

MANAGEMENT PLAN

for the UNESCO World Heritage site
“Town of Bamberg”



**WORLD
HERITAGE
OFFICE**



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Town of Bamberg
inscribed on the World
Heritage List in 1993



PUBLISHING INFORMATION

Commissioned by

City of Bamberg
World Heritage Office
Untere Mühlbrücke 5
96047 Bamberg
Germany
www.welterbe.bamberg.de/en

Conceptual Development

Bamberg World Heritage Office
Patricia Alberth M.Sc. (Editor-in-Chief)
Hannah Röhlen M.A.
Diana Büttner, Dipl.Ing.(FH), M.A.(Univ.)
Hannah Gröner M.A.

Process Design and Support

michael kloos planning and heritage consultancy
Prof. Dr-Ing. Michael Kloos
Baharak Seyedashrafi M.A.
Philipp Tebart, Dipl.-Ing.
Lothringerstrasse 95
52070 Aachen
Germany
www.michaelkloos.de

Visual Space Analysis

Peter Eisenlauer, Dipl.-Ing.
Architektur & Stadtplanung
Tengstrasse 32
80796 Munich
Germany
www.eisenlauer-muenchen.de

Layout

_srgmedia Stefan Gareis

Translation

Rachel Swift

© 2019

FOREWORD



Unique, authentic, deserving of preservation – for 26 years now the Town of Bamberg has been a designated UNESCO World Heritage site. Alongside the Great Wall of China, Machu Picchu and other important sites, it numbers among the over one thousand cultural and natural sites worldwide which have been acknowledged as having an *Outstanding Universal Value* by UNESCO the cultural organization of the United Nations.

In order to improve the communication, decision-making and operational processes in all matters related to our World Heritage, Bamberg City Council resolved in 2014 to commission a new Management Plan for the UNESCO World Heritage site “Town of Bamberg”. This plan is now complete. It is an important planning instrument, vital for the protection, use, maintenance and sustainable development of the Bamberg World Heritage site. The World Heritage Management Plan is also a requirement of UNESCO.

In drawing up this instrument it was important to us that the institutions and organizations concerned with the World Heritage were involved right from the start, so that awareness of the “Town of Bamberg” World Heritage site among the various interest groups could be strengthened.

The World Heritage Management Plan now presented demonstrates very clearly how the potential of the World Heritage designation can be used sustainably. Special consideration has been given here to the topics “Architectural Heritage and Urban Development”, “Education and Research”, “Urban Gardening”, “World Heritage and Tourism” and “World Heritage and Economy”.

We would like to thank all those who have contributed, including the colleagues from our city administration, Bamberg City Council, the Advisory Board and Scientific Committee, who supported the development of the plan both with constructive criticism and with gracious assistance, as indeed did representatives of many Bamberg institutions and associations.

Yours sincerely,

Andreas Starke
Lord Mayor, City of Bamberg

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Christian Lange
Mayor, City of Bamberg



Altstadt von Bamberg UNESCO - Welterbe



Organisation
der Vereinten Nationen
für Bildung, Wissenschaft
und Kultur



Altstadt von Bamberg
Welterbe seit 1993

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present Management Plan contains the central guidelines, instruments and organizational structures that are important for the preservation of the UNESCO World Heritage site “Town of Bamberg” and its *Outstanding Universal Value* (OUV). It defines the associated tasks and the framework for the sustainable development of the World Heritage.

All the national and international protection and planning instruments of relevance to the “Town of Bamberg” World Heritage were listed and risk factors were analysed. During a participatory process in five thematic areas, short, medium and long-term measures and recommendations were developed that deal with the risk factors and contribute to the sustainable development of the World Heritage. Some measures, such as the establishment of the World Heritage Visitor Centre, were implemented while the Management Plan was being prepared.

The “Architectural Heritage and Urban Development” Specialist Panel dealt with measures and recommendations for the preservation and the sustainable development of the Old Town ensemble. The “Education and Research” Specialist Panel developed interdisciplinary research and educational approaches to Bamberg’s World Heritage. The “Urban Gardening” Specialist Panel dealt with the conservation and use of inner-city gardening areas and methods to raise awareness of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Market Gardeners’ District. In the “World Heritage and Tourism” section, the participants designed projects to identify and use synergies between the World Heritage and tourism in Bamberg. The “World Heritage and Economy” Specialist Panel focused on the economic aspects of the World Heritage title.

A mission statement summarizes the goals that Bamberg is pursuing as a World Heritage city and this section presents the related activities and action components schematically. As improving sustainability in Bamberg plays an important role, chapter 8 presents selected sustainability projects in the World Heritage city.

The visual space study commissioned in connection with the Management Plan is attached. It presents elementary visual relationships for the World Heritage “Town of Bamberg”.



“World Heritage is a source of education and identification and serves as a stimulus for sustainable, high-quality urban development.”

Patricia Alberth
Head, Bamberg World Heritage Office



ZENTRUM WELTERBE BAMBERG

CONTENTS

	Foreword	3
	Executive Summary	5
1.	Introduction	9
2.	Methodology	12
3.	The UNESCO World Heritage site “Town of Bamberg”	16
4.	Planning and Protective Instruments for Conservation of World Heritage	23
	4.1 International Conventions, Declarations and Recommendations	24
	4.2 German Federal Legislation	25
	4.3 Bavarian State Legislation	26
	4.4 Local Protective Instruments and Planning Documentation	29
5.	Risk Factors	32
	5.1 Urban Development Pressures	32
	5.1.1 Modifications to the Urban Structure and Fabric	32
	5.1.2 Visual Intrusion on Sightlines and Horizons	33
	5.1.3 Pressure of Socio-economic Change	33
	5.2 Environmental Factors	33
	5.2.1 Flooding	33
	5.3 Disaster Events	34
	5.3.1 Earthquakes and Other Natural Disasters	34
	5.3.2 Fire Risks	34
	5.4 Tourism	34
	5.4.1 Inappropriate Use and Overuse	34
	5.4.2 Museumification and Displacement of Local Population	35
	5.5 Conclusion	35
6.	World Heritage Mission Statement	37
7.	Measures and Recommendations	41
	7.1 Findings of ‘Architectural Heritage and Urban Development’ Specialist Panel	43
	7.2 Findings of ‘Education and Research’ Specialist Panel	47
	7.3 Findings of ‘Urban Gardening’ Specialist Panel	51
	7.4 Findings of ‘World Heritage and Tourism’ Specialist Panel	55
	7.5 Findings of ‘World Heritage and Economy’ Specialist Panel	59
8.	Sustainability	63
	8.1 Ecological Sustainability	63
	8.2 Social Cohesion and Participation	65
	8.3 Economic Sustainability	66
	8.4 Peace and Security	67
9.	Outlook	69
10.	Appendix	71
	10.1 Visual Space Analysis (German only)	71
	10.2 Bibliography	84
	10.3 List of Figures	86
	10.4 Abbreviations and Acronyms	87



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING
THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL
HERITAGE

*The World Heritage Committee
has inscribed*

Bamberg
on the World Heritage List

*Inscription on this List confirms the exceptional
and universal value of a cultural or
natural site which requires protection for the benefit
of all humanity*

DATE OF INSCRIPTION

11 December 1993

DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF UNESCO

1. INTRODUCTION

Since 1993 the “Town of Bamberg” has had UNESCO World Heritage status, numbering among the over one thousand cultural and natural sites worldwide which the cultural organization of the United Nations has identified as possessing an *Outstanding Universal Value* (OUV). The excellently conserved old town comprises three historic districts: the City on the Hills (Bergstadt), the Island District (Inselstadt) and the Market Gardeners’ District (Gärtnerstadt). All three represent in a unique way the central European town that grew up around a basic layout established in early medieval times, and were collectively inscribed by UNESCO in the World Heritage List under criteria (ii) and (iv).

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted by UNESCO in 1972, and since then it remains the most significant protective instrument for the natural and cultural heritage of the world. The World Heritage Convention emphasizes that World Heritage sites are not only of significance to individual states or regions, but rather form part of the heritage of humanity as a whole. It is therefore in the interests of every state to protect their integrity and value, preserve them and communicate their value. The inscription of the “Town of Bamberg” in the World Heritage List should be understood as much more than an honorary distinction or aspirational unique selling point. In fact it brings with it an obligation to treat the cultural heritage responsibly and sustainably, and to preserve it in the spirit of the Convention and in the interests of humanity for the generations to come.



“A Management Plan needs to serve the World Heritage site and should not be understood merely as a fulfilment of UNESCO requirements.”

Dr. Birgitta Ringbeck
National World Heritage Focal Point,
Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Bamberg currently has a population of around 78,000, and is a city with a diverse cultural heritage. The old town, furthermore, is a dynamic, constantly changing economic locus, a vibrant university city, a central administrative location as well as the seat of the archdiocese of the same name. Bringing together these many-layered, sometimes contradictory interests, roles and stakeholders while simultaneously ensuring the protection and careful, sustainable further development of the World Heritage is the objective of this Management Plan.

With the Management Plan, the City of Bamberg adopts – fifteen years after the first documentation providing direction for the preservation of the old town was drawn up by the municipal Building Department – a central strategic planning instrument covering the protection, use, maintenance and sustainable development of the World Heritage site. The purpose of the document is to set out the central guidelines, instruments and organizational structures necessary for the successful accomplishment of the tasks involved in preserving the World Heritage site, and to define a framework for the sensitive and sustainable development of the World Heritage in the future. This involves reconciling the preexisting guidelines on urban development and the plans of the municipal administration with the newly developed objectives, measures and projects related to the protection and education of the World Heritage. The Management Plan therefore takes up the existing plans and seeks to bring them into alignment with the international guidelines for World Heritage sites by UNESCO, which take precedence.

Central to the success of this process is a broad participation and inclusion of all stakeholders involved with the World Heritage. The present Management Plan was therefore developed in the context of a broad involvement of stakeholders, which is described in detail in the following section.



2. METHODOLOGY

World Heritage is an interdisciplinary topic, affecting many stakeholders across society and a range of aspects of urban life and activity – construction and conservation, urban planning and development, culture and tourism, education and research, environment and economy.

Central to the conservation and sustainable development of Bamberg's collective heritage is a wide participation and involvement of all parties affected by the World Heritage. The guiding principle for the development of a World Heritage Management Plan – which must respond to the complex requirements of the site "Town of Bamberg" – was therefore a broad base of participants which would enable and stimulate the exchange and contribution of ideas and expertise both by specialists and the general population and all stakeholders who interact with the World Heritage. This approach was taken to bring about a sustainable, effective protective instrument as the outcome, but also to ensure that, having brought together the widest possible alliance of citizens, the plan will be successfully implemented in the future.

At the kick-off event in November 2015, five Specialist Panels were established for the topic areas Architectural Heritage and Urban Development, Education and Research, Urban Gardening, World Heritage and Tourism and World Heritage and Economy. Each panel was led by a speaker who was tasked with managing the content and facilitating the participative working process. The objective of the five Specialist Panels was to develop measures and recommendations with relevance for Bamberg's World Heritage, while considering the city's preexisting planning instruments.

The speakers of all the Specialist Panels formed a steering group, which coordinated the drafting process under the leadership of Mayor Dr Christian Lange and Patricia Alberth, Head of the World Heritage Office.

The Management Plan was developed under the auspices of Lord Mayor Andreas Starke and the process was further supported by a Scientific Committee. The following persons sat on the Scientific Committee:

Prof. Dr. Stefan Breitling

Chair, Building Research and Building History,
Bamberg University

Prof. Dr. Günter Dippold

District Curator of Culture and History, District of Upper Franconia

Prof. Dr. Andreas Dornheim

City Curator of Culture and History

Stephanie Eißing M.A.

City Curator of Culture and History

Dr. Thomas Goppel, Member of Landtag [Bavarian Parliament]

Chair, State Conservation Advisory Board

Dr. Thomas Gunzelmann

Bavarian State Conservation Office

Prof. Dr. Achim Hubel

ICOMOS Germany

Dr. Norbert Jung

Department of Art and Culture,
Archdiocese of Bamberg

Prof. Dr. Eckart Liebau

UNESCO Chair of Cultural Education,
University Erlangen-Nuremberg

Dipl.-Ing. Thomas Metz

Directorate General for Cultural Heritage, Rhineland-Palatinate

Dr. Birgitta Ringbeck

Federal Foreign Office, Berlin



**“Were it not for the foundation of the
Bishopric by Henry II, and without the
Cathedral the town might not even
have the status of a county town.”**

Dr. Norbert Jung
Canon, Archbishopal Ordinariate Bamberg

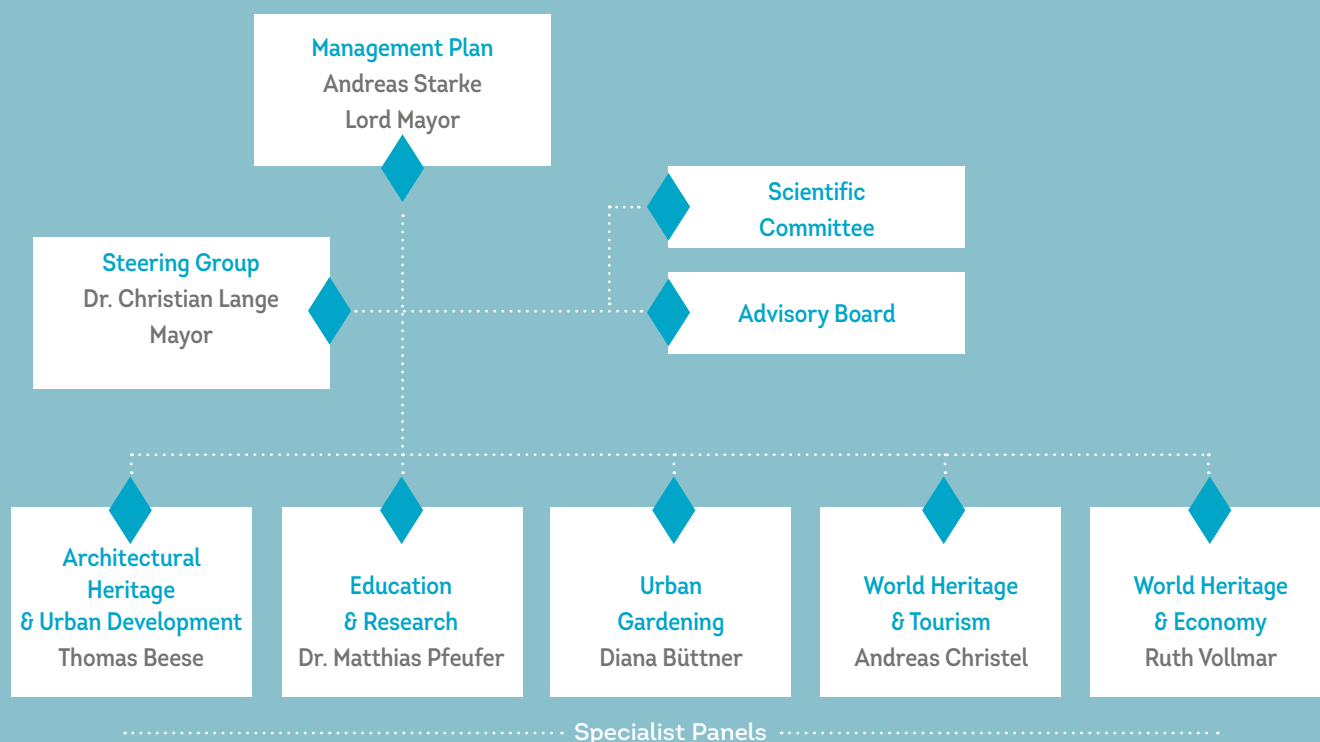


Fig.: Organization of the Development Process

An Advisory Board also supported the process of drawing up the Management Plan on a political level. The following persons sat on the Advisory Board:

Melanie Huml

Bavarian State Minister of Health and Care

Johann Kalb

Landrat [Head of district administration]
for Bamberg District

Petra Platzgummer-Martin

Vice President, Government of Upper Franconia

Heinrich Rudrof

Member of Landtag [Bavarian Parliament]

Andreas Schwarz

Member of Bundestag [German Parliament]

Thomas Silberhorn

Parliamentary State Secretary,
Member of Bundestag [German Parliament]

Michael Bosch

Member of Bamberg City Council (Bamberger Allianz)

Michael Kalb

Member of Bamberg City Council (CSU)

Daniela Reinfelder

Member of Bamberg City Council
(Ausschussgemeinschaft)

Ursula Sowa

Member of Bamberg City Council (GAL)
Member of Landtag [Bavarian Parliament]

Klaus Stieringer

Member of Bamberg City Council (SPD)

Norbert Tscherner

Member of Bamberg City Council (BBB)

Dieter Weinsheimer

Member of Bamberg City Council (FW)

As a further stimulus for the kick-off event in 2015, experts from other World Heritage sites in Germany and abroad were invited to Bamberg to share their experiences in the process of developing Management Plans in presentations and discussions. The event also served as the inaugural meeting of the Specialist Panels at which members were recruited from public bodies and private organizations, voluntary associations and relevant educational and cultural institutions.



3. THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE “TOWN OF BAMBERG”

Bamberg is located in southern Germany, in the north of the Free State of Bavaria and in the region of Upper Franconia. Bamberg is a good example of a central European town with a basically early medieval plan and many well preserved ecclesiastical and secular buildings dating from the Middle Ages. When Henry II, Duke of Bavaria, became King of Germany in 1007 he made Bamberg the seat of a bishopric, intended to become a 'second Rome'. With both market gardens and vineyards in the urban area, the town illustrates the link between agriculture and the urban distribution centre.

From the 10th century onwards, Bamberg became an important link with the Slavic regions, especially those that today are Poland. During its period of greatest prosperity, from the 12th century onwards, the architecture of this town strongly influenced northern Germany and Hungary. In the late 18th century Bamberg was a centre of the Enlightenment in southern Germany, counting among its residents eminent philosophers and writers such as Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel and E.T.A. Hoffmann.

The Town of Bamberg was inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1993 under the following criteria:

Criterion (ii):

The layout and architecture of medieval and baroque Bamberg exerted a strong influence on urban form and evolution in the lands of central Europe from the 11th century onwards.

Criterion (iv):

Bamberg is an outstanding and representative example of an early medieval town in central Europe, both in its plan and its surviving ecclesiastical and secular buildings.



“What is exceptional about Bamberg is not just the wealth of well preserved, historic building stock with outstanding individual monuments. It is, above all, the unique and well preserved medieval town layout, as well as the social topography that can still clearly be read in it. Many practices are still lived today, by the gardeners, the brewers and in the ecclesiastical quarters of the City on the Hills.”

Dr. Thomas Gunzelmann
Head of Conservation, Bavarian State Conservation Office

Integrity

The medieval layout of the city with its three settlement areas is still well preserved. The property therefore contains all elements necessary for the *Outstanding Universal Value*. There are no adverse impacts of development and / or neglect.

Authenticity

The street layouts of the three historic core areas retain their medieval features. The many historic buildings in these areas are authentic. In an approach that became known as the “Bamberg Model”, from 1958 onwards, owners of historic properties have been supported with expert advice and financial subsidies from the municipal administration to assist in conserving these buildings. This has permitted the high level of conservation of the historic building stock in Bamberg to continue.



Bamberg

Stadt

Bambergensis

Protection and Management

The statutes and regulations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Free State of Bavaria safeguard the continuous protection of the “Town of Bamberg” UNESCO World Heritage. The Bavarian Monument Protection Law and the Regional Development Plan for the Federal State of Bavaria provide the legal basis for the protection of the World Heritage site and its buffer zone. The Federal Building Code and Bavarian Building Regulations provide the legal basis for all construction works within the municipality. The borders of the urban ensemble, the World Heritage area and the buffer zone are officially included in the Preparatory Land Use Plan. Within the urban ensemble, there are a great many historic buildings and archaeological monuments. The conservation of historic buildings in accordance with the “Bamberg Model” follows established monument conservation standards.

The Bamberg World Heritage Office, located within the municipal administration in the Division for Education, Culture and Sport, is the central coordinating body for all matters pertaining to the World Heritage. It coordinates the implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention locally, in particular with the Bavarian State Conservation Office, the municipal Building Office, the Economic Development Office, various educational and research institutions and the BAMBERG Tourism & Congress Service. This work also involves forging connections with the Intangible Cultural Heritage that plays an important role in Bamberg.

The World Heritage site encompasses an area of 142 ha, with a buffer zone comprising 444 ha. It is planned to align the border of the World Heritage buffer zone with that of the urban ensemble.

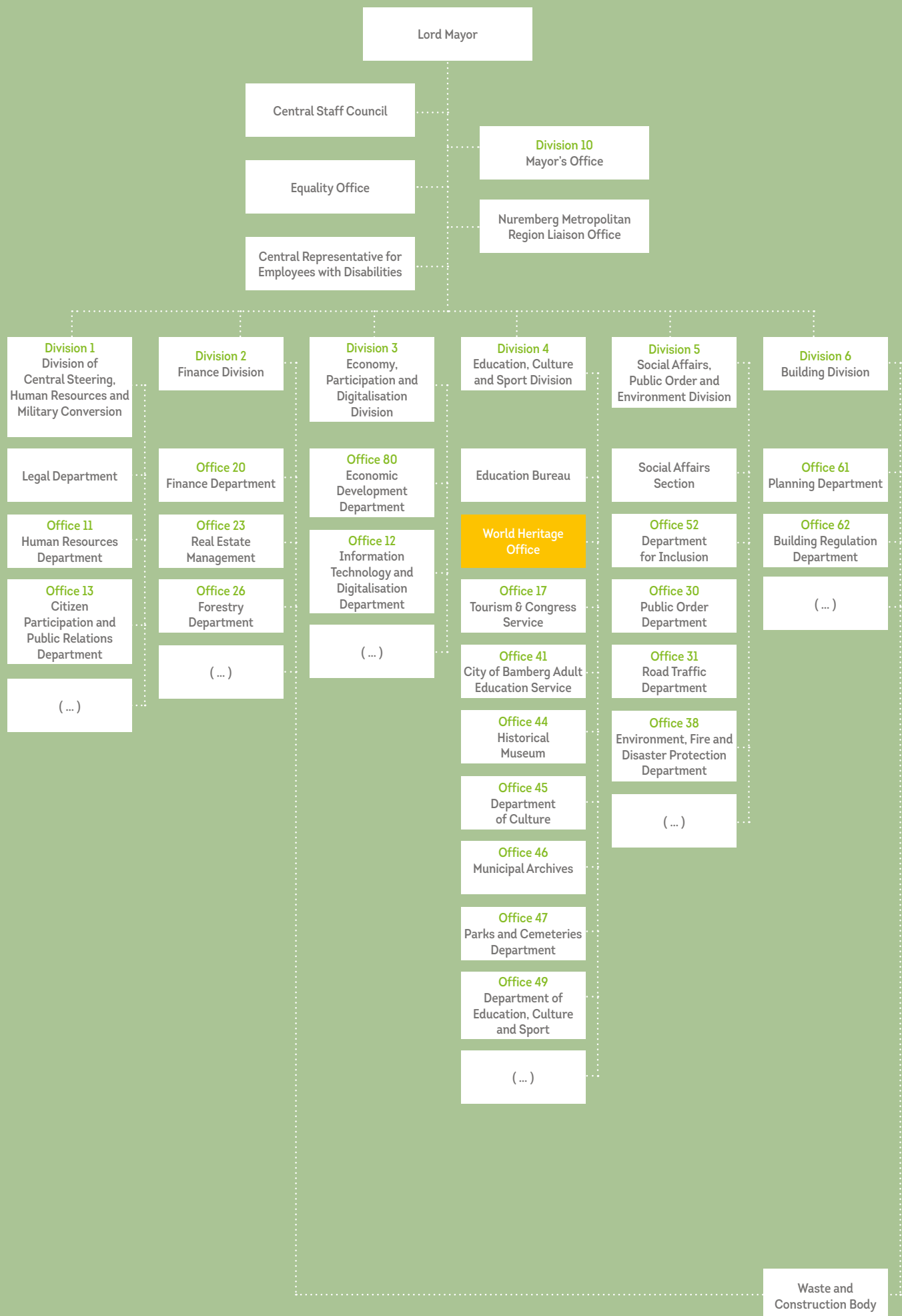


Fig.: City of Bamberg organization chart as of October 2019 (excerpt)



4. PLANNING AND PROTECTIVE INSTRUMENTS FOR CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE

In signing the World Heritage Convention the States Parties acknowledge that it is primarily the responsibility of the states to secure the effective protection, conservation and presentation of the World Heritage sites located within their territories. The rights and responsibilities are defined in the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of this Convention (status: English version as of 10 July 2019). The World Heritage Convention was ratified by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1976, but today has still only partially been implemented in federal German contract law.

It is therefore of particular importance to the management of the “Town of Bamberg” World Heritage site to ensure that the protection of its *Outstanding Universal Value* as well as the further requirements that arise from the World Heritage Convention and the various other international charters and declarations are secured within the existing legal framework.

In the following section the relevant international conventions and guidelines are listed as well as the protective instruments that exist at German federal and regional levels and at the municipal level for the City of Bamberg.

4.1 International Conventions, Declarations and Recommendations

International Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments & Sites (The Venice Charter)

Adopted in 1964 in Venice by the Second International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments. The Venice Charter occupies the role of a central and internationally recognized guideline in monument conservation and as such is the most important document on monument conservation of the 20th Century. It is currently being updated by ICOMOS.

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (Hague Convention)

Law dated 11 April 1967 in the version dated 10 August 1971 on the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict dated 14 May 1954. Ratified by the Federal Republic of Germany on 11 August 1967 (BGBl. II 1967 p. 1233 and 1971 p. 1025).

UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)

Signed in Paris on 23 November 1972. Ratified by the Federal Republic of Germany on 23 November 1976.

Burra Charter

Adopted in 1979 by the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS, last revised in 2013; based on the Charter of Venice; considered the first document to expand the term cultural heritage beyond the meaning of merely conserving the built environment, therein acknowledging spiritual dimensions of particular places as culturally significant heritage.

Charter on Historic Gardens (Florence Charter)

Drawn up following a decision on 21 May 1981 of the ICOMOS-IFLA International Committee for Historic Gardens and adopted by ICOMOS on 15 December 1981.

Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)

Signed in Granada on 3 October 1985. Entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany on being published on 2 October 1987 (BGBl. II p. 622).

Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Charter of Washington)

Adopted in 1987 by ICOMOS as the first internationally valid document on monument conservation in cities.

Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (Charter of Lausanne)

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

Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (Valletta Convention).

Adopted in Valletta on 16 January 1992. Entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany on being published on 9 October 2002 (BGBl. II p. 2709).

Nara Document on Authenticity

Adopted in 1994 by UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS in Nara, building on the Charter of Venice. The Nara Document on Authenticity emphasizes the need for a broader understanding of cultural diversity and cultural heritage and recognizes that different cultures have differing determinations of authenticity.

Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures and Ensembles

The declaration adopted in 2005 by ICOMOS in Xi'an underlines the necessity of protecting the settings of cultural assets and in particular those of historic urban landscapes.

Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention)

Adopted in 2005 in Faro by Member States of the Council of Europe.

This framework convention defines cultural heritage as an important resource for the promotion of cultural diversity and sustainable development of society, the economy and the environment. It calls for the creation of conditions that allow cultural heritage to receive greater attention from society and improve access to cultural heritage as well as strengthening participation by a broad public.

Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (Empfehlung über historische Stadtlandschaften, HUL)

Adopted in 2011 by the General Conference of UNESCO.

The approach to the historic urban landscape was devised by UNESCO for the sustainable development of historic towns. It proposes an understanding of historic urban landscape as spaces with tangible and intangible qualities, which are equally worthy of preservation.

4.2 German Federal Legislation

Federal Regional Planning Act (Raumordnungsgesetz, ROG)

Last amended effective from 31 December 2008 / 30 June 2009.

The Federal Regional Planning Act regulates the responsibilities and guiding principles of spatial planning. Its objective is the development of a well balanced structure of settlements and open spaces in Germany, while giving consideration to the ecosystem, promotion of rural areas and areas of leisure and making provision for the housing needs of the population. As a principle, overdevelopment or urban sprawl is to be avoided. In the updated version of the ROG, the publication of which is expected imminently, the protection of UNESCO World Heritage sites is to be acknowledged as a matter of public interest, in the first instance of its legal safeguarding in German federal law.

Federal Building Code (Baugesetzbuch, BauGB)

Federal Building Code in the version published on 3 November 2017 (BGBl. I p. 3634).

The Federal Building Code provides the legal framework for all urban planning matters dealt with by the municipalities. The regulations set out in the BauGB influence the appearance, structure and development of space occupied by settlements and are therefore also authoritative for the continued maintenance in terms of urban planning of the World Heritage site, the buffer zone and the wider setting. The Preparatory Land Use Plan (Section 1 Paragraphs 5 and 6 BauGB) and urban redevelopment measures (Section 136 Paragraph 4 BauGB) are the most important tools provided to municipalities by the Federal Building Code for protection of the World Heritage.

Federal Income Tax Act (Einkommensteuergesetz, EStG)

The Income Tax Act in the version published on 8 October 2009 (BGBl. I p. 3366, 3862), last amended by Section 2 of the law on 21 December 2019 (BGBl. I p. 2886).

The Federal Income Tax Act grants tax relief for historic buildings (Sections 7i, 10f, 11b, Section 52 Paragraphs 23b and 27 EStG) and cultural assets that merit protection (Section 10g, Section 52 Paragraph 27a EStG). A precondition for this relief is the existence of certification from – in the case of Bavaria – the Bavarian State Conservation Office, confirming the protected monument status and the necessity of the expenditure. This requires that the construction measures to be undertaken are agreed with the body responsible (Section 7 Paragraph 1 Sentence 6 EStG). In this way the financial relief indirectly promotes the conservation and protection of historic monuments.

4.3 Federal State legislation

In Germany's federal system the implementation of the World Heritage Convention falls to the individual federal states (Bundesländer). Even though the Free State of Bavaria does not directly mention the heritage of all humanity either in its constitution or current monument protection law, it nonetheless provides the basis for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. This basis is explained in the following section.

Bavarian Constitution (Bayerische Verfassung, BV)

In the version promulgated on 15 December 1998 (GVBl. p. 991, 992, BayRS 100-1-I), last amended by laws dated 11 November 2013 (GVBl. p. 638, 639, 640, 641, 642).

The Free State of Bavaria has committed itself within the framework of its Constitution to protect the natural basis of life and cultural traditions (Section 3 Paragraph 2 Sentence 1 BV). Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the State and municipalities to care for and preserve artistic treasures, historical and natural monuments as well as the landscape (Section 141 Paragraph 2 BV). The furtherance of local culture and the preservation of local monuments and buildings of historical interest (Section 83 Paragraph 1 BV) are in the sphere of competence of the municipalities.

Bavarian State Development Plan (Landesentwicklungsprogramm Bayern, LEP)

The Bavarian State Government issued with approval of the Bavarian Landtag the decree on the Bavarian State Development Plan dated 22 August 2013, last amended by the decree dated 21 February 2018 arising from Section 20 Paragraph 2 of the Bavarian State Planning Law (Bayerischen Landesplanungsgesetz, BayLplG) dated 25 June 2012 (GVBl. p. 254, BayRS 230-1-W) in connection with Section 14 Paragraph 6 Sentence 2 and Section 35 Paragraph 2 Sentence 3 BayLplG.

The State Development Programme is the future concept for the development and spatial planning of Bavaria. While the principles of the LEP are subject to the practice and considerations of planning, compliance with its objectives is mandatory for the subordinate planning level (e.g., Regional Development Plans, Preparatory Land Use Plans and Binding Urban Land Use Plans). The protection of cultural heritage in general (Item 8.4.1 LEP) and the UNESCO World Heritage in particular is an explicit objective of the LEP, stated as follows: "UNESCO World Heritage sites and their settings are to be preserved in their *Outstanding Universal Value*." The protection of the World Heritage sites is thus established in the Bavarian spatial planning as a mandatory specification for planning at regional and municipal level.

Regional Planning in Bavaria – Regional Development Plan Upper Franconia West

The Regional Development Plans are based on the State Development Programme and develop its general specifications into concrete determinations with regard to the spatial context and content for each of the 18 Bavarian regions. They are drawn up by the regional planning associations and updated as necessary. Regional Development Plans contain determinations on general and specialist matters such as objectives and principles for the development of settlements and open spaces, as well as clearly defined areas prioritized or reserved for certain activities (e.g., for the protection or extraction of natural resources).

Of relevance for the protection of the integrity of the World Heritage area “Town of Bamberg” and in particular the views and sightlines documented in the appendix is the Regional Development Plan Upper Franconia West. This plan sets out a long-term development concept for the desired spatial planning and development of the region Upper Franconia West in terms of objectives and principles of regional and state-level spatial planning. Among other measures, this plan introduced an exclusion zone for potential wind energy installations within a radius of 5 kilometres around the Bamberg World Heritage site.

Bavarian Building Regulations (Bayerische Bauordnung, BayBO)

In the version published on 14 August 2007 (GVBl. p. 588, BayRS 2132-1-B), last amended by Section 3 of the law dated 24 July 2019 (GVBl. p. 408).

Whereas under the Federal Building Code the planning law determines where a building may or may not be constructed, the Bavarian Building Regulations determine how buildings may be constructed. It contains general building regulations and requirements for construction, materials and methods. Of relevance for the World Heritage are the regulations on spaces between buildings (Section 6 BayBO). Such spacing can significantly contribute to protecting the visual integrity of a World Heritage site. The Bavarian Building Regulations also define the functions and powers of the parties involved with a building project, and the procedure for obtaining building permits (Sections 59 and 60 BayBO). The involvement of the World Heritage management in these procedures is of great importance for the protection of the World Heritage (Section 65 BayBO).

Bavarian Act for the Protection of Historic Buildings and Monuments (Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz – BayDSchG)

From 25 June 1973 (BayRS IV S. 354), in the revised version published in the Bayerische Rechtssammlung (BayRS 2242-1-K), last revised by Section 1 Par. 255 of the Regulation of 26 March 2019 (GVBl. p. 98).

The Bavarian Act for the Protection of Historic Buildings and Monuments forms the legal basis for monument protection in the Free State of Bavaria. It defines what is considered a monument and sets out how historic buildings, ensembles and archaeological monuments and listed movable heritage are to be correctly treated. It also regulates the permits procedure for protected monuments and the responsibilities of the monument protection authorities. This law is the most important instrument for conservation matters within the World Heritage area.

In the implementation of this legal framework for monument conservation in Bamberg, the following instruments and regulations are applied:

In 1984, the Town of Bamberg was included in the Bavarian Register of Historic Monuments, listed as “Ensemble Innenstadt Bamberg” [Bamberg centre ensemble]. This urban ensemble is defined as a protected historic ensemble by the Bavarian Act for the Protection of Historic Buildings and Monuments in accordance with Section 1 Paragraph 3 (BayDSchG). The border of this urban ensemble includes a somewhat larger area than that of the buffer zone of the “Town of Bamberg” World Heritage site. It also forms the border of the area defined in 1984 pertaining to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

The border of the urban ensemble was updated in 2009. It is planned to align the border of the World Heritage buffer zone with that of the urban ensemble.

As a general principle for the City of Bamberg, the UNESCO World Heritage and the urban ensemble are: “in every respect of utmost importance. They form the core and starting point for all considerations relating to urban development and the protection of historic monuments.”¹

Many of the buildings within the World Heritage area are legally protected monuments under Bavarian conservation law. In accordance with Section 3 of the Bavarian Act for the Protection of Historic Buildings and Monuments, their protection is a responsibility of the municipal administration. Within the framework of master planning the interests of monument protection and monument care, in particular with regard to the preservation of ensembles, must be given appropriate consideration. In Bamberg the Lower Monument Protection Authority of the City of Bamberg is responsible for the implementation of the Act for the Protection of Historic Buildings and Monuments. All construction measures must be agreed with the Lower Monument Protection Authority and require permission.

The “Town of Bamberg” World Heritage site is an extensive historic area (142 ha) that includes the three historic settlement areas of the City on the Hills, the Island District and the Market Gardeners’ District. The larger area that comprises the urban ensemble described above, as a protected ensemble in accordance with Section 1 Paragraph 3 BayDSchG takes on the function of the buffer zone for the smaller World Heritage site. The extents of both areas are described for informational purposes in the Land Use Plan and must be taken into consideration when drawing up Binding Land Use Plans within the framework of master planning.

In the implementation of urban land use planning procedures within the World Heritage site and the urban ensemble area the Lower Monument Protection Authority and the Bavarian State Conservation Office as well as the World Heritage Office and the Local Heritage Conservation Department are the bodies representing the public interest. Their advice and recommendations as well as concerns can be taken into account in the planning procedure and included in the materials for consideration. Because of the Bamberg’s World Heritage status such position statements are accorded a high degree of importance by the political decision-making bodies. To achieve urban planning objectives in Bamberg, this legal framework is also legally safeguarded by Binding Planning Regulations, that is, Binding Urban Land Use Plans.

Local Heritage Conservation in the Administrative Districts, Non-District Towns and Large District Towns (Heritage Conservation Guidelines)

Joint publication of the Bavarian State Ministry for Education and Culture and the Bavarian State Ministry for the Interior from 17 February 1981 (KMBL. I p. 158, MABl. 1981 p. 97), last amended on 1 August 1986 (KMBL. I p. 334).

Voluntary local heritage conservators advise and support the Monument Protection Authorities and the Bavarian State Conservation Office on matters of monument conservation and protection. Local heritage conservation seeks to preserve and to form, with involvement, for example, both in preserving the historic dimension of the culture and the inclusion of the new in the midst of the old. They assist in preserving and cultivating the values of historical, scientific, artistic, architectural and folkloric significance that have been created in the past.

¹ City of Bamberg, municipal planning office (2011). Bamberg ist unser Maßstab, p. 8

4.4 Local Protective Instruments and Planning Documentation

The City of Bamberg is empowered on the basis of various legal underpinnings to enact local statutes. The City has made comprehensive use of these powers, in particular to protect the UNESCO World Heritage. The City of Bamberg has adopted, among others, a parking statute, a misappropriation statute, an advertising installations and design statute, a street-cleaning statute, a pedestrian zone statute, a special use statute and a tree protection order. All Binding Urban Land Use Plans and Setback Line Plans constitute local statutory law, as do the existing renovation statutes.

These statutes all serve to regulate the use and design of the built environment and public spaces as well as possible for the benefit of the city and its World Heritage. Where required the Bamberg City Council amends these statutes to meet new challenges, or adopts new statutes.

Regulation Concerning the Landscape Protection Area “Michaelsberger Garten”

This regulation was adopted in 1997 and serves to protect the Michaelsberger Garten.

Advertising Installations and Design Statute of the City of Bamberg

The statute of the City of Bamberg concerning the construction, erection, attaching, changing and operation of advertising installations and the design of built structures (referred to in short as the Advertising and Design Statute) was adopted by the City Council in 1999 and amended in 2001. Its objective is to preserve the cityscape of Bamberg, which is worthy of protection, within the boundary of the protected urban ensemble. It is also intended to ensure equality of treatment and to simplify and accelerate administrative procedures. This statute is currently undergoing revision.

Lighting Master Plan for Bamberg’s Inner City

The Lighting Master Plan for Bamberg was adopted unanimously by the City Council in 2006. It is concerned with the appearance of the historic town at night. The plan’s objectives are the illumination of important historic buildings with differentiated individual lighting that conveys the spatial qualities of the building. High-quality lighting of the main thoroughfare from the railway station to the Cathedral square forms a very important element of the urban space. Night-time spatial orientation in the urban environment should be improved. The Lighting Master Plan also deals with aspects of energy-saving, security and road safety.

Urban Development Concept for Bamberg

In 2009 and 2010 the Urban Development Concept for the city as a whole was drawn up using a participative approach. It is intended to link together the various different projects and plans related to urban development in Bamberg, for which among other factors the World Heritage status occupies an important role and offers particular chances, and to highlight medium to long-term opportunities.

Framework Plan for Urban Development and Monument Conservation in the Hain Area

In 2013 the Urban Development and Monument Conservation Framework Plan was presented to the public, and since then has been applied to protecting the existing values of Bamberg's Hain area from an urban-development perspective and conserving the character of this 150-year-old district. The principles relating to urban structure aim to conserve the valuable building stock, but also to protect the structural layout, the historic subdivisions and the historic green areas.

The legal basis for implementation on the local level in Bamberg of the protective and planning instruments for the conservation of the World Heritage, as provided for by building and conservation law, is given by the following instruments:

Preparatory Land Use Plan

In the Preparatory Land Use Plan the type of land uses arising in accordance with the intended urban development are presented in basic form for the entire municipal territory. The purpose of this plan is to designate and coordinate the various types of requirements for land use such as residential, commercial, green areas, transport and so on, and to achieve a well balanced overall spatial concept.

The Bamberg Preparatory Land Use Plan therefore shows the basic features of the intended uses for land within the municipality. It functions as the Preparatory Zoning Plan and as the basis for drawing up Binding Urban Land Use Plans; however, in itself it does exercise any direct impact on the general public. In the interests of safeguarding Bamberg's World Heritage the borders of the World Heritage area, its buffer zone and also the borders of the urban ensemble have been included for informational purposes in the Bamberg Preparatory Land Use Plan in accordance with Section 5, Paragraph 4 of the Federal Building Code.

Binding Urban Land Use Plans

Binding Urban Land Use Plans determine the type and extent of use, the parts of a plot, which may be built upon and the type of building for specifically defined areas. They define for individual plots the permitted type of use, number of storeys, and density of construction, and the extent of the area that may be built over. Furthermore, building lines and set-back lines can be used to specify the form of the permitted construction. Binding Urban Land Use Plans are adopted as statute by the City Council, and the stipulations within them are legally binding on property owners. As an important element they are subject to the strict legal norms of the Federal Building Code, which regulates both their contents and the procedure.

For the "Town of Bamberg" World Heritage site and its buffer zone there are currently around 300 legally valid Land Use Plans (pre-1960 these were in the form of Building Line Plans, since 1960 the relevant instrument is called the Binding Urban Land Use Plan). These can be viewed on website of the City of Bamberg.



5. RISK FACTORS

An extensive World Heritage site such as the Town of Bamberg is confronted with numerous risk factors, and in the interests of sustainably protecting the World Heritage, it is necessary to identify these at an early stage, in order to put counter-measures in place. As part of the process of drawing up the Management Plan, the following risk factors were identified:

5.1 Urban Development Pressures

5.1.1 Modifications to the Urban Structure and Fabric

Bamberg's *Outstanding Universal Value* is found in the exemplary urban structure of the medieval and baroque town. Although the Town of Bamberg is unusually well preserved, the growing pressures for development and change of use in the inner-city can lead to successive densification and changes to the exemplary medieval layout. This applies in principle to the entire historic area of the World Heritage site, but especially for the urban part of the Island District, which right up to the present day represents the commercial centre of Bamberg.

Bamberg has over 1,340 individual protected buildings and monuments and a highly heterogeneous ownership structure. A comprehensive inventory of the historic buildings and monuments exists. The series "Die Kunstdenkmäler von Bayern" (Historical Monuments of Bavaria) dedicates eight volumes and 17 sub volumes to a complete inventory of Bamberg's historic buildings and monuments, consisting of documentation and analysis of the World Heritage city including cadastral data on cellars, GIS (geographical information systems) data and digital media. Up to the present day the building stock and residential amenity of the Town of Bamberg has been retained. A low risk of loss of historic building stock exists only in a limited number of individual cases in which historic buildings are deliberately neglected so as to eventually necessitate replacement with a new building.

It should also be noted that in the area of the inner-city market gardening lands there is increased development and settlement pressure by possible building on fallow fields. Also, the change in the demographic situation could in future bring with it a shift in the ownership structure and, potentially, changes in the urban structure and building structure in the City on the Hills. The area of the City on the Hills is also subject to pressures of development through plans for new builds in the transition zone between the urban area and the open landscape.

5.1.2 Visual Intrusion on Sightlines and Horizons

The Town of Bamberg is an extensive World Heritage site with numerous characteristic views and historically significant visual relationships. A visual space analysis is appended to the Management Plan. The views it documents are of particular relevance for the appreciation of Bamberg's World Heritage. Even though not all of the relevant sightlines are completely intact, it is important that special attention is given to the visual relationships. They are to be considered and preserved in any and all planning decisions.

5.1.3 Pressure of Socio-economic Change

The Town of Bamberg receives its distinctive character both through its living culture and its unique Intangible Cultural Heritage. Customs such as urban gardening have been practised here since the Middle Ages, and right up to the present day they shape the cityscape of the World Heritage area. In 2014, the inner-city market gardening was included in the Bavarian Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Two years later, inclusion in the national register followed. Notwithstanding the great importance of urban gardening for Bamberg, commercial horticulture has declined extremely in recent decades. The number of market gardening businesses has declined significantly, as the local horticultural produce grown on the comparatively small-scale inner-city cultivation areas is forced into competition with similar products that can be grown elsewhere on a much larger scale, assisted by agricultural machinery.

It is only to a limited extent that the tradition of urban gardening that has endured for centuries in Bamberg is now being passed on to future generations. This is why, alongside commercial horticulture, other gardening-related concepts are being explored.

5.2 Environmental Factors

5.2.1 Flooding

Situated on the river Regnitz and the Main-Danube Canal, the lower-lying parts of the Island District were strongly prone to flooding at times over the past centuries. This was due to a bottleneck at the site of the historic river crossing where today the Kettenbrücke stands, which at high water regularly caused a metre-high backwater. This problem has been alleviated to a great extent by the enlargement of the canal. The flood defence gate in the Hain area at the tip of the island protects the World Heritage area from high water and flooding, provided the gate is in working order. Nevertheless, in the case of prolonged heavy rainfall the capacity of the drainage system can still come under strain. This could pose a risk to the historic building stock particularly in the urban parts of the Island District and the lower-lying parts of the City on the Hills.

5.3 Disaster Events

5.3.1 Earthquakes and Other Natural Disasters

The World Heritage site "Town of Bamberg" is, as far as can be assessed, not at risk from avalanches, landslides, earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

5.3.2 Fire Risks

As fires in the past have shown, the dense construction in the old town means that accidental fires and roof fires can, in the worst-case scenario, spread very quickly and widely. Depending on the size and extent of the fire, the Bamberg fire brigade, district fire brigade and various company fire departments are responsible for fire-fighting.

5.4 Tourism

The Town of Bamberg is an attractive destination for national and international tourists. The BAMBERG Tourism & Congress Service reported 708,000 overnight stays in the city's commercial accommodation for the year 2018. With an average stay of 1.8 nights most guests stay for a relatively short time, as is usual for city breaks. Five out of six overnight stays are generated by visitors from Germany. Of the international visitors, most were from the USA and Austria.

Because of Bamberg's central location on the Main-Danube Canal, passengers from river cruise ships represent an important international target group among the day visitors. In particular, in the period from May to October, the ships moor at Bamberg harbour, while the cruise passengers explore the city for around four to six hours. According to Bayernhafen Bamberg, 764 river cruise ships docked in Bamberg in 2018, bringing 123,787 visitors to the city.

5.4.1 Inappropriate Use and Overuse

Because of the great popularity and high profile of the World Heritage status there is a risk, particularly in the City on the Hills and Island District that the flow of tourists becomes concentrated in a comparatively small part of the Bamberg municipal area. While the Bamberg Market Gardeners' District is still a little-known insider's tip, the City on the Hills and Island District have experienced increased tourist numbers in recent years. This also affects central visitor routes through the city centre around the Obere Brücke, Karolinenstrasse, the Cathedral square and the Leinritt, and the popular visitor destinations of Bamberg Cathedral and the Old Town Hall. This can have as a consequence inappropriate use and overuse. However, in recent years sensitive and sustainable curation of the tourism offer in addition to careful planning of how visitors are routed around the city by BAMBERG Tourism & Congress Service has already successfully limited this development. Further measures are planned for the future. It is also intended that event management for the city should be planned to avoid overuse of particular parts of the World Heritage area.

5.4.2 Museumification and Displacement of Local Population

Inappropriate use or overuse of the old town could also result in the local residents being displaced from the central city districts. There is also a risk of an accumulation of offerings by service providers which are not in alignment with the traditional townscape of Bamberg, but rather oriented towards meeting the demand from the tourism sector. Bamberg's attractiveness could also lead to an inappropriate rise in the proportion of holiday accommodation and businesses aimed at the tourist market in the historic city. This can result in an imbalance in the population structure and have a knock-on museumification effect on the historic inner city. At present this development trend can be observed only to a limited extent in Bamberg.

5.5 Summary of Risk Factors

Not all of the challenges and risk factors described above apply to all of the settlement areas or attributes of Bamberg's World Heritage. The recommendations and measures which have been compiled by the five Specialist Panels within the framework of the Management Plan provide responses to these risk factors.



6. WORLD HERITAGE MISSION STATEMENT

As the risks and challenges described demonstrate, the preservation of the unique cultural heritage of the City on the Hills, Island District and Market Gardeners' District poses a great responsibility for the City of Bamberg, not least since the award of the World Heritage status. Today – 26 years after the inscription in the UNESCO World Heritage List – Bamberg's designation as UNESCO World Heritage forms a major aspect of the local, regional and international perception of the place. Bamberg's World Heritage is to a great extent formative for the city's identity, an important educational and cultural centre, as well as a significant economic factor.

To protect the *Outstanding Universal Value* of this ensemble in future and ensure it can be handed on intact to the generations to come, the World Heritage Office, together with the stakeholders involved in drawing up the Management Plan, has developed a Mission Statement that reflects the vision of an intact World Heritage that is a source of education and identity as well as a motor for sustainable, high-quality urban development. The corresponding management goals are (1) to protect the historic urban structure and building stock, (2) to strengthen understanding for the value of the World Heritage and (3) to highlight the quality standards associated with the World Heritage status.

The actions and recommendations to achieve these goals, which include the drawing up of this Management Plan, were then developed by the Specialist Panels. Also included in the figure below are tasks outlined in the Operational Guidelines, such as the Periodic Reporting to the World Heritage Centre in Paris, the retrospective inventory for sites that were inscribed in the World Heritage List between 1978 and 1998 and the linking of World Heritage with Intangible Cultural Heritage and World Documentary Heritage (the Memory of the World programme). Thanks to Bamberg's wealth of cultural heritage the city enjoys multiple UNESCO titles, which are interrelated.

The idea of sustainability was already established in the UNESCO World Heritage Convention of 1972, which envisages long-term preservation of the cultural and natural heritage sites for future generations. Protection and careful further development of the built heritage must, as the Brundtland Report² highlighted, satisfy both the present-day needs of the urban community while also having regard to future local and global requirements. Correspondingly the World Heritage Office is committed to ecological, economic and social sustainability within its remit. A framework for this commitment is provided by the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) adopted in 2015 as part of Agenda 2030 for global sustainable development. Since protecting the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage is included within the framework of SDG 11 – "Make cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" it is clear that the conservation of culture is an essential pillar for sustainable development of cities.

The World Heritage Convention is an instrument of understanding among nations. Consequently, World Heritage sites are called upon to share their knowledge and experience internationally. Bamberg has amassed a great wealth of knowledge in dealing with its historic building stock and structure. The city's Otto Friedrich University is known throughout Europe as a leader in the field of monument conservation. And it is far from the only Bamberg institution in this position: the numerous trades and crafts enterprises also possess a unique pool of expertise. With their valuable know-how they can contribute in many ways to the preservation of the cultural heritage in Europe and in other regions of the world. This expertise should be communicated to the world and shared through international cooperation.

The same applies to the tradition of urban horticulture which has been practised in Bamberg for centuries, and makes a significant contribution to the sustainable development of the city. Fresh produce from the Bamberg Market Gardeners' District supports energy-efficient living and responsible use of resources in the municipal environment. Short transport routes support climate protection. Additionally, local suppliers and service providers promote regional economic cycles and help preserve the centuries-old market gardening lands within Bamberg.

The following figure summarizes the system for implementation of the Mission Statement:

2 WCED. (1987). Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. Our Common Future. (Brundtland Report). New York, United Nations.

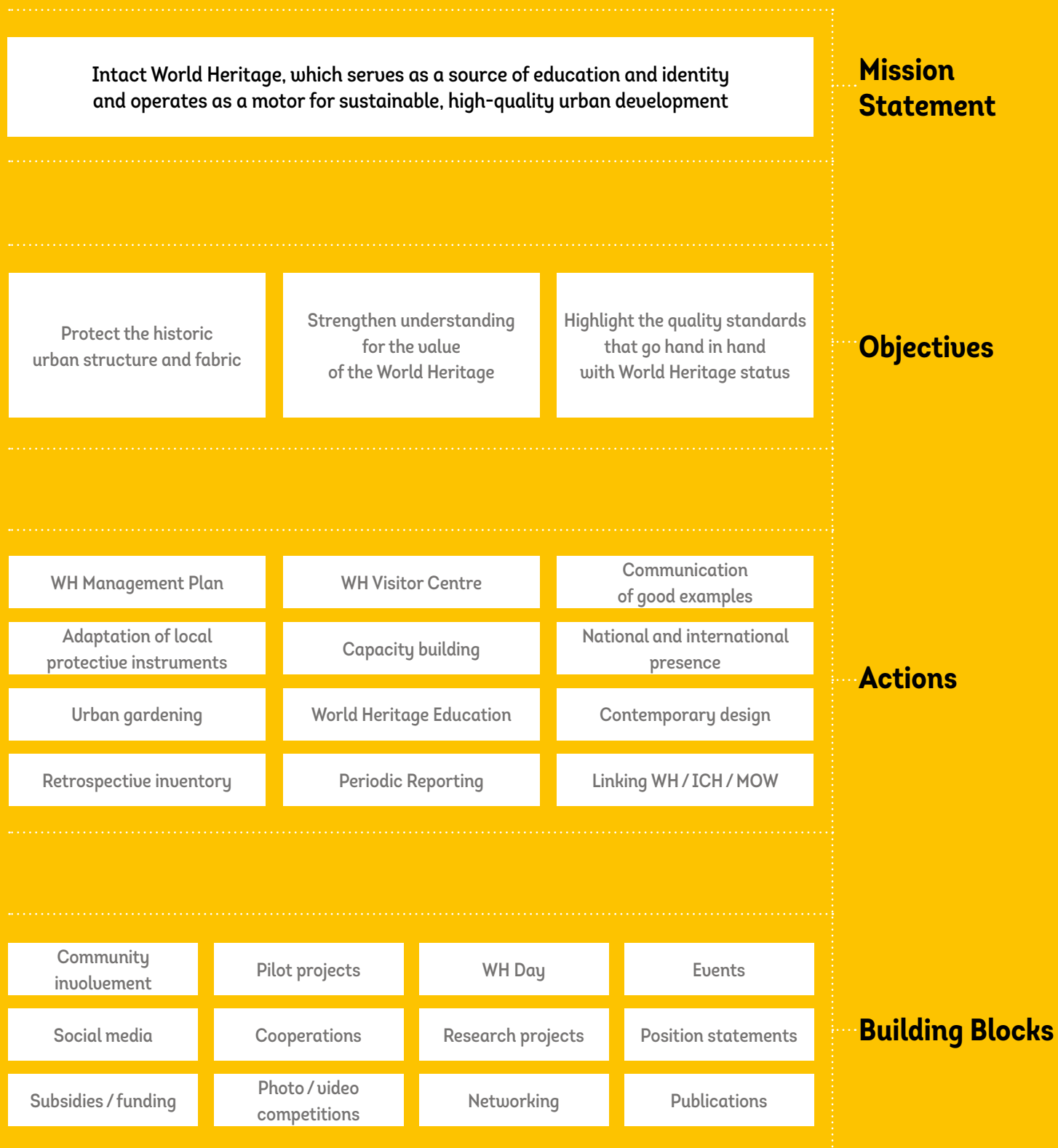


Fig.6.1: Implementation of the Mission Statement for the Management of Bamberg's World Heritage



7. MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In working towards the successful implementation of the Mission Statement, the World Heritage Office Bamberg cooperated with the stakeholders involved in the drafting of the Management Plan to develop a comprehensive catalogue of actions for the site. The development of these measures was carried out in accordance with the thematic focus of the Specialist Panels for the topic areas

- ◆ Architectural Heritage and Urban Development,
- ◆ Education and Research,
- ◆ Urban Gardening,
- ◆ World Heritage and Tourism, and
- ◆ World Heritage and Economy.

The order of the measures is not intended to correlate with weighting or priority ranking. However, the distinction is made between short and medium-term projects and those which will be realized in the longer-term subject to funding. Some of the measures have already been implemented during the time the Management Plan was being prepared, or are currently under way. These measures are duly indicated.



7.1 Findings of ‘Architectural Heritage and Urban Development’ Specialist Panel

Initial situation

More than any other feature, the structure of Bamberg’s three settlement areas – the City on the Hills, the Island District and the Market Gardeners’ District – and the unique cityscape they create give the Town of Bamberg World Heritage site its distinctive character. With its ecclesiastical and secular buildings, Bamberg is an outstanding and excellently-preserved example of a central European town laid out in a medieval plan. Bamberg’s inner city represents the classic European town in its vibrant diversity as a place of trade, services, residence, culture, education and leisure. The prioritization of these uses with their influences on the forming of identity and preserving the building stock must be undertaken with great care to achieve an appropriate balance, which fulfils the requirements to preserve the UNESCO World Heritage. The requirements of managing vehicular access and traffic pose additional challenges. Steering the conservation and sensitive, sustainable development is central to the role of the World Heritage management just as it is central to a high-quality urban development for Bamberg as a city.

Architectural Heritage and Urban Development

Objectives	Actions	Stakeholders
Improve the quality of experience and upgrade the public spaces	already implemented	
	Implementation of Urban Land Use Plan No. 114 F for the so-called City Walls Quarter between Lange Strasse and Franz-Ludwig-Strasse	Sparkasse Bamberg; Municipal Building Division
	short to medium-term	
	Implementation of Lighting Master Plan adopted by City Council on 27/09/2006.	Municipal Finance Division; Municipal Utilities
	Reduction of advertising installations in the public realm, particularly on sidewalks	Public Order Department; Road Traffic Department
	Improve the quality of advertising signage in the public realm	Municipal Planning Department; Economic Development Department
	Continuation and implementation of City of Bamberg's access for all concept	Department for Inclusion; Municipal Waste and Construction Body; Finance Department; Real Estate Management; State Building Office
	Upgrading the public space (e.g., more seating)	Municipal Planning Department; Finance Department; Municipal Waste and Construction Body
World Heritage-compatible mobility	short to medium-term	
	Measures to increase the attractiveness of walking, cycling and using public transport and improve safety for these mobility groups	Municipal Planning Department; Finance Department; Road Traffic Department; Municipal Waste and Construction Body
	medium to long-term	
	Reduce the burden on the public spaces caused by car traffic and parked cars	Municipal Planning Department; Municipal Utilities

Quality control and monitoring	short to medium-term	
	Inclusion for informational purposes of relevant views and sightlines in the Regional Development Plan for the region Upper Franconia-West	Central Steering Division
	medium to long-term	
	Setting up of a continuous monitoring system for pressures of settlement, development and change-of-use within the property	Municipal Planning Department
Raising the profile of the Lower Monument Protection Authority	short to medium-term	
	Increase staffing of the Lower Monument Protection Authority for increased controls, consultation, performing site visits, more speedy turn-around of various processes	Human Resources Department; Finance Department
	medium to long-term	
	Development and distribution of information material on monument conservation to prevent violations	Conservation Department
	Increased explanation about the tasks, responsibilities and procedures of the Lower Monument Protection Authority	Conservation Department
Correct the mapping of the World Heritage site	short to medium-term	
	Plot-level precise definition of the border of the World Heritage property within the framework of a retrospective survey	World Heritage Office; Municipal Planning Department
	Adjustment of the buffer zone in line with the urban ensemble	World Heritage Office; Municipal Planning Department
	Increased use of existing data sources in monument conservation (3D-city model, www.denkmal-bamberg.de etc.)	All

The Specialist Panel was led by Thomas Beese, Head of Municipal Building Department, City of Bamberg.



HERZLICH WILLKOMMEN

zur 2. Sitzung
der Fachgruppe
„Bildung und Forschung“
(Weiterbemanagementplan)

7.2 Findings of ‘Education and Research’ Specialist Panel

Initial situation

The education of the World Heritage to subsequent generations is one of the core responsibilities of a World Heritage site. After all, the World Heritage city of Bamberg is not only an ensemble of historical significance: as testimonial to the lives, occupations and activities of past times, it is also of great relevance to understanding of the present day. Raising awareness among both the local population and visitors around the topic of World Heritage is therefore as central to the management approach as is developing a broad range of interpretation methods to give young people a greater understanding of their historic environment. Simultaneously, collaboration between the city's various cultural, educational and research institutions and the World Heritage site management can make an important contribution both to the maintenance and conservation of Bamberg's World Heritage and to education in the city.

Education and Research

Objectives	Actions	Stakeholders
Increased use of new media for interactive, modern communication and education of Bamberg's World Heritage	already implemented	
	Creation of new World Heritage website	World Heritage Office
	Setting up World Heritage Visitor Centre using new media	World Heritage Office
	Increased and early use of digital culture calendar www.kultur.bamberg.de	All
Optimization of accessibility and usability of municipal museums and educational institutions	medium to long-term	
	Adjust museum arrangements for winter opening	Municipal Museums; Gardeners' and Vintners' Museum
Intensive integration of professional and university-based education and research in the fields of conservation sciences, safeguarding of cultural assets and historic object studies	currently underway	
	Establishment of dual Bachelor's degree program in Monument Conservation	Bamberg University; Coburg University of Applied Sciences; Chamber of Trades
Increased interdisciplinary engagement with the World Heritage	medium to long-term	
	Closer integration of social history and monument studies	Bamberg University; City of Bamberg Adult Education Service
	Scientific research on World Heritage from perspective of population – perception, fields of action, conflicts	Bamberg University
Increased knowledge exchange on international level	currently underway	
	Engagement with various networks (UNESCO, OWHC etc.)	World Heritage Office; Municipal Department of Culture; Education Bureau; Bamberg University

Increased networking and coordination of Bamberg's education stakeholders and multipliers	currently underway	
	Establishment of permanent Education and Research Specialist Panel	World Heritage Office; Bamberg University; City of Bamberg Adult Education Service; Municipal Museums; Municipal Department of Culture; Education Bureau; Bamberg Centre for Teacher Education; AGIL; Kulturtafel; schools' representatives etc.
	Initiation of school projects	UNESCO project school E.T.A.-Hoffmann-Gymnasium; Kulturerbe Bayern e.V.; DENK-MAL-Stiftung; World Heritage Office
Inform important multipliers about the World Heritage "learning setting"	already implemented	
	Publication of flyer about World Heritage learning setting	World Heritage Office
	Providing training to teachers	World Heritage Office
Expansion of low-threshold pedagogical offers to share Bamberg's World Heritage Education	already implemented	
	Setting up of World Heritage Visitor Centre with a "design for all" approach	World Heritage Office in cooperation with Bamberg University, Gardeners' and Vintners' Museum, Municipal Museums, Municipal Archives, Cathedral Masonry Works, Bavarian State Conservation Office, Schutzgemeinschaft Alt Bamberg and others
	Publication of the methods collections welterbe.elementar and bamberg.elementar	World Heritage Office; Bavarian Centre for Political Education
	Various subsidized offers via the kultur.klassen service	Municipal Department of Culture

The Specialist Panel was led by Dr Matthias Pfeufer, Head of Education Bureau, City of Bamberg.



7.3 Findings of ‘Urban Gardening’ Specialist Panel

Initial situation

The Bamberg Market Gardeners’ District and the tradition of urban horticulture forms one of the three pillars of the “Town of Bamberg” World Heritage site. With its wide, open spaces within and outside of the urban ensemble the Market Gardeners’ District gives Bamberg’s cityscape its distinctive character, offering a counterpoint to the built-up areas. The cultivation of lands in this area by market gardeners can be traced to the 14th century and has continued to the present day. In 2014 the inner-city market gardening was included in the Bavarian Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Two years later, inclusion in the national register followed. Notwithstanding the great importance of urban gardening for Bamberg, commercial horticulture has declined significantly in recent decades. As a result, large parts of the inner-city open spaces have been lying fallow. Preserving the unique structure of the Market Gardeners’ District, and also the centuries-old traditions therefore merits particular attention in the management process of the World Heritage site.

Urban Gardening

Objectives	Actions	Stakeholders
Education and Awareness Raising about Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Market Gardeners' District	currently underway	
	Development of pedagogical offers related to Bamberg's horticultural tradition	World Heritage Office; Bamberg gardeners; Municipal Department of Culture
	Increased inclusion of horticultural topics, tours and events in the city's culture calendar	Municipal Department of Culture; World Heritage Office; Bamberg Gardeners Interest Group
	Development and implementation of specialist tours through the Market Gardeners' District with visits to individual horticultural businesses	Bamberg Gardeners Interest Group; Tourism & Congress Service; Bamberg Heritage Varieties Garden
Conservation and Use of Inner-City Market Gardening Lands	already implemented	
	Expansion of Bamberg Heritage Varieties Garden to further inner-city satellite sites	Bamberg Heritage Varieties Garden
	Expansion of model project "allotment co-operative" (Selbsterntegarten) to a second site within the urban ensemble	Transition Bamberg
	Securing of the market garden lands through Urban Land Use Plan no. 236 B coming into effect for the area of Obere Gärtnerei between Egelseestrasse and Nürnberger Strasse	Municipal Planning Department; World Heritage Office; Bavarian State Conservation Office; Municipal Environment Department
	currently underway	
	Financial support for non-commercial gardening activities on lands within urban ensemble via horticulture premium	World Heritage Office
	Dialogue on conservation and uses of historical market gardening lands	Landowners; World Heritage Office; Municipal Planning Department; Municipal Building Regulations Department; Municipal Environment Department; Municipal Parks Department; Transition Bamberg

short to medium-term		
	Sowing bee-friendly meadows	Landowners; Gardeners; Municipal Environment Department
Retention and promotion of commercial horticulture and hardening businesses in the World Heritage	already implemented	
	Updating of contents and financial support for the shopping guide to the Market Gardeners' District	World Heritage Office; Bamberg Gardeners Interest Group
	currently underway	
	Development of premium product "Bamberg smoked garlic"	World Heritage Office; Bamberg Gardeners Interest Group
	Participation of gardening businesses and young gardeners in consultation days run by Economic Development Office.	Economic Development Department

The Specialist Panel was led by Diana Büttner, Project Manager at the World Heritage Office, City of Bamberg.



7.4 Findings of ‘World Heritage and Tourism’ Specialist Panel

Initial situation

Not least since the inscription in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1993, the “Town of Bamberg” and its three historic districts have formed the essential pillars in Bamberg’s tourism marketing. The World Heritage status has come to represent a valuable unique selling point. At the same time, tourism has also taken on an important role in communicating the *Outstanding Universal Value* of the old town. With more than 700.000 overnight stays (2018) tourism is an important economic factor in the World Heritage city. Coordination between the city’s tourism-related activities and the World Heritage Office is therefore essential to the conservation and sensitive use of Bamberg’s World Heritage, but also to a widespread awareness and understanding of it. While the route between the Old Town Hall and Bamberg Cathedral and along the Leinrith are heavily visited by tourists, there is still potential to develop tourism in the Market Gardeners’ District, the Maxplatz, the Hain area and on the Michaelsberg. With this background in mind, the present Management Plan delivers impulses for future sustainable development of tourism in Bamberg.

World Heritage and Tourism

Objectives	Actions	Stakeholders
Raising Visibility of World Heritage in Cityscape	medium to long-term	
	Placement of the UNESCO-logo in the stone pavement at a prominent place	World Heritage Office; Municipal Planning Department
	Staging of transitions from Market Gardeners' District to Island District and from Island District to City on the Hills.	Tourism & Congress Service; World Heritage Office; Municipal Planning Department
	Ongoing maintenance and preservation of visual relationships through regular cutting back of greenery (e.g., Four Churches View, view of tanners' houses on the old canal)	Regional State Office for Water Management; Municipal Parks Department
Raising Awareness of Market Gardeners' District as part of World Heritage	already implemented	
	Inclusion of Market Gardeners' District in "100 Places to Savour in Bavaria" (100 Genussorte in Bayern)	Bavarian State Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry; Bavarian State Research Center for Viticulture and Horticulture
	Development and marketing of specialist tours through the Market Gardeners' District and individual horticultural businesses	Tourism & Congress Service
	medium to long-term	
	Improve quality of experience and infrastructure in the Market Gardeners' District through installation of public toilets, cafés, seating and establishing a central focal point for the district	City of Bamberg
	Nomination of Bamberg's commercial horticulture as UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage	Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs
Expansion of high-quality interpretation and facilitation of tourism of the World Heritage	already implemented	
	Certified visitor guides with training and qualification provided by Tourism & Congress Service	Tourism & Congress Service
	Development of premium tour of the World Heritage site	Tourism & Congress Service
	Development of a tactile book to support visually impaired and blind participants in guided tours	Friends of Bamberg World Heritage Association

Identifying and Using Synergy Effects between World Heritage and Tourism	currently underway	
	Regular exchange and cooperation in training of visitor guides	World Heritage Office; Tourism & Congress Service
Adaptation and Improvement of Built Infrastructure to Needs of Tourism and Local Residents	medium to long-term	
	Design of public spaces within the World Heritage site to meet needs of tourism and seniors with seating, green areas etc., (in particular Geyerswörthplatz, Am Kranen, Maxplatz, Domplatz, Alte Hofhaltung, Theuerstadt)	Municipal Planning Department; Municipal Parks Department
Improvement of compatibility of tourism with needs of local residents	already implemented	
	Limit size of all group tours to maximum of 25 participants	Tourism & Congress Service
	Change of perspective through organization of free guided tours for locals under the title "Our Bamberg – look around!"	Tourism & Congress Service
	currently underway	
	Raise awareness among visitor guides of creative route planning and strategically sensible locations to balance and disperse flow of tourists at sensitive points in the inner-city	Tourism & Congress Service
	Raise sensitivity among third-party providers regarding organization and provision of tours in alignment with World Heritage values, in particular with regard to group size, route planning and authenticity of offers	Tourism & Congress Service
	Raise awareness of visitors of behaviour compatible with conservation values within the World Heritage site	Tourism & Congress Service
	medium to long-term	
	Optimization of route guidance at critical spots in the World Heritage by means of bypassing and new route concepts (especially at Leinritt)	Municipal Planning Department
	Use the potential for tourism-related development of the Market Gardeners' District, Maxplatz, the Hain area and Michaelsberg to disperse flows of tourists	Tourism & Congress Service; Municipal Planning Department

The Specialist Panel was led by Andreas Christel, Director of Tourism, City of Bamberg.

Welterbe + Wirtschaft

Ruth Vollmar

Fachbetriebe
Denkmalpflege

Qualitätsfaktor
Welterbe

Vergabe -
praxis?

neue Medien/
GEM

Inte = attraktiver
Wirtschaftsstandort

Bewusstsein -
Stärkung Wert
Denkmäler

Transparenz

best-practice

Unternehmen -
frühstück Denk-
malpflege

Dualer Studien-
gang

Betriebs-
führungen (rds)

P-Seminare

Forschung zur
Wertschöpfung

Besetzung
der Fachgruppen

nerstadt

u. b. e. g. e. n
symphonie

ildeswald
+
netzung

em
+
glasur

Ballung
(Samstags)

7.5 Findings of ‘World Heritage and Economy’ Specialist Panel

Initial situation

Not without reason does the Bamberg Economic Development Department emphasize that every investment in the historic building stock is also an investment in Bamberg as a centre for business. Enterprises in and around Bamberg are pleased to use the World Heritage status to attract skilled and qualified workers. It is not just the attractiveness of the city that is cited, but also the excellent cultural infrastructure. The trades and crafts sector itself also shapes Bamberg's economy. With highly-developed expertise in maintenance and interaction with cultural heritage it makes a significant contribution to Bamberg's economic strength. The management of the World Heritage can contribute to further raising Bamberg's attractiveness as a centre for business and making the expertise available here known beyond Bamberg itself. The Economic Development Department is a coordination point to ensure targeted communication.



“Every investment in the World Heritage site is also an investment in Bamberg as a centre for business.”

Ruth Vollmar
Head, Economic Development Department,
City of Bamberg

World Heritage and Economy

Objectives	Actions	Stakeholders
Convey the quality impact of Bamberg's World Heritage	short to medium-term	
	Increase visibility of the expertise in conservation matters of Bamberg trade / crafts businesses and professorships through frequent conferences, meetings and training	Bamberg University; Chamber of Trades; World Heritage Office; Economic Development Department
	Documentation in media of processes involved in exemplary construction and renovation projects in the World Heritage site	City of Bamberg; BR [Bavarian TV & radio station]; Mediengruppe Oberfranken [regional newspaper and online publisher]; World Heritage Office
	Running symposiums based around following the processes involved in exemplary construction and renovation projects in the World Heritage, which both highlight the complexity of such projects and also facilitate deeper insight into the tasks and techniques of the various trades, thereby directing increased attention to the quality of monument conservation in Bamberg	Bamberg University; Chamber of Trades; City of Bamberg
	medium to long-term	
	(Re-)introduction of a "Made in Bamberg" label for better visibility of high-quality, expert craftspersons and conservation professionals in Bamberg	Chamber of Trades; Bavarian State Conservation Office; Economic Development Department
World Heritage as economic factor	Ensure quality in procurement practice by introducing training in contract award guidelines for municipal administrators, to be delivered by tradespersons, conservation specialists and contract award experts, to improve quality of construction and renovation contract awards	Chamber of Trades; Economic Development Department; Real Estate Management; City of Bamberg
	short to medium-term	
	Commissioning of a scientific study to research the economic impact of the World Heritage in Bamberg	Bamberg University; Economic Development Department; World Heritage Office
	medium to long-term	
	Creation of an internet platform to communicate and present current construction projects, renovations and monument conservation projects	Chamber of Trades; Economic Development Department

Increase attractiveness of craft occupations and improve recruitment of new trainees for local craft businesses in World Heritage	currently underway	
	Extend the entrepreneur advice scheme to junior workers (e.g. young horticulturalists)	Economic Development Department
	short to medium-term	
	Embed practical insights into monument conservation in school curriculum	Education Bureau; Economic Development Department; Bamberg University
Increase the training and further education opportunities for qualified craftspersons to improve permeability of educational structures	currently underway	
	Establishing topic-specific modular study or training formats in the subject areas World Heritage, art history or monument conservation, directed in particular at students and qualified craftspersons to enable topic-specific additional qualifications	Bamberg University; universities in Upper Franconia; Chamber of Trades
Maintenance of traditional techniques and forms of knowledge	medium to long-term	
	Setting up a virtual platform for knowledge sharing where craftspersons with particular skills can register	Chambers of Trades; universities; City of Bamberg
	Documentation of the traditional techniques for craft businesses and science	Chambers of Trades; universities; Media; Free State of Bavaria
	Support in listing the traditional techniques and forms of knowledge as Intangible Cultural Heritage	World Heritage Office
Strengthening of political will to support and promote local monument conservation	short to medium-term	
	Involvement of decision-makers in specialist events	Chamber of Trades; Bamberg University; Economic Development Department
	Regular media reporting on topics related to historic monument conservation	Chamber of Trades; Bamberg University; Bavarian State Conservation Office; City of Bamberg

The Specialist Panel was led by Ruth Vollmar, Head of Economic Development Department, City of Bamberg.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

NO POVERTY
1

ZERO HUNGER
2

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
3

QUALITY EDUCATION
4

GENDER EQUALITY
5

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
6

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
7

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
8

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
9

REDUCED INEQUALITIES
10

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
11

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
12

CLIMATE ACTION
13

LIFE BELOW WATER
14

LIFE ON LAND
15

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
16

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
17

8. SUSTAINABILITY

In 1972, the UNESCO World Heritage Convention committed to long-term conservation of natural and cultural assets as well as to educating and handing them on to future generations. In light of climate change, growing scarcity of resources and social inequality, sustainable development takes on increasing importance especially for World Heritage sites. This is why the Bamberg World Heritage Office regularly communicates examples of World Heritage sites operating as pioneers of innovative, sustainable projects which demonstrate how ecological, economic and social sustainability can be implemented in day-to-day life. The City of Bamberg describes in its sustainability atlas initiatives and projects that contribute to sustainable urban development. Selected projects and the organizations responsible are described in the following section.

8.1 Ecological Sustainability

The availability of raw materials, food and green spaces are all limited on our planet. Long-term, responsible use of existing resources is therefore at the heart of ecological sustainability.

Recultivating of Fallow Land in the Market Gardeners' District

Bamberg Heritage Varieties Garden, Licorice Company

Through the setting up of the Bamberg Heritage Varieties Garden and Bamberg Licorice Society, fallow land in the Market Gardeners' District has successfully been recultivated as part of the UNESCO World Heritage. Since the Middle Ages these lands within the densely developed town have formed an important green contrast and contribute to quality of life.

Slow Food Week

Slow Food

The slogan "Bamberg cooks Slow" is the headline for an annual week in which Bamberg restaurants serve produce from the Bamberg Market Gardeners' District, raising awareness of Bamberg heritage varieties and of the conscious consumption of local vegetables.

Environmental Education: School Gardens and Allotment Co-operative

Education Bureau, City of Bamberg

Awareness-raising begins in childhood. In order to engage children and young people as early as possible and create enthusiasm in them for local vegetables and the Bamberg tradition of market-gardening, and to promote responsible interaction with nature, the City of Bamberg supports the setting up of school gardens.

“Bamberger Gärtnerey” Aprons Collection

Fashion gives Courage in cooperation with the Bamberg World Heritage Office

Re-use instead of throwing away – this is the idea behind the “Bamberger Gärtnerey” collection of aprons. Donated textiles are turned into unique aprons for gardening and housework by the seamstresses of the workshop-store “Fashion gives courage” (Mode macht Mut). Not only does this spare raw materials – at the same time it creates lasting mementos of the Market Gardeners’ District. The latest collection from the social enterprise Laufer Mühle is entitled “City Silhouettes” and combines workwear with images of the World Heritage.

Upcycling of Historic Piles from the Lower Mills District

Artist Uwe Lehmann in cooperation with the Bamberg World Heritage Office

Fragments of the historic foundation piles from the building site of the World Heritage visitor centre are available in the form of artistically designed necklaces and keyrings in the World Heritage Shop. This is a way of transforming waste products into individual souvenirs with a link to a geographic location.

Adopt a Tree

City of Bamberg

In 2018, an adopt-a-tree scheme was established to ensure that Bamberg remains a green and sustainable city. More than 100 trees were planted during the first year. These improve the air quality, store water and offer protection from intense sun as well as from wind and rain.

Museum Shop with Recycled Products

Municipal Museums, City of Bamberg

Old museum posters are turned into brooches and envelopes, exhibition banners become flags and pages from old books are transformed into Christmas-tree decorations – with these products Bamberg’s municipal museums contribute to responsible use of existing resources.

Plastic-free Bamberg

City of Bamberg

The City’s initiative “Plastic-free Bamberg”, which the Environment, Fire and Disaster Protection Development is in charge of, brings together different groups, businesses and ideas to make the city of Bamberg more sustainable and avoid plastic respectively to make less waste. A first result of the initiative in cooperation with the association Gaia Protection e.V. was the creation of a sustainability atlas. This shows places and initiatives that already promote a more sustainable lifestyle, such as the unpacked shops, the repair café or rental offers for cargo bikes or reusable dishes and much more. These initiatives encourage people to do things themselves, to repair, to borrow or buy used. To achieve a more sustainable city, everyone must make their contribution – from the community, through private households to gastronomy and retail.

100 % Eco-Electricity

Municipal Utilities

The Municipal Utilities supplies its customers with electricity from renewable energies. The electricity is generated by hydropower, with no nuclear power or emissions and is in large part from renewable sources.

Free Consultations on Energy-Saving Renovation Measures

Agenda 21 bureau, City of Bamberg, Climate and Energy Agency Bamberg

The energy used in public and private buildings for heating, lighting and hot water causes almost 20 per cent of Germany's total carbon dioxide emissions. As a counter-measure the Bamberg Climate and Energy Agency offers a free advice service on the topic of energy-saving building renovation. The correct renovation measures can reduce energy use by up to 80 per cent.

8.2 Social Cohesion and Participation

The participation of all members of society, regardless of age, sex, social background and financial means is essential for social cohesion. The objective of social sustainability is to involve the local population in active decision-making and make culture and resources accessible to all.

Pop-up Centre

Bamberg World Heritage Office

In spring 2019, the new World Heritage Visitor Centre opened at a site in the Unteren Mühlen. Prior to this, in a temporary visitor centre, along the lines of a pop-up store, the Bamberg World Heritage Office invited all citizens to converse with the creators of the exhibition, learn more about the UNESCO World Heritage and the work of the Bamberg World Heritage Office, and give feedback about the future visitor centre at the Unteren Mühlen.

World Heritage Information in Simple Language

Bamberg World Heritage Office

For some people standard texts pose a barrier to access. With a brochure written in "Leichte Sprache", an easy-to-understand version of German, the Bamberg World Heritage Office has, for the first time, enabled barrier-free access to information about the World Heritage. The Office is committed to facilitating participation of people with learning difficulties, visual impairment and those with limited knowledge of German.

KulturTafel Bamberg

Diakonie Bamberg-Forchheim (Social care organization of the protestant Church) in cooperation with Bamberg Evangelical Lutheran Deanery

With the help of donations from cultural institutions the KulturTafel Bamberg provides free tickets to cultural events to enable people on a low income to participate in the cultural life of the city.

Adult Education Service Lectures in District Branches

City of Bamberg Adult Education Service

Bamberg Adult Education Service also holds lectures (often free to attend) in numerous branch locations in various city districts, enabling all citizens to participate in the city's diverse cultural offering.

kultur.klassen

Department of Culture, City of Bamberg

In order to permanently establish cultural education as an everyday part of school and day-care, and to foster enthusiasm for culture among children, the City of Bamberg's Culture Service arranges cultural education activities for schools and day-care centres. Over 100 cooperation partners qualified in cultural education work together with day-care centres and schools on over 300 projects.

Liquorice Products

Bamberg Liquorice Society in cooperation with Lebenshilfe Bamberg

The erstwhile top export of the Bamberg gardeners, liquorice root, has practically disappeared from Bamberg over the last 60 years. In 2010, the Bamberg Liquorice Society started growing the plant again and producing liquorice souvenirs, which are packed and processed in workshops run by the Lebenshilfe (organization facilitating work for people with disabilities). This cooperation gives people with disabilities opportunities to participate in the employment market.

8.3 Economic sustainability

Local producers, skilled craftspeople and service providers form the backbone of Bamberg's economy. The economic dimension of sustainability is therefore based on supporting the local economy and strengthening regional economic cycles. The World Heritage status brings in significant work for medium-sized companies and crafts businesses.

Good produce from the Market Gardeners' District

Bamberg Gardeners Interest Group

The "Gutes aus der Gärtnerstadt" [Good produce from the Gardeners' District] brand identifies local produce that is free from genetic engineering and has been hand-grown in the tradition of the local market gardeners. The brand promotes regional economic cycles and contributes to the conservation of the centuries-old market-garden lands in Bamberg. Short transport distances support climate protection.

Bamberg Regional Campaign

Cooperation between Bamberg District and the Agenda 21 Bureau of the City of Bamberg

Since 2004 a quality seal "Region Bamberg – weil's mich überzeugt!" [The Bamberg Region – I'm a fan!] has been granted to quality products and services from the City, the District and adjacent areas. The campaign promotes medium-sized enterprises in the craft and service sectors and environmentally friendly production as well as creating awareness of regional economic cycles.

8.4 Peace and Security

Cultural skills are neutral and not bound to any nation or territory, and allow commonalities and differences to be explored, promoting dialogue. World Heritage sites as places of learning span the whole planet in the sense of the message of peace inherent in the World Heritage Convention. As places of intercultural contact and encounter they have a contribution to make to peace and security.

Intercultural Weeks

City of Bamberg Migration and Integration Committee

In line with the UNESCO guiding principle of peaceful coexistence and Bamberg's international significance as a World Heritage site, the City of Bamberg intercultural weeks held every autumn invite citizens to get to know other cultures and, through this, develop greater understanding for one another.

Tent of Religions

Support Association Tent of Religions

As a visible sign of inter-religion co-operation and friendship the Tent of Religions invites visitors to discover what Judaism, Christianity and Islam have in common as well as their differences, and find out more about each of them. In this inter-religious and inter-cultural context the Jewish community, the Evangelical and Catholic churches, and the Turkish-Islamic community in Bamberg create a space for encounter and dialogue.

Intercultural Garden

Intercultural Garden Association

The Intercultural Garden in Bamberg offers people with and without a migration background an opportunity to tend a garden in the city with a community and ecological ethos. Through working together, cultural differences and prejudices can be broken down and allowed to fade into the background. In their place emerges the community where plants and relationships are given space to grow, people help each other and get to know others.

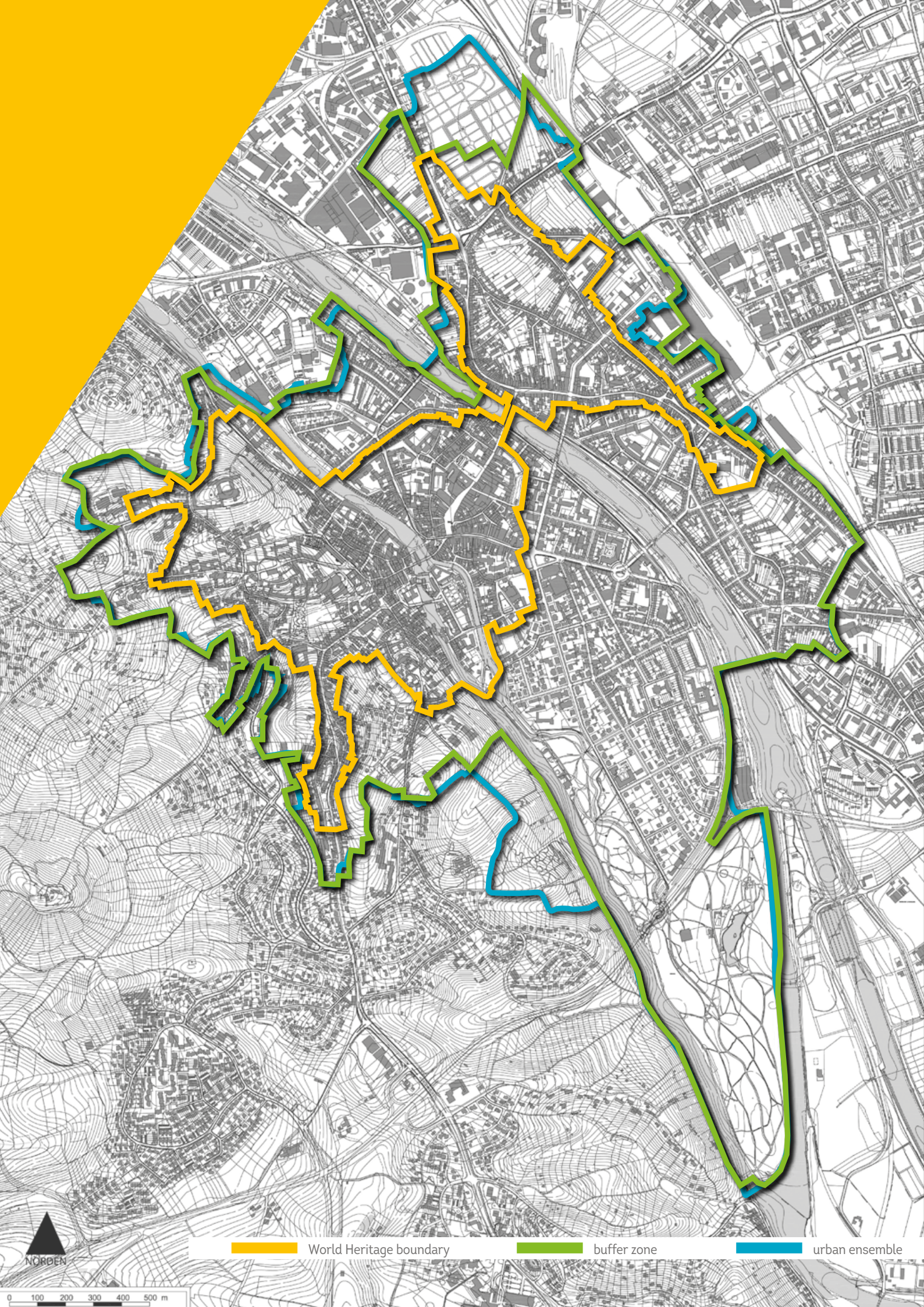


9. OUTLOOK

The implementation of the measures and recommendations developed by the Specialist Panels for the protection and sustainable development of the World Heritage will be assessed at regular intervals by the Bamberg World Heritage Office, in close cooperation with the relevant stakeholders. Where required, the measures will be revised.

The conservation status of Bamberg's World Heritage will be audited at regular intervals by the responsible agencies and organs as well as by the respective owners, in order to ensure the conservation of the *Outstanding Universal Value*. Should developments come to light as part of the monitoring process which are incompatible with the conservation status, these will be discussed with the responsible stakeholders and their causes analysed, in order to clarify what further actions need to be taken.

The third cycle of Periodic Reporting of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in Paris, involving all inscribed World Heritage sites, is already in progress. The reports from the sites in the region Europe and North America will be required in 2022/2023. The Bamberg World Heritage Office will use the Periodic Reporting process as an opportunity for an interim report on the implementation of the World Heritage Management Plan.



World Heritage boundary



buffer zone



urban ensemble

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

10. APPENDIX

(German only)

10.1 Sichtraumstudie

Bamberg's historisches Stadtbild resultiert maßgeblich aus der besonderen topografischen und landschaftsräumlichen Situation, in der sich die Charakteristika seiner modellhaften mittelalterlichen Stadt- und Baustruktur entwickelten. Die Sicherung der visuellen Integrität dieser Gesamtkonstellation spielt für das Management der Altstadt von Bamberg daher eine wesentliche Rolle.

Im Rahmen der Erarbeitung des vorliegenden Managementplans wurde deshalb eine Sichtraumstudie in Auftrag gegeben. Die Sichtraumstudie ergänzt die Aussagen des Managementplans durch eine ikonographische Komponente. Sie erfasst und dokumentiert die maßgeblichen Sichtbeziehungen, die für die visuelle Wahrnehmung des Erscheinungsbilds der unter Welterbeschutz stehenden Altstadt von Bamberg mit ihren stadtbildprägenden Elementen von besonderer Bedeutung sind.

10.1.1 Methodik der Sichtraumstudie

Das Konzept der Sichtraumstudie basiert auf einer visuellen Bestandsaufnahme der aktuellen physischen Gestalt des Welterbes. Sie erfasst sowohl das Phänomen seiner weiträumigen Erlebbarkeit innerhalb des stadtreionalen Umfelds, als auch die Wirkung seines kleinräumigen Gefüges aus mittleren Betrachtungsdistanzen. Dabei werden charakteristische Einzeldenkmäler wie der Bamberger Dom, das Alte Rathaus oder das ehemalige Benediktinerkloster St. Michael besonders berücksichtigt.

Die Sichtraumstudie untersucht gezielt die Wahrnehmung und den Wirkungsraum der Bamberger Stadtsilhouette im Zusammenhang mit historisch wichtigen Verkehrswegen sowie bedeutenden Orten und Aussichtspunkten und dokumentiert die maßgeblichen Sichtbeziehungen, die sich dem Betrachter während der Annäherung an die Stadt auf den heutigen Verkehrswegen bieten. Sie beleuchtet somit die aktuelle Erfahrbarkeit des Bamberger Welterbes im städtischen und regionalen Umfeld. Gleichzeitig werden in Teilbereichen des Stadtgebiets konkrete Vergleiche von historischen Darstellungen bedeutender Blicksituationen mit der zeichenhaften Wirkung prägender Elemente der Bamberger Stadtsilhouette ermöglicht.

Die Sichtraumstudie baut auf einer, bereits vorliegenden, umfassenden Fotodokumentation des Stadtbilds von Bamberg auf und analysiert und filtert die hier erfassten Sichträume. Das Ergebnis ist ein Konzentrat von knapp 50 Sichträumen, die im Rahmen der Erhaltung des Welterbes besondere Relevanz besitzen. Damit liegt gleichzeitig eine Orientierungs- und Planungsgrundlage für die zukünftige Bamberger Stadtentwicklung vor.

Um die augenscheinliche Wahrnehmung der maßgeblichen Elemente des Bamberger Welterbes sowie deren visuelle Wirkungstiefen in einem repräsentativen Umfang zu erfassen, ist die Sichtraumstudie in folgende fünf Wahrnehmungsbereiche gegliedert:

- ◆ I. Umland
- ◆ II. Außenstadt
- ◆ III. Gärtnerstadt
- ◆ IV. Inselstadt
- ◆ V. Bergstadt

Für diese Wahrnehmungsbereiche wurden repräsentative Betrachtungsstandorte mit exemplarischen Sichtbeziehungen zu den konstituierenden Elementen des UNESCO-Welterbes „Altstadt von Bamberg“ anhand folgender qualifizierender Kriterien ausgewählt:

- markante Sichtbarkeit und signifikante Wirkung des Erscheinungsbilds des Welterbes;
- öffentliche Zugänglichkeit der Betrachtungsstandorte (grundsätzliche Option);
- Orte und Blicksituationen mit einer maßgeblichen historischen und zeitgenössischen Bedeutung;
- Orte mit historisch dokumentierten stadt- und landschaftsräumlichen Perspektiven, die für die Entwicklungsgeschichte des Welterbes charakteristisch sind;
- repräsentatives Spektrum an Wirkungs- und Wahrnehmungsdistanzen zwischen den jeweiligen Betrachtungsstandorten und dem Welterbe (Fernwirkung und mittlerer Distanzbereich, der stadträumliche Nahbereich ist abgedeckt durch Denkmalschutz).

Voraussetzungen der Sichtbarkeit des Welterbes und Kategorien der Sichträume waren außerdem:

- Aussichtspunkte, erhöhte Betrachtungsstandorte mit Übersicht über den Stadt- und Landschaftsraum;
- Blickbeziehungen in Erschließungsräumen, v. a. wenn diese auf die Wahrzeichen und maßgeblichen Elemente des Welterbes ausgerichtet sind;
- Blickperspektiven in stadtbildprägenden Frei- und Landschaftsräumen, v.a. bei Blicksituationen mit weiträumigen Sichtvorfeldern.

Nachfolgend werden die einzelnen relevanten Sichträume dokumentiert.

10.1.2 Dokumentation relevanter Sichtbeziehungen

Kategorie I: Fernwirkung des Welterbes

Aufgrund der vorhandenen Topographie ist die gesamte Bamberger Stadtsilhouette und deren prägende Elemente (insb. Dom, St. Michael und Altenburg) bereits aus relativ großer Distanz von folgenden Blickpunkten erkennbar:

- (1) Giechburg bei Scheßlitz / Aussichtspunkt Nordwest
- (2) Rattelsdorf / Käppela
- (3) St 2276 bei Geisfeld / westlich
- (4) A 70 / Rastplatz Giechburgblick
- (5) B 4 bei Kemmern / Anschluss Südost
- (6) Kreuzberg / nördlich von Dörfleins
- (7) St 2262 bei Unterhaid / südöstlich, Anschluss A 70

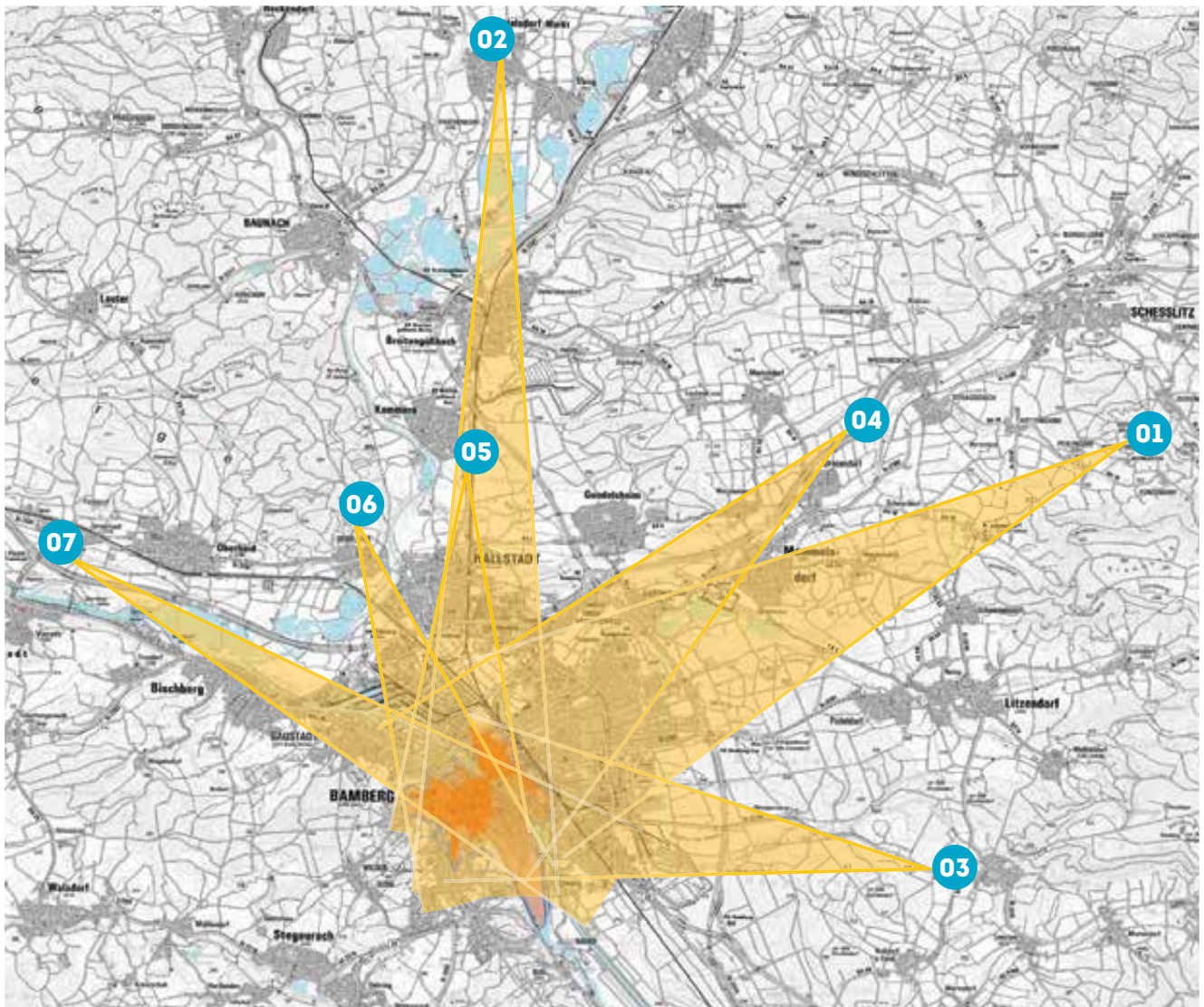


Abb.: Blickpunkte mit herausragender Fernsicht auf das Bamberger Welterbegebiet



Abb.: Blickpunkt 1, Giechburg bei Scheßlitz / Aussichtspunkt Nordwest
Blickpunkt 2, Rattelsdorf / Käppela

Kategorie II: Sichträume von der Außenstadt

Von folgenden Blickpunkten in der Außenstadt besteht ein Panoramablick zu Bambergs bedeutendsten, stadtbildprägenden Monumentalbauten (Stephanskirche, St. Jakob, Dom, St. Michael und Altenburg):

- (8) Südflur / Main-Donau-Kanal
- (9) Südflur / Am Tännig / Bahntrasse
- (10) Forchheimer Straße / brose-ARENA Zufahrt Nordwest
- (11) St 2276 von Geisfeld / im Hauptsmoorwald (Bereich Eichelberg)
- (12) Geisfelder Straße / Anschluss Böttgerstraße
- (13) Moosstraße / Anschluss Robert-Bosch-Straße
- (14) Starkenfeldstraße / Anschluss Hartmannstraße
- (15) Berliner Ring / Brücke A 70 / Abfahrt Süd
- (16) Kronacher Straße / Anschluss Kärntenstraße (südl. P+R Bereich)
- (17) Nordflur / Gärtnerkreuz Erlach / Unterer Gärtnerverein
- (18) St 2190 (Weiterführg. B 4) / Brücke Bahntrasse und Emil-Kemmer-Straße
- (19) ERBA-Park, Gaustadt / Maria-Ward-Brücke

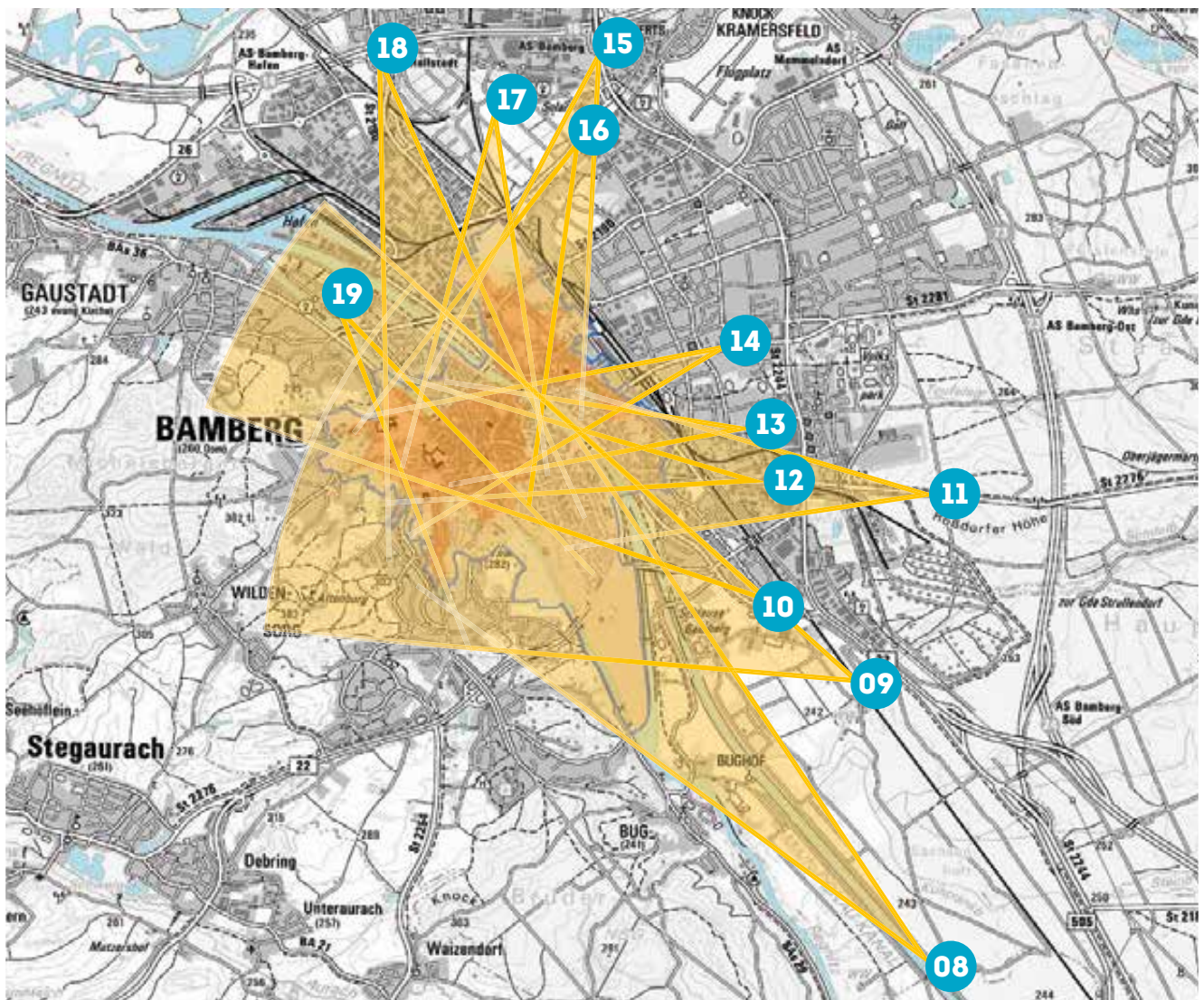


Abb.: Blickpunkte von der Außenstadt zum Bamberger Welterbegebiet



Abb.: Blickpunkt 9, Südflur / Am Tännig / Bahntrasse (© Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung)

Kategorie III: Sichträume im Bereich Gärtnerstadt

In der Gärtnerstadt bestehen von folgenden Blickpunkten Sichtbeziehungen zu den wichtigen mittelalterlichen Monumentalbauten des Berggebiets (Dom, St. Michael und Altenburg):

- (20) Bahnhof / Vorplatz
- (21) Ludwigstraße / zwischen Münzmeisterstraße und Memmelsdorfer Straße
(Fernwirkung: Blickbezug von der Ludwigstraße)
- (22) Heiliggrabstraße / Böhmerwiese, Aussichtsplattform
(Anblick Kirchensilhouette „Hofstadt“)
- (23) Hauptfriedhof / Baum- und Skulpturenhain
- (24) Löwenbrücke / Zufahrt Nordost

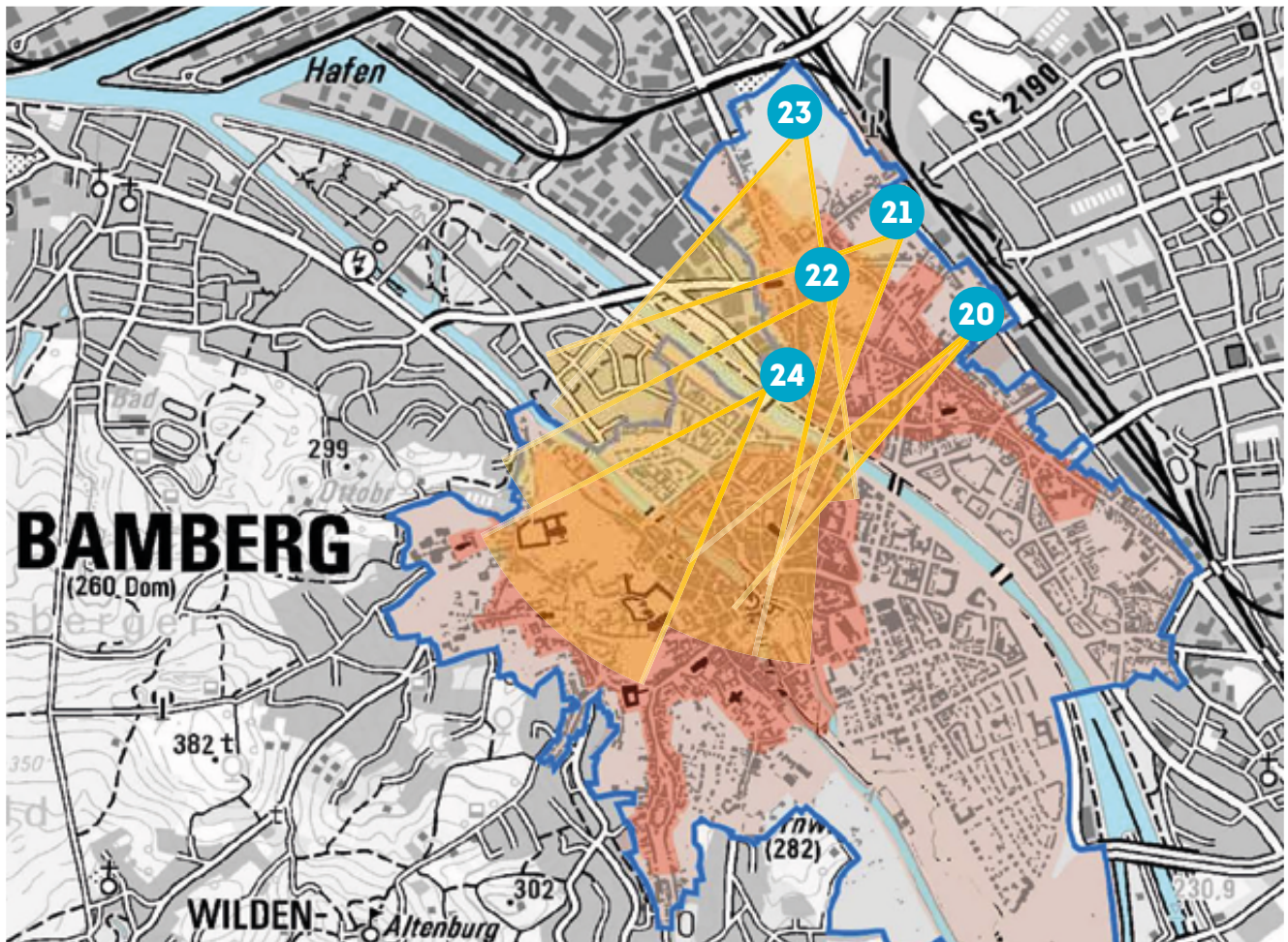


Abb.: Blickpunkte in der Gärtnerstadt zu den wichtigen mittelalterlichen Monumentalbauten des Berggebiets.



Abb.: Blickpunkt 20, Bahnhof Bamberg / Vorplatz

Kategorie IV: Sichträume im Bereich Inselstadt

In der Inselstadt bestehen von folgenden Blickpunkten Sichtbeziehungen, die die Regnitz im Vorder- sowie stadtbildprägende barocke respektive mittelalterliche Gebäude im Hintergrund zeigen:

- (25) Heinrichsbrücke / Heinrichsdamm
- (26) Wilhelmsplatz / Friedrichstraße
- (27) Mühlwörth / Südspitze (Stadtansicht: Concordia – Stephansberg – Dom)
- (28) Garten Schloss Geyerswörth, Dreikirchenblick (St. Stephan – Obere Pfarre – Dom)
- (29) Schloss Geyerswörth, Turm
- (30) Am Kranen / Zugang Untere Brücke (Michelsberg – Dom – Dominikanerkloster – Fronfeste – Rathaus; Hafenanlage)
- (31) Markusbrücke / südliche Zufahrt (Panorama Markusbrücke: Blick zu Michelsberg – Residenz (Vierzehnheiligenpavillon) – Dom – Altes Rathaus – „Klein-Venedig“)
- (32a) Konzerthalle / Vorplatz
- (32b) Konzerthalle / Foyer 1. OG
- (33) Weide
- (34) Europabrücke / Regensburger Ring

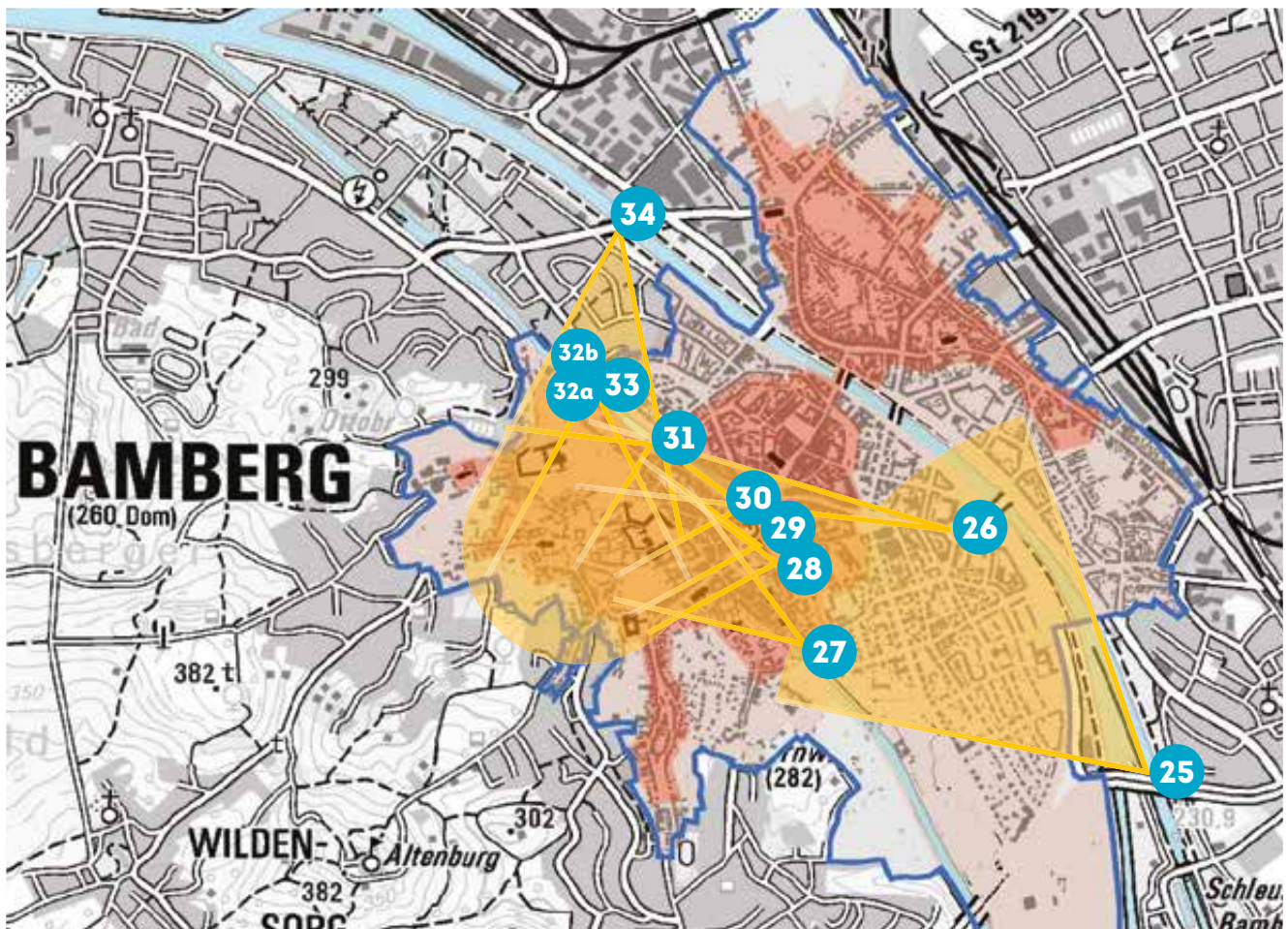


Abb.: Blickpunkte in der Inselstadt zu stadtbildprägenden Gebäuden.



Abb.: Blickpunkt 27, Blick von Mühlwörth zum zweiten Böttingerpalais (heute Villa Concordia).
Im Hintergrund die Türme von St. Stephan und Dom



Abb.: Blickpunkt 30, Blick vom Kranen auf das südwestliche Ufer mit dem Kloster St. Michael im Hintergrund



Abb.: Blickpunkt 33, Blick über die Weide auf die Terrassenanlagen des Klosters Michaelsberg.



Kategorie V: Sichträume im Bereich Bergstadt

Im Bereich des Berggebiets bestehen von folgenden Blickpunkten, die Bezüge zu den drei historischen Siedlungszentren, zu bis heute bedeutsamen Kulturlandschaftselementen, zur Silhouette von Bamberg sowie der offenen Stadtstruktur zeigen:

- (35) Ottobrunnen, Michelsberg – Abtsberg (Blickbezug zum Kloster St. Michael)
- (36) Villa Remeis, Roter Berg (Blickbezüge zu Michelsberg – Dom – St. Theodor – Altenburg, St. Joseph in Gaustadt); Obstwiese Villa Remeis/„Roter Berg“ (Weinbergsrelikt))
- (37) Klosteranlage St. Michael, Ostplateau (Aussichtsplattformen: Blick zu Domberg – St. Jakob – Altenburg, St. Martin – St. Otto, Abtsberg)
- (38) Klosteranlage St. Michael / Nordflügel / Blick a. d. Billardzimmer
- (39) Neue Residenz, Rosengarten (Panoramablick zum Michelsberg, nach St. Martin, zur Dominikanerkirche)
- (40a) Altenburger Straße / Aussichtspunkt am Dominikanerfeld (Stadtpanorama mit Michelsberg – Dom – St. Jakob – Kaulberg – Ludwigshöhe – Sauersberg)
- (40b) Altenburger Straße / historische Darstellung Spaziergang
- (41) Teufelsgraben / Silhouette Bergstadt, Übergang Landschaftsraum
- (42) Spezialkeller / Vierkirchenblick (Ausblick: „Vierkirchenblick“ sowie zum Fränkischen Jura)
- (43) Sauersberg / Feldhüterhäuschen (Stadtpanorama mit Michelsberg – Dom – St. Jakob – Kaulberg – Ludwigshöhe – Sauersberg)
- (44) Wildensorger Pass / Ruhepavillon am Bruderwald (Stadtpanorama mit Dom; Legendenschauplatz: hl. Bischof Otto erblickt erstmals die Stadt)
- (45) Rinnersteig / Altenburgberg (Wegbegleitende Hecken)
- (46) Altenburg (Stadtpanorama mit Dom)

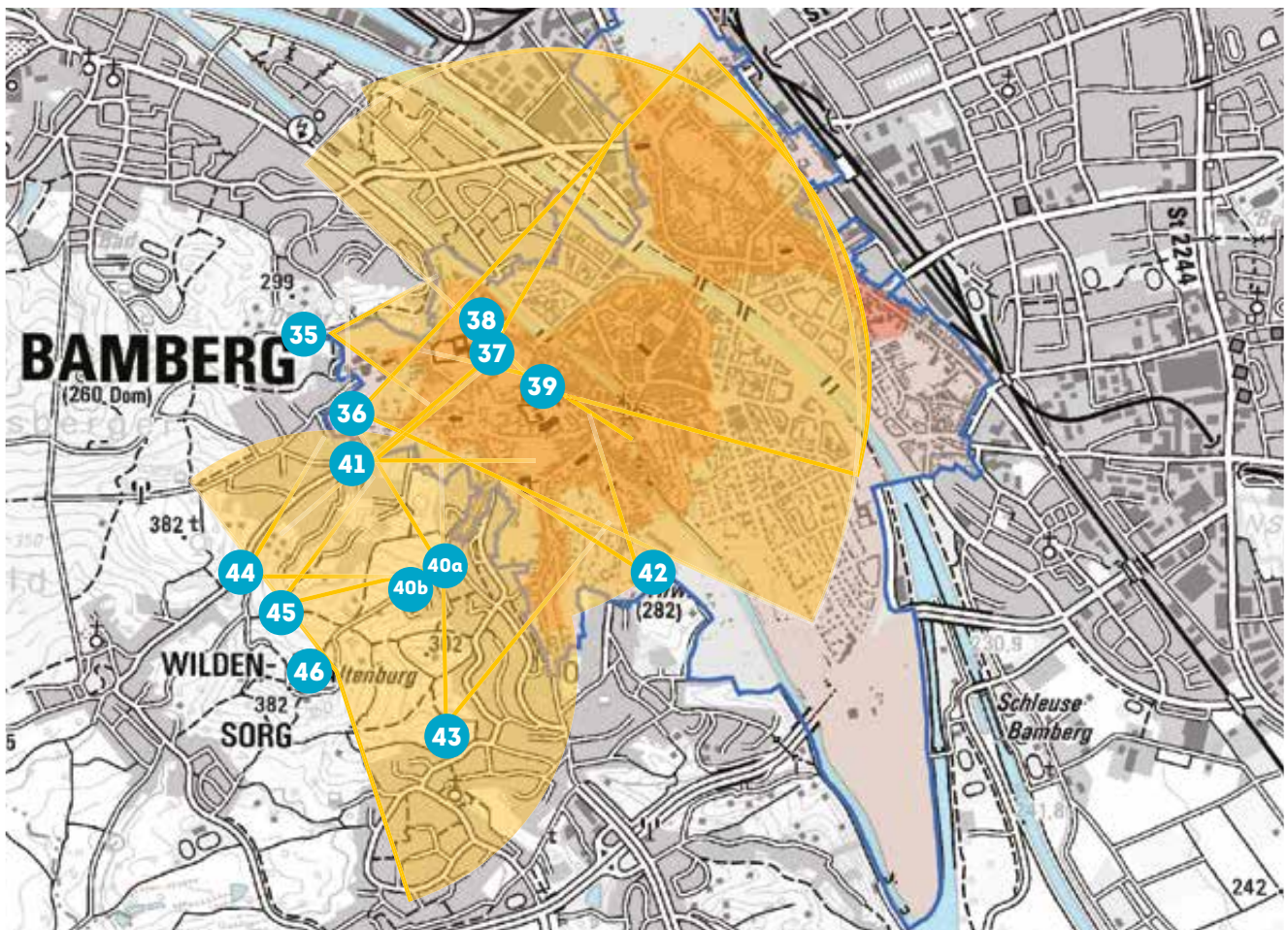


Abb.: Blickpunkte im Bereich der Bergstadt



Abb.: Blickpunkt 38, Blick vom Billiardzimmer der Ehemaligen Abtei St. Michael über die Gartenanlagen des Klosters auf die Stadt



Abb.: Blickpunkt 40b, Altenburger Straße



Abb.: Blickpunkt 45: Rinnersteig / Altenburgberg

10.1.3 Beeinträchtigungen bestehender Sichtbezüge

Nicht alle der oben genannten Sichtbezüge sind gegenwärtig noch vollständig intakt. Im Detail betrifft dies folgende Blickpunkte:

Sichtraum	Art der Beeinträchtigung	Einordnung
(2) Rattelsdorf / Käppela	Industrieller Komplex des Silos der Kaspar Röcklein KG (Baustoffe / Beton) in Rattelsdorf stört die ansonsten nahezu unberührte Sichtachse auf die Stadtsilhouette Bambergs	irreversibel
(6) Kreuzberg / nördlich von Dörfleins	Der moderne Baukomplex des „Bavaria-Silos“ der Bayernhafen GmbH & Co. KG beeinträchtigt die ansonsten nahezu unberührte Sichtachse vom Kreuzberg bei Dörfleins auf St. Michael und den Bamberger Dom. Hinter St. Michael ragt der moderne Gebäudekomplex des Klinikums hervor und beeinträchtigt die ansonsten intakte Stadtsilhouette Bambergs.	irreversibel
(7) St 2262 bei Unterhaid / südöstlich, Anschluss A 70	Temporäre Bebauung in Form von Ortseingangs- bzw. Straßenschildern sowie Elektromasten beeinträchtigen den Blick auf die Stadtsilhouette Bambergs.	reversibel
(15) Berliner Ring / Brücke A 70 / Abfahrt Süd	Der moderne Baukomplex der Firma Köstner beeinträchtigt die ansonsten intakte Sichtachse vom Berliner Ring auf die Stadtsilhouette Bambergs.	irreversibel
(19) ERBA-Park, Gaustadt / Maria-Ward-Brücke	Bebauung versperrt die Sicht auf St. Michael.	irreversibel
(21) Ludwigstraße / zwischen Münzmeisterstraße und Memmelsdorfer Straße, (Fernwirkung: Blickbezug von der Ludwigstraße)	Temporäre Bebauung in Form von Müllcontainern und Plakatwänden versperrt die Sicht auf die innerstädtischen Gärtnerflächen der Gärtnerstadt.	reversibel
(24) Löwenbrücke / Zufahrt Nordost	Brückenpfeiler und Ampelanlagen versperren bzw. beeinträchtigen teilweise die Sicht auf St. Michael.	irreversibel
(25) Heinrichsbrücke / Heinrichsdamm	Üppiger Baumwuchs beeinträchtigt im Frühling und Sommer die Sicht auf die Stadtsilhouette Bambergs.	reversibel
(32a) Konzerthalle / Vorplatz	Üppiger Baumwuchs beeinträchtigt im Frühling und Sommer die Sicht auf St. Michael.	reversibel
(34) Europabrücke / Regensburger Ring	Üppiger Baumwuchs beeinträchtigt im Frühling und Sommer teilweise die Sicht auf St. Otto (Gärtnerstadt).	reversibel
(35) Ottobrunnen, Michelsberg – Abtsberg (Blickbezug zum Kloster St. Michael)	Üppiger Baumwuchs beeinträchtigt im Frühling und Sommer teilweise die Sicht auf St. Michael.	reversibel
(37) Klosteranlage St. Michael, Ostplateau (Aussichtsplattformen: Blick zu Domberg – St. Jakob – Altenburg, St. Martin – St. Otto, Abtsberg)	Strommasten und Windräder sind bei starkem Zoom im Sichtraum der Klosteranlage St. Michael (Ostplateau) zu sehen und beeinträchtigen in eingeschränkter Form den sonst freien Blick auf das Umland.	irreversibel

10.1.4 Ergebnisse der Sichtraumstudie

Insgesamt zeigt die Sichtraumstudie, dass durch die besondere topographische und landschaftsräumliche Situation des Welterbes „Altstadt von Bamberg“ sowie seiner stadt- und baustrukturellen sowie kulturlandschaftlichen Beschaffenheit ein dichtes Netzwerk von Sichtverbindungen im Welterbegebiet und dessen Umfeld besteht. Dies deckt sich mit den Ergebnissen von Dr. Thomas Gunzelmann (2012), der von knapp 56 Sichtbezügen 32 als besonders wertvoll einstufte.

Nicht alle dieser Sichtbeziehungen sind derzeit noch vollständig in Takt. Zukünftig sollte deshalb der Schutz der visuellen Wahrnehmung des Welterbes frühzeitig unter Anwendung aller rechtlichen Instrumente umgesetzt werden (insb. Art. 6 Abs. 1 BayDSch). Um eine nachhaltig ausgerichtete Stadtplanung zu ermöglichen, die eine kultur- und stadtbauhistorisch bewusste Stadtentwicklung gewährleistet, ist es ebenfalls erforderlich, die oben aufgeführten Sichtkorridore kontinuierlich zu überprüfen und mit aktuellen Vorhaben der Stadtentwicklung abzugleichen.

Zudem sollten die bestehenden Fernsichtbeziehungen auf das Bamberger Welterbe im bestehenden Regionalplan nachrichtlich vermerkt werden. Der Regionalplan berücksichtigt bereits die Integrität des Welterbes Altstadt von Bamberg durch Ausweisung einer Pufferzone mit zehn Kilometern Durchmesser für Windenergieanlagen. Die nachrichtliche Übernahme relevanter Sichtbeziehungen zielt darüber hinaus auf die Beseitigung reversibler bzw. die Vermeidung weiterer Beeinträchtigungen des Welterbes ab.

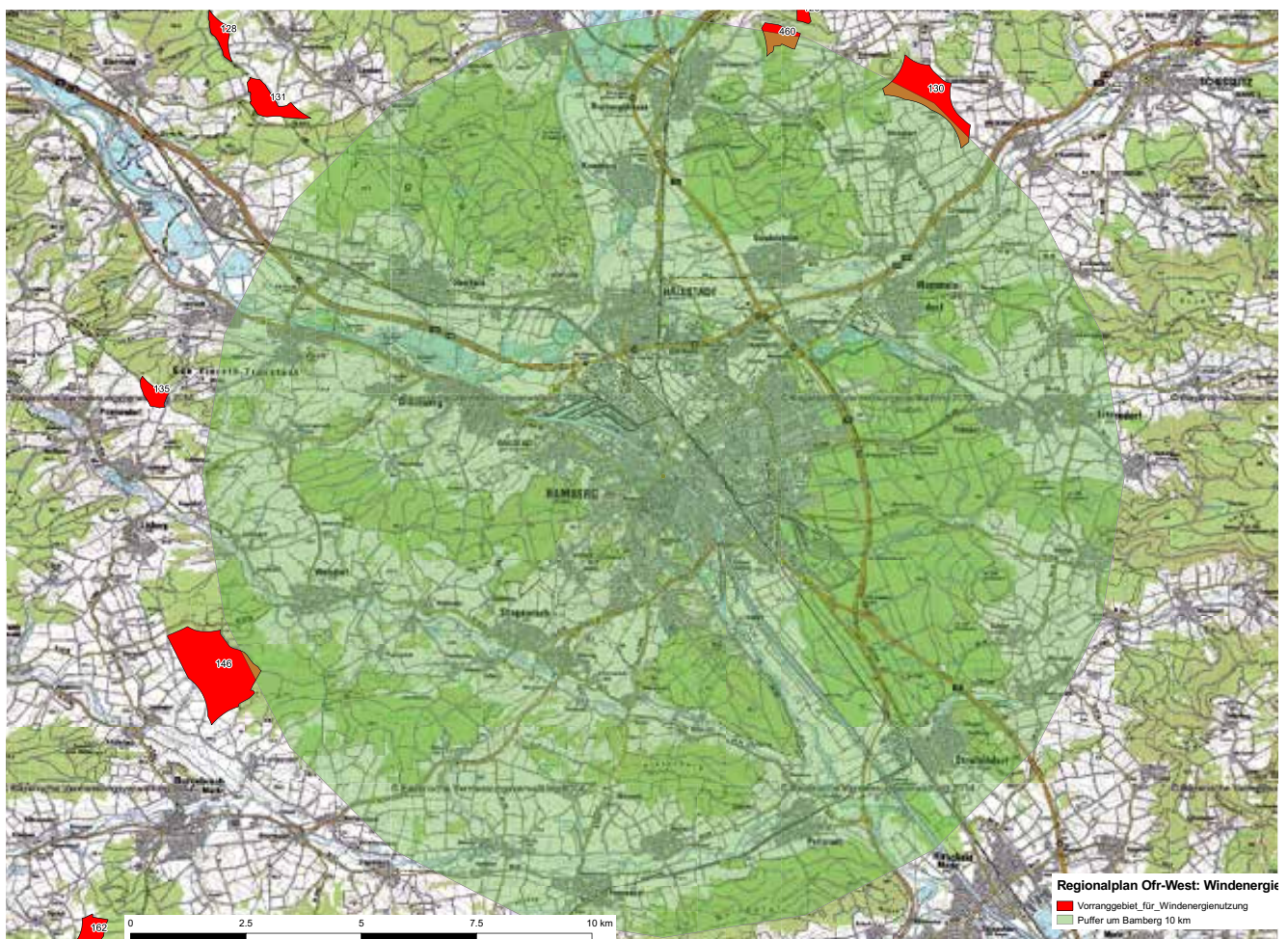


Abb.: Regionalplan Oberfranken West: Pufferzone für Windenergieanlagen um Bamberg

10.2 Bibliography (German only)

Bayerische Staatskanzlei (1973 / 2017).

Gesetz zum Schutz und zur Pflege der Denkmäler (Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz – BayDSchG) vom 25. Juni 1973, München 1973 / 2017.

Bayerisches Staatsministerium des Innern, für Bau und Verkehr (2015).

Die barrierefreie Gemeinde: ein Werkbericht: Bayern barrierefrei 2023. München.

Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit. (2015).

Grün in der Stadt-Für eine lebenswerte Zukunft. Grünbuch Stadtgrün. Berlin.

Dengler-Schreiber, Karin (2008).

Kunigunde und Heinrich: Ein Herrscherpaar. Heinrichs-Verlag Bamberg.

Dengler-Schreiber, Karin; Hans-Schuller, Christine (2010).

Vom Aschenputtel zum Welterbe: Das „Bamberger Modell“ der städtischen Denkmalpflege Verlag Friedrich Pustet Regensburg.

Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission e.V. (Hg.) (2008).

Birgitta Ringbeck: Managementpläne für Welterbestätten. Ein Leitfaden für die Praxis. Bonn.

Frehn, Michael (2016).

Verkehrsentwicklungsplan Bamberg 2030. Auftakt der Öffentlichkeitsbeteiligung. Stadt Bamberg: Stadtplanungsamt und Planersocietät Stadtplanung Verkehrsplanung Kommunikation. Präsentation am 16. Juni 2016.

Gunzelmann, Thomas (2012).

Die Kunstdenkmäler von Oberfranken. Stadt Bamberg. StadtDenkmal und Denkmallandschaft. 1. Stadtentwicklungsgeschichte. Bamberg.

Gunzelmann, Thomas (2012).

Bamberg – StadtDenkmal und Denkmallandschaft. Die Kunstdenkmäler von Bayern. Denkmal-Inventarband Nummer 4. Bamberg.

ICOMOS Australia (2013).

The Burra Charter. The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance. Internet-pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

ICOMOS (1965).

International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter 1964). Internet-pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

ICOMOS (1987).

Charter for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas (Washington Charter 1987). Internet-pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

ICOMOS (2005).

The Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas. Internet-pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

ICOMOS (2011).

Guidance on heritage impact assessments for cultural World Heritage properties, 2011. Internet-pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

Jung, Norbert; Kempkens, Holger (2015).

1000 Jahre Kloster Michaelsberg Bamberg 1015-2015. Im Schutz des Engels. Michael Imhof Verlag Petersberg.

Jung, Norbert; Reddig, Wolfgang (2012).

Dem Himmel entgegen: 1000 Jahre Kaiserdom Bamberg. Michael Imhof Verlag Petersberg.

Schmölder, Alexandra (2013).

Sichtachsenkatalog von Bamberg. Katalog wichtiger Blickbeziehungen innerhalb des Welterbes und auf das Welterbe. Bamberg

Stadt Bamberg Dokumentationszentrum Welterbe (2007):

ADHOC, adapted development of historical old towns in Central and Eastern Europe. Bamberg, Baureferat Stadt Bamberg.

Stadt Bamberg Stadtplanungsamt (2011).

Evaluierung Soziale Stadt Bamberg.

Stadt Bamberg (2010).

Gesamtstädtisches städtebauliches Entwicklungskonzept: Perspektiven für die städtebauliche Entwicklung Bambergs; Ergebnisse der Werkstattwoche im März 2010. Bamberg: Arbeitsgemeinschaft SEK Bamberg.

Stadt Bamberg Stadtplanungsamt (Hg.) (2011).

Gesamtstädtisches städtebauliches Entwicklungskonzept (SEK), Bamberg: Arbeitsgemeinschaft SEK Bamberg.

Stadt Bamberg Stadtplanungsamt (2014).

Das Haingebiet der Stadt Bamberg. Städtebaulich-denkmalflegerischer Rahmenplan. Bestandsanalyse und Zielplanung

Stadt Bamberg Stadtplanungsamt (2017).

Verkehrsentwicklungsplan Bamberg 2030: Analysebericht.

Stadt Bamberg Strategische Entwicklung und Konversionsmanagement (2014).

Fortschreibung Gesamtstädtisches Städtebauliches Entwicklungskonzept.

Stadt Bamberg (2006).

Lichtmasterplan Bamberg für die Innenstadt:
Licht, Raum, Stadt – Planung.
Bamberg: Baureferat.

Stadt Bamberg (2006).

Plan der UNESCO-Welterbestätte Bamberg.
Stadt Bamberg: Dokumentationszentrum Welterbe.

Stadt Bamberg (2007).

Periodische Berichterstattung an die UNESCO 2005
Stadt Bamberg, UNESCO-Welterbestätte Nr. 624. Bamberg:
Stadt Bamberg, Stadtplanungsamt.

Stadt Bamberg (2011).

Bamberg ist unser Maßstab: Bund-Länder-
Städteförderungsprogramm
„Städtebaulicher Denkmalschutz“;
StadtDenkmal Bamberg: Gesamtkonzept.

Suckale, Robert (2003).

Bamberg: Ein Führer zur Kunstgeschichte
der Stadt für Bamberger und Zugereiste.
Colibri Bamberg.

UNESCO World Heritage Centre (Hg.). (2008).

Oliver Martin, Giovanni Patti: World Heritage and Buffer
Zones. Paris. Internet pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

UNESCO World Heritage Centre (Hg.) (2010).

Managing Historic Cities. Paris. Internet pdf-Dokument, 2015
(Zugriff 10.06.2017).

UNESCO World Heritage Centre (1972).

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural
and Natural Heritage. Paris: UNESCO.

UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS, und IUCN (2013).

Managing Cultural World Heritage.
Internet-pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS und IUCN (2010).

Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage.
Internet-pdf-Dokument. (Zugriff 01.07.2019).

UNESCO, ICCROM, und ICOMOS (1993).

The Nara Document on Authenticity.
Internet-pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

UNESCO (2011).

Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape.
Internet pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

UNESCO (2013).

New Life for Historic Cities. The historic urban
landscape approach explained, Paris.
Internet pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

UNESCO (2019).

Operational Guidelines for the Implementation
of the World Heritage Convention, Paris.
Internet pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.10.2019).

UNESCO (2015).

Policy for the integration of sustainable development
perspective into the processes of the World Heritage
Convention.
Internet pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 01.07.2019).

UNESCO (2017).

Richtlinien für die Durchführung des Übereinkommens zum
Schutz des Kultur- und Naturerbes der Welt. Amtliche
Übersetzung Auswärtiges Amt 02.06.2017. Paris und Berlin.
Internet pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

**UNESCO World Heritage Centre. UNESCO World Heritage
and Sustainable Tourism Programme.**

Internet pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 01.08.2019).

UNESCO World Heritage Centre. (2008).

World Heritage Papers 23. Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit
Assessing management effectiveness of natural World
Heritage sites.
Internet pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

United Nations. (2015).

Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development.
Internet pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

WCED (1987).

Report of the World Commission on Environment and
Development. Our Common Future. (Brundtland Report).
New York, United Nations.
Internet pdf-Dokument (Zugriff 10.06.2017).

**WHITRAP, the World Heritage Institute of Training
and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the
Auspices of UNESCO. (2019).**

The Implementation of the UNESCO Historic Urban Landscap
e Recommendation Proceedings of the International Expert
Meeting, Shanghai, China, 26-28 March 2018. Shanghai.

10.3 List of Figures

Cover	Old Town Hall	City of Bamberg
Page 1	View of the cathedral	City of Bamberg
Page 6	Exterior of the World Heritage Office	Linus Lintner Fotografie, Berlin
Page 8	World Heritage certificate	City of Bamberg
Page 9	Portrait of Dr Birgitta Ringbeck World Heritage Focal Point, Federal Foreign Office	Private
Page 11	Kick-off event Management Plan	City of Bamberg
Page 13	Portrait of Dr Norbert Jung Bamberg Cathedral, Archiepiscopal Chair Bamberg	Hendrik Steffens
Page 15	„Dem Welterbe auf den Fersen“ – 1st place photo competition „Living in the World Heritage“ 2018	Silke Hollstein
Page 17	Portrait of Dr Thomas Gunzelmann Chief Curator, Bavarian State Conservation Office	Private
Page 18/19	Petrus Zweidler, map of Bamberg from 1602	Bavarian State Library Bamberg
Page 21	City of Bamberg organizational chart (excerpt)	City of Bamberg
Page 22	Alte Hofhaltung	City of Bamberg
Page 31	As-built plan Bamberg with the World Heritage area	City of Bamberg
Page 36	Statue Empress Kunigunde, Untere Brücke	City of Bamberg
Page 39	Mission Statement	City of Bamberg
Page 40	Board meeting	City of Bamberg
Page 42	Architectural Heritage and Urban Development Specialist Panel	City of Bamberg
Page 46	Education and Research Specialist Panel	City of Bamberg
Page 50	Urban Gardening Specialist Panel	City of Bamberg
Page 54	World Heritage and Tourism Specialist Panel	City of Bamberg
Page 58	World Heritage and Economy Specialist Panel	City of Bamberg
Page 59	Portrait Ruth Vollmar, Head of Economic Development Department, City of Bamberg	City of Bamberg
Page 62	Sustainable Development Goals	Photo: Jürgen Schraudner, graphic: United Nations / Stefan Gareis Jürgen Schraudner
Page 68	View from billiard room of St. Michael	City of Bamberg
Page 70	World Heritage map of Bamberg	City of Bamberg
Page 73	Viewpoints with clear view of the Bamberg World Heritage area	Detail from the topographic map of Bavaria, M 1:50.000 / Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung
Page 74 (1)	Viewpoint (1) Giechburg near Scheßlitz / viewpoint north west	Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung, 2016
Page 74 (2)	Viewpoint (2) Rattelsdorf / Käppela	Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung, 2016
Page 75 (1)	Viewpoints from the outer city to the Bamberg World Heritage area	Detail from the topographic map of Bavaria, M 1:50.000 / Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung
Page 75 (2)	Viewpoint 9 a, b, Südflur / Am Tännig / Bahntrasse	Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung
Page 75 (3)	Viewpoint 9 a, b, Südflur / Am Tännig / railway line	Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung
Page 76	Viewpoints Market Gardener's District to the monumental buildings of the City on the Hills	Detail from the topographic map of Bavaria, M 1:50.000 / Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung
Page 77 (1)	Viewpoint 20, train station Bamberg / forecourt	Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung
Page 77 (2)	Viewpoint 20, train station Bamberg / forecourt	Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung
Page 78	Viewpoints of the Island District	Detail from the topographic map of Bavaria, M 1:50.000 / Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung
Page 79 (1)	Viewpoint 27, view from Mühlwörth to the 2nd Böttinger Palace (today Villa Concordia). In the background the towers of St. Stephan and the Cathedral	State library Bamberg V Bg 406, photo: Gerald Raab
Page 79 (2)	Viewpoint 27, view from Mühlwörth to the 2nd Böttinger Palace (today Villa Concordia). In the background the towers of St. Stephan and the Cathedral	State library Bamberg V Bd 1954/2, photo: Gerald Raab

Page 79 (3)	Viewpoint 30, view from Kranen to the southwest shore with St. Michael in the background	State library Bamberg V Bd 1954/2, photo: Gerald Raab
Page 79 (4)	Viewpoint 30, view from Kranen to the southwest shore with St. Michael in the background	Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung, 2016
Page 79 (5)	Viewpoint 33, View over the pasture to the terrace area of St. Michael, detail from a steel engraving from around 1811	State library Bamberg V B 55m, photo: Gerald Raab
Page 79 (6)	Viewpoint 33, View over the pasture to the terrace area of St. Michael, photo 2016	Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung, 2016
Page 80	Viewpoints in the area of the City on the Hills	Detail from the topographic map of Bavaria, M 1:50.000 / Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung
Page 81 (1)	Viewpoint 38, view from the billiard room of St. Michael over the gardens of the former abbey of the city	State library Bamberg V B 60 g, photo: Gerald Raab
Page 81 (2)	Viewpoint 38, view from the billiard room of St. Michael over the gardens of the former abbey of the city	Jürgen Schraudner / Municipal Archives Bamberg, 2016
Page 81 (3)	Viewpoint 40b: Altenburger Straße, way to Altenburg, historical figure	Bavarian State Library Bamberg V G 58, photo: Gerald Raab
Page 81 (4)	Viewpoint 40b: Altenburger Straße, photo 2016	Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung, 2016
Page 81 (5)	Viewpoint 45, Rinnersteig / Altenburgberg, historical figure	Bavarian State Library Bamberg V B 59, photo: Gerald Raab
Page 81 (6)	Viewpoint 45, Rinnersteig / Altenburgberg, photo 2016	Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung, 2016
Page 83	Regional map of Upper Franconia West: buffer zone for wind turbines around Bamberg	Eisenlauer Architektur & Stadtplanung, 2016
Spine	Reverse Graffiti, Untere Brücke	City of Bamberg

10.4 Abbreviations and Acronyms

BR	Bavarian TV & radio station
CD	Corporate Design
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IUCN	International Union or Conservation of Nature
LWG	Bavarian State Research Centre for Viticulture and Horticulture
MoW	Memory of the World
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
OWHC	Organization of World Heritage Cities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TKS	Bamberg Tourism & Congress Service
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VHS	Adult Education Service
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission)
WH	World Heritage
WHE	World Heritage Education



