929/30	Zeiss Ikon A.G. Goerz-Werk, Berlin	Joseph und Anni Albers Foundation, VG Bild-Kunst, Bonn, 2015	NO
2b71		Lecture theatre	ca. 1930	BHA	SBD	NO
2b72		Deployment of SS and SA on the grounds of the „Führerschule“ of the NSDAP	1933	BSB/Hoffmann		NO
2b73		Model, extension buildings	1950s	bbb e. V./Klinger		NO
2b74		Head-end building with extensions	1956	bbb e. V.		NO
2b75		Construction phase plan	10/2015	BA		NO
3001		Houses with Balcony Access from south	1930	BHA, Collection Kieren/Hannes Meyer	SBD	NO
3002		Student dormitories from northeast	ca. 1930	BHA/Arthur Redecker		NO
4a01		Handrail	07/2015	BA		NO
4a02		Glass corridor along the dormitories	05/2009	BA		NO
5c01		Statutes for the protection of the Dessau-Törten Estate	12/2010	Stadt Dessau-Roßlau		NO
5c02		Extract from the Statutes for the protection of the Monumental Area „Baudenkmal Bundesschule Bernau“	07/2014	Stadtverwaltung Bernau bei Berlin		NO
5e03		Master plan of the outdoor area concept, plan extract	12/2014	Jacobs + Hübinger	Stadt Bernau bei Berlin	NO
5f04		Canteen ADGB Trade Union School	06/2007	BA		NO
5g05		Partial view of House with Balcony Access	11/2008	Doreen Ritzau	SBD	NO
6a01		Facade section, House with Balcony Access	11/2008	Doreen Ritzau	SBD	NO
6a02		Facade section, gymnasium	07/2010	BA		NO
7b01	jpg	House with Balcony Access, washhouse	02/2015	Martin Brück	SBD	YES
7b02	jpg	Teacher residences, garden	08/2012	BA		YES
8d01		Door handle, House with Balcony Access	07/2015	BA		NO
8d02		Coloured glass door section, staircase, student housing block	05/2009	BA		NO
Back cover		Hannes Meyer with students on the terrace of the bauhaus canteen	1930	BHA/Umbo (Otto Umbeh)	Phyllis Umbeh/ Galerie Kicken, Berlin; VG Bild-Kunst, Bonn, 2015	NO

Table 1: List of images included in the nomination, non exclusive cessions of rights, picture credits

**Contact details of copyright owners:**

AdM: Archiv der Moderne – Sammlung für Architektur,  
Ingenieurbau, Kunst und Design an der Bauhaus-  
Universität Weimar  
Bauhausstraße 7b, 99423 Weimar/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 3643 583 117  
e-mail: archiv-moderne@uni-weimar.de

BA: Brenne Architekten:  
Rheinstraße 45, 12161 Berlin/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 30 859 07913  
fax: +49 (0) 30 859 4063  
e-mail: mail@brenne-architekten.de

BA Koblenz: Bundesarchiv,  
Potsdamer Straße 1, 56075 Koblenz/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 261 505 382  
fax: +49 (0) 261 505 430  
e-mail: koblenz@bundesarchiv.de

bbb e.V.: baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e. V.  
Hannes-Meyer-Campus 9, 16321 Bernau bei Berlin/Germany  
phone/fax: +49 (0) 3338 76 78 75  
e-mail: verein@bauhaus-denkmal-bernaue.de

BHA: Bauhaus-Archiv-Museum für Gestaltung  
Klingelhöferstraße 14, 10785 Berlin/Germany  
contact partner, picture library: Sabine Hartmann  
phone: +49 (0) 30 254 002 12  
e-mail: p.hartmann@bauhaus.de

BLDAM: Brandenburgisches Landesamt für  
Denkmalpflege und Archäologisches Landesmuseum,  
Dezernat Inventarisierung/Dokumentation  
Wünsdorfer Platz 4–5, 15806 Wünsdorf/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 33702 712 00  
fax: +49 (0) 33702 712 02  
e-mail: Poststelle@BLDAM-brandenburg.de

BSB: Bayerisches Staatsarchiv München/Bildarchiv  
Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Abteilung Handschriften  
und Alte Drucke, Referat Karten und Bilder  
Ludwigstraße 16, 80539 München/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 89 28638-2292, -2346, -2287  
fax: +49 (0) 89 28638-2925  
e-mail: bildarchiv@bsb-muenchen.de

Dr. Stephan Consemüller  
Weinbergsweg 10  
63589 Linsengericht/Germany  
stephan.consemueller@t-online.de

DAM: Deutsches Architekturmuseum  
Frankfurt am Main/Germany  
contact partner: Inge Wolf  
Head of the DAM Collection of archives,  
architectural plans and models  
Hedderichstraße 108–110  
60596 Frankfurt am Main/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 69 212 30831  
fax: +49 (0) 69 212 37721  
e-mail: inge.wolf@stadt-frankfurt.de

LGB: Landesvermessung und  
Geobasisinformation Brandenburg,  
Dezernat Geodatenbereitstellung und  
Auftragsmanagement  
Heinrich-Mann-Allee 103  
14473 Potsdam/Germany  
phone.: +49 (0)3 31 88 44 - 313  
fax: +49 (0)3 31 88 44 – 126

MFE: Museum Folkwang Essen  
Museumsplatz 1  
45128 Essen/Germany  
phone: +49 (0) 201 8845 000  
fax: +49 (0) 201 889 145 000  
e-mail: info@museum-folkwang.essen.de

SAD: Stadtarchiv Dessau-Roßlau

Lange Gasse 22, 06844 Dessau-Roßlau/Germany

phone: +49 (0) 340 215550

fax: +49 (0) 340 5169620

e-mail: [stadtarchiv@dessau-rosslau.de](mailto:stadtarchiv@dessau-rosslau.de)

SBD: Bauhaus Dessau Foundation

Gropiusallee 38, 06846 Dessau-Roßlau/Germany

phone: +49 (0) 340 6508 250

fax: +49 (0) 340 6508 226

e-mail, photo and film service: [hoell@bauhaus-dessau.de](mailto:hoell@bauhaus-dessau.de)

or [rumler@bauhaus-dessau.de](mailto:rumler@bauhaus-dessau.de)

VG Bild-Kunst: VG Bild-Kunst Bonn

Geschäftsstelle in Bonn VG Bild-Kunst

Weberstraße 61, 53113 Bonn/Germany

phone: +49 (0) 228 915 340

fax: +49 (0) 228 91534 39

e-mail: [info@bildkunst.de](mailto:info@bildkunst.de)

## 7.b Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

### General documents, federal legislation

Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (World Heritage Convention) which came into force in the Federal Republic of Germany on 23 November 1976 (BGBl. 1977 II p. 213)

Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, July 2015

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (Hague Convention) of 14 May 1954, ratified by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1967 (BGBl. 1967 II p. 1233), last amended by Article 4 of the Convention dated 27 April 2004 (BGBl. 2004 I p. 630)

The Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter, 1964)

Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) undersigned by the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1985 and effective from 1 December 1987 (BGBl. 1987 II p. 623)

Federal Building Code (BauGB) in the version formulated on 23 September 2004 (BGBl. I p. 2414), last amended by Article 1 of the Code dated 20 November 2014 (BGBl. I p. 1748)

Federal Regional Planning Act (ROG) Article 1 of the Act of 22 December 2008 (BGBl. I p. 2986), which came into force on 31 December 2008/30 June 2009, last amended by the Act dated 31 July 2009 (BGBl. I p. 2585), effective from 1 March 2010

Federal Land Use Ordinance (BauNVO) in the version formulated on 23 January 1990 (BGBl. I p. 132), last amended by Article 2 of the Ordinance dated 11 June 2013 (BGBl. I p. 1548), effective from 22 September 2013

Federal Nature Conservation Act of 29 July 2009 (BGBl. I p. 2542), last amended by Article 4, paragraph 100 of the Act dated 7 August 2013 (BGBl. I p. 3154)

### (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

Regional Development Act of Saxony-Anhalt (LEntwG LSA) of 23 April 2015 (GVBl. 9/2015 p. 170)

Monuments Protection Act of Saxony-Anhalt dated 21 October 1991 (GVBl. LSA p. 368), last amended by Article 2 of the Third Investment Relief Act dated 20 December 2005 (GVBl. LSA p. 769)

Building Law of Saxony-Anhalt (BauO LSA) in the version formulated on 10 September 2013, last considered amendment: § 70 (2), changed by Article 13 of the Law dated 17 June 2014 (GVBl. LSA p. 288, 341)

Conservation and Design Statutes of the City of Dessau for the preservation of the city's singular urban planning and for the protection of the appearance of the estate and houses of the Bauhaus housing estate Dessau-Törten, including the Houses with Balcony Access in Peterholzstraße and Mittelbreite and the L. Fischer houses in Großring, which came into effect on 26 September 1994

Land Use Plan, City of Dessau. Dessau, June 2004, Stadtplanungsamt Dessau (City Planning Office Dessau), Am Wörlitzer Bahnhof 1, 06844 Dessau-Roßlau, with ASP – Büro für Architektur, Stadt- und Landschaftsplanung, Kunoldstraße 40, 34141 Kassel (planners)

Leitbild Stadt Dessau-Roßlau (Development Guideline City of Dessau-Roßlau). Dessau, February 2011 (BV/516/2010/VI-61). Stadt Dessau-Roßlau/Dezernat für Wirtschaft und Stadtentwicklung, Amt für Stadtentwicklung, Stadtplanung und Denkmalpflege (City of Dessau-Roßlau/Department of economics and urban development, office for urban development, town planning and heritage conservation), Finanzrat-Albert-Straße 2,

06862 Dessau-Roßlau (ed.), with:  
adrian.mehlin.prozessnavigation, Berlin (process  
management, text, editing)

INSEK Integratives Stadtentwicklungskonzept Dessau-  
Roßlau 2025 (Integrative Urban Development Concept  
2025). Dessau, July 2013 (BV/160/2013/VI-61),  
Stadt Dessau-Roßlau/Dezernat für Wirtschaft und Stadt-  
entwicklung, Amt für Stadtentwicklung, Stadtplanung und  
Denkmalpflege (City of Dessau-Roßlau/Department of  
economics and urban development, office for urban  
development, town planning and heritage conservation),  
Finanzrat-Albert-Straße 2, 06862 Dessau-Roßlau (ed.)  
with: Büro für urbane Projekte, Leipzig

Zentrenkonzept Dessau-Roßlau (Centre Concept Des-  
sau-Roßlau). Dessau, June 2009 ((DR/BV/136/2009/VI-  
61), Stadt Dessau-Roßlau/Dezernat für Wirtschaft und  
Stadtentwicklung, Amt für Stadtentwicklung, Stadtplanung  
und Denkmalpflege (City of Dessau-Roßlau, Department of  
economics and urban development, office for urban  
development, town planning and heritage conservation),  
Finanzrat-Albert-Straße 2, 06862 Dessau-Roßlau (ed.), with:  
Wallraf & Partner Stadt- und Regionalforschung, Stadtpla-  
nung und wohnungswirtschaftliche Beratung,  
Humperdinckstraße 16, 06844 Dessau-Roßlau (editing  
and layout)

Master Plan Bauhaus City (DR/BV/170/2012/S+R 6.6.12)  
Stadt-Dessau-Roßlau, Der Oberbürgermeister, Dezernat  
für Wirtschaft und Stadtentwicklung, Amt für Stadtent-  
wicklung, Stadtplanung und Denkmalpflege (City of Des-  
sau-Roßlau, Lord Mayor, department of economics and ur-  
ban development, office for urban development, town  
planning and heritage conservation), Finanzrat-Albert-  
Straße 2, 06862 Dessau-Roßlau

#### **(VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau**

Regional Development Plan Berlin-Brandenburg  
(LEP B-B), Senate Department for Urban Development,  
Württembergische Straße 6, 10707 Berlin, and Ministry  
for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, Henning-von-  
Tresckow-Straße 2–8, 14467 Potsdam (ed.), Potsdam  
2009

Law for the protection and conservation of monuments  
in Brandenburg (BbgDSchG) dated 24 May 2004  
(GVBl.I/04, [No. 09], p. 215)

Brandenburg Building Ordinance (BbgBO) in the version  
formulated on 17 September 2008 (GVBl.I/08, [No. 14],  
p. 226), last amended by Article 2 of the Ordinance dated  
29 November 2010 (GVBl.I/10, [No. 39])

Statute for the protection of the historic monument  
“Bauhausdenkmal Bundesschule Bernau” (Bauhaus  
ADGB Trade Union School Bernau) dated 4 September  
2014

Land Use Plan City of Bernau bei Berlin, November 2007;  
Landscape Plan City of Bernau bei Berlin, November  
2007, Stadt Bernau (City of Bernau) bei Berlin, Markt-  
platz 2, 16321 Bernau bei Berlin, with: work group  
comprising: a.r.p. Planungsbüro, Dipl.-Ing. G. Haß,  
August-Bebel-Straße 16, 16321 Bernau bei Berlin;  
W.O.W Kommunalberatung und Projektbegleitung GmbH/  
Döllinger Architekten, Louis-Braille-Straße 1, 16321  
Bernau bei Berlin

baudenkmal bundesschule bernau, Masterplan/external  
works, Dr. Jacobs & Hübinger, Büro für Gartendenkmal-  
pflege und Landschaftsarchitektur Berlin, January 2014



Fig. 1: House with Balcony Access and washhouse, photo 2015,  
Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Martin Brück

## 7.c Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property

### (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau

Registration number: 094 40122 000 000 000 000

Registration date: 15 October 1994

New district: Kreisfreie Stadt Dessau-Roßlau

Municipality/City: Dessau-Roßlau

Municipal/urban district: Süd

Street/Location/House number: Mittelbreite 6, 14;

Peterholzstraße 40, 48, 56

Definition: Group of buildings

Name of structure: Houses with Balcony Access of the Dessau-Törten Estate

Original usage: Multiple family dwelling

Current usage: Multiple family dwelling

Designation: Monumental Area

Designation features: Historic, artistic-cultural, technological-economic, urban development

Justification for conservation: Group of five identical Houses with Balcony Access in the Dessau-Törten Estate, each within view of the others and set among single-family homes; commissioned as a social housing project by the Spar- und Baugenossenschaft Dessau (savings and building association); planned in a planning collective of the building department of the Bauhaus directed by the second Bauhaus director Hannes Meyer; built 1930; part of the Meyer-conceived expansion of the Dessau-Törten Estate designed by Gropius, subsequently realised differently; the multiple family dwellings based on the "Volkswohnung" (people's flat) for workers and lower-ranked employees comprise 18 flats, each with 47 m<sup>2</sup> living space, the rear-facing green areas of former tenants' allotments (30 m<sup>2</sup>), a communal washhouse with drying area and a cellar space and tool store beneath the ground floor balcony walkway; access to the flats is provided by the avant-corps-like projecting staircase, originally with narrow facade completely glazed, which connects with the jutting balcony walkways leading to the entrance doors to the flats; finished using traditional masonry with hollow slab ceilings and reinforced concrete

balconies; the Dessau Houses with Balcony Access (alongside Paul Frank's House with Balcony Access in Hamburg-Dulsberg, 1927) set a precedent for this internationally well-received building type and are among the outstanding examples of the architectural heritage of modernism worldwide. The external appearance of cubic volumes and facades as well as the basic urban design concept are largely conserved in an authentic state; the building at Peterholzstraße 40 features a model flat that testifies to the original layout of rooms and interior furnishings and fittings; the group of buildings testifies to the modern teaching content and principles of the Bauhaus building department; it testifies to an inclusive design methodology based on socio-psychological, ecological and building physics analyses and the radically reduced design derived therefrom; it testifies to a functional-economical, sustainability-orientated utilisation of materials and structures; it testifies to the ideas and contributions of the Bauhaus and the international modern movement to one of the key challenges of the 20th century, the production of affordable and healthy housing conditions for the masses; it testifies to the specific theories and themes of the architect, teacher and theorist Hannes Meyer; it testifies to the brief but lasting impact of the members of the Bauhaus school in Dessau in the latter half of the Weimar Republic; owned and managed by a cooperative since its construction, it testifies to the sustainability of cooperative housing.

#### Component part

Registration number: 094 40122 001 000 000 000

Registration date: 11 September 2015

New district: Kreisfreie Stadt Dessau-Roßlau

Municipality/City: Dessau-Roßlau

Municipal/urban district: Süd

Street/Location/House number: Mittelbreite 6

Location: Dessau-Törten Estate, extension

Definition: Residential building

Name of structure: House with Balcony Access

Original use: Multiple family dwelling

Current use: Multiple family dwelling

Designation: Architectural monument

Designation features: Historic, artistic-cultural, technological-economic, urban development

Justification for conservation: House with Balcony Access at Mittelbreite 6, component of the five-part group of buildings "Houses with Balcony Access of the Dessau-Törten Estate"; commissioned as a social housing project by the Spar- und Baugenossenschaft (savings and building association) Dessau; planned in a planning collective of the building department of the Bauhaus directed by the second Bauhaus director Hannes Meyer; built 1930; part of the Meyer-conceived expansion of the Dessau-Törten Estate designed by Gropius, subsequently realised differently; the multiple family dwellings based on the "Volkswohnung" for workers and lower-ranked employees comprise 18 flats, each with 47 m<sup>2</sup> living space, the rear-facing green areas (formerly tenants' allotments measuring 30 m<sup>2</sup>), the communal washhouse with drying area and a cellar space and tool store beneath the ground floor balcony walkway; access to the flats is provided by the avant-corps-like projecting staircase, originally with narrow facade completely glazed, which connects with the jutting balcony walkways leading to the entrance doors to the flats; finished using traditional masonry with hollow slab ceilings and reinforced concrete balconies; the Dessau Houses with Balcony Access (alongside Paul Frank's House with Balcony Access in Hamburg-Dulsberg, 1927) set a precedent for this internationally well-received building type and are among the outstanding examples of the architectural heritage of modernism worldwide. The external appearance of cubic volumes and facades as well as the basic urban design concept are largely conserved in an authentic state; the building at Peterholzstraße 40 features a model flat that testifies to the original layout of rooms and interior furnishings and fittings; the group of buildings testifies to the modern teaching content and principles of the Bauhaus building department; it testifies to an inclusive design methodology based on socio-psychological, ecological and building physics analyses and the radically reduced design derived therefrom; it testifies to a functional-economical, sustainability-orientated utilisation of materials and structures; it testifies to the ideas and contributions of the Bauhaus and the international modern movement to one of the key challenges of the 20th century, the production of affordable and healthy housing conditions for the masses; it testifies to the specific theories and themes of the architect, teacher and theorist Hannes Meyer; it

testifies to the brief but lasting impact of the members of the Bauhaus school in Dessau in the latter half of the Weimar Republic; owned and managed by a cooperative since its construction, it testifies to the sustainability of cooperative housing.

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#### Component part

Registration number: 094 40122 002 000 000 000

Registration date: 11 September 2015

New district: Kreisfreie Stadt Dessau-Roßlau

Municipality/City: Dessau-Roßlau

Municipal/urban district: Süd

Street/Location/House number: Mittelbreite 14

Location: Dessau-Törten Estate, extension

Definition: Residential building

Name of structure: House with Balcony Access

Original use: Multiple family dwelling

Current use: Multiple family dwelling

Designation: Architectural monument

Designation features: Historic, artistic-cultural, technological-economic, urban development

Justification for conservation: House with Balcony Access at Mittelbreite 14, component of the five-part group of buildings "Houses with Balcony Access of the Dessau-Törten Estate"; commissioned as a social housing project by the Spar- und Baugenossenschaft (savings and building association) Dessau; planned in a planning collective of the building department of the Bauhaus directed by the second Bauhaus director Hannes Meyer; built 1930; part of the Meyer-conceived expansion of the Dessau-Törten Estate designed by Gropius, subsequently realised differently; the multiple family dwellings based on the "Volkswohnung" for workers and lower-ranked employees comprise 18 flats, each with 47 m<sup>2</sup> living space, the rear-facing green areas (formerly tenants' allotments measuring 30 m<sup>2</sup>), the communal washhouse with drying area and a cellar space and tool store beneath the ground floor balcony walkway; access to the flats is provided by the avant-corps-like projecting staircase, originally with narrow facade completely glazed, which connects with the jutting balcony walkways leading to the entrance doors to the flats; finished using traditional

masonry with hollow slab ceilings and reinforced concrete balconies; the Dessau Houses with Balcony Access (alongside Paul Frank's House with Balcony Access in Hamburg-Dulsberg, 1926/27) set a precedent for this internationally well-received building type and are among the outstanding examples of the architectural heritage of modernism worldwide. The external appearance of cubic volumes and facades as well as the basic urban design concept are largely conserved in an authentic state; the building at Peterholzstraße 40 features a model flat that testifies to the original layout of rooms and interior furnishings and fittings; the group of buildings testifies to the modern teaching content and principles of the Bauhaus building department; it testifies to an inclusive design methodology based on socio-psychological, ecological and building physics analyses and the radically reduced design derived therefrom; it testifies to a functional-economical, sustainability-orientated utilisation of materials and structures; it testifies to the ideas and contributions of the Bauhaus and the international modern movement to one of the key challenges of the 20th century, the production of affordable and healthy housing conditions for the masses; it testifies to the specific theories and themes of the architect, teacher and theorist Hannes Meyer; it testifies to the brief but lasting impact of the members of the Bauhaus school in Dessau in the latter half of the Weimar Republic; owned and managed by a cooperative since its construction, it testifies to the sustainability of cooperative housing.

#### Component part

Registration number: 094 40122 003 000 000 000

Registration date: 11 September 2015

New district: Kreisfreie Stadt Dessau-Roßlau

Municipality/City: Dessau-Roßlau

Municipal/urban area: Süd

Street/Location/House number: Peterholzstraße 40

Location: Dessau-Törten Estate, extension

Definition: Residential building

Name of structure: House with Balcony Access

Original use: Multiple family dwelling

Current use: Multiple family dwelling

Designation: Architectural monument

Designation features: Historic, artistic-cultural, technological-economic, urban development

Justification for conservation: House with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 40, component of the five-part group of buildings "Houses with Balcony Access of the Dessau-Törten Estate"; commissioned as a social housing project by the Spar- und Baugenossenschaft (savings and building association) Dessau; planned in a planning collective of the building department of the Bauhaus directed by the second Bauhaus director Hannes Meyer; built 1930; part of the Meyer-conceived expansion of the Dessau-Törten Estate designed by Gropius, subsequently realised differently; the multiple family dwellings based on the "Volkswohnung" for workers and lower-ranked employees comprise 18 flats, each with 47 m<sup>2</sup> living space, the rear-facing green areas (formerly tenants' allotments measuring 30 m<sup>2</sup>), the communal washhouse with drying area and a cellar space and tool store beneath the ground floor balcony walkway; access to the flats is provided by the avant-corps-like projecting staircase, originally with narrow facade completely glazed, which connects with the jutting balcony walkways leading to the entrance doors to the flats; finished using traditional masonry with hollow slab ceilings and reinforced concrete balconies; the Dessau Houses with Balcony Access (alongside Paul Frank's House with Balcony Access in Hamburg-Dulsberg, 1927) set a precedent for this internationally well-received building type and are among the outstanding examples of the architectural heritage of modernism worldwide. The external appearance of cubic volumes and facades as well as the basic urban design concept are largely conserved in an authentic state; the building at Peterholzstraße 40 features a model flat that testifies to the original layout of rooms and interior furnishings and fittings; the group of buildings testifies to the modern teaching content and principles of the Bauhaus building department; it testifies to an inclusive design methodology based on socio-psychological, ecological and building physics analyses and the radically reduced design derived therefrom; it testifies to a functional-economical, sustainability-orientated utilisation of materials and structures; it testifies to the ideas and contributions of the Bauhaus and the international modern movement to one of the key challenges of the 20th century,

the production of affordable and healthy housing conditions for the masses; it testifies to the specific theories and themes of the architect, teacher and theorist Hannes Meyer; it testifies to the brief but lasting impact of the members of the Bauhaus school in Dessau in the latter half of the Weimar Republic; owned and managed by a cooperative since its construction, it testifies to the sustainability of cooperative housing.

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**Component part**

Registration number: 094 40122 004 000 000 000

Registration date: 11 September 2015

New district: Kreisfreie Stadt Dessau-Roßlau

Municipality/City: Dessau-Roßlau

Municipal/urban area: Süd

Street/Location/House number: Peterholzstraße 48

Location: Dessau-Törten Estate, extension

Definition: Residential building

Name of structure: House with Balcony Access

Original use: Multiple family dwelling

Current use: Multiple family dwelling

Designation: Architectural monument

Designation features: Historic, artistic-cultural, technological-economic, urban development

Justification for conservation: House with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 48, component of the five-part group of buildings "Houses with Balcony Access of the Dessau-Törten Estate"; commissioned as a social housing project by the Spar- und Baugenossenschaft (savings and building association) Dessau; planned in a planning collective of the building department of the Bauhaus directed by the second Bauhaus director Hannes Meyer; built 1930; part of the Meyer-conceived expansion of the Dessau-Törten Estate designed by Gropius, subsequently realised differently; the multiple family dwellings based on the "Volkswohnung" for workers and lower-ranked employees comprise 18 flats, each with 47 m<sup>2</sup> living space, the rear-facing green areas (formerly tenants' allotments measuring 30 m<sup>2</sup>), the communal washhouse with drying area and a cellar space and tool store beneath the ground floor balcony walkway; access to the flats is provided by the avant-corps-like projecting

staircase, originally with narrow facade completely glazed, which connects with the jutting balcony walkways leading to the entrance doors to the flats; finished using traditional masonry with hollow slab ceilings and reinforced concrete balconies; the Dessau Houses with Balcony Access (alongside Paul Frank's House with Balcony Access in Hamburg-Dulsberg, 1927) set a precedent for this internationally well-received building type and are among the outstanding examples of the architectural heritage of modernism worldwide. The external appearance of cubic volumes and facades as well as the basic urban design concept are largely conserved in an authentic state; the building at Peterholzstraße 40 features a model flat that testifies to the original layout of rooms and interior furnishings and fittings; the group of buildings testifies to the modern teaching content and principles of the Bauhaus building department; it testifies to an inclusive design methodology based on socio-psychological, ecological and building physics analyses and the radically reduced design derived therefrom; it testifies to a functional-economical, sustainability-orientated utilisation of materials and structures; it testifies to the ideas and contributions of the Bauhaus and the international modern movement to one of the key challenges of the 20th century, the production of affordable and healthy housing conditions for the masses; it testifies to the specific theories and themes of the architect, teacher and theorist Hannes Meyer; it testifies to the brief but lasting impact of the members of the Bauhaus school in Dessau in the latter half of the Weimar Republic; owned and managed by a cooperative since its construction, it testifies to the sustainability of cooperative housing.

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**Component part**

Registration number: 094 40122 005 000 000 000

Registration date: 11 September 2015

New district: Kreisfreie Stadt Dessau-Roßlau

Municipality/City: Dessau-Roßlau

Municipal/urban area: Süd

Street/Location/House number: Peterholzstraße 56

Location: Dessau-Törten Estate, extension

Definition: Residential building

Name of structure: House with Balcony Access

Original use: Multiple family dwelling

Current use: Multiple family dwelling

Designation: Architectural monument

Designation features: Historic, artistic-cultural, technological-economic, urban development

Justification for conservation: House with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 56, component of the five-part group of buildings "Houses with Balcony Access of the Dessau-Törten Estate"; commissioned as a social housing project by the Spar- und Baugenossenschaft (savings and building association) Dessau; planned in a planning collective of the building department of the Bauhaus directed by the second Bauhaus director Hannes Meyer; built 1930; part of the Meyer-conceived expansion of the Dessau-Törten Estate designed by Gropius, subsequently realised differently; the multiple family dwellings based on the "Volkswohnung" for workers and lower-ranked employees comprise 18 flats, each with 47 m<sup>2</sup> living space, the rear-facing green areas (formerly tenants' allotments measuring 30 m<sup>2</sup>), the communal washhouse with drying area and a cellar space and tool store beneath the ground floor balcony walkway; access to the flats is provided by the avant-corps-like projecting staircase, originally with narrow facade completely glazed, which connects with the jutting balcony walkways leading to the entrance doors to the flats; finished using traditional masonry with hollow slab ceilings and reinforced concrete balconies; the Dessau Houses with Balcony Access (alongside Paul Frank's House with Balcony Access in Hamburg-Dulsberg, 1927) set a precedent for this internationally well-received building type and are among the outstanding examples of the architectural heritage of modernism worldwide. The external appearance of cubic volumes and facades as well as the basic urban design concept are largely conserved in an authentic state; the building at Peterholzstraße 40 features a model flat that testifies to the original layout of rooms and interior furnishings and fittings; the group of buildings testifies to the modern teaching content and principles of the Bauhaus building department; it testifies to an inclusive design methodology based on socio-psychological, ecological and building physics analyses and the radically reduced design derived therefrom; it testifies to a functional-economical, sustainability-

orientated utilisation of materials and structures; it testifies to the ideas and contributions of the Bauhaus and the international modern movement to one of the key challenges of the 20th century, the production of affordable and healthy housing conditions for the masses; it testifies to the specific theories and themes of the architect, teacher and theorist Hannes Meyer; it testifies to the brief but lasting impact of the members of the Bauhaus school in Dessau in the latter half of the Weimar Republic; owned and managed by a cooperative since its construction, it testifies to the sustainability of cooperative housing.

### Inventories

Hochschule für Architektur und Bauwesen Weimar, Department of Architecture, Lieferscheidt, Olaf (draughtsman); Gottelt, Gunther (building survey): Building Survey Peterholzstraße 48, Dessau. Weimar, September 1989

Ingenieurbüro für Industriebau GmbH Anhalt, Gutenbergstraße 6, 06842 Dessau: Documentation of House with Balcony Access in Peterholzstraße 48, Dessau 1996

Brenne, Winfried: Survey with view to conservation of the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau, Peterholzstraße 48, Dessau-Törten. Berlin, November 1996

Working group of the restorers Kath/Frohberg: Documentation pertaining to the restoration research of the original colouration of the building in Peterholzstraße 40 in Dessau. Project period May to June 1997

TÜV Nord Bauinstitut Dessau GmbH: No. TÜV/99/2132, 25 February 1999, Assessment of the thermal bridge regulation of the roof area

Dipl.-Ing. Wolfgang Appel: Expert report, mould infestation, Mittelbreite 14, Dessau, 3 March 1999

Dipl.-Ing. Wolfgang Appel: Renovation proposal SV 10-30 for the further procedure of the renovation of the Houses with Balcony Access Dessau, 23 July 2010

IB f. Tragwerksplanung Erz und Partner, Halle/Saale: Renovation of Houses with Balcony Access, verification of stability and renovation proposal, Halle, 5 October 2011

## (VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau

Assessment of the monument by the Brandenburg State Office for the Preservation of Monuments and the Archaeological Museum (BLDAM), 8 May 2007

### Description:

ADGB Trade Union School (including teacher residences)  
Fritz-Heckert-Straße 43, 16321 Bernau, Landkreis Barnim

### Description of the monument and identification of the scope of protection:

Built from 1928 to 1930 based on plans by the Swiss architect and then Bauhaus director Hannes Meyer and his compatriot and collaborator Hans Wittwer, the ADGB Trade Union School is situated on the edge of a woods ca. five kilometres northwest of Bernau city centre. The complex comprises a three-tract arrangement of two- and three-storey flat roof buildings cleverly integrated in the natural terrain. All three tracts were built with yellow-brown brick facades. The facade view is chiefly defined by the windows, whereby the respective arrangement, dimensions and divisions of panes give a harmonious structure to the otherwise unadorned brickwork.

The main building rises on the southwestern side of the elongated complex. This houses the entrance hall, diverse administration and utility rooms, the auditorium in a higher building component and the canteen with kitchen. Connecting with this to the northeast are five offset student

dormitory buildings each of which is three storeys high; each floor is subdivided into five-room residential units. The complex ends with the adjoining two-storey school building facing northwest. The ground floor of this tract houses the gymnasium with adjoining utility rooms (originally also the site of the library with reading room); the upper floor comprises three seminar rooms. An angled corridor with glass facade connects all three tracts of the overall complex with one another. Beginning at the main tract and following the natural incline of the plot, this leads first along the western side of the dormitory blocks and then, rising on reinforced concrete pilotis, along the eastern side of the school tract up to its second floor, where it provides access to the three seminar rooms.

The teacher residences are located to the southeast of the main tract. These join up to form one cohesive structure comprising four offset single-family houses. To the northwest of these, we find the terrace-style housing for the gardener and the helper. All the houses have a ground floor living space that is accessible from the street, a souterrain level and a garden; due to their location on an incline, the ground floor on the garden side is supported by reinforced concrete pilotis.

Since the early 1950s the school complex has undergone significant changes in several phases and more buildings have been added to it. In 1977 the core of the complex was registered in the monuments list of the district of Frankfurt (Oder). Until 1990 it served as the main building of the GDR trade union school "Fritz Heckert". After several years of disuse followed by temporary use as a university of applied sciences for public administration, in 2001 the ownership of the former school was transferred to the Chamber of Crafts Berlin which since 2002 has implemented a comprehensive catalogue of renovation and reconstruction measures designed to restore the overall complex in line with the precepts of heritage conservation.

### Justification

### Historical significance

Built near Bernau and opened on 4 May 1930 the ADGB Trade Union School was the first educational institution of its kind in Germany. Its original function and innovative



Fig. 2: Teacher residences of the ADGB Trade School, photo 2012, Brenne Architekten

architectural style attest to the special social status enjoyed by the trade unions during the 1920s and testify likewise to the considerable influence left-leaning political parties and organisations had on the architecture of the day. The building is deemed to be a seminal example of the work of the Bauhaus, the 20th century's best-known school of architecture, art and design, which had a fundamental influence on the development of the modern era with its groundbreaking ideas on art and society.

In 1933 the school was confiscated by the National Socialists and was used up to the end of World War II as a Reich school of the NSDAP to train the German Labour Front, the security police (SP) and the NS intelligence service SD. Here among other things the "Gleiwitz incident", a faked attack on the radio station in Gliwice in Upper Silesia, was planned and tested which was used as a pretext for the attack on Poland and thereby marked the beginning of World War II. As a site of the crimes of the NS regime the building therefore also serves as a reminder of the darkest chapter in German history.

The institution was used once again as a trade union school from 1947; in 1952 it became a college. The school was used until 1990 to educate trade union functionaries, who studied on two- and three-year courses to further their full time careers in the Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB) along the state-decreed lines of policy in the GDR. In this sense the complex therefore also stands as an example of East Germany's political development during and after the postwar period.

#### Architectural-historical, artistic and scientific relevance

The ADGB Trade Union School completed in 1930 is deemed to be the main work of Hannes Meyer, then director of the Bauhaus, and his colleague Hans Wittwer, master of the Bauhaus building department. The innovative educational institution was planned and built with the collaboration of students and with the participation of the Bauhaus workshops. The building, which is consistently informed by function and incorporates the most recent pedagogical know-how, superbly demonstrates the realisation of the

principles of New Objectivity, the architectural movement based on scientific foundations that rejected traditional attributes such as symmetry and decoration. The impressive aesthetic appeal of the school building results from the economic but therefore all the more convincing use of design tools such as, e.g., contrast (exposed concrete framework, brick, smooth rendered surfaces) or the interaction of light and shadow articulated by window arrangement and transparent elements (corridor with glass facade). The school complex in Bernau was very well received in the architectural debate of the early 1930s. The living conditions and lifestyle exemplarily embodied in the open-plan arrangement of the buildings, the appealing integration in the surrounding landscape, the rational layout and the simple but sound craftsmanship of the configuration of the complex had a formative influence on the further development of architecture. Alongside the school building in Dessau, the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau is the most important work of the Bauhaus. It represents a stepping stone in the development of classical modernism and is therefore of enormous significance also as an object of scientific research and teaching.

#### Inventories

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Brenne Gesellschaft von Architekten mbH: Conservation review and catalogue of measures. Meyer-Wittwer-Bau, former ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau-Waldfrieden. Berlin, November 2006

## **7.d Addresses where inventory, records and archives are held**

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Godesberger Allee 149, 53157 Bonn/Germany

Bauhaus Archiv – Museum für Gestaltung  
Klingelhöferstraße 14, 10785 Berlin/Germany

Bundesarchiv/Standort Berlin  
Finckensteinallee 63, 12205 Berlin/Germany

Bundesarchiv/Standort Koblenz  
Potsdamer Straße 1, 56075 Koblenz/Germany

Deutsches Architekturmuseum Frankfurt am Main  
Schaumainkai 43, 60596 Frankfurt/Germany

Deutsches Museum München  
Museumsinsel 1, 80538 Munich/Germany

Deutsches Technikmuseum Berlin  
Trebbiner Straße 9, 10963 Berlin/Germany

gta Archiv, ETH Zurich, Institut für Geschichte  
und Theorie der Architektur  
Stefano-Franscini-Platz 5, 8093 Zurich/Switzerland

Landkreis Barnim, Kreisarchiv  
Carl-von-Linde-Straße 8, 16225 Eberswalde/Germany

„Meyer-Wittwer-Bau“, Bildungs- & Innovationszentrum  
„Waldfrieden“ (BIZWA) der Handwerkskammer Berlin,  
Hannes-Meyer-Campus 1, 16321 Bernau bei Berlin/Germany

Nordrhein-westfälisches Hauptstaatsarchiv  
Mauerstraße 55, 40476 Düsseldorf/Germany

Stadtarchiv Bernau  
Stadtpark 1, 16321 Bernau bei Berlin/Germany

Stadtarchiv Dessau-Roßlau  
Lange Gasse 22, 06844 Dessau-Roßlau/Germany

Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau  
Gropiusallee 38, 06846 Dessau-Roßlau/Germany

Verein baudenkmal bundesschule bernau e.V.  
Hannes-Meyer-Campus 9, 16321 Bernau bei Berlin/Germany

Wohnungsgenossenschaft Dessau eG  
Wolfgangstraße 30, 06844 Dessau-Roßlau/Germany

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fax: +49 (0) 3643 58 3080  
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**The completion of the World Heritage application was coordinated by the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation**

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Participants in the workshop **Positions on ‘Outstanding Universal Value’ of the Bauhaus UNESCO World Heritage Sites: The necessity for completion of the ensemble – a comparative analysis in the international context** on 06/07 May 2015:

Prof. Barry Bergdoll, Columbia University New York;  
Museum of Modern Art, New York

Dr. Anke Blümm, Brandenburgische Technische Universität Cottbus

Prof. Magdalena Droste, Brandenburgische Technische Universität Cottbus

Dr. Annemarie Jaeggi, Bauhaus-Archiv Berlin – Museum für Gestaltung

Dr. Werner Möller, Bauhaus Dessau Foundation

Prof. Bernd Nicolai, Universität Bern

Prof. Andreas Schwarting, Hochschule für Technik, Wirtschaft und Gestaltung Konstanz

## 8.b Official Local Institution/Agency

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e-mail: [direktor@bauhaus-dessau.de](mailto:direktor@bauhaus-dessau.de)

## 8.c Other Local Institutions

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Handwerkskammer Berlin (HWK)  
Bildungs- und Innovationszentrum (BIZWA)  
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Germany  
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e-mail: [bizwa@hwk-berlin.de](mailto:bizwa@hwk-berlin.de)

Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften  
und Bauen (BLB)  
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Germany  
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Informationszentrum Siedlung Dessau-Törten  
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e-mail: [verein@bauhaus-denkmal-bernaue.de](mailto:verein@bauhaus-denkmal-bernaue.de)

## 8.d Official Web Address

URL: <http://www.bauhaus-dessau.de>

contact:

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fax: +49 (0) 340 6508 226

e-mail: [direktor@bauhaus-dessau.de](mailto:direktor@bauhaus-dessau.de)



Fig. 1: Original door handle in House with Balcony Access at Peterholzstraße 40, photo 2015, Brenne Architekten



Fig. 2: Coloured reinforced glass on door from the student dormitories to the glass corridor in the ADGB Trade Union School, photo 2009, Brenne Architekten



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## 9. Signatures on behalf of the State Party





A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Stephan Dorgerloh'.

Stephan Dorgerloh

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs  
of the State of Saxony-Anhalt

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sabine Kunst'.

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Dr. Sabine Kunst

Minister of Science, Research and Cultural Affairs  
of the State of Brandenburg



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## Appendix

addendum to chapter 1:

Map 01 (VI) Houses with Balcony Access, Dessau-Roßlau, (broadsheet enclosed)

Map 05 (VII) ADGB Trade Union School, Bernau bei Berlin, (broadsheet enclosed)

Retrospective Inventory:

Map 08 (I, II) Former Art School and Former Applied Art School Weimar

Map 09 (III) The House Am Horn, Weimar

Map 10 (IV, V) The Bauhaus and the Masters' Houses, Dessau, overview (downscaled image)

Map 11 (IV) The Bauhaus in Dessau

Map 12 (V) The Masters' Houses in Dessau



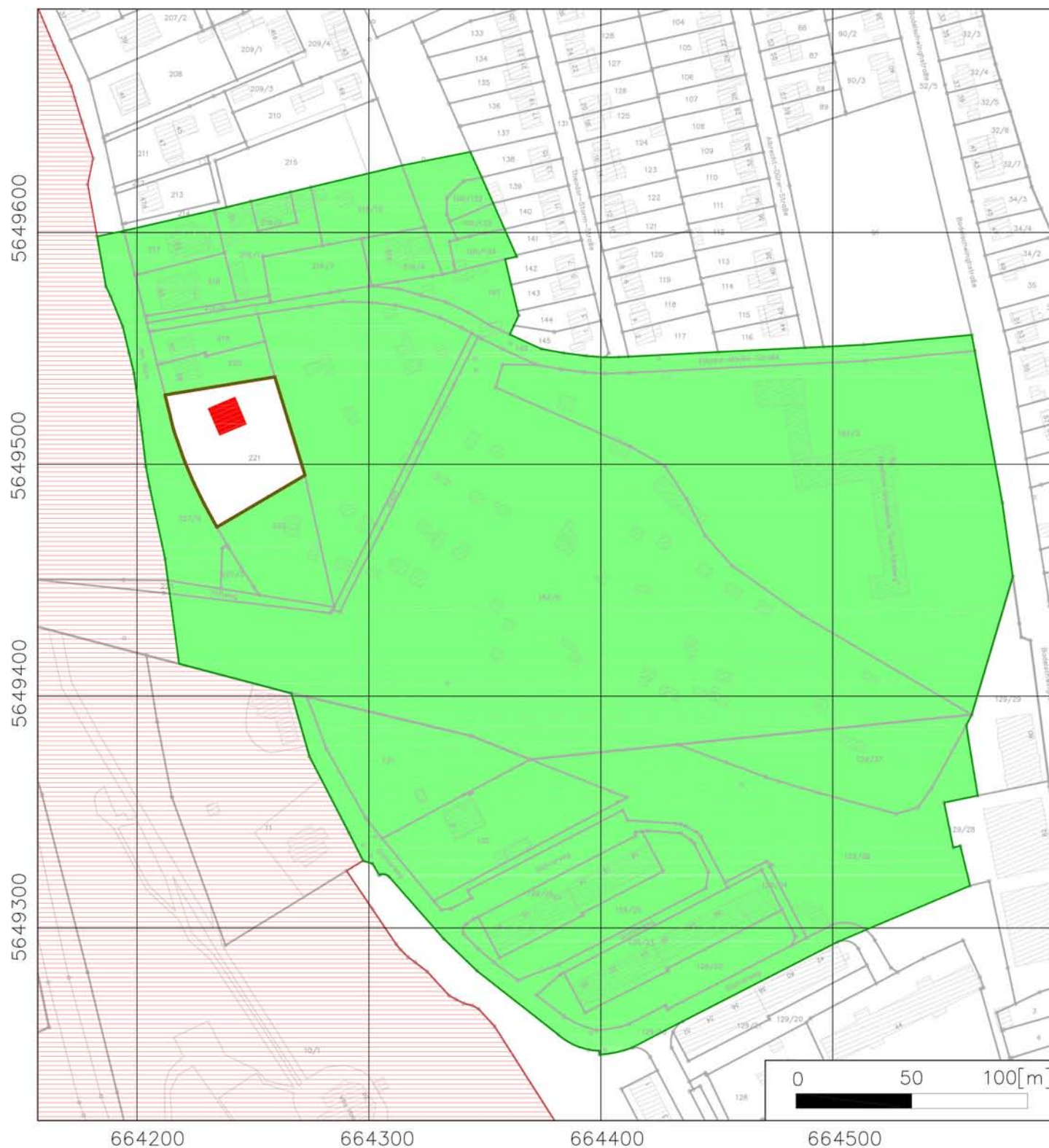
- (I) The Former Art School
- (II) The Former Applied Art School
- buffer zone (2.40 ha)
- boundaries of the World Heritage Property (0.24 ha (I) / 0.27 ha (II))

### Bauhaus-Universität Weimar

World Heritage Site  
The Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar and Dessau

The Former Art School  
The Former Applied Art School  
Weimar, Thuringia, Germany

Spatial reference system: ETRS 89/UTM Zone 32 N | date: 02.02.2015 | scale: 1:2000  
Background: Automated Cadastral Map of the Thüringer Landesamt für Vermessung und Geoinformation (TLVermGeo) 09/2014  
Kartography: Stadt Weimar, Stadtentwicklungsamt, Abteilung Geoinformation und Statistik



- (III) The Haus Am Horn
- buffer zone (9.50 ha)
- World Heritage Site Classical Weimar
- boundaries of the World Heritage Property (0.25 ha)

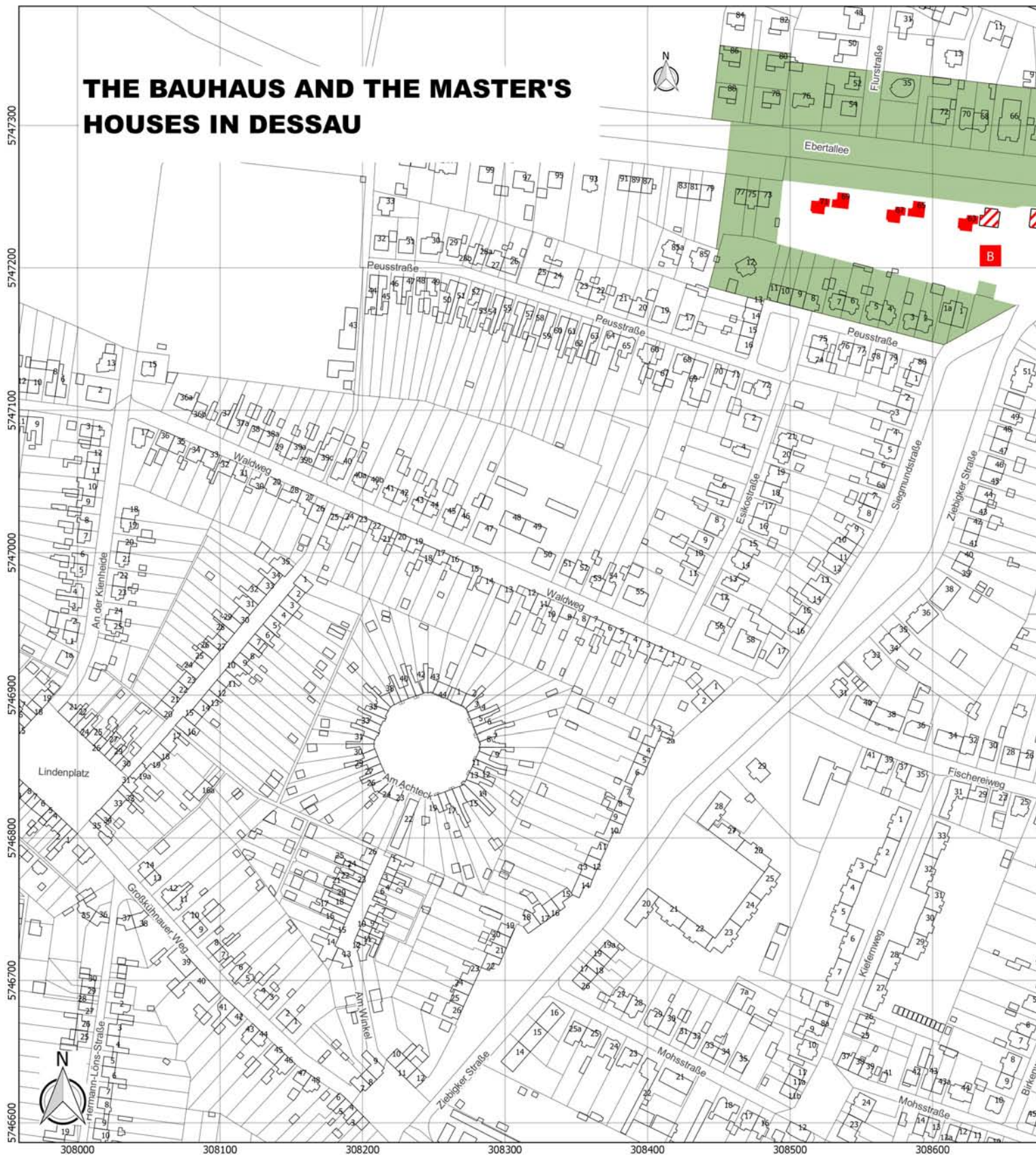
### Bauhaus-Universität Weimar

World Heritage Site  
The Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar and Dessau

The Haus Am Horn,  
Weimar, Thuringia, Germany

Spatial reference system: ETRS 89/UTM Zone 32 N | date: 02.02.2015 | scale: 1:2500  
Background: Automated Cadastral Map of the Thüringer Landesamt für Vermessung und Geoinformation (TLVermGeo) 09/2014  
Kartography: Stadt Weimar, Stadtentwicklungsamt, Abteilung Geoinformation und Statistik

# THE BAUHAUS AND THE MASTER'S HOUSES IN DESSAU



A

The Bauhaus (ID 729-004)



Partly destroyed Master's Houses

B

The Master's Houses (ID 729-005)



Boundaries of the World Heritage property



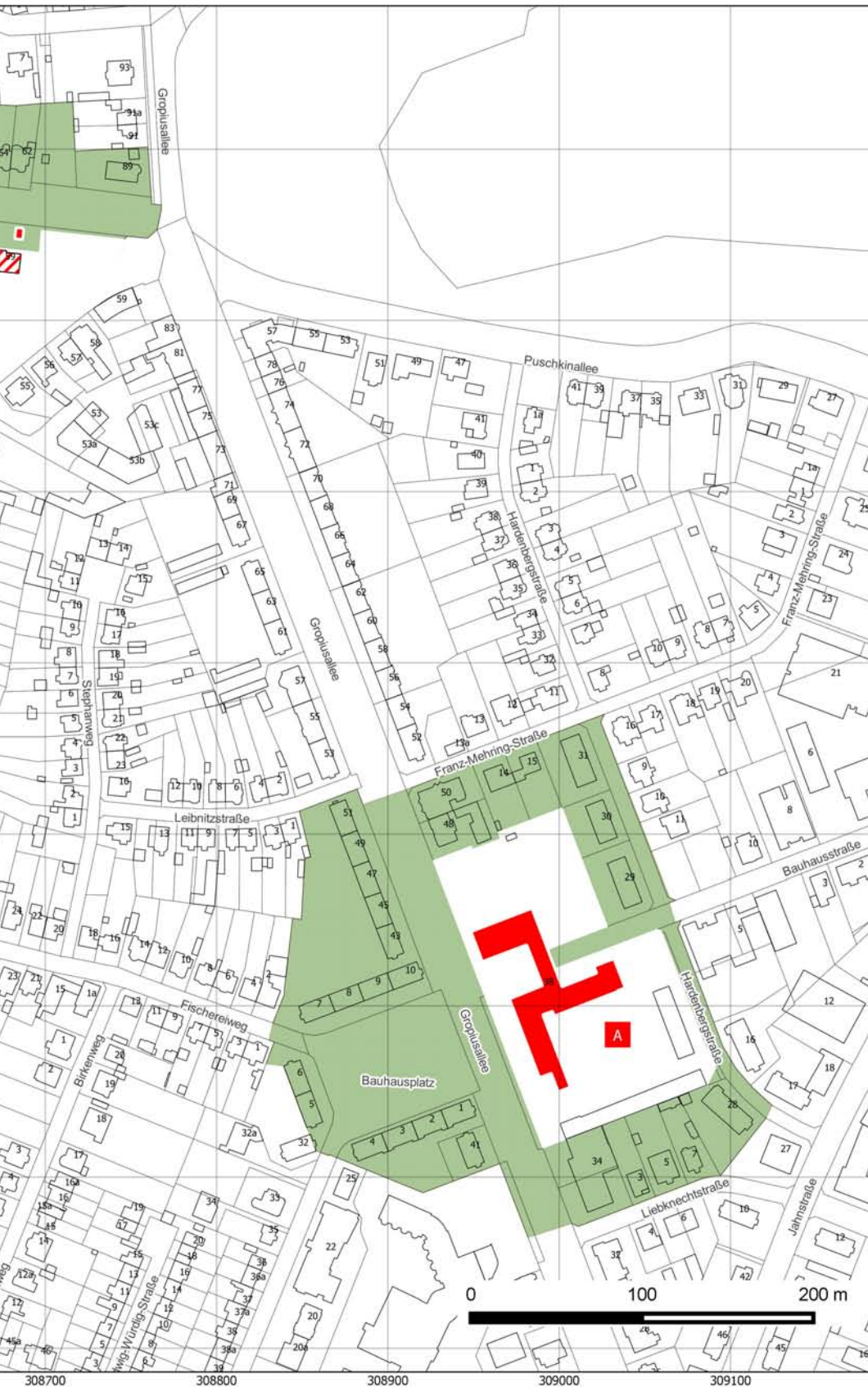
Buffer zones of the World Heritage property

World Heritage Site

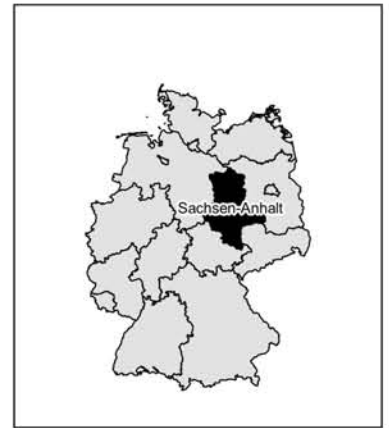
The Bauhaus and the Master's Houses in Dessau (component)

Dessau-Roßlau, Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt, Germany

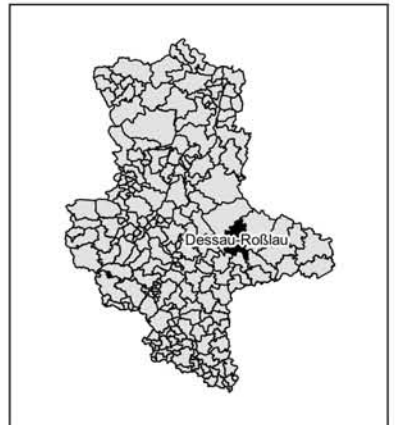
Spatial reference system: ETRS 89/UTM zone 33N | Date: 2015-01-13 | Scale:  
Background: Automated Real Estate Map (published by State Agency for Surveying and Mapping)  
Map Author: Manuel Gehlhoﬀ, State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology



The Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt in Germany



The city of Dessau-Roßlau in Saxony-Anhalt

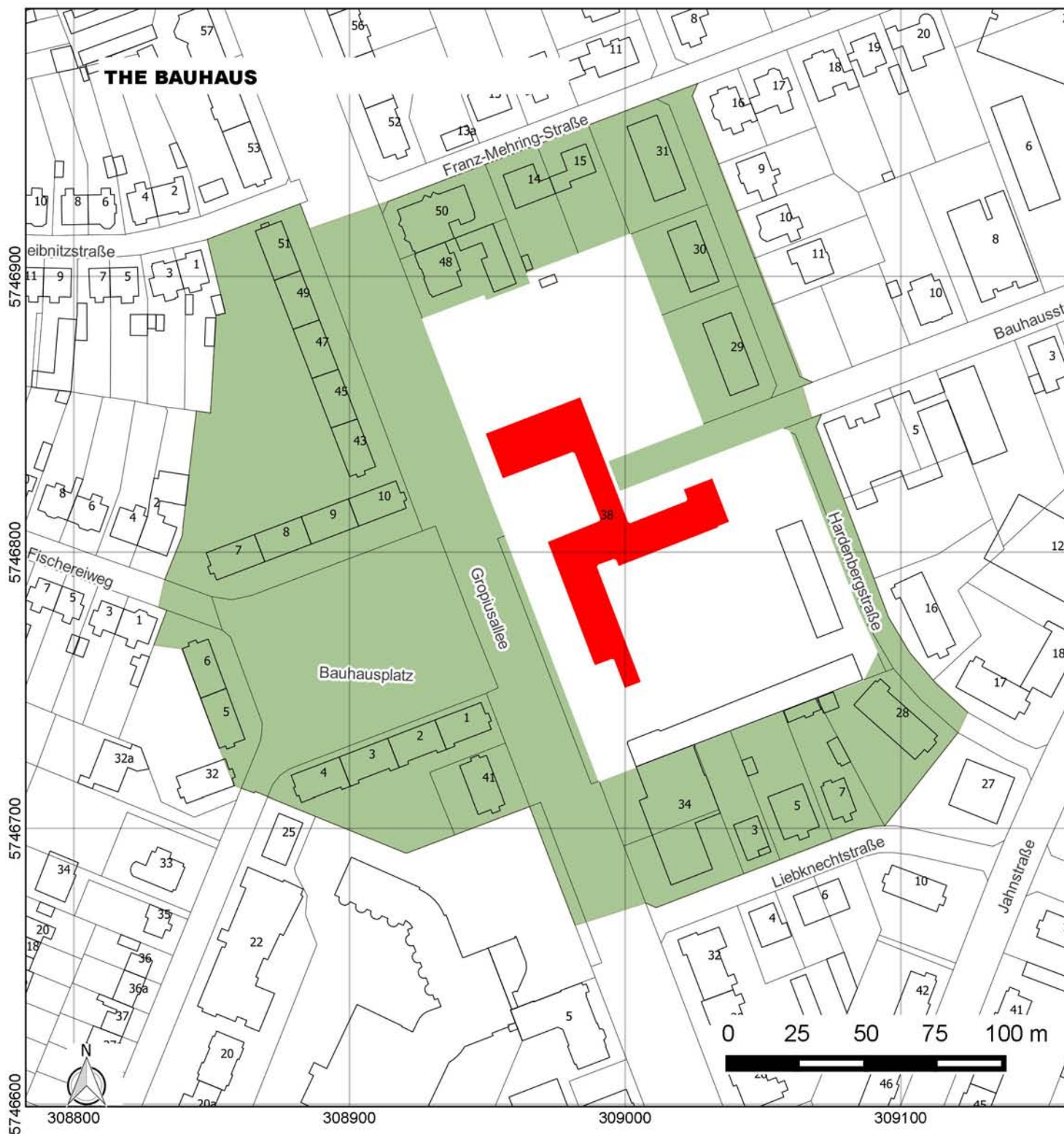


#### GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Bauhaus:  
property 1.73 ha  
buffer zone 4.05 ha  
Gropiusallee 38  
N51 50 21.8 / E12 13 36.6

The Master's Houses:  
property 1.26 ha  
buffer zone 3.44 ha  
Ebertallee 63, 65, 67, 69, 71  
N51 50 36.1 / E12 13 17.5

nt parts of the World Heritage Site The Bauhaus and it's Sites in Dessau and Weimar")



The Bauhaus (ID 729-004)



Boundary of the World Heritage property (1.73 ha)



Buffer zone of the World Heritage property (4.05 ha)

**The Bauhaus in Dessau**  
(component part of the World Heritage Site "The Bauhaus and it's Sites in Weimar and Dessau")

**Dessau-Roßlau, Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt, Germany**

Spatial reference system: ETRS 89/UTM zone 33N | Date: 2015-01-09 | Scale: 1:2000 | Size: 189x200mm  
Background: Automated Real Estate Map (published by State Agency for Surveying and Geoinformation Saxony-Anhalt Germany, © GeoBasis-DE / LVerGeo LSA, 2013, 010213)  
Map Author: Manuel Gehlhoff, State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology Saxony-Anhalt, Germany - Halle (Saale)



The Master's Houses (ID 729-005)



partly destroyed Master's Houses



Boundary of the World Heritage property (1.26 ha)



Buffer zone of the World Heritage property (3.44 ha)

**The Master's Houses in Dessau**  
(component part of the World Heritage Site "The Bauhaus and it's Sites in Weimar and Dessau")

**Dessau-Roßlau, Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt,  
Germany**

Spatial reference system: ETRS 89/UTM zone 33N | Date: 2015-01-09 | Scale: 1:2000 | Size: 189x200mm

Background: Automated Real Estate Map (published by State Agency for Surveying and Geoinformation Saxony-Anhalt Germany, © GeoBasis-DE / LVerGeo LSA, 2013, 010213)

Map Author: Manuel Gehlhoff, State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology Saxony-Anhalt, Germany - Halle (Saale)



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