As the Advisory Body report on the property of September 2000 states, modifications to the boundaries of the nominated area were proposed during the ICOMOS expert mission and accepted by the State Party. The map of March 2000, which served as the basis for the inscription of the property, does not meet today's standards of accuracy, even more so as the boundaries were apparently drawn by hand with a black marker. As part of the ongoing management efforts, the boundaries of the site were checked in 2016, employing a geographic information system to fit the exact boundaries to the cadastral map. In addition to a more precise map, the conservation and restoration work that has been carried out over the past 20 years has led to propose minor modifications of the boundaries in order to better align them to the historic layout of the site. Much knowledge about the Garden Kingdom has been gained since its inscription in 2000, both in written sources and specific details in monument protection as result of the conservation and restoration work. These mapping efforts were undertaken for all sixteen historic villages situated within the site, as well as for waterways, fields, and meadows.

The aforementioned research project has been carried out by the State Office of Monument Preservation in cooperation with the Dessau-Wörlitz Cultural Foundation as site manager over the course of three years, in close collaboration with the public bodies concerned.
In effect, all institutions involved are in alignment to propose to reduce the size of the property by 4%. At the date of its inscription, the property comprised 12,405.22 hectares, whereas the new maps attached to this letter show a property of 11,890.81 hectares.

Also, ICOMOS Germany kindly pointed out a missing buffer zone for the westernmost enclave of the property, the palace and garden of Mosigkau. While a buffer zone was put in place for all other parts of the property in 2000, a like area of protection was apparently forgotten in respect to the enclave of Mosigkau. This proposal aims to remedy this, you will find a map enclosed showing the new buffer zone around the village of Mosigkau, laid out by the State Office of Monument Preservation in cooperation with the site manager. All public bodies concerned were closely involved in the process. This protective area as a whole is already listed as a monument area under paragraph 2 of the Conservation Law of the State of Saxony-Anhalt, it thus shares all legal protective measures of the other parts of the property. All existing buffer zones around the property will remain unchanged.

I am confident that these small modifications will serve to better understand, protect, and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the site. The transparent process up to this point included all stakeholders in the region, and has already led to a heightened awareness and understanding for necessary protective measures both in the institutions and the general public.

In compliance with the requirements of the Operational Guidelines I am thus providing the following information to propose the minor boundary correction, in hopes of a favorable consideration by the Committee:

1 Area of the property (in hectares)

a) There is a discrepancy between the area of property as noted in the textual description of the nomination dossier of 1999 and the map of the property at the time of its inscription one year later.

The area of the property described on page 2 of the nomination dossier of January 1999 was about 14,500 hectares, while the area of the surrounding buffer zone was described to encompass about 8,500 hectares. However, the area was changed in the course of the following expert mission by the Advisory Body in accord with the State Party, as is outlined in the Advisory Body report of September 2000. In effect, the inscription of December 2000 took place on the basis of a redone map of the property, which is now available to the public on https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/534 and is also attached to this letter. No indication of the area in hectares of the property itself or its buffer zone is to be found on this map. In 2016 the State Office for Monument Preservation measured the area shown by this map, employing the latest available geographic information system. It turns out that the area of the buffer zone still corresponds with the description in the nomination dossier, while the area of the inscribed property is smaller, by about 2,000 hectares, following the changes put in place by the Advisory Body in advance of the decision of the World Heritage Committee in December 2000. The corrected area of the property presented at the time of inscription was in fact 12,405.22 hectares, while the area of the buffer zone presented at the time of inscription was 8,424 hectares.
b) This proposal seeks to modify the area of the property by 4 %, and to add a missing buffer zone for one of its enclaves. The area of the property after this modification will be 11,890.81 hectares. The area of the new buffer zone surrounding Mosigkau will be 2,784 hectares. Added to the otherwise unchanged area of the buffer zone presented at the time of inscription, the new comprehensive buffer zone for the property will encompass an area of 11,208 hectares.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID No</th>
<th>Name of the area</th>
<th>Region/District</th>
<th>Property (ha)</th>
<th>Buffer zone (ha)</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>534.1</td>
<td>Parks of Wörlitz</td>
<td>Federal state of Sachsen-Anhalt,</td>
<td>12,391</td>
<td>8,424</td>
<td>51° 51’ N 12° 26’ E</td>
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<td></td>
<td>District of Wittenberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>534.2</td>
<td>Historical Graveyard</td>
<td>Federal state of Sachsen-Anhalt,</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51° 49’ 39” N 12° 14’ 20” E</td>
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<td>Dessau</td>
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<td>534.3</td>
<td>Palace Mosigkau</td>
<td>Federal state of Sachsen-Anhalt,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>12,405</td>
<td>8,424</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In effect of this modification</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,891</td>
<td>11,208</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2 Description of the modification**

The proposed modification of the boundaries of the site is in the nature of a correction, rather than a substantive change, to the boundaries presented at the time of inscription. Using precise cadastral maps in the framework of a geographic information system, the State Office for Monument protection has matched the boundaries of the site to the historic layout of the Garden Kingdom, as it presents itself according to the available written sources and observations in monument protection in the conservation and restoration work of twenty years. In detail these proposed modifications concern the following areas:

- **Northern boundary of the site:**
  The Elbe river marks the complete northern boundary of the site. However, the inscribed boundary there sometimes follows the northern banks of the river, and sometimes the southern banks, for no apparent reason. It is a matter of clarification and consistency only to propose that the boundary of the cultivated landscape that is the Garden Kingdom stretches only up to the southern riverside, not across the river. More than half of the sum of hectares proposed for modification – 4% of the inscribed property altogether – is due to this clarification alone.
• Grosskühnau (north-western boundary of the site, 12° 10' 51" E, 51° 51' 13" N):
Currently the boundary of the site encompasses only a part of the village of Grosskühnau in
the close proximity of palace and gardens of Grosskühnau, as well as the neo-romanesque
church. No reason is apparent why only a part of the small historic village center has been
included in 2000. The proposed new layout of the boundary is to include the entirety of the
historic center, adding four more streets of houses, namely from west to east: Neekener
Strasse, Kleinkühnauer Strasse, Brambacher Strasse, and Ritzmecker Strasse. The future
western boundary of the site is to be the dike that surrounds the village center, which was
commissioned in 1706. In all other directions the historic center passes into the inscribed
property without any changes. These four streets of houses were errected from 1709 on, the
buildings alongside them today are farmhouses dating to the end of the 18th century,
contemporaneous to the construction of the Garden Kingdom. Since the middle of the 18th
century Grosskühnau was part of the domain of the Princes of Anhalt-Dessau.

• Törten (12° 15' 59.2" E, 51° 47' 34.4" N):
The south-western boundary of the site currently arches westward into the settlement of
Törten, encompassing an area that demonstrates no architectural structures, examples of
land-use, or settlements of any historic importance in relation to the Garden Kingdom. It was
unclear to the monument protection authorities why this stretch of land was included in the
property in 2000. Very plausibly the removal of this area was simply forgotten in the changes
to the map of the property during the expert mission of March 2000. By comparing the map in
the nomination dossier of January 1999 (map before page 3 therein) to the map of the property
inscribed, it is clear that the original intention of the State Party was to include a larger area to
the southwest in the property, an area that was to stretch as far west as the palace Haideburg
(12° 14' 25.4" E, 51° 47' 11.9" N). Counselled by the Advisory body during the expert mission
of March 2000, the whole area in the southwest was removed from the nominated property.
In this process it was quite obviously forgotten to remove the part specified above, which
carries no significance in itself and was only supposed to bridge the distance to the monument
of palace Haideburg. This proposal thus aims to remove the area from the property. The
boundary should instead continue along the historical dike, which is and has been a clear
border to the historically recognizable shape of the cultural landscape that is the World
Heritage site.

• Kleutsch (12° 17' 43.5" E, 51° 47' 56.3" N):
The same as before is also the case for the village of Kleutsch east of Törten. The boundary
of the property currently runs along the country road 135. As before, the village part and the
surrounding area there carry no significance to World Heritage site and its attributes or history.
They were originally meant to bridge the distance to other areas of the property, and the
nomination file shows that a larger area to the north was intended to be included in the World
Heritage site (map before page 3 therein). Again, during the expert mission of March 2000 the
area in the north was removed from the nominated property, but apparently this part was
forgotten to remove. As it offers no information or carries any value related to the Outstanding
Universal Value of the property, we propose to remove it. As before, the future boundary of
the property should run along the historical dike, which is in keeping with the historical
elements of the Garden Kingdom and the topography of the landscape.
• Mildensee (12° 17' 38.8" E, 51° 49' 32.8" N)
Three quarters of the historic village of Mildensee north of Kleutsch are currently part of the World Heritage site, the fourth is not. This can only be attributed to the rushed editing of the map and the map's poor quality during the expert mission in 2000. While the nomination file shows that a larger area to the east was intended to be included in the World Heritage site (map before page 3 therein), this was redacted during the expert mission and the area to the east was removed from the nominated property. In the reconfiguration of this boundary in March 2000 a minor part of the historic village center of Mildensee was cast aside, surely by accident. We propose to extend the boundary slightly eastward in order to include the entire historic settlement of Mildensee, stretching from the Oranienbaumer Strasse in the south to the Kapenstrasse in the north, and limited to the east by the Strasse Alt Dellnau. The area concerned here covers about 20 hectares. In this area the historic settlement structures and the rural farming houses dating back to the Garden Kingdom (1750 to 1850) are well preserved. The inclusion of the entirety of the historic settlement will add to the coherence of the boundary. Also it will serve to illustrate the history of the agricultural reforms in the age of enlightenment, which formed the basis of the economic growth that made the Garden Kingdom possible. As is laid out in the OUV, the deliberate demonstration of new farming methods and rural life also had to perform a pedagogic function in the Garden Kingdom.

• Vockerode (12° 19' 35.7" E, 51° 51' 02.9" N)
The boundary around the settlement of Vockerode is proposed here to be moved very slightly to the south, in order to match it more precisely to the actual settlement structures. The map that was used at the time of inscription was rather inaccurate in this respect, which is why a clarification is in order. Also, we propose to include a meadow to the west of Vockerode into the boundary of the site, the so-called Lakaienwiese, specified during the time of the Garden Kingdom (1750 to 1850) as the Hutewiese. Protected as a monument under the Conservation Law of the State of Saxony-Anhalt, this meadow was deliberately planted around 1800 with oak trees, poplars, and fruit trees, to give the impression of a garden. This landscape design is part of the extensive programme of landscape reform of the founder of the Garden Kingdom, prince Leopold III Frederick Franz. As before, the boundary around Vockerode was changed significantly during the expert mission of 2000. The state party had nominated the entire settlement of Vockerode to be included in the World Heritage site, but this settlement was cut out during the expert mission. This proposal does not aim to change this, or to include parts of the settlement, it merely recommends including the deliberately designed garden element Hutewiese west of Vockerode, which was very likely cast aside by accident in the rushed editing of the map during the expert mission in 2000.

• Oranienbaum (12° 24' 13.4" E, 51° 47' 59.2" N)
The boundary of the site in the south-east is marked by the palace and gardens of Oranienbaum. Due to the poor quality of the map at the time of inscription, the boundary to the west of the palace gardens includes a row of houses (Weststrasse) of modern buildings without relevance or historical importance in respect to the Garden Kingdom. To clarify the boundary of the site as it is visible and unchanged until today, we propose to leave this row of houses exempt and to rely on the western end of the palace gardens as boundary.
In the north-east of the historic settlement of Oranienbaum (and so far not included in the property) there are two rows of historic houses dating back to the reign of prince Leopold III Frederick Franz, and also a pasture south of the creek Bauersbach that has been proven to be an authentic part of the landscape modelling around 1800. We thus propose to include these small areas into the property as a matter of consistency thoroughness.

- **Kakau (12° 25' 46.0" E, 51° 48 19.0" N)**
  
  Eastwards next to Oranienbaum lies the village of Kakau. The boundary of the UNESCO site currently runs right through the historic village center along the Alte Schulstrasse. This was very likely not an intended modification of the maps in nomination dossier, which included a much larger area around the settlements of Oranienbaum and Kakau due south and east. Much rather it is to be assumed that only this larger area was to be removed during the expert mission in 2000, but not the historic village center of Kakau split in half. We thus propose to add the rest of the historic village center to the inscribed property, an area of little more than 100 hectares. As the settlement of Kakau was a prominent one in the showcase economy of the model landscape, mainly for its cultivation of hops, it was of significant importance to the property as a whole and to the income of the state Anhalt-Dessau. Kakau is also linked by canals and lines of sight to other parts of the Garden Kingdom, most notably the churches of Horstorf and Oranienbaum, it is thus verified to share the values and attributes establishing the OUV. Besides the historic layout of the settlement and the canals of Kakau, also the settlement architecture of the time of the Garden Kingdom has survived in high density here.

- **Mosigkau, new bufferzone (12° 08' E, 51° 48' N)**
  
  Furthermore, we propose to add a buffer zone around the unchanged boundary of the exclave of Mosigkau in the west of the property, as advised by paragraphs 103 to 105 of the Operational Guidelines. While a buffer zone was put in place for all other parts of the property in 2000, a like area of protection was apparently forgotten in respect to the enclave of Mosigkau. This proposal aims to remedy this, you will find a map of the new buffer zone enclosed. The inscribed property of the enclave consists of the palace and garden of Mosigkau only. The buffer zone will encompass the historic settlement of Mosigkau as well as the meadows surrounding it. These agricultural areas still show the structure of the 18th century, as the ditches, creeks, and paths are essentially unchanged in regard to the earliest map of Mosigkau as part of the Garden Kingdom of 1786. This protective area as a whole is already listed as a monument area under paragraph 2 of the Conservation Law of the State of Saxony-Anhalt, it thus shares all legal protective measures of the other parts of the property. All the existing buffer zones around the property will remain unchanged.

  The area of the new buffer zone surrounding Mosigkau covers 2,784 hectares. It surrounds the exclave on all sides, and is of adequate size to protect the property against all known dangers to the integrity and experience of the property. It was laid out in order to supply effective protection against all relevant spatial relevant structures such as warehouses, cell towers, electricity pylons, or wind turbines.
3 Justification for the modification

This modification corrects several cartographic errors on the map submitted to the Committee at the time of inscription. These errors can be attributed to the changes to the boundaries that were made during the Advisory Body’s expert mission in March 2000. The modification aims to rectify these cartographic errors as laid out above, in hopes of aligning the boundary of the site with the historical setting of the Garden Kingdom in the second half of the 18th century.

4 Contribution to the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value

The modifications to the boundary of the site are in the nature of a correction. They are small in size and located at the periphery of the boundary. The proposed corrections to the map do strengthen the values and attributes attesting to the Outstanding Universal Value of the site. Especially the agricultural reform economy, which was the main achievement of the model state of Anhalt-Dessau in the Age of Enlightenment, is to be shown in the historic settlements within the Garden Kingdom, at Grosskühnau, Mildensee, Oranienbaum, and Kakau.

Regarding the proposed new buffer zone around Mosigkau, a positive impact on the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is evident. Paragraphs 103 to 105 of the Operational Guidelines call for adequate protection of the property by means of installing a buffer zone. Not only will the buffer zone serve to fend off adverse developments, it also helps the local population to better understand the important historical connections between their village and the surrounding meadows with the palace of Mosigkau.

5 Implications for legal protection

The correction of the boundary will make no change to the legal protection of the property. The small areas proposed to be added to the site already share the highest standard of legal protection available under national law, as there were included in 1997 in the monument area “Historical Cultural Landscape Garden Kingdom Dessau-Wörlitz”, protected under paragraphs 2 and 18 of the Conservation Law of the State of Saxony-Anhalt.

The new buffer zone around Mosigkau shares this level of legal protection with the property. This protective area as a whole is already listed as a monument area under paragraph 2 of the Conservation Law of the State of Saxony-Anhalt, it thus shares all legal protective measures of the other parts of the property. All existing buffer zones around the property will remain unchanged.

6 Implications for management arrangements

The correction of the boundary will make no change to the management of the property. For the proposed buffer zone around Mosigkau, no new management arrangements are established or existing arrangements altered.
Maps

Five maps are attached:

1. The map showing the boundaries of the inscribed property, created in March 2000 in the course of the Advisory Body's expert mission, as featured on https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/534
2. A newly created map of the property, showing an overlay of both the inscribed boundary and the minor boundary modification
3. A newly created map of the property, showing only the boundary here proposed
4. A newly created map of the property, showing both buffer zones
5. A newly created map of the western part of the property only, showing the proposed new buffer zone around the palace and gardens of Mosigkau in greater detail

Sincerely

Rainer Robra
Minister of Culture
Das Dessau-Wörlitzer Gartenreich

Überarbeitete Grenzen auf Empfehlung von ICOMOS (Mrs. Prof. Carmen Añón Feliú, Honorary chairman of ICOMOS–IFLA), Februar 2000

Maßstab 1 : 100.000

Kernzone
Pufferzone
Map of the World Heritage Site

**Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz**

- **Boundary of the inscribed World Heritage Site**
- **Boundary as suggested for correction**

**World Heritage Site as inscribed:** 12405,22 ha
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second:
12° 21' 6,963" E , 51° 50' 25,127" N

**with boundaries to be corrected:** 11890,81 ha
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second:
12° 21' 15,813" E , 51° 50' 20,735" N

Oranienbaum-Wörlitz, Dessau-Roßlau, Raguhn-Jeßnitz
Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt, Germany

Base map: Topographical map (DTK 100)
(Copyright by LermGeo LSA 2018)
Scale: 1:80 000
Spatial reference: DHDN/Gauss-Krüger Zone 4 (EPSG 31468)
Grid coordinates in in WGS 1984 (EPSG 4326)
Date: 14. September 2017
Map of the World Heritage Site

Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz

Boundary as suggested for correction

World Heritage Site as inscribed: 11890,81 ha

12° 21' 15,813" E , 51° 50' 20,735" N

Oranienbaum-Wörlitz, Dessau-Roßlau, Raguhn-Jeßnitz
Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt, Germany

Base map: Topographical map (DTK 100)
(Copyright by LGeoL VermGeo LSA 2018)
Scale: 1:80 000
Spatial reference: DHDN/Geod-Krüger Zone 4 (EPSG 31468)
Grid coordinates in in WGS 1984 (EPSG 4326)
Date: 14. September 2017
Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz

Germany, 2000, (ii) (iv), 534rev

Map of the World Property and its Buffer Zone

- World Heritage Property
- Buffer Zone of the World Heritage Property

World Heritage Site: 11890.81 ha
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second:
12° 21' 15.813" E, 51° 50' 20.735" N

Buffer Zone of the World Heritage Property: 11208 ha
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second:
12° 21' 00" E, 51° 51' 00" N

Oranienbaum-Wörlitz, Dessau-Roßlau, Raguhn-Jeßnitz
Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt, Germany

Base map: Topographical map (DTK 100)
(Copyright by UermGeo LSA 2018)
Scale: 1:100,000
Spatial reference: DHDN/Gauß-Krüger Zone 4 (EPSG 31468)
Grid coordinates in it WGS 1984 (EPSG 4326)
Date: 05 February 2018
Map of the World Property and its Buffer Zone

**World Heritage Property**

Cultural Landscape [534rev, (ii), (iv); Germany, 2000]

„The Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz“

12° 26' E, 51° 51' N

Exclave/Component

„Palace and Garden of Mosigkau“

12° 08' E, 51° 48' N

Inscribed World Heritage Property total: 14,500 ha

Component Mosigkau therein: 9.02 ha

Component Mosigkau:

12° 9' 7.151" E, 51° 48' 27.525" N

Buffer zone World Heritage Property total: 11,208 ha

Buffer zone for Component Mosigkau therein: 2,784 ha

Buffer zone for Component Mosigkau:

12° 8' 31.696" E, 51° 47' 10.741" N

Mosigkau Palace

Knobelsdorffallee 3, 06847 Dessau-Roßlau,

Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt, Germany

Base map: Topographical map (DTK 100)

(Copyright by LVerGeo LSA (2018))

Scale: 1:25,000

Spatial reference: DHDN/Gauß-Krüger Zone 4 (EPSG 31468)

Grid coordinates in WGS 1984 (EPSG 4326)

Date: 13 November 2017