



Management Plan UNESCO World Heritage

Historic Centre of Vienna



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Foreword

Exactly 20 years ago, the *Historic Centre of Vienna* was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. Vienna is an architectural and cultural jewel of exceptional universal value when it comes to urban development, of which we Viennese are very proud and to which we feel equally committed. Protecting this jewel and preserving it for future generations has been an important concern for us for decades. This is evidenced by the extensive public and private investments in the preservation and renewal of historic buildings, parks and urban spaces, as well as in Vienna's diverse cultural life. The *Historic Centre of Vienna* has been, is and should continue to be a vibrant part of the city well into the future, offering space for living, working, leisure and cultural enjoyment in an ambience that is unique in the world.

All major cities with World Heritage status know how difficult it is to develop a city at the same time as keeping a strict eye on protecting and preserving its cultural heritage.

In order to bring awareness and responsibility for the historic heritage better in line with the dynamic development of Vienna in the future, the present management plan has been developed. It is a comprehensive document on the World Heritage Site *Historic Centre of Vienna* and at the same time a mandate and catalogue of measures on how Vienna's future structural developments will succeed with the greatest care and even stricter measures to protect and preserve the World Heritage Site.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my special thanks to the First President of Vienna's Parliament, Ernst Woller. After years of effort, he has succeeded in raising awareness about the issue of World Heritage and its careful handling, as well as establishing and maintaining a positive discourse with all key stakeholders such as UNESCO, ICOMOS, the State Party and national and international experts. The inclusion of World Heritage protection in the building code of the City of Vienna and the management plan for the *Historic Centre of Vienna* are visible signs of our increased responsibility and respect for the rich heritage of our city, the preservation and protection of which will have top priority in the future.

Dr Michael Ludwig
Governor and Mayor of Vienna



1. Introduction

1.1 Tasks and content of the management plan

The *Historic Centre of Vienna* was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2001 and on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2017. The inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger was due to a cumulative negative development repeatedly criticised by the World Heritage Committee from 2015, which reached its peak in 2017 with the planning at the Heumarkt site. The World Heritage Committee also classified the current Viennese building law, on the basis of which the plans were implemented, as a threat to the World Heritage Site.

The inscription on the so-called "Danger List" is a call for action to define corrective measures that ought to ensure the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. This so-called Desired State of Conservation Report was prepared by the City of Vienna in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) as well as the institutions responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Austria.

As requested by the World Heritage Committee for several years, a central mandate for action is the preparation of a new management plan and the resulting resharpening of the legal planning instruments with the aim of safeguarding the World Heritage Site in the long term. These measures were specified as part of the Desired State of Conservation Report, which was adopted by the World Heritage Committee in July 2021 and forms an integral part of the new management plan, to which it is a direct corrective instrument.

According to the implementation guidelines of the World Heritage Convention,¹ a management plan is required for each World Heritage Site. For the *Historic Centre of Vienna*, a management plan had already been developed in 2002, however, it was never officially adopted and implemented into the planning routines. As a result, planning in the *Historic Centre of Vienna* was carried out exclusively on the basis of the regulations applicable to the entire city area. These provided for special provisions for particularly valuable historic areas but without explicit reference to the requirements of a World Heritage Site.

In accordance with the requirements of the World Heritage Committee, this current management plan is, therefore, intended to ensure that the outstanding qualities of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* are preserved and can be experienced by present and future generations in accordance with the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value.

STARTING POINT

The present management plan has been developed against the background of intensive discussions and coordination between representatives of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS International, the members of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, as well as the responsible persons of the State Party and the City of Vienna over the past years. The reason was controversial interpretations of World Heritage in the context of contemporary building projects in Vienna. The discussions focused on the question of how the Outstanding Universal Value² of the World Heritage Site can be protected without making contemporary urban development impossible and which measures contribute to preserving Vienna's historic inner city as a vital, cultural, economic and political centre of the entire city and developing it further in the sense of a living organism.

PRINCIPLES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Vienna is currently home to over 1.9 million people. The quality of life of all residents has a particularly high priority in the development of the city. Vienna sees its valuable cultural heritage as part of its vibrant present. Old and new coexist quite naturally in Vienna. The *Historic Centre of Vienna* is a living testimony to this development, which was confirmed by the World Heritage Committee in 2001 with the recognition of the "continuing exchange of values". This so-called "criterion (ii)" is one of a total of six criteria on the basis of which a cultural heritage site can be inscribed on the World Heritage List. The *Historic Centre of Vienna* fulfils three of these six criteria.³

¹ Art 108 ff., Guidelines for the Implementation of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, as amended by WHC.15/01 of 8 July 2015, <http://whc.unesco.org/document/158581>.

² Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), see section 2.2 for an explanation.

³ See page 12: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

It is evident that conflicts between conservation and dynamic development sometimes arise in inhabited World Heritage sites. After all, in a metropolis like Vienna, different needs and requirements have to be reconciled. The implementation guidelines of the World Heritage Convention also point out that the conservation of inhabited World Heritage sites is accompanied by special challenges. Vienna is building on clear rules of the game and, with the new management plan, is reinforcing its commitment to a more sensitive approach to its historical heritage.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The overall objective of the Management Plan is to preserve the *Outstanding Universal Value* of the World Heritage Site through diversified actions while continuing to develop the World Heritage Site with the utmost care with respect to its future.

The objectives of the management plan are as follows:

- Adaptation and sharpening of protection instruments and procedures on the basis of identified problems in the interaction of previous measures
- Creation of binding mechanisms of communication and cooperation between the different actors in World Heritage management
- Designing efficient and transparent processes that identify potential conflicts between preservation and development at an early stage
- Ensuring architectural and urban development qualities with respect to interventions in the historic city centre and buffer zone
- Design of the coordination and communication agenda for World Heritage anchored in the City of Vienna and specification of their tasks
- Promotion of the scientific processing of the historical building stock as well as the urban and green spaces (inventory and documentation of this inventory)
- Awareness-raising measures to strengthen the World Heritage concept and stimulate an open and interdisciplinary dialogue.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972. By signing the Convention in 1992, the Republic of Austria undertakes to protect and preserve the sites inscribed on the World Heritage List located within its borders. World Heritage matters are regulated in Austrian legislation by the "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage including the Austrian Declaration" (Federal Law Gazette 60/1993).

The management plan for the *Historic Centre of Vienna* is an integrated concept for action which, on the basis of a binding legal framework, specifies the measures required to contribute to the preservation, protection and sustainable development of the World Heritage Site. The management plan is understood as a "learning system" that is continuously adapted and developed to meet the changing demands of a modern city. The legally binding nature of the contents is established by the procedures and instruments laid down in the laws and ordinances of the federal government, state and City of Vienna.

STRUCTURE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

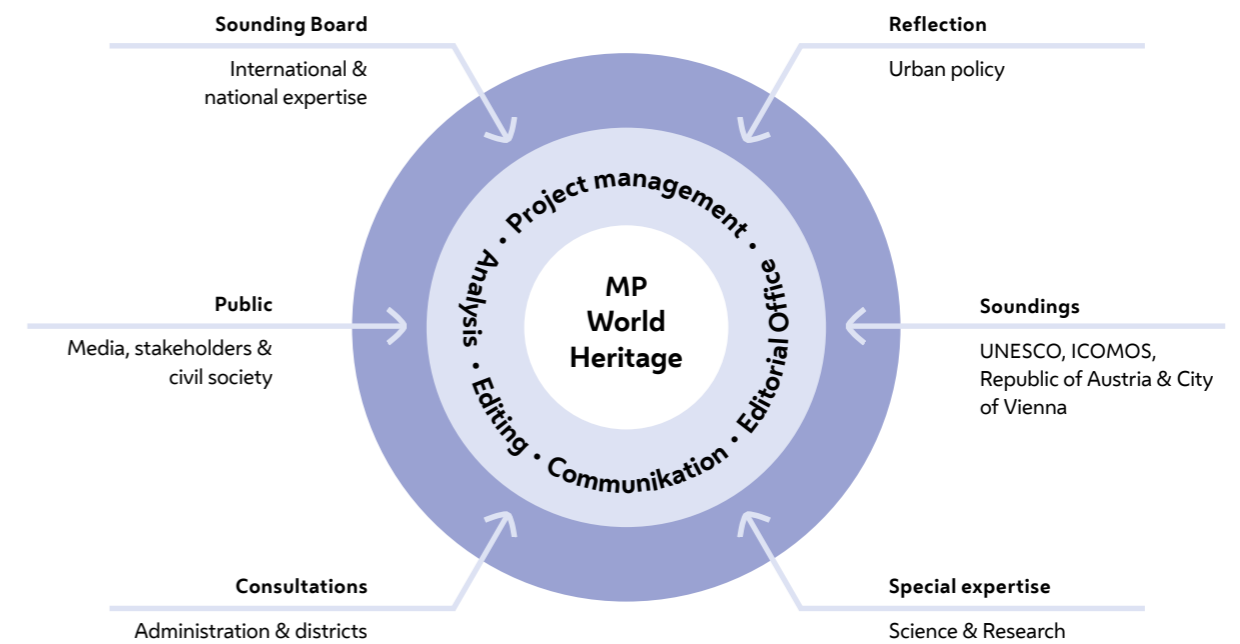
1. *Introduction*: What is the purpose of the management plan, on what is it based and how was it drawn up?
2. *The World Heritage Historic Centre of Vienna*: Where is the World Heritage Site located and what is its Outstanding Universal Value?
3. *The World Heritage Site over the course of time*: How has the World Heritage Site developed in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries?
4. *Protection of the World Heritage Site*: What are the protected resources and protection assets and what instruments will ensure this protection?
5. *Fields of action*: Where is there a need for action and what measures for sustainable development will result from this?
6. *Current management of the World Heritage Site*: What does the current management system already offer to protect the World Heritage Site?
7. *World Heritage-relevant adaptations in management*: What legal, structural and operational adjustments is Vienna making to improve the protection of the World Heritage Site?

1.2 Creation process – developed in dialogue

The management plan was implemented in a multipart work process over a period of about two years. Different dialogue formats were used for the exchange of information, reflection, discussion and consultation. The intensive participation of diverse groups of stakeholders enabled a broad and differ-

entiated view of the complex subject area and contributed to creating a common understanding of how to deal with the World Heritage Site. An overview of all persons involved in the development process can be found in Section 8.

Stakeholder Groups – Creation of the Management Plan (MP)



CONTROL, PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC ADVICE

A steering group composed of city managers and other experts shaped the development process and was responsible for coordination between the various interests and ultimately the responsible decision-makers. Urban Innovation Vienna (UIV) was in charge of project management, shaping and communication, while the Büro für Baukulturerbe (Office for Architectural Heritage) was responsible for scientific leadership and consulting. Together with UIV, the steering group formed the editorial team for the final version of the management plan.

CITY OF VIENNA GOVERNMENT REFLECTION GROUP

The implementation of the management of the World Heritage Site falls within the remit of various business groups of the City of Vienna and the state government. Accordingly, the proposed measures were coordinated in several reflections and exploratory groups with the primarily affected city councilors from the following three business groups: a) Innovation, urban planning and mobility; b) Housing, urban renewal and women and c) Culture and science for efficient and effective applicability in the future.

WORLD HERITAGE HISTORIC CENTRE OF VIENNA SOUNDING BOARD

The World Heritage sounding board, which consisted of international and national experts with experience, accompanied the development process with critical reflection on the content. During the meetings, the members discussed the requirements and possibilities of future optimised management together with those responsible for the City of Vienna and were also available for in-depth, bilateral discussions. The First President of the Vienna Parliament, who was responsible for political coordination, chaired the sounding board meetings.

CONSULTATIONS WITH ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRICTS

The success of protection and development in the immediate implementation depends essentially on the interaction of different groups of stakeholders from ownership, planning, administration and

the population. This means that the districts (district representatives) and the planning and official administration have a key role to play in the information, negotiation, approval and realisation of specific implementation projects. In the course of the project, continuous consultation on the operational design of the management was held with the municipal departments involved. The districts, in particular, the first district (Innere Stadt), where the largest part of the World Heritage Site is located, were also involved in the adaptation.

DISCUSSION WITH THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY, EXPERT PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDERS

The discourse with experts from science, planning, culture, business, interest groups and initiatives took place in bilateral talks. In addition, the Büro für Baukulturerbe (Office for Architectural Heritage), which was commissioned with the scientific supervision of the management plan, organised six interdisciplinary workshops with external experts

on specific fields of action at the end of 2020. At the workshops, on the one hand, the proposals for further measures for the management plan from a scientific point of view were put up for discussion, and on the other, assessments of Vienna's expected future handling of its World Heritage site were developed.

INFORMING THE PUBLIC AND RAISING AWARENESS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

For decades, Vienna's population has experienced its World Heritage Site as an integral part of everyday life – on the way to work, while enjoying the culture, when shopping and during leisure time. In order to bring the World Heritage Site out of a state of "mental casualness" in the minds of the population, the following formats were implemented on the occasion of the 2021 double anniversary year (25 years of the World Heritage Site Schönbrunn and 20 years of the World Heritage Site *Historic Centre of Vienna*):

In cooperation with the media, an 84-page magazine "World Heritage Vienna" was published in February 2021 with the renowned Viennese daily newspaper *Die Presse*, reaching well over 100,000 readers.

In a public panel discussion on the topic of urban development in the World Heritage Site, organised with the Concordia Press Club via a live stream, on 25 March 2021 experts discussed how to reconcile preservation, change and diversity in dynamic metropolises.

For a comprehensive reflection of the elaborated management plan with politics, the expert public, interest groups, UNESCO, ICOMOS and members of the World Heritage sounding board, a political symposium in accordance with Section 58 of the City of Vienna Constitution (WStV) was organized in the ballroom of the Vienna City Hall on 6 May 2021. The general public was also able to participate in the symposium via a live stream.

Impressions from the symposium, which was conducted under COVID-19 security regulations. (All Fig.)



Alle Fig. © City of Vienna / Christian Fürthner



2. The World Heritage Historic Centre of Vienna

2.1 Protected area: location and demarcation

The World Heritage Site *Historic Centre of Vienna* and its buffer zone consist of the First District of Vienna and adjacent parts of Districts 2 to 9 and 20, covering all elements that serve to protect the

authenticity and integrity of the World Heritage Site and constitute its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and the attributes derived from it.

The World Heritage Site

In the area demarcated by the World Heritage Site, the historic state of building is preserved that reflects the three major periods of development designated in criterion (iv) of the OUV: the Middle Ages, the Baroque period and the Gründerzeit ("the founders' years"). Likewise, all attributes of criteria (ii) and (vi) are also included.

Spatially, the World Heritage Site is defined by the Innere Stadt (Inner City – First District) and the entire Ringstrasse zone. The World Heritage Site is demarcated by streets that form a parallel structure to Vienna's Ringstrasse (including Berggasse, Türkenstrasse, Landesgerichtsstrasse, Getreidemarkt, Am Heumarkt, Am Stadtpark, Vordere Zollamtsstrasse). Striking extensions of the World Her-

itage Site beyond the district boundary of the Innere Stadt are thus found several times, including in the areas of Rossau (9th District), the Votive Church (Votivkirche – 9th District), the Museum Quarter (7th District), Karlsplatz (4th District) and the Belvedere (3rd District). To the northeast, the World Heritage Site is bordered by the edge of buildings in the area of the right bank of the Danube Canal.

The World Heritage Site covers an area of approximately 371 hectares (about 1 percent of Vienna's total urban area). All the attributes that make the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site are present here. Of the almost 1,700 buildings in the World Heritage Site, around half are listed monuments.

The buffer zone

The buffer zone surrounds the World Heritage Site and serves as additional protection. In combination with the related views, the buffer zone safeguards the World Heritage Site from developments that could adversely affect these essential attributes.

The buffer zone (approx. 462 hectares with around 3,500 buildings) is not part of the World Heritage Site but contains numerous monuments and historic buildings of national importance. Since the 1970s, the City of Vienna has designated almost 342 hectares within the area of today's buffer zone as a protection zone in accordance with the Building Code for Vienna, which has ensured the long-term preservation of the existing buildings and their value or has placed them under protection to preserve their local character.

The urban area designated as a buffer zone essentially follows the boundaries of the old suburbs or currently protected zones of the City of Vienna. In the northeast, the buffer zone is bordered by the edge of buildings in the area of the left bank of the Danube Canal.

World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone

- Boundary of World Heritage Site
- Boundary of Buffer Zone
- Boundary districts

05 0m 150m 500m

Author of the plan: © Cristian Abrihan
As of 23/06/2021

2.2 World Heritage attributes

Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) is a central concept of the World Heritage Convention. An OUV exists when an asset has such exceptional significance that it is relevant beyond national boundaries and has a universal value for present and future generations as well as for humanity as a whole. The determination of the outstanding significance of asset results, on the one hand, from its descrip-

tion and, on the other, from its justification in accordance with the World Heritage Convention and the criteria set out in the UNESCO guidelines. Authenticity (genuineness) and integrity (intactness) are key criteria that make the value and condition of a World Heritage Site verifiable on the basis of attributes.

The OUV of the *Historical Centre of Vienna*

The inscription of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* on the World Heritage List took place in 2001. The decisive factor was the assessment of the specific and preserved quality of Vienna as a crossroads and reflection of European history: as an encampment for a Roman legion as well as the residence and later capital of the Habsburgs, Vienna played a central role in the historical and political structure of Europe over the centuries. The rich architectural heritage with its medieval city structure, Baroque palaces, castles and gardens to the Gründerzeit splendour of the stately buildings on Ringstrasse, as well as the city's role as a musical centre from Viennese Classicism to the twentieth century, are all the basis of Vienna's Outstanding Universal Value for humanity.

THE DEFINITION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE *HISTORIC CENTRE OF VIENNA* ACCORDING TO rSOUV⁴

The World Heritage Committee assesses the Outstanding Universal Value of an asset in accordance with criteria formulated in the operational guidelines. The inclusion of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* in the List of World Heritage Sites, specified in the rSOUV (Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value), was officially justified by the World Heritage Committee on the basis of three criteria that constitute Vienna's specific OUV. In the rSOUV, the World Heritage Site *Historic Centre of Vienna* is described as follows:

"Brief synthesis

Vienna, situated on the Danube River in the eastern part of Austria, developed from early Celtic and Roman settlements into a medieval and Baroque city, eventually becoming the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It played an essential role as the leading European music centre, hosting major personalities in the development of music from the 16th to the 20th centuries, particularly Viennese Classicism and Romanticism, consolidating Vienna's reputation as the 'musical capital' of Europe. Vienna is also rich in architectural ensembles, particularly Baroque mansions and gardens as well as the late 19th-century Ringstrasse ensemble lined with grand buildings, monuments, and parks. The property consists of the city's medieval core (based on the Roman settlement), the principal Baroque ensembles with their axial layouts, and the Gründerzeit constructions from the beginning of the modern period.

At the beginning of the 12th century the settlement here expanded beyond the Roman defences, which were demolished. During the Ottoman conflicts in the 16th and 17th centuries, the medieval town's walls, which surrounded a much larger area, were rebuilt and provided with bastions. This remained the core of Vienna until the medieval walls were demolished in the second half of the 19th century. The inner city contains a number of medieval-era buildings, including the Schottenkloster, the oldest monastery in Austria,⁵ the churches of Maria am Gestade (one of the main Gothic structures), Michaelerkirche, Minoritenkirche and Minoritenkloster⁶ from the 13th century, and St Stephen's Cathedral, which dates from the 14th and 15th centuries.⁷ The same period also saw the construction of civic ensembles, such as initial parts

⁴ Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value; adopted at the 40th Session of the World Heritage Committee in 2016.

⁵ Correctly; the oldest monastery in Vienna.

⁶ Demolished between 1892 and 1903.

⁷ The first documented mention of St. Stephen's Church is in 1137, the oldest parts of the building date back to the early thirteenth century.

of the Hofburg Palace. Whereas the monastic complexes were generally built of stone, becoming part of the defences of the medieval city, the residential quarters were of timber and suffered frequent fires.

In 1683,⁸ Vienna became the capital of the Habsburg Empire and developed rapidly, becoming an impressive Baroque city. The Baroque character was expressed particularly in the large palace layouts such as the Belvedere Palace and garden ensemble. A growing number of new palaces were built by noble families, many existing medieval buildings, churches, and convents were altered and given Baroque features, and additions were made to representative administrative buildings. Several historic Viennese buildings are now associated with the residences of important personalities such as Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert, when the city played an essential role as a leading European centre for music.

A new phase in the history of Vienna took place when its 34 suburbs were incorporated into the city and the emperor ordered the demolition of the fortifications around the inner city. The opportunity was taken to create one of the most significant 19th-century ensembles in the history of urban planning, which greatly influenced the rest of Europe in this crucial period of social and economic development. In 1874, the Hofburg complex was extended with the addition of the Neue Hofburg, an 'Imperial Forum', and joined with large museum complexes into a single ensemble. The Burgtheater, parliament, town hall, and university formed another

ensemble linked with these structures. To this was added the opera house as well as a large number of public and private buildings along the Ringstrasse, on the line of the demolished city walls. The late 19th and early 20th centuries testify to further creative contributions by Viennese designers, artists, and architects in the periods of the Jugendstil (Art Nouveau), the Secession, and the early Modern Movement in architecture.

Criterion (ii)

The urban and architectural qualities of the Historic Centre of Vienna bear outstanding witness to a continuing interchange of values throughout the second millennium.

Criterion (iv)

Three key periods of European cultural and political development – the Middle Ages, the Baroque period, and the Gründerzeit – are exceptionally well illustrated by the urban and architectural heritage of the Historic Centre of Vienna.

Criterion (vi)

Since the 16th century Vienna has been universally acknowledged to be the musical capital of Europe.

Integrity

Within the boundaries of the 371 ha Historic Centre of Vienna are located all the attributes that sustain its Outstanding Universal Value, including its architectural and urban qualities and layout, and that illustrate its three major phases of development – medieval, Baroque, and the Gründerzeit – that symbolize Austrian and central European history. The Historic Centre of Vienna has also maintained its characteristic skyline. The 462 ha buffer zone protects the immediate setting of the inscribed property.

Authenticity

The property is substantially authentic in terms of its location, its forms and designs, and its substance and materials. This authenticity resides largely in the overlapping and multi-layered interweaving of urban buildings, structures, and spaces. The property has to a remarkable degree retained the architectural elements that demonstrate its continuous interchange of values through authentic examples from the above-mentioned three key periods of European cultural and political development. In addition to the architectural elements, the Historic Centre of Vienna has retained its role as the music capital of Europe.

The historic urban fabric of the Historic Centre of Vienna is thus informed by this ongoing interchange, which has caused the urban landscape to evolve and grow over time, reflected in the new, emerging skyline outside the buffer zone. Vienna's continuing development requires a very sensitive approach that takes into account the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including its visual qualities, particularly regarding new high-rise constructions."⁹

⁸ With the death of Rudolf II in 1612, Prague already lost its role as a royal seat and the Habsburg Court was successively transferred to Vienna, which thus became the sole centre of the monarchy.

⁹ rSOUV of the Historic Centre of Vienna (1033), Decision: Orig. vers. 25COM XA (2001) as amended by 40COM 8 E (2016).

2.3 The attributes of Outstanding Universal Value

Attributes are those significant features that express the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and reinforce its authenticity and integrity. The attributes form the cornerstones of the management plan and are referenced to the respective thematic priorities, are seen as the basis for further action.

The definition of the attributes was developed on the one hand in connection with the expertise already carried out for the nomination for UNESCO World Heritage and on the other with the inclusion of various studies and reports (for example, the Heritage Impact Assessment for Heumarkt, Vienna Roof Cadastre, specialist concepts of the City of Vienna, ICOMOS Advisory Mission Reports and Monitors). The attributes were defined more precisely in a dialogue with experts from relevant disciplines in the fields of administration and research, as well as with political decision-makers.

In accordance with Section 82 of UNESCO's operational guidelines, attributes are classified according to various aspects. The classification was made,

among other things, into physical and intangible cultural assets, which testify to their authenticity in form and design, material and substance, use and function, traditions, location and setting, as well as language and other forms of intangible heritage. The existing diversity of attributes of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* can be compactly summarised in three categories: "urban-structural attributes", "building-specific attributes" and "intangible attributes".

In the management plan, the attributes are assigned to the three criteria that justify Vienna's inclusion as a World Heritage Site. The textual explanation characterises and defines the essential properties of each specific attribute. The attributes are each illustrated by characteristic examples and it will be the task of the future application of the management plan to advance the systematic collection and differentiation of the attributes. The illustrative presentation of the attributes is carried out using categories and classifications. The selection includes, in particular, examples of essential, characteristic cultural assets of the *Historic Centre of Vienna*.

a multitude of outstanding magnificent and representative buildings as well as urban and structural overlaps of different periods.

The development of the urban structure of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* is based on the early medieval city settlement. It developed from the tenth century onwards around the Berghof as a fortress and the churches of St Ruprecht, Maria am Gestade and St Peter as well as St Stephan outside the defensive walls. In the twelfth century, Vienna, as a residential city, became a cultural centre and trading post and gained economic and architectural importance. The late medieval expansion of the city led to the establishment of a city fortification (Leopoldinische Stadterweiterung) and thereby essentially defined the urban outline and design until the nineteenth century.

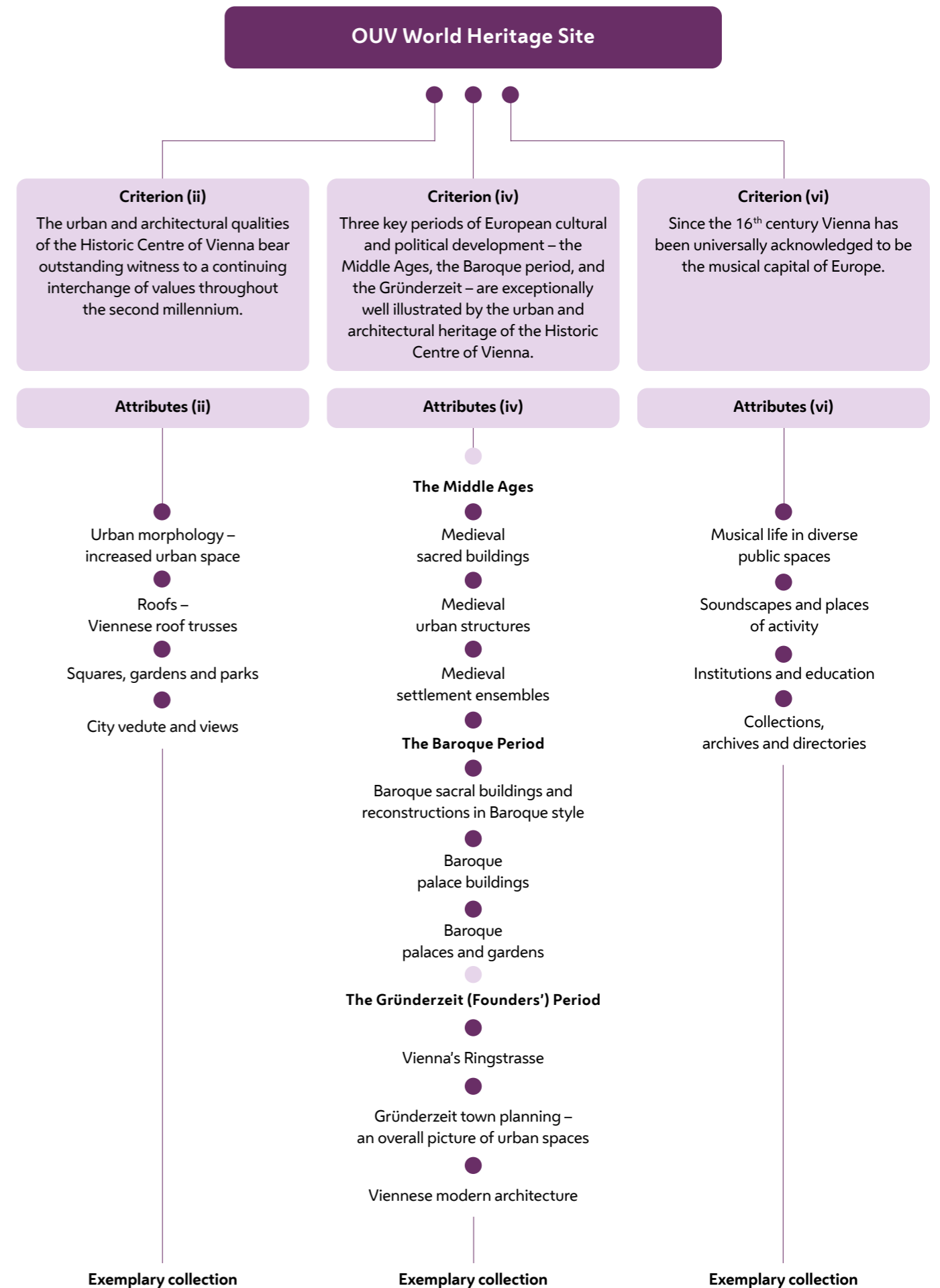
Criterion (ii)

"The urban and architectural qualities of the Historic Centre of Vienna bear outstanding witness to a continuing interchange of values throughout the second millennium."

ATTRIBUTE: URBAN MORPHOLOGY – INCREASED URBAN SPACE

The *Historic Centre of Vienna* viewed from the perspective of "urban morphology – increased urban space" opens up a holistic view of the complexity of historical urban development processes. Socio-spatial changes and changing usage structures as a result of economic, political and societal transformations defined the urban fabric in the respective period. The result of the ongoing exchange of values during the second millennium is a considerable density of preserved historical building fabric,

Overview of World Heritage Attributes >



Vienna's role as the centre of the Habsburg Empire and as a royal seat contributed to the splendid decoration of the medieval building fabric and is also partly responsible for the high degree of splendour and representation in the three key periods of the Middle Ages, the Baroque and Gründerzeit periods.

The new buildings, conversions and reconstruction in the Baroque style, which were contemporary for the Baroque period, were not only characteristic of the historically increased urban morphological development but also of the individual buildings, which often retained their historical core even after later façade changes. The respective stylistic alterations to Viennese houses led to the overlapping of different architectural style epochs typical of the *Historic Centre of Vienna*, which can still be experienced today in the direct juxtaposition of the existing buildings.

The Gründerzeit period saw a massive urban redevelopment of the core city with large-scale demolition of the building stock of the historic centre. Taller buildings, wide streets and the spatial expansion

of the city were the answers to the fundamental economic and social changes and demands that collided with the narrowness of the historic city.

The construction of the Glacis through Vienna's Ringstrasse and its surrounding zones along with its numerous monumental buildings and open spaces in the nineteenth century is a characteristic expression of this. The Ringstrasse ensemble of the Gründerzeit period has been largely preserved to this very day and, due to its uniqueness, has extraordinary value in terms of urban planning history and urban development. The intensive building activity during the Gründerzeit period contributed significantly to the architectural diversity and the extraordinary universal value of the *Historic Centre of Vienna*.

The value of the "urban morphology" attribute lies in the experience of exceptional urban, historical and cultural values that reflect the respective formative periods of development and their interplay over time.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: *Urban morphology – increased urban space*

- Characteristic type: form and design, material and substance, location and environment
- Classification: urban-structural



Fig. 1 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

Kärntner Strasse was first mentioned in a document in 1257 and was the most important connecting road and most important business street to the south. In the second half of the nineteenth century, it was widened from nine to 19 meters. (Fig. 1)



Fig. 2 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

The **Mülkerbastei** (Bastei = bastion), built in 1535 as the Schottenbastei and largely destroyed in the nineteenth century as part of the city expansion, still impressively shows the urban scale of the Baroque city. (Fig. 2–4)



Fig. 3 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 4 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 5 © City of Vienna/Gerd Götzentrucker

At the bend of **Naglergasse** at the junction with Heidenschuss, the rounded corner of the Roman camp wall and the medieval castle wall can still be seen today. (Fig. 5)



Fig. 6 © City of Vienna/Gerd Götzentruckler

Kohlmarkt, whose history dates back to the time of the Roman legion camp of Vindobona, developed into a location for the production of high-quality- and luxury goods due to its proximity to the imperial residence Hofburg. (Fig. 6)



Fig. 7 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

The **Vienna Hofburg** is an ensemble in the city centre of Vienna that has grown over the centuries. Starting with the present-day Schweizerhof (from 1279), the main changes and structural extensions took place between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. (Fig. 7 & 8)



Fig. 8 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 9 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 10 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

In contrast to the narrowness of the medieval city, the development in the **Gründerzeit grid** shows wide streets and partly higher buildings. (Fig. 9 & 10)

ATTRIBUTE: ROOFS – VIENNA ROOF TRUSSES

The roofscape of the World Heritage Site changed continuously during the three key periods due to alterations as well as technical and architectural innovations, which is why there is no uniform roofscape. Despite these changes and the damage caused by the Second World War, seven centuries of developmental history can be read from the various roof structures, roof constructions and roof ensembles. In this respect, the *Historic Centre of Vienna* represents an outstanding example of the preservation of historically valuable roof trusses and roof ensembles, which have a strong recognition value for the Innere Stadt.

The Vienna Roof Cadastre (jointly implemented by the Federal Monuments Authority (BDA) and the City of Vienna) records roof trusses and roof ensembles in the Innere Stadt that represent exceptional vestiges and are accordingly worthy of protection. The roof cadastre illustrates and documents building epochs, building typologies and construction

methods. Of particular importance are centuries-old timber roof constructions, which provide insight into the complexity of roof structures. The preserved gable roof constructions of the Middle Ages and Baroque roof trusses are significant, whose formal languages help to shape the roof landscape of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* and as long-proven constructions represent a good cross-section of the epochs. Unique roof constructions bear witness to the constant desire for innovation in representative buildings. Together with the flat-pitched roofs of the Gründerzeit, which followed the new ideology of standardisation, they represent the diversity of Viennese roof trusses.

In cooperation with the Federal Monuments Authority, supplementary documentation of more recent iron roof constructions from the nineteenth century is planned. Such roof constructions look back on a period of about 200 years and are equally significant for the *Historic Centre of Vienna* and likewise worthy of protection.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: Roofs – Viennese roof trusses

- Characteristic type: form and design, material and substance
- Classification: building-specific

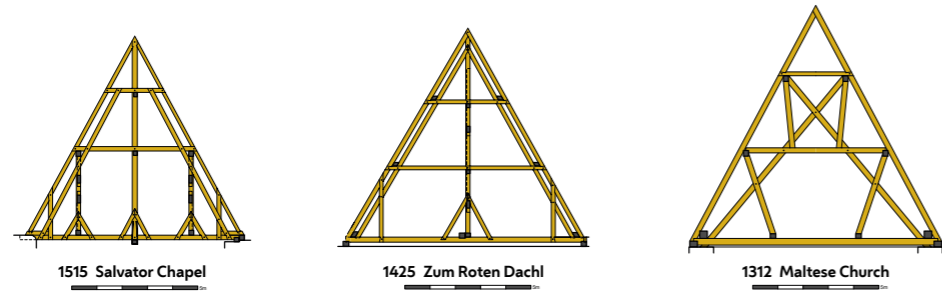
The inner city of Vienna represents an outstanding example of the preservation of **historically valuable roof forms** that have remained legible through different building periods and eras. (Fig. 11 & 12)



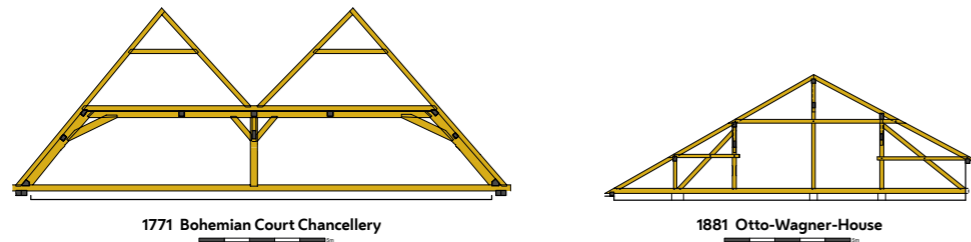
Fig. 12 © Wien Tourismus/Christian Stemper



Fig. 11 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



The **Salvator Chapel** (1515), the **Haus Zum Roten Dachl** (1429) and the **Maltese Church** (1312) represent important roof constructions and forms from the Middle Ages. (Fig. 13–15)



The **Bohemian Court Chancellery** (1711) is an exemplary roof construction from the Baroque period. (Fig. 16)

The roof construction and roof form of the **Otto Wagner House** (1881) are exemplary for the Gründerzeit period. (Fig. 17)

Fig. 13-17 © Bundesdenkmalamt, DI Hanna A. Liebich, Abteilung für Architektur und Bautechnik (Fig. publiziert in ÖZKD 2018 – Heft 1/2)

ATTRIBUTE: SQUARES, GARDENS AND PARKS

The development of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* is closely linked to its public spaces and squares, historic gardens and spacious parks. Their different designs were shaped over the course of the second millennium by a changing understanding of representation, design and aesthetics as well as by new uses, economic requirements and urban qualities. The history of the city shows the extensive integration of green spaces into the urban planning situation. Of particular importance are the historic parks and gardens with their overall artistic planning, including planting and an extremely rich array of buildings, monuments, free-standing sculptures and fountains. The World Heritage Site not only comprises public and private historic squares, gardens and parks but is also characterised by the urban space itself and the connecting streets and avenues (including those along Vienna's Ringstrasse). Together, they bear witness to the art of gardening and urban planning in imperial Vienna. The characteristic feature of Vienna to this day is the coherence of these areas as an interplay of buildings, squares, streets and open spaces, including the *Burggarten* (the Court Garden), *Volksgarten* (the People's Garden), *Maria-Theresien-Platz* (Maria Theresa Square), *Heldenplatz* (Heroes Square), *Rathauspark* (City Hall Park), *Schillerplatz* (Schiller Square), *Beethovenplatz* (Beethoven Square), *Karlsplatz* (Charles Square), *Schmerlingplatz* (Schmerling Square), *Votiv Park* and *Sigmund Freud Park*.

Outstanding garden monuments also mark Vienna's development as a residential city, for example, the *Belvedere Garden* as an ample Baroque green space outside the boundaries of the city's fortifications and the *Alpine Garden* in the *Belvedere Garden*. The *Schwarzenberg Garden*, a former Baroque garden, was transformed into an English garden. The Baroque gardens followed a strict symmetry that left nothing to chance or nature. The embedding of Baroque squares took place in the age of absolutism in the spirit of the design of stately monuments as an expression of greatness and power.

From the 1770s onwards, the *Glacis* served as a recreational area for the urban population. After the city's fortifications were dismantled and the *Glacis* was developed, parks and gardens in the system of the *Ringstrasse* zone became very important for the city. Primarily are the four listed parks of the *Burggarten*, *Volksgarten*, *Heldenplatz* and *Maria-Theresien-Platz*, as well as the *Stadtpark* (Vienna's first public park), which is also a listed monument and the *Rathauspark*. Likewise, the *Schiller* and *Robert Stolz* parks as well as the parks at *Karlsplatz*, which were redesigned in the last decades of the twentieth century, as well as the *Sigmund Freud* and *Votiv* parks in the area of *Schottentor* and *Votivkirche* represent a new understanding of the use of green spaces. They not only characterise the image of the *Ringstrasse* zone in the *Gründerzeit* grid but were also largely available to the general public right from the beginning. The *Ringstrasse* ensemble thus also belongs to one of the most significant open space associations of interconnected public spaces and parks of the nineteenth century in Europe.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: squares, gardens and parks

- Characteristic type: form and design, material and substance, location and environment
- Classification: urban-structural



Fig. 18 © Wien Tourismus/Christian Stemper

With its symmetrical flower parterres, water basins, terraces and steps, etc., the park at **Belvedere Palace** contains all the essential elements of a Baroque garden and, as a unit with the two palaces, represents one of the most important Baroque works of garden art in Europe. (Fig. 18)

Fig. 19 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



The **Michaelerplatz** in its present form was built in the course of the nineteenth century in accordance with baroque plans. (Fig. 19)

Fig. 23 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



In order to facilitate the access of the equipages to the service in the Franciscan Church (1603, one of the few Renaissance church buildings), the Oeller Foundation House (1380–1624) was demolished and the **Franciscan Square** was created. (Fig. 23)

Fig. 20 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Characteristic for Vienna is the interconnected stock of historic green space, representative buildings, square structures and open spaces. Part of the overall concept are also the Hofburg Gardens, which consist of the four listed former Habsburg gardens: **Burggarten, Volksgarten, Heldenplatz** and **Maria-Theresien-Platz**. (Fig. 20–22)

Fig. 21 © WienTourismus/Christian Stemper



The **Rathauspark** is located on a part of the former Josefstadt Glacis, between the City Hall and Ringstrasse. Today, the Rathauspark, together with the Rathausplatz, increasingly serves as a venue for a variety of cultural and culinary events. (Fig. 24)

Fig. 24 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



ATTRIBUTE: CITY VEDUTAS AND VIEWS

City vedute represent views of culturally and historically charged places, especially cities and landscapes, which find expression in various artistic representations. City vedute of the city of Vienna were depicted in the course of the second millennium in a variety of panoramas, bird's-eye views and detailed views. In this context, locations that allowed distant views of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* increasingly played a special role. City vedute and historical city views document specific visual relationships of the respective time.

Already in the early Middle Ages, city views of Vienna were artistically reproduced. The invention of the printing press created the prerequisite for graphic reproduction. Collected works appeared that bundled the scientifically and geometrically recorded illustrations and panoramas based on scale. The city bird's-eye views of the seventeenth century finally established a new type of city view.

The Baroque representations of the city with their depiction of magnificent buildings and courtly life, including the famous "Canaletto View", were the impetus for a variety of artistic city impressions and views of Vienna in the nineteenth century. Viennese painting in the nineteenth century turned directly to the transformation of the city and revealed those motifs and vedute that captured the transition from the formerly fortified city to the expanding metropolis – the perception of the Vienna Ringstrasse is particularly significant in this context. The "Old Viennese Veduta" accompanied the city in its transformation of streetscapes and cityscape and, in contrast to the Baroque period, no longer assumed the primary function of a representative, self-conscious depiction of the city but also attempted to document the passing for posterity. The vedute of the nineteenth century thus also became part of the visual memory of the city and its population.

Fig. 22 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: *city vedute and views*

- Characteristic type: form and design, location and environment
- Classification: urban-structural

The city vedute in the nineteenth century documented the transition of the fortified city to the metropolis. The **panorama of Vienna**, with a view from the Karlskirche (1841/42, Rudolf von Alt), shows Vienna before its radical transformation by the construction of the Ringstrasse. (Fig. 26)

Fig. 25 © KHM-Museumsverband



The **Canaletto View** (1759–1760, Bernardo Bellotto), a perspective of Vienna's inner city from the Upper Belvedere Palace, is one of the best-known examples of representative, artistic city views of Vienna. (Fig. 25)

Fig. 26 Wien Museum



Fig. 27 Wien Museum



The **panorama of the expanded city of Vienna** (ca. 1873, Gustav Veith) shows Vienna after the construction of the Ringstrasse zone. (Fig. 27)

The **bird's-eye view** (1909, Otto Wagner) shows the planned regulation of Karlsplatz and the Emperor Franz Josef City Museum, neither of which, however, was implemented. (Fig. 28)

Fig. 28 Wien Museum



Fig. 30 Wien Museum



The **bird's-eye view** (1897) shows the quays planned by Otto Wagner, Aspern- and Ferdinand bridges and the regulation of the Stubenviertel. (Fig. 30)

Fig. 29 Wien Museum



The illustration by Rudolf von Alt (1883) shows the **main façade of the old town hall** in Wipplingerstrasse. (Fig. 29)

Criterion (iv)

"Three key periods of European cultural and political development – the Middle Ages, the Baroque period, and the Gründerzeit – are exceptionally well illustrated by the urban and architectural heritage of the Historic Centre of Vienna."

Key period – the Middle Ages

ATTRIBUTE: MEDIEVAL SACRED BUILDINGS

An essential attribute of the medieval residential city were numerous sacral buildings, whose construction was driven by an intellectual, theological, political, economic and technical awakening. Thus, Vienna's St. Stephen's Cathedral (Stephansdom) was also built from 1137 onwards in the vicinity of the medieval centre. In the thirteenth century, Gothic architecture replaced the Romanesque architecture of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

The Gothic period produced buildings which, with their delicate, stone architecture striving towards the heights, created the character of eternity – church buildings were the great people's houses at this time, as were the three most important churches in the core area of medieval Vienna: Maria am Gestade, St

Ruprecht and St Peter's Church (Peterkirche). High architectural quality was achieved in the works of sacred architecture. Accordingly, a large number of important churches and chapels were built in this architectural epoch (the Hofburg Chapel, Augustinian Church (Augustiner-Kirche), St. George's Chapel (Georgs-Kapelle). St. Stephen's Cathedral is the most important high- and late Gothic monument of Austrian religious architecture. Its south tower, an impressive example of Gothic architectural sculpture, represents the significant landmark of Vienna. In keeping with the spirit of the times, as well as urban development, many religious buildings were erected both inside and outside the city walls of the medieval Habsburg residence, in addition to the numerous church buildings. Apart from sacral buildings, there are no purely medieval buildings left in the *Historic Centre of Vienna*.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: Medieval sacred buildings

- Characteristic type: form and design, material and substance
- Classification: building-specific



Fig. 31 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

The **Ruprecht Church** was expanded in several phases from 1161 onwards. (Fig. 31)



Fig. 32 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

The church **Maria am Gestade** (from 1343) replaced a Romanesque predecessor and is one of the most outstanding Gothic churches in Vienna. (Fig. 32)



Fig. 33 © Markus Olechowski

St. Stephen's Cathedral (from 1230), of Romanesque origin, is the most important High and Late Gothic monument of Austrian religious architecture. The south tower was for some years the highest building in Central Europe. (Fig. 33 & 34)



Fig. 34 © Markus Olechowski

ATTRIBUTE: MEDIEVAL URBAN STRUCTURES

Based on excavation results, it can be assumed that Vienna had been important as a castle site since Carolingian times. The nucleus of this settlement was the Roman legion camp of Vindobona, whose Roman walls housed a collection of farms around a fortification. At the turn of the eleventh century the "Vienna Basin" came under the sovereignty of the Babenbergs. Starting from the building nucleus within the Roman legion camp, the outlines of which are still partly recognisable in the city structure today, the building structure of the medieval city was formed, which was determined by narrow and elongated plots. The typical dense construction of the Gothic gable-roofed houses is also expressed in the street space, which was irregularly shaped and followed only a few design principles. The early buildings were subject to many substantial renovations but structural remains, such as cellar vaults and wall remnants, have been preserved in some cases (including the Jewish Museum Vienna).

In addition to the dense building style, the general orientation towards common economic, social and spiritual centres formed a characteristic feature of medieval Vienna. The open space structures typical of the Middle Ages emerged, whose formal language can be traced back to the principles generally valid at the time. Triangular squares arose from

the forking of streets and are irregularly shaped (e.g. Tuchlauben), while the street square and the rectangular square form the basic rectilinear shapes (e.g. Hoher Markt) and emerged together with the first urban expansions of Vienna.

The squares attained importance above all as markets, which functioned as economic centres. In addition to the economic centres, a distinction must also be made between the spiritual places of gathering in the forecourt of sacred buildings and the manorial centre that developed along Herrengasse. The "Alte Burg" (Old Castle), which was founded around 1230 as a fortress, is still partially preserved in the walls of today's Schweizerhof.

The historical routes for trade and military, known as "Altstrassen", form recognisable constants in the otherwise irregular network of streets of the early city. They include Kärntner Strasse, Rotenturmstrasse, Herrengasse, Wollzeile and Wipplingerstrasse, as well as the streets between Kohlmarkt and Kärntner Strasse, Fleischmarkt and Wollzeile, Sonnenfelsgasse and Bäckerstrasse, which were laid out according to plan in the High Middle Ages. They represent distinctive urban structures, have been preserved in the urban layout of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* and bear witness to Vienna's medieval development history.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: Medieval urban structures

- Characteristic type: form and design, location and environment
- Classification: urban-structural



Fig. 35 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

Judenplatz was the centre of Vienna's Jewish community in the Middle Ages. In 2000, the square became a place of remembrance and admonition against racism with the memorial for the Austrian Jewish victims of the Holocaust (Rachel Whiteread). (Fig. 35)



Fig. 36 © Wien Tourismus/Christian Stemper

The street of the Graben was already formed in the High Middle Ages from the old moat of the Roman fortification and was the result of a planned city expansion. In the nineteenth century, the **Graben** essentially acquired its present form. Almost all the historic houses were replaced by new buildings (Fig. 36)



Fig. 38 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

The old streets that still characterise the layout of the town today date back in part to Roman times. **Herrengasse** refers to the Roman Limes Road. (Fig. 38)



Fig. 37 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

Square (Platz) structures and markets formed the economic centres of the medieval city. An example of this is the **Hohe Markt**, which is considered the oldest market in Vienna. (Fig. 37)

ATTRIBUTE: MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT ENSEMBLES

The political upgrading that accompanied the transfer of the Babenberg residence to Vienna (around 1155) caused a rapid economic and urban development of the settlement cores that had grown in the seventh to eleventh centuries (the area of Hoher Markt – Marc-Aurel-Strasse – Sternengasse – Judengasse).

The “quarter division” of Vienna’s inner city, which can still be seen in the plan image today, originated outside the former Roman walls and represented a socio-political and social division of the city according to different social affiliations within the urban spaces described as “quarters”. Despite the coherent urban space structures, Vienna possessed different districts each with its own character. After the late medieval expansion of the city, the quarters were named after the main gates of the fortification: Stubenviertel (Stubentor), Kärntner Viertel (Kärntnertor), Widmerviertel (Widmertor) and Schottenviertel (Schottentor).

The Stubenviertel follows on from Vienna’s medieval settlement core, which developed in the area of the Ruprechtskirche and along the Sonnenfels-gasse and Bäckerstrasse roadside walkways laid out in the eleventh century. The area of Bäcker-

strassenanger, like the Hohe Markt, was considered an early centre for traders who were housed outside the city walls. St. Stephen’s Cathedral formed the symbolic and spiritual centre of Vienna in the Carinthian Quarter. It also includes the old districts and settlement ensembles of Vienna that developed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries near Kumpfgasse and Ballgasse. The Widmerviertel includes the areas of the Vindobona legion camp, the moat that emerged from the old city moat, the streets between Tuchlauben, Kohlmarkt and Kärntner Strasse that were laid out according to plan in the High Middle Ages, including the Old Castle, and the settlement ensembles around St. Peter’s Church. The Jewish quarter also developed in the area of today’s Judenplatz, where the Viennese synagogue was later located. In 1155, the Schottenkloster was located in the Schottenviertel, with the foundation of which a substantial expansion of the city to the west was undertaken from the twelfth century onwards.

In addition to their respective sacred buildings, the quarters also had other places that emphasised their independence. The main squares served as meeting places for announcements, fires and military duties: in the Stubenviertel the Lugeck, in the Kärntner Viertel the Neuer Markt, in the Widmerviertel the Graben, in the Schottenviertel the “Am Hof” square.

The **quarter division** visible in the plan image (Plans and Maps – Collection, P1: 7 City Plan: Innere Stadt) divided the city in the Middle Ages into settlement areas, similar to the districts of today. (Fig. 41)

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: Medieval settlement ensembles

- Characteristic type: form and design, location and environment
- Classification: urban-structural



The quarter around **Friedmannplatz, Judengasse and Ruprechtsplatz** exemplifies the structures of a medieval city ensemble. (Fig. 39 & 40)



Fig. 40 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 41 Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv

Key period: the Baroque period

ATTRIBUTE: BAROQUE SACRAL BUILDINGS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS IN THE BAROQUE STYLE

With the return of the imperial chancellery from Prague to Vienna from 1612 and territorial gains in the southeast as a result of the second siege of Vienna by the Turks (1683), Vienna moved from the former border region to the centre and became the prosperous residential city of a major European power. The building boom triggered by the "Baroque Emperors" Leopold I, Joseph I and Karl VI was dominated by Italian artists. The aim was to give the new capital of the Holy Roman Empire a contemporary appearance. Vienna's medieval character was to be replaced by the expressive, pictorial Baroque. Medieval buildings, churches and monasteries were demolished and newly built, rebuilt and renovated in the Baroque style. The most famous new buildings include the Baroque St. Peter's Church (Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt), built from 1702 onwards, and the Karlskirche (Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach), which is one of the most important sacral Baroque buildings in Vienna.

Architects, sculptors, fresco painters, landscape and portrait painters, as well as craftsmen, developed their own Austrian Baroque architecture from the Baroque and French architecture of the times of Louis XIII and XIV. The Baroque style became the

expression of a comprehensive lifestyle, which was expressed in the fine arts, theatre and music, and especially in a wide variety of decorative elements. Various representative buildings were redesigned in accordance with the new Baroque style. The architect Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach based his redesign plan for the extension of the Hofburg on an axial concept, positioning the extensive Hofstall building (today the Museumsquartier) as an extension of the palace area on the outer edge of the Glacis. Extensive Baroque alterations were also carried out on the city palaces of the nobility and the upper-middle classes on the Graben and along Herrengasse. The late Baroque style of Rococo was primarily applied in the artistic remodelling of the interiors of existing buildings.

Particularly noteworthy are the numerous Baroque reconstructions of sacred buildings of the Middle Ages against the background of the Counter-Reformation. Thus, winged altars were replaced by new altars in the Baroque style, additional altars were erected, colourful Gothic windows were melted down and replaced by light-coloured panes. Other installations included organs, confessionals, pulpits, prayer benches and bells (e.g. the Pummerin). These Baroque reconstruction measures did not stop at the medieval St. Stephen's Cathedral, which was also changed according to the spirit of the times.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: Baroque sacral buildings and reconstructions in the Baroque style

- Characteristic type: form and design, material and substance
- Classification: building-specific



Fig. 42 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 43 © WienTourismus/Paul Bauer

Along with St. Peter's Church (from 1702), the Karlskirche (from 1715) is one of the most important Baroque church buildings in Vienna. (Fig. 42 & 43)



Fig. 44 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

The Gothic interior of St. Michael's Church, whose origins lie in the Romanesque period (1220), was renovated in the Baroque style in the seventeenth century. (Fig. 44 & 45)



Fig. 45 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

In general, the Baroque renovation of sacral buildings was expressed mainly in the structural transformation of Romanesque or Gothic buildings or interiors. The Church of St Anne, built in the late Gothic period, was consecrated in 1518. The interior was remodelled and renovated in the Baroque style from 1629 to 1633. (Fig. 46 & 47)



Fig. 46 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 47 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 49 © P. Christoph Merth, Schottenstift



The **Schottenkirche** (attached to the Schottenkloster) was altered, extended and renewed several times from its consecration in 1200. In the nineteenth century, the Baroque altars were replaced by altars in the Neo-Renaissance and Baroque styles. (Fig. 48 & 49)

The **Church to the Nine Choirs of Angels** (an old Jesuit Church) was built from 1386 to 1403, the early baroque main façade was built from 1662 onwards. (Fig. 50)

Fig. 50 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



ATTRIBUTE: BAROQUE PALACE BUILDINGS

With the establishment of Vienna as the centre of the Habsburg Empire and as the imperial residence, the city's economy took an unprecedented upswing. There were the first beginnings of industrialisation and the influx of numerous craftsmen, many artists as well as aristocrats who aspired to a social and political career under Habsburg rule. Numerous palaces of aristocrats, regal families and important building families bear witness to Baroque architecture and this political change (e.g. Schwarzenberg, Harrach, Esterházy, Liechtenstein, Lobkowitz, Collalto, Caprara-Geymüller, Prince Eugene of Savoy). Some of the preserved Baroque palaces serve today as the official residence of various ministries. The ban on building on the Glacis led to an enormous density of representative buildings in the city area within the city walls, which had not increased significantly since the period of residence of the Babenbergs in the twelfth century. Around 1730, a quarter of the buildings consisted of stately

homes of the upper-middle classes and palaces of the aristocracy.

The Viennese Baroque palaces are almost always placed with their richly decorated façade directly in the street building line and therefore differ from the garden palaces and palace complexes of the Baroque period, which pursued design concepts with surrounding open spaces and were therefore largely built outside the city walls for reasons of space. The Roman city palazzi were originally used as models. In addition to numerous Italian architects, two building artists achieved outstanding importance in Vienna, namely Johann Fischer von Erlach and Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt. In the case of architectural design, particular importance was attached to the elaborate design of the palace portals. These were often flanked by atlantes, caryatids or columns supporting a wide balcony, which, like the grand staircase, represented a corresponding status symbol of the ruling class.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: Baroque palace buildings

- Characteristic type: form and design, material and substance
- Classification: building-specific

Fig. 51 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



The **Palais Trautson** was built from 1710 onwards according to plans by Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach. Originally situated on the edge of the suburb, the garden palace now houses the Ministry of Justice. (Fig. 51)

Fig. 52 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach (1695) designed the core of the **City Palace of Prince Eugene**. Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt designed the extension. Today the palace is used for the Ministry of Finance. (Fig. 52)

Fig. 55 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



The **Liechtenstein City Palace** was built from 1694 onwards according to plans by Domenico Martinelli and Gabriel de Gabriele and is considered an outstanding example of the High Baroque. Following extensive renovation work, it has been open to the public for events since 2013. (Fig. 55 & 56)

Fig. 56 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



The **Palais Kinsky** (former Palais Daun) was built from 1713 by Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt. (Fig. 53 & 54)

Fig. 53 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 54 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Vienna's palace buildings of the Baroque period, with their richly decorated facades, are almost always positioned on the street line and therefore differ significantly from the Baroque garden palaces and palace complexes.

Fig. 57 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



The **Lobkowitz City Palace** was probably built by Giovanni Pietro Tencala from 1685 onwards. Johannes Bernhard Fischer von Erlach completed the building in High Baroque style around 1710. (Fig. 57)

ATTRIBUTE: BAROQUE PALACES AND GARDENS

Baroque palaces with their spacious gardens were built outside the city walls and, in addition to their urban residence, served the aristocracy as a second home of sorts in the rural suburbs of Vienna. In contrast to the Baroque city palaces, which were modelled on the Italian palazzi, French buildings were often models for the Baroque castles. One of the most prominent Baroque secular buildings was designed by Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt, the Belvedere Palace.

An important attribute of Baroque gardens and palaces, apart from the magnificent façades and buildings decorated with a great deal of free sculpture, was the design of the gardens. One element of the Baroque design was the "court of honour", which enforced a central visual axis and, as a reception courtyard, was usually enclosed by the side wings of the palace complex. Furthermore, the incorporation of rooms of special significance – including state rooms, a chapel, etc. – as well as the associated garden were part of the overall architectural concept. The basic form of the garden was co-designed by the architect. The path systems grouped around the main path and the plant growth followed a strict "architectural" symmetry, representing nature tamed by the hand of man as well as different motifs and staged themes. Preference was

given to mounds; terraces were laid out and the grounds were adorned with sculptural decoration in the form of sculptures and the like.

The Schwarzenberg Garden Palace, for example, which is considered to be the first Viennese building by the Baroque architect Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt, was built between 1697 and 1704. The associated garden forms an extensive complex rising towards the Upper Belvedere and divided into several terraces, which was partially redesigned into an English landscape garden in the eighteenth century.

The Belvedere complex, which is oriented axially towards the *Historic Centre of Vienna*, has been preserved together with the elongated gardens and the façades of Prince Eugene's suburban palaces (Lower and Upper Belvedere), which were also built between 1714 and 1722 according to plans by the architect Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt. The broad Upper Belvedere was the representative palace, while the Lower Belvedere served as the residence.

Together with the adjoining gardens of the former palace of Prince Schwarzenberg, the result is an outstanding example of the preservation of a historically valuable Baroque ensemble in the *Historic Centre of Vienna*.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: Baroque palace and gardens

- Characteristic type: form and design, material and substance
- Classification: building-specific, urban-structural



Fig. 58 © City of Vienna/Gerd Götzenbrucker



Fig. 59 © WienTourismus/Christian Stemper



Fig. 60 © WienTourismus/Christian Stemper



Fig. 61 © City of Vienna/Gerd Götzenbrucker

The ensemble of the **palace and gardens of the Vienna Belvedere** (from 1700) is one of the most important Baroque Gesamtkunstwerks (total works of art) in Europe. The hilly location of the grounds allows for an effective staging of the buildings, Lower and Upper Belvedere, as well as the terraced park in between. (Fig. 58–61)

Key period: the Gründerzeit period

ATTRIBUTE: VIENNA'S RINGSTRASSE

The Ringstrasse – the result of a massive and far-reaching urban development policy intervention – represents an outstanding and coherent urban ensemble. Extraordinary for the whole area of the Ringstrasse is the interlocking of different urban spaces, which are characterised by representative public cultural and government buildings, private Ringstrasse palaces as well as spacious squares and parks. It is an expression of the structural and social changes during the Gründerzeit in the second half of the nineteenth century.

With the razing of the city fortifications, the Glacis was developed as high-quality building land in a prime urban location on the edge of the city centre. A building development plan and new building regulations (1859) were the results of the international urban planning competition held in 1858 to lay out the Ringstrasse. This paved the way for the design of Vienna's Ringstrasse as an expression of the dynamic growth of Vienna and the new self-confidence of the Viennese upper-middle classes.

The Ringstrasse zone was built in sections over a construction period of 50 years in ensembles and groups, mainly in the style of Historicism. The Ringstrasse is lined with mighty monumental buildings that served imperial and civic functions, including the extension of the Hofburg, which was intended as an "imperial forum" with the Museum of Art History and Natural History, the Burgtheater and the State Opera, and these that corresponded to the new social and political self-image of the middle classes,

including the Parliament, City Hall and University. In addition to the public representative buildings, the so-called Ringstrasse palaces were built, palaces of aristocratic families that represented a mixture of the Viennese Baroque palace and the upscale middle-class tenement or commercial building. In this context, the architects Gottfried Semper, Carl von Hasenauer, Heinrich von Ferstel, August Sicard von Sicardsburg, Eduard van der Nüll, Ludwig Förster and Theophil Hansen, who played a decisive role in shaping the Gründerzeit in Vienna, deserve special recognition.

The representative buildings of Vienna's Ringstrasse are characterised by the citation of stylistic elements from various past epochs (eclecticism), which makes Vienna's Ringstrasse a unique illustration of the various stylistic possibilities of the second half of the nineteenth century and already at that time gave rise to architectural and stylistic debates.

The open spaces in the system of the Ringstrasse are crucial for grasping the generous dimensions and perception of the individual representative buildings. They are still important components of the city's green and open space network today, especially the listed Burggarten, Volksgarten, Heldenplatz, Maria-Theresien-Platz and Stadtpark (Vienna's first public park). In addition, there are the Schiller Park, the Robert Stolz Park, the Town Hall Park and the parks at Karlsplatz and the Votiv Park or Sigmund Freud Park near the Schottentor, which were redesigned in the last decades of the twentieth century.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: Vienna's Ringstrasse

- Characteristic type: form and design, use and function, location and environment
- Classification: urban-structural



Fig. 62 © WienTourismus/Gregor Hofbauer

The **Burgtheater**, located on today's Universitätsring, replaced the old Court Theatre on Michaelerplatz and was built according to plans by Gottfried Semper and Carl von Hasenauer (1874). (Fig. 62)



Fig. 63 © WienTourismus/Christian Stemper

The **Parliament**, located on today's Dr Karl Renner-Ring, was built in neoclassical style according to plans by Theophil von Hansen (1871). Today the building is the seat of the National Council and the Federal Council. (Fig. 63)

The **Ringstrasse zone** was built in sections over a construction period of around 50 years in ensembles and groups mainly in the style of strict Historicism. The Ringstrasse (with Franz-Josefs-Kai) leading around the historic city centre is lined with numerous monumental buildings (e.g. the Kunsthistorisches Museum and Naturhistorisches Museum, Parliament and the Burgtheater). The open spaces in the system of the Ringstrasse zone are crucial for grasping the generous dimensions and perception of the individual representative buildings. These open spaces, such as the Stadtpark, are today important components of the green and open space network of the City of Vienna.



Fig. 64 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

The two **court museums** (Kunst- und Naturhistorisches Museum), located on today's Burgring, were designed by Gottfried Semper from 1871. (Fig. 64)

The **Stadtpark**, created on the grounds of the former Wasserglacis, is considered to be Vienna's first public park. (Fig. 65)



Fig. 65 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

ATTRIBUTE: URBAN DEVELOPMENT DURING THE GRÜNDERZEIT PERIOD – AN OVERALL PICTURE OF URBAN SPACES

In the period, the cityscape and the expansion of the city changed significantly within a short period of time due to massive population growth. Fundamental urban planning changes and adaptations to the new needs and requirements arising from manufacturing, trade, transport, housing, hygiene, and much more became a necessity. Regulation and standardisation gained importance. These developments found visible expression, for example, in the industrialisation of architecture and urban development with the aid of machine production (including Wienerberger brickworks), in the building regulations for the seat of the imperial capital (1859) and its revisions (1868, 1883 and 1890), as well as in the general regulation plan (1893), which laid down strict frameworks for development, including closed street fronts, a uniform eaves height of five to six storeys and raised ground floor zones.

The new standards and regulations led to the typical uniform Gründerzeit overall appearance of the urban spaces in certain parts of the Innere Stadt and pursued the goal of standardisation. This was expressed not only in the urbanistic city grids but

also in the architecture of the individual buildings lining the streets and squares. Radical and new were the urban regulation measures implemented in the inner city. As a result, Stephansplatz, Michaelerplatz and Minoritenplatz were redesigned. Street breakthroughs and widenings were also considered and, in many cases, implemented (including the widening of the Graben, Kärntner Strasse and changes to Salzgries and Neuer Markt/Operngasse).

The new understanding of architecture in the Gründerzeit period followed Historicism. By bringing together art movements from the past (antiquity, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque), works with a distinctive character were created. They made use of historical vocabulary and generated a new grammar, which was integrated into the historical cityscape and expressed itself primarily through architectural decorative elements in the form of outdoor sculptures, window frames, cornices, window mirrors and the like. The standardised construction method found its counterpart in the urban block perimeter development in a grid structure. Nevertheless, the different designs of the façades on the individual properties led to individual textures that still characterise the appearance of the Gründerzeit today.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: Urban development during the Gründerzeit period – an overall picture of urban spaces

- Characteristic type: form and design, location and environment
- Classification: urban-structural



Characteristics of **Gründerzeit urban planning** are the radical urban regeneration measures that were planned for the inner city, among other places. The plan illustration shows the plan of the city expansion approved by the Emperor in 1859. (Fig. 66)

Fig. 66 Wienbibliothek im Rathaus, E-352787



Fig. 67 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

The **regularity of the urban spaces** was expressed not only in the spatial structure of the urban development but also in the architecture of the individual buildings (including the arrangement of the façades). (Fig. 67 & 68)



Fig. 68 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

ATTRIBUTE: ARCHITECTURE OF VIENNESE MODERNISM

At the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, Vienna experienced a significant period of prosperity in philosophy, painting, architecture, music and literature but also in mathematics, medicine, economics and law. It was the time of "Viennese Modernism".

In the late 90s of the nineteenth century, the stylistic forms of Historicism were challenged by the influences of Art Nouveau (Modern Style), which was emerging in Western Europe. Viennese Art Nouveau developed from 1897 with the founding of the artists' group "Viennese Secession" (Secession Style) and triggered a complete renewal of the fine arts. The design with decoratively curved lines, flat, floral ornaments as an expression of a futuristic principle clearly broke with tradition. However, at the same time, in a conscious departure from floral decoration, a purist style developed that strove for the highest degree of simplification. Adolf Loos, one of the main protagonists of this direction, spoke out against any "adornment".

Modern architecture in Vienna in particular took an avant-garde position in European architecture, opposing the dominance of Historicism. Otto Wagner advocated a pure "utilitarian style" that envisaged the comprehensive use of scientific achieve-

ments and technical innovations as an expression of modern humanity. Accordingly, the proportions of the Postsparkasse building (1904–1906) that he planned on Stubenring are indeed orientated towards the surrounding historic buildings, however, the style and materials clearly contrast with the surroundings and confidently present that which is modern.

The simultaneity of highly contrasting views in Vienna at the beginning of Modernism thus produced buildings of different styles and mixtures of styles, buildings erected in the style of Historicism (including the War Ministry in 1913), buildings that combined Historicist and Secessionist elements (including the Vienna Concert House (Konzerthaus, 1913) and such contradictory buildings as the Secession Exhibition House (1898) designed by Joseph Maria Olbrich with its floral ornaments and golden dome, or the Looshaus on Michaelerplatz (1911), which is completely "free of ornamentation". The beginnings of modernism can be seen in the cityscape of Vienna's inner city in residential and commercial buildings, infrastructure structures (including bridges over the Vienna River) and monuments in open spaces (including the Empress Elisabeth Monument, Volksgarten, 1902), and were largely shaped by artists from the "Wiener Werkstätte", including the architect Josef Hoffmann and the painter and designer Koloman Moser.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: *Architecture of Viennese Modernism*

- Characteristic type: form and design, material and substance
- Classification: building-specific



Fig. 69 © WienTourismus/Christian Stemper

The **Postsparkasse** (1904–06, Otto Wagner) is one of the most important buildings of Viennese Modernism. The building is the result of a revised competition and was executed in two construction stages. Particularly outstanding is the cashier's hall with a roof as a steel/glass construction as well as the glass floor. (Fig. 69 & 70)



Fig. 70 © WienTourismus/Christian Stemper



Fig. 71 © WienTourismus/Christian Stemper

The new artistic direction of Viennese Modernism was articulated in the cityscape with the city railway buildings. More than 30 stations were built according to Otto Wagner's plans. The **Karlsplatz city railway station** was built in 1898. (Fig. 71)



Fig. 72 © WienTourismus/Christian Stemper

The **Vienna Secession**, which had the task of representing the new, avant-garde art movements, was built from 1898 onwards according to plans by Otto Wagner's student Joseph Maria Olbrich. In the background is the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna, a building designed by Theophil Hansen (1872–77) in the style of Historicism. (Fig. 72)



Fig. 73 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

The former **District, Execution and Commercial Court of Vienna** (built in 1906–09 according to plans by Alfred Keller) sets itself apart from Historicism due to its Secessionist design elements and detailed architecture. The building is currently being revitalised, and the opening of a hotel by the Mandarin Oriental hotel chain is planned for 2023. (Fig. 73)



Fig. 74 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

The **Looshaus** planned by Adolf Loos (former tailoring firm Goldmann & Salatsch, 1909) is located in a prominent position, directly opposite the Vienna Hofburg. The "naked" façade design of the residential storeys led to heated controversy even before completion. (Fig. 74)



Fig. 75 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

The business portal of the **Knize Tailorshop** was designed by Adolf Loos (1910–13). Behind the narrow street façades are spacious sales and presentation rooms for the men's outfitter. (Fig. 75)



Fig. 76 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

The **Engel-Apotheke** was designed in 1901 by the Wagner student Oskar Laske. The Secessionist decoration on the façade of the shop floors is painted. (Fig. 76)

Criterion (vi)

"Since the 16th century Vienna has been universally acknowledged to be the musical capital of Europe."

ATTRIBUTE: MUSICAL LIFE IN DIVERSE PUBLIC SPHERES

Vienna's political, economic and social development provided the city, its population and Europe with a rich and inspiring basis for diversity and creativity in music over the centuries.

As early as the eleventh century, numerous monastery and church foundations led to a flourishing of sacred music. The Viennese court of the Babenbergs was a centre of "Minnesang", marked by the stay of singers such as Reinmar von Hagenau, Walther von der Vogelweide, Neidhart von Reuenthal and Ulrich von Liechtenstein. A court music orchestra was first founded by Emperor Maximilian in 1498, and from 1619, when Vienna became the permanent seat of the monarchy, this institution was an integral part of the Viennese court.

Music played an essential role in the representation of the imperial court, especially under the music-loving emperors from Ferdinand II to Karl (Charles) VI, which was reflected in a lavish musical

life. The engagement of famous composers, singers and musicians – predominantly men but also women – demonstrated connoisseurship. It was the age of courtly festivities, ballets, operas and even horse ballets. The Viennese balls, in particular, are a living tradition to this very day, in the opera house, the Redouten halls of the Hofburg and in many other ballrooms around the city.

"...I assure you that here is a wonderful place – and for my profession the best place in the world; – everyone will tell you that" (W. A. Mozart, letter to his father, 4 April 1781). Not only Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart from Salzburg but also Joseph Haydn from Rohrau and Ludwig van Beethoven from Bonn regarded Vienna as an ideal place for their "profession" – Vienna as the capital of the Habsburg Empire was a "place of longing" for musicians from all parts of the monarchy as well as internationally. As early as the nineteenth century, these three composers were reverently referred to as classical composers. At the beginning of the twentieth century, they were regarded as the most important representatives of an entire epoch, the "Viennese Classicism". Shortly after Haydn's death, English cultural tourists made a pilgrimage to Vienna to visit the home of the revered composer.

Franz Schubert, Johannes Brahms, Anton Bruckner and above all Johann Strauss were also innovators and cultural ambassadors for the city. The Strauss monument in the Stadtpark, as well as monuments to many other musicians, tell of a self-confident Viennese educated middle class – in squares and parks in and around Vienna's Ring, monuments represent the "Who's Who" of music history: Ludwig van Beethoven, Johannes Brahms, Anton Bruckner, Franz Schubert, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and others.

The preservation of the musical heritage was considered an essential part of the identity of the educated middle-class. Music was celebrated and for this purpose, the new opera house (opened in 1869 with Mozart's "Don Giovanni") and the Musikverein

(1870 with compositions by Beethoven, Schubert, Bach and Haydn) were built as representative buildings.

Significant for the diverse musical life of the city were also all forms of music-making in public, be it in squares, streets and in front of churches but also in taverns or inns, where local and immigrant minstrels earned their money. From the fourteenth century onwards, in the interests of professionalism, this led to the formation of brotherhoods and guilds of urban musicians, who also took on public duties. For example, the tower players and town pipers took part in processions, were responsible for the town's signalling and guarding (tower guards at St. Stephen's Cathedral and the town gates) and finally also for pure entertainment.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: Musical life in diverse public spheres

- Characteristic type: use and function, tradition
- Classification: building-specific, urban-structural



Fig. 77 © stadtwienmarketing/Johannes Wiedl

For some 30 years now, the City of Vienna has been inviting people to the **Film Festival** on Rathausplatz every summer. (Fig. 77)



Fig. 78 © MKÖ/Andy Wenzel

In 2013, the **Festival of Joy** (Fest der Freude) was launched, celebrating Liberation Day with classical music in Heroes' Square (Heldenplatz). The picture shows the Festival of Joy in 2017. (Fig. 78)



Fig. 79 © WienTourismus/Paul Bauer

Operas are regularly performed at the **Theater an der Wien**. (Fig. 79)



Fig. 80 © Piece of Cake Films/Patrick Wally

The **Popfest** is an annual festival for innovative pop music by Austrian musicians that has been held in Vienna since 2010. The lake stage is located directly on Karlsplatz. (Fig. 80)



Fig. 82 © WienTourismus/Peter Rigaud

The **Vienna Opera Ball** (Wiener Opernball) takes place annually at the end of the carnival in the Vienna State Opera. Here, the couture shown is by Vivienne Westwood. (Fig. 82)

Since 2011, the **Busker Festival** has been held once a year on Karlsplatz with free admission, where artists from all over the world perform international street art. (Fig. 81)



Fig. 81 © Mila Zylka/www.superberg.at

ATTRIBUTE: SOUNDSCAPES AND PLACES OF ACTIVITY

Vienna's music, which radiates worldwide and its diverse musical life can be traced through many architecturally outstanding buildings, which have been preserved in exemplary condition to this day and predominantly serve their original purpose – namely musical performance. The urban aura of sound can also be sensed or experienced transformed, in public squares and streets, for example, through street music, arcade courtyard concerts in the City Hall, at open-air concerts and music festivals, at broadcasts of opera performances to the square next to the State Opera and on Rathausplatz, or during street parades, such as church processions (Vienna's Corpus Christi city parade). Ringstrasse was and is used in a particularly wide variety of ways as a venue for music performances, whether for marches by military bands, in the twentieth century for civic men's and workers' choirs and dance performances as an expression of new art forms of social democratic culture, or today for contemporary music-based processions such as the Rainbow Parade for Vienna Pride.

Ecclesiastical as well as secular music venues determined the profile of Viennese musical life. Churches have functioned as venues for music from the very beginning. Not only were special musical instruments such as church organs developed for them but their architecture and spatial design created special sound experiences that can be enjoyed at today's performances. This applies to St. Stephen's Cathedral, the Jesuit Church, the Hofburg Chapel, the Minorite Church, the Augustinian Church, the Karlskirche and other sacred sites.

In the eighteenth century the courtly rooms finally also gained in importance for public concerts, as they were now made accessible to the middle classes for musical performances, for example, the large Redoutensaal and the Winterreitschule in the Hofburg, both famous for performances by the Society of Friends of Music in Vienna (Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Vienna (Musikverein)). From then on, these venues were used multifunctionally for imposing civic choral and orchestral events, pompous operas, ballets and masked balls. Until the Vienna State Opera was opened (1869), the Kärntnertheater (1709–1870) played a prominent role in Viennese musical life, presenting operas, ballets

and dramas. In addition, numerous suburban theatres and the theatre next to the Castle ((Altes) Burgtheater) were established. The two court theatres, the Theater an der Wien, the Theater in der Josefstadt, the Augartenpalais, the Sofiensäle and the Dianabadsaal also served as concert venues.

The two large and prominent music venues of the nineteenth century are world-famous not only because of their importance for music but especially because of their style-defining architecture: the Vienna State Opera ("Das Erste Haus am Ring"), built by August Sicard von Sicardsburg and opened in 1869 and the Musikverein building, built according to plans by Theophil Hansen and opened in 1870, with one of the world's best acoustic concert halls, the "Goldener Saal" (Golden Hall), from which the Vienna Philharmonic's New Year concerts are broadcast.

Opened in 1913, the Wiener Konzerthaus is Vienna's third major music venue, which, together with the State Opera and Musikverein, contributes to Vienna's worldwide reputation as a leading music metropolis. The Konzerthaus differs from the other

two in that it offers a mix of classical, modern, jazz and popular music to a large audience. The building goes back to ideas of the architect Ludwig Baumann in the 1890s, who planned a multi-purpose building or area ("Olympion") for concerts, an ice skating club, a cycling club and an open-air arena for festivals with tens of thousands of visitors. In collaboration with the theatre architects Ferdinand Fellner and Hermann Gottlieb Helmer, he then realised the concert hall, which architecturally represents a fusion of late Historicism, Secessionism and Art Nouveau.

The places where musicians were born, lived or died are also important for the experience of Vienna's musical world heritage. Some of these are preserved in the World Heritage Site, many have been "built over" over the centuries. Vienna's music memorials exist mostly as dwellings converted into museums, offering insights into the musical lives of world-famous composers through staged experiences. World Heritage Sites include the Mozarthaus Vienna, the Beethoven Pasqualatihaus (run by the Wien Museum) or the Deutschordenshaus, where both Mozart and Brahms lived.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: Soundscapes and places of activity

- Characteristic type: use and function, tradition, techniques
- Classification: building-specific, urban-structural



Fig. 83 © WienTourismus/Christian Stemper

The **Musikverein building** was constructed according to plans by Theophil von Hansen (from 1866). The large Musikverein hall, the centrepiece of the building, is the venue for the annual New Year's Concert of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. (Fig. 83)



Fig. 84 © WienTourismus/Christian Stemper

The **Wiener Konzerthaus** was opened in 1913 and is the main venue for the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, the Vienna Chamber Orchestra and the Klangforum Wien. (Fig. 84)

As one of the world's most important opera houses, the **Vienna State Opera** (Wiener Staatsoper) can look back on a past rich in tradition as well as a versatile present. (Fig. 85)



Fig. 85 © WienTourismus/Christian Stemper

ATTRIBUTE: INSTITUTIONS AND TRAINING

The musical past is present in Vienna not only through buildings, squares and streets but especially through a number of institutions that regard the music of the past as a natural part of their repertoire and thus refer to the long tradition. Among the most important are the Vienna Hofmusikkapelle, the Vienna Boys' Choir, various choral societies, the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and the Vienna Symphony Orchestra.

The Vienna's Court Music Orchestra (the Hofmusikkapelle) traces its foundation back to 1498. Many of the musicians came from the Habsburg Netherlands until the seventeenth century, and until the end of the eighteenth century, Italians were preferred. Important musicians such as Antonio Salieri, Johann Joseph Fux and Anton Bruckner were active in the Hofmusikkapelle. Today's ensemble consists of members of the Male Choir and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. The Vienna Boys' Choir, which evolved from the Court Boys' Choir (Hofsängerknaben) as part of the Vienna Hofmusikkapelle, looks back on a history of over 500 years. Children between the ages of nine and 14 are trained to the highest level and are famous ambassadors of the city of music on their international tours.

The Vienna Philharmonic, Vienna's first professional concert orchestra recruited from members of the State Opera Orchestra, has been in existence since 1842. The Vienna Symphony Orchestra was founded in 1900 under the name "Wiener Concertverein", with the aim of making high-quality symphonic and contemporary music accessible to a wide audience at affordable prices.

Institutions of musical education are a second aspect of this attribute. Before the establishment of singing schools or conservatories, music education was predominantly private. In the nineteenth century, music education was seen as socially relevant in middle-class circles. The Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Vienna (Musikverein), initially a singing school and from 1821 a conservatoire extended by instrument classes, was the central music academy of the Habsburg Monarchy, which still exists today. Since 1999, it has borne the name the University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna (mdw). The mdw is one of the world's best academic music training institutions. In addition, the Musik und Kunst Privatuniversität der City of Vienna MUK (formerly known as the Konservatorium der City of Vienna) also offers artistic-musical and music pedagogical education and professional training for students from all over the world.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute Institutions and training

- Characteristic type: use and function, tradition, techniques
- Classification: building-specific



Fig. 86 © Hertha Hurnaus



Fig. 87 © Hertha Hurnaus

The **mdw – the University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna** is one of the world's largest and most renowned universities for the performance arts of music, theatre and film. In 2021, the Future Art Lab was opened, a new building on the campus at Anton-von-Webern-Platz with a concert hall and arthouse cinema (architecture Pichler & Traupmann Architekten). (Fig. 86 & 87)



Fig. 88 © Wolfgang Simlinger



Fig. 89 © Susanne Stemmer

The **MUK – Music and Art Private University of the City of Vienna** sees itself as a progressive music and art university that creates cultural values in the fields of music, dance, acting and singing. The MUK is owned by the City of Vienna. (Fig. 88 & 89)

ATTRIBUTE: COLLECTIONS, ARCHIVES AND DIRECTORIES

The City of Vienna has preserved many written witnesses in the form of unique collections of music manuscripts, printed music, playbills and more. The diverse music collections are a substantial attribute of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. In particular, the three large music collections of the Austrian National Library (documents of courtly, ecclesiastical and civic musical life), the Vienna Library and the Society of Friends of Music (one of the most important private music collections in the world) should be mentioned here. Likewise, the collections and archives of the mdw (e.g. on nineteenth/twentieth-century musical life) and the Wiener Volksliedwerk provide rich information on Vienna's musical history.

Vienna is prominently represented in UNESCO's "Memory of the World" programme, which aims to ensure free access to documents significant to humanity. Austria currently has 15 entries in the international "Memory of the World" register, including the Brahms Collection (2005) and collections of the Arnold Schönberg Centre (2011). A total of 59 documents and collections are included in the national "Memory of Austria" register, including the Strauss-Meyszner Collection of the Vienna Library

(2018) or the Anton Bruckner Collection of the Austrian National Library (2014). In addition to the collections, the leading Viennese music publishers such as Doblinger Musikverlag and Universal Edition Musikverlag also make a significant contribution to the preservation and survival of the world's musical heritage.

The "Collection of Ancient Musical Instruments" of the Kunsthistorisches Museum in the Neue Burg has an outstanding collection of Renaissance and Baroque instruments. It also has several historical musical instruments that were played by famous composers and musicians. Specimens of Viennese instrument making are also part of the collection. The sound of the instruments can still be experienced today at recitals of the collection, provided that the state of conservation allows the instruments to be played. The instruments bear witness to the highly specialised instrument making, which also gained economic importance because instruments were increasingly in demand for representational and collecting purposes. Several workshops attest to the great tradition of musical instrument making in Vienna. Piano making was driven forward by the Bösendorfer and Ehrbar families, among others, who were also able to build their own concert halls and ensured that Viennese musical instrument making achieved world renown.

Exemplary representation/collection

Attribute: Collections, archives and directories

- Characteristic type: material and substance, use and function
- Classification: building-specific, intangible



Fig. 90 Wiembibliothek im Rathaus, MHC-4184

Important **archives of music history** are listed in the *Memory of the World* and are located in Vienna. The composition in the illustration (Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus: two minuets: (1) C-major for Clavicembalo & (2) A-major for two flutes, two violins, the viola and a bass singer) is in the Vienna Library in the City Hall. (Fig. 90)



Fig. 91 © WienTourismus/Paul Bauer

The **collection of old musical instruments** of the Kunsthistorisches Museum has a significant stock of Renaissance and Baroque instruments. The instruments can also be heard in the collection's recitals, provided that their state of preservation permits. (Fig. 91 & 92)



Fig. 92 © WienTourismus/Paul Bauer



Fig. 93 © Mozarthaus Vienna/David Peters

The most famous **apartments of Viennese musicians** are now run as music memorials and as museums – including the former Mozart apartment (in the Mozarthaus in Vienna). (Fig. 93 & 94)



Fig. 94 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



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BEZUGSWERK
BEZUGSWERK

3. The World Heritage Site through the Ages

The present-day appearance of the World Heritage Site *Historic Centre of Vienna* is shaped by developments and incisions during the twentieth century and at the beginning of the twenty-first century, as well as by previous periods. The upheavals during the twentieth century and the transformed attitudes or ideas towards culture, city, society and economy are therefore essential for the contextualisation of the World Heritage Site today and the diverse perceptions of World Heritage.

All the architectural and urbanistic changes that took place during the twentieth century in the territory of the present World Heritage Site are integral parts of the World Heritage property, as already stated in the Inscription Document (June 2000) and confirmed by the inscription on the World Heritage List on 16 December 2001.

Although Austria has been a member of UNESCO since 1948, it was not until 1992 that it signed the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, which had already been established in 1972. It entered into force in Austria in 1993. At that time, "World Heritage" in its current form hardly existed as an urban planning reference system. Formulated attributes such as those in the present management plan were

not a systemic element of urban planning culture in Vienna until the award of the World Heritage designation, although Vienna was already aware of the value of its historic heritage in the 1970s through its policy of protected zones and urban preservation or urban renewal. In addition, Vienna had already acknowledged its historical heritage at the end of the Second World War through the reconstruction of historical buildings (St. Stephen's Cathedral and buildings on Ringstrasse).

The designation as a "World Heritage Site" (2001) competed with Vienna's enormous development dynamics, especially in the first decade of the twenty-first century – the city's population grew by almost 200,000 people between 1990 and 2010 alone, which induced a corresponding building boom. Tensions and antagonism between protection and preservation on the one hand and upheaval and transformation on the other only became evident under this specific constellation. The architectural developments in the twentieth and especially in the twenty-first-century bear witness to the competition between different architectural and urban planning currents in Vienna as a World Heritage Site.

3.1 The World Heritage Site in the twentieth century

Around 1910, Vienna was one of the largest cities in the world with a population of almost 2.1 million people. The political and economic events immediately after the collapse of the monarchy and in the decades that followed marked lasting incisions and changes for Vienna in the twentieth century and caused the population to shrink to as few as 1.5 million people in the 1980s. It was not until the 1990s, after decades on the geopolitical periphery, that Vienna moved back to the centre of Europe and experienced dynamic growth. Between 1990 and 2020 alone, Vienna's population grew from 1.5 to more than 1.9 million people.

Significant for Vienna in the twentieth century is that, as in the transitions to the three main periods of the Middle Ages, the Baroque- and *Gründerzeit* periods, there were serious structural changes in the development of the city and its morphology. Demographic, economic and social changes over the century have brought about new structural developments and architectural styles that are now integral parts of the World Heritage Site. The designation as a World Heritage Site in 2001, in particular, proves that the *Historic Centre of Vienna* has retained its authenticity and integrity despite all the changes in the twentieth century and that a coexistence of protection and change has been established which will enable the Outstanding Universal Value to be preserved in the twenty-first century even in the face of future innovations.

FOUNDATION OF THE 1ST REPUBLIC AND RISE OF "RED VIENNA"

For Vienna, a new and formative phase of development began in 1919 with *social democracy* and, in particular, an extensive urban housing programme that permanently changed Vienna's urban development characteristics. The 16-storey residential high-rise *Herrengasse* was built in the early 1930s as an antithesis to the social-democratic urban housing and changed the previous city silhouette of the centre.

WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS, ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CORPORATE STATE AND WORLD WAR II

With the establishment of the Austrofascist Corporate State (*Ständestaat*) in 1934, the housing policy of "Red Vienna" finally ended. Instead, the Vienna Redevelopment Fund became active. Its aim was to promote private building activity and to transform Vienna into a large city suitable for car traffic – in the course of this, for example, the listed Baroque palace *Paar* was demolished in order to widen *Wollzeile*.

Air raids by the Western allies and the battles for the liberation of Vienna massively destroyed or damaged Vienna's building stock and large parts of the city's infrastructure in the course of the Second World War – around 90,000 homes were lost. The greatest destruction in the World Heritage Site affected the Parliament, City Hall, State Opera House, St. Stephen's Cathedral, St Charles Church, Museum of Art History, the Burgtheater, Albertina, Messepalast, Volkstheater, Philippshof and Heinrichshof. Almost the entire built-up area on both sides of the Danube Canal – in particular, Franz-Josefs Kai/Schwedenplatz and Obere Donaustrasse – as well as almost all Danube Canal bridges were destroyed during the withdrawal of the German troops.

RECONSTRUCTION OF VIENNA DURING THE OCCUPATION PERIOD

The "structural" reconstruction was primarily concerned with restoring the city's ability to function. The reconstruction process and the restoration of Vienna's major political and cultural architectural symbols (St. Stephen's Cathedral, the Burgtheater, the State Opera House and the Parliament) followed a three-stage programme of the City of Vienna City Building Department. The decision was made essentially to reconstruct the exterior appearance – this also applied to the *Gründerzeit* period inventory – while the interior was largely not restored to its original state (e.g. the roof truss of St. Stephen's Cathedral was reconstructed in steel).



Fig. 95 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

High-rise Herrengasse (1931, Siegfried Theiss & Hans Jaksch) (Fig. 95)



Fig. 96 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

Ringturm (1953, Erich Boltenstern) (Fig. 96)



Fig. 97 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

Kärtneringhof/Ringstrassen-Galerien (1993, Wilhelm Holzbauer & Georg Lippert) (Fig. 97)

Pedestrian zone – Kärntner Strasse (redesign 2009, Clemens Kirsch Architektur) (Fig. 98)



Fig. 98 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 99 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

Juridicum (1984, Ernst Hiesmayr) (Fig. 99 & 100)



Fig. 100 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 101 © Duccio Malagamba

Falkestrasse attic (1987, Coop Himmelb(l)au) (Fig. 101)

However, not all war-damaged buildings in the Innere Stadt were restored. For example, the Heinrichshof – an important Ringstrasse apartment house built by Theophil Hansen in 1865 and severely damaged by bombs – was demolished in 1954 after its listed status was lifted. The entire area of Schwedenplatz, which in its present form and development is an integral part of the World Heritage Site, was also not reconstructed.

A forward-looking urban development and concepts for new buildings that create identity replaced the low-cost construction in the first years of reconstruction, examples being the Wiener Stadthalle or the Ringturm. This 73-metre-high structure clearly towers above the historic buildings in its vicinity and forms a striking end to Ringstrasse towards Franz Josefs Kai. When it was opened in 1955, it was regarded as a symbol of progress and development and still marks the silhouette of the World Heritage Site today.

VIENNA IN THE SHADOW OF THE IRON CURTAIN

A central challenge in these years was to prevent the deterioration of the historic building fabric. However, there was no incentive for private investment in the *Gründerzeit* period stock (mostly sub-standard) and in the case of apartments with a peace interest rate (legally regulated/frozen maximum rent), especially in the Innere Stadt, the necessary return for quality improvements was also lacking. Vienna's image of the "grey city" was for decades also the result of these general conditions and could only be gradually changed with the "gentle urban renewal" of the 1980s.

Building new centres in the periphery corresponded to the economic upswing and the guiding principle of urban planning in the 1960s and 1970s and the idea of the car-friendly city. Underground passages for pedestrians along the Ring (passages near the Opera, Bellaria and Schottentor), for example, were the result. Densely built-up (inner) urban areas were to be loosened up and loosely built-up (outer) urban areas were to be condensed in order to do justice to the modernist understanding of the city, which was coined by Roland Rainer, among others.

IMPULSES FOR COSMOPOLITANISM AND MODERNISATION

Gradually, a new planning culture began to take effect, which helped innovative and avant-garde currents in culture, science, architecture and planning to break through the reform policy under the government of Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky (1970–1983). These included Victor Gruen's concept for a traffic-calmed inner-city zone to upgrade public space (realised with the pedestrian zones of Graben, 1972, and Kärntner Strasse, 1974), the erection of the Juridicum as a modern new university building (1984) and various architectural testimonies and monuments to come to terms with Austria's National Socialist past (among others, the Memorial against War, the Memorial against War and Fascism by Alfred Hrdlicka (1988), the founding of the Jewish Museum (1993), Memorial to the Jewish Victims of the Holocaust on Judenplatz by Rachel Whiteread (2000)). Vienna's establishment as a UN location, the seat of important international organisations (majority in the 1st district) and platform for international dialogue also fell into this period.

From then on, the protection of historic buildings and *Gründerzeit* period districts became increasingly important, culminating in the establishment of the Vienna Old Town Preservation Fund in 1972, which provides public funds for the renovation of historically valuable buildings. In the Innere Stadt, several quarters benefited from this instrument: Bäckerstrasse, Naglergasse, Sonnenfelsgasse and Schönlaterngasse – the oldest quarter, the Blutgasenviertel, had already been renovated and revitalised in the 1960s. With the amendment of the building regulations for Vienna at about the same time, it was also possible to designate protection zones for building and spatial structures particularly worthy of preservation. Accordingly, a protection zone was decided on for the entire inner city in accordance with the Building Code for Vienna. Thus, as early as the 1970s, redevelopment and urban renewal were established as essential elements of urban development and contributed to the preservation of the current World Heritage substance in the historic centre.

Many buildings of the 1970s and 1980s in the area of the Ring and Glacis reflect the time of architectural upheavals and reorientations but by no means produced only uncontroversial results, for example, the TU Institute Building Freihaus (1979, Alexander Marchart and Roland Moebius), the Federal Office Building on Radetzkystrasse (1986, Peter Czernin), the Hilton Vienna Plaza (1988, Kurt Hlaweniczka) or the Hotel Marriott (1985, Harry Glück and Peter Czernin).

Haas House
opposite
St Stephen's
Cathedral
(1985–1990,
Hans Hollein)
(Fig. 102)



Fig. 102 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Museumsquartier MQ, former
imperial court stables (reconstruction
with new buildings 1998–2001)
(Fig. 103–104)



Fig. 104 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 105 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

Portal design of Schullin
Jewellers, on Kohlmarkt
(1981, Hans Hollein)
(Fig. 105)

Two building projects are examples of the recognised avant-garde, contemporary and internationally respected Viennese architecture, which also polarised. First, the Falkestrasse project (1983–88, Coop Himmelb(l)au), a deconstructivist roof extension whose steel/glass construction breaks through the cubature of the existing building and draws attention to the roof and secondly, the “third” Haas-Haus (1985–90, Hans Hollein), which, together with the neighbouring hotel conversion (also Hollein), offers a contrasting architectural counterpart to St. Stephen’s Cathedral.

With Vienna’s first urban development plan of 1984, “soft urban renewal” became the guiding principle for the upgrading of city districts in the Gründerzeit. The first impulses in the direction of participatory neighbourhood development started with the establishment of area management for urban renewal. The concept of a structured, dispersed and functionally separated city was replaced by the “city of short distances”. Essential for the sustainable preservation and experienceability of the Innere Stadt and its historical heritage was the accessibility by the new underground line U1, by traffic calming measures in the form of pedestrian zones as well as by the reduction of throughway possibilities through the 1st district.

VIENNA MOVES BACK TO THE CENTRE OF EUROPE

The fall of the “Iron Curtain” in 1989 triggered an enormous surge of development and dynamism in Vienna, which was substantially reinforced by its accession to the European Union in 1995. The urban development plan STEP 1994, therefore, made clear strategic provisions for a dynamically growing metropolis, for a “new Gründerzeit”. Renovations, conversions and modernisations in the inner city area gained in importance, as did the forced development of new urban centres (e.g. Donau City Vienna) to relieve the historical centre. In the 1990s, the historic Hofstall buildings in the centre of Vienna were converted into the Museums-Quartier Wien (MQ), since then one of the largest cultural areas, in which cultural heritage and modernity entered into a forward-looking symbiosis (Ortner & Ortner). The development of attics mobilised part of the necessary investment for the maintenance of privately owned historic buildings.

Within a short period of time, the historic centre was massively upgraded in terms of usability, experienceability and attractiveness by a bundle of measures: the opening of another underground line running through the city centre (U3 from 1991), the improvement of the tram lines running along the Ring and quay, the creation of a comprehensive short-stay parking zone (from 1993) and measures to calm traffic and redesign public spaces – for example, Kohlmarkt (1989), Michaelerplatz (1992), Josefsplatz (parking ban from 1992) and Wiener Rathausplatz (traffic-calmed from the beginning of the 1990s) – made it possible to experience the city’s heritage in a new context.

3.2 Changes since 2001

The inscription of the urban area of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2001 took place in the midst of the dynamic growth phase that had received a strong impetus from previous events. All urban development policy objectives of the following years, in particular, the urban development plans *STEP 2005* and *STEP 2025*, were geared towards the economic and urban development opportunities of an internationally attractive as well as ambitious metropolitan region. The attractiveness of the historic centre had successively triggered considerable private investments in the building and business stock of the centre. As a result, the historic substance, much of which is not publicly owned, was appropriately renovated and protected – a significant contribution to the preservation of the World Heritage Site.

The “city” location developed into an internationally attractive city centre, where modernisation and dynamisation on the one hand and protection of the historical heritage on the other clashed. This created new challenges for the integration of these different demands and requirements. The controversial discussions since Vienna’s inscription as a UNESCO World Heritage Site document that, despite Vienna’s decades of experience and commitment to urban preservation and renewal, it has remained difficult to successfully shape the interplay between World Heritage protection and ongoing modernisation without controversy.

MEASURES TAKEN SINCE 2001 WITH RELEVANCE FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Fully aware of the urban planning, cultural, touristic and economic significance of the historic centre, Vienna continued to pursue its policy of urban preservation, urban renewal and integrative urban development, which has been differentiated since the 1970s, even after the turn of the millennium. This is reflected in new strategies, concepts and instruments that pursue the goal of combining progress and modernisation with protection and preservation. These include (for details see Section 5), the Vienna Memorandum (2005), the Vienna Strategic Plan (2004) and the Urban Development Plan 2005 (STEP 05) as well as STEP 2025, Target Area City Guiding Principles 2020 (2012), Guideline Schani-

garten (2012); Master Plan Glacis (2014); Expert Concept *High-Rise Buildings* (2014), Urban Design Guidelines *High-Rise Buildings in Vienna* (2003), the Vienna Roof Register – Innere Stadt (2016 ff.), the City Council resolution on the exclusion of high-rise buildings in the Innere Stadt as well as the areas covered by the Glacis Master Plan (2017), Study “Dealing with visual relationships in the urban fabric” (BWM Architects 2018), establishment and expansion of a digital 3-D city model, expansion of the systematic protection of listed buildings, revision of the provisions in the land use and development plan for the protection of the World Heritage Site and referral to the Advisory Board for Urban Planning and Design for construction projects of larger scale (extended appraisal).

MEASURES FOR THE QUALITY AND PROTECTION OF PUBLIC SPACE

The process of making the public space more attractive, which began in the 1970s, has been consistently continued through renovations and redesigns. In the past decade, Herrengasse, Lugeck, Bäckerstrasse, Sonnenfelsgasse, Rotenturmstrasse, Bognergasse and Seitzergasse were created as new pedestrian zones (in accordance with the Vienna Road Traffic Act). With participatory competition procedures (e.g. underground car park Neuer Markt and Schwedenplatz), the city followed the Guiding Principles 2020 for the target area “City” in developments in the World Heritage Site in order to achieve a jointly supported balance of interests between the economy, the population and the World Heritage Site.

In its transport and climate policy, Vienna consistently pursues a sustainability strategy that promotes environmentally compatible forms of mobility and thereby makes the urban space in the World Heritage Site, in particular, new and better to experience. Vienna is committed to creating consumption-free areas in public spaces so that intangible and cultural values of the World Heritage Site, for example, those of music, can also be experienced free of charge (opera broadcasts on the square in front of the State Opera or a film festival on Rathausplatz).

STRENGTHENING THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE AS A MULTIFUNCTIONAL CENTRE

Vienna pays particular attention to strengthening the multifunctional character of the inner city by maintaining or enabling a diverse mix of business, housing, culture, leisure, tourism, education and politics.

Although the residential population in the World Heritage Site is slightly declining, the Innere Stadt has lost none of its attractiveness as a residential district. The conversion of former office buildings (e.g. post office, telegraph office or commercial court) into prestigious mixed-use buildings (hotel, apartments, shops and offices), as well as luxury condominiums and rental apartments, shows that the Innere Stadt is highly sought after as a premium location. However, this is putting pressure on the supply of affordable housing in the city centre, which is gradually undermining the social mix of the centre.

In order to use the pressure for change generated by online retail for forward-looking restructuring, efforts are being made to maintain and strengthen a small-scale variety of offerings in the shopping streets. The fact that the proximity of office locations to the city continues to be a key asset is man-

ifested in the fact that many new office buildings have been constructed in the vicinity of the 1st District (Wien Mitte as well as various corporate headquarters along the Danube Canal). These new office locations also contribute to a diversely functioning living space of the World Heritage Site *Historic Centre of Vienna*.

SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURAL RENOVATIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 2001

- **Rehabilitation of historically valuable buildings**
All renovations were carried out by mutual agreement, taking into account the cityscape, the preservation of the old town, the Building Code and the protection of historical monuments. The completely renovated Winter Palace of Prince Eugene (2007–13) is now used by the Ministry of Finance, the extensively restored Stadtpalais Liechtenstein (2008–13) and the Künstlerhaus/Albertina Modern (2019) are open to the public as museums. In addition, substantial substance refurbishments were carried out on public buildings, which substantially increase the value of the World Heritage Site. Examples (including buffer zone) are, *general renovation of the Parliament (in progress)*, *façade renovation of the Museum of Art History and Natural History*,



Fig. 106 © WienTourismus/Paul Bauer



Fig. 107 © WienTourismus/Paul Bauer



Fig. 108 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

Renovated artists' house, today Albertina Modern (2019) (Fig. 106 & 107)

Renovated Stadtpalais Liechtenstein (2008–2013) (Fig. 108)

renovations of the Vienna City Hall, the Hofburg, the Federal Chancellery, the Academy of Fine Arts (in progress), the Temple of Theseus, the University of Vienna, the Vienna University of Technology, the stock exchange, the Palace of Justice, the Josephinum, Palais Epstein, Old City Hall, Albertina and the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

• **Rehabilitation of sacred buildings**

On the occasion of the Millennium Year, almost all churches in the World Heritage Site were renovated or renovations and structural adjustments were initiated, for example, in the sanctuaries. The renovations concerned or concern (because some are still ongoing): *St Stephen's Cathedral, St Anne's Church, Capuchin Church, Votive Church, St Charles Church, St Peter's Church, St Augustine's Church, Ruprecht's Church, the Franciscan Church and Monastery and the Dominican Church.*

• **Conversion and preservation of historically important buildings**

Private and public owners promoted conversions by selling their buildings (e.g. Länderbank, Postsparkasse) but at the same time contributed to the preservation of the substance and the experience of historically important buildings. Conversions for new functions (hotels, residential and office buildings, shops) are visible in several examples: *Otto-Wagner-Postsparkasse (planned use as a university), Bank-Austria customer centre and Länderbank am Hof (today a hotel), the Commercial Court on Riemergasse (hotel projected), the former Health Office on Schottenring (today a hotel), Alte Post (mixed-use: hotel, apartments, office space), Billa am Neuen Markt, Merkur Hoher Markt, Apple Store on Kärntner Strasse, Mango in Hotel Ambassador, ground floor zones in the Golden Quarter (Tuchlauben, Bognergasse/Seitzergasse).*

• **Architectural quality and roof extensions**

The preservation, conversion and renovation of historically valuable buildings was usually associated with the conversion of attics to create additional usable space – a change in building law in the 1990s pushed the possibilities for conversion. Accordingly, from 2001 onwards, a large number of attic conversions were carried out in connection with building refurbishments at the World Heritage Site. Examples include: *Goethegasse 1 (2004, Silberpfeil Architekten), Nibelungengasse 1–3 (2008, RLP Rüdiger Lainer + Partner), Am Stadtpark 7–9 (2008, Peretti + Peretti Architekten), Stubenbastei 2 (2008, Architekt Steffel), Bellariastrasse 10 (2010, BWM Architekten und Partner & Rollwagen Partner Architekten), Börseplatz 4 (2010, Schiener Architekten), Gauer mann gasse 2–4 (2013,*

Kaufmann/Holzbauer), Elisabethstrasse 5 (2014, BEHF Ebner Hasenauer Ferenczy), Schottenring 19 (2015, RLP Rüdiger Lainer + Partner), Graben 20 (2015, Soyka/Silber/Soyka Architekten), Bösendorferstrasse 7 (2019, Lab Architekten), Bauernmarkt 1 (2020, M&S Architekten).

• **Contemporary architecture**

Due to changes in functional, technical and economic conditions as well as new development options, new buildings have been realised in the World Heritage Site at certain points. Examples are: *Office and commercial building k47 (2003, Henke Schreieck Architekten), OPEC headquarters (2009, HD Architekten), Peek & Cloppenburg (2011, David Chipperfield), Hotel Topazz (2012, BWM Architekten), Bene office furniture (2012, Rataplan), No 10 (2019, 3XN), BUWOG customer and administration centre (2020, ARGE Schuberth und Schuberth/Stadler Prens/Ostertag).*

• **Building developments in and on the outer edge of the buffer zone**

The issue of World Heritage compatibility of building projects in the buffer zone or in the immediate vicinity of the World Heritage site is primarily of importance because of visual relationships and the city skyline. The left bank of the Danube Canal (no buffer zone), the buffer zone located to the east of the Vienna River and the urban development area of Vienna Central Station were therefore given special attention in terms of architectural quality and design. Some of the projects realized there have been the subject of controversial disputes related to the preservation of the World Heritage Site. Examples are: *Generali Media Tower (2001, Hans Hollein), Galaxy Tower (2002, Martin Kohlbauer), Justizzentrum City Tower (2003, O&O Baukunst), Uniqa Tower (2004, Heinz Neumann), Design Tower (2010, Jean Nouvel), Twin City Liner Station Franz-Josefs-Kai (2010, Fasch & Fuchs), Wien Mitte (2013, Neumann & Steiner, Ortner & Ortner, Lintl & Lintl), Raiffeisen Holding high-rise (2013, Dieter Hayde/Ernst Maurer/Radovan Tajder), Vienna Central Station (2012/2014, Hotz/Hoffmann/Wimmer), Erste Campus (2015, Henke Schreieck Architekten), QBC (2015/2020, Hehnisch, Neumann + Partner, Jabornegg & Pálffy, Rüdiger Lainer + Partner), The Icon Vienna (2018, JSWD Architekten & BEHF), Parkapartements am Belvedere (2019, Renzo Piano).*

Some of the projects mentioned were implemented in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS in a form adapted to the requirements of preserving the OUV of the World Heritage Site. However, especially the high-rise buildings along

the Danube Canal have been in tension with the preservation of the authentic character of the World Heritage Site since the debate on Wien Mitte and are seen as part of the cumulative, negative development.

The reason for the discrepancy between conservation and development was not only the lack of management explicitly tailored to the World Heritage site (the management plan of 2002 was never officially adopted and thus remained without legally binding effect) but also the misleading interpretation of the "ongoing exchange of values" in the sense of "permanent change". As a result, building

projects were implemented that – in part – contradicted the moderate further development of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* and its surroundings practised until the end of the twentieth century.

The official implementation of the new management plan into the overall system of urban planning by resolution of the City Council as well as the resulting redefinition of the legal framework is intended to restore the balance between preservation and development that was one of the essential foundations for the authentic character of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* and thus for its inscription on the World Heritage List.

Peek & Cloppenburg Department Store, Kärntner Strasse (opened 2011, David Chipperfield) (Fig. 109)



Fig. 109 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 110 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

Hotel Topazz (completion in 2012, BWM Architekten) (Fig. 110)

Fig. 111 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Roof extension in Nibelungengasse
(2008, Rüdiger Lainer & Partner)
(Fig. 111)



Fig. 112 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner

Bene office building in
Neutorgasse (2010, Rataplan)
(Fig. 112)

Fig. 113 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



OPEC headquarters i
n Wipplingerstrasse
(2009, HD Architekten
(Fig. 113)

Fig. 114 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Office and commercial building
K47 at Franz-Josefs-Kai (2003,
Henke Schreieck Architekten)
(Fig. 114)

**BUWOG Customer and
Administration Centre** (2020,
ARGE Schubert und Schubert/
Stadler Prenz/Ostertag)
(Fig. 115-116)

Fig. 115 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner



Fig. 116 © City of Vienna/Christian Fürthner





4. Protection of the World Heritage Site – Principles and Instruments

4.1 Protected assets and protection objective

Protected assets

According to Article 1 of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, "cultural heritage" is defined as:

- **Monuments:** works of architecture, large-scale sculpture and monumental painting, objects or remains of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, caves and compounds of such appearance that are of outstanding universal value for historical, artistic or scientific reasons;
- **Ensembles:** groups of individual or linked buildings which are of outstanding universal value for historical, artistic or scientific reasons, by reason of their architecture, their unity or their position in the landscape;
- **Sites:** human works or joint works of nature and humans and areas including archaeological sites, which are of outstanding universal value for historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological reasons.

The high number of monuments of structural and design form is manifested in the *Historic Centre of Vienna*, in particular, in outstanding architectural examples of the three key epochs of the Middle Ages, the Baroque- and Gründerzeit periods. The *Historic Centre of Vienna* is a unique example of the urban composition of a World Heritage Site, whose exceptional universal value goes far beyond the usual historical and architectural significance.

Three-dimensional city model with World Heritage site and buffer zone



Fig. 117 © City of Vienna

Protection objective

The World Heritage Convention pursues the goal of preserving the existence and value of World Heritage sites. This is to be achieved through the application of protection instruments. The visual integrity of the Historic Centre of Vienna is given by the sum of the preserved urban structures and the largely original substance of the individual buildings. The preserved overlay and complexity of urban structures and buildings that make up the city centre of Vienna as a historically evolved urban landscape testify to the authenticity of the World Heritage Site.

The majority of the historic building stock in Vienna's 1st district is in a very good state of preservation. Current structural adaptations and developments contribute to certain changes in the cityscape that are necessary in the interest of preserving the functional and structural integrity of the World Heritage Site as a vibrant and diverse economic and living space. In the future, it will continue to be a central task to consistently assess contemporary urban spatial and structural interventions for risks and potential impairment of the material and visual integrity, authenticity and attributes of the World Heritage Site.

In accordance with the reports of the UNESCO missions of 2012, 2015 and 2018, the results of the World Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of 2019 and the corresponding decisions of the Committee, the following attributes relevant to urban development are considered worthy of protection in 2021, especially for the future and their visual integrity worthy of preservation: urban morphology – increased urban space, roofscape – Viennese roof trusses, urban vedute, Baroque gardens and palaces, Ringstrasse ensembles and the street and square spaces of the Gründerzeit period, as well as the general integrity and authenticity of the historic building stock.

The current assessment identifies some attributes that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Vienna as being at risk. This provides the impetus for the intended

protection goal of the management plan, which has already been envisaged by the DSOCR action plan developed in April 2020 in coordination with the City of Vienna, the Federal Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport (BMKOES), the Federal Monuments Office (BDA) with the support of the Austrian UNESCO Commission as well as ICOMOS Austria.

This management plan sets the framework for the protection and conservation of the World Heritage Site and for sustainable development compatible with World Heritage. It is based on three objectives:

1. Safeguarding the OUV of the World Heritage Site from further deterioration through the implementation of changes to statutory planning controls.
2. Safeguarding the visual, structural and functional integrity of the World Heritage Site in the context of a vibrant and multifunctional city centre
3. Safeguarding the OUV by preparing, implementing and demonstrating the effectiveness of a comprehensive management plan and a corresponding management system

The management plan pursues the targeted and systematic preservation of the historical heritage within the World Heritage Site in accordance with the international and national agreements and recommendations of UNESCO, the monument preservation authorities and the criteria imposed by the City of Vienna itself.

The management plan illustrates those objectives that meet the measures required by UNESCO for the protection of the World Heritage Site. The close cooperation between the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS, and those responsible for the conservation of the World Heritage of the City of Vienna and the Federal Government will form a solid basis for obtaining the Desired State of Conservation.

4.2 World Heritage-relevant bases

AUSTRIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

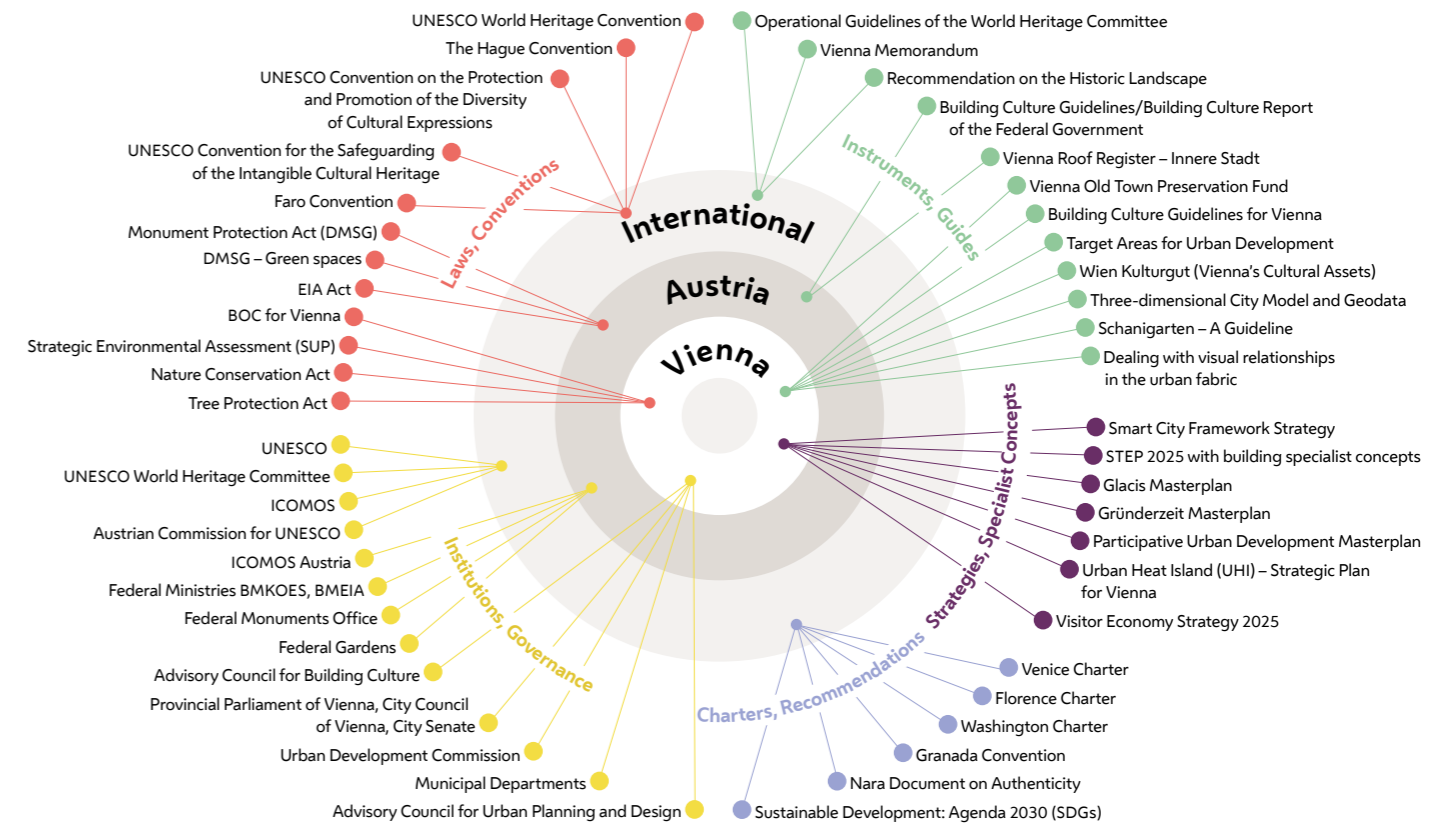
As of 31/08/2021, there are 12 World Heritage Sites in Austria:

- Historical Centre of the City of Salzburg (1996)
- Castle and gardens of Schönbrunn (1996)
- Cultural landscape of Hallstatt-Dachstein/ Salzkammergut (1997)
- Semmering railway (1997)
- City of Graz – Historical Centre and Eggenberg Palace (1999 and 2010)
- Cultural landscape of Wachau (2000)
- Historical Centre of Vienna (2001)
- Cultural landscape of Fertö/Lake Neusiedl (2001)
- Prehistoric pile dwellings around the Alps (2011)
- Old beech forests and primeval beech forests of the Carpathians and other regions of Europe (2017)
- The great spa towns of Europe (2021)
- Borders of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Section) (2021)

THE COSMOS OF WORLD-RELEVANT BASES

To ensure the balance between protection, conservation and development in World Heritage sites, a system of overlapping levels of institutions, laws, agreements, concepts, strategies, instruments and governance processes at local, national and international levels is applied. The interaction determines how the World Heritage Site can be effectively protected and preserved, as well as how the city can be further developed to meet the current needs and requirements of a metropolis in the twenty-first century. Due to the different levels of competence, the various political-administrative structures and organisations, and the large number of stakeholders involved or affected, the procedural complexity is great. The following is an overview of the central principles relevant to World Heritage.

Cosmos of world heritage Fundamentals



Institutions/Governance

INT_UNESCO

UNESCO stands for “United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation”, the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture. It is one of the 15 legally independent organisations of the United Nations with its headquarters in Paris. Currently, 193 member states are represented in UNESCO. Austria joined in 1948, several years before it became a member of the United Nations in 1955. UNESCO’s aim is to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security by promoting international cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and communication/information.

- The *General Conference*, in which each member state is represented with one vote, is the supreme decision-making body and meets every two years. The core tasks of the General Conference are the definition of policies, main areas of work, programmes and budgets, as well as the election of members of the Executive Board and the appointment of the Directorate General.
- The *Executive Board* (composed of 58 Member States), elected by the General Conference for a four-year term, is the central link and steering body between the General Conference and the Operational Secretariat. The Secretariat and its Executive Board (Director-General) are responsible for the proper implementation of UNESCO’s programmes. UNESCO currently employs more than 2,000 staff in Paris, with a further 700 or so working in 53 field offices around the world.

INT_UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

The World Heritage Committee is an intergovernmental body. The Committee decides on the inscription of cultural and natural sites on the World Heritage List and examines the condition of World Heritage sites – namely, it also decides whether a World Heritage site is threatened and accordingly placed on the “List of World Heritage in Danger”. The World Heritage Committee is supported by the World Heritage Centre, the permanent secretariat. Three non-governmental or intergovernmental organisations advise the World Heritage Committee: ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) and ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property).

INT_ICOMOS

ICOMOS is an international non-governmental organisation that promotes the protection and care of monuments and heritage sites and the conservation of historic cultural heritage worldwide. ICOMOS acts in an advisory and expert capacity to the World Heritage Committee. ICOMOS National Committees exist in more than 120 countries.

AT_REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA – FEDERATION

In 1992, Austria ratified the UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In Austria, the remits for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention are divided between the Federal Government and the provincial states (Länder). While the protection of monuments is one of the tasks of the federal government, the provincial states are responsible for nature conservation, regional planning and building law.

- **Federal Ministries.** The supervision of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the coordination of national and international activities is the responsibility of two federal ministries. On the one hand, the unit “UNESCO World Heritage” in Section IV.4.a of the Federal Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport – the coordination unit reports to the World Heritage Committee and the World Heritage Centre in Paris. On the other, section V.4.a in the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, which is responsible for institutional matters concerning UNESCO (in particular, preparations for the Executive Council and the General Conference, coordination of Austrian positions and liaison with the Austrian Commission for UNESCO).
- **Federal Monuments Office.** The Federal Monuments Office is the expert body that preserves, protects, maintains and researches Austria’s cultural heritage in the public interest and in accordance with the legal mandate. A central task of the Federal Monuments Office is to register monuments and place them under monument protection.

- **Federal Garden Services.** The Austrian Federal Garden Services – assigned to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism – is responsible for Schönbrunn Palace Park, Belvedere and the Hofburg Gardens as parts of Vienna’s two World Heritage Sites.

- **Historic buildings owned by the federal government** (including Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna’s Hofburg etc.): Austrian Castle & Fortress Authority (Burghauptmannschaft Österreich)/Federal Ministry for Digital and Economic Affairs.

- **Advisory Council for Building Culture.** In 2008, an Advisory Council for Building Culture was set up in the Federal Chancellery, which sometimes takes measures to increase public awareness of the importance of contemporary architecture and building culture.

AT_AUSTRIAN UNESCO COMMISSION

The Austrian Commission for UNESCO (ÖUK), which has been in existence since 1949, is the national coordination and liaison body for all areas of UNESCO work in Austria. It advises the Federal Government, the provincial governments and other competent bodies on all issues arising from Austria’s membership in UNESCO. Further tasks include cooperation in the implementation of programmes, public relations work and mediation between UNESCO and institutions, specialist organisations and experts. The activities of the ÖUK are achieved with the financial support of the Federal Government.

AT_ICOMOS AUSTRIA

The Austrian National Committee of ICOMOS promotes the conservation of monuments, ensembles and cultural landscapes at the national and international level and advises experts and the public. The activities of the National Committee include information, monitoring, events and publications.

V_PROVINCIAL STATE AND CITY OF VIENNA

Political level. Vienna has two political decision-making structures: as a federal province via the Vienna Parliament (Landtag) and as a city via the Vienna City Council. The Vienna Provincial Government (personnel identical with the City Senate) is the supreme executive body. The City Councillors who make up the Vienna City Senate head the individual business groups. In line with the thematic diversity of World Heritage, several members of the City Senate are involved with the agenda. An important role in the World Heritage context is played by the City Development Commission (STEK), which advises the City Senate and the City Council on important urban development issues.

- **Technical level.** The management of the UNESCO World Heritage Site is embedded in the administrative structure via the competent administrative departments. Of particular relevance are Building Inspection, the Departments of Architecture and Urban Design, of District Planning and Land Use, as well as Culture, the Department of Cultural Heritage and Old Town Preservation.

- **World Heritage Site project coordination.** The site management is located with the Vienna Planning Director in the Municipal Directorate-Building Directorate. The site manager of the World Heritage Site is responsible for content coordination, political coordination and communication with the federal authorities responsible for the World Heritage Site.

- **Advisory Board for Urban Planning and Design.** The committee, composed of experts from various disciplines, is anchored in the Building Code of Vienna and acts autonomously. The advisory board has a central critical and advisory function both at the level of urban planning and at the level of building projects, thereby at the level of urban design.

Laws/Conventions

INT_UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

The guiding principle of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (adopted in 1972) is to regard the outstanding cultural and natural sites of this earth as the ideal heritage of all humankind, regardless of the state territory in which they are located. They are to be recorded and preserved for future generations. By ratifying the World Heritage Convention (Federal Law Gazette No. 60/1993), Austria undertakes to preserve the World Heritage Sites located within its national borders and to ensure that the legal, administrative, financial, technical and scientific framework conditions are in place to protect and preserve the World Heritage Sites.

INT_THE HAGUE CONVENTION

The Hague Convention, adopted in 1954 after the devastation of the Second World War, is an international agreement on the protection and preservation of cultural property during armed conflicts. Austria ratified the Hague Convention in 1964 and in 1976 carried out the registration and record-keeping of cultural assets as well as the marking with the international protection symbol.

INT_UNESCO CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF DIVERSITY AND CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

The “Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions” was a milestone in the efforts to preserve cultural diversity. The international legal instrument adopted by UNESCO in 2005 and ratified by Austria in 2006 describes the right and duty of a state to promote and protect its culture through cultural policy measures and steering instruments.

INT_UNESCO CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Convention on the Objectives of the “UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage”, adopted in 2003 and entered into force in 2006, defines the importance of intangible cultural heritage as a source of cultural diversity and makes it visible through national inventories. Its register in Austria has been collecting and documenting diverse traditional practices since the ratification of the international treaty in 2009.

INT_FARO-CONVENTION

The Council of Europe’s Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention, ratified by Austria BGBl III No. 23/201) provides suggestions for the strategic handling of cultural heritage. The aim is to create awareness of the social benefits of cultural assets for a modern society and to recognise individual and collective responsibility with regard to the preservation and sustainable use of World Heritage.

AT_MONUMENT_PROTECTION_ACT (DMSG)

The Federal Monument Protection Act (Original: BGBl. No. 533/1923, as amended by BGBl. I No. 92/2013) protects human-created objects of historical, artistic or other cultural significance if their preservation is in the public interest (see Section 1 of the DMSG). Without the approval of the Federal Monuments Office (BDA), the destruction as well as any alteration that could impact the inventory, the traditional appearance or artistic effect is prohibited (see Section 4 (1) of the DMSG). A separate department has been established for each federal-provincial state. In Vienna, the department for Vienna, therefore, examines conversion and restoration measures with regard to the requirements of sensible adaptation and contemporary use while at the same time preserving the essence of the monuments.

AT_MONUMENT_PROTECTION_LAW (DMSG) – GREEN SPACES

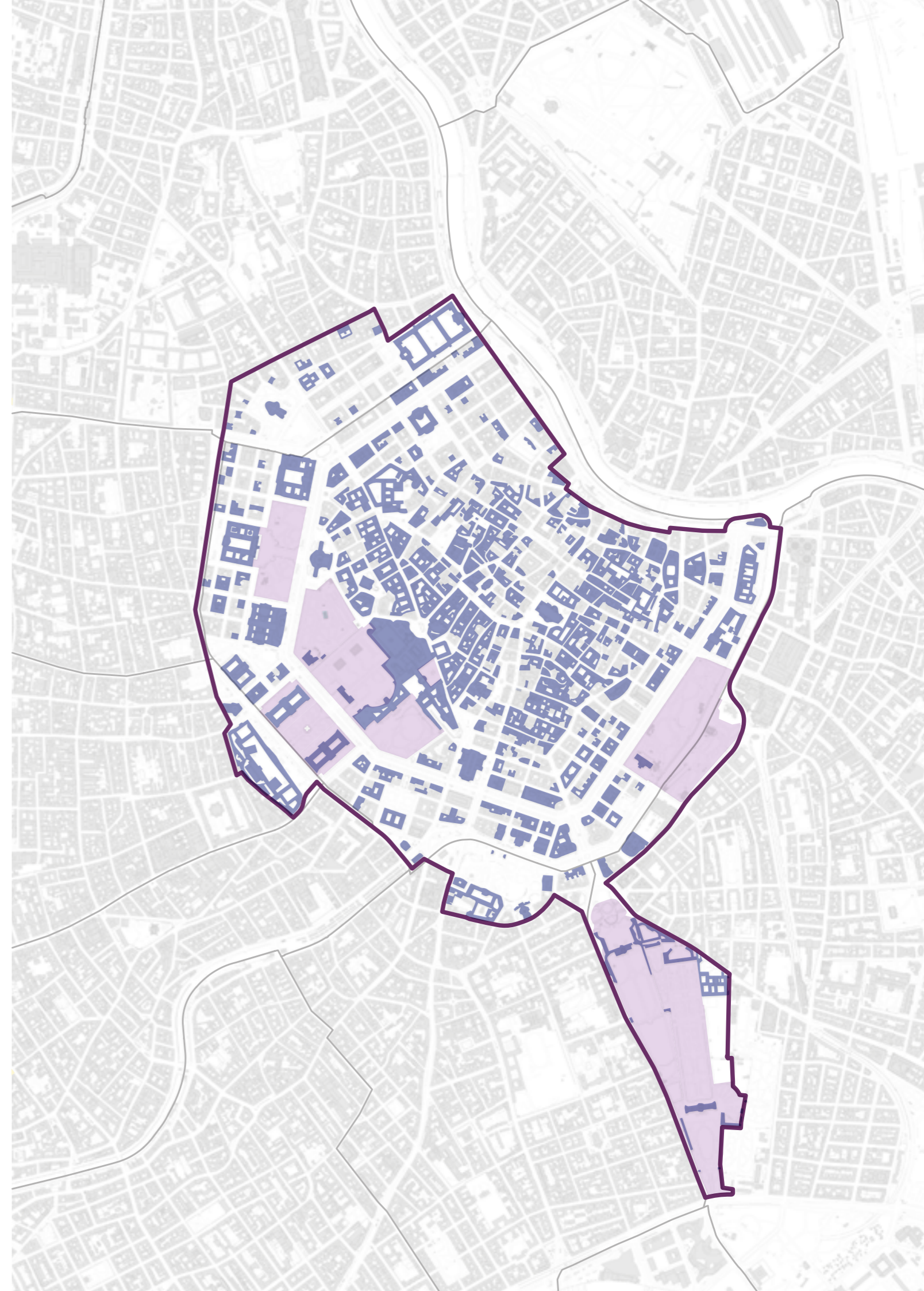
Since an amendment to the Monument Protection Act in 1999, certain parks and gardens can be placed under monument protection. In the area of the World Heritage Site, these are the parks and gardens of the Hofburg complex and the garden of the Belvedere. Private parks and gardens can also be placed under protection, provided that the owners agree.

Monument Protection in the World Heritage Site

- Boundary of World Heritage Site
- Monument protection – asset
- Monument protection – open space
- Boundary districts

05 0m 150m 500m

Author of the plan: © Cristian Abrihan
As of 23/06/2021



AT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ACT (UVP-G)

According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (Original: BGBl. No. 697/199, as amended by BGBl. I No. 80/2018), an environmental impact assessment must be carried out for projects above a certain size (threshold value). If this occurs, the direct and indirect effects of the project on the protected assets, which also include cultural and material goods, must be examined. In the UVP-G, the World Heritage is explicitly mentioned as an object of protection.

W BUILDING CODE (BC) FOR VIENNA

The Vienna Urban Development, Urban Planning and Building Code (Original: LGBl. Nr. 11/1930, as amended by LGBl. Nr. 71/2018) regulates from a public law perspective where, what and how building is allowed in Vienna. Vienna does not have a separate spatial planning law, the Building Code for Vienna deals with the levels of urban planning, land use and building. Several provisions of the Vienna Building Code are relevant for the World Heritage Site.

- **Land use and development plans** (Sections 1, 4 & 5 of the Building Code for Vienna). As ordinances to the Building Code for Vienna adopted by the Vienna City Council, they form the legal basis for all building decisions. A number of provisions protect the building heritage in particular. In order to preserve the City as a residential location, parts of the 1st district are declared as residential zones (Section 7a of the BC for Vienna). In the World Heritage Site, the building classes are set in a stock-oriented manner from class I to V (maximum 26 m), often the set building heights are additionally determined with measurements above Vienna "zero".
- **Restriction of attic additions.** Attic storey extensions are only possible to a limited extent within the historic centre. A maximum of one attic storey is permitted, the highest point of which may not be higher than 5.5 metres above the actually constructed building height.

- **Usability of public space as well as open and green spaces.** In addition to buildings, existing courtyards, passageways and arcades are also to be secured in their existence and kept free of any development on the ground floor. All public green spaces in the World Heritage Site are dedicated as park protection areas.

- **Basis for urban planning and urban development** (Section 2a of the BC for Vienna). The City Administration creates an extensive collection of data as a basis for urban planning and development. On this basis, it is possible to comprehensively examine future building projects for their World Heritage compatibility.

- **Protection zones for the protection of ensembles worthy of preservation** (Section 7 of the BC for Vienna). With the 1972 amendment to the law on the preservation of the old city, the City of Vienna can designate protection zones independently of the protection of monuments and thus protect ensembles worthy of preservation from demolition or deformation. The protection zones are shown in the land use and development plan and include those areas that are distinguished by a characteristic cityscape. If construction takes place within a protection zone, the newly designed external appearance must fit into the local cityscape.

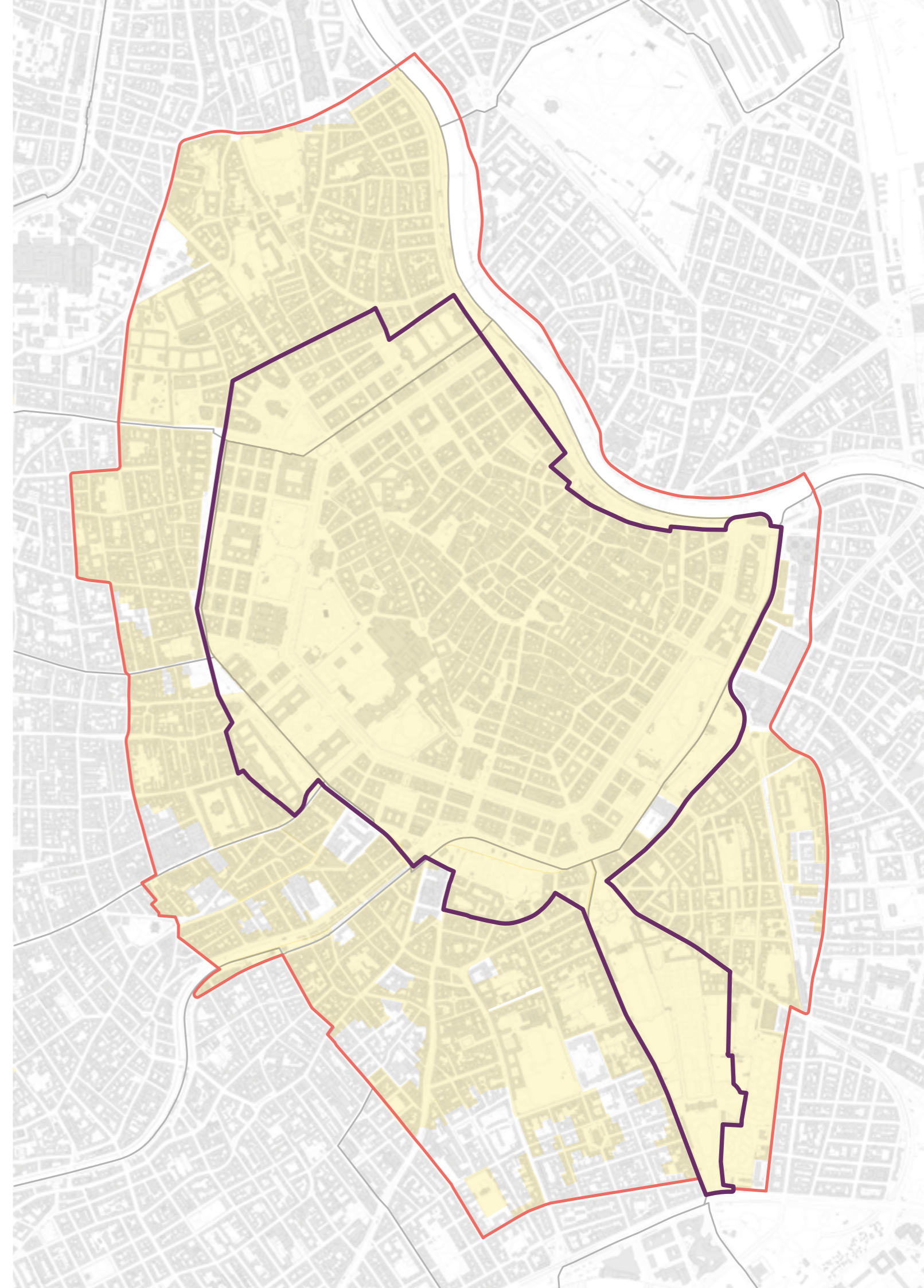
- **Protection against building demolitions** (Section 60 of the BC for Vienna). The demolition of buildings in which there is public interest with regard to their effect on the local cityscape can only take place with the approval of Building Inspection. This applies to all buildings in protection zones, in areas with a building ban as well as to buildings erected before 1 January 1945.

Protected zone in the World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone

- Boundary of World Heritage Site
- Boundary of Buffer Zone
- Protection zone in acc. with Sec 7 of BC f. Vienna
- Boundary districts

05 0m 150m 500m

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As of 23/06/2021



V_STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SUP)

The Strategic Environmental Assessment describes and evaluates the environmental impacts of planning – with the aim of giving equal importance to the environment as to economic and social aspects. The requirements of the SUP Directive are implemented in various material laws at a federal and provincial level, in Vienna in the BC for Vienna (Section 2 (1)b ff.). Drafts for land use and development plans are to be subjected to an environmental assessment if they entail significant environmental impacts within the meaning of the Directive's criteria. Planned measures that affect, among other things, protected assets (cultural heritage and landscape) are to be assessed by the City Administration in consultation with the Vienna Environmental Ombudsman.

V_NATURE CONSERVATION ACT

The Vienna Nature Conservation Act offers the possibility to declare individual natural features such as trees, rocks, bodies of water or habitats of rare animal or plant species as natural monuments by decision of the nature conservation authority. They can be declared worthy of preservation for a variety of reasons. The owners of natural monuments are generally subject to a duty of preservation, which, in addition to the general prohibition of endangerment or impairment, may also include measures for maintenance or use.

V_TREE PROTECTION ACT

The Vienna Tree Protection Act protects the healthy tree population of the City of Vienna in public and private areas. Deciduous and coniferous trees are protected in order to maintain a healthy environment for the Viennese population.

Strategies/specialist concepts

V_SMART CITY VIENNA FRAMEWORK STRATEGY 2050

The *Smart City Wien Framework Strategy* (2014 or 2019) provides future-oriented answers to current challenges and is Vienna's long-term umbrella strategy until 2050, which all other Viennese strategies must follow. The strategy is implemented in the fields of action resources, quality of life and innovation. Art and culture are presented in the Smart City vision as essential social drivers.

V_STEP 2025 WITH CONSTRUCTIVE SPECIALIST CONCEPTS

The *Urban Development Plan STEP 2025* (adopted by the City Council in 2014) defines strategic goals and measures to steer Vienna's urban development as a dynamically growing and liveable metropolis. In order to realise all growth potentials, STEP 2025 also deals, in particular, with further developments and transformations in the "built city". The operational implementation of the strategic goals is carried out by means of in-depth specialist concepts. Of particular importance for the World Heritage Site are the specialist concepts of *high-rise buildings*, *green and open space*, *mobility*, *public space* and the specialist concept of *polycentric Vienna*.

- **Specialist concept for high-rise buildings** (adopted by the City Council in 2014). The concept defines criteria and processes for the planning and assessment of high-rise projects and their locations. In protection zones according to Section 7 of the Building Code for Vienna and in areas of UNESCO World Heritage Sites, special attention is paid to the assessment of compatibility with the cityscape, visual axes and visual relationships (corresponding to the specification in the City Council resolution 2017).
- **Green and open space concept** (adopted by the City Council in 2014). By linking different types of open space, the concept promotes attractive pedestrian routes through the city and the enhancement of green spaces in urban areas. For the generously designed historic street spaces in the city, such as Ringstrasse and the numerous historic gardens (e.g. the Stadtpark, Burggarten, Volksgarten and Rathausplatz), the concept focuses on improving the quality of stay and the preservation of gardens and parks.
- **Mobility concept** (adopted by the City Council in 2014). The technical concept reflects the attitude of Vienna's transport policy, which consistently focuses on the promotion of the environmental alliance with a simultaneous reduction of motorised individual transport. The street space is to be divided fairly and offer more space for pedestrian and bicycle traffic.

To this end, measures are being taken to promote the transformation of road space from transit to recreational space.

- **Specialist concept for public space** (adopted by the City Council in 2018). The concept concretises the basic approach formulated in 2009 in the guiding principle for public space "freiraum.stadtraum.wien", namely, to design public space as a diverse living space for all users and to increase the quality of stay for a better experience of the city.
- **Specialist concept for the centres of urban life – Polycentric Vienna** (adopted by the City Council in 2019). The specialist concept distinguishes between metropolitan, main and quarter centres with different development opportunities. For the Innere Stadt, the focus is on maintaining the high building and structural qualities and adapting to new demand patterns and requirements.

V_DECISION TO EXCLUDE HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS IN THE INNERE STADT AND THE AREAS COVERED BY THE GLACIS MASTERPLAN

The Vienna City Council resolution from 2017 concerning "Protection and development of the historic city centre of the City of Vienna" stipulates that no further high-rise buildings are to be erected in the city centre or in the area defined by the Glacis Masterplan. The City of Vienna is thus committed to preserving the historic silhouette of the city centre.

V_GLACIS MASTERPLAN

The *Glacis Master Plan* (taken note of by the STEK in 2014) addresses possible urban development potentials and restrictions in the Glacis urban space and thus goes far beyond the scale level of individual architectural projects. The guiding principle aims to achieve a balance between preservation and use interests. The valuable cultural heritage must be protected, while at the same time the historic building fabric must be integrated into the development of a lively and diverse urban organism. The masterplan pays particular attention to the topic of "visual relationships" and (radial and tangential) spatial structures.

V_GRÜNDERZEIT MASTERPLAN

The *Gründerzeit Master Plan* (adopted in the STEK in 2018) specifies the further development of Gründerzeit districts according to qualitative criteria and in the public interest. To this end, it defines an action-guiding framework and formulates options for an urban, social and ecologically compatible transformation. Key elements of the masterplan are a structural and qualitative model and an implementation strategy that includes making it more difficult to demolish buildings from the Gründerzeit period.

V_PARTICIPATORY URBAN DEVELOPMENT MASTERPLAN

The *Participatory Urban Development Master Plan* (adopted by the City Council in 2016) focuses on communication and early participation of the population in urban planning and land use processes. Five criteria define when participation must take place in any case. For building projects with more than 30,000 square metres of gross floor area (GFA) or at least 300 residential units, for the construction of a high-rise building, for the conversion of greenbelt into building land, for projects subject to SUP and for urban development projects in the World Heritage Site.

V_URBAN HEAT ISLANDS (UHI) – VIENNA STRATEGY PLAN

The UHI Strategic Plan (2015) defines the strategic orientation as well as concrete measures for climate-sensitive urban planning and cooling of urban heat islands and outlines implementation options on different levels. For example, in order to avoid urban design conflicts in the case of thermal renovations to existing buildings, changes to the external appearance are examined by the Department of Architecture and Urban Design – a relevant aspect for authenticity in the World Heritage Site.

V_VISITOR ECONOMY STRATEGY 2025

Under the motto "Shaping Vienna", the Visitor Economy Strategy 2025 (2019) focuses on the sustainable development of city tourism in Vienna. At the heart of this strategy is the aspiration to view the population and guests alike as users and shapers of the city and to involve them in the development of "Destination Vienna". The aim of this strategy is to further develop attractive city quarters, experience areas and sights throughout the entire city area in order to alleviate the previous concen-

tration of tourism on a few city districts, and here in particular on the historic centre, as well as to relieve areas that are under pressure from mass tourism.

Vienna undertakes neither to promote nor to market offerings that would entail unrestrained mass tourism in the future.

Charters/Recommendations

INT_CHARTER OF VENICE

Adopted in 1964, this document forms the only binding basis for dealing with historic building fabric at an international level. In 16 articles, it describes the principles that govern the conservation and restoration of monuments.

INT_CHARTER OF FLORENCE (CHARTER OF HISTORICAL GARDENS)

The Charter for the Preservation of Historic Gardens, drawn up in 1981 by the International Committee of Historic Gardens ICOMOS-IFLA, was registered by ICOMOS in the same year, with the intention of supplementing the Venice Charter in this particular field.

INT_CHARTER OF WASHINGTON

Adopted in 1987, the Charter concerns historic urban areas, large and small towns, city centres or districts, together with their natural and human-made environment. It is complementary to the Venice Charter and aims at the effective integration of heritage conservation into a coherent policy of economic and social development of cities.

INT_CHARTER OF GRANADA

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage (Charter of Granada) was adopted by the Council of Europe in 1985. Austria has signed the Charter but has not yet ratified it. The aim of the Convention is to prevent protected property from being defaced, damaged or destroyed. The Charter emphasises the urgency of a common policy to ensure that Europe's architectural heritage is preserved and that the public is made aware of its importance.

INT_NARA DOCUMENT ON AUTHENTICITY

The Nara Document on Authenticity was drafted in November 1994 by the participants of the Nara Conference on Authenticity in the sense of the World Heritage Convention. The Nara Conference was organised in cooperation with UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS. The preamble of the Nara Document on Authenticity is written in the spirit of the Venice Charter (1964).

INT_SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AGENDA 2030 (SDGS)

By signing the global future treaty "Agenda 2030", Austria commits itself to the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, Goal 11 "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" calls for increased efforts to protect and preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage. Goal 12 "Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns" implies, among other things, making tourism sustainable.

Instruments/Guidelines

INT_OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (2019, German version of the Implementation Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention, 2015) issued by the World Heritage Committee contain detailed statements on criteria, quality standards, process design and monitoring at various stages, from the application for inscription to reporting and provision of international assistance under the World Heritage Fund.

INT_VIENNA MEMORANDUM

The international conference on "World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture", jointly organised by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the City of Vienna, ICOMOS and the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture in 2005, resulted in the "Vienna Memorandum" (29 COM 5D, WHC-05/15. GA/INF.F), with the aim of establishing principles, appropriate definitions and guidelines for the coexistence of historic and contemporary architecture in the future.

INT_RECOMMENDATION ON THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

The Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (36 C/Resolution 41, 2011) is based on the recognition of the multilayered nature of urban World Heritage sites and includes both tangible and intangible values. The term "historic centre" or "ensemble" is expanded to include urban contextualisations: open spaces and gardens, visual references, economic, social and cultural processes are included.

AT_BUILDING CULTURE GUIDELINES/ BUILDING CULTURE REPORT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Building Culture Guidelines (2017) – published in the Third Austrian Building Culture Report (2017) – aim to promote building culture comprehensively and to create a broad awareness of building culture, especially among those responsible in politics, business and administration. In addition to design principles, concrete measures for the realisation of spaces of building culture value are defined. Guide-

line 7, for example, aims to preserve the architectural heritage, to develop it in a contemporary way and to use it appropriately. An example of this is the renovation of the Austrian Parliament according to the "Klimaaktiv" (climate active) criteria catalogue for listed buildings.

AT_VIENNA ROOF REGISTER – INNERE STADT

Based on the surveys carried out in 2016 and 2017 by the Federal Monuments Office for the *Vienna Roof Register* (together with the City of Vienna and the Federal Chancellery), around 1,400 properties in Vienna's inner city have now been inventoried according to building age, construction and state of development. 90 individual projects were examined in depth. For this purpose, roof trusses with as authentic and unchanged constructions as possible were selected, which show a representative cross-section of the three main European periods relevant to the World Heritage Site. On the basis of the detailed object recordings, a typological classification of the roof supporting structures and the reconstruction of their development history was undertaken.

V_VIENNA OLD TOWN PRESERVATION FUND

The *Vienna Old Town Preservation Fund*, which was established in 1972 parallel to the Old Town Preservation Amendment, provides public funds for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings in Vienna. The fund's resources are used to support measures for the preservation of the cityscape on historic buildings in protection zones (in accordance with Section 7 of the Building Code for Vienna) and on listed buildings that go beyond normal repair, maintenance and repair work. The Cultural Department of the City of Vienna is responsible for processing the funding.

V_BUILDING CULTURE GUIDELINES FOR VIENNA

The *Building Culture Guidelines* for Vienna are quality guidelines for all planning and building projects within the sphere of influence of the City of Vienna. When designing urban buildings, public spaces or parks, the four basic principles of quality of life, usability, sustainability and participation are to be taken into account as appropriate. In the form of a list of measures, concrete measures for

the implementation of the objectives and principles laid down in the Building Culture Programme are specified. A key objective of the Building Culture Programme of the City of Vienna is to achieve an exemplary effect of urban building projects on private investments.

V TARGET AREAS FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Target areas for urban development districts that are of importance to the city as a whole, promise high development potential or present specific challenges. Due to their complexity, these framework conditions require particularly close and well-structured cooperation between private and public stakeholders, coordinated by the respective target area management. Concerning the World Heritage Site *Historic Centre of Vienna*, two target areas are of importance:

- **Target area: city.** Vienna's inner city was a target area for Vienna's urban development from 2008 to 2014. With the involvement of the population and stakeholders from business, politics and administration, a mission statement was developed that defined guiding principles, action principles and key measures for a qualitative development of the 1st district. With the guiding principle "Tradition and entering into new dialogue", a clear commitment was made to preserve the authentic and identity-establishing cultural heritage, while at the same time allowing for innovations, adaptations and changes.
- **Target area: Danube Canal.** The Danube Canal is considered an area with special potential for inner-city leisure and local recreation and was declared a target area in 2005. In order to achieve a revitalisation and sustainable development of both banks and the adjacent areas (one of which is the World Heritage Site), the Masterplan – Target Area Danube Canal was created in 2010, which was expanded by the Danube Canal Score in 2014. The overarching goal of the guiding vision is to ensure a good balance between non-consumptive and commercial use on the Danube Canal.

V WIEN KULTURGUT (VIENNA CULTURAL ASSET)

Wien Kulturgut (Vienna Cultural Asset) is a digital cultural city map that provides access to the essential identity features of the city of Vienna via the city's website. The cultural-historical and urban-planning development of Vienna is illustrated, from early times to the present, using numerous planning documents and historical city plans. The digital platform includes building information (e.g. construction periods), details of protected areas such as the World Heritage Site or the Protection Zone, relevant visual relationships, works of art in public spaces and archaeological sites. The following entities are working together for *Wien Kulturgut*: Department of Culture of the City of Vienna, Vienna City and Provincial Archives, Department of Architecture and Urban Design, Museums of the City of Vienna – Urban Archaeology and the Vienna Digital Department.

V THREE-DIMENSIONAL CITY MODEL AND GEODATA

With the three-dimensional city model, the Vienna City Surveying and Mapping Department provides a comprehensive data basis for the simulation of planned building projects and land use in the form of Open Government Data (OGD). With the help of the city model, the effects of projects on the cityscape and relevant visual relationships can be identified and evaluated at an early stage. Systematic and regular data collection ensures the permanent updating of the 3D city model.

V PAVEMENT CAFÉ (SCHANIGARTEN) – A GUIDE

In order to ensure the visual integration of Schanigartens, the Department of Architecture and Urban Design is formulating recommendations and guidelines for design in 2019. Among other things, the guideline points out that street furniture should be coordinated with the local cityscape in terms of colouring and choice of materials. For the approval of a Schanigarten, the project applicants must submit detailed design concepts with information on furniture, shading and boundary elements as well as any plants.

V THE HANDLING OF VISUAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE URBAN FABRIC

In 2018, an analysis tool was developed by ARGE BWM-Feller-Tabor on behalf of the Department of Architecture and Urban Design and with the cooperation of Vienna's Surveying and Mapping Department to support the assessment of building projects of dominant appearance on the Viennese cityscape. The tool uses the potential of the three-dimensional and georeferenced digital city model of the City Survey, which makes it possible to determine the visibility of any point in the city. Computer-aided calculations can be used to make precise statements about the impact of planned buildings (e.g. high-rise buildings) on the cityscape, which helps to protect the visual integrity of the *Historic Centre of Vienna World Heritage Site*.

Reference points for analysis are:

- Publicly accessible and highly frequented *vantage points* (e.g. Upper Belvedere, Kahlenberg) and panoramic views (e.g. St Stephen's Cathedral, the Riesenrad (giant Ferris wheel) that offer a privileged view of the city.
- *Viewpoints* of different categories that function as objects of special significance as points of orientation in the urban fabric. Category A contains the most important identification points of the city (e.g. St Stephen's Cathedral), Category B viewpoints of primary urban topographical importance (e.g. the Kahlenberg silhouette) and Category C viewpoints of particular cultural and/or local urban topographical importance (e.g. the Herrengasse skyscraper, the Hofburg dome).
- *View corridors* in the urban fabric which, if they lead to category A view targets, are to be kept free from encroachment by high-rise projects or other construction projects of striking appearance.

The analysis tool refers to the criterion of "compatibility with the cityscape, visual axes and visual relationships", described in the specialist concept for *high-rise buildings*. Likewise, it is related to the resolution "on the protection and development of the historic city centre of the City of Vienna", which was adopted by the Vienna City Council in May 2017, as well as the *Glacis Masterplan* adopted by the Urban Development Commission in 2014.



5. Fields of Action

With the title of World Heritage Site comes the obligation to identify those fields of action and formulate corresponding recommendations that support and safeguard the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. The attributes specific to the *Historic Centre of Vienna* are cornerstones of the management plan. Thus, they also form the basis on which the fields of action are built. In numerous consultations and expert dialogues concerning the management plan – at various levels with diverse internal and external experts from different disciplines – six central fields of action were identified that are critical for the future management of the World Heritage Site *Historic Centre of Vienna*:

1. Preservation and building
2. Historic gardens, parks and public spaces
3. Research, communication and capacity building
4. Tourism
5. Climate protection and climate change adaptation
6. Music

The unifying goal between the fields of action is to preserve the World Heritage Site as a vital city centre and to further develop it in accordance with contemporary demands and living requirements in order to ensure that the Innere Stadt remains a lively living space for all.

Each of the six fields of action is characterised by specific features, environmental constellations, practical experience and future requirements, which are briefly described below. Based on the general goal of action in the respective field of action, the central factors that generate a concrete need for action are then listed. Finally, recommendations are formulated along two time corridors.

Once the management plan has been adopted by the Vienna City Council, it is the task of the parties responsible for operations to specify and implement corresponding measures and initiate further developments in the coming implementation phases of the Management Plan. The legal and institutional framework conditions determine who bears the respective operational responsibility or in which area of competence this falls.

At the same time, the implementation of the measures of the Desired State of Conservation Report (DSOCR) is preceded or aligned to the new management plan as a corrective plan. The DSOCR is therefore to be understood as an integral part of the new management plan until its full implementation. Irrespective of this, some measures of the DSOCR have also been integrated into the fields of action of the management plan, which are designed for the longer term.

5.1 Field of action: Preservation and construction

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIELD OF ACTION

Vienna has a very high quality of life and a lively historic centre with a variety of uses. The strong population growth over the last three decades and Vienna's economic establishment as an international metropolis have brought with them a great deal of dynamism and a considerable building boom – rising property prices have led to the optimisation of space, conversions and structural changes to historic buildings as well as new building. The changes brought about by development pressure and re-densification can thus also be seen in the consolidated Innere Stadt. At the same time, however, these were also physical and functional interventions that were necessary to ensure a contemporary quality of life and attractiveness in the *Historic Centre of Vienna* and to preserve the historic building fabric in the long term.

OBJECTIVES OF THE FIELD OF ACTION

The need for action is defined by the following objectives:

- Protection and preservation of the historical building fabric and the characteristic urban morphology
- Maintenance and strengthening of urban and socio-cultural diversity and infrastructural multifunctionality
- Sustainable development and careful adaptation in accordance with the ecological, functional and social requirements of the twenty-first century.

NEED FOR ACTION

The following factors concerning specific aspects create the need for action:

Historic buildings and characteristic urban morphology

- Renovations and changes to the façade or external extensions have conflict potential if a lack of conformity with the local and historic

cityscape is expected. In addition, the gutting of important buildings associated with redevelopment projects can decimate the number of culturally and historically valuable building structures.

- In the course of necessary building adaptations, there is the potential to analyse, name, visualise and catalogue the uniqueness of historical values as well as unique selling points of the objects to be adapted. The early consideration of such features and qualities in the planning process enables the further concretisation of protection goals and increases planning security as well as implementation quality.
- In addition to new construction, small-scale conversion or structural changes in ground floor zones (installation of commercial, gastronomic and storage areas or changes in room heights) are challenging in the World Heritage Site in terms of the material, architectural integrity or authenticity of the overall image of the urban space. For changes in the public space, small-scale conversions or structural changes in the street space or in the redesign of ground floor zones, overriding design principles or the observance of the principles of the respective building epochs are decisive.
- The development pressure on the *Historic Centre of Vienna* can be seen, among other things, in demolition and new building activities, in height developments and in some cases disproportionate buildings that affect the visual integrity and city silhouette.

Historic roofs and roof extensions

- Seven centuries of development history of historic roof trusses are preserved in the form of individual roofs or island-like roof ensembles in the Innere Stadt – a large part is more than 150 years old, a smaller number more than 200 years old. There is a danger that the historic roofs, roof constructions and forms of the different building eras will be lost due to intensified roof extension activities.

In addition to classical and Baroque roof trusses, the (comparatively few preserved) Renaissance and Gothic roof trusses are particularly endangered. However, the increasing deterioration of Baroque buildings and their roof trusses also demonstrates the need for increased and targeted protection of important Viennese roof trusses.

The "Vienna Roof Register" compiled by the Federal Monuments Office will be available digitally via the "Wien Kulturgut" as well as in a printed publication. There is a need for action regarding the applicability of existing data, their continuous documentation and evaluation (monitoring of quantity) as well as the recording of further historic construction types such as steel and iron constructions.

Basic principles and procedures relevant to construction

- There is a considerable wealth of strategies, specialist concepts and legal provisions of the City of Vienna that are directly or indirectly relevant to the World Heritage Site of the *Historic Centre of Vienna*. Consistently and

continuously reviewing and synchronising them from a "World Heritage" perspective will help to identify ambiguities or contradictions at an early stage. This will create a basis for process-oriented, World Heritage-relevant evaluation procedures and instruments.

- Land use and development plans offer themselves as instruments in which clear and early reference can be made to the World Heritage Site and thus more security of planning can be achieved for all those involved (investors, planning and politics).
- The Vienna Advisory Board for Urban Planning and Design has a central advisory and expert role to play in the assessment of architectural and urban design qualities of relevant building projects. Expanding its tasks and personnel to include the "World Heritage" agenda would create synergies and represent an efficient form of integrating World Heritage into routine procedures.

Need for action	Measures Short/medium term (1–5 years)	Medium/long-term (6–10 years)
Historic buildings and characteristic urban morphology	Anchoring the concept of World Heritage in the Building Code for Vienna	Monitoring of the World Heritage Site and rolling further development of the management plan (recurring)
Historic roofs and roof extensions	Clarification regarding the development of high-rise buildings with relevance to the World Heritage Site	Continuation of the inventory and evaluation of the architectural heritage (recurring)
Basic principles and procedures relevant to construction	Specification of visual targets and visual relationships within the World Heritage Site	Extension of the roof register to include steel structures
	Extension of the protection in accordance with the DMSG for historic buildings and their roof trusses	Standardised process flow with regard to the evaluation of attributes
	Making the Vienna Roof Register publicly and digitally available	
	Expansion of the advisory board to the Advisory Board for Urban Planning, Urban Design and World Heritage	
	Systematic exchange between cityscape protection and monument protection (recurring)	
	Consolidation of the management of the World Heritage Site <i>Historical Centre of Vienna</i>	

5.2 Field of action: Historic gardens, parks and public spaces

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIELD OF ACTION

The historic gardens and parks are essential components of the urban structure and are of great importance for local recreation, especially in the densely built-up area of the World Heritage Site. They offer a variety of opportunities to linger, are places to meet with others and contribute to Vienna's high quality of life. The inner-city gardens, squares and parks are also of great cultural and art-historical importance, as they are an essential attribute of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. For the protection of the OUV, the most significant garden-architectural monuments are listed by name in the Inventory of Parks and Gardens in accordance with Section 1 (12) of the DMSG. The protection of the remaining green spaces falls under the responsibility of the City of Vienna, to which nature conservation is constitutionally assigned. The central legal provisions for this are, among others, the Vienna Nature Conservation Act and the Vienna Tree Protection Act, which obliges landowners to preserve Vienna's tree population. Almost all parks within the World Heritage Site are designated as "parks" or "park protection areas" in the land use plan.

OBJECTIVES OF THE FIELD OF ACTION

The need for action is defined by the following objectives:

- Protection and preservation of historic squares, gardens and parks and strengthening of the preservation of historic gardens
- Design and contemporary development of public space for future usage requirements (including climate change adaptation)
- Maintaining and extending free accessibility for all despite increasing pressure for use
- Strengthening of the open space structures as a coherent system of squares, gardens and parks – also beyond the World Heritage Site

- Raising awareness and making publicly visible the high value of historic green and open spaces in terms of garden conservation as well as art and cultural history

NEED FOR ACTION

The following factors concerning specific aspects create the need for action:

Protection and preservation of historic squares, gardens and parks

- The preservation and development of Vienna's urban open spaces, gardens and parks are regulated in numerous strategic documents, directives and laws (including the Specialist Concept of Public Space, the Specialist Concept of Green and Open Space and the Vienna Tree Protection Act). The aspiration to protect the World Heritage Site in accordance with state-of-the-art technology results in the need to adapt the existing instruments to the concerns of the World Heritage Site and to continuously develop their content.

- The protection granted by the Federal Monuments Office is currently limited to open space structures that are largely subject to public use. To ensure the authenticity and integrity of the overall image of the urban space, historically valuable green spaces in private ownership are to be treated equally.

- The commercialisation of public space and the increasing development pressure of the last three decades manifest themselves in conversions that allow project developments in the area of culturally and historically valuable open space structures. Structural interventions run the risk of violating the authenticity and integrity of the ensembles.

Pressure of use on public open space

- The need to adapt to climate change also affects historic squares, gardens and parks. Measures against heat islands raise new questions with regard to future design (including unsealing, materiality, plant selection, etc.) as well as garden monument preservation.
- New mobility concepts and usage patterns are changing the demands on public space. Measures required for ecological and social change, such as meeting with others and pedestrian zones as well as bicycle paths, offer the opportunity to make the public space even more attractive and to significantly increase the experience of the World Heritage Site by reducing motorised individual traffic.

Raising awareness and visibility

- Due to the increasing number of visitors, there is a need for action in the area of raising the awareness of users with regard to the treatment of historically valuable green and open spaces.
- In addition to researching the value of garden monuments, it would also be a good idea to focus on the topographical and natural features of historical green spaces and to make the results publicly accessible.
- Providing materials manuals to the expert public ensures that gardens and parks can be maintained and preserved in a timely manner.

Need for action	Measures Short/medium term (1–5 years)	Medium/long-term (6–10 years)
Protection and preservation of historic gardens, squares and parks	Continuation of the mapping, documentation and digitisation of natural monuments (recurring)	Strengthening the law on the protection of historical monuments in relation to private parks
Pressure of use on public open space	Guiding principles for the preservation, maintenance and use of historic gardens in the World Heritage Site	Examination of additional tree plantings and green spaces for local recreation and microclimatic improvement in the World Heritage Site.
Raising awareness and visibility	Review, update and further development of garden and park maintenance works (recurring) Strengthening of the Viennese nature conservation for green areas in the World Heritage Site	

5.3 Field of action: Research, communication, capacity building

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIELD OF ACTION

In addition to regulations and funding, the protection of the World Heritage Site is ensured through broad public communication of the value and function of the World Heritage Site as well as through targeted research on specific cultural, economic, rehabilitation and organisational issues. Understood as long-term capacity building, research, information and communication contribute to a systematic increase in the understanding of existing qualities and challenging new developments.

OBJECTIVES OF THE FIELD OF ACTION

The need for action is defined by the following objectives:

- Comprehensively communicate the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and the actions that are essential for its protection and sustainable future development.
- Promoting the experience of the qualities of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* and strengthening dialogue and participation
- Continuation of the scientific reappraisal, documentation and presentation of the *Outstanding Universal Value* and definition of new interdisciplinary research priorities
- Increased communication and cooperation with stakeholders involved and optimisation of information management

NEED FOR ACTION

The following factors concerning specific aspects create the need for action:

Raising awareness and visibility

- There is a need to catch up, in particular, in communicating World Heritage and its values or framework, in promoting the idea of World Heritage and in raising awareness of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.

- In the interests of communication with a broad impact, it is advisable to make scientific findings available in low-threshold and publicly accessible formats or databases (open source). Digital networking via social media platforms should also be used as an instrument for professional information and awareness-raising.

- In the interests of transparency and simplified information gathering, the application of the one-stop-shop principle will enable visible successes.

Interdisciplinary research and mediation

- Interdisciplinary, as well as international research collaborations, lend themselves to the elaboration of current challenges concerning effective protection and innovative development measures in World Heritage sites.

- Universities, universities of applied sciences and relevant companies can offer an extended and multi-layered range of courses as well as further education courses on topics such as building culture and world heritage or urban development, world heritage and modern architecture in regular courses as well as in summer academies.

Need for action	Measures Short/medium term (1–5 years)	Medium/long-term (6–10 years)
Raising awareness and visibility	Media cooperation, public campaigns and publication (recurring)	Ongoing outreach programs (recurring)
Interdisciplinary research and dissemination	Updating of specialist publications (e.g. Zeit-Zeugnisse Altstadtterhaltung (Old Town Conservation)) Realisation of information formats (recurring) Strengthening teaching and continuing education (recurring) Optimisation of digital information tools (recurring) Mapping of World Heritage Attributes in the World Heritage Site	Digital accessibility of monitoring results, manuals and studies (recurring) Expansion of cooperation with research institutions, museums and cultural institutions (recurring) Support and promotion of world heritage studies and research (recurring) Use of new technologies and contemporary mediation formats (recurring)

5.4 Field of action: Tourism

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIELD OF ACTION

Even before its inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2001, Vienna had an outstanding reputation as a European cultural metropolis and has been an extremely attractive international destination for decades. The unmistakable and exceptional value of classical music and its performance venues, the large number of museums, theatres, parks and sights, the diversity of architecture and urban planning, the congress venues and much more attract millions of visitors to Vienna year after year (almost 8 million in 2019). Even though city tourism has increased massively globally and Vienna has benefited from it, the city has so far been largely spared any negative effects. Aware of the internationally increasing negative effects of city tourism, Vienna has strategically focused on quality tourism at an early stage. With the Visitor Economy Strategy 2025, Vienna has made a challenging affirmation towards a new quality of tourism in order to guarantee a respectful and sustainable treatment of the historic city and the public space. The focus is on relieving the historic centre through attractive quarters available citywide, thereby making the entire city a new experience for residents and visitors alike.

OBJECTIVES OF THE FIELD OF ACTION

The need for action is defined by the following objectives:

- Taking into account the Outstanding Universal Value in the implementation of the tourism strategy
- Monitoring and deployment of tourism offerings in order to establish a new, forward-looking generation of quality tourism in Vienna

NEED FOR ACTION

The following factors concerning specific aspects create the need for action:

Sustainable tourism in the World Heritage Site

- Adaptations to the requirements of tourism will lead to a noticeable commercialisation in the World Heritage Site, undermining the diverse character of the use of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* and leading to the displacement of local resources and population.
- The strengthening of diversified qualities of stay in the World Heritage Site for the most diverse groups of users supports the integrity and authenticity of the dynamic urban centre in the longer term.
- With the further development from destination marketing to destination management, Vienna is adopting an urban tourism approach that should motivate the population and visitors to share and design the entire city and contribute to relieving the Innere Stadt.
- The creation of cultural hotspots outside the *Historic Centre of Vienna* aims to revitalise various quarters with the effect of relieving the historic central core of the city.

Establishment of a new generation of quality tourism

- The strategic design of access possibilities to tourist attractions (time window, journey, price, etc.) offers the opportunity (generally speaking) to control tourism flows and create a new quality of experience for tourists and the population.
- The design of public space, as well as ground floor zones and diversified commercial structures in accordance with aspects of functionally mixed urban use, will prevent monocultural developments and strengthen the *Historic Centre of Vienna* as a district capable of development.

Need for action	Measures Short/medium term (1–5 years)	Medium/long-term (6–10 years)
<i>Rustainable tourism in the World Heritage Site</i>	Implementation of the Visitor Economy Strategy 2025 in relation to the World Heritage Site	Long-term evaluation of tourism impacts (recurring)
<i>New generation of quality tourism</i>	Monitoring the impact of tourism on the World Heritage Site (recurring) Examination of the regulation of tourist offers in the public space of the World Heritage Site Strengthening the protection of the urban image in the context of tourist offerings Tourism-specific information events (recurring)	Avoidance of excessive tourist offerings in ground floor zones Interdisciplinary cooperation between World Heritage and the tourism industry (recurring)

5.5 Field of action: Climate protection and climate change adaptation

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIELD OF ACTION

Climate change is a tangible reality. In addition to heavy rainfall events, the overheating of the city in summer and the increase in urban heat islands are key features. Climate change is a phenomenon that is particularly evident in inner-city and densely built-up, sealed areas of the city. Sustainable measures to adapt to climate change are a key challenge – also in the *Historic Centre of Vienna*.

Since 2018, the specialist concept for public space has included various measures for designing public spaces with a high quality of stay in all new and existing districts – whether on the outskirts or in the Innere Stadt. Measure 07 of the concept explicitly refers to climate protection and climate change adaptation in public spaces.

OBJECTIVES OF THE FIELD OF ACTION

The need for action is defined by the following objectives:

- Implementation of the Vienna climate targets without compromising the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.
- Successive climate change adaptation in existing buildings by improving microclimatic conditions in order to maintain the quality of life and living conditions.
- Climate resilience in the building sector in existing buildings while preserving the integrity and authenticity of the historic cityscape
- World Heritage-compatible redesign of public space to ensure a high quality of stay as well as ecologically compatible and socially responsible forms of mobility
- Monitoring of adverse environmental impacts and their effects on the World Heritage Site.

NEED FOR ACTION

The following factors concerning specific aspects create the need for action:

Climate-sensitive building and renovation

- Climate resilience in the building sector encompasses all aspects of microclimatic-adapted construction – from highly efficient renewable energy systems to optimal heat use and shading. In particular, in the course of necessary measures with respect to the building envelope (e.g. insulation, façade greening and window replacement), there is potential for conflict with the preservation of the characteristic cityscape.

Measures in public space

- Vienna's Specialist Concept of *Mobility (STEP 2025)* focuses on the reduction of motorised individual transport and the consistent promotion of ecologically compatible and socially responsible forms of mobility. Meeting places and pedestrian zones, which offer sufficient space for pedestrian and bicycle traffic, represent an opportunity to continuously increase the quality of stay in the public space, especially for the *Historic Centre of Vienna*.
- Vienna's Specialist Concept for *Green and Open Space (STEP 2025)* promotes the enhancement of green spaces in urban areas. For the generously designed historic street spaces in the city and the numerous historic gardens, the improvement of the quality of stay and the preservation of the gardens and parks in terms of garden monuments are paramount.
- Vienna's Specialist Concept for *Public Space (STEP 2025)* addresses, among other things, the overheating of the city in summer. In particular, it is important to actively manage rainwater and to create infiltration areas in existing buildings through unsealing. In the future, climatically effective measures will be implemented in new building and redesign. This also applies to the choice of materials and colours for the surface design (e.g. low-heat storage). The preservation

of the characteristics of the World Heritage Site must be taken into account.

- Particularly in densely built-up areas, the greening of and planting in public and semi-public open spaces as well as on buildings will lead to an improvement in microclimatic conditions. Trees are particularly effective as natural shade providers from a microclimatic perspective. Temperature-reducing measures

increase the quality of use of the public space and thus also the experience of the World Heritage Site.

Monitoring of harmful environmental influences

- Sulphur dioxides and nitrogen oxides, which are directly related to acid rain, among other things, influence natural weathering processes and contribute to the material degradation of the historic building fabric.

Need for action	Measures	
	Short/medium term (1–5 years)	Medium/long-term (6–10 years)
Climate-sensitive building and renovation	Dialogue forum on World Heritage-compatible façade and roof greening, sun protection as well as infrastructure developments on the building envelope	Exploration of funding models for climate-appropriate refurbishments in the World Heritage area
Measures in public space	Guiding principles for World Heritage-compatible measures for climate protection and climate change adaptation in public spaces	
Monitoring of harmful environmental influences	Monitoring of environmental impacts on the World Heritage Site (recurring)	

5.6 Field of action: Music

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIELD OF ACTION

Alongside other European cities of music such as Paris, Berlin and London, Vienna was one of the leading European music metropolises and is still one of the most important music centres in the world. The great importance that music currently has as a cultural and social factor in the *Historic Centre of Vienna*, a World Heritage Site, is expressed in the fact that it can be experienced directly in a variety of forms.

The tradition of ongoing cultural exchange in Europe and mutual inspiration between Viennese and international music makers continues today, whether in the education of music makers at the University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna (mdw) and its various research centres, at the private Music and Arts University of the City of Vienna (MUK), or in the internationally acclaimed and influential contemporary Viennese music scene, which delivers excellence from jazz and electronic music to alternative and other contemporary musical styles.

Not to mention the high quality and density of Vienna's amateur musicians (choirs, bands, etc.). It is obvious that music has found manifold expression in Vienna in both material and immaterial forms and is of inestimable value to the city. Architecturally in numerous performance venues, economically in various branches of production and in music publishing, educationally in music universities, scientifically in the rich fund of music collections and publicly in various music festivals throughout the city.

OBJECTIVES OF THE FIELD OF ACTION

The need for action is defined by the following objectives:

- Increasing the general awareness of the cultural and economic importance of music for the metropolis of Vienna
- Consistent promotion of musical institutions and training in order to strengthen the creative musical substance and the next generation of musicians in the city and to secure the international role of Vienna as a city of music for the future.

- Promoting research and documentation to address the Outstanding Universal Value of the world's musical heritage

NEED FOR ACTION

The following factors concerning specific aspects create the need for action:

Performances and residential spaces

- The music sector has provided significant impetus for the development of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* and has had a lasting impact. One challenge, in particular, is the financing of renovation and maintenance measures in accordance with the preservation of historical monuments for private and public buildings as well as venues relevant to music.

Music education and music research

- The cultural, scientific and economic value of international music education, outstanding music centres and extensive music collections is undisputed. However, the institutional and budgetary framework conditions for this need to be expanded in order to remain a world leader in the international competition between music publishers, music productions and educational institutions.

- The music school system and musical education are central instruments for the continued existence of Vienna as a creative city of music. The early promotion of basic musical education, as well as the deepening of professional and internationally competitive musical education, must be secured as essential building blocks for the future.

- Research on the musicological, socio-cultural, economic and urban planning role of music in the development of Vienna, both then and now, is available in some areas. A comprehensive picture can be drawn by research projects or research programmes that go into greater depth and raise new aspects. International cooperation in corresponding research networks can lead to better visibility and new contextualisation.

Awareness raising and outreach

- The position of the "city of music" as part of the Original Universal Value of Vienna's World Cultural Heritage is perceived as a given by the expert public and the international outside world. The value and inspirational potential of the historical developments of Vienna as a city of music for the contemporary cultural, social and economic development of the metropolis are not fully known among the city's population and its various communities and such are not fully exploited as a potential for the future. Measures to raise awareness and intensify enthusiasm for music in the areas of public relations, mediation and co-creation are becoming increasingly important.

- Music, as a cultural asset that has a significant influence on Vienna's World Heritage status, is currently not very accessible to the public in digital form. A comprehensive mapping of the various "traces of music" in the World Heritage Site would be a useful building block to be able to inform people about the various features of Vienna as a city of music quickly and without effort.

Need for action	Measures Short/medium term (1–5 years)	Medium/long-term (6–10 years)
<i>Performances and residential spaces</i>	Ensuring the protection of music-related buildings and monuments	Support and promotion of the musical education and business sector
<i>Musical education and research</i>	Strengthening university teaching and school-based musical education (e.g. resources)	Digitisation of music-related cultural assets
<i>Awareness-raising and outreach</i>	Mapping of music relevant attributes Updating of music-related brochures of the City of Vienna (e.g. Music Capital Vienna)	

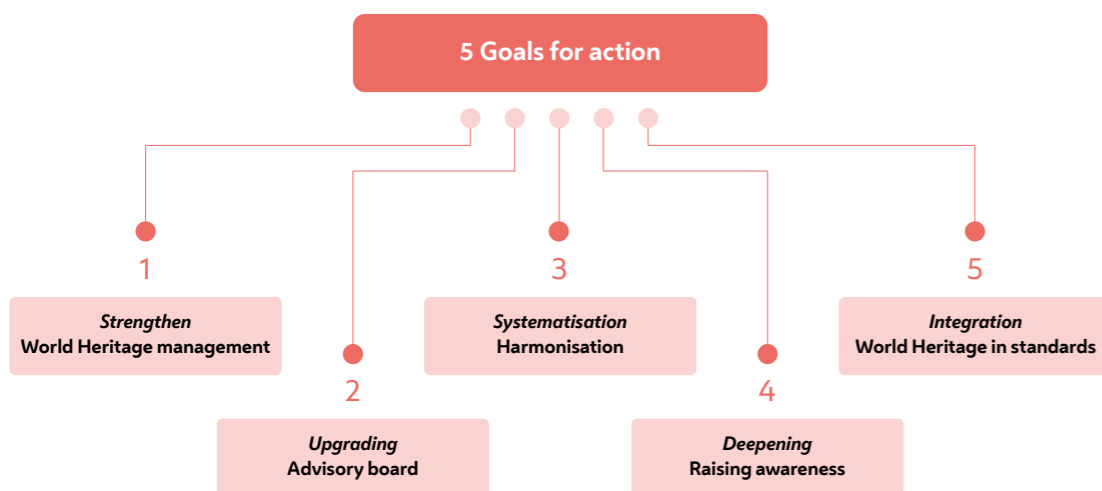
5.7 The key objectives for action at a glance

The implementation of the management plan for the *Historic Centre of Vienna* and the long-term implementation of the recommendations for action require continuous coordination between politics, authorities, experts and stakeholders from the economy, administration and society. The action goals summarised here in an overview, form the basic orientation for the future management of protection, preservation, development, new construction and monitoring in the World Heritage Site.

Five key objectives summarise the following recommendations:

1. The management of the World Heritage Site, which is already prominently located in the Chief Executive Directorate, will be strengthened in its radius of action and mode of operation.
2. The Advisory Board for Urban Planning and Design will be newly staffed on an interdisciplinary basis and expanded to include the task and remit of "World Heritage".

3. A systematisation of the assessment methodology for World Heritage compatibility will, in future, enable early information and simplified coordination in planning and official procedures.
4. Raising awareness through increased information and public discourse will deepen and broaden knowledge of the value of World Heritage and thus enable a more fact-based approach to World Heritage.
5. Strategies, specialist concepts and regulations of the City of Vienna will take into account World Heritage-specific framework conditions and aspects.





6. Current Management of the World Heritage Site

The management plan and the associated management system form the basis for future decisions and actions in the context of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* World Heritage Site. As noted in the 2012 Mission Report, the overall management of the World Heritage Site is well organised and effectively integrated. However, the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site requires even more effective protection.¹⁰

The new management plan itself, therefore, builds on the existing processes and routines in planning and authority procedures, which is why their functioning and interaction are presented below. In addition, the necessary renewals of World Heritage management but above all the adjustments to the legal planning instruments required for comprehensive protection of the World Heritage site, are presented separately in the following section.

It should be noted at the outset that, in dealing with World Heritage, there is, in principle, a shared responsibility between the public and private sectors:

- The responsibility of the public sector as an *administration* lies in the management of the World Heritage Site – primarily in setting the strategic framework. With Vienna's strategies, specialist concepts, guidelines and masterplans, the city provides orientation for future developments and creates the conditions for reconciling the historical heritage with the needs of an inhabitable and growing metropolis.

- As a *public authority*, the public sector is responsible for securing the rights of building applicants and for checking the legal conformity of submitted building projects. The authorities operate within the legal framework, which is set according to the federal principle at the federal, provincial and municipal levels. In this field of action, the authorities have a "reactive" role, as they can usually only become active when construction projects are formally submitted.

- The *owners* are responsible for the maintenance, initiation, financing and implementation of projects that conform to World Heritage standards. This responsibility applies equally to public owners and religious communities, which own large shares of property in the Innere Stadt, as well as to private owners.¹¹

¹⁰ Mission Report 2012, page 12

¹¹ In accordance with Section 129 of the Building Code (BC) for Vienna, there is an obligation, in particular, for buildings in protection zones, to maintain buildings as well as structural ornamental assets in a stylish condition and in accordance with the provisions of the development plan

6.1 Current World Heritage procedures

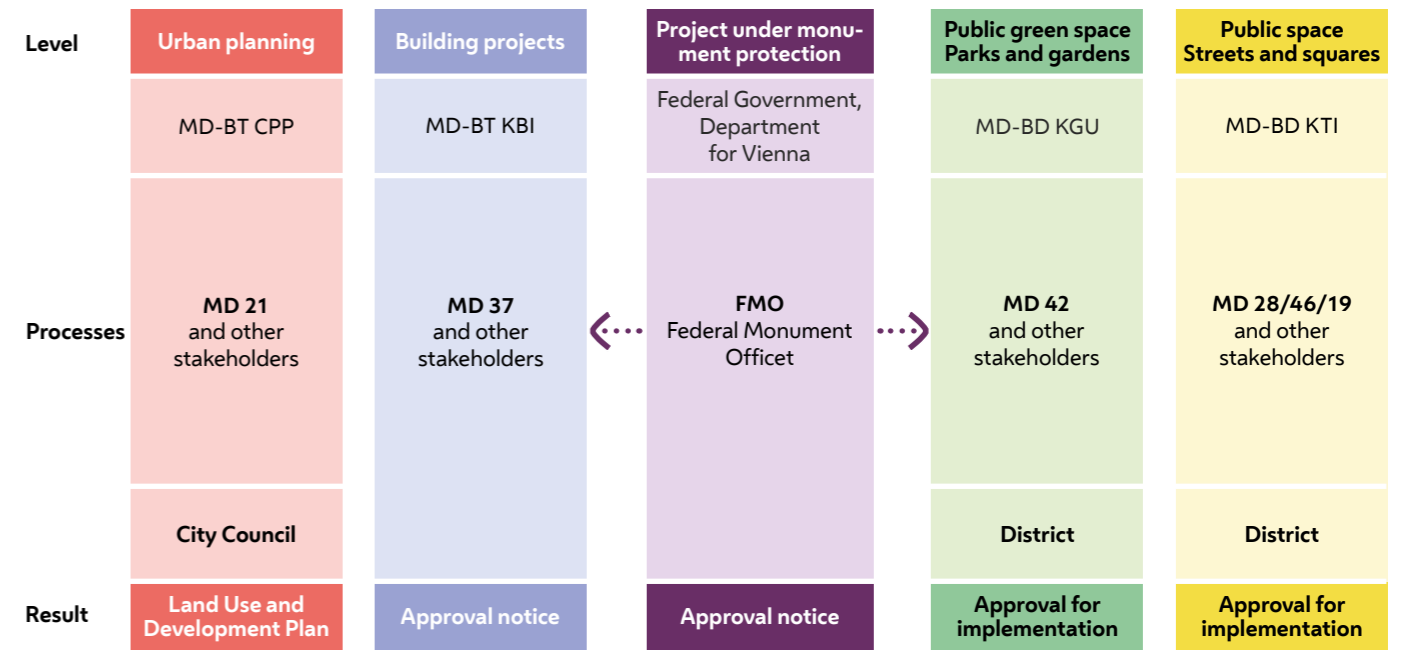
Two procedural dimensions are particularly relevant for the management of the World Heritage Site – the **urban planning** level and the **building project level**. Each procedural strand follows its own logic, with corresponding legal foundations and process-relevant stakeholders. A central difference in the procedural strands is the way in which they are initiated. At the level of urban planning, it is primarily the politicians who initiate the change of the land use and development plan. At the level of building projects, it is the developers who submit a building application for the implementation of a project.

If a building project or a project in the public space concerns a listed asset, the procedure is extended

by the dimension of **monument protection**. The protection of the World Heritage Site is thus “doubly” ensured, since according to the cumulative principle both permits (according to Building Code for Vienna and according to DMSG) are equally required in the listed context.

Measures in **public space** are dealt with in a separate procedural strand. In this case, the ownership structure has a particularly strong impact on the procedure. If squares, gardens and parks are publicly owned, the respective local authorities are responsible for maintaining the areas and if the areas belong to private individuals, it is up to these individuals to implement appropriate measures.

World Heritage/Relevant Procedures



Legend for Bodies

DC	Building Committee of the District Council	MD-BT CPP	Municipal Directorate Department for Building and Technology – Competence Centre for Superordinate Urban Planning, Smart City Strategy, Participation & Gender Planning
FMO	Federal Monuments Office	MD-BT KBI	Municipality Directorate Business Unit Buildings and Technology – Competence Centre for Building Research, Regulatory Construction, Engineering Services & Standards
FAC	Federal Administrative Court	MD-BT CGE	Municipal Directorate Department for Buildings and Technology – Competence Centre for Green and Environmental Infrastructure & the Environment
DC	District council	MD-BT CTI	Municipal Directorate Department for Buildings and Technology – Competence Centre for Technical Infrastructure & Structural Safety in Public Spaces
AB	Advisory Board for Urban Planning and Design	PC	Public consultation
MD	Municipal Department	PS	Private stakeholders (e.g. civil engineers)
MD 18	Urban Development and Planning	CCA	Constitutional Court of Austria
MD 19	Architecture and Urban Design	ACV	Administrative Court of Vienna
MD 21	District Planning and Land Use	WL	Wiener Linien
MD 22	Environmental Protection		
MD 28	Road Management and Construction		
MD 31	Vienna Water		
MD 33	Public Lighting		
MD 37	Building Inspection		
MD 42	Parks & Gardens		
MD 46	Traffic Management & Organisation		
MD-BT	Municipal Directorate for Buildings and Technology		

Current management of the World Heritage Site in the urban planning process

The procedure for establishing and amending land use and development plans is regulated by the Building Code for Vienna. The result of the procedure is a political decision on a land use and development plan by the City Council, materialised as an ordinance in the Building Code for Vienna.

In the urban planning procedure, the departments for urban district planning and land use (MD 21 A, B)¹² play a central role. If significant structural, functional, design or ecological impacts are to be expected from the planned dedications, plan proposals are also submitted to the Advisory Board for Urban Planning and Design. For the early evaluation of impacts of planned construction projects on relevant visual relationships, the 3-D city model of the Surveying and Mapping Department (MD 41) is used.

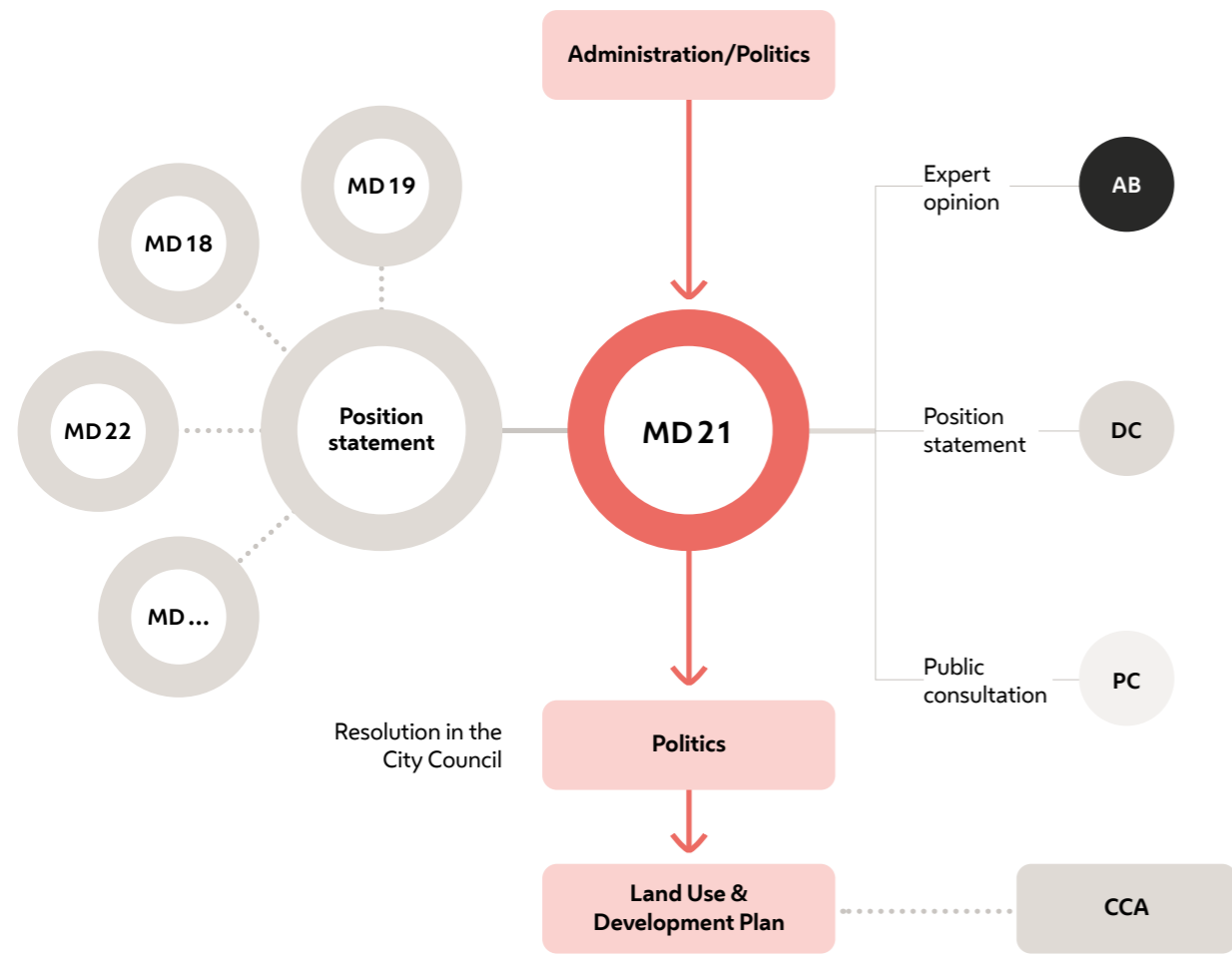
The involvement of diverse stakeholder groups – especially in the course of the “public outreach” – allows all dimensions of urban planning to be taken into account and potential negative impacts on the World Heritage Site to be identified. Based on this, a well-founded decision can be made on the part of the politicians.

After the publication of the ordinance, the land use and development plan becomes legally valid. The land use plan represents the development of the city in broad outlines, while the development plan defines the structural framework for future buildings. With the land use plan, owners acquire the right to build on their property in accordance with the established building regulations. The review of the legality of the ordinances falls within the competence of the Constitutional Court (VfGH).

¹² The district planning and land use departments are responsible for preparing plans, assessing the environmental impact of proposals and ensuring that new developments fit into their surroundings without conflict. To this end, the departments coordinate with other departments.

Urban Planning Procedure – Centrally Involved Parties

Main stakeholder MD 21



Current management of the World Heritage Site in the building permit procedure

The building permit procedure is a procedure regulated by the Building Code for Vienna, which provides binding mechanisms to ensure the legal conformity of building projects. The building procedure is initiated by building applicants submitting a building application. The result of the building permit procedure is usually a legally valid individual decision.¹³ On the part of the administration, Building Inspection (MD 37) is responsible for the building procedure.¹⁴

For a well-founded assessment of building projects, Building Inspection make use of various expert opinions from individual departments. The Department of Architecture and Urban Design (MD 19) assumes the task of “architectural appraisal” with regard to the external design as well as the visual embedding

of projects in the urban fabric. If projects have a significant impact on the local cityscape, they are also submitted to the Advisory Board for Urban Planning and Design for review. In areas that require a special design for urban planning or historical reasons, additional representations of their building projects are to be submitted by building applicants, which enable a corresponding assessment in the procedure (Section 63 (3) of the Building Code for Vienna).

In addition to the “standard procedure”, the Building Code for Vienna allows deviations from the provisions of the land use plan under strict conditions in accordance with Section 69. However, these are only permissible if they do not undermine the objectives of the land use and development plan

¹³ In order to handle procedures efficiently, the Building Code for Vienna provides for different types of building permit procedures. If, for example, changes are only limited to the interior of a building, the less extensive building notification in accordance with Section 62 of the Building Code for Vienna is sufficient.

¹⁴ The building inspectorate conducts building consultations, checks the submission documents and accompanies the project teams throughout the entire procedure.

and additionally bring about at least one of the “positive effects” specified in the Building Code for Vienna (e.g. contemporary use of existing buildings, high-quality design of the local cityscape, preservation of the tree population worthy of protection). In any case, an economic benefit due to an increase in cubic capacity is not sufficient as justification.

In protection zones, the conditions for deviations from the development plan are even stricter. They are only granted if the public interest in a special location and design of the building structure outweighs the design of the local cityscape and the permissible usability of the building site is not exceeded. Deviations in accordance with Section 69 of the Building Code for Vienna are applied, for example, to retrofit Gründerzeit buildings with exterior lift systems or to improve living space. These adaptations ensure that historically valuable buildings can also be inhabited in the future. The

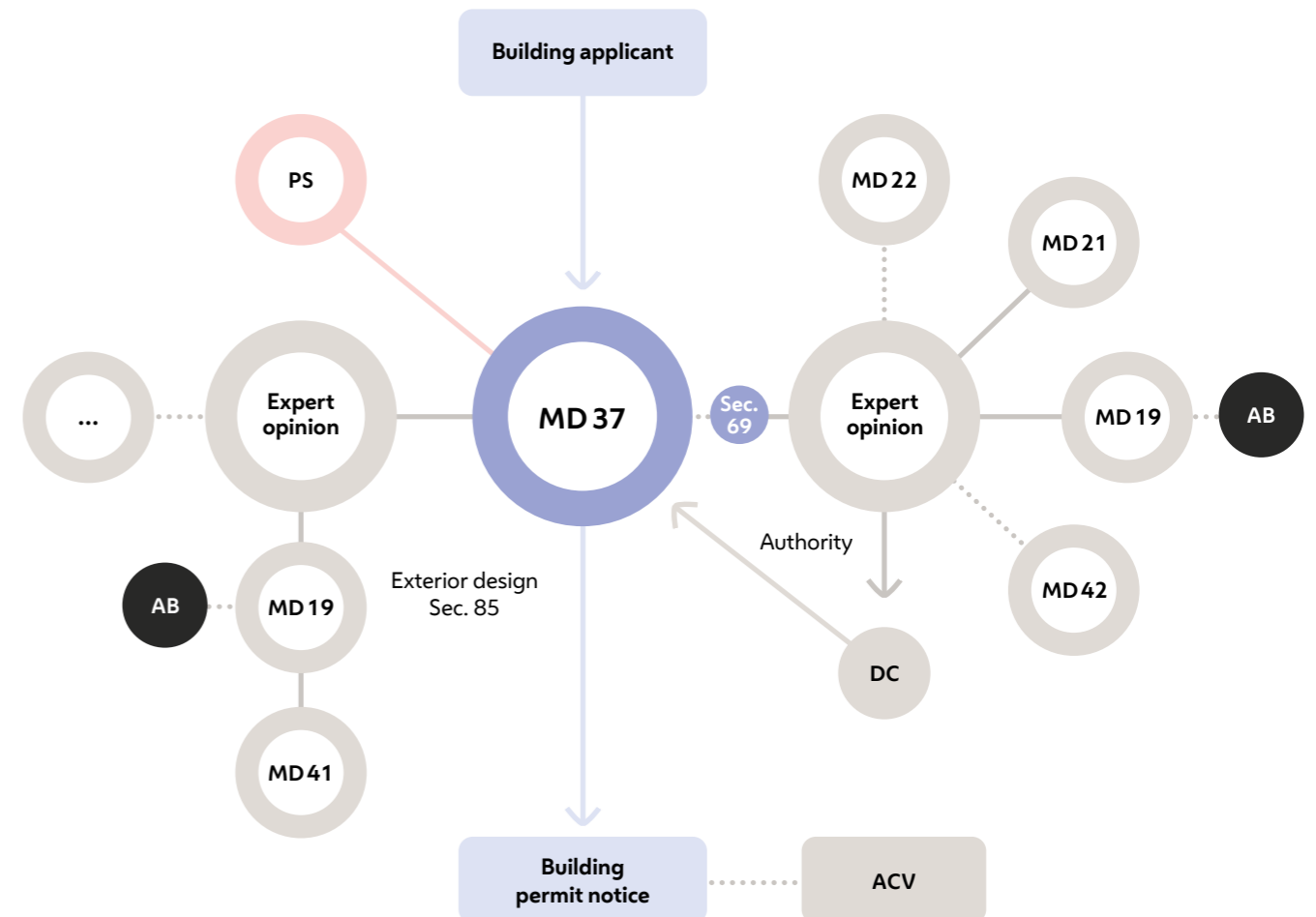
arguments of the building applicants are examined in the procedure by the building authority and the competent specialist departments (including the Department of Urban District Planning and Land use and the Department of Architecture and Urban Design). If Building Inspection approve the building project, the next step is for the building committee of the district council, as the authority, to decide on the application.

Building applicants have a legal right to a decision (approval or refusal)¹⁵ within a certain period of time and can appeal against the result to the Administrative Court of Vienna. As a rule, the planned construction may only be started after a legally binding building permit has been issued. In the course of the notification of completion in accordance with Section 128 of the Building Code for Vienna, a civil engineer will confirm that the building has been constructed in accordance with the building regulations.

¹⁵ The exception to the rule are the building permit procedures in accordance with Section 70a or 70b of the Building Code for Vienna.

Building Permit Procedure – Centrally Involved Parties

Main stakeholder MD 37



Current management of the World Heritage Site in the context of *monument protection*

In contrast to the building code, which is the responsibility of the provincial states, the protection of historical monuments in Austria is a task of the state as a whole and is assigned to the federal government in terms of legislation and enforcement.¹⁶ For this reason, both permits must be obtained for building projects in a listed context.

The protection of historical monuments entails far-reaching prohibitions and obligations for owners. In order to actively counteract the deterioration of monuments, monument protection is also accompanied by the obligation to preserve them and to carry out necessary maintenance measures.

The procedure of the Federal Monuments Office in accordance with Section 5 (1) of the Monument Protection Act (DMSG) is initiated in parallel to the building permit procedure of the Viennese building authorities upon application of the project applicants.¹⁷ Since monuments are treated object-specifically due to their different monument characteristics, the Federal Monuments Office recommends that planners contact the Federal Monuments Office department responsible for Vienna at an early stage of the project in order to coordinate construction measures in advance.

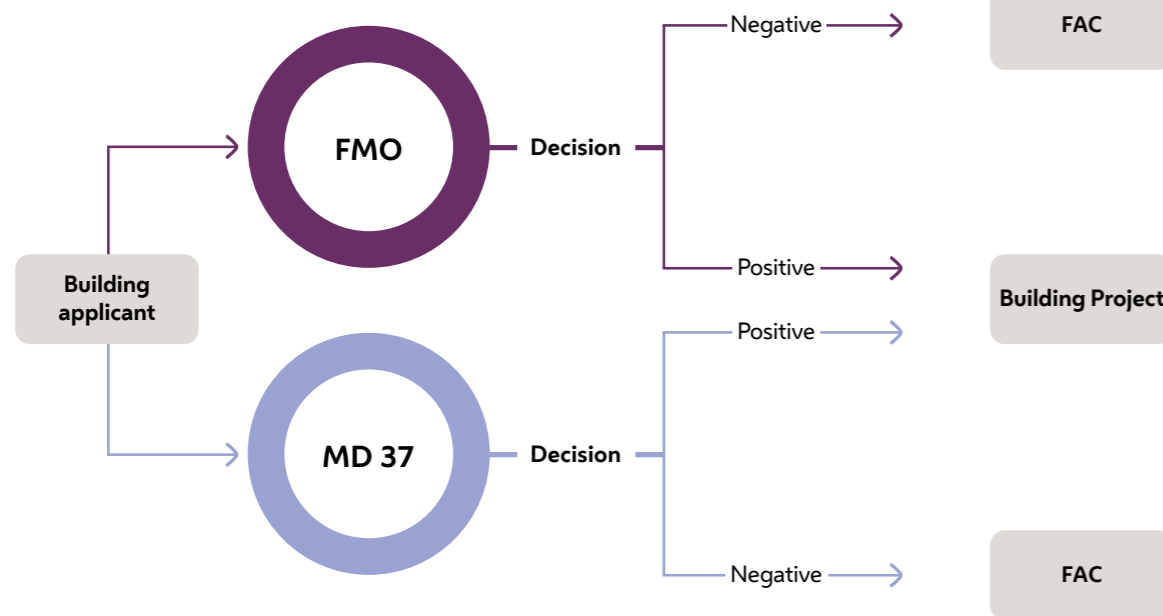
¹⁶ In accordance with Section 3 (4) of the Monument Protection Act (DMSG), the Federal Monuments Authority (BDA) publishes a list of immovable monuments (e.g. build-ings, parks or gardens) under monument protection on its website. In the case of immovable monuments, the protection of the monument can also be seen in the land register.

¹⁷ In the form of a guide, the Federal Monuments Authority (BDA) offers detailed preliminary information on the framework conditions for the professional and high-quality handling of cultural assets.

Approval Procedure for Monument Protection – Centrally Involved Parties Main stakeholder FMO



Cumulative procedure



Only after legally binding approval by the Federal Monuments Office and provided that the project has also been approved by the building authorities may the planned measures be started. Project

applicants have a legal right to a decision within a certain period of time and can appeal against the result to the Federal Administrative Court.

Current management of the World Heritage Site in the context of *public space*

As a place of participation, recreation and togetherness, public space contributes significantly to Vienna's high quality of life. At the same time, streets, traffic-calmed zones, squares and gardens of the Innere Stadt are of central importance for the direct experience of the historical heritage.

Since 2018, a strategic framework has been available in the form of the specialist concept for public space, which sets out bundles of measures for the high-quality, sustainable and participatory design of public spaces with an urban character. Concrete statements on green spaces and the traffic function of the street space are provided by the green and open space and mobility concepts.

If public spaces are not owned by the federal government, the districts are usually responsible for initiating measures in the public space. They provide

the impetus for new designs – on their own initiative, at the suggestion of private initiatives or at the suggestion of Vienna's urban policy. The management of urban spaces is the responsibility of the responsible land management departments of the Administration of the City of Vienna.

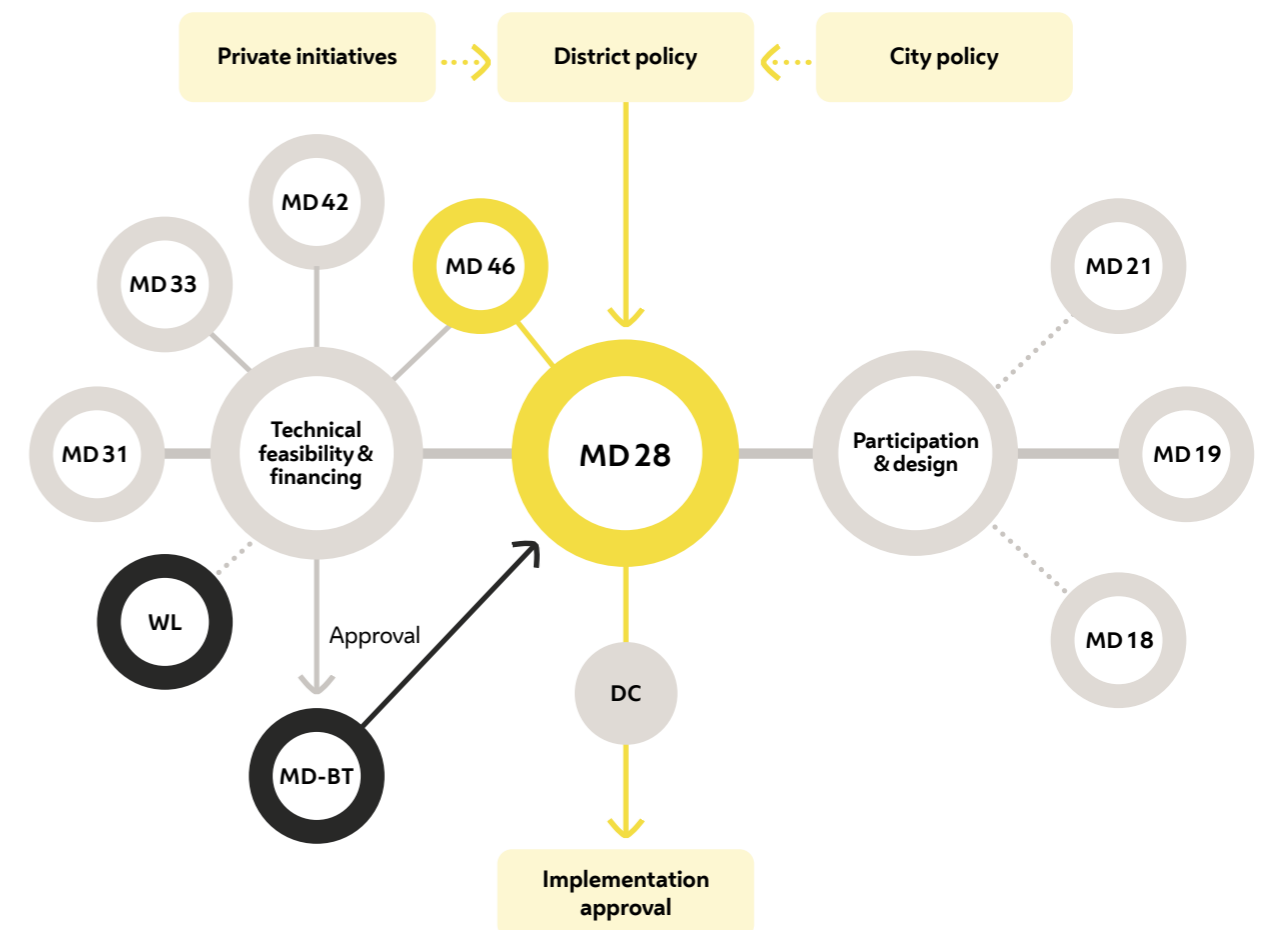
¹⁸ The Roads Management and Construction Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads, sidewalks, bike paths and public spaces.

PUBLIC SPACE – STREETS AND SQUARES

On streets and squares, the Department of Road Management and Construction (MD 28)¹⁸ acts as the basic administrative department of the Administration of the City of Vienna. In the procedure, it assumes the coordinating role of the departments and external companies involved and ensures that the information and requirements of the bodies concerned are taken into account accordingly in the project planning.

Public Space – Central Involved Parties

MD 28 as a basic administrator and MD 46 as a framework-setting department



The Department of Traffic Management and Organisation (MD46) sets the traffic-technical framework and approves or coordinates the private demands for use of the public space (e.g. outdoor cafés or stalls).

The Department of Architecture and Urban Design (MD19) is responsible for design planning within the procedure. For larger projects, competitions are held as an additional quality assurance measure. In order to better respond to the needs of local people, social space analyses are carried out prior to new designs, which provide valuable information on the use of public space. Interested parties are involved throughout the planning process via various participation formats (e.g. Rotenturmstrasse Neu).

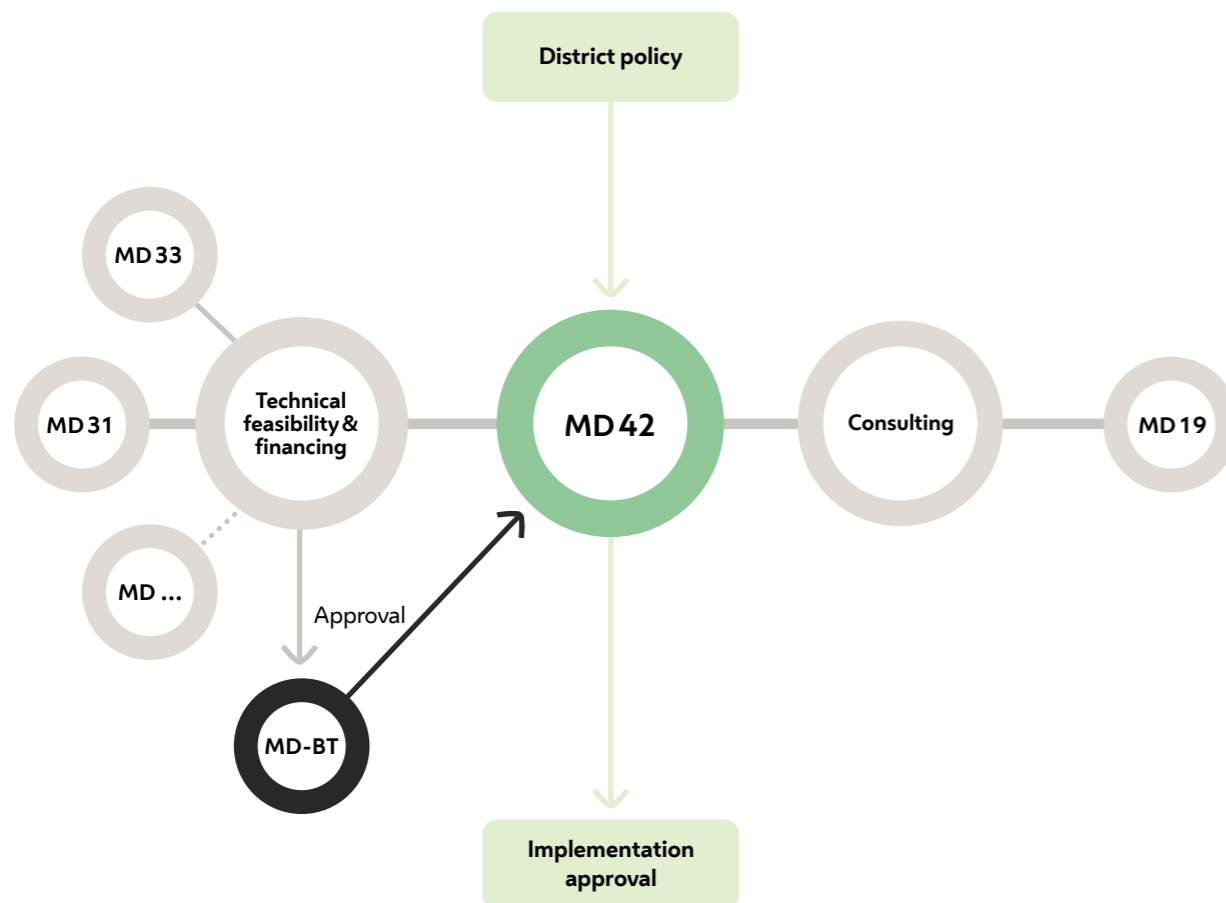
The diverse landscape of stakeholders ensures that a balance is struck in the design of the public space between the demands of individual groups, usability in the sense of the common good and the high-qualitative design requirements – also with

regard to the World Heritage Site. Once a consensual project design has been found, the so-called “implementation approval” is given by the district and building authorities. This is the basis for the next steps towards implementation.

PUBLIC GREEN SPACE – PARKS AND GARDENS

Vienna’s Parks and Gardens Department (MD42) is responsible for the management of the city’s public green spaces. Vienna’s Parks and Gardens Department takes care of the horticultural maintenance and design of gardens, parks, children’s playgrounds, green strips and avenues. The Viennese park model defines the principles and guidelines for the design and equipment of the green spaces. If technical installations are to be planned, Vienna’s Parks and Gardens Department coordinates the processes with the departments concerned. Larger design projects are usually developed in cooperation with the Department of Architecture and Urban Design (MD19).

Public Green Space – Centrally Involved Parties MD 42 as a basic administrative department



6.2 Current communication between the City, State Party, ICOMOS and UNESCO

With the ratification of the World Heritage Convention in 1992,¹⁹ the Republic of Austria has become an official contracting party and thus a direct contact of UNESCO for the World Heritage Site. The formal framework for communication between the stakeholders is provided by the Implementation Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention.

Different stakeholders work together in communication:

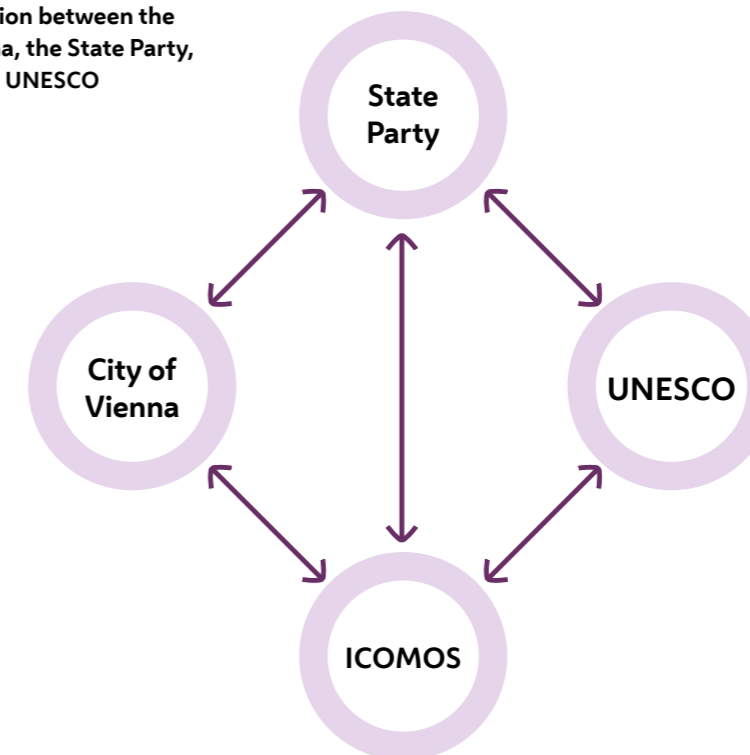
- As a contractual partner, the Federal Government is primarily addressed to implement the Framework Convention. The Federal Ministry for the Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport (BMKOES) and the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (BMEIA) are responsible for this. Both are the communication interface between the City of Vienna and UNESCO.
- Coordination with the relevant departments of the Administration of the City of Vienna and

coordination at the level of city policy is the responsibility of the project coordinator (site manager) assigned to the Municipal Directorate. The departments responsible for World Heritage-relevant topics inform the site manager about World Heritage-sensitive projects.

- The site manager is the contact person for the State Party within the City of Vienna and, in accordance with Section 172 of the Implementation Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention, reports on the impact of construction measures on the *Outstanding Universal Value* of the World Heritage Site.
- ICOMOS Austria and the experts nominated by ICOMOS Austria are involved in communication processes. For this purpose, the site manager is in regular contact with the responsible persons and informs them about projects relevant to World Heritage.

¹⁹ The World Heritage Convention ("Convention Concerning the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Humanity") is an international instrument adopted by the international community to protect its cultural and natural heritage.

Communication between the City of Vienna, the State Party, ICOMOS and UNESCO





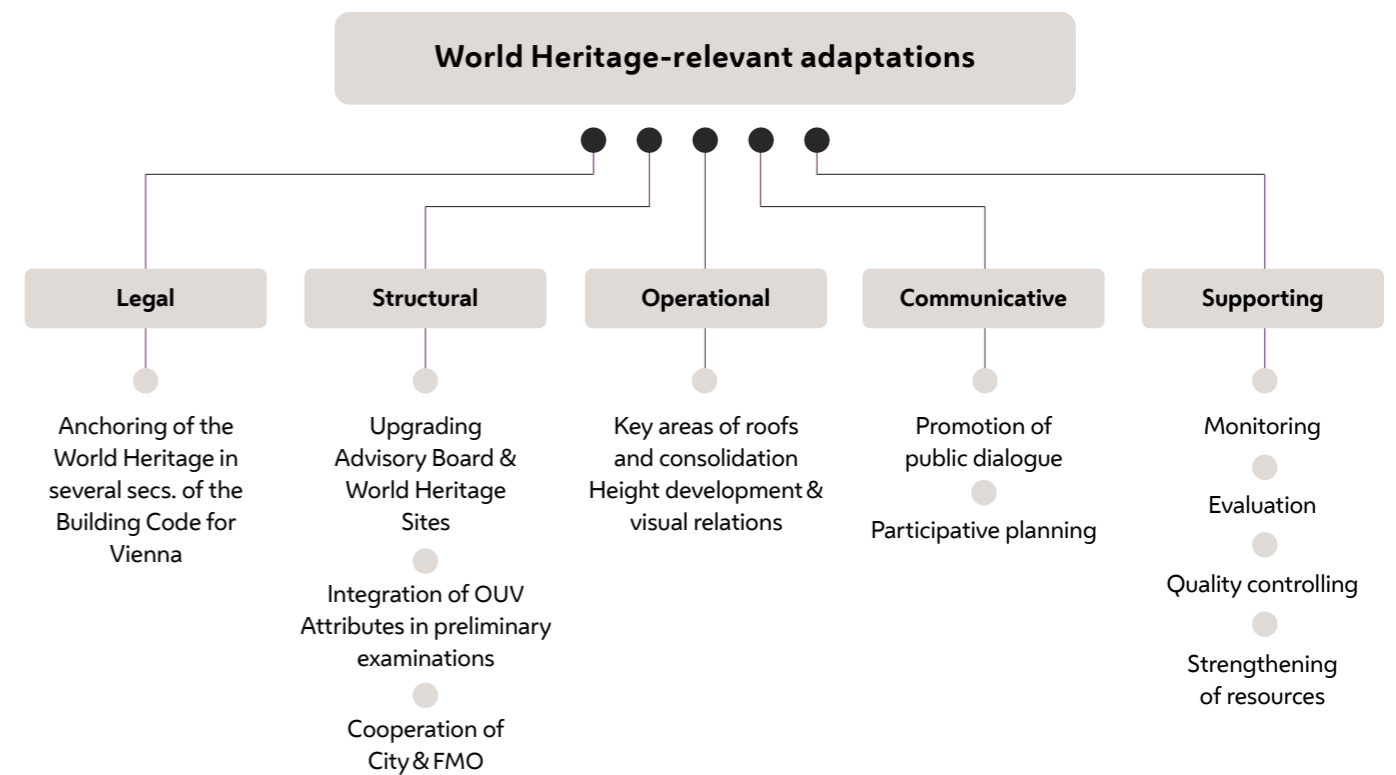
**7. World Heritage-
Relevant Adaptations
in Management**

In order to be able to handle the concerns of the World Heritage Site more precisely and efficiently when it comes to political and official procedures in the future, a series of new and systemically oriented measures concerning processes and involved units will be implemented on the basis of the present management plan. The following measures and innovations refer to:

- Legal adjustments
- Structural adjustments
- Operational adjustments in key areas
- As well as on dialogue with the public, monitoring, quality assurance and resources.

Due to the high procedural complexity (see previous remarks on the various planning and decision-making steps), the work process that began with the preparation of the management plan will be continued in the future. In the course of the adaptations to the management of the World Heritage Site, corresponding flow charts including the responsibilities for the consolidated procedures will be drawn up.

World Heritage-relevant adaptations in management



7.1 Legal adaptations

BUILDING CODE FOR VIENNA

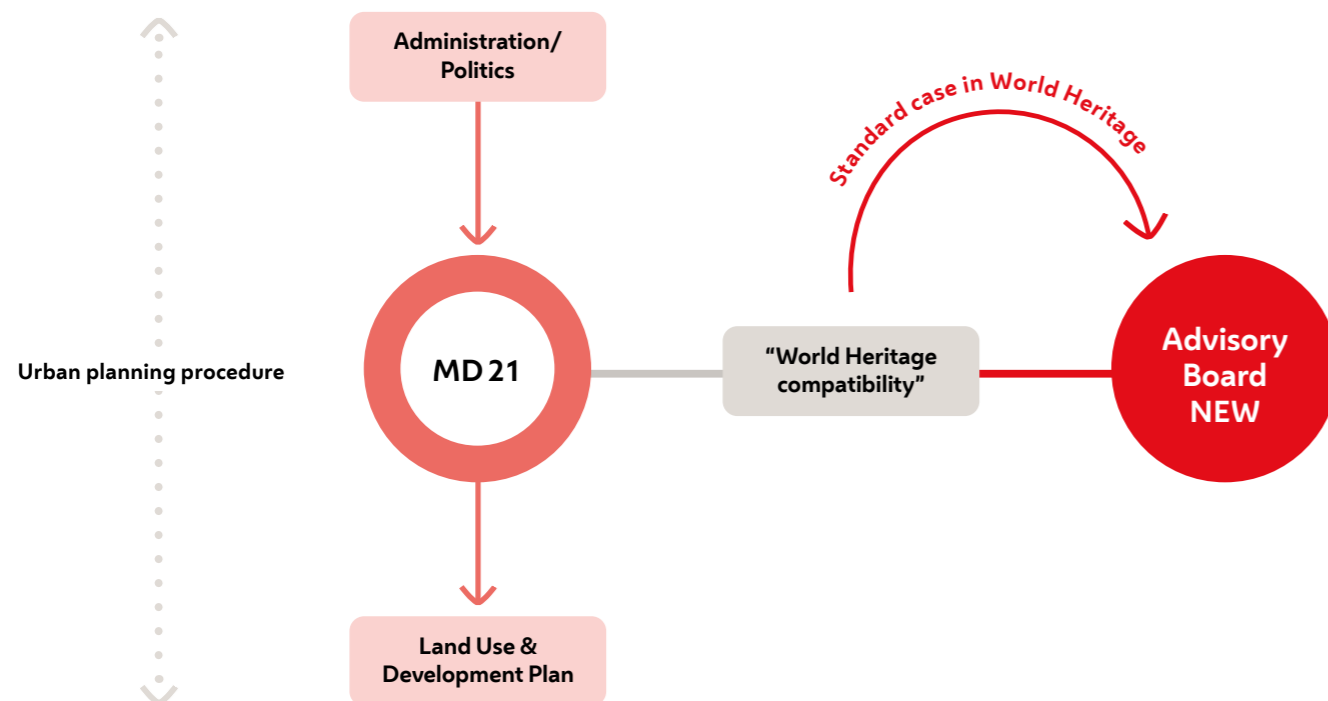
The following specifications and adaptations in the Building Code for Vienna form the regulatory basis for the adaptations in the respective procedures and checking routines:

- Section 1 of the Building Code for Vienna. Anchoring the concept of World Heritage in the objectives of urban planning in order to ensure the preservation of the local cityscape and to strengthen the protection of buildings worthy of preservation.
- Section 2a of the Building Code for Vienna. Creation of the legal basis for the compilation of an area-wide geodata collection by the Surveying and Mapping Department (MD 41) in order to be able to carry out the assessment of World Heritage compatibility more efficiently.

- Section 3 of the Building Code for Vienna. Expansion of the tasks of the existing advisory board and transformation into the Advisory Board for Urban Planning, Urban Design and World Heritage in order to consider the World Heritage agenda more systematically.
- Section 7 of the Building Code for Vienna. Extension of the assessment criteria for the determination of protection zones to include attributes relevant to World Heritage in order to protect the World Heritage Site in a more targeted manner.
- Section 85 of the Building Code for Vienna. The World Heritage attributes are used as criteria for assessing the impact on the local cityscape.

Modified Urban Planning Procedure with Advisory Council NEW

Adaptations in World Heritage management **in red**



7.2 Structural adaptations

UPGRADING THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN

A reform of the Advisory Board for Urban Planning and Design, especially from the perspective of "World Heritage", can significantly lead to competent and early consultations on World Heritage-critical projects and to the minimisation of procedural delays and costly objections. The existing Advisory Board for Urban Planning and Design and its independent members, therefore, have a central role to play in the future World Heritage management system. For this purpose, the following adaptation and specification concerning the advisory board will be made:

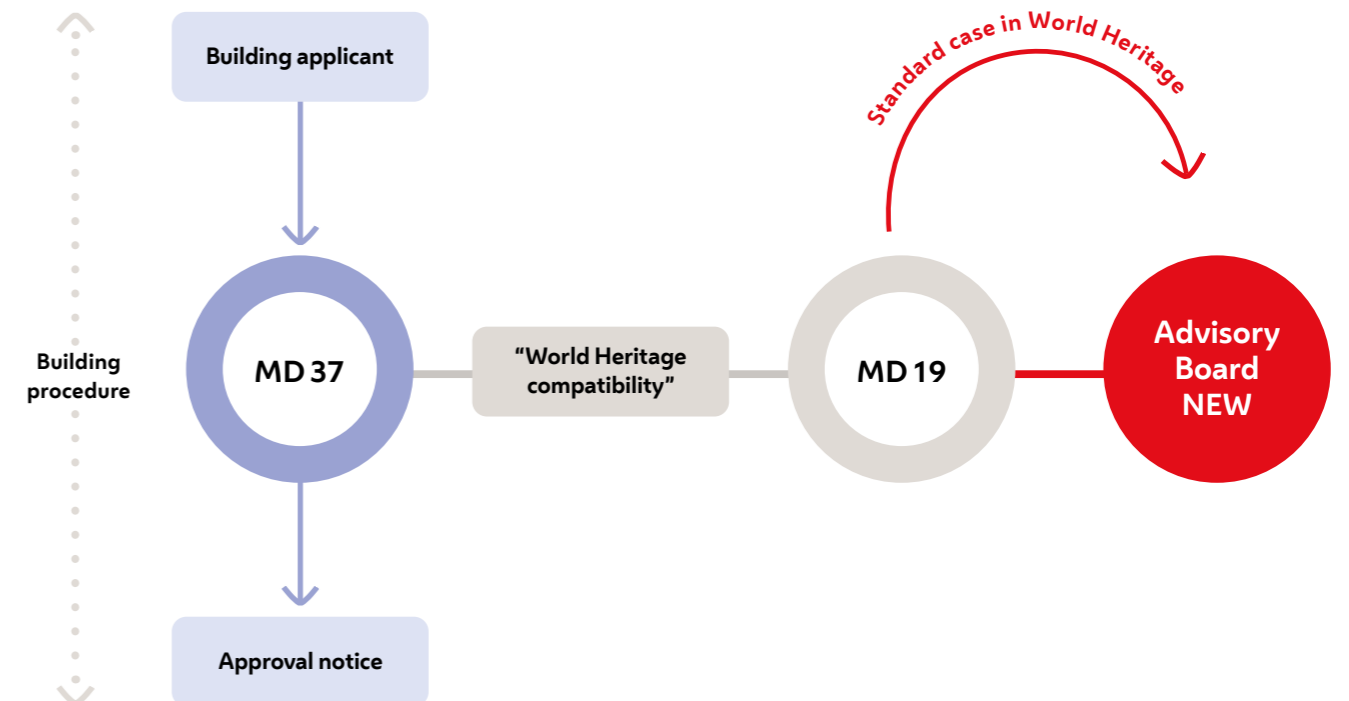
- **Expansion of the tasks of the advisory board.** In order to ensure that the "World Heritage" agenda is dealt with systematically, the advisory board will be expanded to include the task of "World Heritage". In order to strengthen the

competence of the advisory board, its composition will be changed in such a way that it has well-founded, relevant knowledge of UNESCO World Heritage sites. The central task of the future members of the advisory board will be to act as an interface to the site management of the World Heritage Site. The State Party will submit a three-member nomination proposal to the City of Vienna. In any case, the profile of requirements includes practical expertise in the fields of architecture and building in existing contexts.

The decisions and specifications made by the respective experts (from the City Administration and the advisory board) in the course of procedures are to be derived from the objectives and attitudes formulated in the management plan. In questions of World Heritage compatibility, the upgraded advisory board (Fachbeirat NEU) will be involved as early as possible in building and urban planning procedures.

Modified Building Procedure with Advisory Board NEW

Adaptations in World Heritage management **in red**



INTEGRATION OF THE OUV ATTRIBUTES INTO THE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

Due to the differentiated requirements in the various procedural strands, the upgraded advisory board must perform different tasks. In the case of urban planning issues, the advisory board is to be involved at an early stage; in the case of building projects, the consultation will take place only after a project ready for approval has been submitted, in accordance with the logic of the process. In order to be able to support planners at an early stage, the preliminary examination already offered by the building authority in accordance with Section 64 (3) of the Building Code for Vienna is already offered by the building authority. The following step is to be taken in the management plan:

- **Proactive reference to World Heritage attributes in the preliminary assessment.**
The preliminary assessment offers the opportunity to draw attention to the special challenges, framework conditions and narrower margins caused by World Heritage from the outset – without delaying the procedures per se.

COOPERATION BETWEEN TOWNSCAPE PROTECTION AND MONUMENT PRESERVATION

Of particular relevance for World Heritage is the visual embedding of newly designed and refurbished buildings in their historical context. According to the Austrian legal system, two instruments of different areas of competence are available for this purpose: **Cityscape Protection** (Stadtbildschutz) and **Monument Protection** (Denkmalschutz).

Cityscape protection is responsible for the external appearance of buildings as well as for local and cityscapes and falls within the competence of the federal states in Austria. Monument protection, for which the federal government is responsible, covers entire buildings (façade, construction, interior design, etc.) and aims to ensure that the substance of what constitutes cultural heritage is preserved.

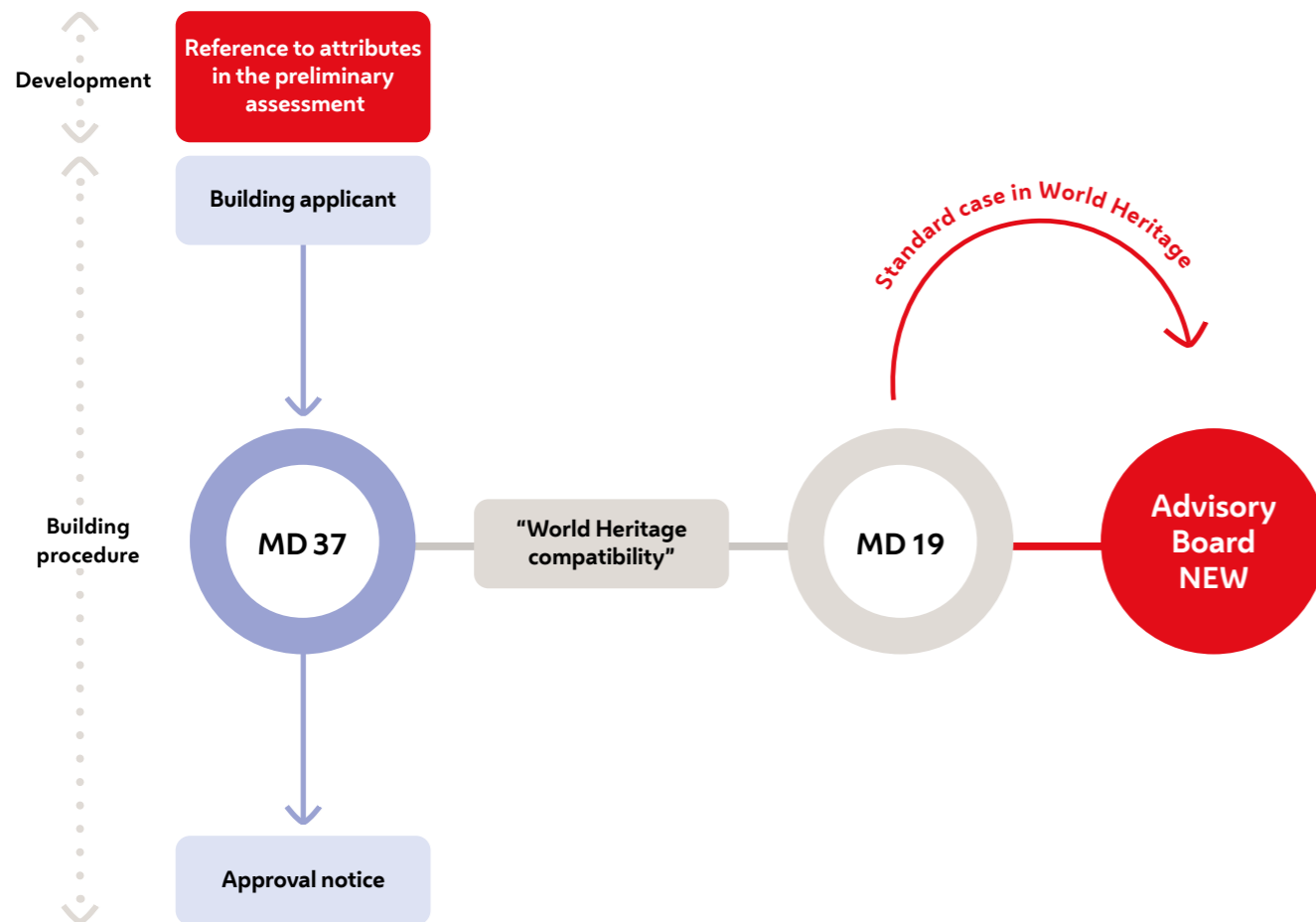
In the approval procedure of the building authority, the Department of Architecture and Urban Design (MD 19) assesses project submissions for compatibility with the local cityscape and is thus responsible for cityscape protection. The Federal Monuments Office refers to the provisions of the Monuments Protection Act in its decisions on monument protection.

With regard to the cooperation between the two areas of competence, cityscape protection and monument protection, the following is stipulated in the management plan:

- **Systematised exchange between cityscape protection and monument protection.**
The upgraded advisory board will provide the appropriate framework for the creation of binding cooperation mechanisms. For this purpose, it is stipulated that in the future, topics relevant to the protection of World Heritage must always be dealt with in the advisory board and thus a formal coordination between the department of the Administration of the City of Vienna responsible for the protection of the cityscape (MD 19) and the member of the advisory board responsible for the protection of monuments is possible.

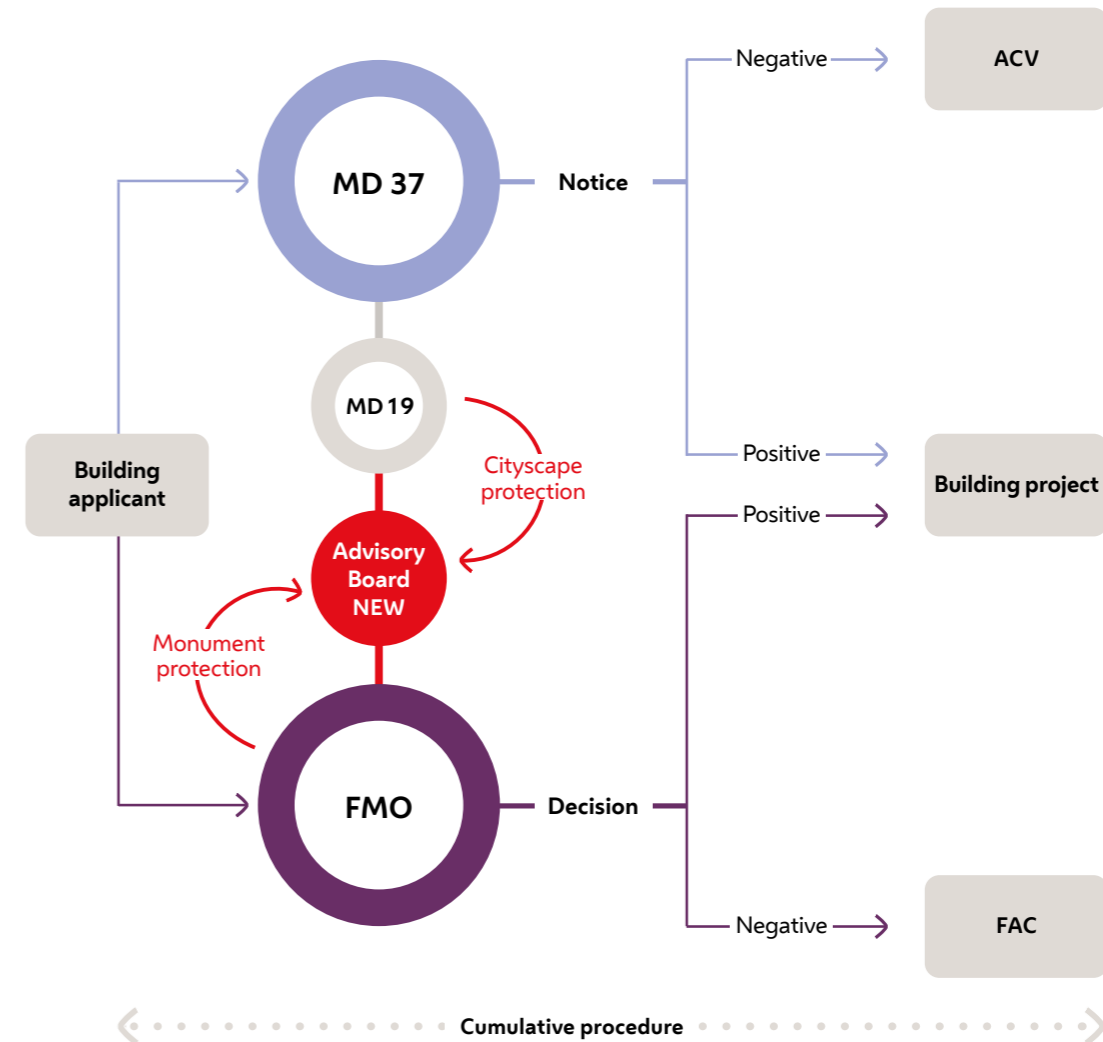
Modified Building Procedure with Advisory Board NEW and Reference to Attributes in Preliminary Assessment

Adaptations in World Heritage management **in red**



Modified Cumulative Procedure

Adaptations in World Heritage management **in red**



UPGRADING THE WORLD HERITAGE MANAGEMENT OF THE CITY OF VIENNA

In order to take the interests of the World Heritage Site into account as efficiently as possible and to place them at the forefront of the administrative procedures within the municipal administrative structures, the following specifications and adaptations will be made in the course of implementing the management plan:

The site management for the World Heritage Site, located in the Buildings and Engineering Division of the City Administration, ensures efficient, cross-organisational coordination of the World Heritage agendas based on access to appropriate architectural, art historical and legal expertise. The scope of responsibilities of the World Heritage management has been expanded to include the following agendas:

- **Cooperation with the advisory board.** In the sense of proactive monitoring, the Advisory Board for Urban Planning, Design and World Heritage reports to the World Heritage management if it does not reach a unified position on issues relevant to World Heritage.
- **Internal city communication and coordination.** As a coordination interface for all World Heritage issues, it is a central task of the World Heritage management to ensure the flow of communication with the city policy as well as the World Heritage-relevant departments of the Administration of the City of Vienna. In *jour-fixe* meetings, the departments will inform about projects that could have a negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.
- **External communication and coordination.** The World Heritage management is also the central contact point for stakeholders outside the city (State Party, ICOMOS Austria, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Austrian Commission for UNESCO). In order to be able to identify possible negative impacts on the World Heritage Site at an early stage and to intervene in a deescalating manner, event-related consultations are coordinated with the responsible bodies of the Administration of the City of Vienna and World Heritage-relevant bodies at the federal level (e. g. Federal Gardens, Federal Monuments Office). Another part of the task is the establishment of regular exchanges with the Austrian Commission for UNESCO (ÖUK) as well as the active participation in events and dialogues of the ÖUK. In addition, networking meetings are held by the World Heritage management as part of the city's external communication and

coordination, for example, with the Site Managers Forum in the run-up to the World Heritage Committee meetings.

- **Public relations and promotion of raising awareness.** In order to promote open and interdisciplinary dialogue, the World Heritage management is focusing on intensified public relations work, is informing the urban society and promoting educational work. The tasks of public relations include the design and maintenance of a World Heritage website, the production of information brochures and the writing of articles in publications, the holding of events on the subject, the coordination of participatory participation formats and participation in EU programmes relevant to the subject. Awareness-raising work on World Heritage requirements is to be carried out, in particular, among those who initiate building projects in the World Heritage Site: private and institutional owners, developers and investors.
- **Coordination of mediation.** The task of World Heritage management is to coordinate constructive solution-finding processes in cases of conflict with the parties involved (project promoters, investors) and the experts named by ICOMOS Austria. Mediation is accompanied by independent "all-party" third parties. The aim is to reach amicable settlements within the existing legal system.
- **Monitoring and reporting.** World Heritage management is responsible for the annual State of Conservation Report on the World Heritage Site and, in accordance with Section 172 of the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention, prepares the reports that are submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre via the State Party.

7.3 Operational adaptations

ROOFS: PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN BALANCE

Inner development and redensification contribute significantly to the revitalisation of historic urban spaces. Unused roofs represent valuable opportunities for attractive living and working centrally. They make a decisive contribution to the preservation of the entire building fabric since urgently needed renovation measures on centuries-old existing buildings as well as measures for disabled access are co-financed through the development of undeveloped attics.²⁰

At the time of the nomination in 2001, the roofscape of the Innere Stadt already embodied a heterogeneous and fragmented image. Today, only a small part of the roofs has the potential to be developed. Even though the closed roofscape is not an attribute of the World Heritage Site, the City of Vienna cultivates a sensitive approach to the historical heritage and finds a balance between preservation and change in accordance with the conservation objectives. To this end, the following specifications and adaptations are made in the management plan:²¹

- **Further inventory of the historical building stock.** In order to be able to collect information on the construction and state of completion of steel and composite roof structures in the *Vienna roof register*, an expansion to this end is planned.
- **Integration of the roof register into the digital cultural city map of the City of Vienna.** In the future, the *Vienna roof register* is to be made freely accessible via the digital cultural city map of the City of Vienna (Wien Kulturgut).
- **Consideration of the attributes in the architectural appraisal.** The architectural design and materiality of the attic extensions will continue to be carefully assessed by the Department of Architecture and Urban Design (MD 19) in the building procedure. The specification and mapping of the attributes that are significant for the World Heritage Site will make it possible in the future to refer to the World Heritage attributes in the reports.

CONSOLIDATION OF HEIGHT DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD HERITAGE-RELATED VISUAL OBJECTIVES

Vienna is growing – also in terms of height, taking into account the urban structure. To this end, Vienna's specialist concept for *high-rise buildings* provides a structured decision-making process that meets the diverse requirements of a modern city. Instead of strictly normative specifications, the quality-oriented evaluation process focuses on precise differentiation according to different urban spaces, economic conditions and functional requirements and needs.

Determinations regarding building height and cubature are made primarily at the urban planning level. For this reason, the Department of District Planning and Land use coordinates and manages the evaluation and examination of potential high-rise building sites. In order to ensure that public interests are safeguarded, the specialist concept for high-rise *buildings* provides for steering groups composed on a project-specific basis and coordinated by the Urban District Planning and Land use Department. In accordance with the specialist concept for *high-rise buildings*, the project applicants are required to present in a written and visual proposition the effects that a planned high-rise project will have on the future cityscape and on the UNESCO World Heritage Site.

²⁰ The following measures are often implemented in the course of attic/loft conversions: stabilisation of the foundations, renovation of the façade, drainage of the basement and installation of lifts for disabled access.

²¹ Since 2005, a restriction of the ridge height to 5.5 metres, the stipulation of a maximum of one attic storey and the prohibition of the construction of stacked storeys have been in force for the entire Innere Stadt. Roof openings of up to 45 degrees are permitted in the entire urban area of Vienna (BC for Vienna, Article V).

REGULATORY INSTRUMENTS

Understanding the city as a living organism, the specialist concept of *high-rise buildings* follows the logic of review zones instead of exclusion zones. However, due to the tiered structure of the legal system as well as diverse interlocking instruments, new high-rise buildings (beyond the existing ones) are de facto excluded in the World Heritage Site:

- **City council resolution.** With the City Council resolution “on the exclusion of high-rise buildings in the Innere Stadt and the areas covered by the Glacis master plan”, Vienna reinforced the protection of the historically grown silhouette in 2017 and excludes new high-rise buildings for the inner city.
- **Comprehensive checking routines.** Outside the areas referred to in the city council resolution, Vienna is committed to a process-oriented, city-analytical and holistic examination and assessment of potential high-rise building locations in accordance with the requirements of the specialist concept for high-rise buildings. In areas where a potential visual impairment of the *Historic Centre of Vienna* is feared, high-rise plans are to be subjected to cultural heritage impact assessments (HIA).
- **Existing building regulations.** The Innere Stadt is dedicated “stock-oriented”. This means that additions of storeys and large-volume redensification on the basis of the existing development plans are virtually excluded.
- **Protection from demolition.**²² The demolition of structures in protection zones as well as of buildings erected before 1945 is only possible if there is no public interest in the preservation of the buildings or their structural condition is so poor that repair is technically impossible or economically unreasonable. Furthermore, there is a preservation obligation according to Section 129 of the Building Code for Vienna.

ADDITION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES TO THE CHECKING ROUTINES

An analysis tool designed by the Department of Architecture and Urban Design (MD19) already serves to systematically review the impact of high-rise projects as well as other prominent construction projects on the Viennese cityscape. This tool refers to the criterion “compatibility with the cityscape, visual axes and visual relationships” described in the specialist concept for high-rise buildings. The tool uses the potential of the digital and geo-referenced city model of the city survey and enables precise statements on the visual presence of planned building projects (see information in Section 3.2).

For more precise handling of high-rise buildings in the context of the World Heritage Site, Vienna is tightening the rules in the evaluation. The following clarifications and adaptations are being made:

- **Designation of views relevant to the World Heritage Site.** The City of Vienna shall designate viewpoints, panoramic views, view targets and view corridors of special significance for the World Heritage Site in accordance with the logic of the existing analytical toolkit.²³
- **Consideration of World Heritage Attributes in the assessment.** In the above areas of consideration, the protection of World Heritage attributes plays a central role in the assessment of the impact of potential high-rise projects on the World Heritage Site.
- **Visibility analyses with reference to World Heritage attributes.** In the visibility analyses and visualisations to be provided by project applicants, reference is made to the attributes worthy of protection.
- **Early involvement of the advisory board.** At the urban planning level, consideration is given to having assessments relevant to World Heritage with regard to building height and cubature carried out at an early stage (and before the dedication procedure) by the *Advisory Council for Urban Planning, Urban Design and World Heritage*. The advisory board will accompany the quality assurance process.
- **Supplementary references in strategy documents.** For the purposes of clarification, reference is made to the exclusion of high-rise buildings in the World Heritage Site in the STEP 2025 specialist concept for high-rise buildings and in the Glacis Masterplan.

²² The Department of Architecture and Urban Design (MD 19) decides on the relevance of the buildings for the cityscape, the assessment of the economic readiness for demolition is incumbent on the Department of Urban Renewal and Inspection Office for Residential Buildings (MD 25).

²³ *Viewpoints and panoramic vistas* are publicly accessible and highly frequented places that offer a privileged view of the city. Viewpoints are objects of special significance that function as landmarks in the urban fabric. View corridors represent visual relationships in the urban fabric.

7.4 Communicative adaptations

CONSCIOUS USE OF LOCAL KNOWLEDGE FROM THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

The District Council, represented by the District Administration and the District Councillors, has a diverse and detailed knowledge of potentials, opportunities and problems in the World Heritage Site due to its direct proximity to the site, the population, businesses and visitors. Drawing more strongly on the competence and expertise of the District Council sharpens the view and increases the depth of knowledge, which can be used at an early stage in World Heritage-relevant procedures.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PROMOTION OF AWARENESS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

The transmission of the values of the World Heritage Site is largely determined by the participation of the population. To this end, raising awareness of the significance of the World Heritage Site is essential – also among children and young people, who play an important role as future generations of decision-makers. For this reason, it is a central task of the World Heritage management to inform the urban society about the World Heritage Site, to push for mediation work on the qualities and opportunities and to design suitable formats for creative discussion and dialogue on the subject of World Heritage and modern urban development. To this end, the World Heritage management implements the following measures, among others:

- Design and maintenance of a World Heritage website,
- Preparation of information brochures on the World Heritage Site and writing of articles in publications,
- Conceptualisation and management of dialogue formats to communicate the World Heritage attributes and to obtain various assessments of the values of the World Heritage site,
- Involvement of pupils, students and young people in training,
- Initiation of regular exchanges with research institutes and universities
- Participation in thematically relevant EU programmes.

PARTICIPATION OF THE POPULATION IN WORLD HERITAGE PLANNING

It is a central concern of the City of Vienna Administration to ensure the participation of the population as an essential and quality-assuring contribution in the context of urban planning. The Masterplan for *Participatory Urban Development* (2017) provides the framework for orientation and defines when participation is to be implemented, who is to be involved and where and how participation loops are to be integrated into the structured sequence of urban planning processes. To this end, the masterplan sets out the following rules – also in the context of the World Heritage Site:

- **Indication for mandatory participation process.** If the dimension of about 300 residential units (or 30,000 m² GFA) is planned, if it is a project according to the Viennese high-rise concept or if it is an urban development project in the World Heritage Site, a corresponding participation process will be set up in any case.
- **Selection of the persons to be involved.** As a matter of principle, care is taken to ensure that as many and as varied people as possible can receive and take advantage of the offer to participate. Three groups are given special consideration: (1) residents of the surrounding neighbourhood, (2) local stakeholders (in addition to individuals, also associations, organisations, businesses, public institutions, etc.) and (3) future residents.
- **Methods for broad involvement.** Depending on the size, resources and characteristics of the respective urban development project, participation is designed with the aim of providing the best possible information and involving the population. To this end, the Masterplan for *Participatory Urban Development* suggests, among other things, information texts via online formats, information exhibitions in the respective district, moderated workshops and discussions or qualitative surveys in the form of questionnaires.

7.5 Accompanying adaptations

MONITORING AND RESOURCES

The World Heritage Management Plan for the *Historic Centre of Vienna* provides a structural framework that is continuously developed as a “living document”. The monitoring results are taken into account as a central basis for management decisions and any measures to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value.

The basis for monitoring is the present management plan – in particular, the presentation of the Outstanding Universal Value to be protected and the objectives and recommendations in the fields of action.

Responsible for the continuous monitoring is the World Heritage Management, which sets the following measures for this purpose:

- **Preventive development control and monitoring.** Within the framework of pro-active development control, ongoing planning at the World Heritage site is monitored. The aim is to prevent problematic developments by raising awareness and mediation work on the part of the World Heritage management, to identify conflict potential at an early stage and to find workable compromises in dialogue between the population, politics, administration and business.
- **Regular reports to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.** Core elements of the monitoring of the measures described in the present management plan are the instruments of the “State of conservation report” (SOC Report, annual) and the “Desired state of conservation report for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger” (DSOC Report). These reporting and monitoring tools are defined in the Implementation Guidelines as adopted by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in July 2019 (Committee Decision 43 COM 11A).

In the future, the SOC report to be prepared annually by the World Heritage management will address the recommendations in the fields of action and the degree of implementation.

By adopting this management plan, the City of Vienna undertakes to provide the necessary resources for the measures in its area.



8. Appendices

8.1 Parties involved in the process

CONTROL, PROJECT MANAGEMENT, SCIENTIFIC CONSULTING, EDITING, COMMUNICATION AND PRODUCTION

Thomas Madreiter, Planning Director of the City of Vienna

Bernhard Steger, Head of Department for District Planning and Land use Central-Southwest

Rudolf Zunke, Site Manager for the *Historic Centre of Vienna*

Gerlinde Stich, Department of District Planning and Land use Central-Southwest

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8.3 List of abbreviations

BDA	Federal Monuments Office (Bundesdenkmalamt)	mdw	University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna
BGBI	Federal Law Gazette (Bundesgesetzblatt)	MUK	Music and Arts University of the City of Vienna
BMEIA	Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (Bundesministerium Europäische und internationale Angelegenheiten)	ÖUK	Austrian Commission for UNESCO (Österreichische UNESCO-Kommission)
BMKOES	Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport (Bundesministerium für Kunst, Kultur, öffentlichen Dienst und Sport)	OGD	Open Government Data
BC for Vienna	Building Code (BC) for Vienna (Bauordnung für Wien)	OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
BVwG	Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht)	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
COM	Committee	SOC	State of Conservation
DMSG	Monument Protection Act (Denkmalschutzgesetz)	SOCR	State of Conservation Report
DSOC	Desired State of Conservation	rSOUV	Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
DSOCR	Desired State of Conservation Report	STEK	Urban Development Commission (Stadtentwicklungskommission)
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment	STEP	Urban Development Plan (Stadtentwicklungsplan)
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites	VfGH	Austrian Constitutional Court (Österreichischer Verfassungsgerichtshof)
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature	VGW	Administrative Court of Vienna (Verwaltungsgericht Wien)
MD	Municipal Department (Magistratsabteilung)	WHC	World Heritage Centre

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